VISION رؤيـــة 2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

المجلس الصحي السعودي
Saudi Health Council

Saudi Health Council
National Cancer Center
Saudi Cancer Registry

Cancer Incidence Report

In Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

2018

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King Fahd National Library Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Saudi health council
Cancer incidence report 2018. / Saudi health council
- 1. .- Riyadh , 2022
99p ; a4cm

ISBN: 978-603-04-2168-8

1- Cancer - Research - Saudi Arabia I-Title
616.9 dc 1444/684

L.D. no. 1444/684
ISBN: 978-603-04-2168-8

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Praise be to Allah, and blessings and peace upon the messenger, and his family and companions.

The health in Saudi Arabia is witnessing a comprehensive developmental movement Thanks to Allah and then to the considerable support of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz and His Highness the Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman government - may Allah protect them - as the Saudi government has made and continues to support with generosity to this vital and important sector, in order to maintain higher standards and quality of health care provision in the Kingdom to preserve the health and safety of its citizens and residents.

In accordance with the Saudi Vision 2030, the launch of Health National Transformation Program initiatives created added value in "Healthcare". This was evident in the continuous development of health facilities, workforce, and in the methods of service delivery at all healthcare levels, leading to high quality integrated health care provision that meet the highest international standards.

The huge regional and global changes in the determinants of health and causes of death led to significant changes in diseases natures, death rates, and occurrence of public health problems. As a result, international health systems need a more effective and efficient use of available health resources in providing healthcare.

As a response of this need, the Saudi healthcare sectors formed the best settings to implement several initiatives to increase the average of lives expectancies through health promotion programs, quality of life enhancement, comprehensive healthcare provision and actively fed the national health data warehouse with the necessary data to build disease registries that became an important source, and the refence to present the disease burden, and identifying risk factors.

We are pleased to publish the Saudi Cancer Registry Report. Hoping that it will contribute to planning and decision-making process, , supporting health awareness campaigns , health education programs and improve patient experience.

I express my heartful appreciation to the team behind this report. I also extend my sincere thanks to all healthcare sectors for the valuable insights that substantially contributed in this remarkable accomplishment.

Fahad bin Abdul-Rahman Al-Jalajel

Minister of Health
Chairman of the Saudi Health Council

Praise be to Allah, and blessings and peace upon the messenger, and his family and companions.

The Saudi Health Council, represented by National Cancer Center is pleased to share the annual Saudi Cancer registry incidence report for 2018.

It reflects enriched journey filled with the latest achievements of the registry's activities and programs which reflects its current development in the monitoring and registration of cancer cases from various governmental and private health facilities in the Kingdom, especially at this current stage aiming to develop healthcare sector in accordance with the ambitious vision 2030, to enhance healthcare services quality, in order to achieve the aspirations of the wise leadership, citizens and residents.

Since the registry establishment in 1992, reports of the Saudi Cancer Registry support the efforts made in the fight against cancer and provide those in charge of cancer healthcare and educational projects with accurate cancer information that reflect the true status of cancer in the country and identify the most common types of cancer.

The registry's reports contributed to facilitate decision-makers planning the establishment of new cancer care centers, health education programs and cancer prevention campaigns aligned with the Saudi Health Council national strategies and healthcare objectives within its vision to be an inspiring Saudi health system reference with an international standard. The Council is constantly working on assessing and supporting programs that contribute to the development of health services in the kingdom, setting scientific standards, regulations and health plans, that ensure coordination and integration between health-related organizations to enhance healthcare.

Finally, what we see of remarkable development in the healthcare sectors in our beloved country came with blessing of Allah and then with the support of our solemn government under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and His Highness the Crown Prince (may Allah protect them) and the follow-up of His Excellency the chairman of the Saudi Health Council and the Council members.

I would like to thank my colleagues in the Saudi Health Council represented by the National Cancer Center for their enthusiastic work and effort they made to prepare this report and to achieve the registry's goals and objectives to capture all cancer cases in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. My sincere thanks is extended to all employees of the healthcare sectors , organizations, institutions and cancer societies who took great care of cancer patients treatment and awareness programs aiming to prevent this disease in the Kingdom and the world.

Dr. Nahar Al-Azemi

Secretary General of
Saudi Health Council

Praise be to Allah, and blessings and peace upon the messenger, and his family and companions.

National Cancer Center of the Saudi Health Council and all collaborating governmental and private health organization registrars made great effort to collect, tabulate and analyze data on cancer cases in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the year 2018.

The Saudi Cancer Registry is one of the first national registries in Saudi Arabia, it was established in 1992 under the supervision of the Ministry of Health at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, which hosted the registry until it moved in 2014 to its new headquarters in the Saudi Health Council.

National Cancer Center continues to support the registry management to maintain the registry's performance. At the same time, National Cancer Center utilized the registry's data in setting national cancer control and healthcare priorities to develop and improve cancer model of care.

I am pleased to extend my sincere thanks to the great team: my colleagues in the Saudi cancer registry office and my fellow cancer registrars in the cancer care units, whose responsible for preparing and publishing this report, for their effort in accomplishing this outstanding work.

I appreciate the National Cancer Center scientific committee support to this work that serves national wide cancer care which we are proud of in Saudi Arabia.

Professor Mushabbab Al-Asiri

General Director Of The Saudi Arabia
National Cancer Center, Saudi Health Council

المجلس الصحي السعودي
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Introduction

This is the twenty - first cancer incidence report published by the Saudi Cancer Registry. Previous publications included the Incidence Reports for the years: 1994-1996 1997-1998 ,1999-2000, and yearly reports until 2018.
This report provides statistics on cancer incidence that can be used for better planning and effective measurement of early detection and management of cancer.

The structure of this report can be outlined as follows:

Part I- Materials and Methods

This part of the report contains information about the background and methods of the Saudi Cancer Registry used in collecting and analyzing the data. We present the basics of coding and classification of tumor topography, morphology, and extent of disease at the time of diagnosis. Also, we describe the software programs we have used to analyze the data.

Part II- Overview of Cancer Incidence

Part II presents the overall cancer incidence in Saudi Arabia diagnosed between 01 January and 31 December 2018. Figures, tables, and line/bar charts are used to present cancer distribution by gender and age groups. Morphology distributions for the most common cancers are also presented in tables. In addition, incidence tables are used to present the total Number of Cases, Age-Standardized Incidence Rate (ASR), Crude Incidence Rate (CIR), and Cumulative Rates (per 100,000 population) by gender for each primary cancer site. Separate bar charts are used to demonstrate the distribution of the most common cancers by gender.

Part III- Cancer Incidence for the Most Common Sites 2018

In this part, the incidence of the most common cancers reported among Saudi males and females is outlined. For each cancer site, the total number and proportions of all newly diagnosed cases, the ASR, and the corresponding cancer ranking for each gender are also presented. In addition, ASR for the most common cancers among Saudis is compared with the ASR reported from selected developed and developing countries.

Part IV-Cancer Incidence Among Non-Saudis

This part presents numbers of cancer cases among the Non-Saudis including the most common types of cancer. The analysis of the Non-Saudis is performed separately due to the nature of the expatriate population in which a large proportion is aged between 25 and 44, especially among males.

Part V-Incidence Tables

This part contains the following detailed tables for all newly diagnosed cancer types for the Saudis and the non-Saudis diagnosed in 2018.

- Distribution of cancer cases among Saudis by age group and gender.
- Distribution of cancer cases among non-Saudis by age group and gender.
- Cancer Incidence (per 100,000 population) among Saudis by age group and gender.
- Cancer Incidence (per 100,000 population) among non-Saudis by age group and gender.
- Age-standardized incidence rate and relative frequencies among Saudis by cancer site, gender.

Part VI- Arabic Summary

It is enclosed an Arabic summary of Cancer Statistics in Saudi Arabia for the Year 2018.

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المجلس الصحي السعودي
Saudi Health Council

01

PART I

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Background on Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia is a vast country extending over four-fifths of the Arabian Peninsula. It stretches from the Arabian Gulf in the east to the Red Sea in the west. It is approximately 2,149,700* square kilometers divided into 13 administrative regions.

Figure 1.1

Figure 1.1: Administrative regions of Saudi Arabia.

The estimated population of Saudi Arabia in 2018 was 33413660. Saudi nationals were estimated to be 20768627 of these 10575895 (51%) were males and 10192732 (49%) were females.

The Non-Saudi population was 12645033 of these 8665061 (69%) were males and 3979972 (31%) were females. Figures 1.2 and 1.3 show the Saudi and Non-Saudi population pyramids by gender and age group respectively

Figure 1.2: Population pyramid of Saudis (%) by gender and age group, 2018.

