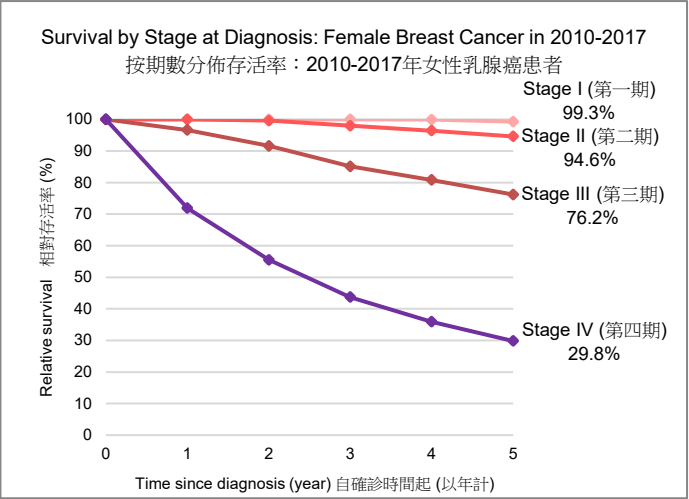
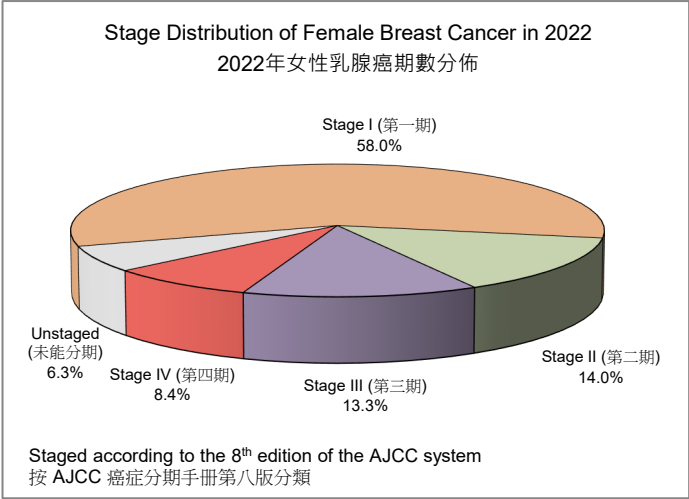
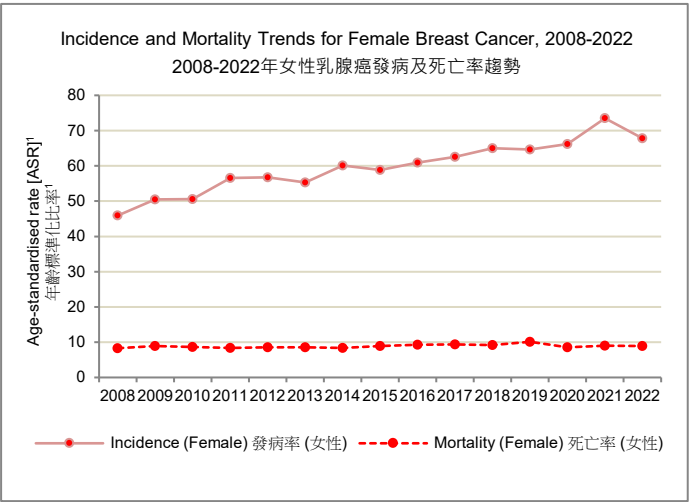
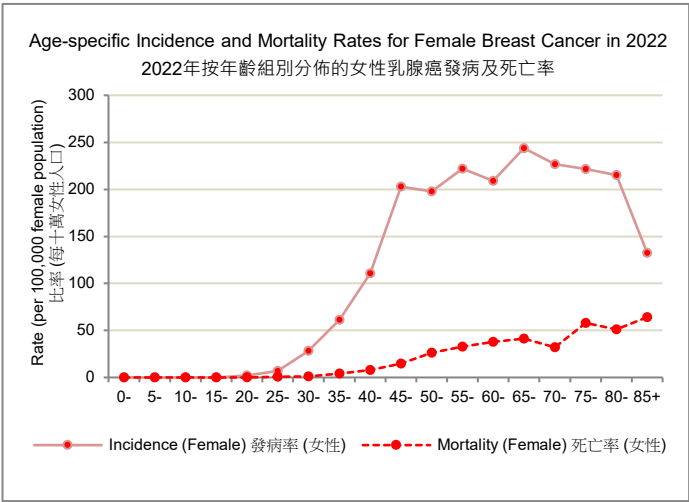


