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Governo de Região Administrativa Especial de Macau

衛生局
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澳門癌症登記年報

ANNUAL REPORT *of* MACAO CANCER REGISTRY 2004

Health Bureau
Government of Macao Special Administrative Region

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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主要工作之一。

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，要求兩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，2004 年的癌症登記工作已順利完成。承接去年的工作，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二個的年度報告—「澳門癌症登記年報—2004」，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，2004 年澳門新發和死亡的癌症個案分別是 1013 例和 496 例，發病率和死亡率則分別為每十萬人口之 218 和 107，總發病率和各類癌症分佈情況與鄰近的華人地區相仿。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。另一個值得關注的是，癌症如鼻咽癌等雖有高發病率，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，開展和完善篩查及診斷的工作，以增加早期發現的比率。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

瞿國英 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 two local hospitals 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 2004 was accomplished. As a continuation of the task of 2003, the Health Bureau sustains to release the statistics on cancer incidence and mortality, and publishes the second annual report —“Macao Cancer Registry Annual Report 2004”—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 1013 incident cases and 496 death cases of cancer in 2004. The incidence and mortality rates were 218 and 107 in every population of 100,000 respectively. The standardized incidence rate and distribution of all cancer sites were similar to that of the neighboring Chinese regions. 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. Another concern is the high incidence rate of nasopharyngeal carcinoma. However, since this cancer 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 the areas of screening and early diagnosis so as to increase the rate of early diagnosis and therefore the cure rate. 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. Koi Kuok Ieng
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，每年均有約四百人死於此疾病。根據統計暨普查局的資料，2004 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，同時得到本澳兩家醫院的支持，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 400 deaths every year. According to the data from the Statistics and Census Service, malignant neoplasm is again the first cause of death in 2004 (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 two local hospitals, CDC has already started to collect information of cancer cases as well as tracing to those of previous years.

表一 2004 年十大死因*

Table 1 Leading Causes of Death in 2004

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	475	102.1	31.0%
2	390-398,402,404-429	心臟病 Heart disease	303	65.1	19.8%
3	430-438	腦血管病 Cerebrovascular	119	25.6	7.8%
4	480-487	肺炎和流感 Pneumonia and influenza	122	26.2	8.0%
5	E950-E959	自殺 Suicide	73	15.7	4.8%
6	490-496	氣管炎，肺氣腫和哮喘 Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	72	15.5	4.7%
7	580-589	腎炎 Nephritis	42	9.0	2.7%
8	E800-E949	意外傷害及不良反應 Unintentional injuries & adverse effects	35	7.5	2.3%
9	38	敗血症 Septicemia	27	5.8	1.8%
10	401, 403	高血壓 Hypertension	13	2.8	0.8%

*資料來源：澳門統計暨普查局—人口統計2004

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：

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 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:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(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；</p> <p>(2) 描繪主要癌症的發生頻率；</p> <p>(3) 估算本澳主要癌症的存活時間及</p> <p>(4) 長期追蹤本澳主要癌症的發生情況，偵測隨時間的變化。</p> | <p>(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;</p> <p>(2) To describe the frequency and distribution of leading cancers;</p> <p>(3) To estimate the survival duration of leading cancers and;</p> <p>(4) To track the trend of cancer over a long period of time</p> |
|---|---|

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。

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

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.

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,

其腫瘤應被個別分配一個腫瘤編(TRN)。在儲存及分析時，將以腫瘤為單位而非以病人計算。

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，是唯二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 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兩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 two local hospitals; 2) through extracting electronic medical records which fulfill the definition of reportable case from Pathological Departments of the two local hospitals; 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.

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 2005 年 4 月 30 日，本中心從兩間醫院各種渠道所獲得的癌症病例申報共 1921 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 2004 年內發病而又符合病例定義，可進一步統計分析的個案共 920 例。此外，從死亡登記中，擷取任一死因之疾病編碼符合癌症定義的共 496 例，全數可納入分析 2004 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 2004 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。496 例死亡個案中有 93 例是 2004 年首發但從未申報至本登記系統之 *DCO*，將之登錄並併入登記系統內，使最後納入統計之案例增至 1013 例。

As at 30 April 2005, CDC has received 1921 reported cases from different reporting channels of the two local hospitals. 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 920 valid cases eligible for analysis. In addition, 496 death cases claimed to have fulfilled the definition of reportable case were eligible for mortality analysis of 2004. 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 2004 and with no record in the cancer registration system, it will be classified as “Death Certificate Only” (*DCO*) case. Among the aforementioned 496 death cases, 93 of them were classified as “Death Certificate Only” cases based on the mentioned criteria, accumulating the number of cancer cases in 2004 to a total of 1013 which were used for incidence analysis.

從 1013 的申報病例中，*DCO* 病例佔 9%，單來自仁伯爵綜合醫院的有 598 例，佔所有申報的 59%，來自鏡湖醫院的則有 336 例，佔所有申報的 35%，餘下的是兩院同時申報或其他來源。

In the 1013 reported cases, *DCO* cases accounted for 9%; 598 cases reported by CHCSJ accounted for 59% with 336 cases; cases reported by Kiang Wu Hospital accounted for 35% with 438 cases. The rest were reported by both hospitals or other sources.

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 2004 年度人口分佈詳見人口金字塔(圖八)。2004 年錄得的新發生個案共有 1013 例，男性 514 例，女性 499 例，男女分佈相當。所有部位的癌症(以下簡稱“全部癌症”)之粗發病率(*Crude Incidence Rate*)約 218(每十萬人口)，男性是 230，女性是 206。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 25-49 歲間，女性的癌症發病率比男性高，主要是一些女性癌症(乳癌、女生殖器癌症)較常在此年齡層內出現。

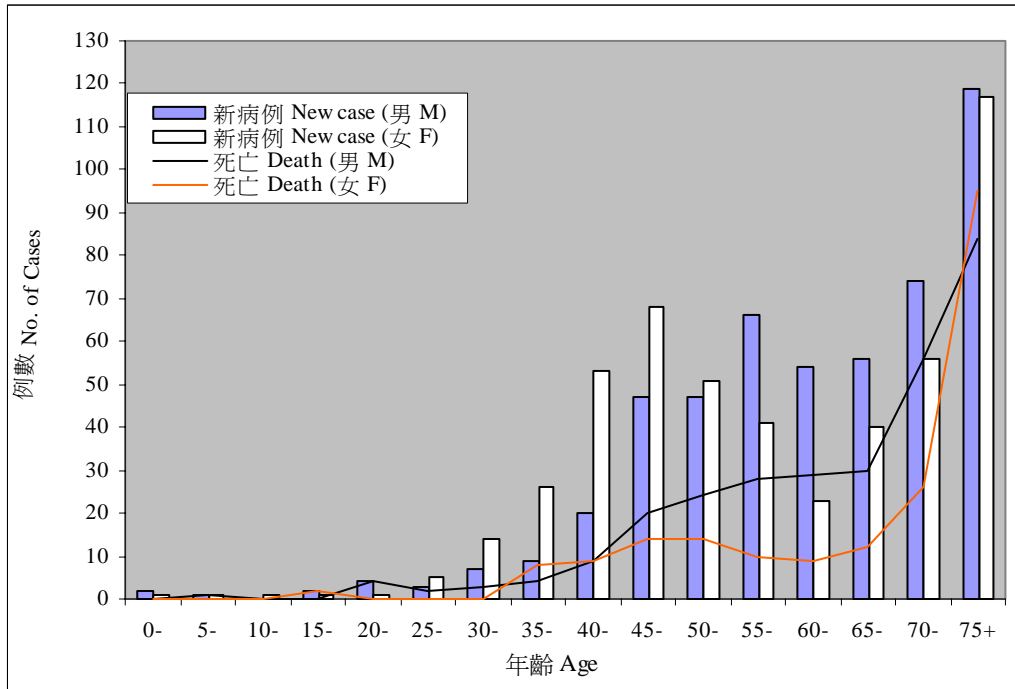
由於年齡是影響癌症發生的重要因素，癌症發生的風險隨著年齡顯著增加，避免因人口結構影響本澳癌症發病率和其他地區之比較，經世界標準人口將年齡因素調整後之年齡標準化發病率是 180(每十萬人口)，男性的年齡標準化發病率是 201，女性則是 160。

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 2004 was 1013, with male and female accounting for 514 and 499 cases respectively. It can be seen that there was an even distribution of sex. The crude incidence rate of all cancer sites (from now onwards as “all sites”) was 218 in every 100,000 population, with male and female accounting for 230 and 206 cases 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 25-49 age groups. It was believed that breast cancer and genital cancer, which quite often occurred in these age groups, attributed to this result.

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 180 in every 100,000 population. The age-standardized incidence rates of males and females were 201 and 160 respectively.

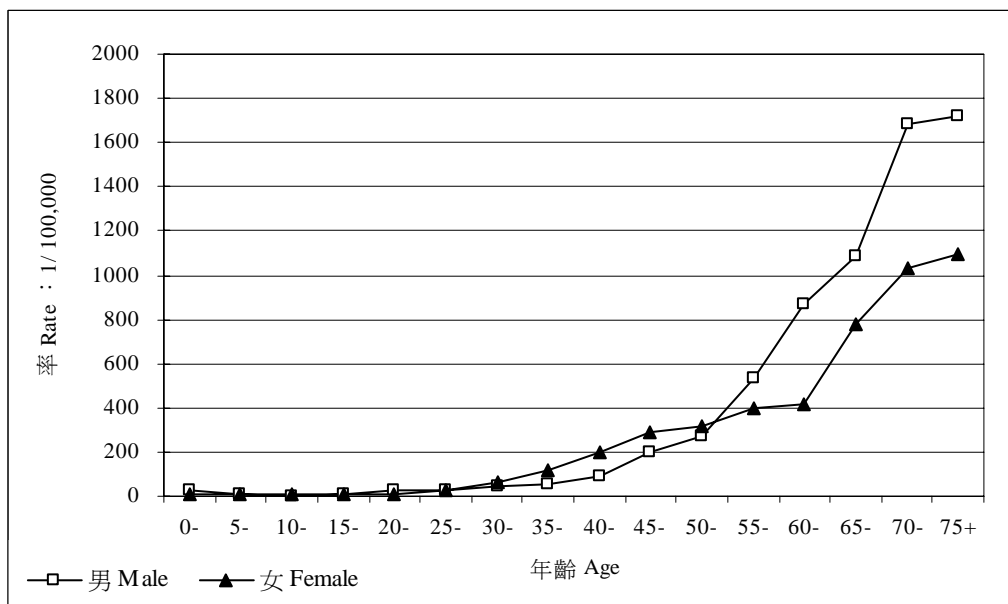
圖一、2004年新發及死於癌症的個案數

Fig.1 No. of New Cases and Death Cases in 2004



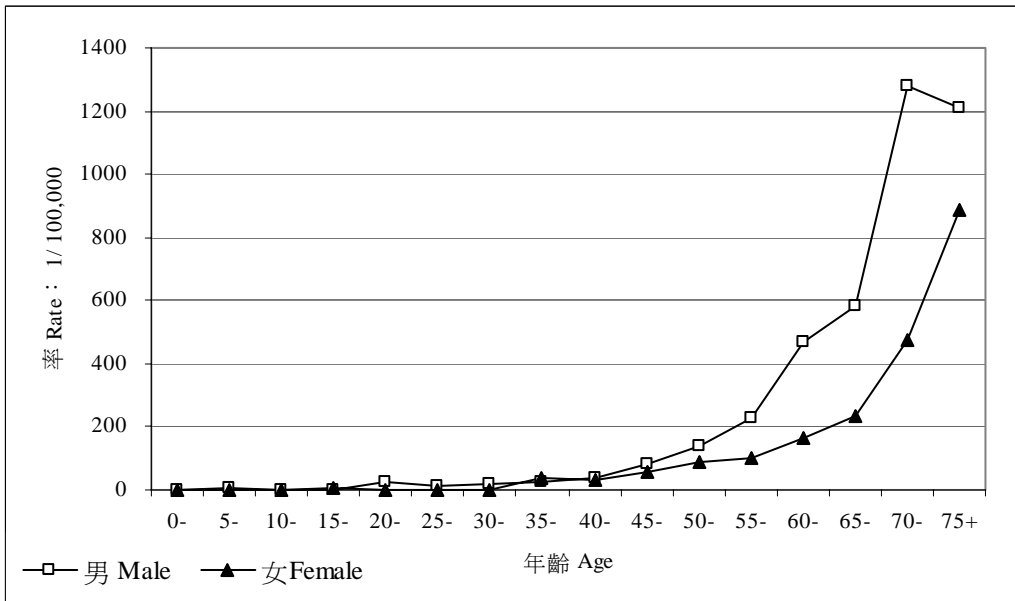
圖二、2004年全部癌症之年齡別發病率

Fig. 2 Age-specific Incidence Rate in 2004 (All Cancer Sites)