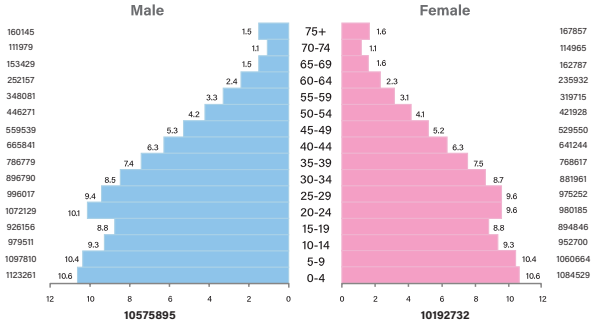
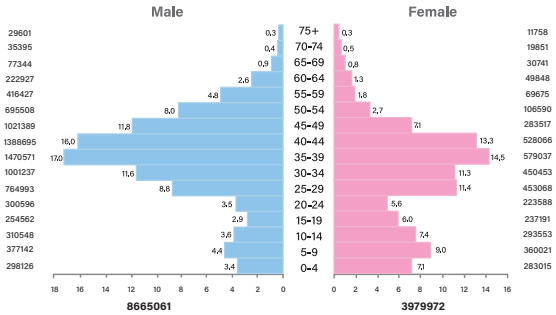


Figure 1.3: Population pyramid of non-Saudis (%) by gender and age group, 2018.



Saudi cancer registry.

The Saudi Cancer Registry (SCR) is a population-based registry. It is considered one of the first national registries in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In 1992 , It was established ,funded by Ministry of Health in the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center in Riyadh; being the reference center for cancer care in the 90s named (National Cancer Registry) – The other health sectors that providing specialized cancer care : Armed Forces Hospital in Riyadh, National Guard Hospital in Riyadh, King Saud University Hospital, King Abdulaziz University Hospital , King Faisal University Hospital and Security Forces Hospital had participated in the preparation starting up of the registry . In 2005, The Ministry of Health joined the operators of specialized cancer care hospitals.

The National Cancer Registry name has been changed to the Saudi Cancer Registry and the new name appeared on the 2004 report.
and it was accredited by the World Health Organization International Agency for Research on Cancer.

The statistical information provided by the Saudi Cancer Registry was significant for the development of cancer prevention and care in Saudi Arabia during the past thirty years.

Saudi cancer registry.

The Saudi Health Council decided - at 2014 to link the Saudi Cancer Registry to the Saudi Health Council due to the expansion and development of cancer care in all Saudi health sectors. The registry main office relocated to the headquarter of the Saudi Health Council.

The Saudi Cancer Registry collects data through oncology centers cancer registrars, most of all cancer cases are registered and their data is entered using a certified software. Data is processed and quality is managed, reviewed, and analyzed to generate the annual Saudi Cancer Registry reports.
Twenty reports have been issued to date, and the following reports will be issued successively.

Organizational structure.

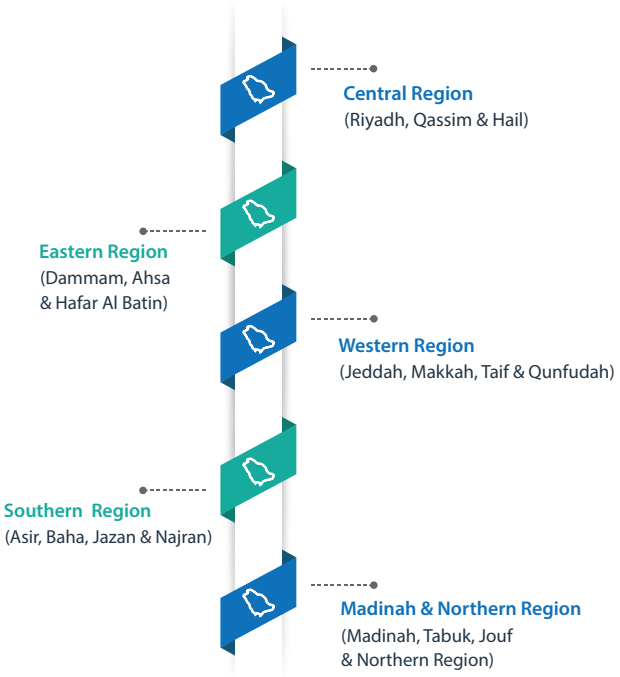
The SCR consists of the main office which oversees data collection from all over the country through five regional offices to ensure full coverage of all healthcare facilities in the Kingdom as shown in Figure 1.4. The registry is supported by registry committee

The committee provides scientific guidance to SCR, reviews cancer statistics reports, data requests, and provides help in disseminating reliable information; in addition to ensuring data confidentiality according to national and international guidelines.

Regional Offices.

Each of the SCR offices operates under a regional director who is responsible for the daily management. Staffing consists of senior and junior tumor registrars. SCR Main Office supervises regional offices to ensure accuracy and quality of data collected from all regions. Quality control processes include verification of site, morphology, staging information, case linkage (tumor and patient), and consolidation of data. The Main Office also prepares annual reports for dissemination to the medical community, government departments, international organizations and the public.

Figure 1.4: Organizational Chart of the Saudi Cancer Registry.



Data management.

A royal decree has categorized cancer as a mandatory modifiable disease. This ensures the opportunity for comprehensive data collection. The SCR strives for full access to cancer data from all governmental and private hospitals, clinics, and laboratories throughout the Kingdom.

Cancer data are abstracted from patients' medical records based on clinical and/or histopathological diagnosis by SCR trained cancer registrars. Abstracted data includes personal identifications (name, ID number, gender, age), demographic information (address, telephone number, nationality), and tumor details (diagnosis date, primary site, histology, behavior, grade, stage, basis of diagnosis). The primary site (topography) and histology (morphology) of the malignancies are identified and coded according to the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology 3rd Edition (ICD-O-3), published by the World Health Organization (WHO), 2000. Starting from the year 2001, changes were made in the coding of cancer types and behaviors as well as staging according to SEER Summary Stage 2000 to increase accuracy and consistency in stage coding. SEER Summary Stage Manual 2000 is available on the web.

The cases diagnosed on or after 01 January 2008 were classified according to the updated ICD-O-3. While there have not been any changes in the primary site codes, there are significant changes regarding histology (cell types). Leukaemia and lymphoma are particularly affected. Some cases that were previously considered benign are now counted as malignant. Also, a small number of cancers that were previously coded as borderline tumors are now considered benign. Counts of ovarian cancers, lymphoma, and Leukaemia as well as some hematopoietic diseases will change due to changes in either the report's ability or definition. However, as with the SEER staging guidelines, the ICD-O changes reflect advances in the understanding of the pathology and behavior of cancers. It should be noted that ICD-O-3 codes are converted to ICD-10 for analysis purposes.

Since the WHO has not yet converted ICD-10 hematopoietic disease behavior changes, our software, CanReg 4.33 (developed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Lyon, France) cannot include these cases for analysis and they have been excluded. Every effort is made to accurately code patient and tumor information, to ensure that all data reviewed, linked, and consolidated, as appropriate, so that each malignancy is counted only once for statistical analysis. Data entry and incidence tables output were generated by CanReg software.

Notification.

This report covers data that were diagnosed between January and December 2018. Incident cases identified after this date (late reporting) will be reported in subsequent incidence reports. It is anticipated that the number of late-reported cases will decrease as the case ascertainment processes have improved during the past years. Our aim is to reduce reporting lap between the year of diagnosis and the year of publishing the incidence report to a maximum of 2 years while maintaining high quality and completeness of data.

Definitions of Statistical Terms Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR).

The number of cancer cases occurring during a specific period in a population of a specific age and gender group, divided by the number of midyear population of that age and gender group.

Age-Standardized Rate (ASR).

The age-standardized rate is a summary measure of the rate that a population would have if it had a standard age structure. Standardization is necessary when comparing several populations that differ with respect to age structure. The most frequently used standard population is the World Standard Population (see below). The calculated incidence is known as the World Standardized Incidence Rate. The rate is expressed per 100.000 population.

World Standard Population.

Age Class	Population
0-4	12.000
5-9	10.000
10-14	9.000
5-19	9.000
20-24	8.000
25-29	8.000
30-34	6.000
35-39	6.000
40-44	6.000
45-49	6.000
50-54	5.000
55-59	4.000
60-64	4.000
66-69	3.000
70-74	2.000
75+	2.000
Total	**100.000**

*Doll R. Payne P.Waterhouse J. Cancer Incidence in Five Continents Vol. I. International Union against Cancer. 1966

Crude Incidence Rate (CIR).