Female Breast Cancer in 2022
2022年女性乳腺癌統計數字

	Incidence 發病	Mortality 死亡
Number of cases registered 登記個案數目	5,182	792
Rank 排名	1	3
Proportion of all cancers 佔總數百分比	28.6%	12.5%
Median age (years) 年齡中位數 (歲)	58	64
Crude rate 粗率	129.8	19.8
Age-standardised rate [ASR] ¹ 年齡標準化比率 ¹	67.8	8.9
Average Annual Percent Change of ASR over the past 10 years ² 年齡標準化比率在過去十年內的平均每年百分比變化 ²	+2.5%*	+0.5%*
Lifetime risk before age 75 一生累積風險 (0-74歲)	1 in 14	1 in 101
Five-year relative survival ³ 五年相對存活率 ³ (2010-2017)	84.0%	



¹ Age-standardised rates (ASR) are age-adjusted to the World Standard Population of Segi (1960) and expressed per 100,000 population. Comparisons with these rates from other sources are valid only under the same standard population for calculations.
年齡標準化比率是根據 Segi (1960) 世界標準人口並以每十萬人口計算。用於進行比較不同族群之間的疾病率時，需以同一標準人口為基準計算才有意義。

² Average Annual Percent Change of ASR is a summary measure of the trend over a specified interval (* represents statistically significant at the 0.05 level). For details, please refer to the glossary in HKCaR website (www3.ha.org.hk/cancereg/glossary.html#aapc).
ASR 的平均每年百分比變化是基於特定年期的數據進行計算來總結過往趨勢的測量工具(* 號代表於0.05水平上達至統計顯著)。有關詳情請參閱 HKCaR 網站內的詞彙表 (www3.ha.org.hk/cancereg/tc/glossary.html#aapc)。

³ Relative survival (RS) is the proportion of cancer patients surviving for a specified time after diagnosis of cancer, compared to people without cancer in general population. RS is the most commonly used method to measure survival of people with cancer in a population.
相對存活率是指與相同性別和年齡的一般人口比較後的存活百分比。這是計算以人口為基礎的癌症患者存活率中最常用的方法。

Female In Situ Breast Cancer
女性原位乳癌

In situ breast cancer is non-invasive, and is considered the earliest form of breast cancer. The incidence of female in situ breast cancer would be of interest in monitoring the number of preinvasive lesions. There were 835 cases of female in situ breast cancer newly diagnosed in 2022. 原位乳癌屬非入侵性，可以定性為早期的乳腺癌。中心收集此等數據以協助偵測癌前變異的趨勢。2022年的女性原位乳癌新症數字達 835 宗。

Distribution of Female Breast Cancer by Age Group and Type (Invasive and in situ) in 2022, in terms of number of cases and age-specific incidence rates (per 100,000 women)
2022年按年齡組別及癌症類別 [入侵性乳癌及原位乳癌] 的女性乳腺癌登記個案數目及發病率 (每十萬名女性人口計算)

