

「東京電力福島第一原子力発電所事故に伴う住民の健康管理のあり方に関する専門家会議」中間取りまとめ 参考文献[36] SEER Stat Fact Sheets: Thyroid Cancer,

National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/thyro.html(平成26年12月5日最終閲覧)



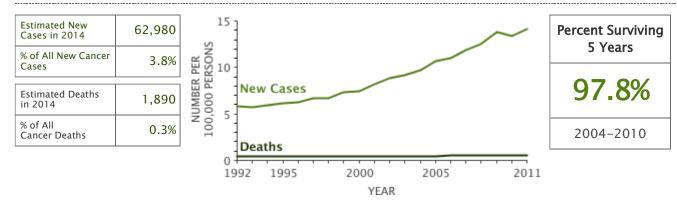
Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program Turning Cancer Data Into Discovery

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SEER Stat Fact Sheets: Thyroid Cancer

Statistics at a Glance

At a Glance



Number of New Cases and Deaths per 100,000: The number of new cases of thyroid cancer was 12.9 per 100,000 men and women per year. The number of deaths was 0.5 per 100,000 men and women per year. These rates are ageadjusted and based on 2007–2011 cases and deaths.

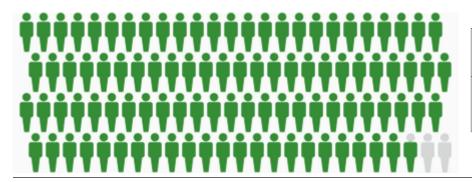
Lifetime Risk of Developing Cancer: Approximately 1.1 percent of men and women will be diagnosed with thyroid cancer at some point during their lifetime, based on 2009–2011 data.

Prevalence of this cancer: In 2011, there were an estimated 566,708 people living with thyroid cancer in the United States.

Survival Statistics

How Many People Survive 5 Years Or More after Being Diagnosed with Thyroid Cancer?

Relative survival (http://surveillance.cancer.gov/survival/measures.html) statistics compare the survival of patients diagnosed with cancer with the survival of people in the general population who are the same age, race, and sex and who have not been diagnosed with cancer. Because survival statistics are based on large groups of people, they cannot be used to predict exactly what will happen to an individual patient. No two patients are entirely alike, and treatment and responses to treatment can vary greatly.



Percent Surviving 5 Years

97.8%

Based on data from SEER 18 2004–2010. Gray figures represent those who have died from thyroid cancer. Green figures represent those who have survived 5 years or more.

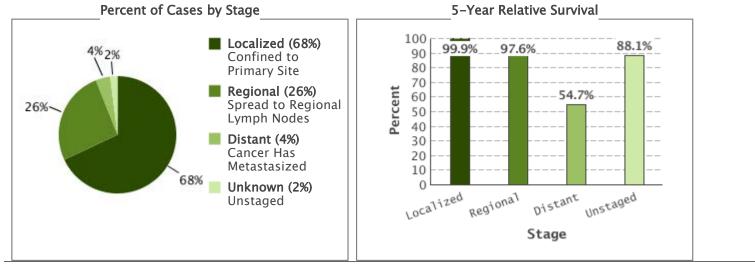
Additional Information

More about 5-year survival rates (http://seer.cancer.gov/statistics/types/survival.html)

Survival by Stage

Cancer stage at diagnosis, which refers to extent of a cancer in the body, determines treatment options and has a strong influence on the length of survival. In general, if the cancer is found only in the part of the body where it started it is *localized* (sometimes referred to as stage 1). If it has spread to a different part of the body, the stage is *regional* or *distant*. For thyroid cancer, 68.2% are diagnosed at the local stage. The 5-year survival for localized thyroid cancer is 99.9%.

Percent of Cases & 5-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis: Thyroid Cancer



SEER 18 2004-2010, All Races, Both Sexes by SEER Summary Stage 2000

Additional Information

More about thyroid cancer staging (http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/treatment/thyroid/Patient/page2)

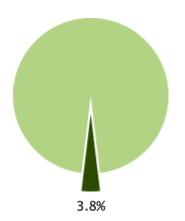
Number of New Cases and Deaths

How Common Is This Cancer?