The crude incidence rate for a cancer site is the total number of cases registered as a proportion of the total population. It denotes the approximate number of cases occurring in every 100.000 individuals. All rates are thus, expressed as per 100.000 population. Cancer rates vary greatly with age and the crude rate is strongly influenced by the demographic structure of the population. Hence, if the population structure changes over time the crude rate over that period may be artificially altered. It is not appropriate to compare crude rates across geographical areas of cancer registries with different population age structures. Therefore, in order to assess time trends in registration data or compare incidence across geographical areas or between registries, it is necessary to first standardize the rates with respect to age.

Cumulative incidence rate.

The cumulative incidence rate is the probability or risk of individuals developing the disease during a specified period. For cancer, it is expressed as the number of newborn children (out of 100, or 1000) who would be expected to develop a particular cancer type before the age of 65 (or 70, or 75) if they had the rates of cancers currently observed. Like the age-standardized rate, it permits comparison between populations of different age structures. In this report, the age ranges between 0 to 64 and 0 to 74 are used. The cumulative rate is the summation of the cancer age-specific rates, which are computed for five-year age intervals.

ICD-10

The World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, tenth edition.

ICD-O-3

The World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, 3rd Edition has been the standard coding system for neoplasms for over 25 years. The coding system includes a four-character code for the primary site, a four-digit numeric code for cell type, a one-digit code for behavior, and a one-digit code for tumor aggressiveness (grade).

Incidence rate

An incidence rate is defined as the rate at which a new event occurs in a population. It is calculated as the number of new cases of disease arising in a population over a defined period, divided by the population at risk of developing that disease.

Mean

The simple mathematical average of two or more numbers.

Median

The midpoint of the range numbers that are arranged in order of value.

Metastasis.

Metastasis is the distant spread of cancer from its original site to other organs of the body, including lymph nodes, skeletal, and or visceral organs.

Range.

It is the difference between the maximum and minimum values in a set of observations.

Rank.

This measure reflects the importance of a specific cancer site relative to other sites, in terms of the number of registrations. Ranking illustrates the most and least frequent cancer sites in a population according to their frequency.

Ratio.

It is the relation between two quantities. The first quantity is a numerator and the second is a denominator.

Relative frequency.

This statistic is defined as the number of specific cancer cases registered relative to the total number of all cancer. It is expressed as a percentage.

Summary Stage.

Staging is the grouping of cancer cases into broad categories based on the extent of the disease.

02

PART II

OVERVIEW OF CANCER INCIDENCE, 2018

Cancer incidence in Saudi Arabia, 2018.

Between January 01 and December 31, 2018, the total number of newly diagnosed cancer cases reported to the Saudi Cancer Registry (SCR) was 20131. Overall cancer was more among women than men; it affected 9079 (45.1%) males and 11052 (54.9%) females. A total of 15933 cases were reported among Saudi nationals, 4117 among non-Saudis, and 232 of unknown nationalities.

A total of 19758 cases were analyzed, of which 15688 (79.4%) were Saudi nationals and 4070 (20.6%) were non-Saudis.

A total of 524 cases were excluded from the analysis: 232 cases of them were unknown nationalities, and 292 cases failed to be converted to ICD-10 codes. The software (CanReg-4) does not include in situ cases in the statistical analysis, Table 2.1.

Among Saudis 6848 (43.6%) were males and 8840 (56.4%) were females with a male to female ratio of 100 to 129. The crude incidence rates (CIR) of all cancers were 64.8/100,000 in males and 86.8/100,000 in females.

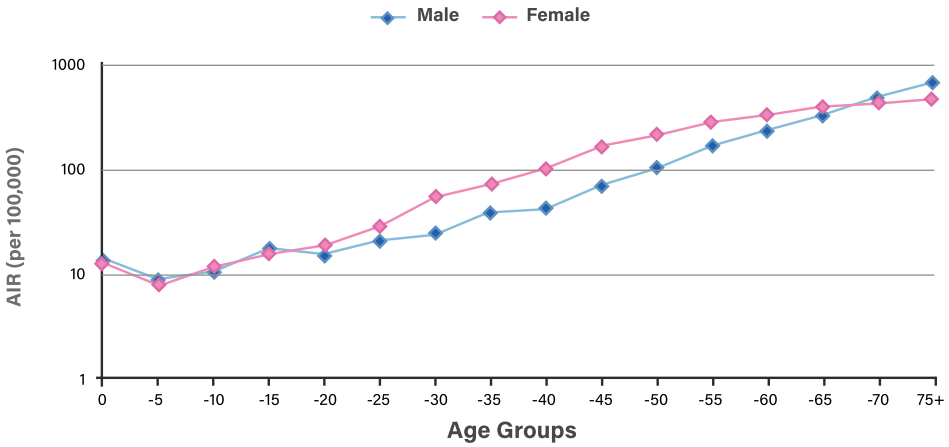
The overall age-standardized incidence rate (ASR) was 85.5/100,000 in males and 107.3/100,000 in females.

Table 2.1: Distribution of analyzed and non-analyzed cancer cases reported to Saudi Cancer Registry by nationality and gender, 2018.

Saudis						Unknown Nationalities			Non-Saudis					
Analyzed			Non-Analyzed						Analyzed			Non-Analyzed		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6848	8840	15688	126	119	245	40	41	81	2039	2031	4070	26	21	47

The age-specific incidence rate (AIR) increased with advancing age in both genders. The median age at diagnosis was 57 with a range of 0-116 for males, and 51 with a range of 0-116 for females, Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for all cancer among Saudis, 2018.



Confirmation of malignancy was based mainly on histopathology reports (82.4%), followed by unknown and source (5.3%), then Cytology and Haematological (5.2%), then Histology of metastases (4.5%), and Medical Imaging (1.9%). Other sources such as surgical and Death Certificate and laboratory tests for tumor markers were the source that is about 0.8%, and the Autopsy source was present in 2 cases, Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Basis of diagnosis of cancer cases, 2018.

Basis of Diagnosis	No	%
Histology of primary	12923	82.4
Unknown	827	5.3
Cytology/Haematological	811	5.2
Histology of metastases	708	4.5
Medical Imaging (Xray,US)	298	1.9
DCO (Death Certificate)	65	0.4
Clinical	45	0.3
Laboratory test (Tumor Marker)	9	0.1
Autopsy	2	0.0
Total	15688	100.0

Cancer Distribution among Saudi Nationals, 2018.

In females, the highest number of cancer cases was reported for the age group (45-59), with a total of 3036 (34.3%) cancer cases. Whereas, in males, the highest number of cases was reported for the age group (60-74), with a total of 1,724 (28.8%) cancer cases Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3: Distribution of cancer cases among Saudi nationals by gender and age groups, 2018.

