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澳門癌症登記年報

ANNUAL REPORT *of* MACAO CANCER REGISTRY

澳門特別行政區政府衛生局

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Government of Macao Special Administrative Region

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澳門癌症登記年報編寫小組

Taskforce for Annual Report of Macao Cancer Registry

澳門特別行政區政府
衛生局

Health Bureau

Government of Macao Special Administrative Region

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目錄 Contents

序.....	V
PREFACE	VI
1 登記系統簡介 INTRODUCTION OF THE REGISTRATION SYSTEM	1
1.1 目的 Purpose	1
1.2 申報病例定義 Definition of Reportable Cases	2
1.3 資料來源 Data Source.....	3
1.4 申報及資料處理方法 Procedures of Reporting and Data Management.....	3
2 申報個案之分佈 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED CANCERS.....	5
2.1 報告來源分佈 Distribution of Data Sources.....	5
2.2 病例分佈 Distribution of Cases	6
2.2.1 發病率 INCIDENCE RATE	6
2.2.2 死亡率 MORTALITY RATE.....	9
2.2.3 主要癌症 LEADING CANCER SITES	9
2.2.4 性別及年齡分佈 DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE	13
2.2.5 累積風險 CUMULATIVE RISK	21
3 資料品質的指標 INDICES OF DATA QUALITY.....	23
3.1 僅有死亡診斷的個案百分比 (DCO %) PERCENTAGE OF DEATH CERTIFICATE ONLY CASES (DCO %).....	23
3.2 經形態學證實的個案百分比 (MV %) PERCENTAGE OF MORPHOLOGICALLY VERIFIED CASES (MV%)	24
3.3 死亡率與發病率之比 (MI 比) MORTALITY INCIDENCE RATIO (MI RATIO)	24
4 討論 DISCUSSION	28

參考資料 REFERENCES.....	33
申報表格及申報處理流程 REPORTING FORMS AND PROCEDURE OF MANAGEMENT	34
統計資料附表 ANNEX TABLES OF STATISTICS.....	38
致謝ACKNOWLEDGMENT	59
查詢 ENQUIRY	60

圖表目錄

FIGURE & TABLE

圖一、2006年新發及死於癌症的個案數.....	7
Fig.1 No. of New cases and Death cases in 2006	
圖二、2006年全部癌症之年齡別發生率.....	7
Fig.2 Age-specific Incidence Rate in 2006 (All cancer sites)	
圖三、2006年全部癌症之年齡別死亡率.....	8
Fig.3 Age-specific Mortality Rate in 2006 (All cancer sites)	
圖四、2006年男性主要癌症之發生及死亡率.....	12
Fig.4 Incidence & Mortality of Leading Cancer Sites in Males, 2006	
圖五、2006年女性主要癌症之發生及死亡率.....	12
Fig.5 Incidence & Mortality of Leading Cancer Sites in Females, 2006	
圖六、成年男性前五位癌症的發生率之年齡分佈.....	18
Fig.6 Incidence of Top 5 Cancer Sites by Age in Male Adults	
圖七、成年女性前五位癌症的發生率之年齡分佈.....	18
Fig.7 Incidence of Top 5 Cancer Sites by Age in Female Adults	
圖八、澳門人口金字塔(2006).....	22
Fig. 8 Population Pyramid of Macao (2006)	
圖九、癌症登記報告表格樣式.....	35
Fig. 9 Sample of Cancer Registry Reporting Form	
圖十、癌症病例記錄之登記及處理流程.....	36
Fig. 10 Flow of procedures in registration of cancer reports	37
表一、2006年十大死因.....	4
Table 1 Leading Causes of death in 2006	
表二、2006年的主要癌症.....	11
Table 2 Leading Cancer Sites in 2006	
表三、男性癌症之年齡分佈.....	15
Table 3 Relative Frequency of Cancers by Age in Males	
表四、女性癌症之年齡分佈.....	16
Table 4 Relative Frequency of Cancers by Age in Females	
表五、前五位癌症以性別和年齡分組之分佈.....	17
Table 5 Relative Frequency of the Top 5 Cancers by Sex and Age Group	
表六、2006年主要癌症的分率比、中位年齡和累積風險.....	19
Table 6 Rate Ratio, Median Age and Cumulative Risk of Leading Cancer Sites in 2006	

表七、資料品質指標:DCO%, MV%和 MI 比.....	25
Table 7 Indices of Data Quality: DCO%, MV% and MI Ratio	
表八、本澳前十位癌症的分佈和鄰近地區之比較	27
Table 8 Comparison of Local Top 10 Leading Cancers with Neighboring Cities	
附表一、 2006 年登記按部位及年齡的癌症新個案數.....	39
Annex table 1 No. of New Cases Registered by Site and Age in 2006	
附表二、 2006 年登記按部位及年齡的男性癌症新個案數.....	41
Annex table 2 No. of New Cases Registered by Site and Age in 2006 (Male)	
附表三、 2006 年登記按部位及年齡的女性癌症新個案數.....	43
Annex table 3 No. of New Cases Registered by Site and Age in 2006 (Female)	
附表四、 2006 年每十萬人口之癌症發病率(按部位及年齡).....	45
Annex table 4 Incidence Rate per 100,000 persons in 2006 (by Site and Age)	
附表五、 2006 年每十萬男性之癌症發病率(按部位及年齡).....	47
Annex table 5 Incidence rate per 100,000 Males in 2006 (by Site and Age)	
附表六、2006 年每十萬女性之癌症發病率 (按部位及年齡).....	49
Annex table 6 Incidence rate per 100,000 Females in 2006 (by Site and Age)	
附表七、 2006 年登記按部位及年齡的癌症死亡個案數.....	51
Annex table 7 No. of Cancer Deaths by Site and Age in 2006	
附表八、 2006 年登記按部位及年齡的癌症男性死亡個案數.....	53
Annex table 8 No. of Cancer Deaths by Site and Age in 2006 (Male)	
附表九、 2006 年登記按部位及年齡的癌症女性死亡個案數.....	54
Annex table 9 No. of Cancer Deaths by Site and Age in 2006 (Female)	
附表十、 2006 年每十萬人口之癌症死亡率 (按部位及年齡).....	55
Annex table 10 Mortality Rate per 100,000 persons in 2006 (by Site and Age)	
附表十一、 2006 年每十萬男性之癌症死亡率 (按部位及年齡).....	57
Annex table 11 Mortality Rate per 100,000 Males in 2006 (by Site and Age)	
附表十二、 2006 年每十萬女性之癌症死亡率 (按部位及年齡).....	58
Annex table 12 Mortality Rate per 100,000 Females in 2006 (by Site and Age)	

序

自七十年代以來，慢性非傳染病已成為本澳居民眾多死因類別之首，當中癌症、心血管疾病和慢性阻塞性肺病等已佔了近六成的死亡個案。自 2001 年，癌症高居十大死因之首，至今居高不下，每年奪走四百多人的生命。癌症不但令人失去生命，同時也給患者個人和家庭帶來深切的痛苦和沉重的負擔。因此，防治癌症是當前衛生領域方面的重要工作之一。

癌症的持續監測，是制定癌症預防控制措施、妥善配置衛生資源，以及評價預防和治療措施的重要依據。然而，長久以來，澳門有關癌症發生情況的資料僅限於死亡數據，在癌症病死率日漸降低的情況下，並不能準確地反應癌症的發生情況和預防效果。

癌症登記是被愈來愈多的國家和地區採用的監測手段，近年來許多國家和地區均以法律手段來確立其強制性。為了使澳門特區的癌症監測工作更有系統，衛生局於 2003 年 1 月建立了癌症登記系統，要求每家醫院的醫務人員申報癌症個案，並透過對死亡證明書的收集和分類，對癌症作長期和系統性的監測，以掌握本澳癌症的現狀和趨勢。經過兩家醫院各臨床和病理科的申報，以及疾病預防控制中心的整理和分析，2006 年的癌症登記工作已順利完成。承接歷年的工作，衛生局繼續發佈癌症的發病及死亡資料，發表癌症登記系統第四個的年度報告—「澳門癌症登記年報—2006」，希望醫務人員及社會各界人士，能了解本澳的癌症發生情況。

根據該系統所得資料，2006 年澳門新發和死亡的癌症個案分別是 1223 例和 538 例，發病率和死亡率則分別為每十萬人口之 245 和 108。結果中特別值得關注的是，肺癌有很高的發病率和死亡率，而其發病和吸煙有密切的關係，是很大程度上可以預防的癌症。直腸和結腸癌發病率也很高，這類癌症和飲食習慣高度相關，也是可以藉改變飲食習慣來預防的疾病。此外，女性乳癌、宮頸癌和前列腺癌等發病率持續上升，這些癌症雖有高發病率，但死亡率卻相對較低，因為這些癌症可以通過早期發現，早期治療來提高治癒率。對於這類癌症，值得投放更多資源，開展和完善初級預防、篩查及診斷的工作，以增加早期治療的比例。不同癌症亦有不同好發年齡，本報告亦為我們提供了篩查重點年齡組的依據。

癌症登記的運作，有賴於廣大醫務人員的充分配合。為此，本人特向支持癌症登記的所有醫務人員表示感謝。同時，希望醫護人員繼續支持本登記系統，及時申報病例，使癌症登記的工作更加完整準確。

癌症登記是系統化地區癌症防治工作的一個環節而已，尚需要環境質素和生活方式的改善、早期發現並施以妥善的根治性治療、良好的康寧治療和善終服務的配合，才能做好癌症防治工作。因此進行癌症防治規劃時，必須優先考慮以上的問題。貫徹「妥善醫療、預防優先」的衛生方針，落實推廣「健康城市」的理念，對癌症防治工作將起重要的作用。

澳門特別行政區政府

衛生局局長

李展潤 醫生

PREFACE

Chronic and non-communicable diseases have been the leading cause of death of local residents since 1970's. Cancer, cardiovascular diseases and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases account for nearly 60% of all deaths. Since 2001, cancer is ranked as the top of the 10 leading causes of death, sustaining its high position and claims more than 400 deaths every year. The effect of cancer is immense, not only taking one's life, it also brings profound agony and immense burden to the affected individuals and their families. Therefore, cancer prevention and control is one of the most major tasks in the health sector.

Maintaining an ongoing surveillance over the incidence and mortality rate of cancer provides a solid basis for establishing preventive measures on cancer control, optimizing allocation of health resources as well as evaluating implemented control measures. However, for a long time, the description of cancer occurrence in Macao has been limited to the statistics of death records solely. As there is a gradual decline in cancer deaths, the statistics can no longer reflect the actual incidence of cancer and the effectiveness of preventive measures.

In recent years, cancer registry is commonly adopted in many countries which quite many of them even take a legislative approach to make the reporting mandatory as well. In January of 2003, the Health Bureau has set up a cancer registration system, aiming at building a better cancer surveillance environment in Macao SAR. The health professionals of the every local hospital are requested to report all cancer cases and death certificates are collected. It is believed that a sustainable and systematical surveillance can be implemented via collection and classification of cancer reports and death certificates, from which the situation and trend of cancer can be truly reflected. As Center for Disease Control and Prevention has collated and analyzed the reporting cases submitted by the clinical and pathological departments of the two hospitals, the cancer registry work of 2006 was accomplished. As a continuation of the task of previous years, the Health Bureau sustains to release the statistics on cancer incidence and mortality, and publishes the 4th annual report —“Macao Cancer Registry Annual Report 2006”—of the registration system. It is hoped that the annual report will enable all medical professionals and general communities to have a better understanding of the incidence of cancer in Macau.

According to the registered data, there were 1223 incident cases and 538 death cases of cancer in 2006. The incidence and mortality rates were 245 and 108 in every population of 100,000 respectively. It is important to note that lung cancer has relatively high incidence and mortality rates. Since this cancer is attributable to smoking, it can be prevented to a great extent. The incidence rate of colorectal

carcinoma is very high as well. This cancer is highly related to eating habit and thus can be controlled with a healthy diet. Besides, incidence of female breast cancer, cervical cancer and bladder cancer is increasing. Since these cancers could be cured with early diagnosis and treatment, its mortality rate is relatively lower. As the mentioned cancers have a high cure rate, it is worthwhile to allocate more resources in primary prevention, screening and early diagnosis so as to increase the proportion of early treatment. This report also provides a reference on the age group suitable for screening of various cancer sites as different types of cancer are prevalent at different ages.

It is certain that the smooth operation of cancer registry relies on the cooperation and support from the health professionals. I would like to take this opportunity to deliver my sincere gratitude to all medical professionals who have been supporting the cancer registration system. I hope the system will become more comprehensive with your continuous contribution and support.

Cancer registry only constitutes a part in building up a systemized local programme for cancer prevention and control. The programme will only be effective with the complement of quality environment, healthy lifestyle, early diagnosis of cancer, proper cancer treatment, comprehensive palliative care and rehabilitation service. The incorporation of these aspects is necessary in the planning of cancer prevention and control programme. It is explicit that the health policy of “Consummating Health Care Provision, Prioritizing Disease Prevention” as well as realization of the “Healthy City” concept will have a significant impact on the prevention and control of cancers.

Dr. LEI CHIN ION

Director
Health Bureau
Government of Macao Special Administrative Region

1 登記系統簡介

Introduction of the Registration System

鑑於惡性腫瘤（又稱癌症）一直高居於本澳十大死因前三名，近年逐年攀升，自 2001 年起，癌症一直列居首位，每年均有約四百多人死於此疾病。根據統計暨普查局的資料，2006 年的十大死因中，惡性腫瘤再次名列榜首（表一）。因此，惡性腫瘤或癌症是本澳一個非常重要的疾病，而它的重要性亦將會隨著人口老化的過程而與日俱增。為了密切注意癌症對社會的影響，本澳衛生當局於 2003 年開展並推動全民性（population-based）的“澳門癌症登記”計畫，以期可以得到如發病率和死亡率的流行病學統計資料，作為制訂癌症防治和醫療資源配置的參考基礎。目前，該項計畫由澳門癌症登記委員會監督，澳門特別行政區政府衛生局疾病預防控制中心負責執行，同時得到本澳三家醫院的支持，已開始收集本年及歷年的癌症病例資料。

In Macao, malignant neoplasm (also known as ‘cancer’) had been the top three leading causes of death. In recent years, its rank has been rising and reached the top since year 2001, claiming an average of over 400 deaths every year. According to the data from the Statistics and Census Service, malignant neoplasm is again the first cause of death in 2006 (table 1). It is obvious that malignant neoplasm or cancer is one of the significant diseases in Macao and its impact will increase as the population grows. In the aim of controlling such social impact, the Health Bureau has initiated and launched a population-based cancer registration project named “MACAO CANCER REGISTRY” in 2003. The data in the registration system will be used as epidemiological statistics which reflect both the incidence and mortality rates of cancer. In addition, this project provides a foundation for formulating strategies on cancer control and prevention. At present, the project is being supervised by the Cancer Registry Committee of Macao and enforced by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of Health Bureau. Under the support of the three local hospitals, CDC has already started to collect information of cancer cases as well as tracing to those of previous years.

