

# **Report of Top Cancers in China**

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June 16, 2006

# General Information

- In China, there are 1,500,000 new patients per annum with malignant tumors, and 1,300,000 patients that die from cancer each year.
- The provinces of highest mortality rates are Shanghai and Jiangsu, while the provinces with the lowest mortality rate are Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan and Guangxi Provinces.
- The top 10 cancers for **males** are **lung cancer, gastric cancer, liver cancer, colorectal cancer, esophageal cancer, pancreatic cancer, bladder cancer, brain cancer, lymphoma and nasopharyngeal cancer.**
- The top 10 cancers for **females** are **lung cancer, breast cancer, gastric cancer, colorectal cancer, liver cancer, esophageal cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, pancreatic cancer and brain cancer.**

# Incidence and Mortality rates

NO.	Cancer	Incidence ( /100,000)	Mortality rate ( /100,000)
1	Lung cancer	Male:49; female: 29.9	32
2	Gastric cancer	Male: 55.7; female: 21	20
3	Liver cancer	23.7	NA
4	Colorectal cancer	Male: 37.2; female: 33.5	5.4
5	Cervical cancer	20	3.25
6	Esophageal cancer	13	14.59
7	Breast cancer	11.61	2.61
8	Pancreatic cancer	5.1	About 5.1
9	Bladder cancer	Male: 4.02; female: 0.93	1.01
10	Brain cancer	4~9	About 4~9
11	Lymphoma	2	1.5
12	Nasopharyngeal cancer	2-3,~ 30-50	1.88
13	Leukemia	4.7	2.53
14	Ovarian cancer	4.39	NA

**Note:** The statistic data above was collected from various sources that differed slightly and are compilations.

# Table of Contents for Cancers Described in More Detailed Following Slides

- Lung cancer
- Gastric cancer
- Liver cancer
- Colorectal cancer
- Esophageal cancer
- Pancreatic cancer
- Bladder cancer
- Brain cancer
- Lymphoma
- Nasopharyngeal cancer
- Breast cancer
- Cervical cancer
- Ovarian cancer
- Leukemia

**Note:** As noted above in the previous slide. The following information is taken from a variety of sources, not all of which are consistent. Therefore, in preparing this document Excel has taken averages from all sources.

# Lung Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- From 2000 to 2005, lung cancer patients in China have increased by 120,000 patients per annum.
- Incidence rates for males are 49/100,000 and for females are 29.9/100,000.
- The number of male patients increased from 260,000 in 2000 to 330,000 in 2005, an increase of 26.9%.
- The number of female patients increased from 120,000 in 2000 to 170,000 in 2005, an increase of 41.7%.
- The most common age group of patients is from 60 to 79 years of age.

## □ Mortality Rates

- The average mortality rate for lung cancer in China is 32/100,000.
- The mortality rate ranks No. 1 among all cancers in China.

## □ Classifications

- Lung cancers are classified as either small cell lung cancer (SCLC) and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) .
- About 80% of lung cancer patients are NSCLC patients.

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgery, Actinotherapy, Chemotherapy (therapies include VP-P, VP-CP, CPE, CAV, CODE, VIP, ICE, PC, etc.) and molecular targeted therapy.

# Gastric Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- There are 300,000 new gastric cancer patients in China each year.
- Male > female, about 3.2-3.6:1
- The incidence rates for males is 55.7/100,000 and for females is 21/100,000.
- The most common age group of patients is from 50 to 60 years of age.
- More prevalent in the Northwest (Qinghai, Ningxia, Gansu) and in the Southeast (Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian).

## □ Mortality Rates

- The average mortality rate of gastric cancer in China is 20/100,000, with mortality rates for males of 20.95/100,000 and for female of 10.16/100,000.

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgery, Actinotherapy, Chemotherapy (therapies include EFP, FAMTX, EAP), Immunotherapy, and therapies of Chinese medicine combined with western medicine.