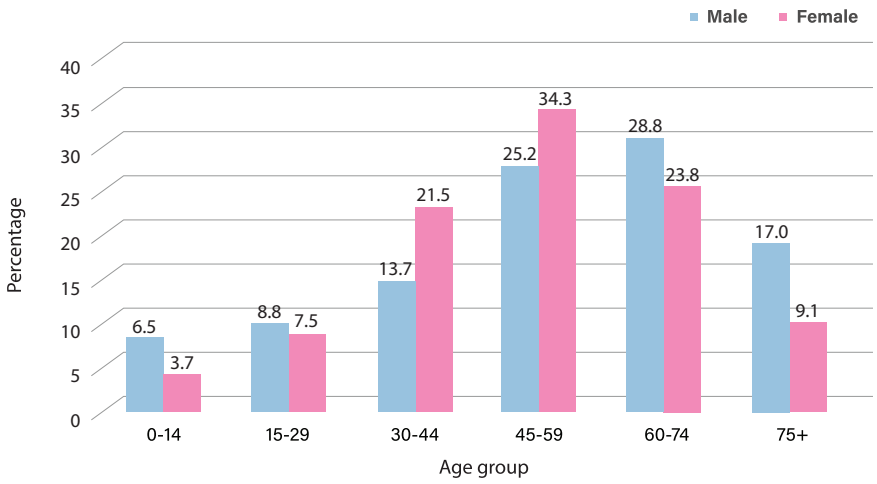
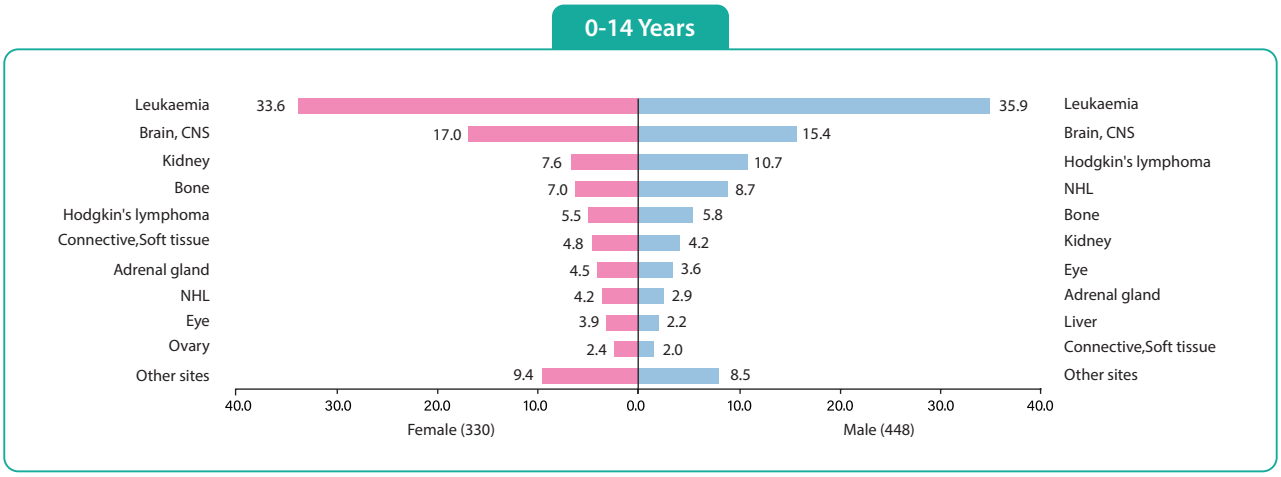
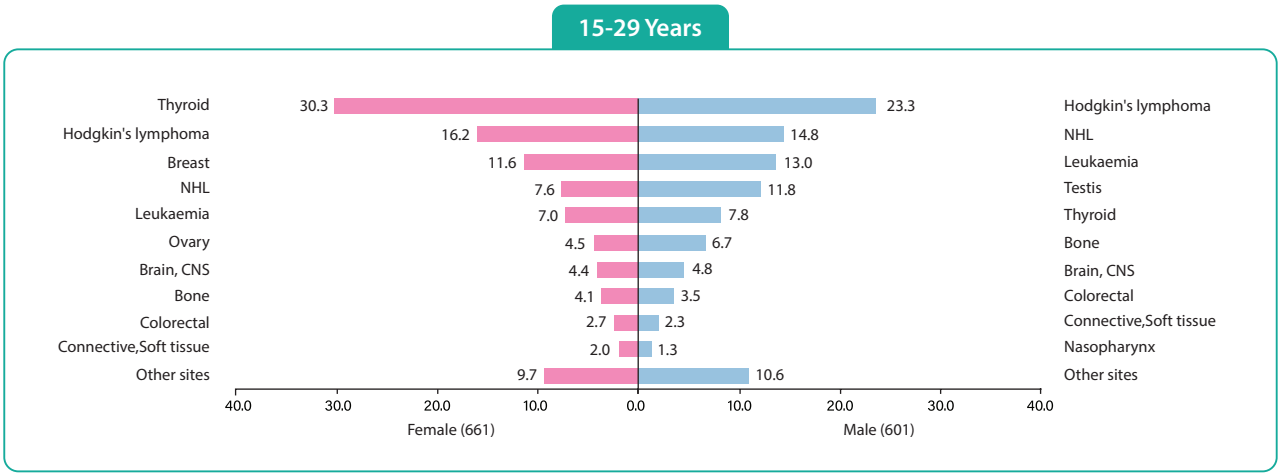
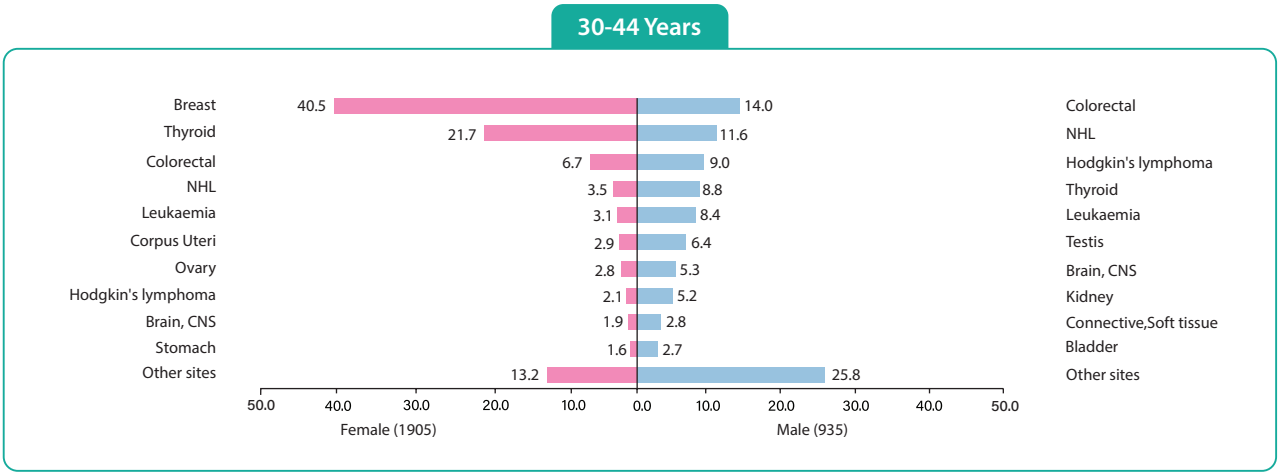


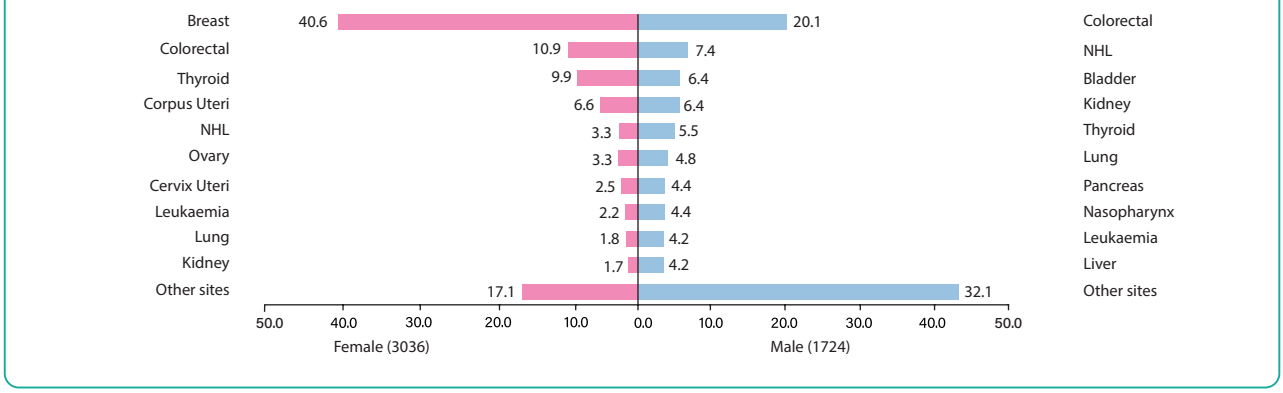
Figure 2.4: Distributions of the most frequent types of cancer among Saudi nationals by gender and age groups, 2018.