1.1 目的

Purpose

建立此登記系統的目的是收集所有癌症病例並進行資料分類及整理以獲得可以

The purpose of the cancer registration system is to create a framework where the cancer incidence of Macao can be reflected and its social impact can be assessed. The system will sort and collate

描述本澳癌症發生情況之參考數據，可作為評估及控制癌症對本澳市民影響的藍本，長遠的目標是降低癌症的死亡率及傷病率。而在短期內期望能達到的目標包括：

- (1) 收集所有癌症新發病例並進行資料整理及分類以獲得可以描述本澳癌症發生情況之參考數據，目前的技術目標是發展一個完整的系統，覆蓋八成所有的新發病例；
- (2) 描繪主要癌症的發生頻率；
- (3) 估算本澳主要癌症的存活時間及
- (4) 長期追蹤本澳主要癌症的發生情況，偵測隨時間的變化。

the data so as to provide reference statistics on the general situation and trend of cancer in Macao, which will facilitate achieving the long-term goal of reducing and controlling the mortality and morbidity of cancer. In addition, it is expected that the following short-term goals will be fulfilled in due course:

- (1) To collect, sort and collate incidence of all new cancer cases and generate some statistics which can describe the general situation of cancer in Macao. The present technical goal is to develop a comprehensive system which can cover 80% of the new cases;
- (2) To describe the frequency and distribution of leading cancers;
- (3) To estimate the survival duration of leading cancers and;
- (4) To track the trend of cancer over a long period of time

1.2 申報病例定義 Definition of Reportable Cases

所有符合國際疾病分類第九版 (ICD-9) 編碼 140~208、223、225 及 230~234 或第十版 (ICD-10) 內 C00-C97、D00-D09 以及 D10-48 或國際腫瘤分類第三版 (ICD-O-3) 內所有編碼分類定義為惡性腫瘤、原位癌以及中樞神經系統和泌尿系統的良性腫瘤，經申報後均被登錄至本登記系統之內。

All primary malignant tumors and in situ tumors of all sites, as well as benign tumors of the central nervous system and urinary system that meet the classification criteria of the International Classification of Diseases (9th Edition) coding 140~208, 223, 225, 230~234; or the International Classification of Diseases (10th Edition) coding C00~C97, D00~D09, D10~48; or cases that are classified as malignant neoplasms according to the International Classification of Oncology 3rd edition (ICD-O-3) should be regarded as reportable cancer cases and registered in the system.

對於多發性腫瘤 (multiple tumors)，每種腫瘤應以獨立的報告表作個別申報。病人將被分配一個病人登錄號 (PRN)，而其腫瘤應被個別分配一個腫瘤號 (TRN)。在儲存及分析時，將以腫瘤為單位而非以病人計算。

As for multiple tumors, each tumor should be reported individually. Each patient is assigned a 'Patient Registration Number' (PRN) and each of his/her tumors an individual 'Tumor Registration Number' (TRN). Tumor, instead of the patient, will be the measuring unit for data storage and analytic purpose.

1.3 資料來源 Data Source

資料來源主要是本澳的兩家醫院：仁伯爵綜合醫院和鏡湖醫院的報告。該兩家醫院是目前最具有提供先進及準確醫療診斷條件的場所，是唯一可進行病理診斷的機構，故由其診斷的個案已可覆蓋本澳發生的絕大部份癌症病例。在進行年度分析時，亦將全年死於癌症的死亡證明書的資料納入本登記系統中。

Data were mainly extracted from the reports submitted by the two local hospitals, Centro Hospitalar Conde de S. Januário (CHCSJ) and Kiang Wu Hospital, which are the only two establishments where advanced and accurate pathological diagnosis can be obtained. Hence, their reporting cases almost cover the possible cancer cases occurring in Macao. For annual analysis purpose, information on cancer-caused death certificates will be registered in the system as well.

1.4 申報及資料處理方法 Procedures of Reporting and Data Management

目前病例的申報渠道主要有三：一是經由本澳三家醫院的臨床醫生填寫標準申報表進行申報，二是經由兩家醫院（仁伯爵綜合醫院及鏡湖醫院）的病理部電子檔案中擷取符合病例定義的檢驗記錄及資料，三是從死亡證明書中擷取死因符合癌症病例定義的死亡個案。圖十簡介了癌症病例經通報後之處理流程。

At present, there are four main reporting channels which include 1) through submission of standard reporting forms filled by clinicians of the three local hospitals; 2) through extracting electronic medical records which fulfill the definition of reportable case from Pathological Departments of the two local hospitals (CHCSJ and Kiang Wu Hospital); 3) through extracting death cases which fulfill the definition of reportable case from death certificates. The entire procedure of reporting cases and data management is illustrated in figure 10.

表一 2006 年十大死因*

Table 1 Leading Causes of Death in 2006

排名 Rank	ICD-9	死因 Cause of Death	人 No. of persons	死亡率 Mortality Rate (1/100,000)	構成比 Proportion
1	140-208	惡性腫瘤 Malignant neoplasms	517	103.6	33.0%
2	401,403	高血壓 Hypertension	159	31.9	10.2%
3	390-398,402,404-429	心臟病 Heart disease	169	33.9	10.8%
4	480-487	肺炎和流感 Pneumonia and influenza	112	22.5	7.2%
5	490-496	氣管炎，肺氣腫和哮喘 Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	82	16.4	5.2%
6	250	糖尿病 Diabetes	66	13.2	4.2%
7	580-589	腎炎 Nephritis	52	10.4	3.3%
8	E950-E959	自殺 Suicide	51	10.2	3.3%
9	430-438	腦血管病 Cerebrovascular	35	7.0	2.2%
10	E800-E949	意外傷害及不良反應 Unintentional injuries & adverse effects	31	6.2	2.0%

* 資料來源：澳門統計暨普查局—人口統計 2006

* Source: Statistics and Census Service (DSEC)—Demographic statistics 2006

2 申報個案之分佈 Distribution of Reported Cancers

2.1 報告來源分佈 Distribution of Data Sources

至 2006 年 6 月 30 日，本中心從各種渠道所獲得的癌症病例申報共約 2200 宗，經用姓名、出生日期／年齡及性別的條件匹配方式剔除重覆申報的病例，以及剔除不符合病例定義的個案，最後在 2006 年內發病而又符合病例定義，可進一步統計分析的個案共 1135 例。此外，從死亡登記中，擷取任一死因之疾病編碼符合須申報癌症定義的共 538 例，全數可納入分析 2006 年內死於癌症的死亡個案中。從死亡證明書中“開始患病至死亡時的大概時間”資料中估計癌症發生的日期，若推估的發病日期在 2006 年內但又從未登記在本系統的癌症，將被列為僅有死亡診斷的 *DCO* (*Death Certificate Only*) 個案。538 例死亡個案中有 88 例是 2006 年首發但從未申報至本登記系統之 *DCO* 個案，將之登錄並併入登記系統內，使最後納入統計之案例增至 1223 例。從 1223 例的新發病例中，*DCO* 病例佔 7%。

As at 30 June 2006, CDC has received about 2200 reported cases from different reporting channels. After sorting the cases by name, birth date/age and sex, duplicate cases were found and were removed. Those cases which do not fulfill the definition of reportable case were also removed, thereby remaining a total of 1135 valid cases eligible for analysis. In addition, 538 death cases claimed to have fulfilled the definition of reportable cancer were eligible for mortality analysis of 2006. Date of onset can be estimated using the “approximate duration of illness” shown on the death certificate. When the estimated date of onset falls within year 2006 and with no record in the cancer registration system, it will be classified as “Death Certificate Only” (DCO) case. Among the aforementioned 538 death cases, 88 of them were classified as “Death Certificate Only” cases based on the mentioned criteria, accumulating the number of cancer cases in 2006 to a total of 1223 which were used for incidence analysis. In the 1223 incident cases, DCO cases accounted for 7%.

2.2 病例分佈 Distribution of Cases

2.2.1 發病率 INCIDENCE RATE

發病率計算所依據的 2006 年度人口分佈詳見人口金字塔(圖八)。2006 年錄得的新發生個案共有 1223 例，男性 622 例，女性 601 例。所有部位的癌症(以下簡稱“全部癌症”)之粗發病率(*Crude Incidence Rate*)約 245(每十萬人口)，男性是 256，女性是 228。在每個年齡層的全部癌症發生數及年齡別發病率(*Age-specific Incidence Rate*)詳見圖一~二。其中在 25-50 歲間，女性的癌症發病率比男性高；但 50 歲以後，男性發病率均比女性高。

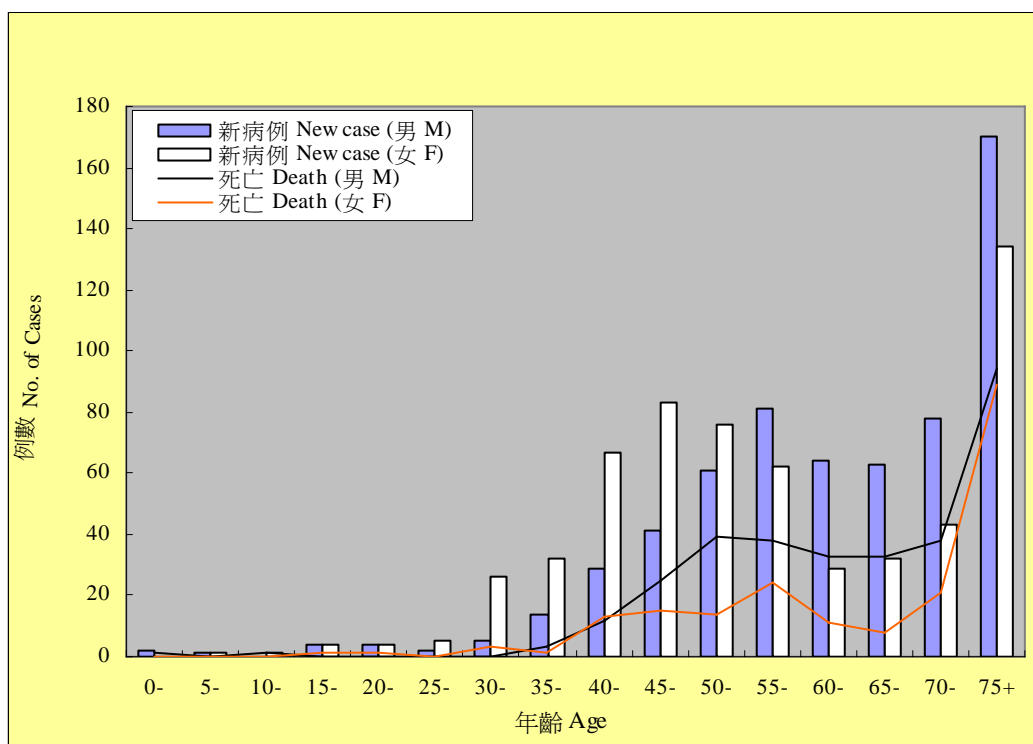
由於年齡是影響癌症發生的重要因素，癌症發生的風險隨著年齡顯著增加，避免因人口結構影響本澳癌症發病率和其他地區之比較，經世界標準人口將年齡因素調整後之年齡標準化發病率是 204(每十萬人口)，男性的年齡標準化發病率是 235，女性則是 172。

The population base for incidence rate calculation was illustrated in the population pyramid shown in figure 8. The total number of new incident cases registered in 2006 was 1223, with male and female accounting for 622 and 601 cases respectively. The crude incidence rate of all cancer sites (from now onwards as “all sites”) was 245 in every 100,000 population, with male and female accounting for 256 and 228 respectively. The number of incident cases and incident rate in different age groups were illustrated in figures 1 and 2. It was shown that the cancer incidence rate of women was higher than that of men in the 25-50 age groups. Contrarily, the incidence rate of men exceeds that of women in every age interval after 50 years of age.

Age is the crucial factor of cancer incidence as its risk is proportional to the increase of age. For the purpose of international comparison, age-standardized rate is used to avoid the influence of population structure on the incidence rate. After adjustment to the world standard population, the age-standardized incidence rate of Macao was 204 in every 100,000 population. The age-standardized incidence rates of males and females were 235 and 172 respectively.

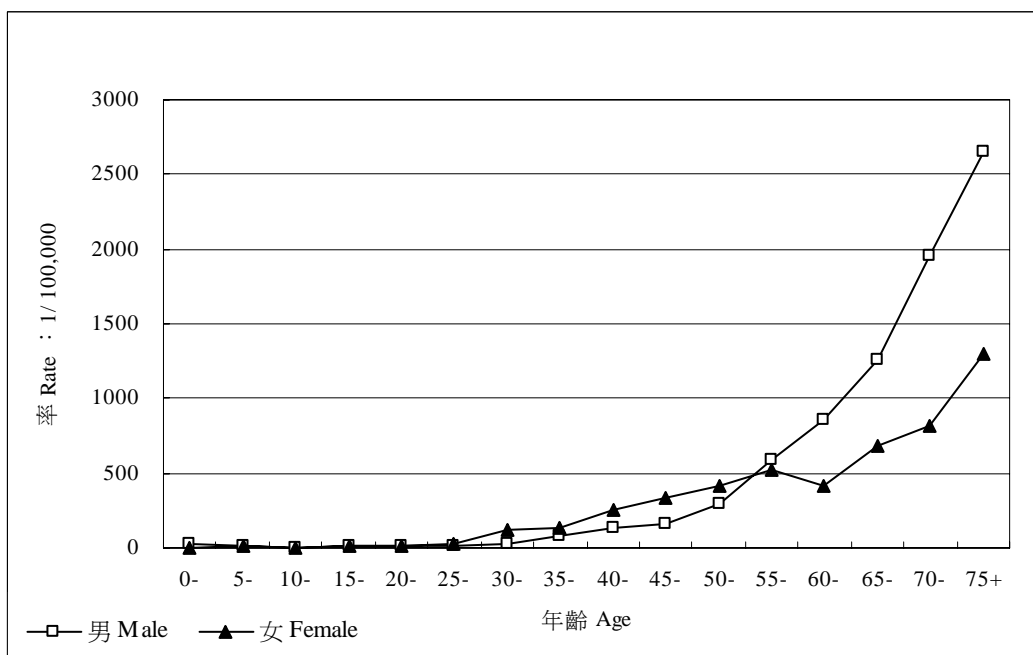
圖一、2006年新發及死於癌症的個案數

Fig.1 No. of New Cases and Death Cases in 2006



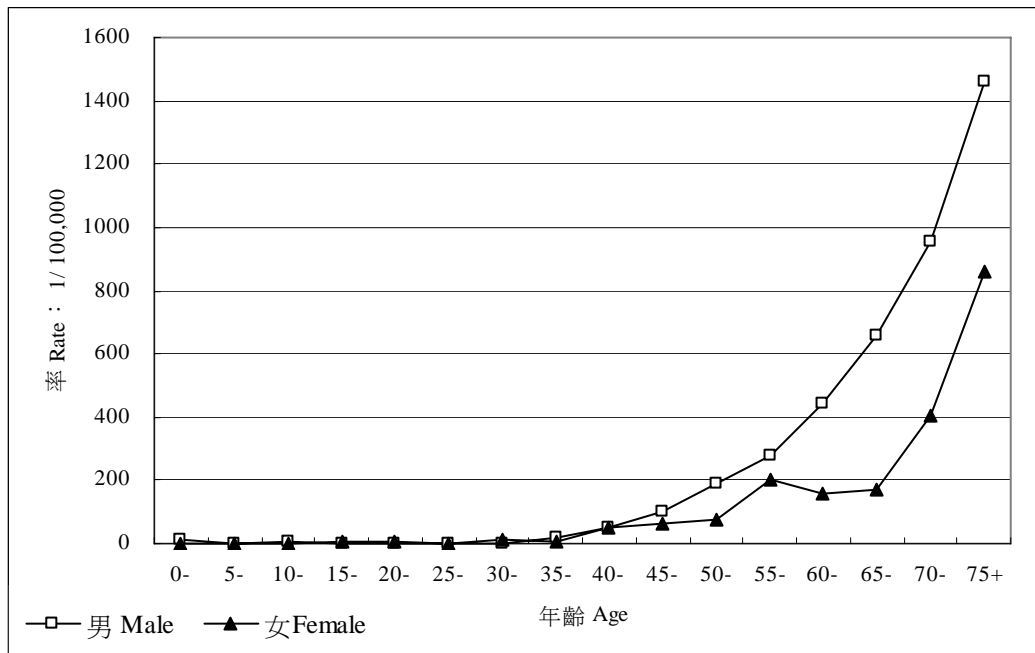
圖二、2006年全部癌症之年齡別發病率

Fig. 2 Age-specific Incidence Rate in 2006 (All Cancer Sites)



圖三、 2006 年全部癌症之年齡別死亡率

Fig. 3 Age-specific Mortality Rate in 2006 (All Cancer Sites)



2.2.2 死亡率 MORTALITY RATE

2006 年死亡登記中死於癌症的共 538 人，男性 325 人(60%)，女性 213 人(40%)。全部癌症的粗死亡率是 108 (每十萬人口)，男性 134，女性 83。每個年齡層的死亡人數及年齡別死亡率 (*Age-specific Mortality Rate*) 詳見圖一及圖三。在年輕人群中的死亡數寥寥無幾，但是在 40 歲以後死亡率持續上升，而且均是男性的死亡率比女性高。女性的死亡曲線呈“W”型，並有兩個高峰，第一個出現於 50-60 歲間，第二個出現於 70 歲以上的人群。

2.2.3 主要癌症 LEADING CANCER SITES

以全人口而言，在登記的新發病例中五項最常見癌症為肺癌 (14%)、女性乳癌 (11%)、結腸癌 (8%)、前列腺癌 (7%) 和鼻咽癌 (6%)。男性而言，前三位分別是肺癌 (18%)、前列腺癌 (14%) 及肝癌 (9%)。女性而言，前三位則是乳癌 (23%)、肺癌 (9%) 及結腸癌 (9%) (表二、詳見圖四~五)。肺癌和女性乳癌分別高居男性及女性癌症的第一位，兩者的新病例合共約佔所有報告病例的四分之一。

In 2006, there were 538 registered cases who died of cancer, in which 325 (60%) were males and 213 (40%) were females. The crude mortality rate of all cancer sites was 108 in every 100,000 population with male accounted for 134 and female accounted for 83. The number of deaths in every age group and the age-specific mortality rate were illustrated in figures 1 and 3. Very few cases died at young ages but on reaching age 40, the mortality rate steadily increased. In addition, the mortality rate of males is higher than that of females across all age groups that are over 40. The mortality curve of females displayed a W-shaped curve with a peak in between 50 and 60 years of age, and another peak appears after 70.

