

[Korea]

Cancer in Korea: Present features

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Cancer has been the leading cause of death in Korea since 1983 and it has steadily increased to 28% of the total deaths in 2009. The socioeconomic burden of cancer in Korea has dramatically increased from 11 billion dollars in 2002 to 14 billion dollars in 2005.

There are several factors that contribute to the increase of cancer in Korea. A rising obesity rate due to the westernized life style, high intake of salt, high smoking rate of males, 46% in 2008, stress due to big competition and hard working, and an increased aging population when the “baby boom” population is reaching old since Korean War.

As for the incidence of cancer in Korea, in males, stomach cancer occurred most frequently, accounting for 20% of all cases, followed by colorectal, lung, liver and pancreatic cancer. In females, thyroid cancer occurred most frequently, accounting for 26% of all cases, followed by breast, stomach, colorectal and lung cancer. As for the trends of the incidence rates in males, the rates of colorectal and prostate cancers have been increasing, while in females, the rates of thyroid cancer have been sharply increasing. This may be the result of early detection and frequent radiation exposure. The five-year relative survival rates were 99% for thyroid cancer, over 80% for breast, prostate, and cervix uteri, 70% for colorectal cancer and 63% for stomach cancer in Korea.

To overcome cancer, the Korean Government established a new program, “the 1st 10-year Cancer Control Plan” including establishment of the Korea Central Cancer Registry, designation of National Cancer Prevention Day, launch of National R&D Program, financial support for cancer patients in 1996. Afterwards, they developed the National Cancer Screening Program, the National Cancer Control Committee, and the National Cancer Center. The 2nd 10-year Cancer Control Plan was started in 2006, focusing on strengthening cancer prevention by managing the risk factors and promoting early cancer detection, developing world class medical diagnosis and treatment techniques, and increasing support for rehabilitation and palliative care for cancer patients. In addition, the Korea Multi-center Cancer Cohort has functioned well since 1993 and Korea initiated the Asia Cohort study in 2005, collecting data from 10 Asian countries.

The sodium intake is decreasing after an extensive education campaign, the daily smoking rates of males have gone down to 39% in 2011 by increasing smoking restriction areas and education. And the lifetime cancer screening rate has risen to 72% in 2010. Finally, the 5-year cancer survival rate has improved to 62%. KMA believe that these efforts will continue to bring us better cancer results and improve the quality of life of patients.

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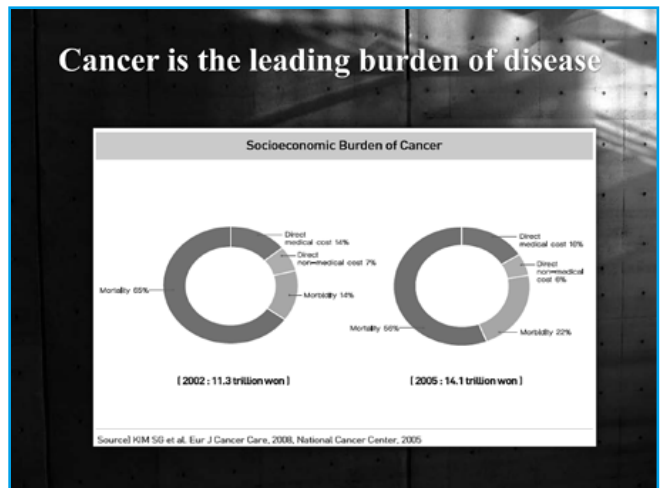
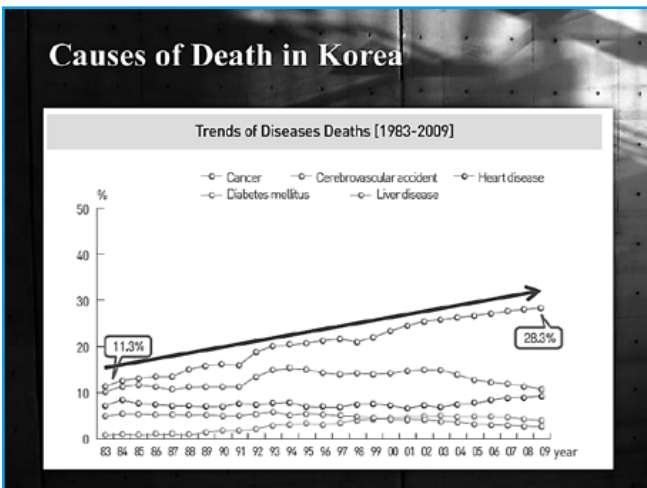
This article is based on a presentation made at the Symposium “Current Management of Malignant Diseases in the Asian and Oceania Regions” held at the 48th CMAAO Mid-term Council, Macau, China, on November 10, 2012.