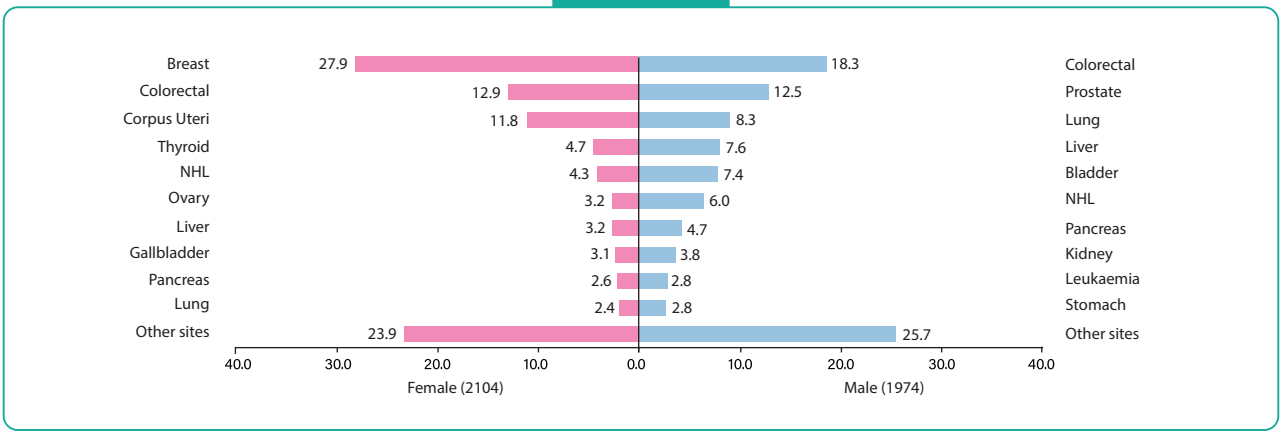




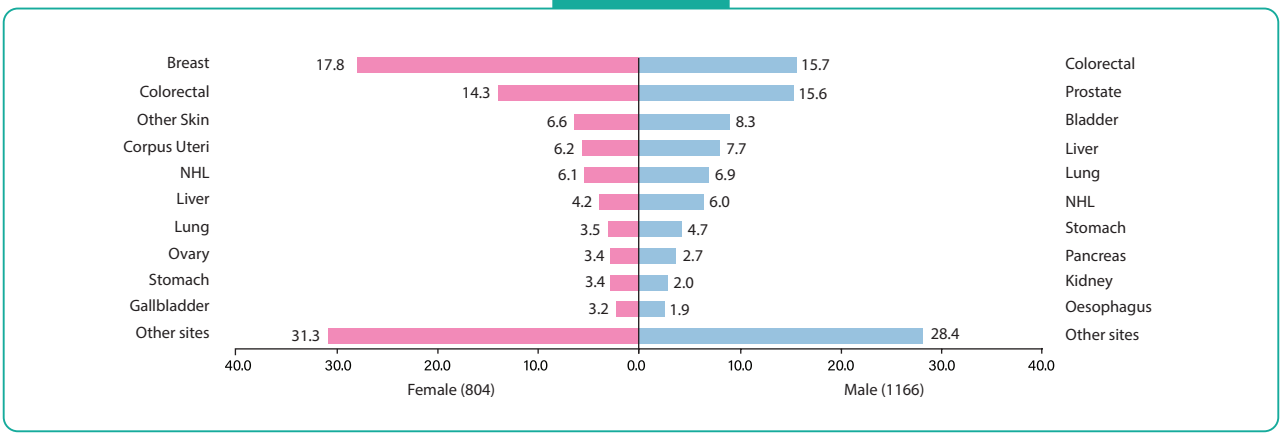
45-59 Years



60-74 Years



75+ Years



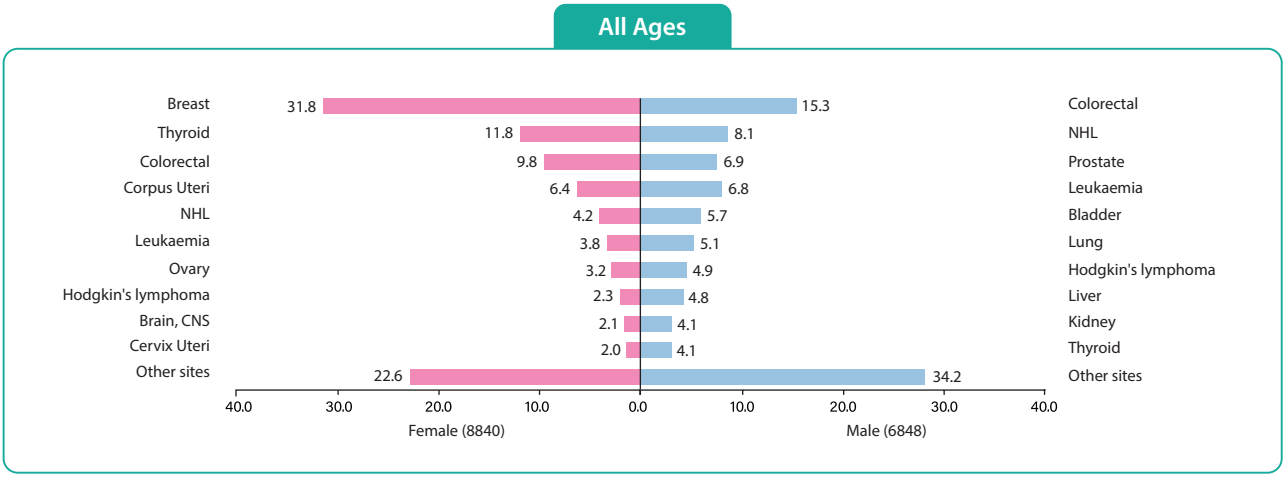


Table 2.4: Most common cancers among Saudi nationals, 2018.

Sites	No.	%
Breast female	2814	17.9
Colorectal	1908	12.2
Thyroid	1323	8.4
NHL	923	5.9
Leukaemia	799	5.1
Corpus Uteri	564	3.6
Hodgkin's lymphoma	544	3.5
Lung	504	3.2
Liver	481	3.1
Prostate	475	3.0

Table 2.5: Most common cancers among Saudi nationals by sex, 2018.

Male	6848	%	Female	8840	%
Colorectal	1045	15.3	Breast	2814	31.8
NHL	552	8.1	Thyroid	1045	11.8
Prostate	475	6.9	Colorectal	863	9.8
Leukaemia	466	6.8	Corpus Uteri	564	6.4
Bladder	388	5.7	NHL	371	4.2
Lung	349	5.1	Leukaemia	333	3.8
Hodgkin's lymphoma	337	4.9	Ovary	286	3.2
Liver	332	4.8	Hodgkin's lymphoma	207	2.3
Kidney	282	4.1	Brain, CNS	184	2.1
Thyroid	278	4.1	Cervix Uteri	176	2.0

Table 2.6: Number, percentage, CIR, ASR, and cumulative rates (per 100,000) among Saudi nationals by primary cancer site and gender, 2018.

