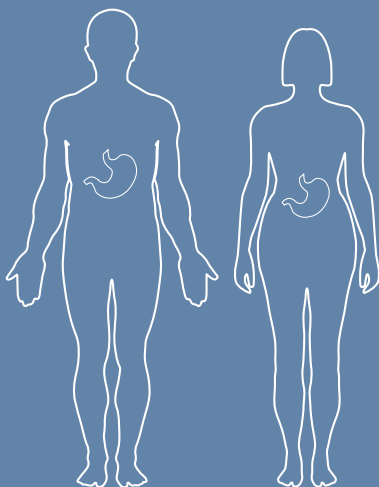




European Commission



## Stomach cancer burden in EU-27

Stomach cancer, also called gastric cancer, occurs when cancer cells form in the lining of the stomach.

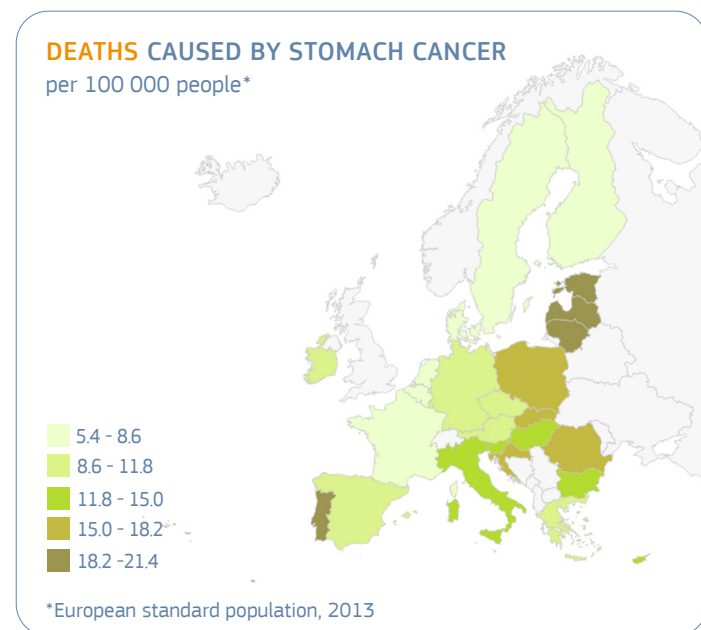
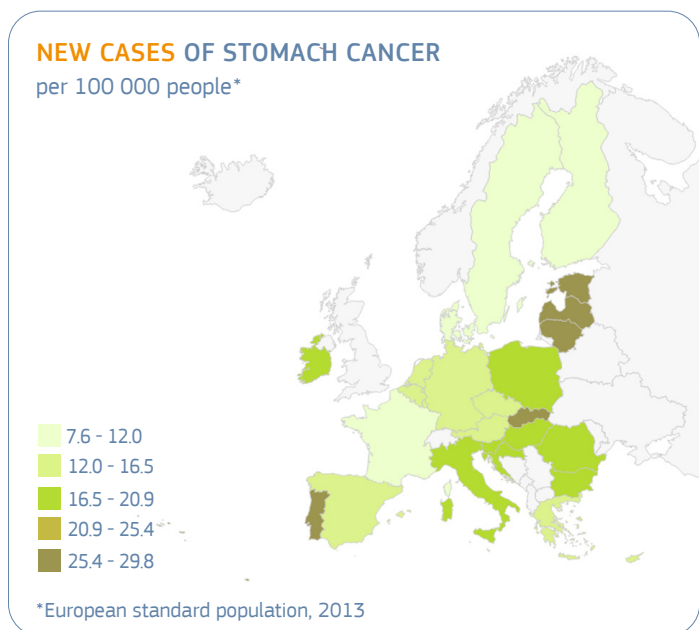
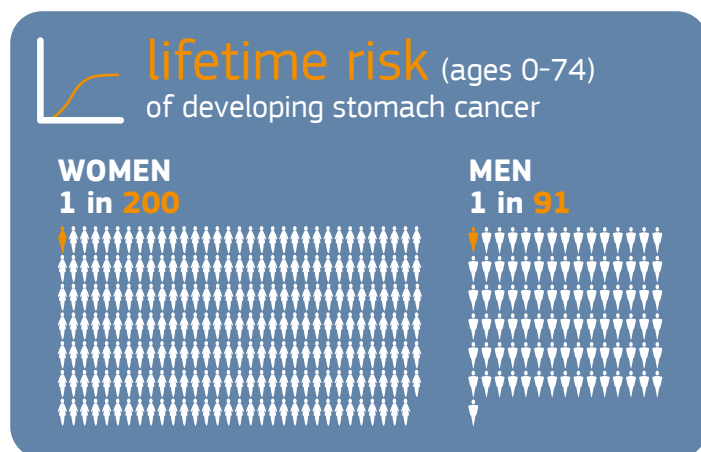
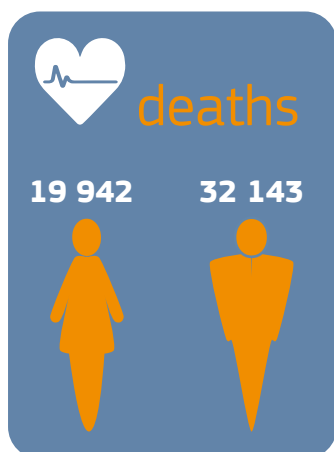
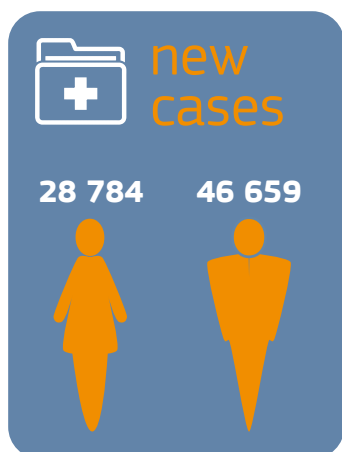
For EU-27 countries it is estimated that stomach cancer accounted in **2020** for **2.8%** of all new cancer diagnoses (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) and **4.1%** of all deaths due to cancer. That made it the tenth most frequently occurring cancer, and the seventh leading cause of cancer death.