Cancer in Korea: Present Features

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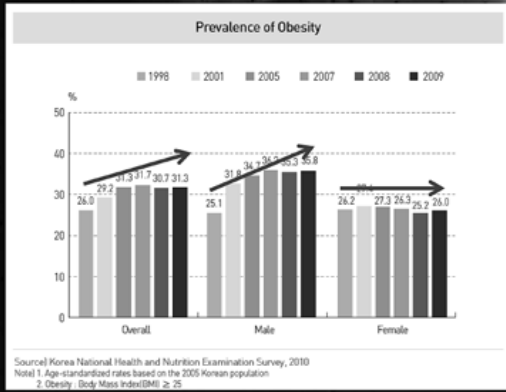


Why increasing ?

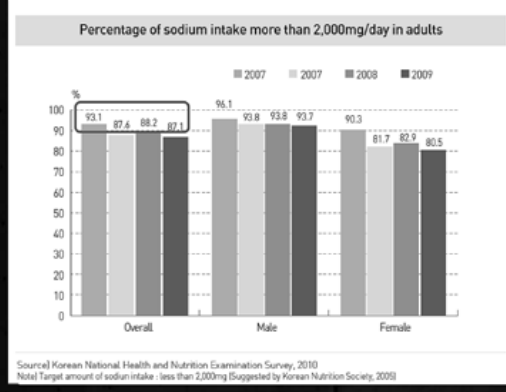
Factors Contribute to Cancer in Korea

- Obesity
- High intake of salt
- Smoking
- Stress
- Ageing population

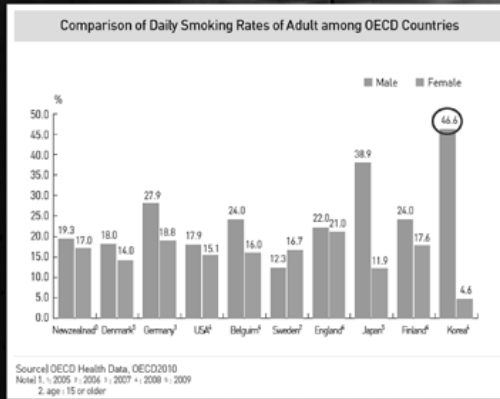
Increasing Obesity