ICD-10	Site	Male						Female					
		No.	%	Crude Rate	ASR World	Cumulative Rate 0 - 64	Cumulative Rate 0 - 74	No.	%	Crude Rate	ASR World	Cumulative Rate 0 - 64	Cumulative Rate 0 - 74
All	All sites Total	6848	%100.00	64.8	85.5	222.15	284.10	8840	%100.00	86.8	107.3	342.85	401.80
Not C44	All sites but C44	6626	%96.80	62.7	82.6	217.15	277.00	8694	%98.30	85.4	105.5	339.55	397.15
C00	Lip	9	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.20	0.25	4	%0.00	0	0.1	0.05	0.15
C01-C02	Tongue	73	%1.10	0.7	0.9	2.65	3.20	47	%0.50	0.5	0.6	1.80	2.00
C03-C06	Mouth	67	%1.00	0.6	0.9	1.85	2.40	49	%0.60	0.5	0.7	1.25	1.95
C07-C08	Salivary glands	31	%0.50	0.3	0.3	1.35	1.35	15	%0.20	0.1	0.2	0.60	0.75
C09	Tonsil	2	%0.00	0	0	0.10	0.10	1	%0.00	0	0	0.05	0.05
C10	Other Oropharynx	5	%0.10	0	0.1	0.20	0.20	2	%0.00	0	0	0.05	0.10
C11	Nasopharynx	143	%2.10	1.4	1.7	6.10	6.80	67	%0.80	0.7	0.7	2.90	3.20
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	8	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.10	0.25	14	%0.20	0.1	0.2	0.45	0.55
C14	Pharynx unspec.	12	%0.20	0.1	0.1	0.45	0.50	7	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.30	0.30
C15	Oesophagus	79	%1.20	0.7	1	2.20	2.85	53	%0.60	0.5	0.7	1.25	1.60
C16	Stomach	173	%2.50	1.6	2.3	4.00	5.90	152	%1.70	1.5	1.9	5.15	6.25
C17	Small intestine	52	%0.80	0.5	0.7	1.60	2.10	24	%0.30	0.2	0.3	0.85	1.15
C18	Colon	629	%9.20	6	8.5	18.10	25.15	560	%6.30	5.5	7.3	19.45	24.30
C19-C20	Rectum	416	%6.10	3.9	5.4	13.70	17.95	303	%3.40	3	4	10.20	13.10
C21	Anus	24	%0.40	0.2	0.3	0.75	1.00	14	%0.20	0.1	0.2	0.40	0.55
C22	Liver	332	%4.80	3.1	4.8	6.85	12.10	149	%1.70	1.5	2.1	3.35	5.75
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	91	%1.30	0.9	1.3	2.50	3.75	139	%1.60	1.4	2	3.70	5.65
C25	Pancreas	209	%3.10	2	2.9	6.00	8.85	141	%1.60	1.4	2	3.90	5.90
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	18	%0.30	0.2	0.2	0.70	0.85	8	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.25	0.30
C32	Larynx	75	%1.10	0.7	1	2.30	3.15	6	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.10	0.25
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	349	%5.10	3.3	5	8.10	13.40	155	%1.80	1.5	2	5.00	6.35
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	21	%0.30	0.2	0.2	0.90	1.00	17	%0.20	0.2	0.2	0.50	0.65
C40-C41	Bone	99	%1.40	0.9	0.9	4.90	4.95	81	%0.90	0.8	0.8	3.90	4.00
C43	Melanoma of Skin	20	%0.30	0.2	0.3	0.25	0.65	18	%0.20	0.2	0.2	0.30	0.60
C44	Other Skin	222	%3.20	2.1	2.9	5.00	7.10	146	%1.70	1.4	1.8	3.30	4.65
C45	Mesothelioma	6	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.20	7	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.30	0.30
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	22	%0.30	0.2	0.3	0.40	0.60	5	%0.10	0	0.1	0.10	0.20
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	101	%1.50	1	1.1	3.75	4.20	77	%0.90	0.8	0.9	3.15	3.55
C50	Breast	47	%0.70	0.4	0.6	1.55	2.10	2814	%31.80	27.6	33.7	118.80	133.55
C51	Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.35	0.40
C52	Vagina	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.20	0.25
C53	Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	%2.00	1.7	2.2	6.55	7.55
C54	Corpus Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	%6.40	5.5	7.9	19.20	25.70
C55	Uterus unspec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	%0.90	0.8	1	2.75	3.60
C56	Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	%3.20	2.8	3.5	11.10	12.95
C57	Other Female Genital	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	%0.20	0.1	0.2	0.50	0.65
C58	Placenta	--	-	-	-	-	-	2	%0.00	0	0	0.10	0.10
C60	Penis	7	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.10	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
C61	Prostate	475	%6.90	4.5	7.2	5.95	14.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
C62	Testis	149	%2.20	1.4	1.2	7.30	7.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
C63	Other male genital	1	%0.00	0	0	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
C64	Kidney	282	%4.10	2.7	3.5	10.90	12.95	160	%1.80	1.6	2	6.00	7.35
C65	Renal Pelvis	4	%0.10	0	0.1	0.15	0.20	4	%0.00	0	0.1	0.15	0.15
C66	Ureter	2	%0.00	0	0	0.10	0.10	0	%0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
C67	Bladder	388	%5.70	3.7	5.3	9.95	14.55	70	%0.80	0.7	1	1.65	2.85
C68	Other Urinary organs	2	%0.00	0	0	0.05	0.05	1	%0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
C69	Eye	29	%0.40	0.3	0.3	1.15	1.25	17	%0.20	0.2	0.2	0.70	0.70
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	270	%3.90	2.6	2.9	11.80	12.75	184	%2.10	1.8	2	8.25	8.95
C73	Thyroid	278	%4.10	2.6	2.9	12.25	13.55	1045	%11.80	10.3	10.6	48.70	51.10
C74	Adrenal gland	18	%0.30	0.2	0.2	0.80	0.80	27	%0.30	0.3	0.3	1.20	1.35
C75	Other Endocrine	8	%0.10	0.1	0.1	0.30	0.30	4	%0.00	0	0	0.20	0.20
C81	Hodgkin disease	337	%4.90	3.2	3.1	16.05	16.60	207	%2.30	2	2	9.55	9.95
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	552	%8.10	5.2	6.3	20.70	24.10	371	%4.20	3.6	4.5	12.90	16.10
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	2	%0.00	0	0	0.10	0.10	0	%0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
C90	Multiple Myeloma	90	%1.30	0.9	1.2	2.45	3.55	71	%0.80	0.7	1	2.35	3.10
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	222	%3.20	2.1	2.4	9.75	10.60	136	%1.50	1.3	1.5	6.20	6.55
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	195	%2.80	1.8	2	8.85	9.35	164	%1.90	1.6	1.8	7.10	7.90
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	49	%0.70	0.5	0.5	2.40	2.40	33	%0.40	0.3	0.4	1.65	1.65
Other	Other & unspecified	153	%2.20	1.4	2	4.30	5.70	132	%1.50	1.3	1.7	4.10	5.00

Cancer incidence among adults (>14 years), 2018.

Between January and December 2018, the total number of cancer incidence cases reported to the Saudi cancer registry among adults aged above 14 was 19177. Among those,15148 cancer cases were Saudis and 3953 were non-Saudis, and unknown nationalities were reported in 76 cases. A total of 8538 (44.5%) cases were males and 10639 (55.5%) were females with a male to female ratio of 100 to 124, Table 2.7.1.

Table 2.7.1: Distribution of analyzed and non-analyzed adult cancer cases reported to Saudi cancer registry by nationality and gender, 2018.

Saudis						Unknown Nationalities			Non-Saudis					
Analyzed			Non-Analyzed						Analyzed			Non-Analyzed		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6400	8510	14910	121	117	238	39	37	76	1952	1954	3906	26	21	47

Table 2.7.2: Most common cancers among Saudi adults, 2018.

Sites	ALL	%
Breast	2859	19.2
Colorectal	1906	12.8
Thyroid	1310	8.8
NHL	870	5.8
Corpus Uteri	563	3.8
Leukaemia	527	3.5
Lung	503	3.4
Hodgkin's lymphoma	478	3.2
Prostate	475	3.2
Liver	469	3.1

Table 2.7.3: Top ten cancers reported among Saudi adults by gender, 2018.

Male	No	%	Female	No	%
Colorectal	1044	16.3	Breast	2812	33.0
NHL	513	8.0	Thyroid	1037	12.2
Prostate	475	7.4	Colorectal	862	10.1
Bladder	386	6.0	Corpus Uteri	563	6.6
Lung	349	5.5	NHL	357	4.2
Liver	322	5.0	Ovary	278	3.3
Leukaemia	305	4.8	Leukaemia	222	2.6
Hodgkin's lymphoma	289	4.5	Hodgkin's lymphoma	189	2.2
Thyroid	273	4.3	Cervix Uteri	176	2.1
Kidney	263	4.1	Lung	154	1.8

Childhood cancers reported to the Saudi cancer registry (≤ 14 years), 2018.

A total of 940 cancer cases were diagnosed among children aged between 0 and 14 accounting for 4.6% of the total number of cancers reported to the Saudi cancer registry in 2018. The reported incidents show that cancer was more common among boys than girls, 535 (56.9 %) cases were reported among boys and 405 (43.1%) were reported among girls. A total of 785 cancer cases were reported among Saudi children, 150 were among non-Saudis, and 5 cases were of unknown nationalities. The total number of analyzed cases was 928 including 778 Saudis and 150 non-Saudis. Among Saudis, 448 (57.4 %) were boys and 330 (42.0 %) were girls, Table 2.8.1.

Table 2.8.1: Distribution of reported childhood cancer in Saudi Arabia by nationality and gender, 2018.

Saudis						Unknown Nationalities			Non-Saudis					
Analyzed			Non-Analyzed						Analyzed			Non-Analyzed		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
448	330	778	5	2	7	1	4	5	81	69	150	0	0	0

Childhood cancers accounted for 4.9% of all cancer among Saudis. The leading cancer among Saudi children was Leukaemia (35 %), followed by brain tumors (16.1 %), then Hodgkin's lymphoma (8.5 %), and NHL (6.8%), Table 2.8.2.

Table 2.8.2: Top ten cancers among Saudi children, 2018.

Sites	No	%
Leukaemia	272	35.0
Brain, CNS	125	16.1
Hodgkin's lymphoma	66	8.5
NHL	53	6.8
Bone	49	6.3
Kidney	44	5.7
Eye	29	3.7
Adrenal gland	28	3.6
Connective,Soft tissue	25	3.2
Thyroid	13	1.7

Table 2.8.3: Distribution of top ten cancer sites by genders, 2018.

Male	448	%	Female	330	%
Leukaemia	161	35.9	Leukaemia	111	33.6
Brain, CNS	69	15.4	Brain, CNS	56	17.0
Hodgkin's lymphoma	48	10.7	Kidney	25	7.6
NHL	39	8.7	Bone	23	7.0
Bone	26	5.8	Hodgkin's lymphoma	18	5.5
Kidney	19	4.2	Connective,Soft tissue	16	4.8
Eye	16	3.6	Adrenal gland	15	4.5
Adrenal gland	13	2.9	NHL	14	4.2
Liver	10	2.2	Eye	13	3.9
Connective,Soft tissue	9	2.0	Ovary	8	2.4

Table 2.8.4: Distribution of morphological types for the most common cancers reported among Saudi children by gender, 2018.

