

STOMACH CANCER



NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2009-2013)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2009-2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
141	81	222	84	58	141
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2004-2008)			21-YEAR PREVALENCE (2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15.4%	22.1%	18.0%	417	237	654

INCIDENCE

Between 2009 and 2013 there were an average of 141 males and 81 females diagnosed with stomach cancer each year in Northern Ireland. The probability that a male will develop stomach cancer before the age of 75 is approximately 1 in 99 whilst the probability that a female will develop stomach cancer before the age of 75 is 1 in 269.

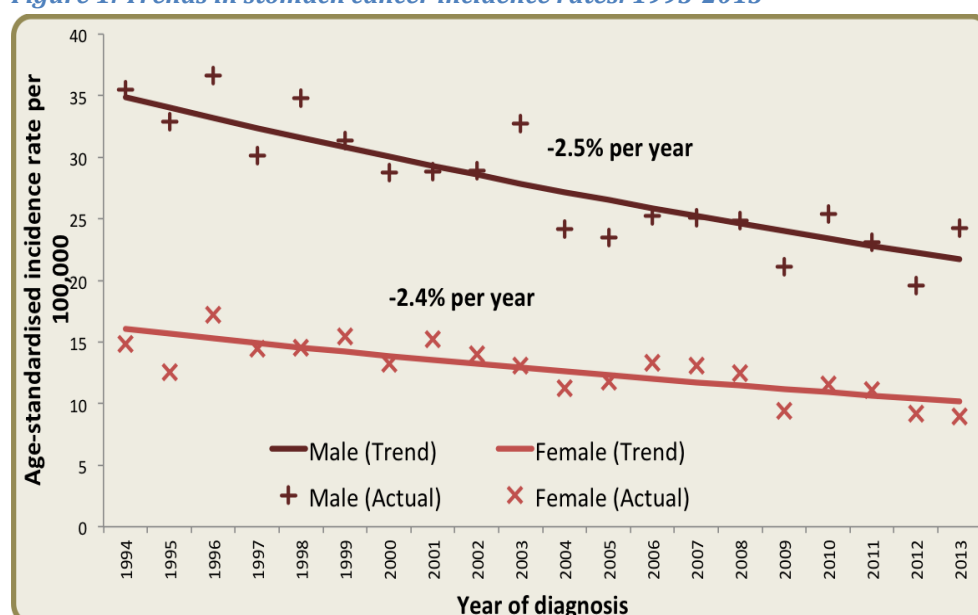
Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of stomach cancer by gender and year of diagnosis: 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Males	128	125	133	134	140	127	154	145	120	159
Females	81	85	98	99	97	74	92	89	76	74
Both	209	210	231	233	237	201	246	234	196	233

Over a ten-year period the number of stomach cancer cases has increased in males and females from 209 in 2004 to 233 in 2013.

Figure 1: Trends in stomach cancer incidence rates: 1993-2013

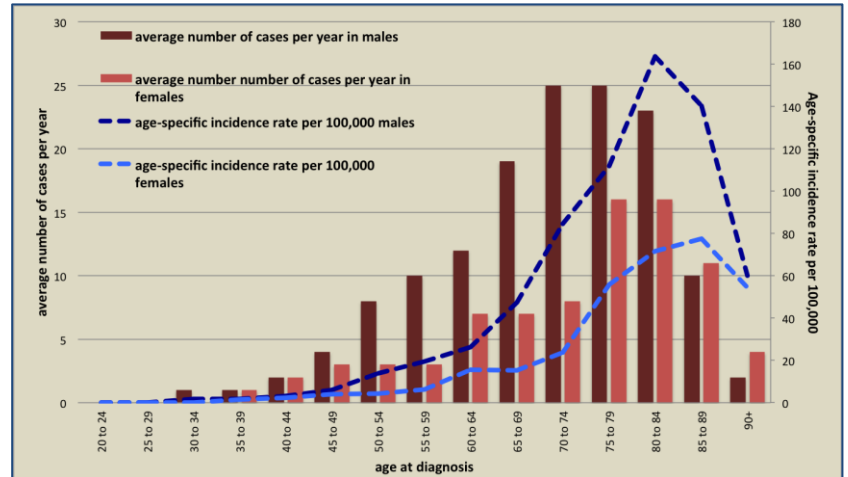


However, after accounting for population changes, there has been a 2.5% decrease in yearly incidence of stomach cancer in males and a 2.4% yearly decrease in incidence of stomach cancer in females.