圖三、2004 年全部癌症之年齡別死亡率

Fig. 3 Age-specific Mortality Rate in 2004 (All Cancer Sites)



2.2.2 死亡率 MORTALITY RATE

2004 年死亡登記中死於癌症的共 496 人，男性 297 人(60%)，女性 199 人(40%)。全部癌症的粗死亡率是 107 (每十萬人口)，男性 130，女性 82。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。

2.2.3 主要癌症 LEADING CANCER SITES

以全人口而言，在已登記的新發癌症病例中五項最常見的依序為肺癌 (14%)、女性乳癌 (11%)、結腸癌 (11%)、鼻咽癌 (7%) 和肝癌 (6%)。男性而言，前三位是肺癌 (20%)、結腸癌 (11%) 和鼻咽癌 (9%)。女性而言，前三位則是乳癌 (22%)、結腸癌 (11%) 及肺癌 (9%) (詳見圖四~五、表二)。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，結腸癌在兩性中也是出現頻繁的癌症，鼻咽癌對男性而言亦是普遍的癌症。不可忽

In 2004, there were 496 registered cases who died of cancer, in which 297 (60%) were males and 199 (40%) were females. The crude mortality rate of all cancer sites was 107 in every 100,000 population with male accounted for 130 and female accounted for 82. 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.

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 (11%), nasopharynx (7%) and liver (6%). In male, the top 3 cancer sites were bronchus & lung (20%), colon (11%) and nasopharynx (9%) respectively. In female, they were breast (22%), colon (11%) and bronchus & lung (9%) (Fig. 4,5; table 2). The top leading cancer occurred in men and women were lung cancer and breast cancer respectively which accounted for a quarter of all registered reports. Colon cancers occur frequently in both sexes. In addition, nasopharyngeal carcinoma is also common among males. It is important to note

視的是病因相近的結腸直腸癌，兩者若合併計算共有 159 例，佔所有新發病例的 16%，比肺癌的 141 例還要多。

就癌症死亡個案而言，最常見的前五位是肺癌（26%）、肝癌（14%）、結腸癌（10%）、胃癌（6%）、和鼻咽癌（4%）。肺癌均是男性和女性癌症死亡的第一名（男：28%，女：13%），幾乎有三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（19%）和結腸癌（8%）（詳見圖四、表二）。結腸癌也是女性的第二號癌症殺手（8%），不可忽視的還有胃癌（7%）和乳癌（6%），分別是女性癌症殺手的第二及三位。

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，但其預後較佳，如同鼻咽癌和前列腺癌在男性也有相似的情況，死亡率較低，在死亡癌症中佔的位置較低；反之肝癌、肺癌和胃癌的預後則較差，死亡率和發病率相當。

that when combining colon and rectal cancers into colorectal cancer, the 2 cancer sites with similar risk factors accounted for 159 cases, with a fraction of 16% of all incident cases, which was ahead of lung cancer that accounted for 141 cases.

In the scope of death cases, the five most common cancer killers were bronchus & lung cancer (26%), liver cancer (14%), colon cancer (10%), stomach cancer (6%), and nasopharyngeal carcinoma (4%). Bronchus & lung cancer was the No. 1 cancer killer in both male (28%) and female (13%) death cases. Almost one-third of the cancer deaths in males were attributable to lung cancer. Another two life-threatening cancers of males were liver cancer (19%) and colon cancer (8%) respectively. (Fig.1 and Table 2). Colon cancer was the No. 2 cancer killer in women accounting for 8% of female cancer deaths. Special attention should also be paid on stomach cancer (7%) and breast cancer (6%), which ranked as the second and third killer, respectively.

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 was quite high, its prognosis reflected good results. Similarly, although the incidence rate of nasopharyngeal carcinoma and prostate cancer in male was high, the mortality rate is relatively lower. On the contrary, the prognosis of liver cancer, lung cancer and stomach cancer was relatively unsatisfactory. The mortality rate and incidence rate are nearly the same.

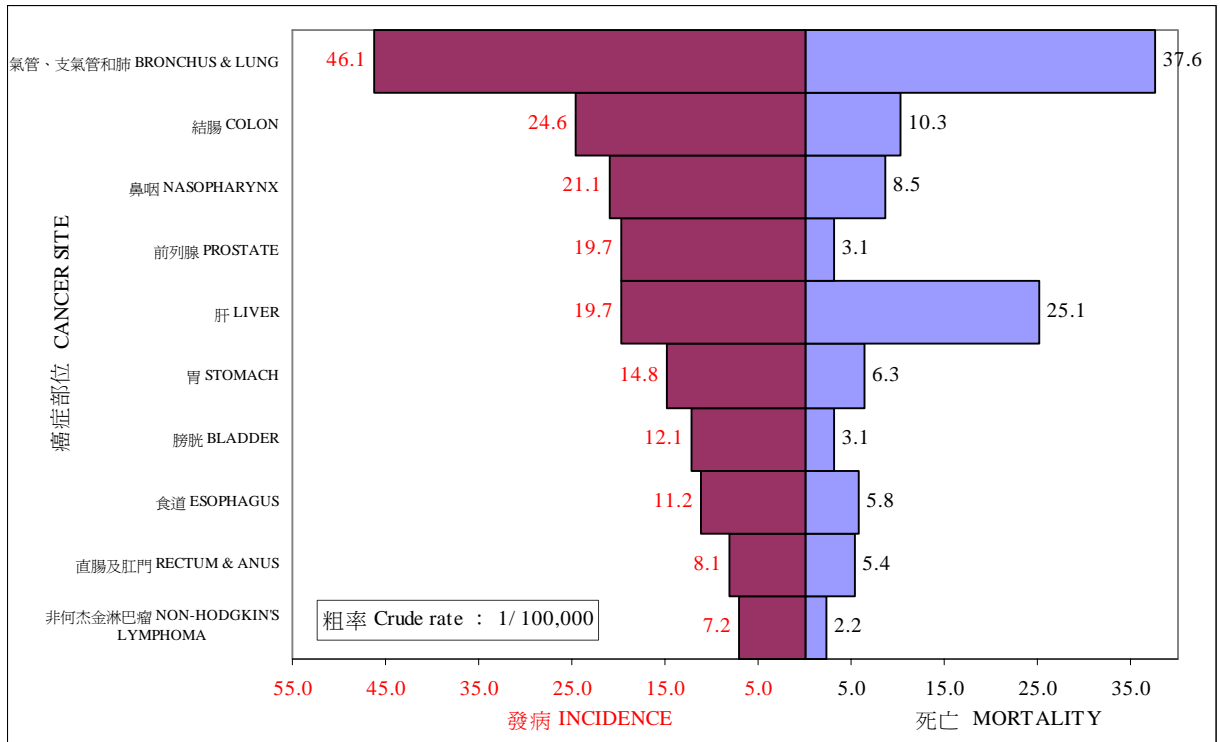
表二、2004 年的主要癌症 (以個案數排序)

Table 2 Leading Cancer Sites in 2004 (in descending order of the number of cases)

男女 Both Sexes													
前十位癌症 10 Most Common Cancers, 2004						前十位癌症死因 10 Major Causes of Cancer Deaths, 2004							
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	141	30.3	13.9	1	1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	131	21.0	26.4
2	2	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	112	46.3	11.1	2	2	155	肝 LIVER	68	10.0	13.7
3	3	153	結腸 COLON	110	23.6	10.9	3	4	153	結腸 COLON	48	9.6	9.7
4	4	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	67	14.4	6.6	4	3	151	胃 STOMACH	29	6.5	5.8
5	6	155	肝 LIVER	56	12.0	5.5	5	5	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	22	5.1	4.4
6	5	151	胃 STOMACH	55	11.8	5.4	6	7	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	20	4.7	4.0
7	7	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	49	10.5	4.8	7	-	156	膽 GALLBLADDER	17	3.6	3.4
8	8	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	44	19.7	4.3	7	9	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	17	2.5	3.4
9	9	188	膀胱 BLADDER	32	6.9	3.2	9	8	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	15	2.5	3.0
10	-	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	32	13.2	3.2	10	6	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	13	5.4	2.6
			其他 Others	315	67.7	31.1				其他 Others	116	47.9	23.4
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	103	46.1	20.0	1	1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	84	37.6	28.3
2	5	153	結腸 COLON	55	24.6	10.7	2	2	155	肝 LIVER	56	25.1	18.9
3	2	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	47	21.1	9.1	3	5	153	結腸 COLON	23	10.3	7.7
4	5	155	肝 LIVER	44	19.7	8.6	4	4	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	19	8.5	6.4
4	3	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	44	19.7	8.6	5	3	151	胃 STOMACH	14	6.3	4.7
6	4	151	胃 STOMACH	33	14.8	6.4	6	5	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	13	5.8	4.4
7	7	188	膀胱 BLADDER	27	12.1	5.3	6	6	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	12	5.4	4.0
8	9	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	25	11.2	4.9	8	9	156	膽 GALLBLADDER	9	4.0	3.0
9	8	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	18	8.1	3.5	8	9	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	9	4.0	3.0
10	9	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	16	7.2	3.1	9	-	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	7	3.1	2.4
			其他 Others	102	45.7	19.8				其他 Others	51	22.8	17.2
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	112	46.3	22.4	1	1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	47	19.4	12.6
2	3	153	結腸 COLON	55	22.7	11.0	2	3	153	結腸 COLON	25	10.3	7.5
3	2	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	38	15.7	7.6	3	3	151	胃 STOMACH	15	6.2	6.5
4	5	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	32	13.2	6.4	4	2	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	13	5.4	6.0
5	4	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	31	12.8	6.2	5	5	155	肝 LIVER	12	5.0	4.0
6	7	151	胃 STOMACH	22	11.6	4.4	6	7	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	8	3.3	4.0
7	8	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	22	9.1	4.4	6	-	156	膽 GALLBLADDER	8	3.3	4.0
8	6	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	20	9.1	4.0	6	-	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	8	3.3	4.0
9	-	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	19	8.3	3.8	6	-	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	8	3.3	4.0
10	-	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	16	7.8	3.2	6	6	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	8	3.3	23.6
			其他 Others	132	54.5	26.5				其他 Others	47	19.4	23.6