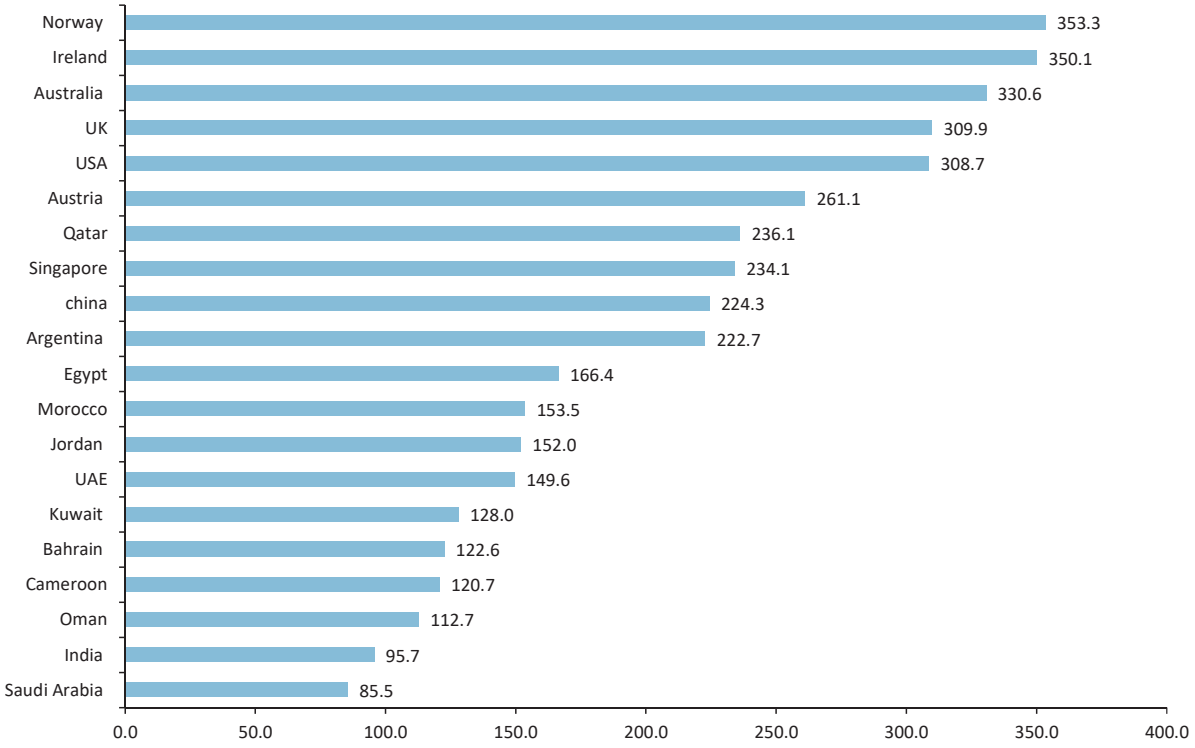
Primary Site	Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%
Leukaemia	98363	Precursor B-cell lymphoblastic Leukaemia	39	24	36	32
	98233	B-cell chronic lymphocytic Leukaemia /small lymphocytic lymphom	26	16	16	14
	98013	Acute Leukaemia , NOS	25	16	13	12
	98613	Acute myeloid Leukaemia , NOS	18	11	15	14
	98353	Precursor cell lymphoblastic Leukaemia , NOS	16	10	19	17
	98373	Precursor T-cell lymphoblastic Leukaemia	13	8	2	2
	98003	Leukaemia , NOS	8	5	5	5
	98263	Burkitt cell Leukaemia	5	3	-	0
	98913	Acute monocytic Leukaemia	4	2	1	1
	8673-9	Acute myelomonocytic Leukaemia	3	2	0	0
	-	Others	4	2	4	4
	-	Total	161	100	111	100
Brain. CNS	94703	Medulloblastoma, NOS	19	27.5	13	23.2
	93803	Glioma, malignant	13	18.8	11	19.6
	94003	Astrocytoma, NOS	5	7.2	3	5.4
	93923	Ependymoma, anaplastic	4	5.8	4	7.1
	80003	Neoplasm, malignant	4	5.8	4	7.1
	93913	Ependymoma, NOS	3	4.3	-	0.0
	94403	Glioblastoma, NOS	3	4.3	6	10.7
	94211	Pilocytic astrocytoma	3	4.3	4	7.1
	94013	Astrocytoma, anaplastic	2	2.9	-	0.0
	95083	Atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor	2	2.9	-	0.0
	90643	Germinoma	2	2.9	-	0.0
	-	Others	9	13.0	11	19.6
	-	Total	69	100	56	100

Primary Site	Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%
Hodgkin's lymphoma	96633	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, NOS	13	27.1	8	44.4
	96503	Hodgkin lymphoma, NOS	13	27.1	5	27.8
	96523	Hodgkin lymphoma, mixed cellularity, NOS	12	25.0	-	0.0
	96593	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular lymphocyte predominance	8	16.7	3	16.7
	96513	Hodgkin lymphoma, lymphocyte-rich	2	4.2	2	11.1
	-	Total	48	100	18	100
NHL	96873	Burkitt lymphoma, NOS	15	38		0.0
	96803	Malignant lymphoma, large B-cell, diffuse, NOS	5	13	3	21.4
	95913	Malignant lymphoma, non-Hodgkin, NOS	3	8	2	14.3
	97023	Mature T-cell lymphoma, NOS	3	8	1	7.1
	97293	Precursor T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma	3	8	1	7.1
	95903	Malignant lymphoma, NOS	2	5	3	21.4
	97003	Mycosis fungoides	2	5	1	7.1
	97143	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, T cell and Null cell type	1	3	-	0.0
	97093	Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, NOS	1	3	-	0.0
	97543	Langerhans cell histiocytosis, disseminated	1	3	1	7.1
	-	Others	3	8	2	14.3
	-	Total	39	100	14	100
Bone	92603	Ewing sarcoma	10	38.5	13	56.5
	91803	Osteosarcoma, NOS	4	15.4	4	17.4
	80003	Neoplasm, malignant	2	7.7	0	0.0
	94003	Astrocytoma, NOS	1	3.8	0	0.0
	91813	Chondroblastic osteosarcoma	1	3.8	3	13.0
	92300	Chondroblastoma, NOS	1	3.8	0	0.0
	93703	Chordoma, NOS	1	3.8	0	0.0
	90603	Dysgerminoma	1	3.8	0	0.0
	95051	Ganglioglioma, NOS	1	3.8	0	0.0
	93643	Peripheral neuroectodermal tumor	1	3.8	0	0.0
	-	Others	3	11.5	3	13.0
	-	Total	26	100	23	100
Kidney	89603	Nephroblastoma, NOS	14	73.7	23	92.0
	83123	Renal cell carcinoma, NOS	3	15.8	-	0.0
	90443	Clear cell sarcoma, NOS (except of kidney)	1	5.3	-	0.0
	80003	Neoplasm, malignant	1	5.3	-	0.0
	89601	Mesoblastic nephroma	-	0.0	1	4.0
	95003	Neuroblastoma, NOS	-	0.0	1	4.0
	-	Total	19	100	25	100

Primary Site	Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%
Eye	95103	Retinoblastoma, NOS	7	44	9	69
	95123	Retinoblastoma, undifferentiated	3	19	2	15
	95013	Medulloepithelioma, NOS	2	13	-	0
	89203	Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma	1	6	-	0
	95133	Retinoblastoma, diffuse	1	6	-	0
	89003	Rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	1	6	-	0
	95023	Teratoid medulloepithelioma	1	6	-	0
	95813	Alveolar soft part sarcoma	-	0	1	8
	95113	Retinoblastoma, differentiated	-	0	1	8
		Total	16	100	13	100
Adrenal gland	95003	Neuroblastoma, NOS	13	100.0	13	86.7
	83703	Adrenal cortical carcinoma	-	-	1	6.7
	94903	Ganglioneuroblastoma	-	-	1	6.7
	-	Total	13	100	15	100
Connective Tissue	95003	Neuroblastoma, NOS	2	22.2	2	12.5
	89203	Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma	1	11.1	1	6.3
	89103	Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	1	11.1	2	12.5
	88143	Infantile fibrosarcoma	1	11.1	-	0.0
	92523	Malignant tenosynovial giant cell tumor	1	11.1	1	6.3
	87003	Pheochromocytoma, malignant	1	11.1	-	0.0
	89003	Rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	1	11.1	2	12.5
	90403	Synovial sarcoma, NOS	1	11.1	-	0.0
	94903	Ganglioneuroblastoma	-	0.0	3	18.8
	80003	Neoplasm, malignant	-	0.0	1	6.3
	-	Others	0	0.0	4	25.0
	-	Total	9	100	16	100

International comparison of age-standardized incidence rates.

