

Report of Stage-specific Survival of Nasopharyngeal Cancer in Hong Kong

本港鼻咽癌分期存活率彙報

Nasopharyngeal cancer (NPC) is more prevalent in southern China than in other regions of the world. In Hong Kong, NPC is also one of the commonest cancers in men. In 2019, there were 791 cases of NPC, with 588 cases of males and 203 cases of females.

This summary report presents the survival statistics for NPC diagnosed during 2010-2018, with follow-up until the end of 2020. The overall 1-year and 5-year relative survival rates of NPC were 89.3% and 68.7%, respectively. In general, the 5-year relative survival rates decreased as age increased, and the rates were higher in women than men across all age groups. The stage of NPC was an important prognostic factor influencing survival. The lower the stage at diagnosis, the better the outcome.

Due to the implementation of the revised American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) staging system (8th edition) for NPC in 2018, the stage-specific survival analysis in this report only included cases who were diagnosed during 2010-2017 and staged according to the AJCC 7th edition staging system. When more data are collected in future years, the Hong Kong Cancer Registry will provide an up-to-date summary of stage-specific survival for NPC diagnosed from 2018 onwards.

鼻咽癌在華南地區比世界其他地區更普遍，於本港亦是最常見的男性癌症之一。於 2019 年，鼻咽癌的新症共有 791 宗，男性有 588 宗，女性有 203 宗。

這份報告提供於 2010-2018 年期間確診鼻咽癌的患者截至 2020 年底的存活統計數據。整體鼻咽癌患者的一年及五年相對存活率分別為 89.3% 及 68.7%。一般而言，五年相對存活率隨著年齡增長而下降，而各年齡組別的女性患者存活率均比男性高。另外，確診鼻咽癌時的分期是影響存活率的一個重要因素。愈早期確診，存活率愈高。

由於美國癌症聯合委員會 (AJCC) 於 2018 年發布了最新版本的癌症分期系統 (第 8 版)，此報告僅將 2010-2017 年確診及根據 AJCC 第 7 版分期系統分類的病例納入分期存活率分析。當香港癌症資料統計中心陸續收集更多的數據後，將會更新發布自 2018 年之後確診鼻咽癌患者的分期存活率資料。

Statistical Terminology 統計學詞彙

The two commonly used measures of cancer survival are described in this report:
本報告描述了兩種常用的癌症存活率指標：

- **Observed survival (OS)** is the proportion of patients surviving for a specified time interval after diagnosis of cancer, regardless of the cause of death.
- **整體存活率**是指從確診開始至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 diagnosis of cancer, 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	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
2010-2018	75%	50%	80%	55%

Observed survival 整體存活率

Among patients diagnosed with a particular cancer in 2010-2018, 75% were alive after one year and 50% survived five years or more.

在 2010-2018 年中確診某種癌症的患者中，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 2010-2018 would survive after one year and 55% would survive five years or longer.

與一般人口比較後，在 2010-2018 年間確診某種癌症的患者中，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-standardised with the International Cancer Survival Standard (ICSS) weights