High Intake of Salt



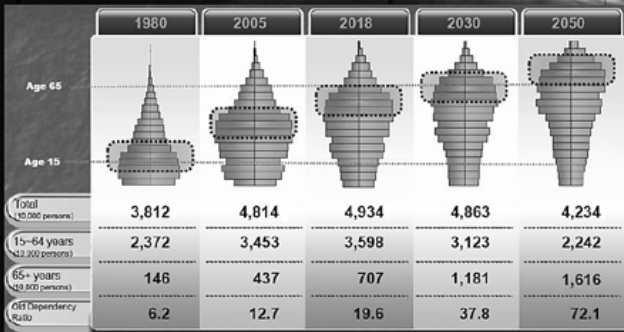
High Smoking Rate



Stress due to Hard working

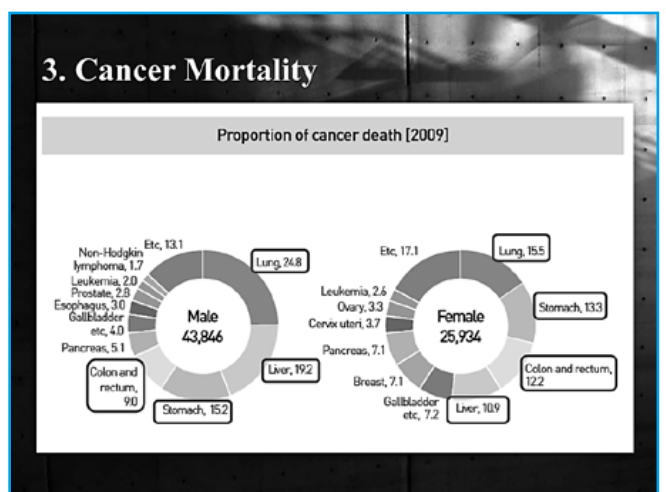
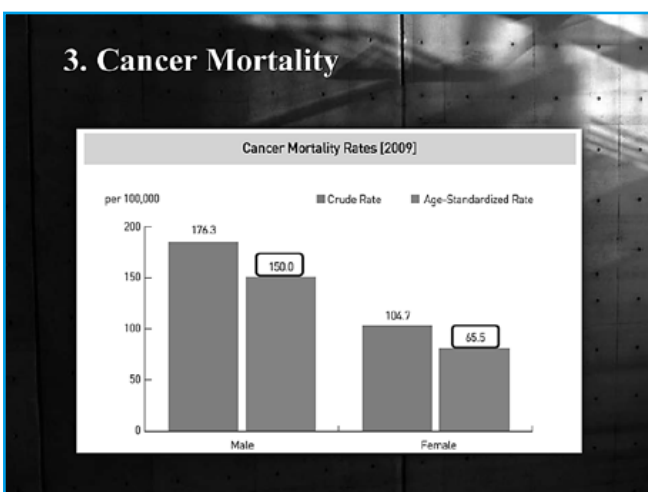
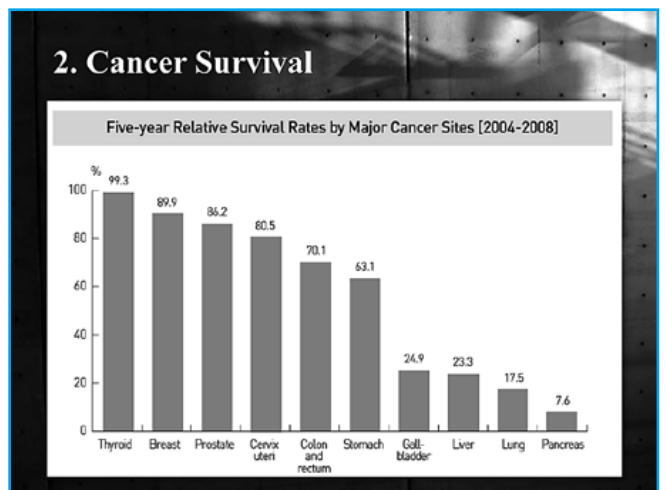
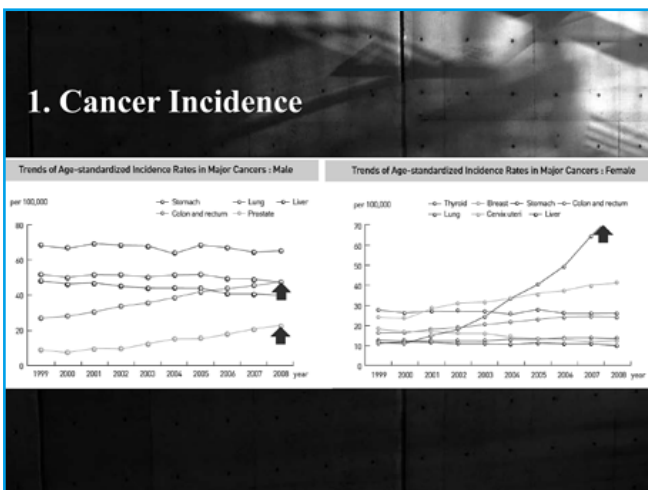
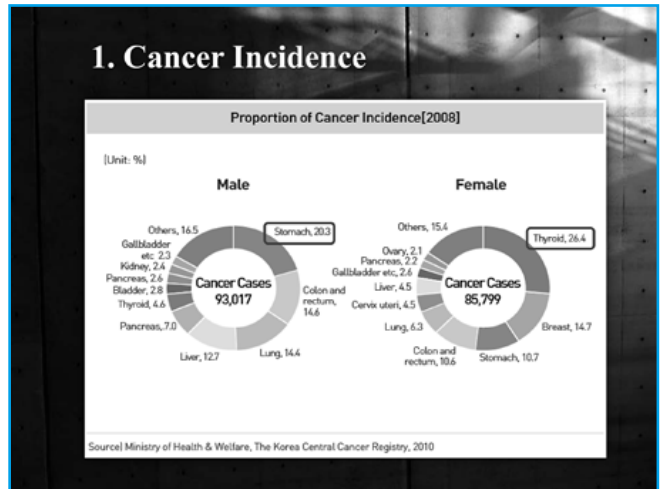
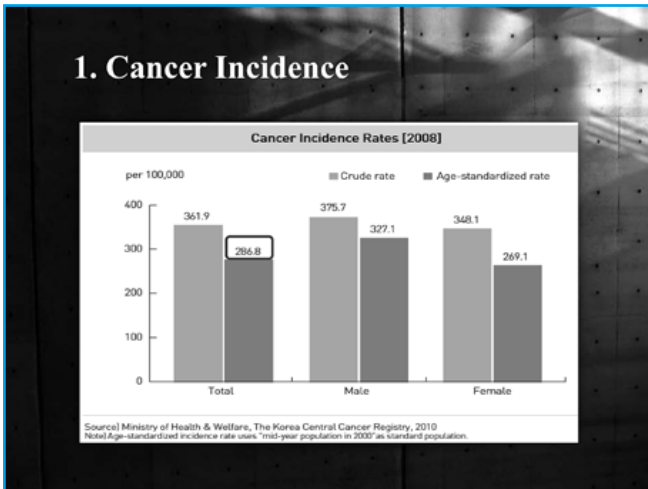