With reference to the whole population, the 5 most common cancer sites of the new cases in descending order were: bronchus & lung (14%), female breast (11%), colon (8%), prostate (7%) and nasopharynx (6%). In male, the top 3 cancer sites were bronchus & lung (18%), prostate (14%) and liver (9%) respectively. In female, they were breast (23%), bronchus & lung (9%) and colon (9%) (table 2; Fig. 4,5). The top leading cancers occurred in men and women were lung cancer and breast cancer respectively which accounted for a quarter of all registered reports.

就癌症死亡個案而言，最常見的前五位分別是肺癌（23%）、肝癌（12%）、結腸癌（8%）、鼻咽癌（6%）和胃癌（6%）。肺癌均是男性和女性癌症死亡的第一名（男：26%，女：19%），四分之一死於癌症的男性是死於肺癌，另外兩項對男性生命威脅最高的癌症分別是肝癌（17%）和鼻咽癌（8%）（表二、詳見圖四）。女性乳癌是女性的第二號癌症殺手（13%），不可忽視的還有結腸癌（11%），攀升女性癌症殺手的第三位。

從癌症的發病率及死亡率，仍可粗略看出前十位癌症的預後情況(*prognosis*)（詳見圖四~五），乳癌在女性的發病率雖然很高，但死亡率較低，預後較佳，如同鼻咽癌和前列腺癌在男性也有相似的情況，在死亡癌症中佔的位置較低；反之肝癌、肺癌和胰臟癌的預後則較差，死亡率和發病率相當。

In the scope of death cases, the five most common cancer killers were bronchus & lung cancer (23%), liver cancer (12%), colon cancer (8%), nasopharyngeal carcinoma (6%) and stomach cancer (6%). Bronchus & lung cancer was the top cancer killer in both male (26%) and female (19%) death cases. A quarter of the cancer deaths in males were attributable to lung cancer. Another two life-threatening cancers of males were liver cancer (17%) and nasopharyngeal carcinoma (8%) respectively. (Table 2 and Fig.1). Female breast cancer was the second cancer killer in women accounting for 13% of female cancer deaths. Special attention should also be paid on colon cancer (11%) which has risen to the third female cancer killer.

Based on the incidence and mortality rates of cancer, prognosis of the top 10 leading cancer sites can roughly be shown (Fig. 4 and 5). Although the incidence rate of breast cancer in female is quite high, the mortality rate is relatively low, showing good prognosis. Similarly, although the incidence rate of nasopharyngeal carcinoma and prostate cancer in male is high, their ranks among cancer deaths are relatively low. On the contrary, the prognosis of liver cancer, lung cancer and pancreatic cancer is relatively unsatisfactory. The mortality rate and incidence rate are nearly the same.

表二、2006 年的主要癌症 (以個案數排序)

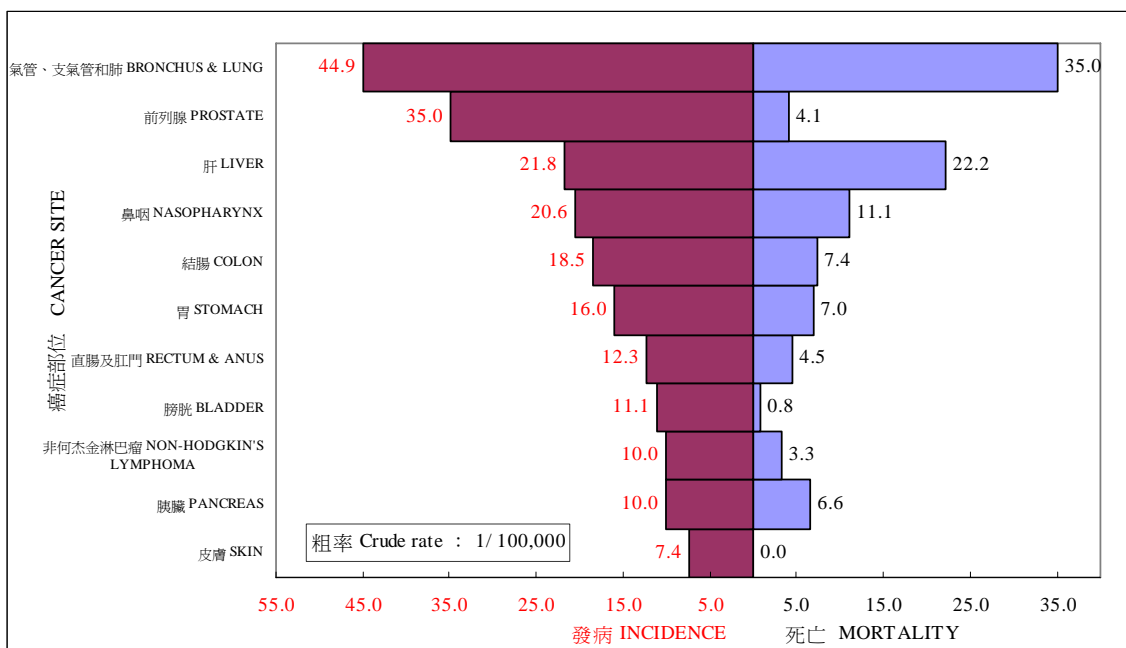
Table 2 Leading Cancer Sites in 2006 (in descending order of the number of cases)

前十位癌症 10 Most Common Cancers, 2006						前十位癌症死因 10 Major Causes of Cancer Deaths, 2006								
男女 Both Sexes														
名次 Rank	名次 Rank	ICD-9	部位 Site	登記的新個案 New cases registered	粗發病率 Crude incidence rate	構成比 Proportion %	名次 Rank	名次 Rank	ICD-9	部位 Site	登記的死亡個案 Deaths registered	粗死亡率 Crude mortality rate	構成比 Proportion %	
1	1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	165	33.1	13.5%	1	1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	126	25.3	23.4%	
2	2	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	138	27.7	11.3%	2	2	155	肝 LIVER	65	13.0	12.1%	
3	3	153	結腸 COLON	99	19.8	8.1%	3	3	153	結腸 COLON	42	8.4	7.8%	
4	4	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	85	17.0	7.0%	4	4	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	33	6.6	6.1%	
5	5	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	72	14.4	5.9%	5	6	151	胃 STOMACH	30	6.0	5.6%	
6	6	155	肝 LIVER	69	13.8	5.6%	6	7	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	27	5.4	5.0%	
7	8	151	胃 STOMACH	53	10.6	4.3%	7	-	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	23	4.6	4.3%	
8	7	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	53	10.6	4.3%	8	5	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	23	4.6	4.3%	
9	-	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	40	8.0	3.3%	9	8	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	23	4.6	4.3%	
9	-	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	40	8.0	3.3%	10	-	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	16	3.2	3.0%	
			其他 Others	409	82.0	33.4%				其他 Others	130	26.1	24.2%	
男 Male														
名次 Rank	名次 Rank	ICD-9	部位 Site	登記的新個案 New cases registered	粗發病率 Crude incidence rate	構成比 Proportion %	名次 Rank	名次 Rank	ICD-9	部位 Site	登記的死亡個案 Deaths registered	粗死亡率 Crude mortality rate	構成比 Proportion %	
1	1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	109	44.9	17.5%	1	1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	85	35.0	26.2%	
2	2	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	85	35.0	13.7%	2	2	155	肝 LIVER	54	22.2	16.6%	
3	5	155	肝 LIVER	53	21.8	8.5%	3	3	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	27	11.1	8.3%	
4	3	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	50	20.6	8.0%	4	-	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	18	7.4	5.5%	
5	4	153	結腸 COLON	45	18.5	7.2%	5	5	153	結腸 COLON	18	7.4	5.5%	
6	6	151	胃 STOMACH	39	16.0	6.3%	6	4	151	胃 STOMACH	17	7.0	5.2%	
7	7	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	30	12.3	4.8%	7	6	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	16	6.6	4.9%	
8	10	188	膀胱 BLADDER	27	11.1	4.3%	8	6	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	11	4.5	3.4%	
9	-	173	皮膚 SKIN	18	7.4	2.9%	9	8	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	10	4.1	3.1%	
10	-	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	14	10.0	2.3%	10	-	156	膽 GALLBLADDER	9	3.7	2.8%	
10	10	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	14	10.0	2.3%	10	-	191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	9	3.7	2.8%	
			其他 Others	138	56.8	22.2%				其他 Others	87	35.8	26.8%	
女 Female														
名次 Rank	名次 Rank	ICD-9	部位 Site	登記的新個案 New cases registered	粗發病率 Crude incidence rate	構成比 Proportion %	名次 Rank	名次 Rank	ICD-9	部位 Site	登記的死亡個案 Deaths registered	粗死亡率 Crude mortality rate	構成比 Proportion %	
1	1	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	138	53.9	23.0%	1	1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	41	16.0	19.2%	
2	3	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	56	21.9	9.3%	2	3	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	27	10.6	12.7%	
3	2	153	結腸 COLON	54	21.1	9.0%	3	4	153	結腸 COLON	24	9.4	11.3%	
4	5	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	40	15.6	6.7%	4	-	151	胃 STOMACH	13	5.1	6.1%	
5	7	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	30	11.7	5.0%	5	5	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	12	4.7	5.6%	
6	4	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	23	9.0	3.8%	6	2	155	肝 LIVER	11	4.3	5.2%	
7	9	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	22	8.6	3.7%	7	-	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	10	3.9	4.7%	
8	6	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	20	7.8	3.3%	8	8	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	7	3.1	3.3%	
9	10	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	20	7.8	3.3%	9	-	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	8	2.7	3.8%	
10	10	155	肝 LIVER	16	6.3	2.7%	10	10	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	6	2.3	2.8%	
			其他 Others	182	71.1	30.3%		10	6	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE	6	2.3	2.8%
			其他 Others							其他 Others	48	18.8	22.5%	

粗率 Crude rate : 1/100,000

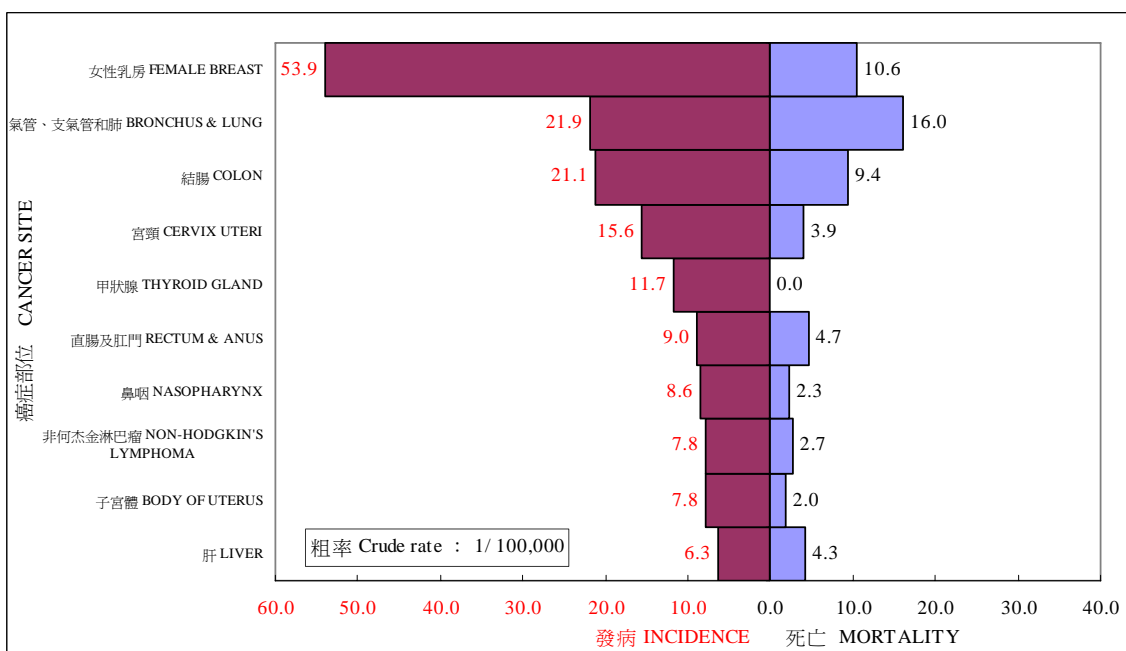
圖四、 2006 年男性主要癌症之發病及死亡率

Fig. 4 Incidence & Mortality of Leading Cancer Sites in Male, 2006



圖五、 2006 年女性主要癌症之發病及死亡率

Fig. 5 Incidence & Mortality of Leading Cancer Sites in Female, 2006



2.2.4 性別及年齡分佈 DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE

將年齡按照 0-19 歲（青少年）、20-49 歲（青壯年）、50-69 歲（成熟年）及 70 歲以上（老年）四個層別，則有三份之二的癌症是發生在 50 歲以上的癌症，以 50-69 歲的層別發病率最高（表三及四）。

在不同人生階段主要發生的癌症位置亦有所不同（表五），青少年期的癌症發病數低，男女分佈相若，主要是癌及上皮腫瘤和淋巴系統的腫瘤，青少年期的癌症的分類是採用國際兒童癌症的分類（*International Classification of Childhood Cancer, ICCC*），即以形態學類型代替癌症發生的位置。

20-49 歲青壯年的男性主要發生鼻咽癌（佔該年齡組所有癌症的 30%）和肝癌（11%）；50-69 歲成熟年的男性則以肺癌（19%）為主，肝癌次之（12%）。在青壯年及成熟年的女性均以乳癌最普遍，但由於乳癌發生的年齡多在 50 歲左右（表六），故多在青壯年及成熟年出現，分別佔該兩個層別內所有癌症的 29% 及 28%。

After dividing the whole population into the following age groups: 0-19 years old (children and teenagers), 20-49 years old (young adults), 50-69 years old (mature adults) and 70 years old & above (elderly), it was found that two-thirds of the cancer cases occurred in the age groups that were over the age of 50 and the highest incidence rate occurred in the age group of 50-69 years of age (Tables 3-4).

At different stages of life, there were different main cancer sites (Table 5). The number of new cases in adolescents was scarce, and evenly distributed more among boys and girls. The cancers were mainly carcinomas and epithelial neoplasms as well as those in the lymphatic systems. International Classification of Childhood Cancer (ICCC) is adopted in the classification of adolescent cancer in Macao, hence cancers occurred in children and adolescents are classified by morphology instead of the cancer sites.

