Five-year Relative Survival Rate of Liver Cancer in the USA, Europe and Japan

In order to compare survival rate in Japan with those in the USA and European countries, we abstracted the 5-year relative survival rate from several data sources. Survival rates of cancer diagnosed in 1995–99 in the USA were abstracted from 18 cancer registries in the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) data (1). Survival rates of cancer diagnosed in 1995–99 in the UK and Norway were from three cancer registries (Norway, the UK: Scotland and the UK: Wales) in the European Network for Cancer Registration.

Figure 1. Five-year relative survival rate of liver cancer (males). Japan: Monitoring of Cancer Incidence in Japan (MCIJ) (ICD:C22). The United States: SEER 18 Registries (ICD:C22). The UK and Norway: European Network of Cancer Registries (ENCR) (ICD:C22).

Figure 2. Five-year relative survival rate of liver cancer (females). Japan: Monitoring of Cancer Incidence in Japan (MCIJ) (ICD:C22). The United States: SEER 18 Registries (ICD:C22). The UK and Norway: European Network of Cancer Registries (ENCR) (ICD:C22).
of Cancer Registries (ENCR) data (2), and the rate of cancer diagnosed in 2000–2002 in Japan was reported from six cancer registries (Miyagi, Yamagata, Niigata, Fukui, Osaka, and Nagasaki) in the Monitoring of Cancer Incidence in Japan (MCIJ) project (3). Here, we compared the survival rate of liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer coded as C22 (ICD10).

Figure 1 shows the 5-year relative survival rate of liver cancer by age category for males; Fig. 2 shows these data for females. For both males and females, survival rates for liver cancer were low, around 40% at maximum for those aged 15–44 years old and even lower for older age groups. Japan tended to have higher survival rates than the other countries, for both males and females across all age groups. This tendency was prominent for the age groups of 65 years old or older. The UK: Wales also had higher survival rates, but this tendency was limited to young age groups. Norway had higher survival rates for females, especially for younger age groups. When males and females were compared, female survival rates were higher than those for males in the US, UK: Scotland, and Norway. This difference was clear for age groups of 54 or younger.

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References