# Liver Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- Hepatic cancer ranks # 3 among male cancer patients and # 5 among female cancer patients.
- There are 110,000 new hepatic cancer patients each year (80,700 male, 29,500 female).
- The incidence rates for hepatic cancer is 23.7/100,000.
- Male>female, from 8:1 to 2-3:1 dependent on the different regions
- Highest prevalency rates are in Jiangsu, Guangdong and Guangxi provinces.

## □ Mortality Rates

- Mortality rate ranks # 2 among all cancers.
- 110,000 patients die of hepatic cancer each year in China (80,000 male, 30,000 female), which figures represent 42.5% of the total death from hepatic cancer worldwide
- The high rates result largely as a result of the high rates of HBV infection within the population. More specifically, 9.75% of total population in China is HBsAg (+). There are 120 millions chronic hepatitis B patients.

## □ Common Treatments

- Chemo-embolization
- Hepatic arterial embolization
- Systemic chemotherapy
- The median survival time is 6 months.

# Colorectal Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- There are 130,000 new colorectal cancer patients each year (about 12~15% of all the malignant neoplasms).
- The incidence rates for males is 37.2/100,000 and for female is 33.5/100,000.
- About 60%~70% of colorectal cancer is rectal cancer, but the incidence rates for colon cancer is rising rapidly.
- Highest prevalency rates are in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang Provinces.
- The most common age group of patients is around 45 years of age.

## □ Mortality Rates

- Mortality rate is 5.4/100,000.

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgery
- Chemotherapy (therapies include FUFA, FUL, L-LHP)
- Chinese medicine combined with western medicine

# Esophageal Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- The incidence rates for esophageal cancer in China is the highest in the world.
- There are 167,200 new esophageal cancer patients in China each year.
- The incidence rates for esophageal cancer are 13/100,000.
- The most common age group of patients is from 50 to 60 years of age.
- Highest prevalency rates are in Hebei, Henan, Shanxi Provinces.

## □ Mortality Rates

- The mortality rate for esophageal cancer in China is the highest in the world, with the average mortality rate at 14.59/100,000.

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgery, Actinotherapy, Chemotherapy (therapies include CF and CCF+a-IFNa-2b )

# Pancreatic Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- There are about 50,000 to 60,000 new pancreatic cancer patients each year.
- The incidence rates are 5.1/100,000.
- The highest prevalency rate is in Shanghai Province.
- About 70% of pancreatic cancers localizes in the head of pancreas.

## □ Mortality Rates

- Mortality rate ranks have risen from #16 to # 6 among all cancers, with the number of deaths from pancreatic cancer being almost the same as the rate of incidence.

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgery, Actinotherapy, Chemotherapy (common therapies include FAM (5-Fu, ADM, MMC) and FSM (5-fu,STZ,MMC).
- The 5 year survival rate is about 5%.

# Bladder Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- The incidence rates for males are 4.02/100,000 and for female are 0.93/100,000.
- Male > female, about 3.2:1
- The most common age group of patients is from 50 to 60 years of age.

## □ Mortality Rates

- The average mortality rates for bladder cancer in China are 1.01/100,000 (data is slightly dated).

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgery, Electrocauterization, Chemotherapy (common therapies include M-VAC or CMV).

# Brain Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- The incidence rates for brain cancer are 4~9/100,000 (2% of all the malignant neoplasms).
- The rate of brain cancer in children is higher than for adults.
- The most common age group of patients is around 10 years of age and from 30 to 40 years of age.

## □ Mortality Rates

- The mortality rate for brain cancer is almost 100%.

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgery, Actinotherapy, Chemotherapy (common therapies include BCNU, PCV, BC or PCV)

# Lymphoma

## □ Incidence Rates

- There are at least 25,000 new ML patients each year.
- The incidence rates of ML are 2/100,000.
- Males are more susceptible than females, with a ratio of 2~3:1.
- The peak age of incidence for ML is around 40 years of age.
- The highest prevalency rates are in the inland cities.