Most common cancer sites in young male adults were nasopharynx (30% of all cancers in that age group) and liver (11%). However, in mature adult males aged 50-69, lung cancer (19%) was the top cancer, followed by liver cancer (12%). In females, breast cancer was the main cancer among young mature adults, which usually occurred around the age of 50 (Table 6). This accounted for 29% and 28% of all cancer sites found in young adults and mature adults respectively. In the elderly, the

老年時，男性的癌症以前列腺癌（25%）及肺癌為主（22%），女性則以結腸癌最多（16%），次為肺癌（15%）和乳癌（11%）。

由於某些癌症發生在較年輕的時候，為詳細了解發生個案較多的前五位癌症的年齡分佈，以10歲為一組描繪其發病率的年齡分佈（圖六~七），大部分的癌症發生率是隨年齡增加，在70歲以後發病率較高。唯獨是男性的鼻咽癌和女性的乳癌及宮頸癌的病例數從30歲開始上升，高峰落在40-60歲之間，鼻咽癌和乳癌分別為該年齡組別男性和女性的癌症第一位，而且乳癌的發病率遠超過其他四種女性主要癌症。但是，在50歲以後男性鼻咽癌和女性宮頸癌的發病率不升反降，而男性前列腺癌在50歲以後急速上升（圖六）。

most common cancer sites were prostate (25%) and lung (22%) in males. In females, colon cancer (16%) was the top, followed by lung cancer (15%) and breast cancer (11%).

Since, some cancers were incident in young adults, graphs were plotted to demonstrate the trend of incidence of the top 5 leading cancers over age, with an interval of 10 years (Fig. 6-7). It was shown that incidence of most cancers increases with age, with the highest in those age 70 or above. An exception was the nasopharyngeal carcinoma in males as well as the breast and cervical uteri cancer in females, which mostly occurred in those between 40 and 60 year-old. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma and breast cancer were the top cancers in this age group respectively. Moreover, the incidence rate of breast cancer was far beyond that of the other 4 main cancer sites of females, However, incidence of nasopharyngeal carcinoma of males and cervical cancer of females contrarily declined with increasing age after 50; while incidence of prostate cancer of males rises sharply after 50 (Fig. 6).

表三、男性癌症之年齡分佈

Table 3 Age Distribution of Cancers in Male

ICD-9 部位 SITE	0-19		20-49		50-69		70+		年齡不詳		所有	
	例 N	%	例 N	%	例 N	%	例 N	%	例 N	%	例 N	%
140 唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
141 舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	2	100
142 涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	2	50	2	50	-	-	4	100
143-145 口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-	3	100
146 口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100
147 鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	2	4	28	56	18	36	2	4	-	-	50	100
148 咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	-	-	2	100
149 其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
150 食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	2	17	9	75	-	-	1	8	12	100
151 胃 STOMACH	-	-	2	5	14	36	23	59	-	-	39	100
152 小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	3	100	-	-	-	-	3	100
153 結腸 COLON	-	-	7	16	20	44	17	38	1	2	45	100
154 直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	9	30	11	37	10	33	-	-	30	100
155 肝 LIVER	1	2	10	19	32	60	10	19	-	-	53	100
156 膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	1	17	2	33	3	50	-	-	6	100
157 胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	1	7	5	36	8	57	-	-	14	100
158 腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	1	50	1	50	-	-	-	-	2	100
159 其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
160 鼻腔、中耳和副鼻窦 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	2	33	2	33	2	33	-	-	6	100
161 喉 LARYNX	-	-	1	17	2	33	3	50	-	-	6	100
162 氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	5	5	50	46	54	50	-	-	109	100
163 胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
164 胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	4	100	-	-	-	-	4	100
165 其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100
170 骨 BONE	-	-	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-	2	100
171 軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	1	25	3	75	-	-	4	100
172 黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
173 皮膚 SKIN	-	-	2	11	7	39	8	44	1	6	18	100
175 男性乳房 MALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
176 卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
185 前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	23	27	62	73	-	-	85	100
186 睪丸 TESTIS	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
187 陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	100
188 膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	3	11	16	59	8	30	-	-	27	100
189 腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	1	11	2	22	2	22	4	44	-	-	9	100
190 眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
191-192 腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	3	43	4	57	-	-	-	-	7	100
193 甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	5	50	5	50	-	-	-	-	10	100
194 其他內分泌腺和有關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	1	50	1	50	-	-	-	-	2	100
200, 202 非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	2	14	9	64	3	21	-	-	14	100
201 何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	-	-	4	100
203 多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	3	60	2	40	-	-	5	100
204 淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	2	100
205 髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	1	14	1	14	2	29	3	43	-	-	7	100
206 單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
207 其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	100
208 未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	1	50	1	50	-	-	2	100
223 腎臟和其他泌尿器官的良性腫瘤 BENIGN KIDNEY & URINARY GLANDS	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
225 腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	1	33	2	67	-	-	-	-	3	100
230 消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-	3	100
231 呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
232 皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	100
233 乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	3	50	3	50	-	-	6	100
234 其他和未特指的原位癌 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED CARCINOMA IN SITU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	2	13	5	33	8	53	-	-	15	100
所有部位 ALL SITES	7	1	95	15	269	43	248	40	3	0	622	100

表四、女性癌症之年齡分佈

Table 4 Age Distribution of Cancers of Cancers in Female

ICD-9 部位 SITE	0-19		20-49		50-69		70+		年齡不詳		所有	
	例	%	例	%	例	%	例	%	例	%	例	%
140 唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141 舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	2	50	2	50	-	-	4	100
142 涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
143-145 口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100
146 口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100
147 鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	13	59	7	32	2	9	-	-	22	100
148 咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
149 其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	100
150 食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-	3	100
151 胃 STOMACH	1	7	2	14	5	36	6	43	-	-	14	100
152 小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-	2	100
153 結腸 COLON	-	-	10	19	15	28	28	52	1	2	54	100
154 直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	1	4	12	52	10	43	-	-	23	100
155 肝 LIVER	-	-	2	13	4	25	10	63	-	-	16	100
156 膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	100
157 胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	1	17	-	-	5	83	-	-	6	100
158 腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	100
159 其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
160 鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
161 喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100
162 氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	9	16	21	38	26	46	-	-	56	100
163 胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
164 胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
165 其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
170 骨 BONE	-	-	1	50	1	50	-	-	-	-	2	100
171 軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
172 黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100	-	-	3	100
173 皮膚 SKIN	1	10	3	30	1	10	5	50	-	-	10	100
174 女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	63	46	55	40	20	14	-	-	138	100
176 卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
179 未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
180 宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	20	50	16	40	4	10	-	-	40	100
181 胎盤 PLACENTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
182 子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	8	40	8	40	4	20	-	-	20	100
183 卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	5	38	7	54	1	8	-	-	13	100
184 其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	-	-	2	100
188 膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	1	9	2	18	8	73	-	-	11	100
189 腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	3	60	2	40	-	-	5	100
190 眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
191-192 腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	1	25	2	50	1	25	-	-	4	100
193 甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	2	7	19	63	5	17	4	13	-	-	30	100
194 其他內分泌腺和有關係結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
200, 202 非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	2	10	8	40	10	50	-	-	20	100
201 何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	-	-	2	100
203 多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	100
204 淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	1	50	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100
205 髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	1	25	-	-	3	75	-	-	4	100
206 單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	100
207 其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	1	100
208 未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	1	33	-	-	-	-	2	67	-	-	3	100
223 腎臟和其他泌尿器官的良性腫瘤 BENIGN KIDNEY & URINARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
225 腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	3	43	3	43	1	14	-	-	7	100
230 消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	2	100
231 呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
232 皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	1	50	1	50	-	-	2	100
233 乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	48	77	8	13	5	8	1	2	62	100
234 其他和未特指的原位癌 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED CARCINOMA IN SITU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	1	11	4	44	4	44	-	-	9	100
所有部位 ALL SITES	6	1	217	36	199	33	177	29	2	0	601	100

表五、男性和女性各年齡組之前五位癌症

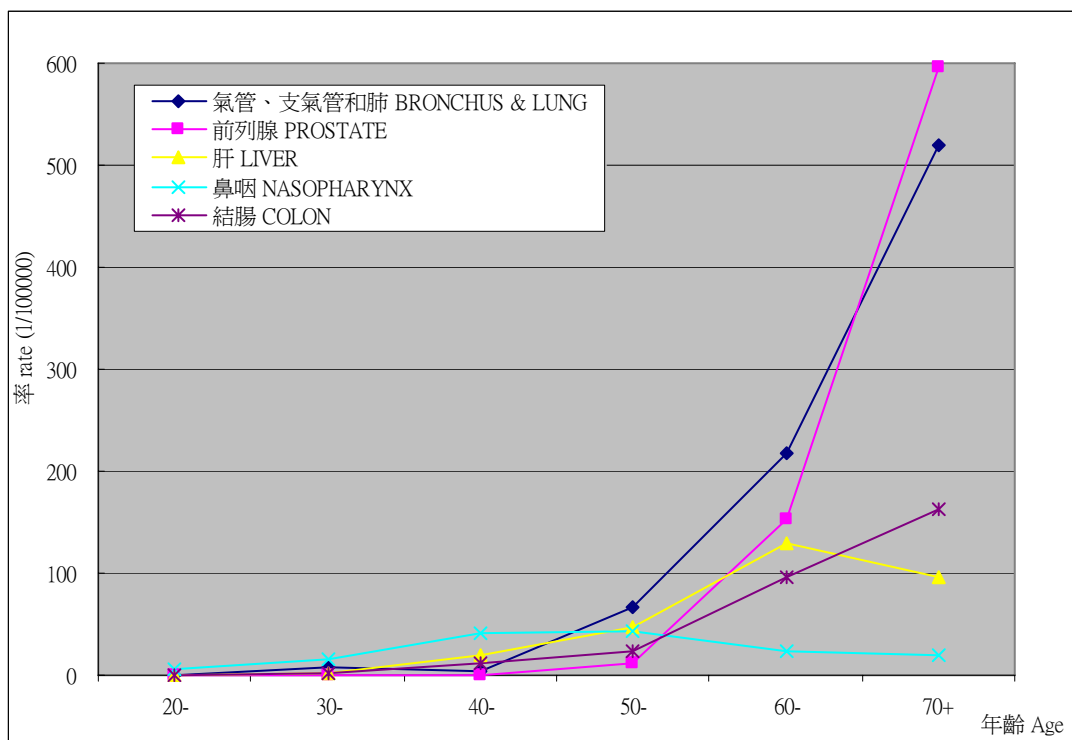
Table 5 Top 5 Cancers by Sex and Age Group

男性 MALE				女性 FEMALE			
0-19歲 Age 0-19 ¹	例 N	構成比% Proportion		0-19歲 Age 0-19 ¹	例 N	構成比% Proportion	
癌及上皮腫瘤 CARCINOMA & EPITHELIAL NEOPLASMS	2	28.6		癌及上皮腫瘤 CARCINOMA & EPITHELIAL NEOPLASMS	4	66.7	
肝腫瘤 HEPATIC TUMORS	1	14.3		白血病 LEUKEMIA	1	16.7	
白血病 LEUKEMIA	2	28.6		淋巴瘤及網狀內皮瘤 LYMPHOMAS & RETICULOENDOTHELIAL NEOPLASMS	1	16.7	
淋巴瘤及網狀內皮瘤 LYMPHOMAS & RETICULOENDOTHELIAL NEOPLASMS	1	14.3					
腎腫瘤 RENAL TUMORS	1	14.3					
20-49歲 Age 20-49	例 N	構成比% Proportion		20-49歲 Age 20-49	例 N	構成比% Proportion	
鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	28	29.5		女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	63	29.0	
肝 LIVER	10	10.5		乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	48	22.1	
直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	9	9.5		宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	20	9.2	
結腸 COLON	7	7.4		甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	19	8.8	
氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	5	5.3		鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	13	6.0	
50-69歲 Age 50-69	例 N	構成比% Proportion		50-69歲 Age 50-69	例 N	構成比% Proportion	
氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	50	18.6		女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	55	27.6	
肝 LIVER	32	11.9		氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	21	10.6	
前列腺 PROSTATE	23	8.6		宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	16	8.0	
結腸 COLON	20	7.4		結腸 COLON	15	7.5	
鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	18	6.7		直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	12	6.0	
70歲或以上 Age 70+	例 N	構成比% Proportion		70歲或以上 Age 70+	例 N	構成比% Proportion	
前列腺 PROSTATE	62	25.0		結腸 COLON	28	15.8	
氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	54	21.8		氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	26	14.7	
胃 STOMACH	23	9.3		女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	20	11.3	
結腸 COLON	17	6.9		直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	10	5.6	
直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	10	4.0		肝 LIVER	10	5.6	

1. 根據ICCC建議用型態學取代部位進行分類 Classified according to morphology suggested by ICCC instead of by sites

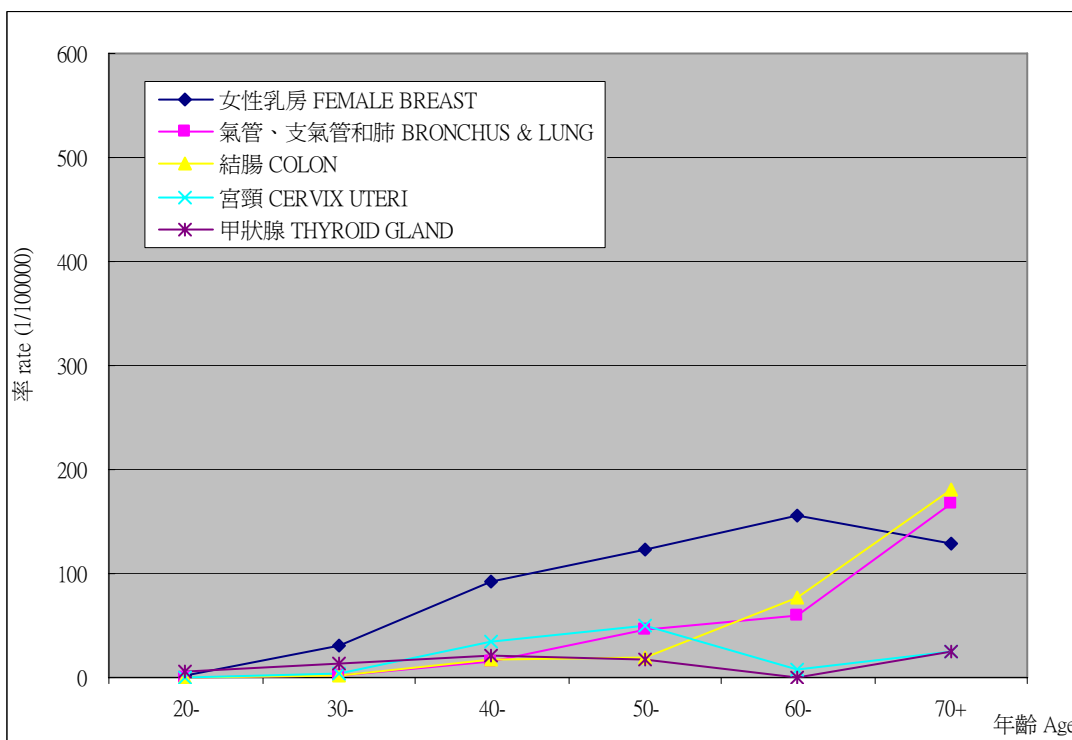
圖六、 成年男性前五位癌症的年齡別發病率

Fig. 6 Incidence of Top 5 Cancer Sites by Age in male adults



圖七、 成年女性前五位癌症的年齡別發病率

Fig. 7 Incidence of Top 5 Cancer Sites by Age in female adults



表六、2006年主要癌症的分率比、中位年齡和累積風險

Table 6 Rate Ratio, Median Age and Cumulative Risk of Leading Cancer Sites in 2006

發病率 INCIDENCE								
名次 RANK	ICD-9	部位 SITE	RATE RATIO OF SEX 性別發病分 率比		診斷年齡中位數 MEDIAN AGE AT DIAGNOSIS (歲 yrs)		累積風險 CUMULATIVE RISK (1 IN) 多少 人中出現一例	
			男M	女F	男M	女F	男M	女F
1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	2.0	: 1	69	65	19	58
2	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	NA	: NA	NA	51	NA	22
3	153	結腸 COLON	0.9	: 1	62	71	43	52
4	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	NA	: NA	76	NA	28	NA
5	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	2.4	: 1	47	47	62	152
6	155	肝 LIVER	3.5	: 1	59	74	38	185
7	151	胃 STOMACH	2.9	: 1	74	65	71	183
8	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	1.4	: 1	59	63	93	158
9	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	NA	: NA	NA	50	NA	92
10	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	0.4	: 1	49	46	290	113
11	188	膀胱 BLADDER	2.6	: 1	62	73	67	162
12	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	0.7	: 1	55	70	176	257
13	173	皮膚 SKIN	1.9	: 1	68	65	170	454
14	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	2.5	: NA	72.5	79	187	5400
14	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	NA	: 1	NA	44	NA	152
		所有部位 ALL SITES	1.1	: 1	65	55	4	6

