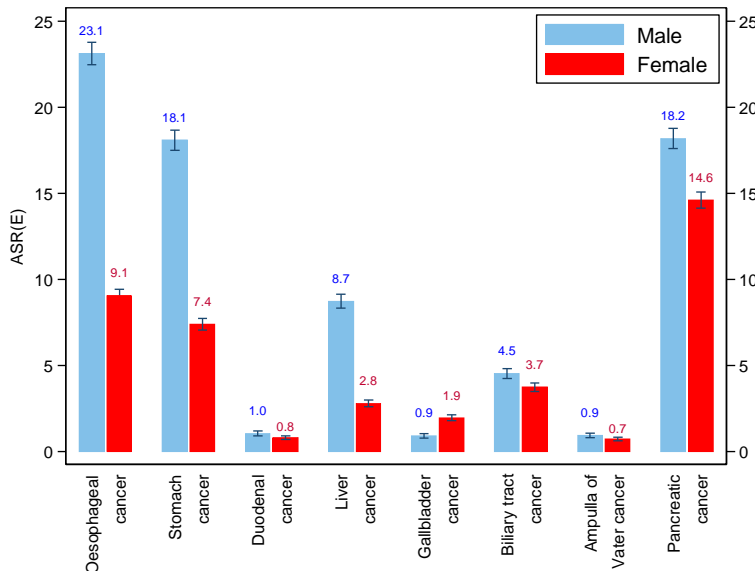




Age-standardised incidence rates, one- and five-year survival, all patients diagnosed with upper gastrointestinal cancers, England

National Cancer Intelligence Network data briefing

Age-standardised incidence rates, 2012

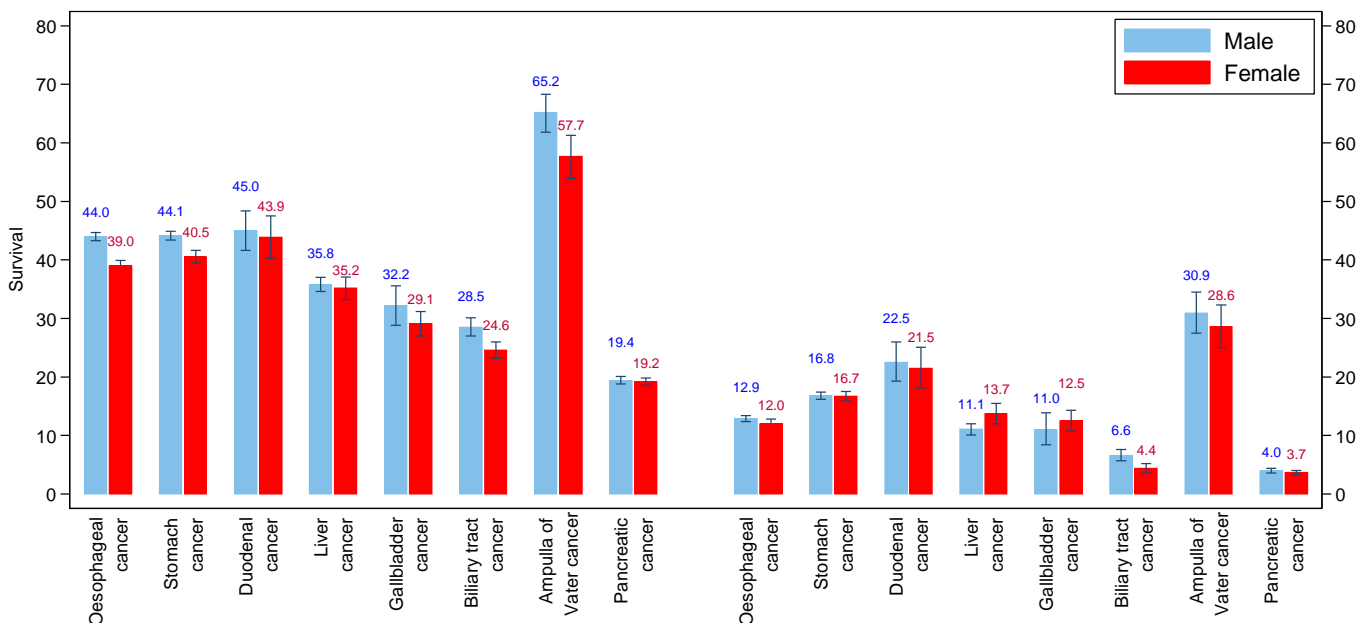


Key messages:

- males had a higher incidence in seven out of the eight upper gastrointestinal cancer types in 2012
- five-year survival ranged from around 30% for Ampulla of Vater cancer to around 4% for pancreatic cancer.

One-year survival, diagnosed in 2012

Five-year survival, diagnosed in 2008



Data were extracted on all upper gastrointestinal cancer patients diagnosed in England in 2012 from the January 2015 snapshot in the Cancer Analysis System. Age-standardised incidence rates per 100,000 European standard population (ASR(E)) were calculated for men and women for eight upper gastrointestinal cancer types (Table 1). The 2013 European standard population was used to calculate the rates. One-year relative survival was calculated for each upper gastrointestinal cancer type for patients diagnosed in 2012. Five-year survival was calculated for patients diagnosed in 2008.

Table 1. Upper gastrointestinal cancer types with corresponding ICD10 codes and number of males and females diagnosed in 2012 in England

Cancer type	International classification of diseases version 10 codes (ICD10)	Males	Females
Oesophageal cancer	C15	4,956	2,396
Stomach cancer	C16	3,777	1,964
Duodenal cancer	C17.0	226	211
Liver cancer (excluding intrahepatic bile duct)	C22.0, C22.2 - C22.9	1,906	725
Gallbladder cancer	C23	188	509
Biliary tract cancer (including intra- and extrahepatic bile duct)	C22.1, C24.0, C24.8 - C24.9	936	980
Ampulla of Vater cancer	C24.1	198	184
Pancreatic cancer	C25	3,845	3,832

Find out more:

This is prepared by NCIN on behalf of the PHE NCIN Upper Gastrointestinal (UGI) Cancer Site Specific Clinical Reference Group (SSCRG).

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england

Other useful resources within the NCIN partnership: **What cancer statistics are available and where can I find them?** www.ncin.org.uk/publications/reports

Public Health England’s National Cancer Intelligence Network (NCIN) is a UK-wide initiative, working to drive improvements in cancer awareness, prevention, diagnosis and clinical outcomes by improving and using the information collected about cancer patients for analysis, publication and research.

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