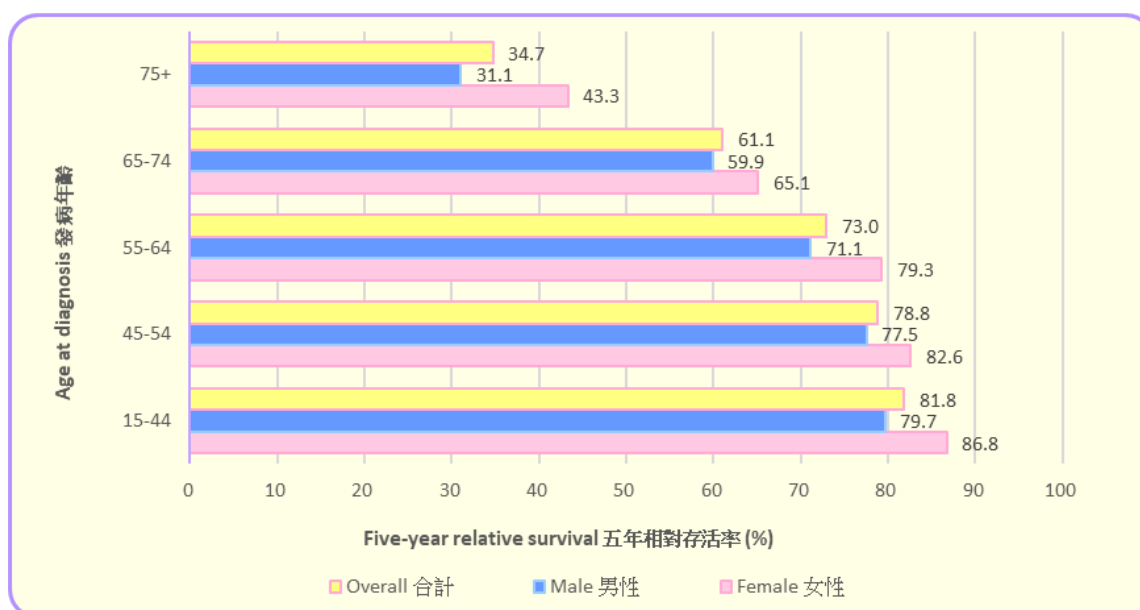
¹ 相對存活率以國際癌症存活標準(ICSS)的年齡比重作出調整

The following table shows the survival rates of nasopharyngeal cancer patients who were diagnosed in 2010 -2018:

下表顯示在 2010-2018 年間確診鼻咽癌患者的存活率：

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
2010-2018	Overall 合計	90.9%	70.3%	89.3%	68.7%
2010-2018	Male 男性	90.0%	68.3%	88.2%	66.8%
2010-2018	Female 女性	93.7%	76.2%	92.4%	74.1%

5-year Relative Survival by Gender and Age: Nasopharyngeal Cancer in 2010-2018
按性別及年齡分布的五年相對存活率：2010-2018 年鼻咽癌患者



- Five-year survival from nasopharyngeal cancer was the worst in the age group of 75 or above, across all age groups.
- 在眾多年齡組別中，75 歲或以上確診鼻咽癌患者的五年存活率明顯較低。
- In general, 5-year survival from nasopharyngeal cancer was better in women than in men.
- 綜合來說，女性鼻咽癌患者的五年存活率比男性患者較高。

Survival by Stage at Diagnosis: Nasopharyngeal Cancer in 2010-2017
按期數分布的存活率：2010-2017 年鼻咽癌患者

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

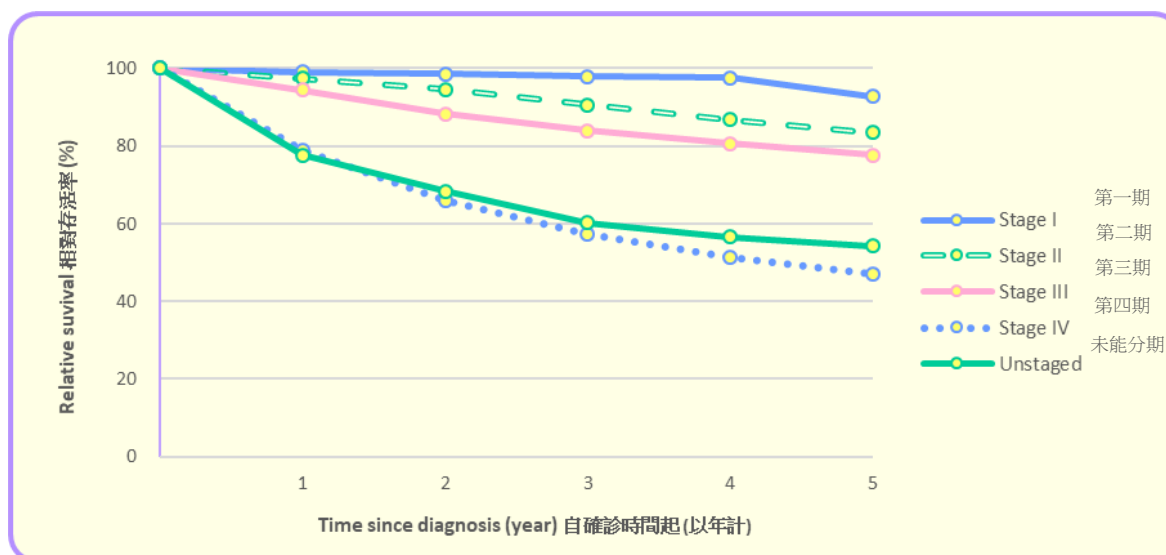
下表列出在 2010-2017 年間確診不同期數的鼻咽癌患者人數和五年相對存活率：