死亡率 MORTALITY								
名次 RANK	ICD-9	部位 SITE	RATE RATIO OF SEX 性別死亡分 率比		死亡年齡中位數 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH (歲 yrs)		累積風險 CUMULATIVE RISK (1 IN) 多少 人中出現一例 死亡個案	
			男M	女F	男M	女F	男M	女F
1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	2.2	: 1	73	75	29	101
2	155	肝 LIVER	5.2	: 1	59	75	40	501
3	153	結腸 COLON	0.8	: 1	72	71	109	106
4	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	4.7	: 1	51	61	100	384
5	151	胃 STOMACH	1.4	: 1	76	67	159	228
6	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	NA	: NA	NA	51	NA	123
7	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	3.8	: 1	58	73	140	458
8	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	1.0	: 1	60	75	292	249
9	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	2.4	: 1	73	80	137	5400
10	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	1.1	: 1	67	68	361	677
11	156	膽 GALLBLADDER	2.4	: 1	63	82	356	364
12	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	NA	: NA	NA	56	NA	397
13	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	NA	: NA	80	NA	210	NA
14	191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	9.5	: 1	57	55	217	∞
15	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	NA	: 1	NA	72	NA	414
		所有部位 ALL SITES	1.6	: 1	66	72	8	18

* NA=Not Applicable 不適用

不同癌症在兩性出現的頻率以及發生／被診斷的年齡亦有不同（表六），有些癌症是性別專有的（*gender-specific*），如男性的前列腺癌和睪丸癌，前者更是高居男性癌症第二位，以及女性的乳癌、宮頸癌和卵巢癌等，乳癌也是女性癌症第一位。以全部癌症而言，男性的癌症發病率高於女性，女性的癌症有三分之一是女性專有癌症。將性別專有的癌症減去後，女性新發癌症的人數是 388 人，男性 535 人。男性在性別專有的癌症以外的病例非常多，此情形從前十位癌症中之肺癌、鼻咽癌、肝癌及食道癌等均可看到，男性在這些部位的發病率約是女性的 2 至 3 倍。少數女性發病率比男性高的癌症僅有甲狀腺癌、非何杰金淋巴瘤及結腸癌等。

由於男性死於癌症的死亡率遠高於女性，個別癌症在死亡率上的性別差異很大，如肝癌、鼻咽癌和食道癌等（表六）。

The frequency and age at incidence/diagnosis of different cancers vary in both sexes (Table 6). Some cancers are gender-specific, for instance, prostate and testicular cancers only occur in men and the former was even ranked as the second among all male cancers in 2006. Whereas, breast cancer, cervical cancer and ovarian cancer only occur in women and breast cancer was the commonest one in females. For all cancer sites, the incidence rates of male are higher than that of female. One-third of females' cases belong to the gender-specific type. In fact, the newly registered cases of females and males were 388 and 535 respectively after removing the gender-specific cancers from the list. The registered cases of males, excluding gender-specific cancers, were much more than that of females. This phenomenon could be disclosed in the incidence of leading cancers such as lung cancer, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, liver cancer and esophageal cancer, the frequency of incidence in males was nearly 2~3 times than that of females. Few cancer sites with more female cases are thyroid, Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and colon etc.

Since the mortality rate of males was much higher than that of females, there is a great difference in mortality between sexes, particularly in cancer sites of liver, nasopharynx and esophagus.

2.2.5 累積風險 CUMULATIVE RISK

累積發生風險 (*Cumulative Risk*)，是指沒有其他疾病／死因競爭下，終其一生（通常指 0-74 歲）發生或死於癌症的機會，是終生風險的測量，亦是反映癌症影響力的重要指標之一。可以透過公式（一）用 0-74 歲的累積發生機率 (*Cumulative Rate 0-74 percent*， $CR\%_{0-74}$) 換算，0-74 歲的累積發生機率は 0 至 74 歲的年齡別發生率的加總。

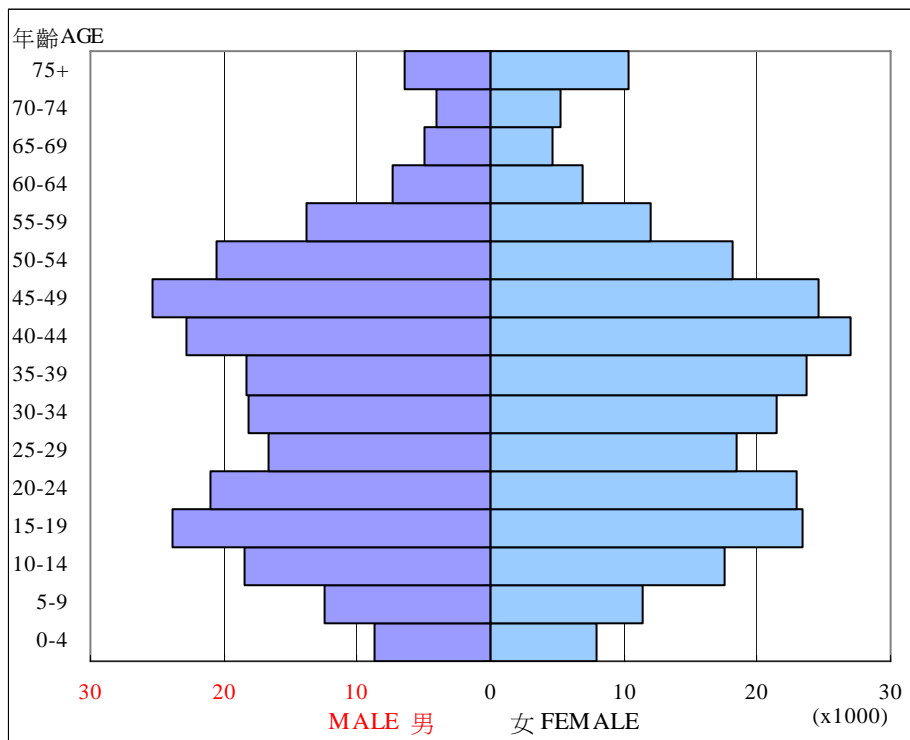
當 $CR\%_{0-74}$ 少於 10% 時，兩者的值非常接近。0-74 歲的累積風險也可以表示成在沒有其他疾病／死因競爭下，在多少人的群體中會出現一個癌症新發／死亡病例。數字愈大即需要愈大的群體才有一病例出現，即風險或影響愈低，反之亦然。從表六所示，終其一生，本澳男性每四人中有一人可能罹患任何一種癌症，而女性則是六人中有一人（表六）。

Cumulative risk is defined as the probability that an individual will develop or die of cancer during a certain age span (the age range 0-74 year is commonly used), assuming that no other competitive diseases or causes of death are in operation. It is a measurement of lifetime risk and is a good indicator of the impact of a disease to society. There is a precise mathematical relationship between the cumulative rate and the cumulative risk as shown below (Formula 1). *Cumulative Rate 0-74 percent* ($CR\%_{0-74}$) is the summation of the age-specific rate over each year of age from birth to a defined age of 74.

If the cumulative rate is less than 10%, as in the case of most tumors, the cumulative risk can be approximated very well by the cumulative rate. The cumulative risk can be expressed as the number of persons among whom one will develop or die of the disease in question, assuming there are no other competitive diseases, as shown in table 6. The bigger the number, the bigger the population will be required to find a case, indicating a smaller risk and vice versa. In Macao, for all cancer sites, 1 in every 4 men and 1 in every 6 women will have the chance to develop cancer during their life span (Table 6).

$$\text{(公式一 Formula 1)} \quad \text{Cumulative Risk}_{0-74} * 100 = 1 - e^{-100CR\%_{0-74}}$$

圖八、澳門人口金字塔 (2006)
 Fig.8 Population Pyramid of Macao (2006)



資料來源：澳門統計暨普查局—經修正後之年中人口

Source: Statistics and Census Service (DSEC), Macao SAR—Adjusted mid-year population

3 資料品質的指標 Indices of Data Quality

資料品質的指標主要是用以評估登記系統的完整度及效度，常用的指標有僅有死亡診斷的個案百分比（*Percentage of Death Certificate Only Cases, DCO%*）、經形態學證實的個案百分比（*Percentage of Morphologically Verified Cases, MV%*）和死亡率與發病率之比（*Mortality: Incidence Ratio, MI ratio*）。

Indices of data quality are mainly used to evaluate the completeness and validity of the registration system. Commonly used indices are *Percentage of Death Certificate Only Cases (DCO%)*, *Percentage of Morphologically Verified Cases (MV%)* and *Mortality to Incidence Ratio (MI ratio)*.

3.1 僅有死亡診斷的個案百分比 (DCO %) PERCENTAGE OF DEATH CERTIFICATE ONLY CASES

僅有死亡登記的個案是指在死亡登記中記載在 2006 年內發病又死於癌症，但從未經由任何途徑申報到登記系統的個案，這些個案的資料及診斷只依據死亡證明上的記錄，資料較不完整，亦無經過進一步的鑑定，因此若此等個案的比例太高，即表示登記系統覆蓋面不夠完整，而且系統中的資料品質較參差。一般而言，僅有死亡診斷的個案百分比在 15 以下為滿意的水平。

Death certificate only cases were those cancer cases that occurred and certified dead in 2006 but have never been registered in the system via any reporting routes. The disease information of the DCO cases only limits to the information recorded on the death certificate, so the data is often incomplete and is lacking of verification. Thus, if the percentage of DCO is too high, it might indicate that the coverage of the system is not complete and the data in the system is of poor quality as well. Generally speaking, a DCO% below 15 is satisfactory.

以全部癌症而言，2006 年的 *DCO* 只佔約 7%，男性 10%，女性 4%（表七），但一些較深部且不容易診斷的位置，其 *DCO* 比例則達 20% 以上，例如肝臟、膽和胰臟。此外，多種的白血病和骨髓瘤也有高 *DCO* 比例。

With regard to all cancer sites, the DCO% of year 2006 was around 7% : 10% in males and 4% in females (Table 7). However, in some deep sites such as, liver, gallbladder and pancreas etc., which are not easy for diagnosis, the DCO% could be over 20%. For many types of leukemia and myeloma, the DCO% was high as well.

3.2 經形態學證實的個案百分比 (MV %) PERCENTAGE OF MORPHOLOGICALLY VERIFIED CASES (MV%)

經形態學證實的個案即曾將組織檢體進行細胞學、血液學或其他高效度的組織學檢驗而證實為癌症的個案。高百分比表示登記在系統內的個案大部分是高度確診的個案。但是，對於某些位置的癌症，若 MV% 高至 100% 則相反是不理想，因為可能由其他有效途徑（如：臨床檢查）確診的個案是沒有被申報，即沒有納入計算。

以全部癌症而言，2006 年申報個案的 MV% 約 80%，但一些個別位置的癌症的 MV% 偏低，例如肝臟、胰臟、中樞神經、血液及淋巴系統等。

Morphologically verified cases are those that are verified by diagnosis of high validity, such as histology, cytology and hematology. A very high MV% indicates that a large proportion of the registered records are highly verified cases. However, a MV% of 100% may not be ideal as some cases, which were diagnosed by other non-histological examinations such as clinical examination, might have been neglected and not reported for registration, thus would be missed out in analysis.

The MV% of all cancer sites of year 2006 was around 80%. However in certain sites, such as liver, pancreas, CNS, hematological & lymphatic systems, the MV% was relatively low.

3.3 死亡率與發病率之比 (MI 比) MORTALITY INCIDENCE RATIO (MI RATIO)

這是評估登記系統完整度的指標，若資料來源覆蓋夠全面，死亡率與發病率之比應等於存活分析中的死亡機率（1－存活率）。由於目前癌症登記推行只有四年的時間，未能估算各種的存活率，來與死亡率與發病率之比比較。但此指標可比較發病及死亡的情況，可依此粗略估計疾病的預後情況。若比值接近 1，即該癌症的預後不理想，愈少於 1，即預後愈理想。

This is an indicator evaluating the completeness of the registration system. If the coverage of the registry is complete, the MI ratio should approximate to the failure function in survival analysis (1- survival probability). Since the registration system has been established for 4 years only, it is difficult to estimate the survival probability of various cancer sites for comparison with the MI ratio. However, this indicator can consider the incidence and mortality of a cancer site, providing a crude measure of the prognosis of the disease. If the ratio is near to 1, the prognosis is not good. Whereas, if the ratio is less than 1, the more away from 1, the better is the prognosis.

表七、資料品質指標：DCO%, MV% 和 MI 比

Table 7 Indices of Data Quality: DCO%, MV% and MI ratio

ICD-9	部位 SITE	僅有死亡診斷的個案百分比 (DCO %)		經組織學證實的個案百分比 (MV%)		死亡率與發生率之比(MI ratio)	
		男 M	女 F	男 M	女 F	男 M	女 F
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	舌 TONGUE	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	1.5	0.3
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	0.0	-	50.0	-	0.0	ncr
143-145	口 MOUTH	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.3	0.0
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.0	1.0
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	2.0	9.1	80.0	68.2	0.5	0.3
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	0.0	-	50.0	-	1.0	-
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	0.0	0.0	66.7	66.7	1.5	1.7
151	胃 STOMACH	7.7	14.3	82.1	78.6	0.4	0.9
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.3	1.5
153	結腸 COLON	2.2	1.9	88.9	79.6	0.4	0.4
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	0.0	0.0	66.7	78.3	0.4	0.5
155	肝 LIVER	41.5	25.0	49.1	62.5	1.0	0.7
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	33.3	0.0	66.7	100.0	1.5	4.0
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	50.0	33.3	28.6	16.7	1.1	1.2
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
159	其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0	-
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻窦 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	0.0	-	66.7	-	0.3	-
161	喉 LARYNX	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	10.1	16.1	78.0	80.4	0.8	0.7
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	0.0	-	75.0	-	0.5	-
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	100.0	-	0.0	-	1.0	-
170	骨 BONE	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.5	0.0
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.5	2.0
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	0.0	-	66.7	-	0.3
173	皮膚 SKIN	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	NA	0.7	NA	74.6	NA	0.2
175	男性乳房 MALE BREAST	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS'S SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	NA	0.0	NA	90.0	NA	0.3
181	胎盤 PLACENTA	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	NA	0.0	NA	90.0	NA	0.3
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	NA	7.7	NA	53.8	NA	0.5
184	其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	NA	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	0.0

*NA=Not Applicable 不適用

*ncr= no new cases but one or more deaths 無新發個案但有少量死亡個案

表七、資料品質指標：DCO%, MV% 和 MI 比 (續)

Table 7 Indices of Data Quality: DCO%, MV% and MI ratio (cont)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	僅有死亡診斷的個案百分比 (DCO %)		經組織學證實的個案百分比 (MV%)		死亡率與發生率之比(MI ratio)	
		男 M	女 F	男 M	女 F	男 M	女 F
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	3.5	NA	96.5	NA	0.1	NA
186	睪丸 TESTIS	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	0.0	NA
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	1.0	NA
188	膀胱 BLADDER	3.7	0.0	81.5	100.0	0.1	0.1
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	0.0	0.0	88.9	60.0	0.4	0.0
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	14.3	25.0	71.4	25.0	1.3	0.3
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	0.0	0.0	90.0	96.7	0.0	0.0
194	其他內分泌腺和有關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0	-
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	14.3	0.0	85.7	95.0	0.6	0.4
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	0.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.5
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	40.0	0.0	60.0	100.0	0.8	2.0
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1.0	0.5
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	28.6	0.0	71.4	100.0	0.7	0.3
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	0.0	-	100.0	-	1.0
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.3
223	腎臟和其他泌尿器官的良性腫瘤 BENIGN KIDNEY & URINARY GLANDS	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0	-
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.3
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4		0.0
234	其他和未特指的原位癌 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED CARCINOMA IN SITU	-	-	-	-	-	-
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	20.0	22.2	60.0	66.7	0.5	1.3
	所有部位 ALL SITES	10.0	4.3	79.1	81.0	0.5	0.4