## □ Mortality Rates

- Mortality rates are 1.5/100,000, and this rate #11-13 among all cancers.
- About 20,000 patients die of ML each year in China.
- In China the incidence of HL is low and is only 10%~15% of ML, but the percent of T cell lymphoma is almost 34%.

## □ Classifications

- Lymphoma is classified as either Hodgkin disease (HD) or non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL).
- About 85~90% of malignant lymphoma patients are NHL patients.

## □ Common treatment

- Actinotherapy, Chemotherapy (common schemes include MOPP and ABVD).

# Nasopharyngeal Cancer (NPC)

## □ Incidence Rates

- WHO estimates about 80% of all nasopharyngeal cancer patients in the world are in China.
- Highest incidence rates are in Guangdong, Guangxi, and Hunan Provinces.
- The incidence rates turn gradually lower from South to North.
- Guangdong has the highest incident rates in the world, the incidence rates for males who live in the middle of Guangdong are 30~50/100,000 as compared to the Northeast which is under 2~3/100,000.
- The most common age group of patients is from 30 to 50 years of age, with more males than females.

## □ Mortality Rates

- The average mortality rate in China is 1.88/100,000 (male:2.49/100,000; female:1.27/100,000), and about 2.81% of all the cancers of China (male:3.11%.female:2.34%), which ranks it as # 8.

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgery, Chemotherapy (common therapies include PF, PFB, PMB, CF, CAO, CAB and CBF)

# Breast Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- The incidence rates are 11.61/100,000, which ranks # 5 among all kinds of cancers.
- There are 50,000 new patients with breast cancer each year in China
- The highest prevalency rates are in Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin.
- Urban areas have a higher incidence rates than rural areas.

## □ Mortality Rates

- Mortality rates are 2.61/100,000, which it ranks as #7 among all cancers for females.

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgery, Actinotherapy, Chemotherapy (common therapies include CMF, FAC, A-CMF, CAF,PA, NFL, ect.).

# Cervical Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- There are 130,000 new cervical cancer patients each year.
- The incidence rates for cervical cancer are about 20/100,000.
- The highest prevalency rates are in females from 40 to 50 years of age.
- Incident rates are higher in rural areas than urban areas.

## □ Mortality Rates

- About 50,000 Chinese women die of cervical cancer every year.
- The mortality rates are 3.25/100,000.
- The mortality rates for cervical cancer ranks it # 4 among all cancers and #2 among women cancers in China.

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgical resection
- Actinotherapy
- Chemotherapy

# Ovarian Cancer

## □ Incidence Rates

- The incidence rates are 4.39/100,000, which represents about 15% of all the gynecologically related malignant tumors.
- Ovarian cancer ranks as #7 for female cancer patients.
- The highest prevalency rates are in females from 50 to 70 years of age.

## □ Mortality Rates

- Mortality rate ranks # 1 among all of the malignant tumors of the female reproductive system and ranks # 4 among all female malignant tumors.

## □ Common Treatments

- Surgery, Chemotherapy (common therapies include PC, CP, IPP) and therapies from Chinese traditional medicines.
- 5 years survival rate is only 20~30%.

# Leukemia

- **Incidence Rates**
  - The incidence rates of leukemia are 4.7/100,000, which ranks as #7 among all cancers in China.
- **Mortality Rates**
  - The average mortality rate of leukemia in China is 2.53/100,000.
- **Classifications**
  - Acute leukemia is classified as either ALL and AML.
  - Chronic leukemia is classified as either CML and CLL.
  - AML is more common in adults. About 80% of adult acute leukemia is AML, and 20% of adult acute leukemia is ALL.
  - Incidences of CLL are low, and it comprises about 5% of all the chronic leukemia patients while CML makes up 95% of all chronic leukemia patients.
- **Common Treatments**
  - Molecular targeted therapy, new combination of new chemotherapeutic drug, application of enzyme inhibitor and stem cell transplants.
  - After the first set of therapy, about 70%~90% patients with acute leukemia will be remissive.

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