Incidence and age

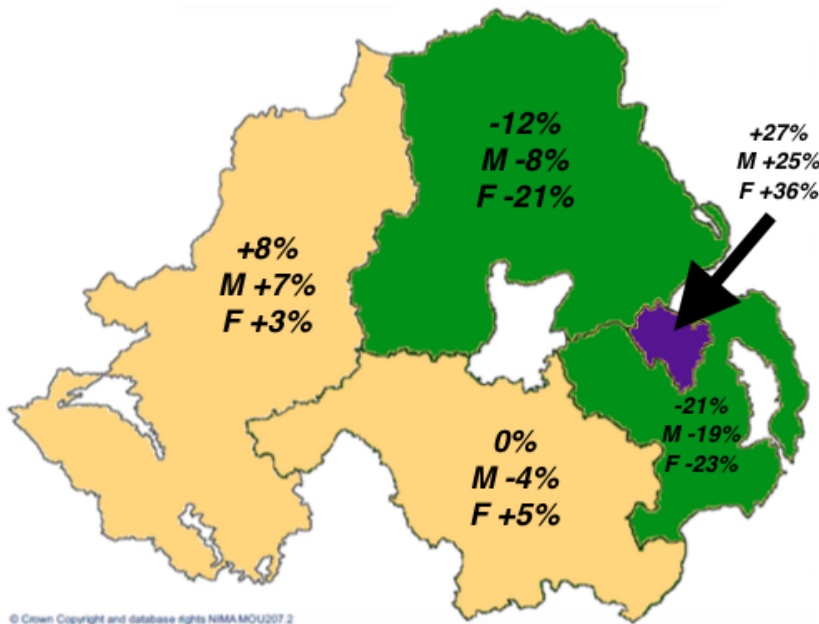
Stomach cancer incidence is associated with increasing age. More than 80% of patients diagnosed were over the age of 60. Incidence rates are highest among men and women in their eighth decade of life. There were no patients diagnosed under the age of 30.

Figure 2: Incidence of stomach cancer by age and gender: 2009-2013



Incidence by Trust area

Figure 3: Stomach cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and HSC trust of residence 2009-2013



Incidence of stomach cancer was 27% above average in the Belfast health and social care trust whilst it was 12% and 21% lower for the Northern and South Eastern health and social care trusts, respectively.

This trend is present for both males and females across all five health and social care trusts.

Incidence by deprivation

Incidence of stomach cancer is strongly associated with socioeconomic deprivation in Northern Ireland. Cancer incidence rates are 48% higher than the NI average in the most deprived communities and 24% lower than the NI average in the least deprived communities. This is likely due to historical differences in stomach cancer risk factor exposure such as smoking.

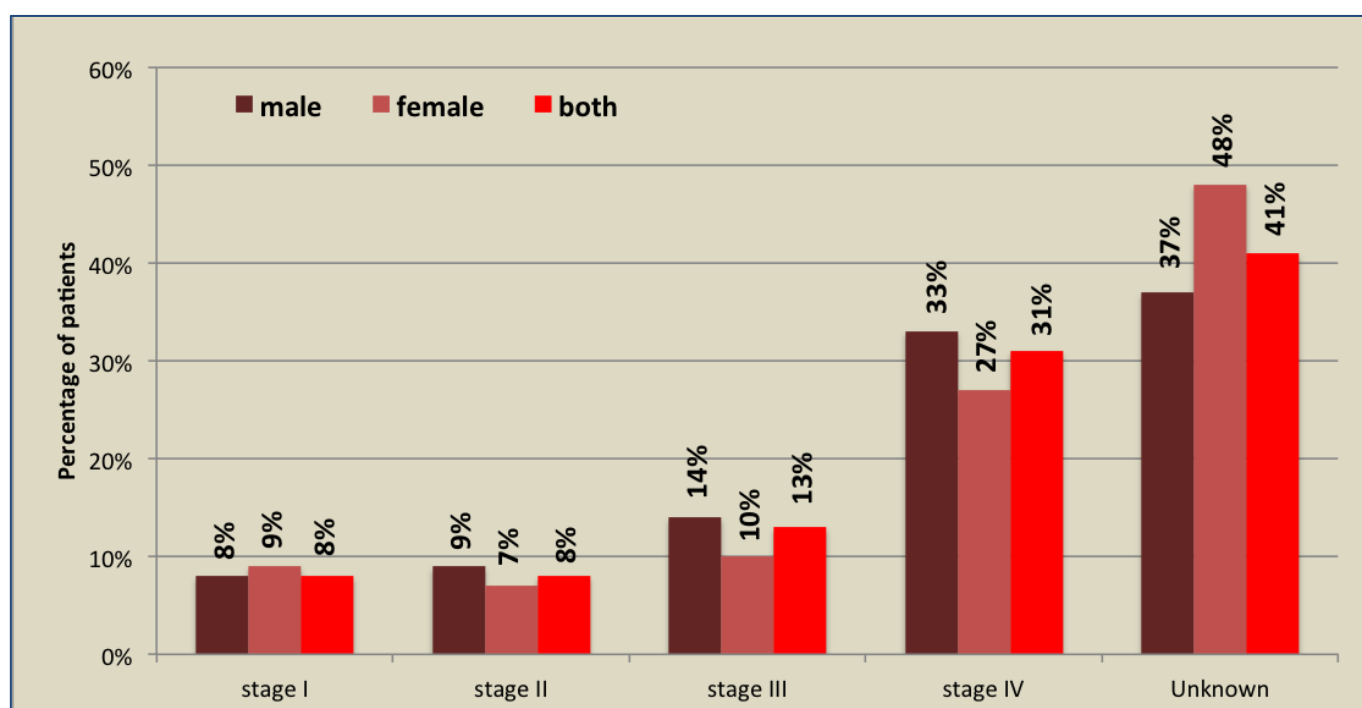
Figure 4: Stomach cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2009-2013