* NA=Not Applicable 不適用

表八、澳門前十位癌症的分佈和鄰近地區之比較

Table 8 Comparison of Local Top 10 Leading Cancers with Neighboring Cities

男性年發病率 MALE INCIDENCE (1/100, 000)												
名次 Rank	澳門 MACAO (2006)			澳門 MACAO (2005)			香港 HONG KONG (2005)			新加坡華人 Chinese in Singapore (2001-2005)		
	ICD-9	部位 Site	WASR	ICD-9	部位 Site	WASR	ICD-9	部位 Site	WASR	ICD-9	部位 Site	WASR
1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	43.2	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	34.1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	60.5	153-154	結腸直腸 COLORECTUM	46.5
2	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	34.2	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	30.8	153-154	結腸直腸 COLORECTUM	47.0	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	46.6
3	155	肝 LIVER	20.2	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	15.2	155	肝 LIVER	29.9	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	22.8
4	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	15.4	153	結腸 COLON	17.9	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	21.3	155	肝 LIVER	20.7
5	153	結腸 COLON	18.0	155	肝 LIVER	15.5	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	16.0	151	胃 STOMACH	18.1
6	151	胃 STOMACH	14.2	151	胃 STOMACH	9.7	151	胃 STOMACH	14.2	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	12.2
7	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	10.2	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	7.2	188	膀胱 BLADDER	8.7	172-173	皮膚(含黑色素瘤) SKIN (incl. melanoma)	10.8
8	188	膀胱 BLADDER	10.8	173	皮膚 SKIN	5.6	200-202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	8.5	200-202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	9.6
9	173	皮膚 SKIN	6.7	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	4.8	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	8.1	188	膀胱 BLADDER	7.9
10	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	5.1	200-202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	5.4	140-6, 148-9	唇、口腔、咽(鼻咽除外) LIP, ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX except NASOPHARYNX	15.3	204-208	白血病 LEUKEMIAS	7.4
		全部癌症 ALL SITES	235.0		全部癌症 ALL SITES	193.5		全部癌症 ALL SITES	278.0		全部癌症 ALL SITES	252.2

女性年發病率 FEMALE INCIDENCE (1/100, 000)												
名次 Rank	澳門 MACAO (2006)			澳門 MACAO (2005)			香港 HONG KONG (2005)			新加坡華人 Chinese in Singapore (2001-2005)		
	ICD-9	部位 Site	WASR	ICD-9	部位 Site	WASR	ICD-9	部位 Site	WASR	ICD-9	部位 Site	WASR
1	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	42.3	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	38.4	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	47.5	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	59.3
2	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	16.5	153	結腸 COLON	17.1	153-154	結腸直腸 COLORECTUM	30.3	153-154	結腸直腸 COLORECTUM	31.7
3	153	結腸 COLON	17.0	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	15.7	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	26.7	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	17.6
4	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	10.9	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	7.1	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	10.4	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	11.9
5	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	8.6	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	6.1	155	肝 LIVER	8.3	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	11.4
6	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	7.1	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	7.7	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	9.0	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	9.8
7	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	6.2	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	6.7	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	8.9	151	胃 STOMACH	8.8
8	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	5.7	151	胃 STOMACH	6.1	151	胃 STOMACH	7.2	172-173	皮膚(含黑色素瘤) SKIN (incl. melanoma)	7.8
9	200-202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	5.5	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	5.6	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	7.8	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	5.9
10	155	肝 LIVER	4.5	200-202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	4.7	200-202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	6.3	155	肝 LIVER	5.2
		全部癌症 ALL SITES	172.0		全部癌症 ALL SITES	171.5		全部癌症 ALL SITES	210.0		全部癌症 ALL SITES	211.1

資料來源 SOURCE：香港癌症資料統計中心 Hong Kong Cancer Registry

新加坡癌症登記 Singapore Cancer Registry

4 討論

Discussion

與歷年之比較

2006 年的新發病數為 1223 人，死亡人數 538 人，是自 2003 年開展登記工作後發病和死亡報告人數最多的一年。因 2006 年的人口增長也迅速，經修正後的年中人口為 50 萬，以此計算全癌症的粗發病率及死亡率分別為 245 及 108（每十萬人口），均是歷年最高的；標準化後的發病率及死亡率分別為 204 及 86（每十萬人口），均是除 2003 年以外最高的一年。

在十大癌症方面，2006 年發病率的排名大致和 2005 相若，十大癌症的排位也沒有大變化。但一些性別專有的癌症，如宮頸癌和前列腺癌近年則有較顯著的上升趨勢。以全人口而言，2006 年新增上榜的有宮頸癌及甲狀腺癌，前者的粗發病率由 9.3 上升至 15.6，後者由 3.5 上升至 8.0，比 2005 年分別上升 68% 及 128%，升幅顯著。前列腺癌繼續居全人口癌症的第四位，男性人口的第二位，也是近年重要的癌症。

Comparison with Previous Years

The number of incident cases in 2006 is 1223, with death cases 538. Both have been the highest number of incident and death reports ever since establishment. The population of 2006 experienced a sharp increment; the adjusted population reaches 500 thousands. The crude incidence and mortality rates are 245 and 108 respectively (every 100,000 population), which are both the highest ever since. The standardized incidence and mortality rates of 2006 are 204 and 86 respectively (every 100,000 population) and are the highest apart from year 2003.

In consideration of the top 10 cancer sites, the incidence ranking of 2006 was similar to that of year 2005, without remarkable change. However, for some sex-specific cancer sites, like cervix uteri and prostate, there is a prominent increasing tendency. Cervix uteri and thyroid were the sites that newly appeared on the incidence list of the whole population in 2006. Incidence of the former rose significantly from 9.3 to 15.6, while the latter from 3.5 to 8.0, with a respective increase of 67% and 128% that of 2005. Prostate cancer still ranked the fourth among the whole population, and the second among males, keeping its important position in these years.

肝癌的診斷年齡中位數由 2005 年的 62 歲下降至 59 歲，在青壯年男性（20-49 歲）的發病率由 2005 年的 33.4 上升至 2006 年的 42.8（每十萬男性人口），超越肺癌成為該年齡段的第二位常見癌症，僅次於鼻咽癌，其背後原因及趨勢值得深入探討。

在女性人口中，自登記系統開始以來乳癌一直高居首位。2006 年的發病率及死亡率亦明顯較 2005 年高，特別是死亡率，從 8.5 上升至 10.6，成為第二位女性癌症殺手。死亡高峰在 55 歲，次一高峰在 65 歲，死亡年齡中位數由 68 歲（2005 年）下降至 51 歲（2006 年）。第一個高峰可能是由年輕發病（30-40 歲之間）的病人造成的，而第二個高峰來自較年老發病的病人。顯示不但乳癌的發病人數增多，發病年輕化，漸而推高死亡率及提前死亡年齡，情況並不理想，值得高度注意。

The age at diagnosis of liver cancer fell from 62 year-old in 2005 to 59 year-old. Its incidence of young adult males (20-49 years of age) rose from 33.4 in 2005 to 44.2 (every 100,000 population) and overtook lung to become the second most common cancer in this age group, just below nasopharyngeal carcinoma. The underlying reason and trend of this phenomenon is worthy of in-depth investigation.

Within the females, breast cancer has been ranked the top cancer since establishment of the registration system. Its incidence and mortality rates in 2006 were obviously higher than that in 2005, particularly its mortality rose from 8.5 to 10.6 and caused it to be the second cancer killer of females. Mortality rate reached a peak at 55 year-old and another gentler one at 65. The median age at mortality was lowered from 68 in 2005 to 51 in 2006. The first mortality peak may be accounted from the deaths of patients who developed breast cancer at a younger age (around 30-40); while the second one may be from those who developed at later ages. This phenomenon shows that not only was the number of incident cases with breast cancer increased, the patients started to develop the disease at a younger age, but also gradually pushed up the mortality and lowered the age at death. This trend of breast cancer is not ideal and worthy of much attention

此外，結腸癌也是一直高居於十大癌症的前三位，而且在兩性中均出現頻繁。若將危險因素相近的結腸癌和直腸癌合併計算，共有 152 例，佔 2006 年所有新發病例的 12%，粗發病率是 30.4，居全人口癌症第二位，僅次於肺癌。自 2003 年，胰臟癌每年均列入前十位的死亡癌症，但只有在 2006 年首次登上發病的排行榜，居第十位。

與其他地區的比較

比較本澳和其他鄰近華人地區的癌症狀況，若與鄰近的香港 2005 年及新加坡華人的數據比較，本澳全部癌症的發病率較低。結腸癌及直腸癌均是華人地區非常盛行的癌症，均居發病率的第二或以上。若兩者合併計算，發病率達 24-50（每十萬人口），在新加坡甚至已超越肺癌。可見結腸癌及直腸癌的盛行現象普遍存在。由於結腸直腸癌是可透過飲食的推廣和及早篩查（包括大便潛血檢查）來預防及早診斷的疾病，因此，是非常值得加強注意和防治的癌症。

In addition, colon cancer has been ranked in the first three places of the top 10 and appears frequently in both sexes. If the cases of colon and rectum, which were with similar risk factors, were counted together, they accounted for 152 cases, occupying 12% of all the newly registered cases of 2006. The crude incidence rate will be 30.4 and turn to be the second cancer following lung cancer. Since 2003, pancreatic cancer has had a rank on the top 10 mortality list annually. However, it was exclusively included in the incidence list only in 2006, ranking the tenth.

Comparison with neighbouring districts

Overall cancer incidence of Macao is relatively low when comparing the disease status with neighboring districts like Hong Kong in year 2005 and the Chinese in Singapore. Colon and rectum cancers are very popular among Chinese districts, and rank high the second or above on the incidence list. When pooled together, the incidence of colorectal cancer can reach 24-50 (per 100,000 population) and even exceeded that of lung in Singapore. Since, colorectal cancer could be prevented and detected early through diet promotion and screening (including fecal-occult blood test). Therefore, colorectal cancer is one that deserves further attention and prevention.

比較男性十大癌症的排名，三地同時上榜的部位共八個，而且這些部位在三地所佔的排位也相若。女性方面，三地的發病前三位均是乳房、結腸直腸及肺癌，部位及排名均相同。宮頸癌的發病率在本澳的排位最高（第四位），在香港及新加坡分別居第九和第六，標準化發病率也是本澳的最高，故宮頸癌在本澳的流行趨勢尤須密切留意（表八）。

加強項目

本報告是登記系統的第四份年度資料，各數據的穩定性和準確性仍有待觀察，待有數年的資料後再行評估，才可看出本澳的真實情況。同時，由於申報時沒有提供如身份証號碼可作為獨特辨識碼（*unique identifier*）的資料，目前只能用姓名、出生日期及性別三者作為匹配及辨識條件，以核實個案的身份並剔除重覆申報的個案，但仍未必完全排除同一腫瘤重覆登錄的情況，但相信這些個案僅屬非常少數。

On comparison of the top 10 most frequent cancer sites among males, there were 8 sites that appeared simultaneously on the list of the 3 districts, and with the same ranks. For females, cancer sites that rank top three on the incidence list were breast, colo-rectum and lung, with the same rankings in all three districts. Incidence of cervical cancer ranked the highest in Macao (4th), while it ranked the 9th and 6th in Hong Kong and Singapore respectively. Meanwhile, its standardized incidence rate was also greatest in Macao, so its epidemiological trend in Macao is worthy of particular attention (Table 8).

Issues to be improved

This is the fourth annual report since the launching of the registration system. The consistency and accuracy of the data as well as statistics are still under observation and would be evaluated a few years later to attain a better view on the actual situation of Macao. Besides, since the reports do not provide a unique identifier such as an ID number, only three items namely name, sex and date of birth are used to match and differentiate the identity of the reported patient, in order to assure case identity and avoid duplicate records. Although exclusion of all duplicates could not be 100% guaranteed, we are confident that retention of duplicates occurred very rarely.

此外，不少的登錄腫瘤個案是由病理科／部獲得，並未有臨床資料的輔助，其原發和真正受影響的位置不能完全確定，對於資料的完整性和準確性有一定影響。若臨床醫護人員能撥冗填寫申報表格，將可為個案提供更詳盡和精確的資料。

In addition, most of the records were reported by pathological departments without any supplementary clinical information, the primary site or the exact affected site may not be ascertained. This may, sometimes, have a certain level of impact on the completeness and accuracy of the database in the registration system. If medical staff at clinical settings could report by filling the forms, then more detailed and accurate information of the case could be obtained.

參考資料

References

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3. National Registry of Disease Office: Singapore Cancer Registry Interim Report Trends in Cancer Incidence in Singapore 2001-2005.