	Number of cases 個案數目			Age-specific Incidence rates (per 100,000 women) 特定年齡組別發病率 (每十萬名女性人口計算)		
Age (yrs) 年齡(歲)	Invasive 入侵性乳癌	In situ 原位乳癌	Total 總數	Invasive 入侵性乳癌	In situ 原位乳癌	Total 總數
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	3	1	4	2.0	0.7	2.7
25-29	16	2	18	7.0	0.9	7.9
30-34	81	13	94	28.3	4.5	32.8
35-39	205	31	236	61.4	9.3	70.7
40-44	387	67	454	110.5	19.1	129.7
45-49	673	116	789	202.8	35.0	237.8
50-54	659	117	776	197.8	35.1	233.0
55-59	744	104	848	222.0	31.0	253.0
60-64	678	123	801	208.9	37.9	246.8
65-69	657	104	761	243.9	38.6	282.5
70-74	458	77	535	226.6	38.1	264.7
75-79	253	44	297	221.7	38.6	260.3
80-84	177	21	198	215.3	25.5	240.9
85+	190	15	205	132.4	10.5	142.9
All ages# 所有年齡#	5,182	835	6,017	129.8	20.9	150.7
			Lifetime risk* 一生累積風險*	1 in 14	1 in 80	1 in 12
			ASR (Segi)** 年齡標準化比率**	67.8	11.2	79.0

Remarks:
註解：

Cases with unknown ages are included.
包括不明年齡的個案在內。

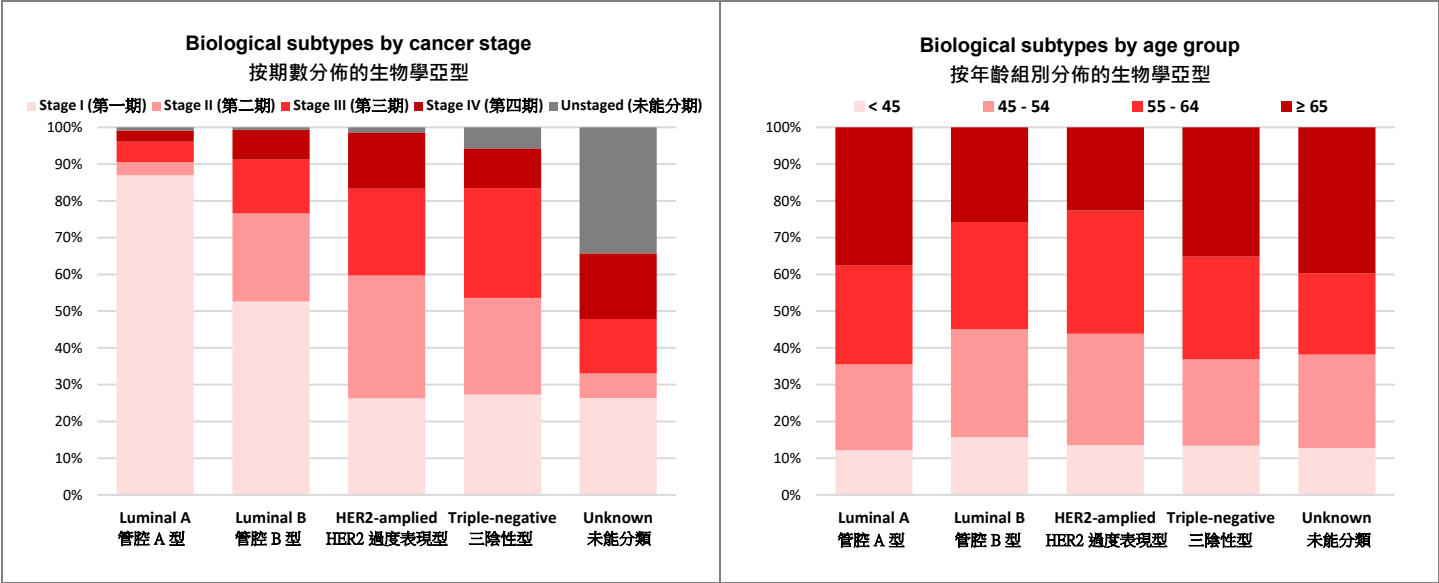
* Cumulative lifetime risk before the age of 75.
一生累積風險(0-74歲)