Compared to other cancers, thyroid cancer is fairly common.

	Common Types of Cancer	Estimated New Cases 2014	Estimated Deaths 2014
1.	Prostate Cancer	233,000	29,480
2.	Breast Cancer (Female)	232,670	40,000
3.	Lung and Bronchus Cancer	224,210	159,260
4.	Colon and Rectum Cancer	136,830	50,310
5.	Melanoma of the Skin	76,100	9,710
6.	Bladder Cancer	74,690	15,580
7.	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	70,800	18,990
8.	Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer	63,920	13,860
9.	Thyroid Cancer	62,980	1,890
10.	Endometrial Cancer	52,630	8,590

Thyroid cancer represents 3.8% of all new cancer cases in the U.S.

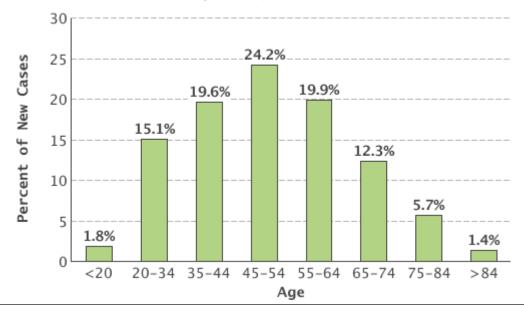


In 2014, it is estimated that there will be 62,980 new cases of thyroid cancer and an estimated 1,890 people will die of this disease.

Who Gets This Cancer?

Thyroid cancer is more common in women than men and among those with a family history of thyroid disease. The number of new cases of thyroid cancer was 12.9 per 100,000 men and women per year based on 2007–2011 cases.

Percent of New Cases by Age Group: Thyroid Cancer

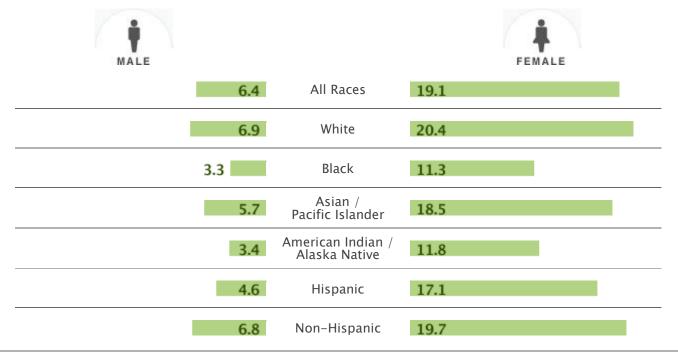


Thyroid cancer is most frequently diagnosed among people aged 45-54.

Median Age At Diagnosis

SEER 18 2007-2011, All Races, Both Sexes

Number of New Cases per 100,000 Persons by Race/Ethnicity & Sex: Thyroid Cancer

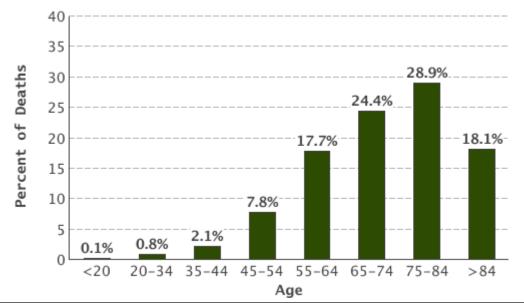


SEER 18 2007-2011, Age-Adjusted

Who Dies From This Cancer?

For thyroid cancer, death rates increase with age. The number of deaths was 0.5 per 100,000 men and women per year based on 2007-2011 deaths.