申報表格及申報處理流程
Reporting forms and Procedure of Management

圖十、癌症病例記錄之登記及處理流程

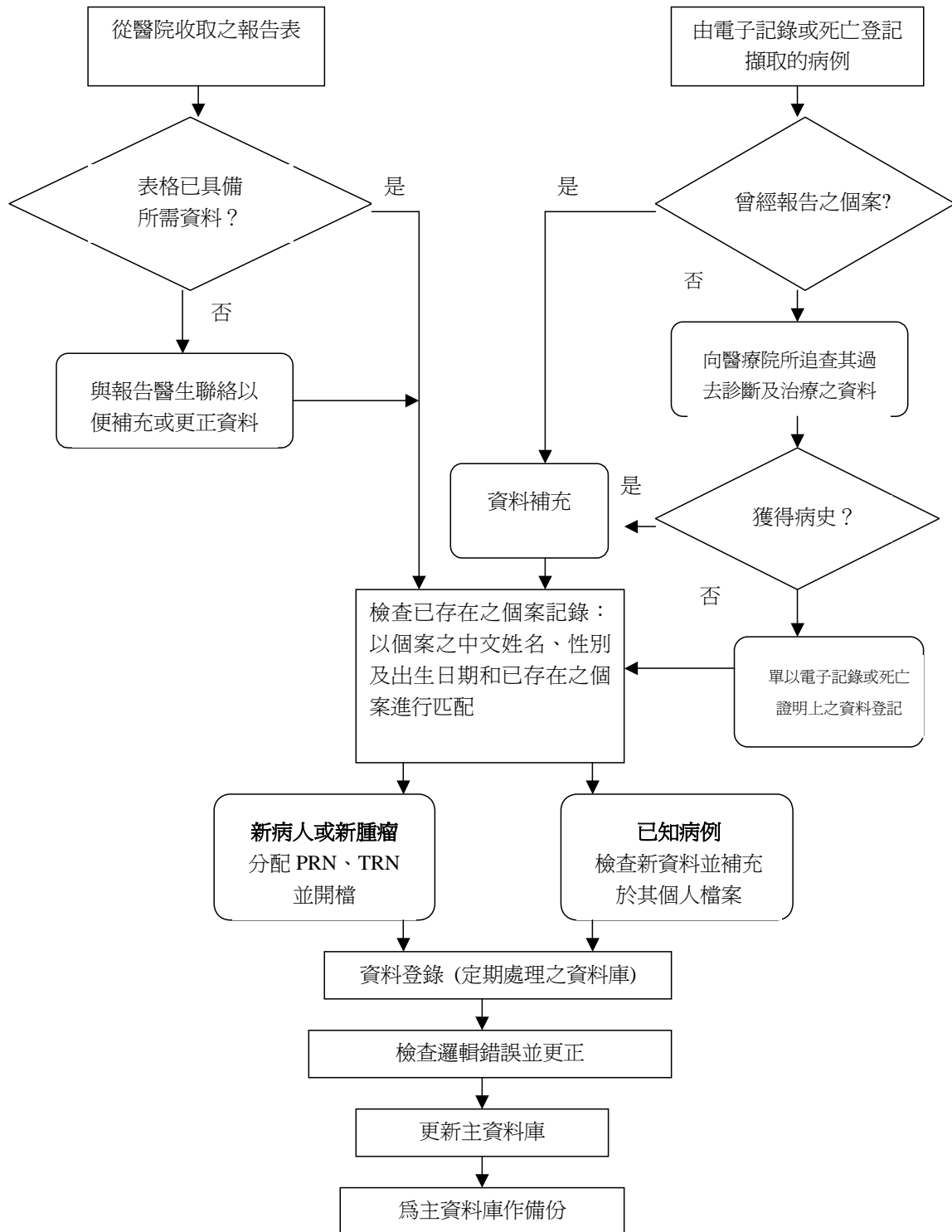
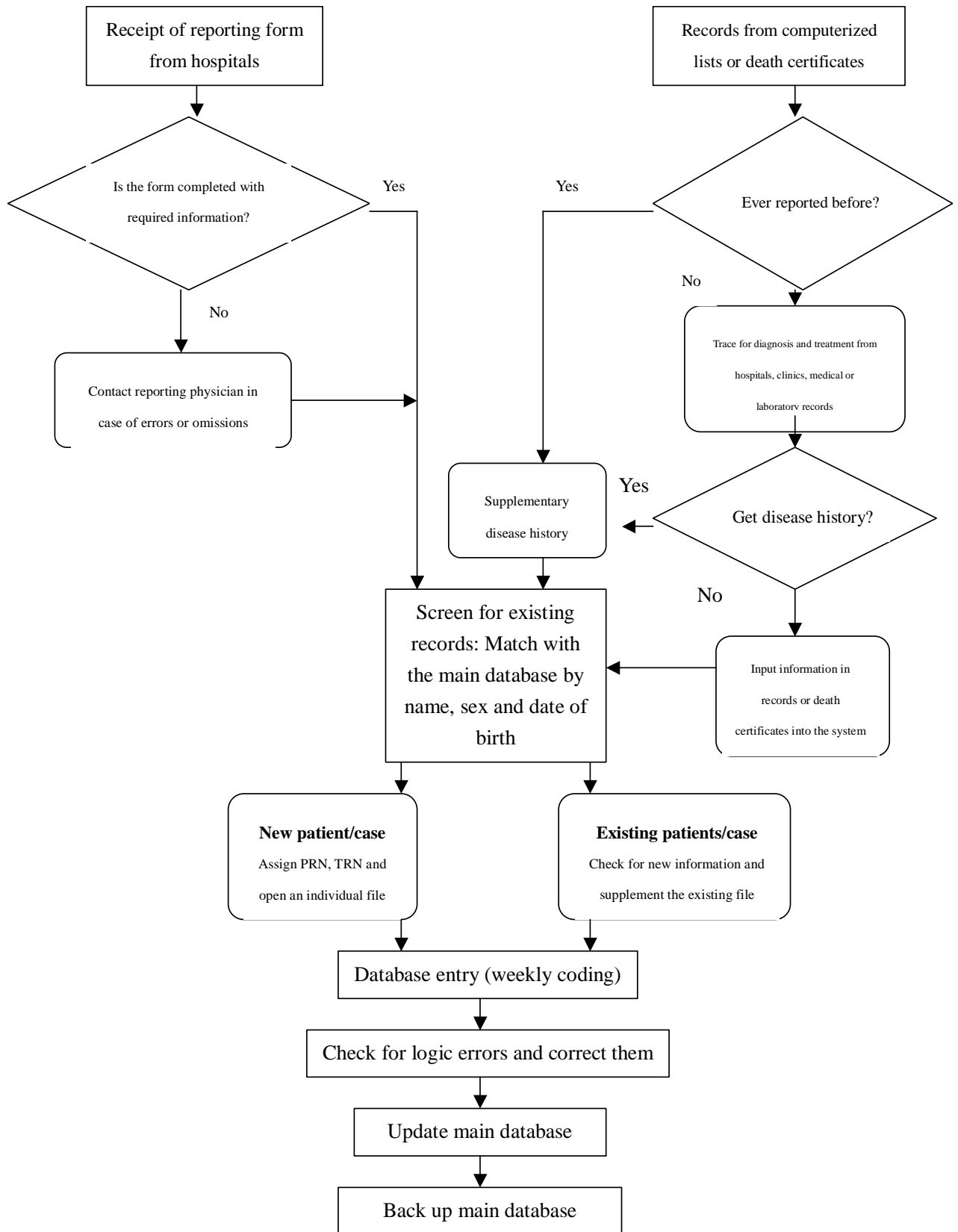


Fig.10 Flow of procedures in registration of cancer reports



統計資料附表

Annex Tables of Statistics

附表 1 2006 年登記按部位及年齡的癌症新個案數 Annex table 1 No. of New Cases Registered by Site and Age in 2006

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	年齡 不詳 unk	所有 年齡 All ages
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	6
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	9	11	15	11	10	2	2	3	1	-	72
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	2	1	-	1	1	15
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	7	4	4	7	22	-	53
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	5
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	9	4	10	12	9	15	30	2	99
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	5	10	7	1	3	17	-	53
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	5	13	6	8	9	8	12	-	69
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	7
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	-	20
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
159	其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	6
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	7
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	3	21	16	13	21	22	58	-	165
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	5
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	1	28
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	20	28	18	19	9	9	4	16	-	138
175	男性乳房 MALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOS'S SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

附表 1 2006 年登記按部位及年齡的癌症新個案數 (續) Annex table 1 No. of New Cases Registered by Site and Age in 2006 (cont)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	年齡 不詳 unk	所有 年齡 All ages
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	8	7	8	1	-	1	3	-	40
181	胎盤 PLACENTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	3	1	-	2	2	-	20
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	13
184	其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	12	15	47	-	85
186	睪丸 TESTIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	5	4	6	8	8	-	38
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	-	14
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	11
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	4	3	9	6	3	-	1	3	1	-	40
194	其他內分泌腺和有關係結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	8	5	2	2	1	12	-	34
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	6
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	6
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	5	-	11
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	5
223	腎臟和其他泌尿器官的良性腫瘤 BENIGN KIDNEY & URINARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	10
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	5
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	10	13	14	5	2	1	3	3	5	1	68
234	其他和未特指的原位癌 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED CARCINOMA IN SITU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	9	-	24
	所有部位 ALL SITES	2	2	1	8	8	7	31	46	96	124	137	143	93	95	121	304	5	1223

附表 2 2006 年登記按部位及年齡的男性癌症新個案數 Annex table 2 No. of New Cases Registered by Site and Age in 2006 (Male)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	年齡 不詳 unk	所有 年齡 All ages
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	5	11	9	6	9	2	1	2	-	-	50
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	1	-	-	1	12
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	3	3	5	18	-	39
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	6	9	3	8	9	1	45
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	2	5	4	-	3	7	-	30
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	4	8	8	5	5	-	53
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	6
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	-	14
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
159	其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	6
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	6
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	13	10	9	18	17	37	-	109
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	4
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

附表 2、2006 年登記按部位及年齡的男性癌症新個案數 (續) Annex table 2 No. of New Cases Registered by Site and Age in 2006 (Male) (cont.)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	年齡 不詳 unk	所有 年齡 All ages
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	2	1	7	1	18
175	男性乳房 MALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	12	15	47	-	85
186	睪丸 TESTIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	5	4	4	4	4	-	27
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	9
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	7
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	10
194	其他內分泌腺和有關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	-	14
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	5
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	7
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
223	腎臟和其他泌尿器官的良性腫瘤 BENIGN KIDNEY & URINARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	6
234	其他和未特指的原位癌 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED CARCINOMA IN SITU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	6	-	15
	所有部位 ALL SITES	2	1	-	4	4	2	5	14	29	41	61	81	64	63	78	170	3	622

附表 3、2006 年登記按部位及年齡的女性癌症新個案數 Annex table 3 No. of New Cases Registered by Site and Age in 2006 (Female)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	年齡 不詳 unk	所有 年齡 All ages
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	6	5	1	-	1	1	1	-	22
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	-	14
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	2	4	3	6	7	21	1	54
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	1	-	10	-	23
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	3	7	-	16
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
159	其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	8	6	4	3	5	21	-	56
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	10
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	20	28	18	19	9	9	4	16	-	138

附表 3、2006 年登記按部位及年齡的女性癌症新個案數 (續) Annex table 3 No. of New Cases Registered by Site and Age in 2006 (Female) (cont.)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	年齡 不詳 unk	所有 年齡 All ages
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	8	7	8	1	-	1	3	-	40
181	胎盤 PLACENTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	3	1	-	2	2	-	20
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	13
184	其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	-	11
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	5
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	3	3	8	4	1	-	-	3	1	-	30
194	其他內分泌腺和有關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	1	-	10	-	20
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
223	腎臟和其他泌尿器官的良性腫瘤 BENIGN KIDNEY & URINARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	7
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	10	13	14	5	1	-	2	2	3	1	62
234	其他和未特指的原位癌 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED CARCINOMA IN SITU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	9
	所有部位 ALL SITES	-	1	1	4	4	5	26	32	67	83	76	62	29	32	43	134	2	601

附表 4、2006 年每十萬人口之癌症發病率(按部位及年齡) Annex table 4 Incidence Rate per 100,000 persons in 2006 (by Site and Age)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗發病率 Crude rate	WASR ²
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	10.3	21.7	11.9	0.2	1.2	1.1
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	7.0	-	10.9	6.0	0.1	0.8	0.8
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	3.9	-	10.3	-	6.0	0.1	0.8	0.7
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	7.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.4
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	4.2	2.3	2.8	10.1	21.4	22.1	30.0	28.3	38.9	14.0	20.7	32.6	6.0	1.1	14.4	10.7
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.7	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	0.2	0.1
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.6	27.2	14.0	10.3	-	6.0	0.3	3.0	2.6
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	2.5	-	2.0	4.0	10.3	27.2	27.9	41.3	76.0	131.2	1.0	10.6	8.8
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	2.6	3.9	7.0	-	10.9	-	0.1	1.0	0.9
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	12.1	18.0	10.3	38.9	83.8	93.0	163.0	178.9	2.1	19.8	17.6
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	4.8	4.0	10.0	12.9	38.9	48.9	10.3	32.6	101.4	0.8	10.6	8.4
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	2.4	12.1	10.0	33.5	23.3	55.9	93.0	86.9	71.6	1.6	13.8	12.5
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	7.8	-	-	-	23.9	0.0	1.4	0.9
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.6	7.8	7.0	10.3	21.7	65.6	0.3	4.0	3.0
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
159	其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	2.0	2.6	-	7.0	-	21.7	-	0.2	1.2	1.1
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.6	7.8	-	-	-	17.9	0.1	1.4	0.9
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	7.1	14.1	6.0	54.1	62.2	90.8	217.0	239.0	345.9	3.5	33.1	28.8
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	11.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.6
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.2
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.0	-	-	3.9	-	-	10.9	-	0.1	0.8	0.6
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.9	-	-	10.9	11.9	0.1	1.0	0.7
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	11.9	0.1	0.6	0.5
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	2.4	4.0	4.0	5.2	7.8	14.0	20.7	21.7	65.6	0.4	5.6	4.5
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	12.6	21.4	40.2	56.1	46.4	73.8	62.9	93.0	43.5	95.4	2.3	27.7	21.4
175	男性乳房 MALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	20.1	16.0	18.0	31.1	7.0	-	10.9	17.9	0.5	8.0	5.5
181	胎盤 PLACENTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	6.0	6.0	10.3	11.7	7.0	-	21.7	11.9	0.3	4.0	2.9

附表 4、2006 年每十萬人口之癌症發病率(按部位及年齡) (續) Annex table 4 Incidence Rate per 100,000 persons in 2006 (by Site and Age) (cont.)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗發病率 Crude rate	WASR ²
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	8.0	-	7.7	3.9	14.0	10.3	-	6.0	0.2	2.6	2.2
184	其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	10.3	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.4
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	11.7	48.9	124.0	163.0	280.3	1.8	17.0	15.1
186	睪丸 TESTIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.1
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	2.5	-	2.0	2.0	7.7	19.4	27.9	62.0	86.9	47.7	1.1	7.6	7.4
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.6	3.9	14.0	10.3	43.5	11.9	0.4	2.8	3.2
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	6.0	7.7	-	14.0	10.3	-	6.0	0.2	2.2	1.9
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	4.2	4.5	8.5	7.6	9.5	6.0	18.0	15.5	11.7	-	10.3	32.6	6.0	0.6	8.0	6.2
194	其他內分泌腺和有關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	2.4	2.0	2.0	20.6	19.4	14.0	20.7	10.9	71.6	0.5	6.8	5.2
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	5.2	3.9	-	-	-	6.0	0.1	1.2	0.8
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	3.9	7.0	-	10.9	11.9	0.1	1.2	1.0
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	8.3	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.3
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.6	-	7.0	-	10.9	29.8	0.2	2.2	2.2
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	0.2	0.1
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	-	0.4	0.2
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	10.9	11.9	0.1	1.0	0.8
223	腎臟和其他泌尿器官的良性腫瘤 BENIGN KIDNEY & URINARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.2
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.6	11.7	-	10.3	-	6.0	0.2	2.0	1.6
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	7.0	-	10.9	11.9	0.1	1.0	0.9
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	11.9	0.0	0.6	0.5
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	25.2	23.8	26.1	28.0	12.9	7.8	7.0	31.0	32.6	29.8	1.0	13.6	10.0
234	其他和未特指的原位癌 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED CARCINOMA IN SITU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	5.2	7.8	14.0	31.0	32.6	53.7	0.5	4.8	4.2
	所有部位 ALL SITES	12.1	8.3	2.8	16.9	18.2	19.9	78.2	109.6	193.0	248.4	352.8	555.6	649.7	981.7	1314.5	1813.0	22.8	245.2	203.7

1 CR%74= 0-74歲累積發生率百分比 Cumulative rate percent (Age 0-74)

2 WASR= 世界標準人口直接標準化之年齡標準化發生率 World age-standardised rate derived by direct method weighted with World Standard Population

附表 5、2006 年每十萬男性之癌症發病率(按部位及年齡) Annex table 5 Incidence rate per 100,000 Males in 2006 (by Site and Age)

ICD-9	部位	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗發病率 Crude rate	WASR ²
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.1	15.6	0.1	0.8	0.8
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	13.5	-	25.1	15.6	0.2	1.6	1.6
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	7.2	-	-	-	-	15.6	0.1	1.2	0.8
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.5
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	8.4	4.8	6.0	5.5	27.3	48.4	35.5	29.1	65.2	27.0	20.0	50.3	-	1.6	20.6	15.4
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.9	-	-	0.2	0.8	1.2
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	-	43.5	27.0	20.0	-	-	0.5	4.9	4.3
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	3.9	14.6	36.2	40.4	59.9	125.7	280.2	1.4	16.0	14.2
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	7.2	13.5	-	-	-	0.1	1.2	1.1
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	17.6	7.9	9.7	43.5	121.3	59.9	201.1	140.1	2.3	18.5	18.0
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	10.9	8.8	15.8	9.7	36.2	53.9	-	75.4	109.0	1.1	12.3	10.2
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	5.5	17.6	19.7	58.2	29.0	107.8	159.6	125.7	77.8	2.6	21.8	20.2
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	14.5	-	-	-	46.7	0.1	2.5	1.8
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	4.9	14.5	13.5	20.0	50.3	93.4	0.5	5.8	5.1
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.6
159	其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	3.9	4.9	-	13.5	-	50.3	-	0.4	2.5	2.4
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	14.5	-	-	-	46.7	0.1	2.5	1.8
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	10.9	4.4	3.9	63.1	72.4	121.3	359.2	427.2	576.1	5.3	44.9	43.2
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	21.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.6	1.1
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	25.1	-	0.1	0.8	0.8
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	25.1	31.1	0.2	1.6	1.4
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	-	9.7	7.2	27.0	39.9	25.1	109.0	0.6	7.4	6.7
175	男性乳房 MALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

附表 5、2006 年每十萬男性之癌症發病率(按部位及年齡) (續) Annex table 5 Incidence rate per 100,000 Males in 2006 (by Site and Age) (cont.)