** Rates are standardised to the age distribution of the World Standard Population of Segi (1960) and expressed per 100,000 population. Comparisons with these rates from other sources are valid only under the same standard population for calculations.
年齡標準化比率是根據 Segi (1960) 世界標準人口並以每十萬人口計算。用於進行比較不同人群之間的疾病率時，需以同一標準人口為基準計算才有意義。

Biological subtypes⁴ of invasive breast tumours by cancer stage and age group in 2022 (N=5,182)

2022年按癌症期數及年齡組別劃分入侵性乳腺腫瘤的生物學亞型⁴ (總人數 = 5,182)

		Biological subtypes 生物學亞型									
		Luminal A 管腔A型		Luminal B 管腔B型		HER2-amplified HER2 過度表現型		Triple-negative 三陰性型		Unknown 未能分類	
Cancer stage 癌症期數											
Stage I	第一期	1,875	87.0%	658	52.7%	116	26.2%	157	27.3%	200	26.4%
Stage II	第二期	76	3.5%	299	23.9%	148	33.5%	151	26.3%	51	6.7%
Stage III	第三期	121	5.6%	182	14.6%	104	23.5%	172	29.9%	112	14.8%
Stage IV	第四期	66	3.1%	102	8.2%	68	15.4%	62	10.8%	136	17.9%
Unstaged	未能分期	18	0.8%	8	0.6%	6	1.4%	33	5.7%	260	34.3%
Age group 年齡組別											
< 45		262	12.2%	196	15.7%	60	13.6%	77	13.4%	97	12.8%
45 – 54		503	23.3%	367	29.4%	134	30.3%	135	23.5%	193	25.4%
55 – 64		580	26.9%	364	29.1%	148	33.5%	161	28.0%	168	22.1%
≥ 65		811	37.6%	322	25.8%	100	22.6%	202	35.1%	301	39.7%



⁴ Breast cancer can be generally classified into four major biological subtypes, based on the status of Estrogen Receptor (ER), Progesterone Receptor (PR), Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 (HER2) and Tumour Grade (G):

- 1) Luminal A: ER/ PR +, HER2 -, G 1/ 2
- 2) Luminal B: ER/ PR +, G 3 or ER/ PR +, HER2 +
- 3) HER2-amplified: Both ER and PR -, HER2 +
- 4) Triple-negative: All ER, PR and HER2 -