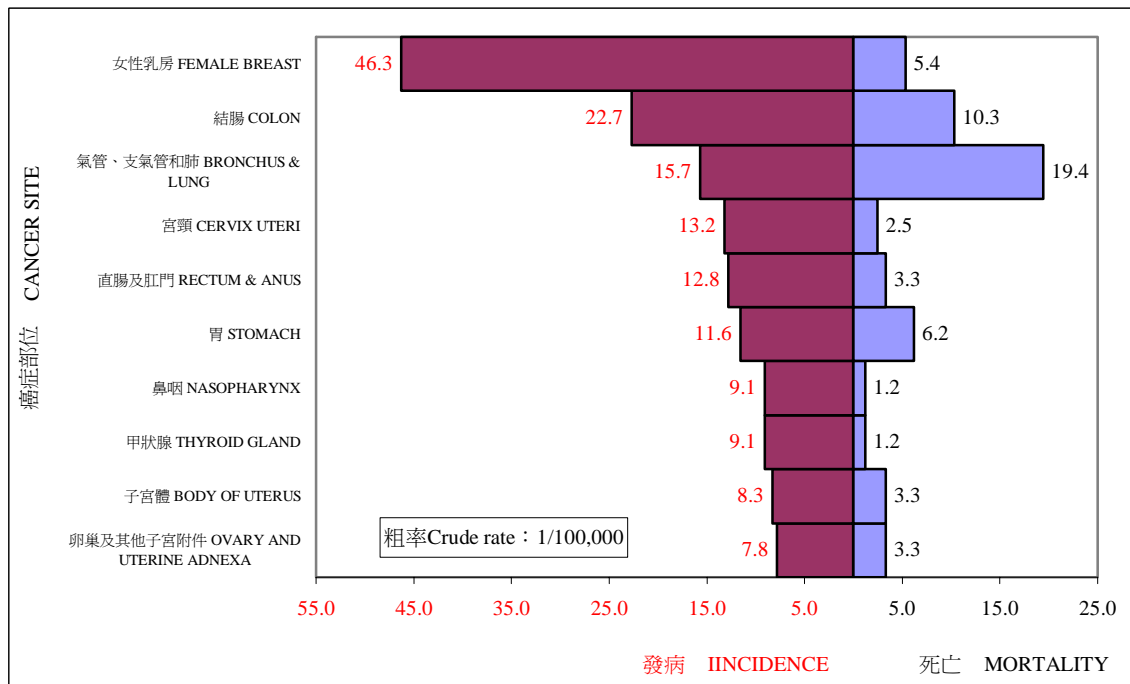
圖四、2004年男性主要癌症之發病及死亡率

Fig. 4 Incidence & Mortality of Leading Cancer Sites in Male, 2004



圖五、2004年女性主要癌症之發病及死亡率

Fig. 5 Incidence & Mortality of Leading Cancer Sites in Female, 2004



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 70 歲以上的層別發病率最高（表三~三）。

在不同人生階段主要發生的癌症位置亦有所不同（表五），青少年期的癌症發生數低，男孩子稍比女孩多，主要上皮細胞癌和中樞神經的腫瘤，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。

青壯年的男性主要發生鼻咽癌（9%）和肺癌（5%）；成熟年的男性則以肺癌（12%）為主，結腸癌次之（6%）。女性則以乳癌最普遍，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，分別佔該層別內所有癌症的 26% 及 28%。老年時，男性的癌症以肺癌及前列腺癌為主（12%，9%），女性則以結腸癌最多（17%），次為乳癌和肺癌（14%，11%）。

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 70 years & above (Tables 2-3).

At different stages of life, there were different main cancer sites (Table 5). The number of new cases in adolescents was low and most fell on the boys. Their main cancer sites were usually epithelial carcinoma and brain & CNS tumors. 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 (9%) and bronchus & lung (5%). However, in mature adult males, lung cancer (12%) was the top cancer, followed by colon cancer (6%). In female, breast cancer was the main cancer, which usually occurred around the age of 50 (Table 6). This accounted for 26% and 28% of all cancer sites found in young adults and mature adults respectively. In the elderly, the most common cancer sites were lung (12%) and prostate (9%) in males. In females, colon cancer (17%) was the top, followed by breast cancer (14%) and lung cancer (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發生年齡多集中在 40-60 歲間，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 歲以後男性鼻咽癌發和女性宮頸癌的病率不升反降（圖六）。

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 was the top cancer in this age group of males with breast cancer being the top in females. Moreover, the incidence rate of breast cancer particularly exceeded 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. (Fig. 6).

表三、 男性癌症之年齡分佈

Table 3 Relative Frequency of Cancers by Age in Male

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	1	100%
141 舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	-	-	-	2	100%
142 涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	1	50%	1	50%	-	-	-	-	2	100%
143-145 口 MOUTH	-	-	1	50%	1	50%	-	-	-	-	2	100%
147 鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	23	49%	21	45%	3	6%	-	-	47	100%
148 咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	1	100%
150 食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	6	24%	16	64%	3	12%	-	-	25	100%
151 胃 STOMACH	-	-	5	15%	16	48%	12	36%	-	-	33	100%
152 小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	1	20%	3	60%	1	20%	-	-	5	100%
153 結腸 COLON	-	-	4	7%	22	40%	29	53%	-	-	55	100%
154 直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	3	17%	11	61%	4	22%	-	-	18	100%
155 肝 LIVER	-	-	10	23%	19	43%	13	30%	2	5%	44	100%
156 膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	3	30%	7	70%	-	-	10	100%
157 胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	1	13%	3	38%	4	50%	-	-	8	100%
159 其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	1	100%
161 喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	4	67%	2	33%	-	-	6	100%
162 氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	14	14%	46	45%	42	41%	1	1%	103	100%
164 胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	1	50%	1	50%	-	-	-	-	2	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	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	-	-	-	2	100%
171 軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	1	25%	1	25%	2	50%	-	-	4	100%
172 黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%
173 皮膚 SKIN	-	-	4	29%	3	21%	7	50%	-	-	14	100%
185 前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	11	25%	33	75%	-	-	44	100%
186 睪丸 TESTIS	1	33%	2	67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	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	-	-	-	-	14	52%	13	48%	-	-	27	100%
189 腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	1	14%	3	43%	3	43%	-	-	7	100%
191-192 腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	3	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100%
193 甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	2	50%	1	25%	1	25%	-	-	-	-	4	100%
200, 202 非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	2	13%	9	56%	5	31%	-	-	16	100%
203 多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	1	20%	2	40%	2	40%	-	-	5	100%
204 淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	1	17%	2	33%	2	33%	1	17%	-	-	6	100%
205 髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	1	33%	2	67%	-	-	-	-	3	100%
225 腦和中樞神經系統的良好腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	1	33%	1	33%	-	-	1	33%	-	-	3	100%
230 消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	1	100%
其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	2	50%	2	50%	-	-	4	100%
所有部位 ALL SITES	5	1%	90	18%	223	43%	193	38%	3	1%	514	100%

表四、女性癌症之年齡分佈

Table 4 Relative Frequency of Cancers by Age 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	%	
141 舌 TONGUE	-	-	4	100%	-	-	-	-	-	4	100%
143-145 口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	-	-	2	100%
147 鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	14	70%	6	30%	-	-	-	20	100%
150 食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	1	50%	1	50%	-	-	-	2	100%
151 胃 STOMACH	-	-	5	23%	6	27%	11	50%	-	22	100%
152 小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	2	67%	1	33%	-	3	100%
153 結腸 COLON	-	-	7	13%	18	33%	30	55%	-	55	100%
154 直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	6	19%	10	32%	15	48%	-	31	100%
155 肝 LIVER	1	8%	2	17%	2	17%	7	58%	-	12	100%
156 膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	2	22%	7	78%	-	9	100%
157 胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100%	-	3	100%
158 腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	1	50%	1	50%	-	2	100%
160 鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	1	100%
162 氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	6	16%	13	34%	19	50%	-	38	100%
164 胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	1	100%
172 黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	1	100%
173 皮膚 SKIN	-	-	2	14%	2	14%	10	71%	-	14	100%
174 女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	44	39%	44	39%	24	21%	-	112	100%
180 宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	21	66%	9	28%	2	6%	-	32	100%
182 子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	6	32%	10	53%	3	16%	-	19	100%
183 卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	10	63%	4	25%	2	13%	-	16	100%
184 其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	1	33%	2	67%	-	3	100%
188 膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	100%	-	5	100%
189 腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	2	20%	5	50%	3	30%	-	10	100%
191-192 腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	1	100%
193 甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	11	50%	3	14%	8	36%	-	22	100%
200, 202 非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	3	27%	4	36%	4	36%	-	11	100%
201 何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	1	100%
203 多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	1	25%	3	75%	-	4	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%	1	25%	-	-	2	50%	-	4	100%
225 腦和中樞神經系統的良性腫瘤 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	1	25%	-	-	1	25%	2	50%	-	4	100%
230 消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	1	50%	1	50%	-	2	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)	-	-	21	75%	5	18%	2	7%	-	28	100%
其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	2	100%
所有部位 ALL SITES	4	1%	167	33%	155	31%	173	35%	-	499	100%

表五、前五位癌症以性別和年齡分組之分佈

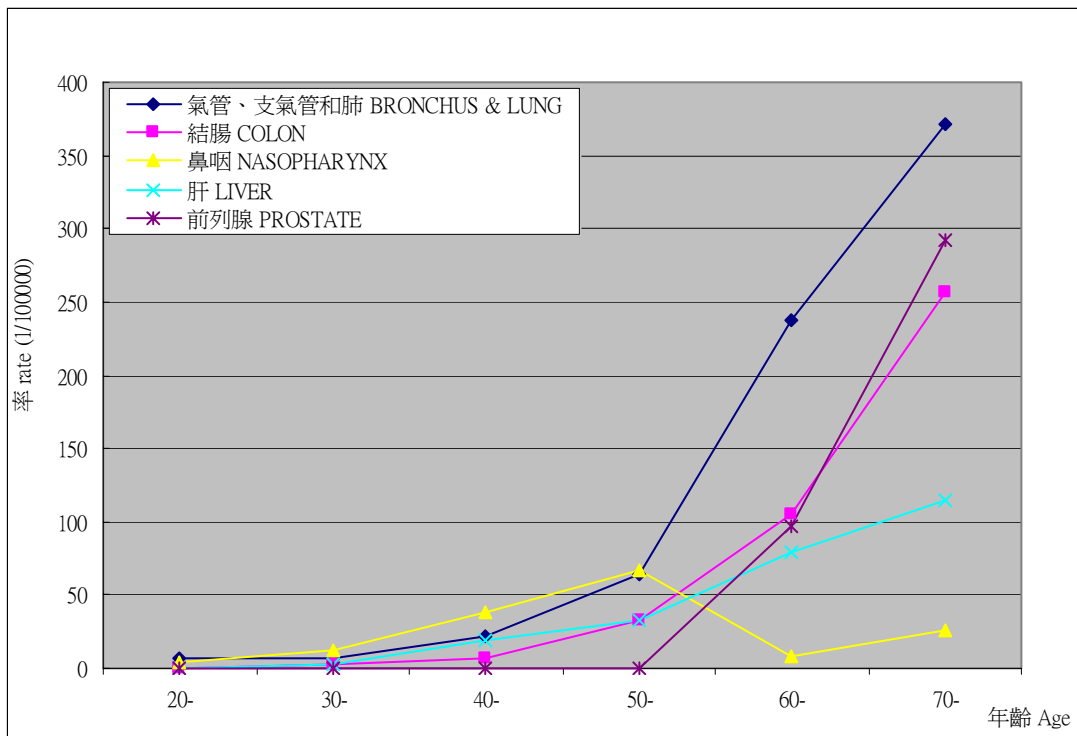
Table 5 Relative Frequency of the Top 5 Cancers by Sex and Age Group