ICD-9	部位	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗發病率 Crude rate	WASR ²
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	21.7	94.3	239.5	377.0	731.7	3.7	35.0	34.2
186	睪丸 TESTIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.2
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.5
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	4.4	3.9	14.6	36.2	53.9	79.8	100.5	62.3	1.5	11.1	10.8
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	4.9	-	-	20.0	50.3	31.1	0.5	3.7	4.3
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	4.9	-	27.0	20.0	-	-	0.3	2.9	2.6
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	-	9.5	6.0	-	5.5	-	3.9	9.7	14.5	-	20.0	-	-	0.3	4.1	3.5
194	其他內分泌腺和有關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.5
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	3.9	9.7	36.2	13.5	20.0	25.1	31.1	0.6	5.8	4.8
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	4.9	-	-	-	-	15.6	0.1	1.6	1.2
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	7.2	13.5	-	25.1	15.6	0.3	2.1	1.9
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.3
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	4.9	-	13.5	-	25.1	31.1	0.3	2.9	3.5
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.6	-	0.4	0.3
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	25.1	-	0.1	0.8	0.7
223	腎臟和其他泌尿器官的良性腫瘤 BENIGN KIDNEY & URINARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	7.2	-	20.0	-	-	0.2	1.2	1.1
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	13.5	-	-	15.6	0.1	1.2	1.1
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.6	-	0.4	0.3
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	13.5	20.0	25.1	31.1	0.3	2.5	2.6
234	其他和未特指的原位癌 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED CARCINOMA IN SITU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	4.4	-	4.9	7.2	13.5	39.9	50.3	93.4	0.6	6.2	5.8
	所有部位 ALL SITES	23.1	8.0	-	16.7	19.0	12.0	27.6	76.4	127.5	161.9	295.9	586.8	862.4	1257.2	1960.3	2646.7	27.2	256.0	235.0

1 CR%74= 0-74歲累積發生率百分比 Cumulative rate percent (Age 0-74)

2 WASR= 世界標準人口直接標準化之年齡標準化發生率 World age-standardised rate derived by direct method weighted with World Standard Population

附表 6、2006 年每十萬女性之癌症發病率(按部位及年齡) Annex table 6 Incidence rate per 100,000 Females in 2006 (by Site and Age)

ICD-9	部位	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗發病率 Crude rate	WASR ²
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	21.4	19.1	9.7	0.2	1.6	1.5
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.4	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	16.9	-	24.4	27.4	8.4	-	21.4	19.1	9.7	0.7	8.6	6.2
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	8.4	-	-	-	9.7	0.1	1.2	0.8
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	4.7	-	-	4.1	5.5	16.8	14.5	21.4	38.3	38.7	0.5	5.5	4.6
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.1	-	0.1	0.8	0.6
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	7.4	28.5	11.0	33.5	43.5	128.6	133.9	203.0	2.0	21.1	17.0
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	16.5	41.9	43.5	21.4	-	96.7	0.6	9.0	7.1
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	-	5.5	16.8	-	21.4	57.4	67.7	0.5	6.3	4.5
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.3	0.0	2.3	1.2
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159	其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.4
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	22.2	8.1	43.9	50.3	58.0	64.3	95.7	203.0	1.7	21.9	16.5
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.6
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.2
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.1	19.3	0.1	1.2	0.8
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	4.2	-	8.1	-	8.4	-	-	19.1	38.7	0.2	3.9	2.6
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	23.3	38.0	74.1	113.8	98.8	159.2	130.5	192.9	76.5	154.7	4.6	53.9	42.3
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSII'S SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	4.2	37.0	32.5	38.4	67.0	14.5	-	19.1	29.0	1.1	15.6	10.9
181	胎盤 PLACENTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	11.1	12.2	22.0	25.1	14.5	-	38.3	19.3	0.7	7.8	5.7

附表 6、2006 年每十萬女性之癌症發病率(按部位及年齡) (續) Annex table 6 Incidence rate per 100,000 Females in 2006 (by Site and Age) (cont.)

ICD-9	部位	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗發病率 Crude rate	WASR ²
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	14.8	-	16.5	8.4	29.0	21.4	-	9.7	0.5	5.1	4.3
184	其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	21.4	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.9
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.9	76.5	38.7	0.6	4.3	3.9
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	29.0	-	38.3	-	0.4	2.0	2.3
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	9.7	0.1	1.6	1.0
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	8.5	-	10.8	14.0	12.7	11.1	32.5	22.0	8.4	-	-	57.4	9.7	0.9	11.7	8.6
194	其他內分泌腺和有關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	3.7	-	32.9	-	14.5	21.4	-	96.7	0.4	7.8	5.5
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	8.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.6
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	8.7	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.2
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	0.0	1.6	0.8
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.3	0.0	1.2	0.9
223	腎臟和其他泌尿器官的良性腫瘤 BENIGN KIDNEY & URINARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	-	-	8.7	-	-	-	-	4.1	5.5	16.8	-	-	-	9.7	0.2	2.7	2.1
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.1	9.7	0.1	0.8	0.6
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	9.7	0.1	0.8	0.8
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	46.5	42.3	48.2	56.9	27.4	8.4	-	42.9	38.3	29.0	1.6	24.2	16.8
234	其他和未特指的原位癌 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED CARCINOMA IN SITU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	5.5	8.4	14.5	21.4	19.1	29.0	0.4	3.5	3.0
	所有部位 ALL SITES	-	8.7	5.7	17.1	17.4	27.1	121.0	135.2	248.2	337.5	417.2	519.5	420.7	685.8	822.8	1295.3	18.9	234.9	179.2

1 CR%74= 0-74歲累積發生率百分比 Cumulative rate percent (Age 0-74)

2 WASR= 世界標準人口直接標準化之年齡標準化發生率 World age-standardised rate derived by direct method weighted with World Standard Population

附表 7、2006 年登記按部位及年齡的癌症死亡個案數 Annex Table 7 No. of Cancer Deaths by Site and Age in 2006

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	年齡 不詳 unk	所有 年齡 All ages
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	8	8	3	3	3	2	1	-	33
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	3	-	4	5	-	23
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	4	4	2	14	-	30
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	4	3	7	6	17	-	42
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	2	2	10	-	23
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	7	14	7	11	5	5	10	-	65
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	3	5	-	13
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	3	12	-	23
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	5	13	8	9	19	61	-	126
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	9	2	-	1	7	-	27
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	3	-	10
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	6

附表 7、2006 年登記按部位及年齡的癌症死亡個案數 (續) Annex Table 7 No. of Cancer Deaths by Site and Age in 2006 (cont.)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	年齡 不詳 unk	所有 年齡 All ages
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	-	10
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	10
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	-	1	7	-	-	16
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	6
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	6
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	1	11	-	20
	所有部位 ALL SITES	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	4	25	40	53	62	44	41	59	183	-	538

附表 8、2006 年登記按部位及年齡的癌症男性死亡個案數 Annex table 8 No. of Cancer Deaths by Site and Age in 2006 (Male)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	年齡 不詳 unk	所有 年齡 All ages
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	7	3	3	3	-	-	-	27
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	3	-	2	3	-	18
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	9	-	17
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	3	7	-	18
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	4	-	11
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	14	6	11	5	4	4	-	54
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	5	-	9
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	3	6	-	16
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	10	5	9	14	39	-	85
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	-	10
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	9
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	3	-	8
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	5
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	8
	所有部位 ALL SITES	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	12	25	39	38	33	33	38	94	-	325

附表 9、2006 年登記按部位及年齡的癌症女性死亡個案數 Annex table 9 No. of Cancer Deaths by Site and Age in 2006 (Female)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	年齡 不詳 unk	所有 年齡 All ages
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	6
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	5
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	5	-	13
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	10	-	24
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	6	-	12
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	11
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	-	5	22	-	41
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	9	2	-	1	7	-	27
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	3	-	10
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	6
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	4	-	8
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	7	-	12
	所有部位 ALL SITES	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	13	15	14	24	11	8	21	89	-	213

附表 10、2006 年每十萬人口之癌症死亡率(按部位及年齡) Annex table 10 Mortality Rate per 100,000 persons in 2006 (by Site and Age)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗死亡率 Crude rate	WASR ²
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	17.9	0.0	0.8	0.5
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	0.2	0.1
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	20.7	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.7
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	6.0	16.0	20.6	11.7	21.0	31.0	21.7	6.0	0.7	6.6	5.4
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	6.0	10.3	11.7	21.0	-	43.5	29.8	0.5	4.6	3.8
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	2.6	-	27.9	41.3	21.7	83.5	0.5	6.0	5.3
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.6	-	-	-	-	6.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	2.0	2.6	15.5	21.0	72.3	65.2	101.4	0.9	8.4	7.6
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	7.7	11.7	14.0	20.7	21.7	59.6	0.4	4.6	3.8
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	10.1	14.0	36.1	27.2	76.8	51.7	54.3	59.6	1.4	13.0	11.4
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	11.7	-	10.3	32.6	29.8	0.3	2.6	2.1
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	5.2	7.8	14.0	10.3	32.6	71.6	0.4	4.6	3.6
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.3
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	21.7	-	0.1	0.6	0.7
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.4	10.1	8.0	12.9	50.5	55.9	93.0	206.4	363.8	2.2	25.3	20.6
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	10.9	-	0.1	0.4	0.4
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.2
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.1
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	3.9	-	-	-	6.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	0.2	0.1
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.0	2.0	12.9	35.0	14.0	-	10.9	41.7	0.4	5.4	4.0
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.0	2.0	5.2	3.9	-	-	10.9	17.9	0.1	2.0	1.4
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.8	-	1.0	0.6
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	10.3	10.9	11.9	0.1	1.2	1.0

附表 10、2006 年每十萬人口之癌症死亡率(按部位及年齡)(續) Annex table 10 Mortality Rate per 100,000 persons in 2006 (by Site and Age) (cont.)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗死亡率 Crude rate	WASR ²
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	32.6	35.8	0.2	2.0	1.7
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.1
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	10.3	-	6.0	0.1	0.6	0.6
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	7.8	-	-	-	6.0	0.0	0.8	0.6
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.6	7.8	7.0	20.7	-	6.0	0.2	2.0	2.4
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	10.3	3.9	14.0	-	10.9	41.7	0.2	3.2	2.4
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.2
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	7.0	10.3	10.9	11.9	0.2	1.2	1.2
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.6	0.4
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	3.9	-	-	10.9	17.9	0.1	1.2	0.9
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	0.2	0.1
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	0.2	0.1
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	10.3	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.5
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	2.6	7.8	27.9	10.3	119.5	-	0.9	-	8.4
	所有部位 ALL SITES	6.0	-	2.8	2.1	2.3	-	7.6	9.5	50.3	80.1	136.5	240.9	307.4	423.7	641.0	1091.4	9.6	107.8	86.3

1 CR%74= 0-74歲累積發生率百分比 Cumulative rate percent (Age 0-74)

2 WASR= 世界標準人口直接標準化之年齡標準化發生率 World age-standardised rate derived by direct method weighted with World Standard Population

附表 11、2006 年每十萬男性之癌症死亡率(按部位及年齡) Annex table 11 Mortality rate per 100,000 Males in 2006 (by Site and Age)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗死亡率 Crude rate	WASR ²
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	31.1	0.0	1.2	0.9
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.5
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.9	-	-	0.2	0.8	1.2
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	8.8	31.6	34.0	21.7	40.4	59.9	-	-	1.0	11.1	8.7
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	15.6	0.0	0.8	0.6
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	11.8	14.6	21.7	40.4	-	50.3	46.7	0.7	7.4	6.1
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	4.9	-	27.0	39.9	50.3	140.1	0.6	7.0	6.6
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.2
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	-	-	7.2	13.5	79.8	75.4	109.0	0.9	7.4	7.4
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.6	7.2	27.0	20.0	-	62.3	0.3	4.5	3.9
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.6	23.7	67.9	43.5	148.2	99.8	100.5	62.3	2.5	22.2	19.8
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	7.2	-	20.0	25.1	77.8	0.3	3.7	3.2
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	14.5	27.0	20.0	75.4	93.4	0.7	6.6	6.1
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	-	25.1	-	0.2	0.8	1.0
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	5.5	8.8	3.9	14.6	72.4	67.4	179.6	351.8	607.2	3.5	35.0	32.5
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	25.1	-	0.2	0.8	0.8
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.2
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	15.6	0.0	0.8	0.6
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	75.4	93.4	0.5	4.1	4.0
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	20.0	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.9
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	14.5	-	-	-	15.6	0.1	1.6	1.1
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	4.9	14.5	13.5	39.9	-	-	0.5	3.7	4.4
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	7.2	13.5	-	25.1	46.7	0.3	3.3	2.8
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	20.0	25.1	15.6	0.3	1.6	2.0
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.8	0.5
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	7.2	-	-	25.1	31.1	0.2	2.1	1.7
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	13.5	20.0	25.1	62.3	0.3	3.3	3.1
	所有部位 ALL SITES	11.6	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	16.4	52.8	98.7	189.2	275.3	444.7	658.6	955.0	1463.5	13.5	133.7	118.3

1 CR%74= 0-74歲累積發生率百分比 Cumulative rate percent (Age 0-74)

2 WASR= 世界標準人口直接標準化之年齡標準化發生率 World age-standardised rate derived by direct method weighted with World Standard Population

附表 12、2006 年每十萬女性之癌症死亡率(按部位及年齡) Annex table 12 Mortality rate per 100,000 Females in 2006 (by Site and Age)

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗死亡率 Crude rate	WASR ²
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.2
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	3.7	-	5.5	-	-	-	38.3	9.7	0.3	2.3	1.7
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	38.3	19.3	0.2	2.0	1.4
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	3.7	8.1	-	-	29.0	42.9	-	48.3	0.4	5.1	4.5
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	0.0	1.2	0.7
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	4.1	5.5	25.1	29.0	64.3	57.4	96.7	0.9	9.4	7.9
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	16.8	-	21.4	38.3	58.0	0.4	4.7	3.5
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	3.7	4.1	-	8.4	-	-	19.1	58.0	0.2	4.3	2.6
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.8	-	-	38.3	-	0.3	1.6	1.4
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	0.0	2.7	1.4
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.4
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	12.2	11.0	25.1	43.5	-	95.7	212.7	1.0	16.0	10.9
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.8	0.5
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	3.7	4.1	27.4	75.4	29.0	-	19.1	67.7	0.8	10.6	8.0
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	3.7	4.1	11.0	8.4	-	-	19.1	29.0	0.3	3.9	2.6
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.3	-	2.0	1.0
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	4.1	-	-	-	21.4	19.1	19.3	0.2	2.3	1.9
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	11.0	-	14.5	-	-	38.7	0.1	3.1	2.1
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	9.7	0.0	0.8	0.5
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.4	0.2
225	腦和中樞神經系統的良好腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	21.4	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.0
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	14.5	64.3	-	67.7	0.4	4.7	4.2
	所有部位 ALL SITES	-	-	-	4.3	4.4	-	14.0	4.2	48.2	61.0	76.9	201.1	159.6	171.5	401.8	860.3	5.7	83.3	57.0

1 CR%74= 0-74歲累積發生率百分比 Cumulative rate percent (Age 0-74)

2 WASR= 世界標準人口直接標準化之年齡標準化發生率 World age-standardised rate derived by direct method weighted with World Standard Population

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Continuous support to our local cancer registry, in the form of reporting or delivering comments and suggestions is highly appreciated. With the concerted efforts, a sustainable and comprehensive cancer registration system will be well-maintained.

查詢

申報表格可於衛生局貨倉提領，表格格式為 674，或可從衛生局網頁下載 (<http://www.ssm.gov.mo>)，申報表格的樣式見圖十三。任何有關癌症申報的問題和相關事宜，歡迎隨時與我們聯絡：

澳門特別行政區政府衛生局
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Enquiry

The standard reporting forms could be obtained from the storehouse of CHCSJ. The format number is 674. Alternatively, such forms can be downloaded from the website of Health Bureau (<http://www.ssm.gov.mo>). Sample of the standard reporting form is shown in figure 13. Any enquiries concerning cancer reporting or other related matters, please feel free to contact:

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