

The First Report of Stage-specific Survival of Breast and Colorectal Cancers in Hong Kong

首份本港乳腺癌及大腸癌分期存活率彙報

Cancer stage provides important prognostic information, and early-stage cancers are usually associated with a favourable prognosis. As such, the Hong Kong Cancer Registry has made considerable efforts to improve the collection of staging data for prevalent cancers in recent years. For the first time, the quality and completeness of breast cancer (BRC) and colorectal cancer (CRC) staging data have been high enough for robust analysis of survival by stage at population level. This summary report presents survival statistics including relative survival by stage for BRC and CRC diagnosed during 2010-2017, with follow-up to 2019.

對癌症患者而言，癌症分期提供重要的預後資訊，一般預計早期癌症患者比晚期患者的存活率較高。有見及此，香港癌症資料統計中心近年來致力收集本港常見癌症的分期數據。隨著乳腺癌和大腸癌分期數據的質量和完整性首次達至高水平，中心整理和分析了相關數據，發布以全港人口為基礎的乳腺癌和大腸癌的分期存活率。本報告提供 2010-2017 年期間確診以上兩種癌症的患者截至 2019 年的存活統計數據，包括分期相對存活率。

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Statistical Terminology 統計學詞彙

There are two types of survival measures being described in this report:
本報告描述了兩種存活率：

- **Observed survival (OS)** is the proportion of patients surviving for a specified time interval after the diagnosis of cancer, regardless of the cause of death.
- **整體存活率**是指從確診開始若干年後的存活百分比
- **Relative survival (RS)** is the proportion of cancer patients surviving for a specified time after the diagnosis, compared to people without cancer in the general population. RS is the most commonly used method to measure survival of people with cancer in a population.¹
- **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率百分比。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。¹

Examples for a particular cancer 範例：

Period of diagnosis 確診年份	Gender 性別	Observed survival 整體存活率		Relative survival 相對存活率	
		1-year 一年	5-year 五年	1-year 一年	5-year 五年
2010-2017	Female 女性	75%	50%	80%	55%

Observed survival 整體存活率

Among female patients diagnosed with a particular cancer in 2010-2017, 75% were alive after one year and 50% survived five years or more.

在 2010-2017 年當中確診某種癌症的女性患者中，一年後仍然活著的佔 75%，而存活五年或更久的患者佔 50%。

Relative survival 相對存活率

Compared to people without cancer in the general population, 80% of the patients who were diagnosed with this cancer during 2010-2017 would survive after one year and 55% would survive five years or more.

與一般人口比較後，在 2010-2017 年期間確診這種癌症的患者中，有 80% 可以存活一年，而 55% 的患者可以存活五年或更久。

For more statistical terminology, please refer to the website of Hong Kong Cancer Registry, Glossary:
更多統計學詞彙的詳解，請瀏覽本中心網站：
<https://www3.ha.org.hk/cancereg/glossary.html>

¹ Relative survival rates are age-adjusted to the International Cancer Survival Standard Weights

¹ 相對存活率以國際癌症存活標準比重 (ICSS) 的標準年齡作出調整



Female Breast 女性乳腺癌

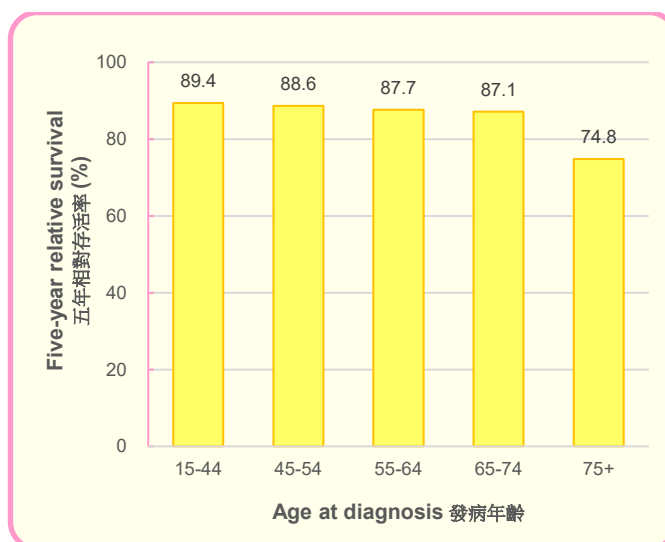
The following table shows the survival rates of breast cancer patients who were diagnosed in 2010-2017:
下表顯示在 2010-2017 年間確診乳腺癌患者的存活率：