Source: ECIS – European Cancer Information System

<https://ecis.jrc.ec.europa.eu>, accessed 01/09/2022

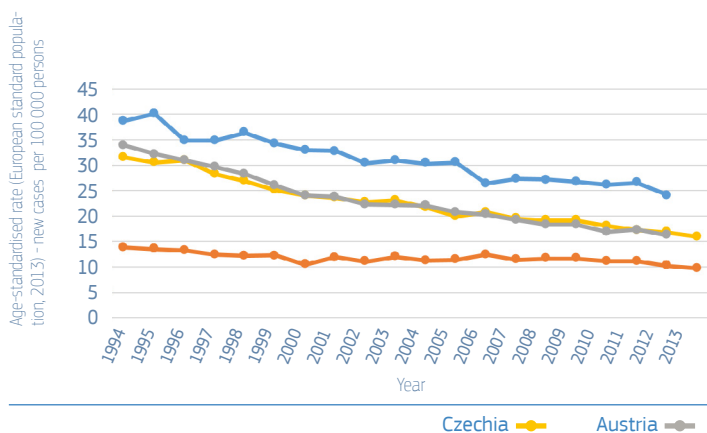
©European Union, 2022

## 2020 new cases (incidence) and deaths (mortality) estimates

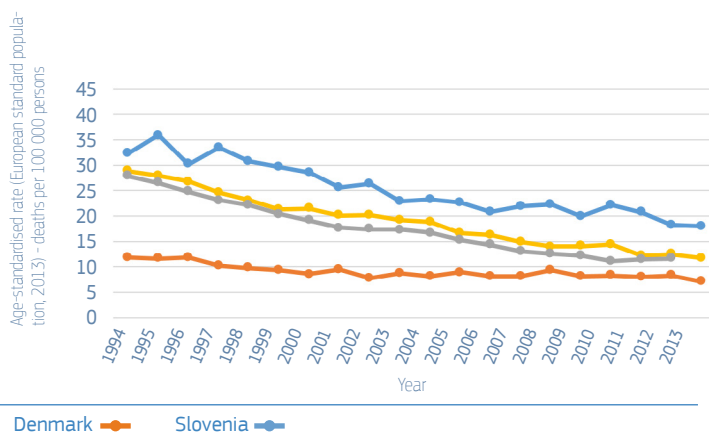


# TEMPORAL TRENDS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES<sup>1</sup>

## NEW CASES OF STOMACH CANCER – all ages, per 100 000 people



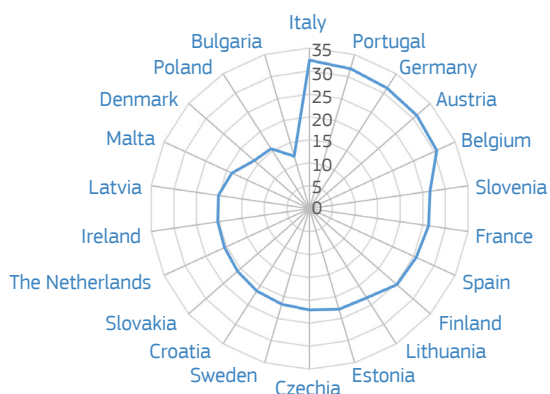
## DEATHS CAUSED BY STOMACH CANCER – all ages, per 100 000 people



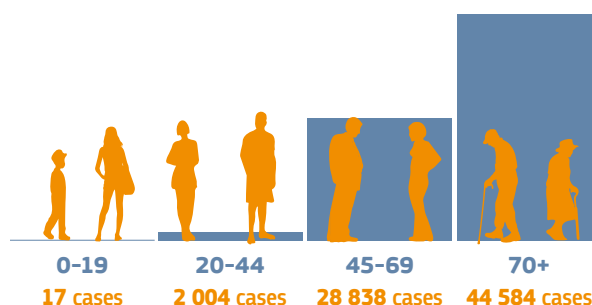
<sup>1</sup> The examples (one from each European region: Central and Eastern, Northern, Southern, Western) are selected from available incidence and mortality time series of at least 20 years, from the ECIS web application archive (<https://ecis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>), complemented with the official mortality statistics from EUROSTAT (HLTH\_CD\_ASDR, HLTH\_CD\_ASDR2) for Slovenia

## STOMACH CANCER SURVIVAL

Ages >15, cancers diagnosed in 2000-2007  
Percentage of people who survived at least 5 years after diagnosis (in absence of other causes of death except cancer)



## ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CASES OF STOMACH CANCER IN 2020 – BY AGE GROUP



## HIGHLIGHTS

- For 2020, with 46 659 new cases in men and 28 784 new cases in women, the estimated incidence in men was almost double that of women.
- Estimated stomach cancer incidence and mortality rates varied four-fold in 2020 across EU-27. The variability can be explained in part by different risk factors such as *Helicobacter pylori* infection, lifestyle (smoking habits, alcohol consumption, salt intake, consumption of red meat), and genetic factors.
- Stomach cancer incidence and mortality rates have shown a remarkable decline in almost all countries.
- The five-year survival of stomach cancer patients diagnosed in 2000-2007 is highest in Southern Europe and lowest in some countries of Eastern and Northern Europe. This is due to several factors: stage variability at diagnosis, different distributions of tumours by sub-site and morphology, implying different prognosis, and different treatment protocols applied.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful acknowledgement is given to the European cancer registries as the data source for the indicators reported in the **European Cancer Information System (ECIS)**.

This factsheet is part of a series that reports information from ECIS for all cancer sites.

For **details**, or to find other cancer **factsheets**:

<https://ecis.jrc.ec.europa.eu>



<https://cancer-code-europe.iarc.fr>



**ENCR**  
European Network  
of Cancer Registries