男性 MALE				女性 FEMALE			
0-19歲 Age 0-19 ¹		例 N	%	0-19歲 Age 0-19 ¹		例 N	%
癌及上皮腫瘤 CARCINOMA & EPITHELIAL NEOPLASMS	2	22.2		腦及中樞神經瘤 BRAIN & CNS TUMORS	2	50.0	
白血病 LEUKEMIA	1	11.1		癌及上皮腫瘤 CARCINOMA & EPITHELIAL NEOPLASMS	1	25.0	
精原細胞和生殖器瘤 GERM CELL & GONADAL NEOPLASMS	1	11.1		肝臟瘤 HEPATIC TUMORS	1	25.0	
其他和未特指的 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED	1	11.1					
20-49歲 Age 20-49		例 N	%	20-49歲 Age 20-49		例 N	%
鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	23	8.9		女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	44	26.3	
氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	14	5.4		宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	21	12.6	
肝 LIVER	10	3.9		鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	15	9.0	
食道 ESOPHAGUS	6	2.3		甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	11	6.6	
胃 STOMACH	5	1.9		卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	10	6.0	
50-69歲 Age 50-69		例 N	%	50-69歲 Age 50-69		例 N	%
氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	46	12.2		女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	44	28.4	
結腸 COLON	22	5.8		結腸 COLON	18	11.6	
鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	21	5.6		氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	13	8.4	
肝 LIVER	19	5.0		直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	10	6.5	
食道 ESOPHAGUS	16	4.2		子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	10	6.5	
70歲或以上 Age 70+		例 N	%	70歲或以上 Age 70+		例 N	%
氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	42	11.5		結腸 COLON	30	17.3	
前列腺 PROSTATE	33	9.0		女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	24	13.9	
結腸 COLON	29	7.9		氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	19	11.0	
肝 LIVER	13	3.6		直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	15	8.7	
膀胱 BLADDER	13	3.6		胃 STOMACH	11	6.4	

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

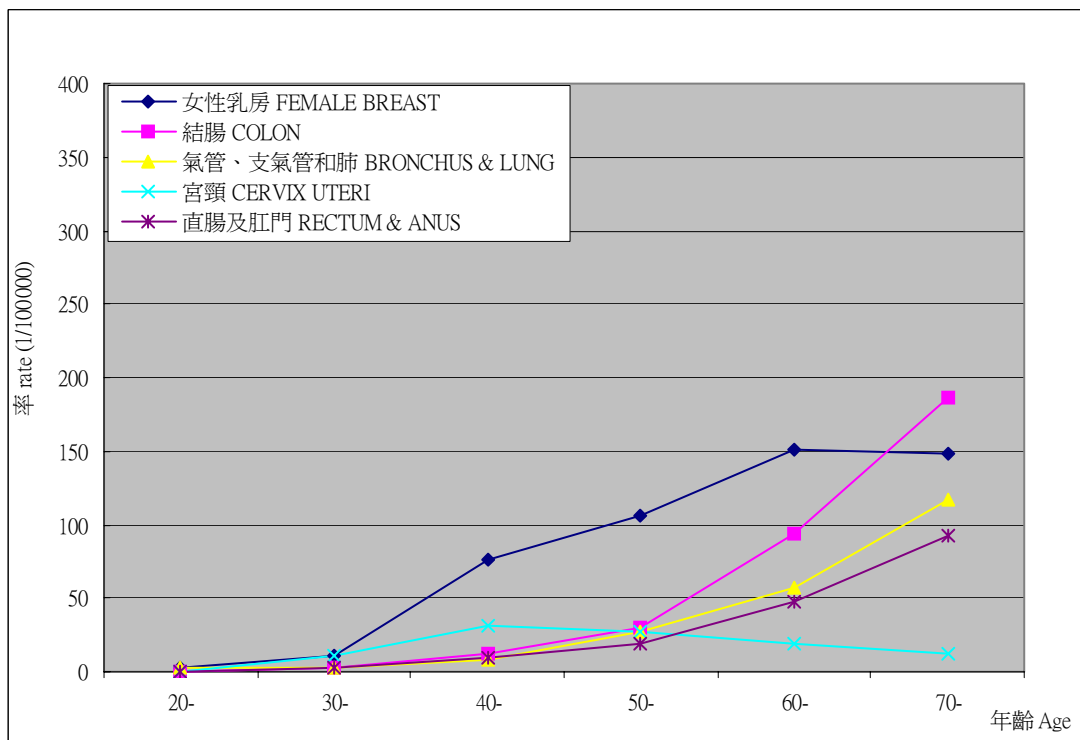
圖六、成年男性前五位癌症的發病率之年齡分佈

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病率之年齡分佈

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



表六、2004年主要癌症的性別比、中位年齡和累積風險

Table 6 Sex Ratio, Median Age and Cumulative Risk of Leading Cancer Sites in 2004

發生率 INCIDENCE							
名次 RANK	ICD-9	部位 SITE	性別比 SEX RATIO	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	男M	女F	男M
1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	2.7 : 1	66	70	23	71
2	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	- : -	-	53	-	23
3	153	結腸 COLON	1.0 : 1	70	71	37	47
4	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	2.4 : 1	50	41	73	167
5	155	肝 LIVER	3.7 : 1	61	76	47	387
6	151	胃 STOMACH	1.5 : 1	65	71	54	137
7	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	0.6 : 1	58	69	141	68
8	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	- : -	75	-	46	-
9	188	膀胱 BLADDER	5.4 : 1	69	77	61	1089
10	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	- : -	-	46	-	93
11	173	皮膚 SKIN	1.0 : 1	69	76	73	238
12	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	12.5 : -	58	54	99	888
13	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	1.5 : 1	66	69	120	263
14	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	0.2 : 1	22	50	815	132
15	156	膽 GALLBLADDER	1.1 : 1	73	77	174	379
		所有部位 ALL SITES	1.0 : 1	64	58	5	6
死亡率 MORTALITY							
名次 RANK	ICD-9	部位 SITE	性別比 SEX RATIO	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	
				男M	女F	男M	女F
			男M	女F	男M	女F	男M
1	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	1.8 : 1	74	75	28	73
2	155	肝 LIVER	4.5 : 1	64	78	34	374
3	153	結腸 COLON	0.9 : 1	72	79	95	157
4	151	胃 STOMACH	0.9 : 1	65	78	106	259
5	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	6.3 : 1	53	49	95	1090
6	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	1.5 : 1	73	73	149	238
7	156	膽 GALLBLADDER	1.1 : 1	74	76	260	265
7	157	胰臟 PANCREAS	1.9 : 1	69	74	152	332
9	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	6.5 : 1	59	57	185	818
10	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	- : -	-	53	-	305
11	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	0.8 : 1	62	70	309	414
12	188	膀胱 BLADDER	2.3 : 1	76	76	451	-
13	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	- : -	-	60	-	453
14	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	- : -	-	53	-	318
15	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	- : -	76	-	426	-
		所有部位 ALL SITES	1.5 : 1	69	74	7	17

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，而前者更是高居男性癌症第四位，以及女性的乳癌、宮頸癌、卵巢癌等，乳癌也是女性癌症第一位。以全部癌症而言，男性新發癌症的人數比女性多，但女性癌症有三分之一集中是女性專有癌症。將性別專有的癌症減去後，女性新發癌症的人數是 320 人，男性 466 人，男性在性別專有的癌症以外的病例仍然較多，此情形從前十位癌症中之肺癌、鼻咽癌、肝癌、膀胱癌等均可看到，男性發病的頻率約是女性的 2 至 3 倍。少數女性發病頻率比男性高的癌症有腸道癌及甲狀腺癌等。

由於男性死於癌症的死亡率遠超於女性，個別癌症在死亡率上的性別差異很大，如食道癌、鼻咽癌和肝癌等。可能是女性在這些部位的死亡個案較少，使性別比（*sex ratio*）較不穩定所致。

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

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 third among all male cancers in 2004. Whereas, breast cancer, cervical carcinoma and ovarian cancer only occur in women and breast cancer was the most common one in females. For all cancer sites, the newly registered cases of males were more than that of females with one-third of females' belonging to the gender-specific type. In fact, the newly registered cases of females and males were 320 and 466 respectively after removing the gender-specific cancers from the list. The registered cases of males, excluding gender-specific cancers, were still 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 bladder cancer, the frequency of incidence in males was nearly 2~3 times than that of females.

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 esophagus, nasopharynx and liver. Because of scarce number of death cases in females, it results in an unstable sex ratio at the mentioned sites.

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

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* $_{0-74}\%$ ， $CR\%_{0-74}$ ）換算，0-74 歲的累積發生機率是 0 至 74 歲的年齡別發生率的加總。

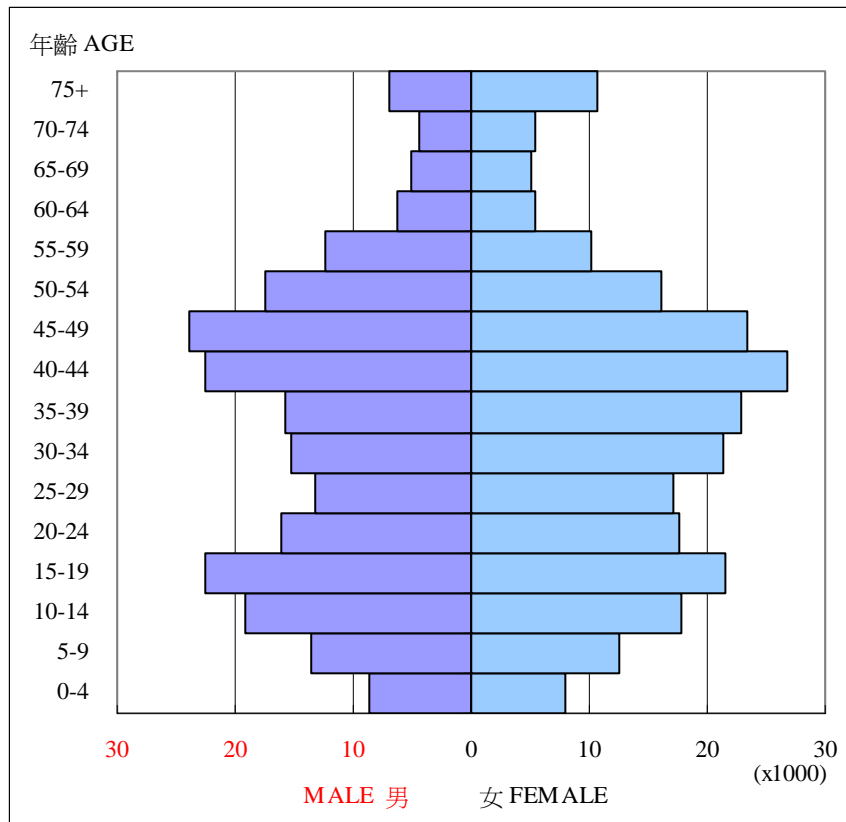
當 $CR\%_{0-74}$ 少於 10% 時，兩者的值非常接近。0-74 歲的累積風險也可以表示成在沒有其他疾病／死因競爭下，在多少人的群體中會出現一個癌症新發／死亡病例。數字愈大即需要愈大的群體才有一病例出現，即風險或影響愈低，反之亦然。從表六所示，終其一生，本澳男性每五人中有一人可能罹患任何一種癌症，而女性則是六人中有一人。

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. *Cumulative Rate* $_{0-74}\%$ ($CR\%_{0-74}$) 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. There is a precise mathematical relationship between the cumulative rate and the cumulative risk as shown below (Formula 1). 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 figure 5. 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 5 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、 2004 年人口金字塔
Fig.8 Population Pyramid (2004)



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%*)、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 (DCO %)

僅有死亡登記的個案是指在死亡登記中記載在 2004 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 2004 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，*DCO* 只佔約 9%，男性 12%，女性 7%（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、胰臟和腎臟等。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 2004 was around 9% : 12% in males and 7% in females. However, in some deep sites such as, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, kidney 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。

Morphologically verified cases are those that are verified by diagnosis of high validity, such as histology, cytology and haematology. 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.