Period of diagnosis 確診年份	Gender 性別	Observed survival 整體存活率		Relative survival 相對存活率	
		1-year 第一年	5-year 第五年	1-year 第一年	5-year 第五年
2010-2017	Female 女性	96.4%	83.2%	96.1%	84.0%

Survival by Age at Diagnosis: Breast Cancer in 2010-2017

按年齡分布相對存活率：2010-2017 年乳腺癌患者

- Survival from breast cancer is related to age with five-year relative survival decreasing as age increases.
- 乳腺癌的存活率與年齡有關，隨著患者的年齡增長，五年相對存活率下降。



Survival by Stage at Diagnosis: Breast Cancer in 2010-2017

按期數分布相對存活率：2010-2017 年乳腺癌患者

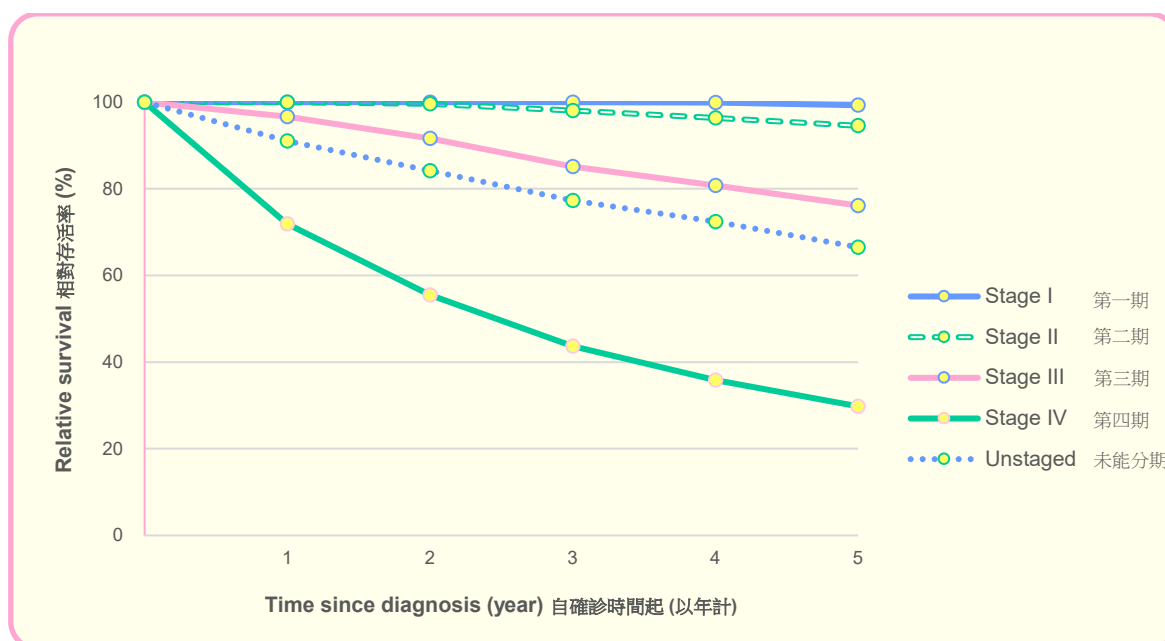
The following table lists out the number of cases and 5-year relative survival rates of breast cancer patients who were diagnosed in 2010-2017 at different stages:

下表列出在 2010-2017 年間確診不同期數的乳腺癌患者總人數和五年相對存活率：

Stage at diagnosis 期數	Number of cases 確診人數	5-year relative survival 五年相對存活率
Stage I 第一期	8,991	99.3%
Stage II 第二期	10,092	94.6%
Stage III 第三期	4,449	76.2%
Stage IV 第四期	2,267	29.8%
Unstaged 未能分期	2,669	66.5%
All stages 所有期數	28,468	84.0%