Incidence by stage

Almost 60% of patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of patients who could be staged were diagnosed with stage IV stomach cancer (52% of staged cases or 31% of total cases) whilst stage III was the next most common stage at diagnosis (21% of staged cases or 13% of total cases).

Figure 5: Stomach cancer stage distribution: 2009-2013



SURVIVAL

The age-standardised survival for men diagnosed with stomach cancer between 2004-2008 was 15.4% at five years. The age-standardised survival for women during the same time period was 22.1%.

Table 2: Five-year stomach cancer survival by survival time and gender

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2004-2008		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
6 months	61.1%	56.2%	59.7%
1 year	40.0%	38.9%	39.6%
5 years	15.4%	22.1%	18.0%

Survival Trends

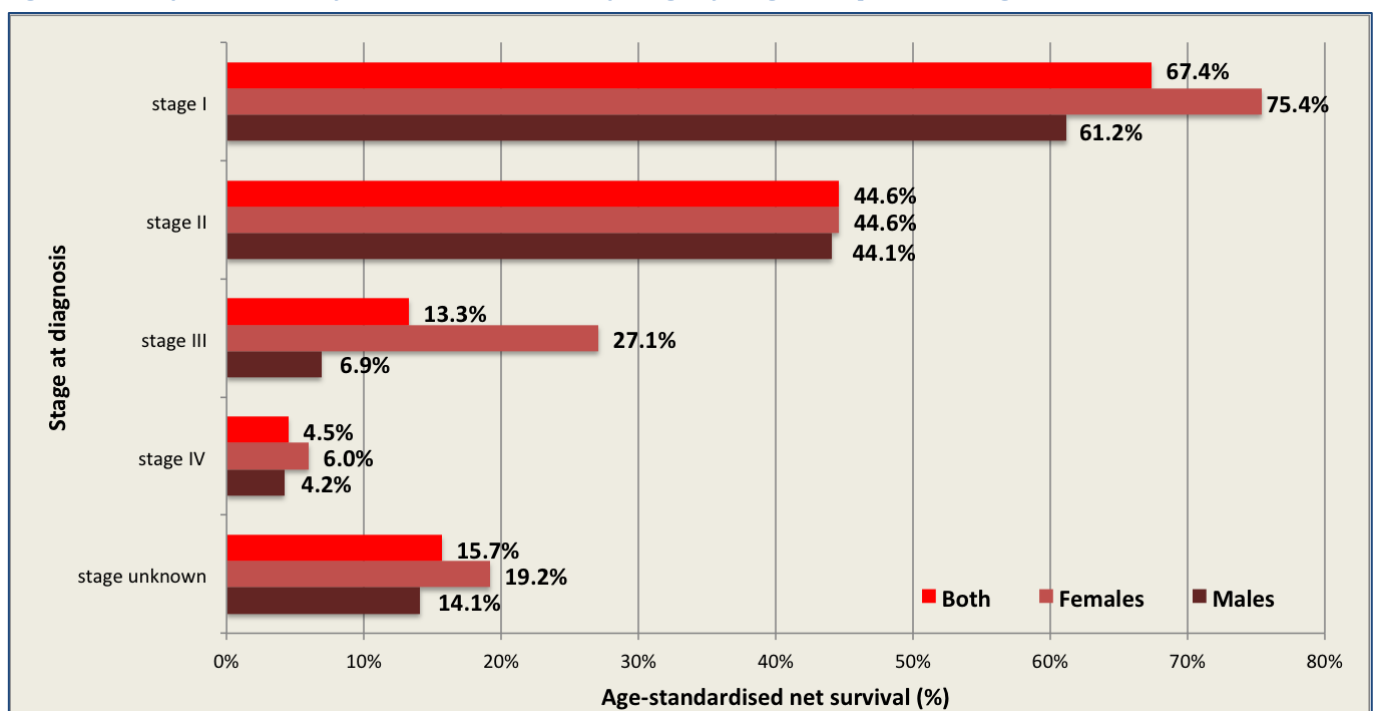
There has been no change in five-year survival for stomach cancer in Northern Ireland in the 1993-1998 diagnosis period to the 2004-2008 diagnosis period in men, whilst only slightly improving in women. Five-year survival in women between 1993-1998 was 16.7% and 22.1% between 2004-2008.