以全部癌症而言，*MV*% 達 85 以上，但一些個別位置的癌症的 *MV*% 偏低，例如肝臟和膽臟，以及女性的腹膜癌和子宮癌等。

The *MV*% of all cancer sites of year 2004 was over 85%. However in certain sites, such as liver and gallbladder of both sexes, pancreas of male as well as peritoneum & retroperitoneum, uterus and bladder of female, the *MV*% was relatively low.

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

這是評估死亡登記系統完整度的指標，若死亡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-

This is an indicator evaluating the completeness of the registration system. If the coverage of the death certificate database is complete, the *MI* ratio should approximate to the failure function in survival analysis (1- survival

一存活率)。由於目前癌症登記推行只有二年的時間，未能估算各種的存活率，來與死亡率與發病率之比比較，故此指標尚未能有效發揮功用。

probability). Since the registration system has been established for 2 years only, it is difficult to estimate the survival probability of various cancer sites for comparison with the MI ratio. Thus, this indicator cannot be effectively utilized at the moment.

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	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
141	舌 TONGUE	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2.5	0.0
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.5	-
143-145	口 MOUTH	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	∞	-
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	2.1	0.0	61.7	60.0	0.4	0.0
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	0.0	-	0.0	-	2.0	∞
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	0.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	0.5	1.0
151	胃 STOMACH	6.1	9.1	81.8	86.4	0.4	0.7
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.3
153	結腸 COLON	1.8	7.3	83.6	70.9	0.4	0.5
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	0.0	3.2	88.9	83.9	0.7	0.3
155	肝 LIVER	56.8	50.0	38.6	41.7	1.3	1.0
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	20.0	33.3	80.0	66.7	0.9	0.9
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	25.0	66.7	62.5	33.3	1.1	2.7
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	0.0	-	50.0	-	1.0
159	其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0	-
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	0.0	-	100.0	∞	1.0
161	喉 LARYNX	0.0	-	83.3	-	0.7	-
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	17.5	18.4	79.6	81.6	0.8	1.2
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.5	0.0
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	-	100.0	-	0.0	-
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0	-
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
173	皮膚 SKIN	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.1
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	0.9	-	78.6	-	0.1
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	-	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.2
181	胎盤 PLACENTA	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	5.3	-	89.5	-	0.4
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	0.0	-	87.5	-	0.5
184	其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	0.0	-	100.0	-	0.0

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	0.0	-	100.0	-
186	睪丸 TESTIS	0.0	-	66.7	-	0.0	-
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	0.0	-	100.0	-	1.0	-
188	膀胱 BLADDER	3.7	20.0	88.9	80.0	0.3	0.6
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	14.3	0.0	85.7	90.0	0.4	0.1
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1.0	1.0
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	0.0	0.1
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	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.3	0.5
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	40.0	50.0	60.0	50.0	0.8	0.8
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	16.7	50.0	83.3	50.0	0.5	1.5
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	33.3	50.0	66.7	50.0	1.0	0.5
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	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	-	100.0	-	0.0
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	0.0	-	96.4	-	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	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.5	2.0
	所有部位 ALL SITES	11.5	6.8	79.0	81.4	0.6	0.4

4 討論

Discussion

比較本澳和其他鄰近華人地區的癌症狀況，全部癌症的發病率較其他華人地區低，前十名癌症的部位和香港完全相同，但排序稍有不同，癌症的分佈和流行情況和香港最為相近。

相較於 2003 年，2004 年的新發個案總數較少，發病率較低，但死亡人數及死亡率卻比 2003 年高。發病率下降的原因可能有二，一是真實的下降，但亦可能是因為 2004 年的申報個案沒有包括鏡湖醫院的門診記錄所致。由於門診記錄包括許多前來複診的舊病例，若未能將之分辨及剔除將使申報的病例數增高。相反地，也可能因為沒有納入門診個案，一些在外地診斷而沒有經本澳醫院診斷的病例可能無法登入本系統，除非門診的臨床醫生主動填寫申報表。

Cancer incidence of Macao is relatively low when comparing the disease status with neighboring Chinese districts. The top 10 most frequent cancer sites are exactly the same as that of Hong Kong, but the ranking on the list is slightly different. The distribution and epidemiological characteristics of the two cities are very similar.

On comparison of the results of year 2003, the total number of incident cases is less in year 2004, indicating a lower overall incidence. However, the total number of death cases and mortality rate is higher than that of 2003. There might be two reasons to explain for the decreased incidence. Firstly, it is a true decrease in incidence. Secondly, it is due to the exclusion of lists of outpatient records of the Kiang Wu Hospital. Since, the outpatient records include many of the prevalent cases that come for regular consultation, if they are not identified and excluded from the lists, there will be a false increase of new cases. On the contrary, some of the incident cases that were diagnosed outside Macao, bypassing the morphological confirmation by the local hospitals, will not be recruited into the registration system, unless clinical physicians of outpatient service actively report via filling the forms.

在十大癌症方面，發病率的排名大致和鄰近華人地區相似，也和 2003 年相同，明顯的差別是男性的前列腺癌從第三位下降至第 4 位，而結腸癌上升至第二位，原因可能是和前述的不納入門診記錄有關，由於前列腺癌的存活情況佳，前往門診複診的舊病例不少，可能是使 2003 年前列腺癌的發病數“高”的原因。

值得注意的是結腸癌高居於十大癌症的前三位，且有不斷上升的趨勢，而且 2003 年及 2004 年均顯示若將危險因素相近的結腸癌和直腸癌合計，則成新發個案之首位，發病率遠高於肺癌。而且比較其他地區的情況（表八），結腸癌及直腸癌均是華人地區非常盛行的癌症，都是在十大排名中名次非常高。若合併計算，發病率達 20-40（每十萬人口），僅次於肺癌的癌症。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。

For the top 10 cancer lists, the ranking of incidence were similar among neighboring Chinese districts, and also similar with the situation of year 2003. The most obvious difference between 2003 and 2004 is the decline of prostate cancer to rank 4 from rank 3, and the increase of colon cancer to the second place. The reason may be due to exclusion of outpatient records, as mentioned above. Prostate cancer has a good prognosis, many cases on the outpatient lists might be prevalent cases that returned for regular consultation, and caused a “high” number of incident cases of prostate cancer in 2003.

Attention should be paid on colon cancer which ranked in the first three places of the top 10 cancer lists and inclined to be increasing. If the colon and rectum cancers, which were with similar risk factors, were pooled into account, their incidence would be the first and outstrip that of lung cancer in both year 2003 and 2004. When considering the disease status in other districts, colon and rectum cancers are very popular among Chinese districts, and rank high in the top-10 list. When pool together, the incidence of colorectal cancer can reach 20-40 (per 100,000 population) and is just below lung cancer among all cancer sites. 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.

此外，鼻咽癌仍然是年輕男性中的頭號癌症，而且和亞洲其他華人地區比較，發現本澳發病率之高屬數一數二，特別是女性鼻咽癌，本澳的發病率均高於香港、台灣及新加坡等地區。而且病例多是年輕發病，對病患家庭和社會均造成沉重的負擔，直得關注。

本報告是登記系統的第二份年度資料，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。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均有影響。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, nasopharyngeal carcinoma is still the No. 1 cancer among young men and the incidence in Macao was considered the first or second when comparing with other Chinese areas in Asia. This is especially the case of female nasopharyngeal carcinoma, the incidence level is the highest among Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore, etc. Most cases were incident at young ages and pose great burden on their families and society and deserve our attention as well.

This is the second 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. 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.

表八、本澳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 (2004)			香港 HK (2002)			台灣 TAIWAN (2002)			新加坡 Singapore (1998-2002)		
	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	40.9	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	55.3	155	肝 LIVER	53.3	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	45.0
2	153	結腸 COLON	21.8	155	肝 LIVER	27.2	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	38.4	153, 154	結腸及直腸 COLORECTAL	40.1
3	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	14.2	153	結腸 COLON	23.2	153, 154	結腸及直腸 COLORECTAL	37.0	155	肝 LIVER	18.5
4	155	肝 LIVER	16.1	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	18.4	140	口腔 Oral cavity*	27.4	151	胃 STOMACH	18.0
4	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	18.1	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	17.9	151	胃 STOMACH	19.7	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	17.4
6	151	胃 STOMACH	14.0	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	15.2	185	前列腺 PROSTATE	17.4	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	10.8
7	188	膀胱 BLADDER	11.5	151	胃 STOMACH	13.8	188	膀胱 BLADDER	10.2	172, 173	皮膚 (含黑色素瘤) SKIN (include MELANOMA)	9.7
8	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	9.2	188	膀胱 BLADDER	11.1	173	皮膚 SKIN	9.7	200-202	淋巴瘤 HODGKIN'S & NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	9.1
9	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	6.4	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	8.4	150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	9.5	188	膀胱 BLADDER	7.7
10	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON- HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	6.2	200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON- HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	7.3	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	8.2	204-208	白血病 LEUKEMIAS	7.2
		全部癌症 ALL SITES	201.2		全部癌症 ALL SITES	257		全部癌症 ALL SITES	283.0		全部癌症 ALL SITES	230.5

*含口腔及下咽 Include HYPOPHARYNX

女性年發病率 FEMALE INCIDENCE (1/100, 000)												
名次 Rank	澳門 MACAO (2004)			香港 HK (2002)			台灣 TAIWAN (2002)			新加坡 Singapore (1998-2002)		
	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	37.6	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	42	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	43.3	174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	54.9
2	153	結腸 COLON	17.8	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	22.9	153, 154	結腸及直腸 COLORECTAL	28.2	153, 154	結腸及直腸 COLORECTAL	29.4
3	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	12.5	153	結腸 COLON	17.9	155	肝 LIVER	21.0	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	16.3
4	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	9.5	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	10.3	162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	19.6	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	11.0
5	154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	10.8	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	12.7	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	17.2	180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	10.6
6	151	胃 STOMACH	6.8	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	9.5	151	胃 STOMACH	10.4	151	胃 STOMACH	9.9
7	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	6.6	151	胃 STOMACH	7	173	皮膚 SKIN	8.3	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	9.4
8	147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	6.1	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	8.6	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	8.1	172, 173	皮膚 (含黑色素瘤) SKIN (include MELANOMA)	8.1
9	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	6.5	155	肝 LIVER	6.5	182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	6.6	193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	6.5
10	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	4.8	193	甲狀腺 Thyroid	2.1	183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY & OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	6.6	200-202	淋巴瘤 HODGKIN'S & NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	5.6
		全部癌症 ALL SITES	160.5		全部癌症 ALL SITES	192.6		全部癌症 ALL SITES	264.1		全部癌症 ALL SITES	201.7

參考資料

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3. 台灣衛生署國民健康局：九十一年癌症登記報告
4. Singapore Cancer Registry: Trends in Cancer Incidence in Singapore 1968-2002.