The following table and graph show the one- to five-year relative survival rates by stage at diagnosis:
 以下圖表顯示按患者確診不同期數的一至五年相對存活率：

Stage at diagnosis 期數	Time since diagnosis 自確診時間起				
	1-year 第一年	2-year 第二年	3-year 第三年	4-year 第四年	5-year 第五年
Stage I 第一期	100%	100%	100%	99.9%	99.3%
Stage II 第二期	100%	99.6%	98.0%	96.4%	94.6%
Stage III 第三期	96.6%	91.6%	85.1%	80.8%	76.2%
Stage IV 第四期	71.9%	55.5%	43.7%	35.9%	29.8%
Unstaged 未能分期	91.1%	84.2%	77.3%	72.4%	66.5%
All stages 所有期數	96.1%	92.9%	89.4%	86.7%	84.0%

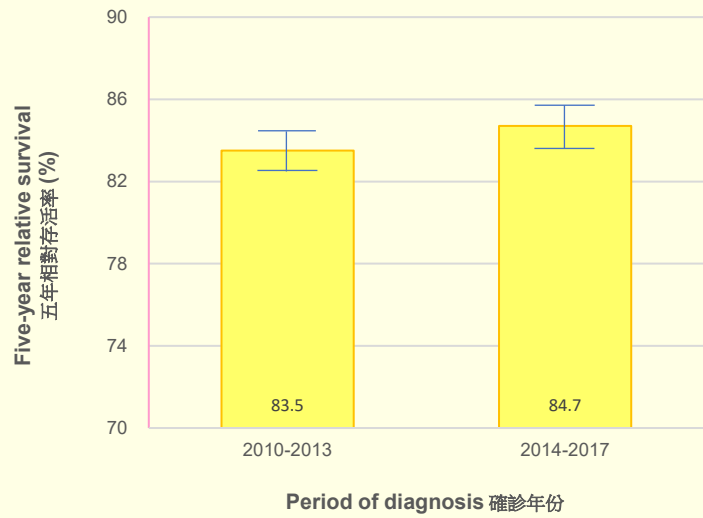


- The overall 5-year relative survival rate of breast cancer patients was 84.0%.
- 女性乳腺癌的五年相對存活率為 84.0%。
- Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in breast cancer survival with survival time at all years after diagnosis decreasing as stage increases.
- 發病期數是影響女性乳腺癌存活率最重要的因素之一，期數越高存活率越低。

Trends in Relative Survival: Breast Cancer in 2010-2017

相對存活率近年趨勢：2010-2017 年乳腺癌患者

- Five-year relative survival of breast cancer increased from 83.5% (95% CI: 82.3-84.6) for those diagnosed in 2010-2013 to 84.7% (95% CI: 83.4-85.8) for those diagnosed in 2014-2017. The difference was not statistically significant.
- 乳腺癌的五年相對存活率由 2010-2013 年的 83.5% 上升至 2014-2017 年的 84.7%，唯在統計學上沒有顯著的差異。



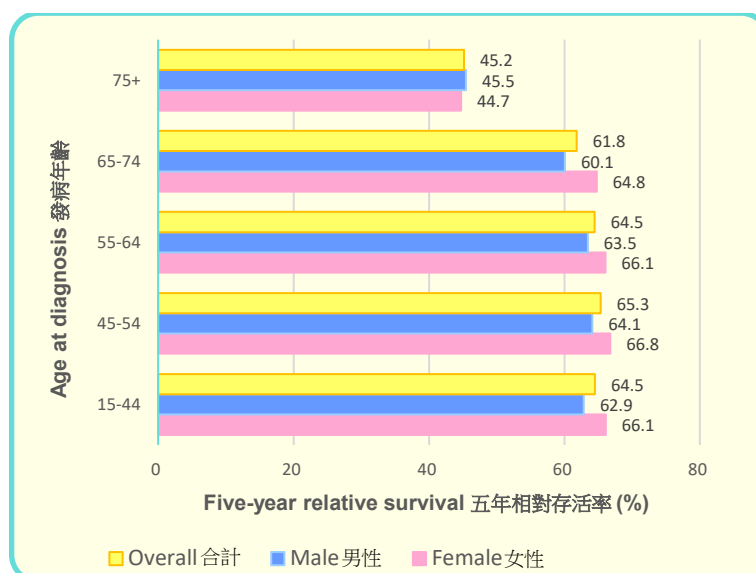
The following table shows the survival rates of colorectal cancer patients who were diagnosed in 2010 -2017:
 下表顯示在 2010-2017 年間確診大腸癌患者的存活率：