Percent of Deaths by Age Group: Thyroid Cancer

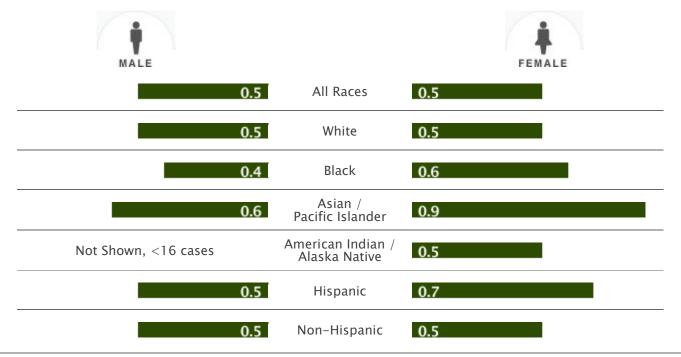


The percent of thyroid cancer deaths is highest among people aged 75-84.

Median Age At Death

U.S. 2007-2011, All Races, Both Sexes

Number of Deaths per 100,000 Persons by Race/Ethnicity & Sex: Thyroid Cancer



U.S. 2007-2011, Age-Adjusted

Trends in Rates

Changes Over Time

Keeping track of the number of new cases, deaths, and survival over time (trends) can help scientists understand whether progress is being made and where additional research is needed to address challenges, such as improving screening or finding better treatments.

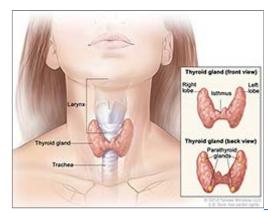
Using statistical models for analysis, rates for new thyroid cancer cases have been rising on average 5.5% each year over the last 10 years. Death rates have been rising on average 0.8% each year over 2002–2011. 5-year survival trends are shown below the figure.



SEER 9 Incidence & U.S. Mortality 1975–2011, All Races, Both Sexes. Rates are Age-Adjusted.

More About This Cancer

Cancer and the Thyroid



(http://seer.cancer.gov/i/factsheets/thyro-lg.jpg)

Figure: Thyroid And Parathyroid Gland Anatomy

This cancer forms in the thyroid gland, an organ at the base of the throat that makes hormones that help control heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, and weight.

Four main types of thyroid cancer are papillary, follicular, medullary, and anaplastic thyroid cancer. The four types are based on how the cancer cells look under a microscope.

Additional Information

Learn more about thyroid cancer (http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/types/thyroid)

More Information

Here are some resources for learning more about thyroid cancer.

- More about risk factors for thyroid cancer
 (http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdg/treatment/thyroid/Patient#Keypoint2)
- More about symptoms and diagnosis of thyroid cancer (http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/treatment/thyroid/Patient#Keypoint4)
- More about treatment options for thyroid cancer (http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/treatment/thyroid/Patient/page4)
- More about clinical trials (http://www.cancer.gov/clinicaltrials)
- More about cancer prevention (http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/prevention/overview/patient)

References

All statistics in this report are based on statistics from SEER and the Centers for Disease Control's National Center for Health Statistics. Most can be found within:

Howlader N, Noone AM, Krapcho M, Garshell J, Neyman N, Altekruse SF, Kosary CL, Yu M, Ruhl J, Tatalovich Z, Cho H, Mariotto A, Lewis DR, Chen HS, Feuer EJ, Cronin KA (eds). SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975–2011, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2011/ (http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/), based on November 2013 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, April 2014.

Suggested Citation

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SEER Cancer Statistics Factsheets: Thyroid Cancer. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/thyro.html (http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/thyro.html)

This factsheet focuses on population statistics that are based on the US population. Because these statistics are based on large groups of people, they cannot be used to predict exactly what will happen to an individual patient. To see tailored statistics, browse the <u>SEER Cancer Statistics Review (http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/)</u>. To see statistics for a specific state, go to the <u>State Cancer Profiles (http://statecancer.gov/)</u>.

The statistics presented in this factsheet are based on the most recent data available, most of which can be found in the <u>SEER Cancer Statistics Review (http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/)</u>. In some cases, different year spans may be used. Estimates for the current year are based on past data.

Cancer is a complex topic. There is a wide range of information available. This factsheet does not address causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, follow-up care, or decision making, although it provides links to information in many of these areas.

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