乳腺癌一般可按照雌激素受體 (ER)、黃體酮受體 (PR)、第二型人類上皮生長素受體 (HER2) 的型態，及腫瘤級別 (G)，大概分為四個主要生物學亞型：

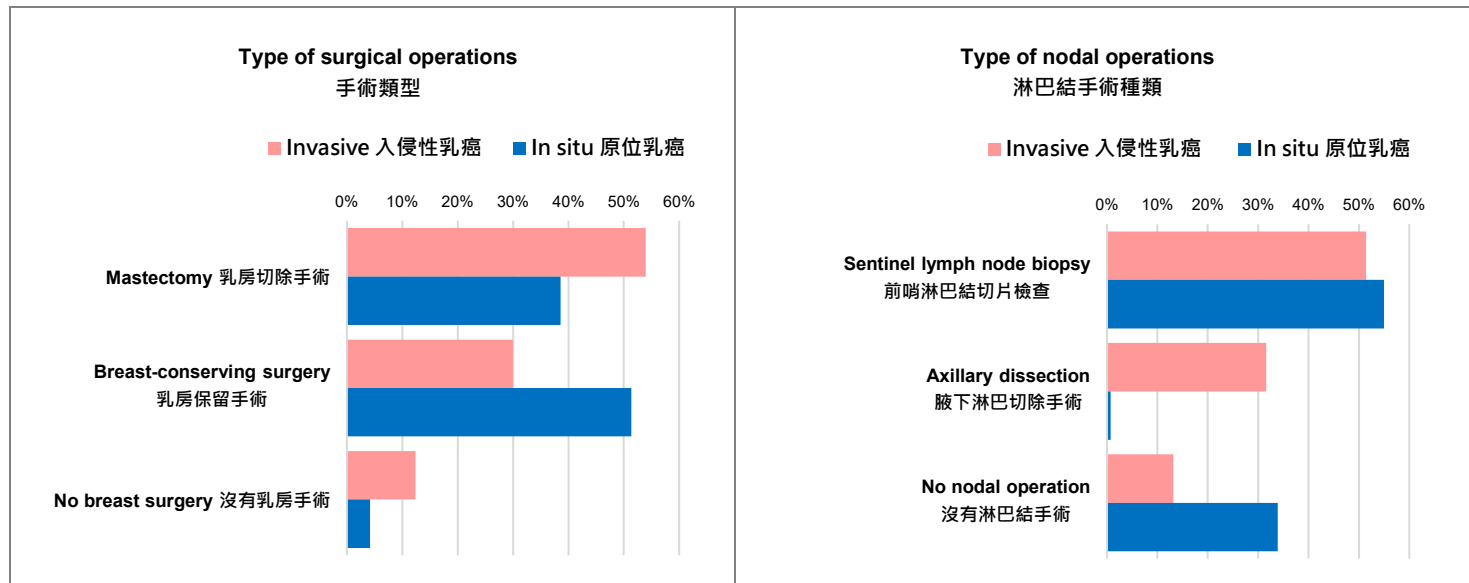
- 1) 管腔 A 型：ER/ PR + · HER2 - · G 1/ 2
- 2) 管腔 B 型：ER/ PR + · G 3 或 ER/ PR + · HER2 +
- 3) HER2 過度表現型：ER 及 PR - · HER2 +
- 4) 三陰性型：ER, PR 及 HER2 -

Treatment methods for female patients with invasive and in situ cancer in 2022 (N=6,017)
2022年女性入侵性乳癌及原位乳癌患者的治療方案 (總人數 = 6,017)