Period of diagnosis 確診年份	Gender 性別	Observed survival 整體存活率		Relative survival 相對存活率	
		1-year 第一年	5-year 第五年	1-year 第一年	5-year 第五年
2010-2017	Overall 合計	78.0%	50.3%	81.4%	58.2%
2010-2017	Male 男性	77.9%	49.1%	81.1%	57.3%
2010-2017	Female 女性	78.1%	51.9%	82.0%	59.6%

Survival by Gender and Age at Diagnosis: Colorectal Cancer in 2010-2017

按年齡分布相對存活率：2010-2017 年大腸癌患者

- Survival from colorectal cancer is the worst in the age group of 75 or above, compared to other age groups.
- 在眾多年齡組別中，75 歲或以上確診大腸癌患者的五年存活率明顯較低。



Survival by Stage at Diagnosis: Colorectal Cancer in 2010-2017

按期數分布相對存活率：2010-2017 年大腸癌患者

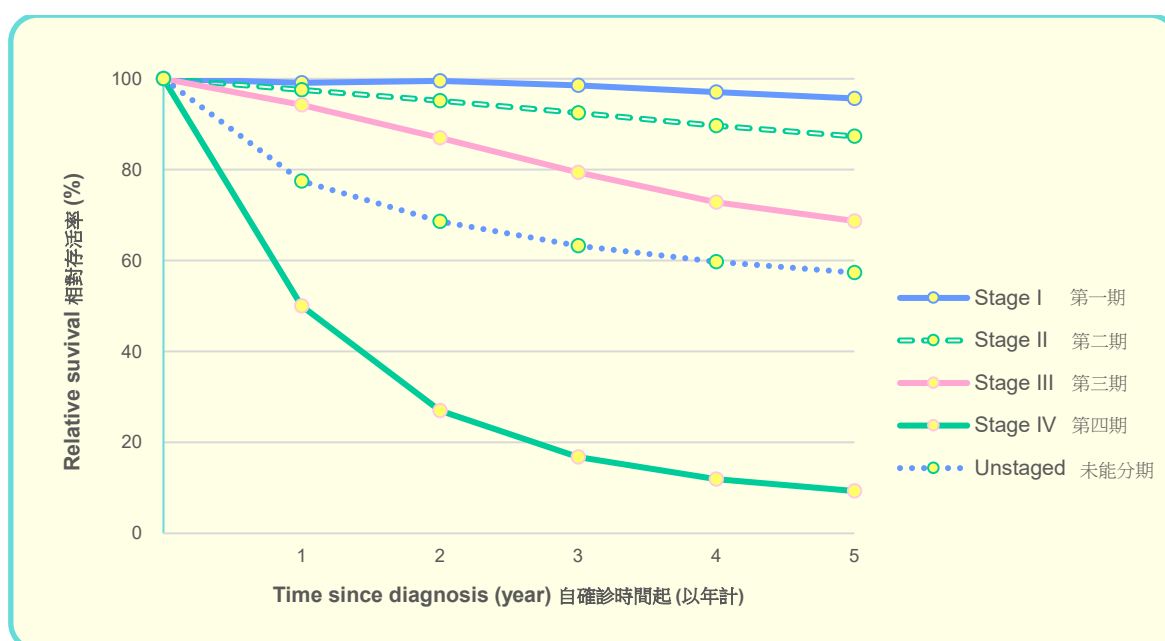
The following table lists out the number of cases and 5-year relative survival rates of colorectal cancer patients who were diagnosed in 2010-2017 according to the stages at diagnosis:

下表列出在 2010-2017 年間確診不同期數的大腸癌患者總人數和五年相對存活率：

Stage at diagnosis 期數	Number of cases 確診人數			5-year relative survival 五年相對存活率		
	Overall 合計	Male 男性	Female 女性	Overall 合計	Male 男性	Female 女性
Stage I 第一期	3,557	1,955	1,602	95.7%	94.4%	97.3%
Stage II 第二期	8,569	5,049	3,520	87.3%	86.6%	88.2%
Stage III 第三期	10,065	5,763	4,302	68.7%	68.0%	69.8%
Stage IV 第四期	9,544	5,606	3,938	9.3%	8.7%	9.9%
Unstaged 未能分期	6,055	3,397	2,658	57.4%	56.2%	59.8%
All stages 所有期數	37,790	21,770	16,020	58.2%	57.3%	59.6%

The following table and graph show the one- to five-year relative survival rates by stage at diagnosis:
 以下圖表顯示按患者確診不同期數的一至五年相對存活率：

Stage at diagnosis 期數	Time since diagnosis 自確診時間起				
	1-year 第一年	2-year 第二年	3-year 第三年	4-year 第四年	5-year 第五年
Stage I 第一期	99.1%	99.5%	98.5%	97.1%	95.7%
Stage II 第二期	97.5%	95.1%	92.5%	89.7%	87.3%
Stage III 第三期	94.3%	87.0%	79.4%	72.9%	68.7%
Stage IV 第四期	50.0%	27.0%	16.8%	11.9%	9.3%
Unstaged 未能分期	77.5%	68.6%	63.3%	59.7%	57.4%
All stages 所有期數	81.4%	71.6%	65.4%	61.0%	58.2%

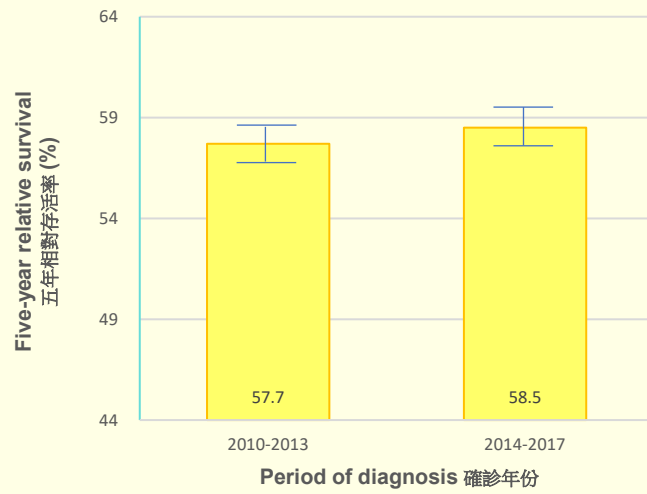


- The overall 5-year relative survival rate of colorectal cancer patients was ~~59.3%~~ **58.2%**.
- 大腸癌的五年相對存活率為 ~~59.3%~~ **58.2%**。
- Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in colorectal cancer survival with survival time at all years after diagnosis decreasing as stage increases.
- 發病期數是影響大腸癌存活率最重要的因素之一，期數越高存活率越低。

Trends in Relative Survival: Colorectal Cancer in 2010-2017

相對存活率近年趨勢：2010-2017 年大腸癌患者

- Five-year relative survival of colorectal cancer increased from 57.7% (95% CI: 56.9-58.5) for those diagnosed in 2010-2013 to 58.5% (95% CI: 57.6-59.4) for those diagnosed in 2014-2017. The difference was not statistically significant.
- 大腸癌的五年相對存活率由2010-2013年的57.7%上升至2014-2017年的58.5%，唯在統計學上沒有顯著的差異。



Point to note 注意事項：

The survival statistics were based on the information of cancer patients who were diagnosed in the past, and may not reflect individual situation.

存活統計分析是基於過去確診癌症患者的數據，並不能反映個人情況。

Suggested citation 建議引用：

Hong Kong Cancer Registry. *The First Report of Stage-specific Survival of Breast and Colorectal Cancers in Hong Kong*. Hospital Authority, Hong Kong; Version 2, 2020. Available at: <https://www3.ha.org.hk/cancereg> (accessed [date]).