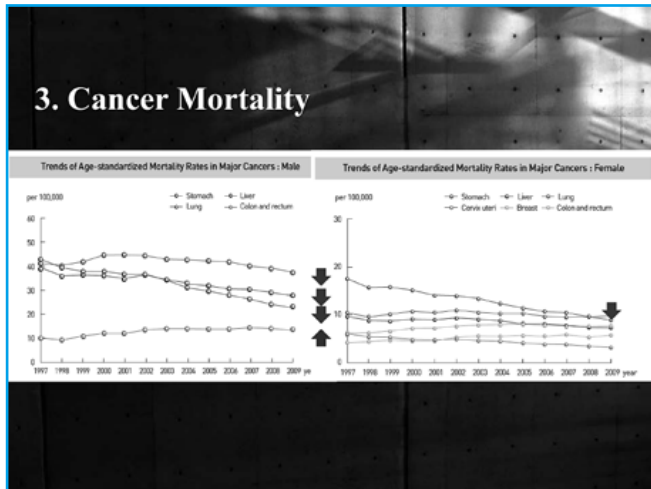
Ageing Tsunami : Baby Boomer from 1953 to 1963 after the Korea War



Cancer Statistics in Korea

1. Incidence
2. Survival
3. Mortality





Current Management

- ### National Action against Cancer in Korea
- 1996 1st 10-year Cancer Control Plan
 - 1999 National Cancer Screening Program
 - 2000 National Cancer Control Committee in the Ministry of Health & Welfare
 - 2001 National Cancer Center
 - 2006 2nd 10-year Cancer Control Plan

- ### 1st “10-year Cancer Control Plan” (1996-2005)
1. Korea Central Cancer Registry (KCCR)
 2. National Cancer Prevention Day, on March 21st (3-2-1)
 3. National R&D Program for Cancer Control
 4. Financial Support for Cancer Patients

1. Korea Central Cancer Registry (KCCR)

Hospital Cancer Registries

Hospital-based
Since 1980

Headquarter :
National Cancer Center (NCC)
Coverage: 95% of all cancers

Regional Cancer Registries

Population-based
Since 1990

Seoul / Busan
Daegu / Gwangju
Incheon / Daejeon
Ulsan / Jeju
Coverage: 50% of population




3. National Cancer Center in Korea

Research
Patient Care
Education & Training

National Cancer Information Center
National Cancer Screening Program
Regional Cancer Centers



Cancer Facts & Figures



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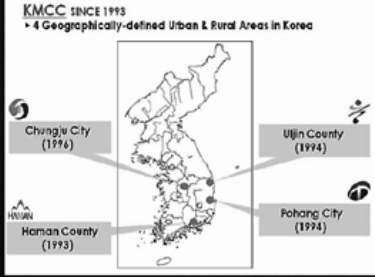
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Korea Multi-center Cancer Cohort (KMCC)