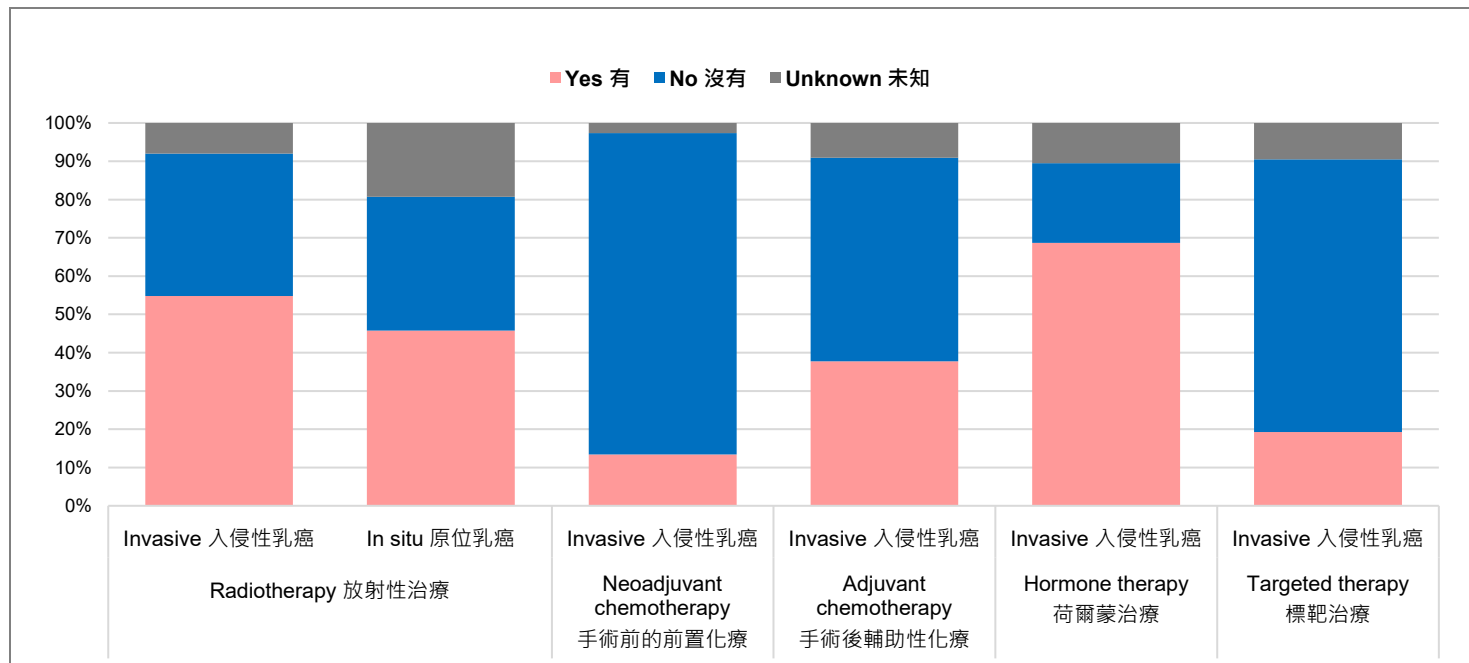
	Invasive 入侵性乳癌		In situ 原位乳癌	
	N=5,182	%	N=835	%
Surgical treatment 手術治療				
Type of surgical operations 手術類型				
Mastectomy 乳房切除手術	2,797	54.0%	322	38.6%
Breast-conserving surgery 乳房保留手術	1,554	30.0%	429	51.4%
Excisional biopsy 切除活組織檢查	0	0%	2	0.2%
Type not known 類型未知	20	0.4%	7	0.8%
Unknown if surgery was done 未知有否進行手術	170	3.3%	40	4.8%
No breast surgery 沒有乳房手術	641	12.4%	35	4.2%
Type of nodal operations 淋巴結手術種類				
Sentinel lymph node biopsy 前哨淋巴結切片檢查	2,665	51.4%	459	55.0%
Axillary dissection 腋下淋巴切除手術	1,638	31.6%	6	0.7%
Type not known 類型未知	27	0.5%	47	5.6%
Unknown if surgery was done 未知有否進行手術	170	3.3%	40	4.8%
No nodal operation 沒有淋巴結手術	682	13.2%	283	33.9%
Non-surgical treatment 非手術治療				
Radiotherapy 放射性治療				
Yes 有	2,814	54.3%	383	45.9%
No 沒有	2,019	39.0%	296	35.4%
Unknown 未知	349	6.7%	156	18.7%
Neoadjuvant chemotherapy 手術前的前置化療				
Yes 有	734	14.2%	0	0%
No 沒有	4,287	82.7%	796	95.3%
Unknown 未知	161	3.1%	39	4.7%
Adjuvant chemotherapy 手術後輔助性化療				
Yes 有	1,769	34.1%	4	0.5%
No 沒有	2,966	57.2%	628	75.2%
Unknown 未知	447	8.6%	203	24.3%
Hormone therapy 荷爾蒙治療				
Yes 有	3,562	68.7%	32	3.8%
No 沒有	1,174	22.7%	600	71.9%
Unknown 未知	446	8.6%	203	24.3%
Targeted therapy 標靶治療				
Yes 有	1,089	21.0%	0	0%
No 沒有	3,629	70.0%	631	75.6%
Unknown 未知	464	9.0%	204	24.4%
Multimodality treatment ⁵ 綜合治療 ⁵				
Number of treatment modalities 治療方法的使用數目				
0	268	5.2%	60	7.2%
1	582	11.2%	385	46.1%
2	1,286	24.8%	377	45.1%
≥ 3	3,046	58.8%	13	1.6%

⁵ Combinations of treatment modalities, including surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy and targeted therapy, are usually used to treat breast cancer effectively.
綜合使用多種療法（包括手術、放射性治療、化療、荷爾蒙治療及標靶治療）能夠有效治療乳腺癌。

(I) Surgical treatment
手術治療



(II) Non-surgical treatment
非手術治療



(III) Multimodality treatment
綜合治療