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	410	304	106	92.7%	89.9%	94.8%
Stage II 第二期	892	609	283	83.4%	84.4%	81.2%
Stage III 第三期	2,915	2,144	771	77.7%	76.8%	80.1%
Stage IV 第四期	2,000	1,585	415	47.1%	44.9%	54.7%
Unstaged 未能分期	286	201	85	54.3%	51.8%	55.7%

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	99.0%	98.6%	97.9%	97.5%	92.7%
Stage II 第二期	97.4%	94.5%	90.6%	86.8%	83.4%
Stage III 第三期	94.4%	88.2%	84.0%	80.6%	77.7%
Stage IV 第四期	78.8%	65.8%	57.2%	51.2%	47.1%
Unstaged 未能分期	77.6%	68.4%	60.3%	56.5%	54.3%

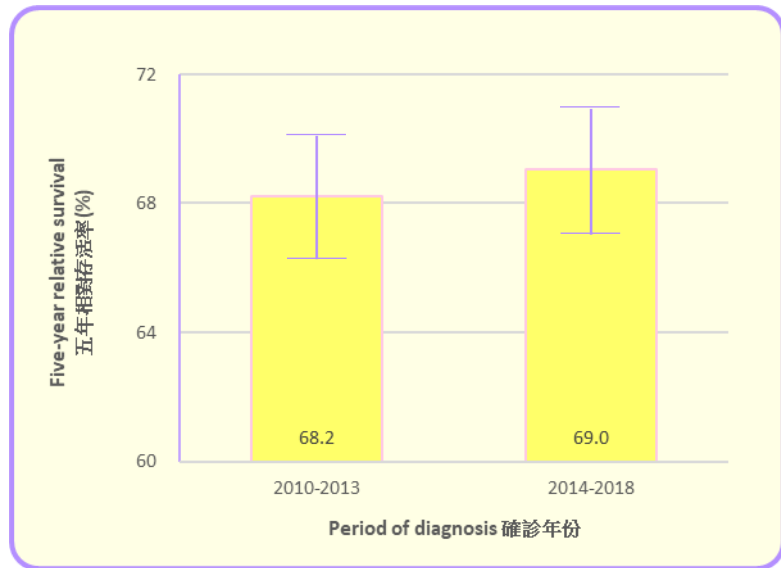


- Stage at diagnosis was one of the most important factors in nasopharyngeal cancer survival. Survival time at all years after diagnosis declined with increasing stage.
- 發病期數是影響鼻咽癌存活率最重要的因素之一。期數越高存活率越低。

Trends in Relative Survival: Nasopharyngeal Cancer in 2010-2018

相對存活率近年趨勢：2010-2018 年鼻咽癌患者

- Five-year relative survival rates of nasopharyngeal cancer increased from 68.2% (95% CI: 66.3-70.1) for those diagnosed in 2010-2013 to 69.0% (95% CI: 67.0-70.9) for those diagnosed in 2014-2018. The difference was not statistically significant.
- 鼻咽癌的五年相對存活率由 2010-2013 年的 68.2% (95% CI: 66.3-70.1) 上升至 2014-2018 年的 69.0% (95% CI: 67.0-70.1)，唯在統計學上沒有顯著的差異。



Points 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. *Report of Stage-specific Survival of Nasopharyngeal Cancer in Hong Kong*. Hospital Authority, Hong Kong; Oct 2021. Available at: <https://www3.ha.org.hk/cancereg> (accessed [date]).