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

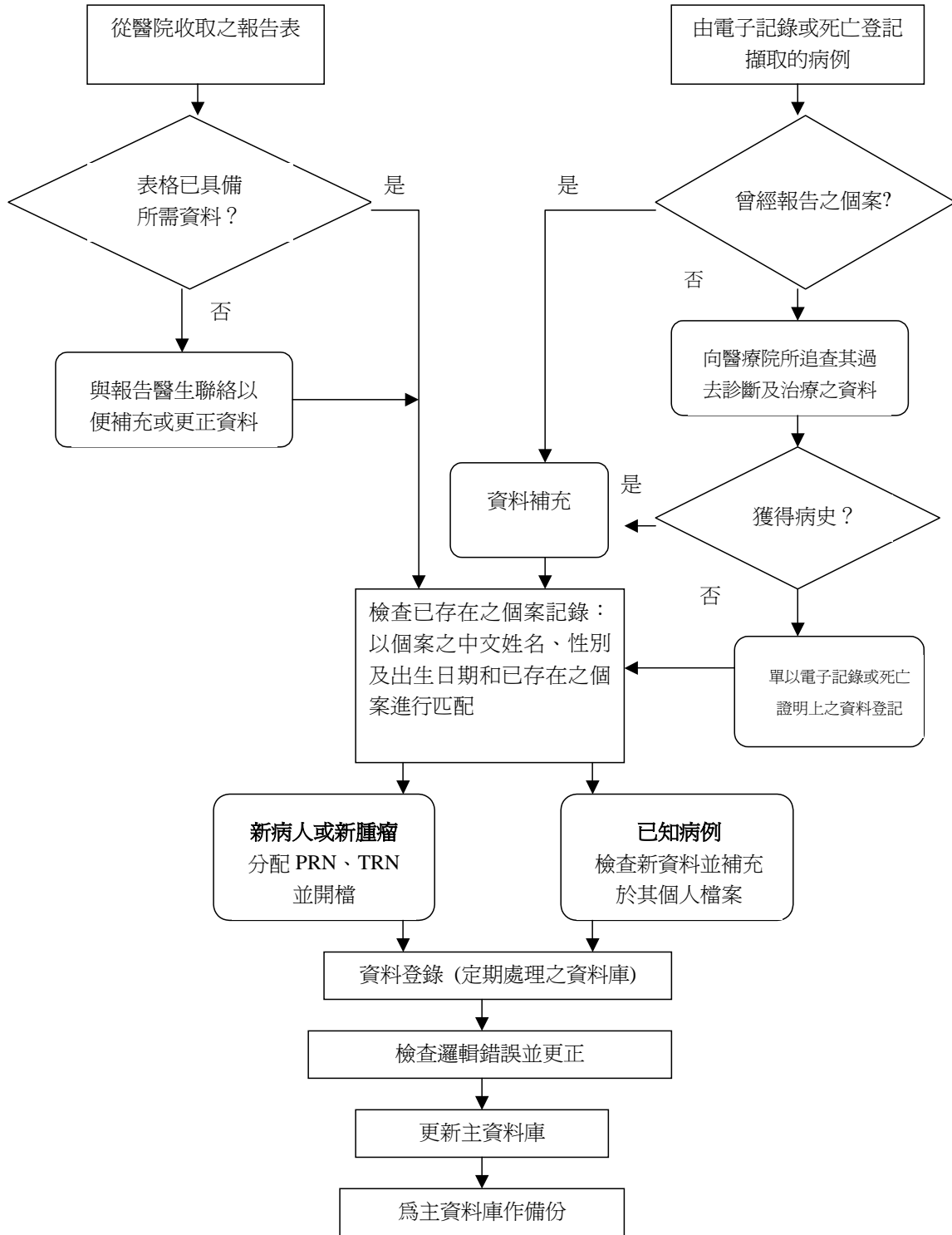
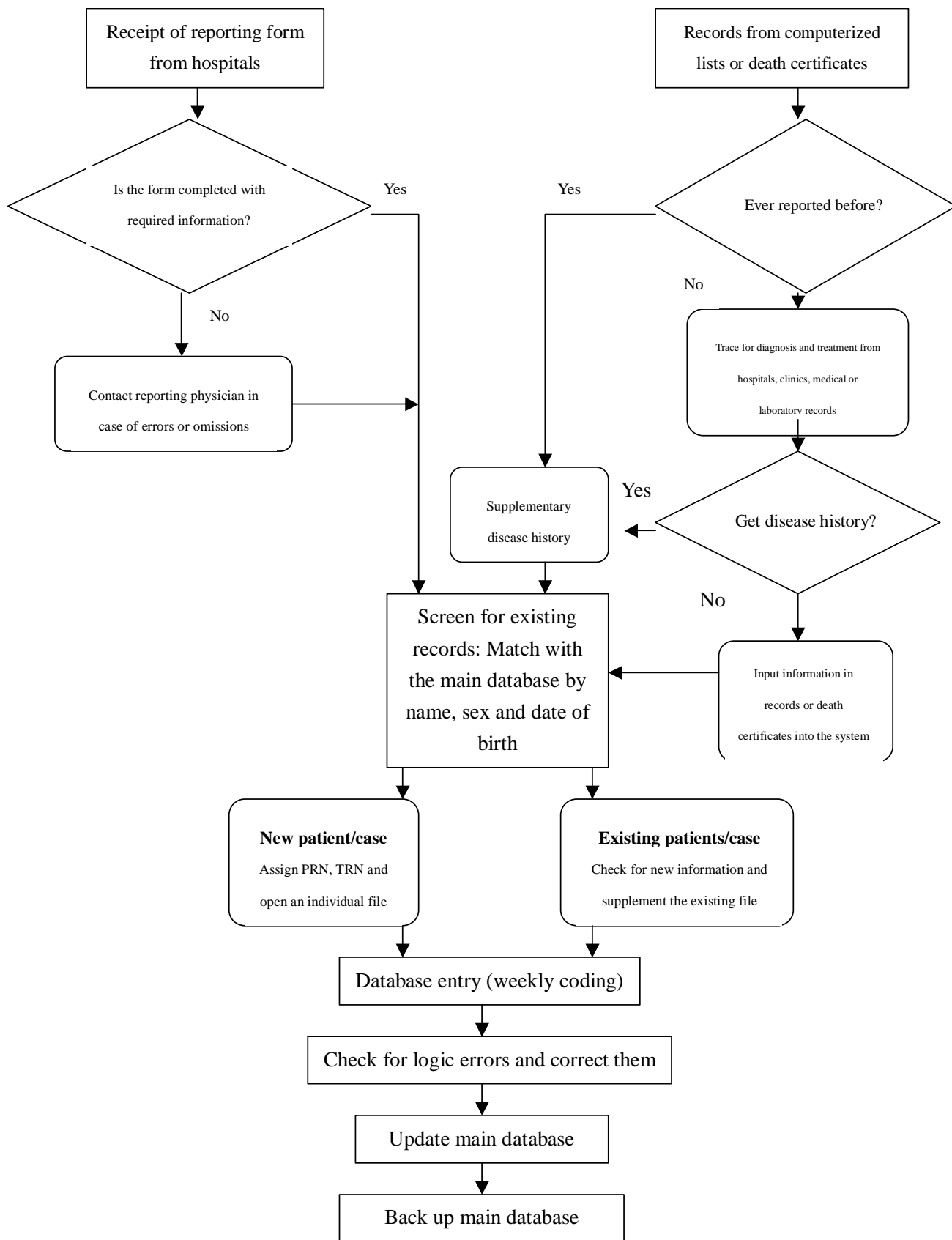


Fig.10 Flow of procedures in registration of cancer reports



統計資料附表

Annex Tables of Statistics

附表 1 2004 年登記的癌症新個案數 Annex table 1 No. of New Cases Registered in 2004

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	所有 年齡
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	6	6	18	15	9	2	1	1	2	-	67
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	5	4	3	-	3	-	27
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	3	4	6	9	7	16	-	55
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	8
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	8	10	9	13	19	40	-	110
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	4	9	4	4	8	11	-	49
155	肝 LIVER	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	7	5	4	5	8	12	2	56
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	5	9	-	19
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	5	2	-	11
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-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	6
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	5	9	7	19	19	14	14	47	1	141
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
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	1	1	-	4
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	2	3	7	10	-	28
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	22	16	19	9	10	6	11	13	-	112
175	男性乳房 MALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

附表 1 2004 年登記的癌症新個案數 (續) Annex table 1 No. of New Cases Registered in 2004 (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	所有 年齡
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	8	8	4	3	-	2	2	-	-	32
181	胎盤 PLACENTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	2	1	3	-	3	-	19
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	5	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	16
184	其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	22	-	44
186	睪丸 TESTIS	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	5	7	11	-	32
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	1	1	2	1	5	-	17
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	2	4	2	1	1	-	4	4	-	26
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	3	1	6	2	7	-	27
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	2	-	9
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	8
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	7
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 BENIGN BRAIN & CNS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	7
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	6	8	5	1	3	-	1	2	-	-	28
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	-	4	-	6
	所有部位 ALL SITES	3	2	1	3	5	8	21	35	73	115	98	107	77	96	130	236	3	1013

附表 2 2004 年登記的男性癌症新個案數 Annex table 2 No. of New Cases Registered in 2004 (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	所有 年齡
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	15	13	7	1	-	1	2	-	47
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	5	3	3	-	3	-	25
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	4	5	6	5	7	-	33
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	5
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	6	7	5	11	18	-	55
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	2	1	1	3	-	18
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	5	4	5	7	6	2	44
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	4	-	10
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	8
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	6
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	6	7	12	17	10	10	32	1	103
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	2
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

附表 2、2004 年登記的男性癌症新個案數 (續) Annex table 2 No. of New Cases Registered in 2004 (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	所有 年齡
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	1	5	2	-	14
175	男性乳房 MALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS'S SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	22	-	44
186	睪丸 TESTIS	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	5	6	7	-	27
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	7
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
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	2	3	-	4	2	3	-	16
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	5
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	6
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	2	-	4
	所有部位 ALL SITES	2	1	-	2	4	3	7	9	20	47	47	66	54	56	74	119	3	514

附表 3、2004 年登記的女性癌症新個案數 Annex table 3 No. of New Cases Registered in 2004 (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	所有 年齡
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	20
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	1	3	2	9	-	22
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	4	4	2	8	8	22	-	55
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	5	2	3	7	8	-	31
155	肝 LIVER	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	6	-	12
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	5	-	9
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
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
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	7	2	4	4	15	-	38
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	8	-	14
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	22	16	19	9	10	6	11	13	-	112