Table 3: Five-year stomach cancer survival by period of diagnosis and gender

Period of diagnosis	Male	Female	Both sexes
1993-1998	15.4%	16.7%	15.4%
1999-2003	16.5%	18.1%	17.1%
2004-2008	15.4%	22.1%	18.0%

Survival and stage

Figure 6: Five-year survival from stomach cancer by stage of diagnosis: patients diagnosed 2001-2008



Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in stomach cancer survival with five-year survival decreasing for cancers diagnosed as stage III or above. Five-year survival rates for stage IV stomach cancer were poor with only 4.2% of males and 6.0% of females surviving five years.

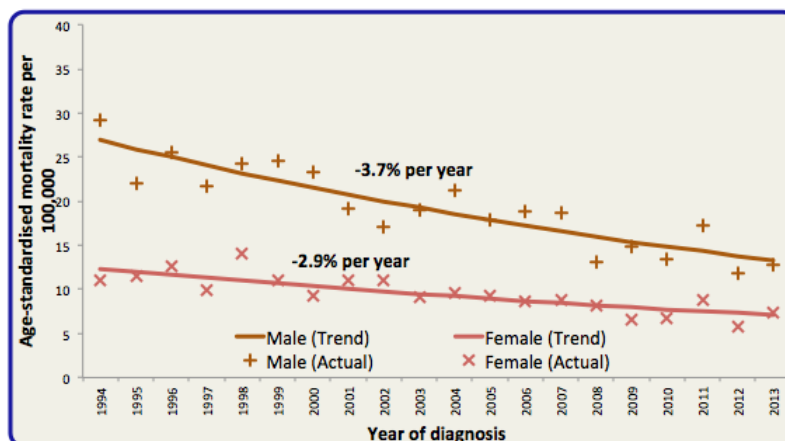
MORTALITY

Mortality statistics are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar's Office. In 2009-2013 there were an average of 141 deaths from stomach cancer each year.

Mortality trends

After adjusting for population changes, mortality rates from stomach cancer have decreased in both males and females. The male stomach cancer mortality rate has decreased by 3.7% each year during 1993-2013. Female mortality rates have also decreased, by 2.9% annually, during 1993-2013.

Figure 7: Trends in stomach cancer mortality rates: 1993-2013



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2013 there were a total of 654 people living with a diagnosis of stomach cancer of which 64% were male, 24% had been diagnosed in the previous year, and 66% were over the age of 70.

Table 4: Number of people living with stomach cancer at the end of 2013 who were diagnosed from 1993-2013 by time since diagnosis and gender

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				21-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-21 years	
Male	0-69	42	57	20	23	142
	70+	69	76	46	84	275
	All ages	111	133	66	107	417
Female	0-69	19	26	18	18	81
	70+	28	40	36	52	16
	All ages	47	66	54	70	237
Both	0-69	61	83	38	41	223
	70+	97	116	82	136	431
	All ages	158	199	120	177	654

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NICR is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast.