KMCC SINCE 1993
4 Geographically-defined Urban & Rural Areas in Korea



Asia Cohort Consortium

Asia Cohort Consortium Portal
<http://www.asiacohort.org/pages/Default.aspx>





10 Codes of Conduct for Cancer Prevention

- 1. Don't smoke and avoid smoke-filled environments
- 2. Consume sufficient amounts of fruits and vegetables and balance your diet with a wide range of healthy foods
- 3. Limit your salt intake from all sources, and avoid burnt or charred foods
- 4. Limit your consumption of alcoholic beverages to one or two drinks per day
- 5. Engage in at least 30 minutes of regular, moderate-intensity physical activity on most days of the week
- 6. Maintain your body weight within a healthy range
- 7. Ensure vaccination against hepatitis B virus following the HBV vaccination schedule
- 8. Engage in safe sexual behavior to avoid sexually transmitted diseases
- 9. Follow all health and safety instructions at work places aimed at preventing exposure to known cancer-causing agents
- 10. Undergo routine check-ups following the cancer screening programs

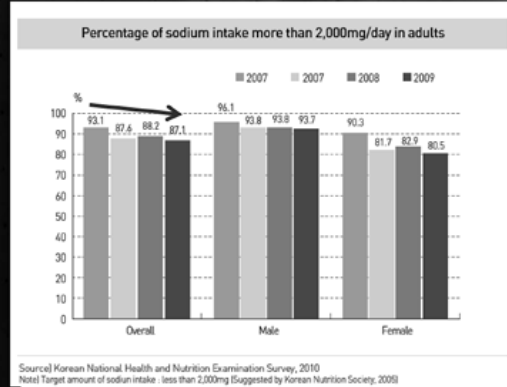
2nd "10-year Cancer Control Plan"

2nd term 10 year Plan for National Cancer Control (2006-2015)

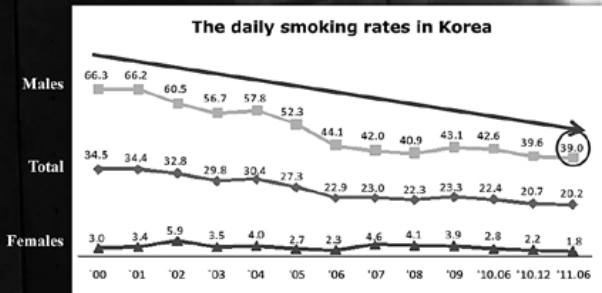


The Results are

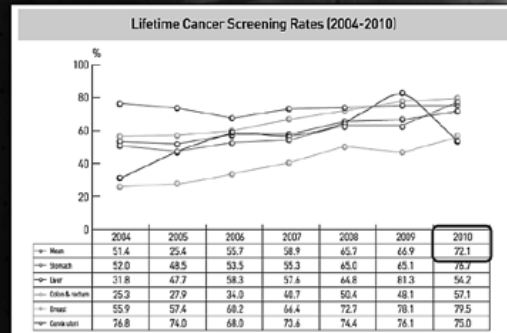
Decreasing Salt Intake



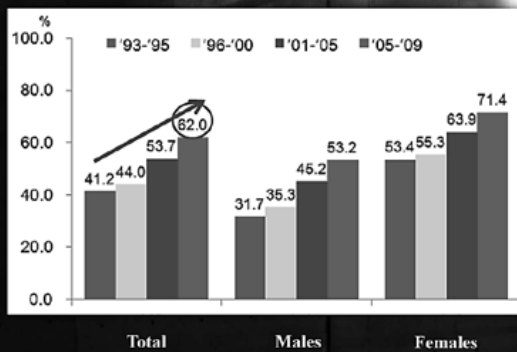
Decreased Smoking Rates



Increasing Cancer Screening Rates



Increasing 5-Y Cancer Survival Rate



Thank You.

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1. Ministry of Health and Welfare, National Cancer Center. Cancer Facts & Figures 2011 in the Republic of Korea.
2. Korea Central Cancer Registry, Ministry of Health and Welfare. National Cancer Statistics, 2009.
3. Ministry of Health and Welfare, National Cancer Center. Cancer Control Plan, 2010.