附表 3、2004 年登記的女性癌症新個案數 (續) Annex table 3 No. of New Cases Registered in 2004 (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	所有 年齡
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	8	8	4	3	-	2	2	-	-	32
181	胎盤 PLACENTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	2	1	3	-	3	-	19
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	5	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	16
184	其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	10
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	4	2	-	1	-	4	4	-	22
194	其他內分泌腺和有關係結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	4	-	11
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
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
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	8	5	1	3	-	1	2	-	-	28
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	-	2
	所有部位 ALL SITES	1	1	1	1	1	5	14	26	53	68	51	41	23	40	56	117	-	499

附表 4、2004 年每十萬人口之癌症發病率 Annex table 4 Incidence Rate per 100,000 persons in 2004

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 生率	WASR ²
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	0.2	0.1
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	6.3	-	8.9	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.3	0.9
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	19.4	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.9
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	3.0	3.3	13.7	15.5	12.2	38.0	44.6	39.9	17.1	9.7	10.2	11.3	1.0	14.4	10.3
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.6	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.3
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.0	10.6	14.9	22.1	34.2	29.1	-	17.0	0.6	5.8	5.1
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.9	6.1	4.2	8.9	17.7	51.4	87.3	71.2	90.7	1.3	11.8	10.5
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	5.9	4.4	8.6	9.7	20.3	-	0.3	1.7	1.6
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	2.0	16.9	23.8	44.3	77.0	126.1	193.3	226.8	2.4	23.6	19.7
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	16.9	11.9	39.9	34.2	38.8	81.4	62.4	1.1	10.5	8.8
155	肝 LIVER	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	8.1	14.8	20.8	22.1	34.2	48.5	81.4	68.0	1.2	12.0	10.0
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	8.9	-	19.4	50.9	51.0	0.4	4.1	3.1
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	8.9	8.6	-	50.9	11.3	0.4	2.4	2.1
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	10.2	-	0.1	0.4	0.4
159	其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.2
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.3
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	8.6	9.7	10.2	5.7	0.2	1.3	1.3
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	6.0	3.3	2.7	5.2	10.1	19.0	20.8	84.1	162.6	135.8	142.4	266.5	3.0	30.3	26.1
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.6	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	0.2	0.1
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	4.4	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	10.2	5.7	0.1	0.9	0.9
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.2
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	10.6	-	-	17.1	29.1	71.2	56.7	0.7	6.0	4.9
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	18.7	4.4	82.1	68.2	117.9	88.4	182.7	116.6	202.1	121.4	4.4	46.3	37.6
175	男性乳房 MALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

附表 4、2004 年每十萬人口之癌症發病率 (續) Annex table 4 Incidence Rate per 100,000 persons in 2004 (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 生率	WASR ²
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	8.7	29.8	34.1	24.8	29.5	-	38.9	36.8	-	1.1	13.2	9.5
181	胎盤 PLACENTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	17.1	24.8	19.6	18.3	58.3	-	28.0	0.7	7.8	6.5
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	4.7	-	11.2	21.3	12.4	19.6	-	-	36.8	-	0.6	6.6	4.8
184	其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	18.4	9.3	0.1	1.2	0.9
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.6	96.8	250.7	317.3	2.2	19.7	18.1
186	睪丸 TESTIS	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.3	2.0
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	-	0.1	0.4	0.5
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	22.1	25.7	48.5	71.2	62.4	0.9	6.9	6.2
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	4.2	11.9	4.4	8.6	19.4	10.2	28.3	0.3	3.7	2.9
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	2.7	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	4.5	-	6.6	-	10.3	4.1	8.4	5.9	4.4	8.6	-	40.7	22.7	0.5	5.6	4.4
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	2.0	4.2	8.9	13.3	8.6	58.2	20.3	39.7	0.6	5.8	5.0
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.3
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	3.0	4.4	-	9.7	30.5	11.3	0.2	1.9	1.6
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	3.8	2.7	-	3.0	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	8.6	9.7	-	11.3	0.1	1.7	1.8
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	8.9	-	-	10.2	5.7	0.1	1.5	1.2
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	6.0	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	9.7	20.3	5.7	0.2	1.5	2.0
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	10.2	5.7	0.1	0.6	0.5
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	0.2	0.1
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	2.7	15.5	16.2	10.6	3.0	13.3	-	9.7	20.3	-	0.5	6.0	4.3
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	22.7	0.1	1.3	1.0
	所有部位 ALL SITES	17.9	7.7	2.7	6.8	14.9	26.4	57.4	90.3	148.0	242.7	291.5	473.9	659.0	931.0	1322.6	1338.1	21.5	217.7	180.4

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、2004 年每十萬男性之癌症發病率 Annex table 5 Incidence rate per 100,000 Males in 2004

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 生率	WASR ²
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	-	0.4	0.288
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.645
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.717
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.975
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	6.6	19.0	13.3	62.6	74.3	56.5	16.1	-	22.8	28.8	1.4	21.1	14.24
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.644
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	4.4	16.7	28.6	40.3	48.3	58.1	-	43.3	1.0	11.2	9.23	
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	8.9	8.4	5.7	32.3	80.5	116.2	114.0	101.0	1.9	14.8	13.99	
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	5.7	8.1	-	19.4	22.8	-	0.3	2.2	1.896	
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	12.5	22.9	48.4	112.7	96.8	250.7	259.6	2.8	24.6	21.83	
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	22.9	32.3	32.2	19.4	22.8	43.3	0.7	8.1	6.375	
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	17.8	20.9	28.6	40.3	64.4	96.8	159.6	86.5	2.2	19.7	16.14	
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	38.7	68.4	57.7	0.6	4.5	4.006	
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	16.1	16.1	-	91.2	-	0.6	3.6	3.38
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159	其他和不明確的消化器官 OTHER & ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.323
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.1	16.1	19.4	22.8	14.4	0.4	2.7	2.615
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	6.2	7.6	6.6	6.3	17.8	25.1	40.0	96.8	273.7	193.6	227.9	461.6	4.5	46.1	40.87
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.552
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	-	0.4	0.288
170	骨 BONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	8.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.608
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	22.8	14.4	0.2	1.8	1.932
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.267
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	20.9	-	-	32.2	58.1	159.6	144.2	1.4	12.5	5.744
175	男性乳房 MALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

附表 5、2004 年每十萬男性之癌症發病率 (續) Annex table 5 Incidence rate per 100,000 Males in 2004 (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 生率	WASR ²
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.6	96.8	250.7	317.3	2.2	19.7	18.13
186	睪丸 TESTIS	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.3	2.022
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	-	0.1	0.4	0.456
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	40.3	48.3	96.8	136.8	101.0	1.6	12.1	11.49
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	11.4	-	-	19.4	-	43.3	0.2	3.1	2.268
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	6.6	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.3	1.272
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	8.9	-	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.8	1.73
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	4.2	11.4	24.2	-	77.4	45.6	43.3	0.8	7.2	6.157
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	8.1	-	19.4	45.6	-	0.4	2.2	2.066
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	7.3	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	16.1	19.4	-	14.4	0.3	2.7	3.012
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	16.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.3	1.04
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	22.8	-	0.2	1.3	2.084
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	-	0.1	0.4	0.456
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.7	-	28.8	0.2	1.8	1.739
	所有部位 ALL SITES	23.0	7.3	-	8.9	24.9	22.8	46.0	56.9	88.9	196.3	268.5	532.4	869.4	1084.2	1686.8	1716.4	24.6	230.3	201.2

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 6、2004 年每十萬女性之癌症發病率 Annex table 6 Incidence rate per 100,000 Females in 2004

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 生率	WASR ²
140	唇 LIP, VERMILION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.7	1.0
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143-145	口 MOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	19.4	-	-	0.1	0.8	0.9
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	18.7	13.1	11.2	12.8	12.4	19.6	18.3	19.4	-	-	0.6	8.3	6.1
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	18.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.0
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.4	3.7	-	12.4	-	18.3	58.3	36.8	84.1	0.7	9.1	6.8
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	18.3	-	18.4	-	0.2	1.2	1.4
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	3.7	21.3	24.8	39.3	36.5	155.4	147.0	205.5	2.2	22.7	17.8
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	21.3	-	49.1	36.5	58.3	128.6	74.7	1.5	12.8	10.8
155	肝 LIVER	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	12.4	-	-	-	18.4	56.1	0.3	5.0	4.1
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	9.8	-	-	36.8	46.7	0.3	3.7	2.4
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.4	18.7	0.1	1.2	0.7
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	18.4	-	0.1	0.8	0.7
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	4.4	3.7	12.8	-	68.7	36.5	77.7	73.5	140.1	1.4	15.7	12.5
163	胸膜 PLEURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	軟組織 SOFT TISSUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172	黑色素瘤 SKIN MELANOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	-	0.4	0.2
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	38.9	36.8	74.7	0.4	5.8	3.9
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	18.7	4.4	82.1	68.2	117.9	88.4	182.7	116.6	202.1	121.4	4.4	46.3	37.6
176	卡波西肉瘤 KAPOSIS SARCOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

附表 6、2004 年每十萬女性之癌症發病率 (續) Annex table 6 Incidence rate per 100,000 Females in 2004 (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 生率	WASR ²
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	8.7	29.8	34.1	24.8	29.5	-	38.9	36.8	-	1.1	13.2	9.5
181	胎盤 PLACENTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	17.1	24.8	19.6	18.3	58.3	-	28.0	0.7	7.8	6.5
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	4.7	-	11.2	21.3	12.4	19.6	-	-	36.8	-	0.6	6.6	4.8
184	其他和未特指的女性生殖器官 OTHER & UNSPECIFIED FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	18.4	9.3	0.1	1.2	0.9
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.4	37.4	0.1	2.1	1.1
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	4.3	12.4	9.8	18.3	19.4	18.4	18.7	0.4	4.1	3.6
190	眼 EYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	-	0.4	0.2
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	17.4	7.5	17.1	12.4	-	18.3	-	73.5	37.4	0.8	9.1	6.6
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	-	4.3	6.2	-	18.3	38.9	-	37.4	0.4	4.5	3.7
201	何杰金病 HODGKIN'S DISEASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	18.4	18.7	0.1	1.7	1.1
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	0.0	0.8	0.7
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.4	9.3	0.1	1.7	1.3
206	單核細胞白血病 MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	其他特指的白血病 OTHER SPECIFIED LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208	未特指細胞類型的白血病 UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	18.4	9.3	0.2	1.7	1.9
230	消化系統原位癌 DIGESTIVE ORGANS (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	9.3	0.0	0.8	0.5
231	呼吸系統原位癌 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	皮膚原位癌 SKIN (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	-	0.4	0.2
233	乳房及生殖泌尿系統原位癌 BREAST & GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (IN SITU)	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	4.7	26.1	29.8	21.3	6.2	29.5	-	19.4	36.8	-	0.9	11.6	8.2
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.7	-	0.8	0.4
	所有部位 ALL SITES	12.5	8.0	5.6	4.7	5.7	29.1	65.4	113.3	197.8	290.0	316.5	402.6	420.2	777.2	1029.0	1093.0	18.4	206.1	160.5

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、2004 年登記的癌症死亡個案數 Annex Table 7 No. of Cancer Deaths in 2004

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	所有 年齡
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	4	3	2	1	4	-	-	22
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	2	-	15
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	4	2	6	10	-	29
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	2	5	3	6	25	-	48
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6	8	-	20
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	4	8	8	5	8	12	16	2	68
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4	8	-	17
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	2	4	5	-	17
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	7	5	9	10	6	26	60	1	131
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	1	-	-	1	3	-	13
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	6
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	8
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	8
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	7
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	7	-	10
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
194	其他內分泌腺和有關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	2	-	11
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	7
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	6
	所有部位 ALL SITES	-	1	-	1	4	2	3	12	18	34	38	38	38	42	81	175	3	496

附表 8、2004 年登記的癌症男性死亡個案數 Annex table 8 No. of Cancer Deaths in 2004 (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	所有 年齡
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	1	4	-	-	19
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	-	13
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	2	3	2	-	14
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	6	9	-	23
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	5	-	12
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	6	8	5	8	10	9	2	56
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	9
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	9
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	4	5	10	4	17	35	1	84
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	7
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	7
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	5
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	所有部位 ALL SITES	-	1	-	-	4	2	3	4	9	20	24	28	29	30	56	84	3	297

附表 9、2004 年登記的癌症女性死亡個案數 Annex table 9 No. of Cancer Deaths in 2004 (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	所有 年齡
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	8	-	15
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	2	-	16	-	25
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	8
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	7	-	12
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	8
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	8
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	4	-	2	9	25	-	47
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	1	-	-	1	3	-	13
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	6
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	8
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	8
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
194	其他內分泌腺和有關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	6
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
	所有部位 ALL SITES	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	9	14	14	10	9	12	26	95	-	199

附表 10、2004 年每十萬人口之癌症死亡率 Annex table 10 Mortality Rate per 100,000 persons in 2004

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗發生 率	WASR ²
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	10.2	5.7	0.1	1.1	0.8
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.2
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.0	10.6	11.9	13.3	17.1	9.7	40.7	-	0.6	4.7	4.0
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	9.7	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.5
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	9.7	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.4
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.1	11.9	13.3	17.1	9.7	10.2	11.3	0.3	3.2	2.8
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	11.9	4.4	34.2	19.4	61.0	56.7	0.7	6.2	5.3
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.4
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.0	2.1	11.9	8.9	42.8	29.1	61.0	141.7	0.8	10.3	8.0
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	-	38.8	61.0	45.4	0.5	4.3	3.6
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	2.6	6.1	8.4	23.8	35.4	42.8	77.6	122.1	90.7	1.6	14.6	12.2
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	4.4	-	29.1	40.7	45.4	0.4	3.7	2.9
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	4.4	25.7	19.4	40.7	28.3	0.5	3.7	3.4
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.2
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻窦 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	3.0	4.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.5
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	4.4	-	9.7	-	5.7	0.1	0.9	0.7
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	5.2	8.1	14.8	14.9	39.9	85.6	58.2	264.5	340.2	2.5	28.2	21.5
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.2
165	其他和部位不明確的呼吸道和胸腔內器官 OTHER SITES WITHIN RESPIRATORY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	0.2	0.1
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	11.3	0.0	0.6	0.5
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	3.7	17.1	12.4	9.8	-	-	18.4	28.0	0.3	5.4	3.5
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	18.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.0
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	3.7	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	18.7	0.2	2.5	1.7
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	12.4	9.8	18.3	-	-	28.0	0.2	3.3	2.5
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	12.8	-	9.8	18.3	-	18.4	9.3	0.3	3.3	2.7
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	16.1	-	22.8	57.7	0.2	3.1	2.6
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	-	-	0.4	0.3
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	19.4	-	39.7	0.1	2.1	1.5
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	10.2	5.7	0.1	0.9	0.6
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	2.3	3.0	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	10.2	-	0.1	0.9	0.8
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	-	0.6	0.3
194	其他內分泌腺和有相關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.3
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	2.1	5.9	-	17.1	9.7	20.3	11.3	0.3	2.4	2.2
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	9.7	20.3	17.0	0.2	1.5	1.2
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	3.8	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	17.0	0.1	1.3	1.3
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	4.4	8.6	-	10.2	5.7	0.1	1.1	1.0
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	22.7	0.1	1.3	0.9
	所有部位 ALL SITES	-	3.8	-	2.3	11.9	6.6	8.2	31.0	36.5	71.7	113.0	168.3	325.2	407.3	824.1	992.2	10.0	106.6	85.7

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 11、2004 年每十萬男性之癌症死亡率 Annex table 11 Mortality rate per 100,000 Males in 2004

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗發生 率	WASR ²
141	舌 TONGUE	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	-	22.8	14.4	0.2	2.2	1.9
142	涎腺 SALIVARY GLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	-	0.1	0.4	0.5
146	口咽 OROPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.4
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	6.3	4.4	12.5	22.9	16.1	32.2	19.4	91.2	-	1.1	8.5	7.3
148	咽下部 HYPOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	19.4	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.9
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DIFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	4.2	17.1	24.2	16.1	19.4	22.8	28.8	0.5	5.8	4.6
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	5.7	8.1	64.4	38.7	68.4	28.8	0.9	6.3	6.6
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	4.2	11.4	16.1	16.1	19.4	136.8	129.8	1.1	10.3	8.4
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	58.1	68.4	72.1	0.7	5.4	4.9
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	13.3	16.7	34.3	64.5	80.5	154.9	227.9	129.8	3.0	25.1	21.6
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	8.1	-	19.4	45.6	57.7	0.4	4.0	3.2
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	8.1	32.2	19.4	68.4	14.4	0.7	4.0	4.1
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻竇 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.7
161	喉 LARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	8.1	-	19.4	-	14.4	0.2	1.8	1.6
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	13.3	16.7	22.9	40.3	161.0	77.4	387.5	504.8	3.6	37.6	31.8
164	胸腺、心臟和縱隔 THYMUS, HEART AND MEDIASTINUM	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	-	0.4	0.3
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	-	0.4	0.3
185	前列腺 PROSTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	16.1	-	22.8	57.7	0.2	3.1	2.6
187	陰莖和其他男性生殖器官 PENIS & OTHER MALE GENITAL ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	-	0.4	0.3
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	38.7	-	57.7	0.2	3.1	2.6
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	22.8	14.4	0.1	1.3	1.0
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	22.8	-	0.2	1.3	1.2
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	5.7	-	32.2	-	22.8	-	0.3	2.2	2.3
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	19.4	22.8	14.4	0.2	1.8	1.6
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	7.3	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	-	0.2	1.3	1.8
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	8.1	16.1	-	-	-	0.2	1.3	1.3
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.8	-	0.9	0.6
	所有部位 ALL SITES	-	7.3	-	-	24.9	15.2	19.7	25.3	40.0	83.5	137.1	225.9	466.9	580.8	1276.5	1211.6	14.5	133.0	115.8

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、2004 年每十萬女性之癌症死亡率 Annex table 12 Mortality rate per 100,000 Females in 2004

ICD-9	部位 SITE	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75+	CR% ¹ 74	粗發生 率	WASR ²
147	鼻咽 NASOPHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.2	0.9
149	其他和不明確的唇、口和咽 ILL-DEFINED SITES WITHIN THE LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
150	食道 ESOPHAGUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	18.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.0
151	胃 STOMACH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	18.6	-	-	-	55.1	74.7	0.4	6.2	3.8
152	小腸 SMALL INTESTINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	-	0.4	0.2
153	結腸 COLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	12.4	-	73.1	38.9	-	149.5	0.6	10.3	7.9
154	直腸及肛門 RECTUM & ANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	-	19.4	55.1	28.0	0.4	3.3	2.6
155	肝 LIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	12.4	-	-	-	36.8	65.4	0.3	5.0	2.9
156	膽 GALLBLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.9	36.8	37.4	0.4	3.3	2.6
157	胰臟 PANCREAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	18.3	19.4	18.4	37.4	0.3	3.3	2.7
158	腹膜後和腹膜 RETROPERITONEUM & PERITONEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	0.0	0.8	0.4
160	鼻腔、中耳和副鼻窦 NASAL CAVITIES, MIDDLE EAR, AND ACCESSORY SINUSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.4
162	氣管、支氣管和肺 BRONCHUS & LUNG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	3.7	12.8	6.2	39.3	-	38.9	165.4	233.6	1.4	19.4	12.5
173	皮膚 SKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	9.3	0.1	0.8	0.8
174	女性乳房 FEMALE BREAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	3.7	17.1	12.4	9.8	-	-	18.4	28.0	0.3	5.4	3.5
179	未特指的子宮 UNSPECIFIED PARTS OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	18.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.0
180	宮頸 CERVIX UTERI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	3.7	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	18.7	0.2	2.5	1.7
182	子宮體 BODY OF UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	12.4	9.8	18.3	-	-	28.0	0.2	3.3	2.5
183	卵巢及其他子宮附件 OVARY AND OTHER UTERINE ADNEXA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	12.8	-	9.8	18.3	-	18.4	9.3	0.3	3.3	2.7
188	膀胱 BLADDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.0	-	1.2	0.6
189	腎臟和其他泌尿器官 KIDNEY & OTHER URINARY ORGANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
191-192	腦、神經系統 BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.4
193	甲狀腺 THYROID GLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.0	-	1.2	0.6
194	其他內分泌腺和有關結構 OTHER ENDOCRINES & OTHER RELATED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6
200, 202	非何杰金淋巴瘤 NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	6.2	-	-	19.4	18.4	18.7	0.2	2.5	1.9
203	多發性骨髓瘤 MULTIPLE MYELOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.4	18.7	0.1	1.2	0.7
204	淋巴樣白血病 LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.0	-	1.2	0.6
205	髓樣白血病 MYELOID LEUKEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.4	9.3	0.1	0.8	0.6
	其他未特指的部位 WITHOUT SPECIFICATION	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.4	18.7	0.1	1.7	1.2
	所有部位 ALL SITES	-	-	-	9.3	-	-	-	34.9	33.6	59.7	86.9	98.2	164.4	233.1	477.8	887.5	6.0	82.2	57.7

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

致謝 Acknowledgment

工作小組感謝癌症登記小組各位工作伙伴，在本系統的開展、建立和運作階段持續給予無限的支持和配合，並不時提出寶貴的意見，為癌症登記工作擔當重要的導航作用。同時，感謝本澳兩家醫院對本登記系統的支持，非常感謝持續為我們提供申報資料的各醫護人員、科室及電腦部的工作人員。特別感謝以填寫申報表方式申報的醫護人員，在百忙中抽出寶貴時間填寫申報表，讓本系統得以收集更豐富及詳盡的資料。在此，特別對他們的辛勞及熱心，致上由衷的謝意。

工作小組期盼醫護人員及相關部門繼續支持本澳的癌症登記系統，踴躍申報，並提出寶貴意見，使本登記系統可以持續發展並日趨完善。

The task force would like to express our gratitude to all partners in the working group of cancer registry. They provide full support and cooperation during the initiation, establishment and implementation stages of the registration system. They played a navigating role and have offered valuable comments and advice during the whole process of cancer registry. Besides, we would like to thank our two local hospitals for their continuous support and cooperation. We are thankful to all clinicians, nurses, administrative staffs and technical staffs of the information management service, who have been so loyal and helpful in consistently providing the comprehensive and valuable information required for registration. Special thanks to the clinicians and staff who reported via the standard reporting forms for their selfless action in sharing their time and effort in the interest of the details and completeness of the information for surveillance and research.

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
疾病預防控制中心 傳染病防制暨疾病監測部
地址：澳門郵箱 3002 號
電話：533525
傳真：533524
電郵：ndiv@ssm.gov.mo
聯絡人：林松 醫生 或 李蕙姬 小姐

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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