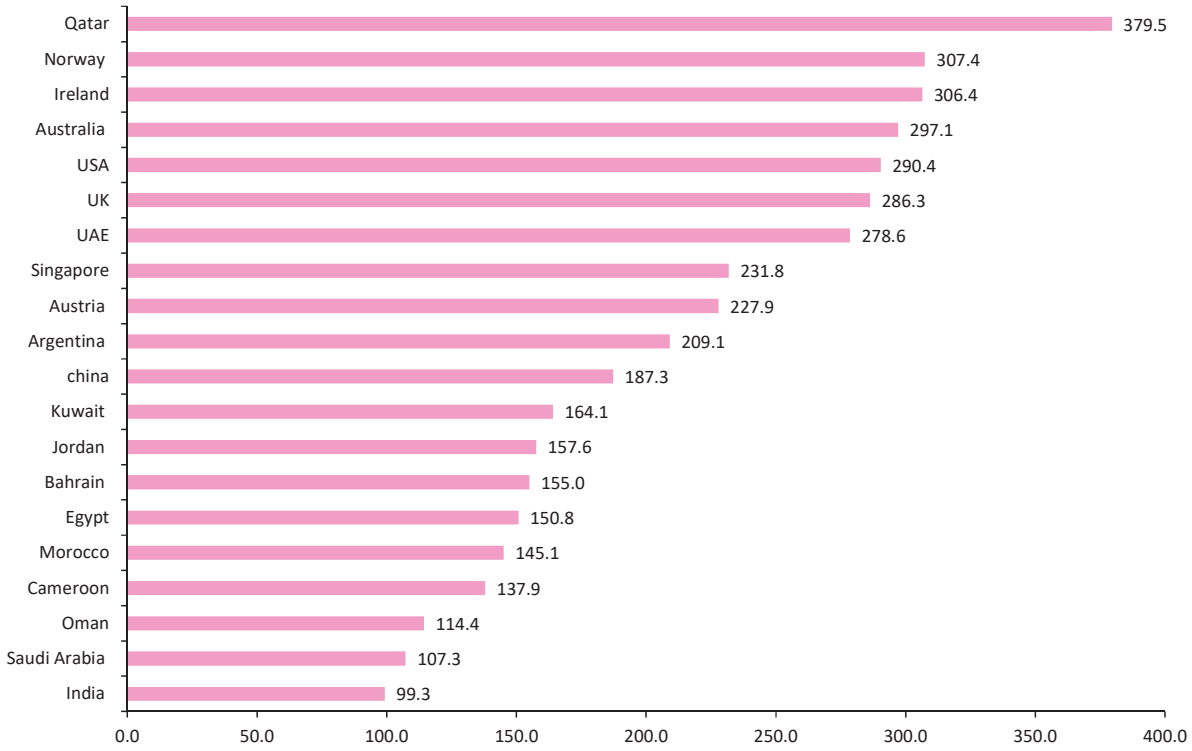
Figure 2.6.1: Comparison of ASR* for Saudi males with selected countries**



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Figure 2.6.2: Comparison of ASR* for Saudi females with selected countries**



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Table 2.9.1: Distribution of excluded morphological types for cases failed to be converted to ICD-10 by gender.

Morphology Code	Morphology description	Percentage of transformation to Acute Leukaemia	Male	Female	ALL
99503	Polycythemia vera	%7	13	8	21
99603	Chronic myeloproliferative disease, NOS	%12	7	3	10
99613	Myelosclerosis with myeloid metaplasia	%40	7	6	13
99623	Essential thrombocythemia	%2	16	23	39
99803	Refractory anemia	%10	1	-	1
99853	Refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia	%28	3	1	4
99863	Myelodysplastic syndrome with 5q- syndrome	%10	1	-	4
99893	Myelodysplastic syndrome, NOS	%14	11	11	22
Total		-	**59**	**52**	**111**

One hundred eleven cases (59 Male and 52 Female) failed to be converted to the ICD-10 code; although they are considered as hematomalignancy, therefore, cases that failed the conversion process were excluded from the analysis. The failed cases consisted of 83 cases of Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN). These MPN cases included 21 cases of polycythemia vera PV (13 Male and 8 Female), 39 cases of Essential thrombocythemia ET (16 Male and 23 Female), 13 cases of "Primary myelofibrosis PMF" which was previously called "Myelosclerosis with myeloid metaplasia" (7 Male and 6 Female), and 10 cases of "Myeloproliferative neoplasm unclassifiable (MPN-U) " which was previously called "Chronic myeloproliferative disease" (7 Male and 3 Female). Additionally, there were 28 cases of Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), which included 4 cases of refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia MDS-MLD (3 Male and 1 Female), one male case of Refractory anemia, one male case of Myelodysplastic syndrome with 5q- syndrome, and 22 cases of Myelodysplastic syndrome NOS (11 Male and 11 Female).

03

PART III

INCIDENCE OF MOST COMMON CANCERS DIAGNOSED AMONG SAUDI NATIONALS, 2018

Cancer incidence for most common sites among Saudi nationals, 2018.

This section demonstrates the most common cancers diagnosed among Saudi nationals during the period between January and December 2018. It shows the distribution of the most common cancers by gender and geographical area. Data presented as absolute numbers, relative frequency, and incidence rates. It also presents comparisons of cancer incidence among Saudis with cancer incidence reported from selected developed and developing countries.

Table 3.1: Most common cancer among Saudis by gender, 2018.

Sites	Male	Female	ALL	%
Breast	47	2814	2861	17.9
Colorectal	1045	863	1908	12.2
Thyroid	278	1045	1323	8.4
NHL	552	371	923	5.9
Leukaemia	466	333	799	5.1
Corpus Uteri	-	564	564	3.6
Hodgkin's lymphoma	337	207	544	3.5
Lung	349	155	504	3.2
Liver	332	149	481	3.1
Prostate	475	-	475	3.0

Female breast cancer (C50).

Breast cancer was ranked first among Saudi females.There were 2,814 female breast cancer cases. Breast cancer accounted for 17.9% of all cancers reported among Saudi nationals, and 31.8% of all cancers reported among females. The ASR was 33.7/100,000 for the Saudi female population. The median age at diagnosis was 51 years (ranging between 17 and 99).

Figure 3.1.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for breast cancer among Saudi females, 2018.

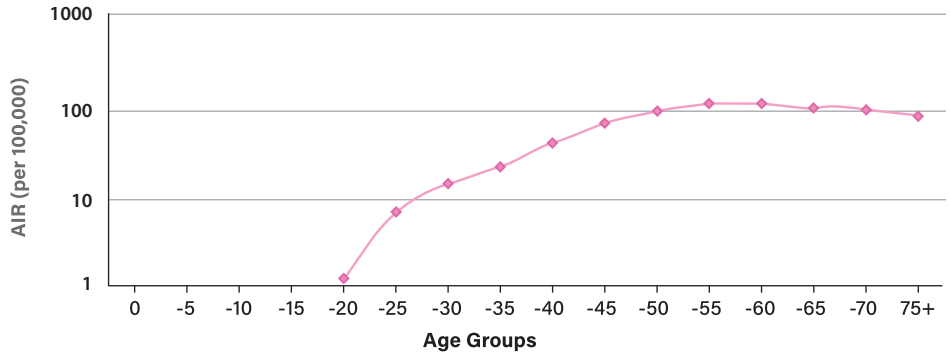


Table 3.1.1: Morphological distribution of breast cancer among Saudi females, 2018.

ICD-O-3	Morphology	NO.	%
85003	Infiltrating duct carcinoma, NOS	2143	76.2
85203	Lobular carcinoma, NOS	198	7.0
85013	Comedocarcinoma, NOS	106	3.8
85223	Infiltrating duct and lobular carcinoma	92	3.3
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	67	2.4
85233	Infiltrating duct mixed with other types of carcinoma	34	1.2
80003	Neoplasm, malignant	26	0.9
90203	Phyllodes tumor, malignant	26	0.9
84803	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	24	0.9
85753	Metaplastic carcinoma, NOS	18	0.6
-	others	80	2.8
Total		2814	100.0

Figure 3.1.2: Stage distribution of breast cancer among Saudi females, 2018.

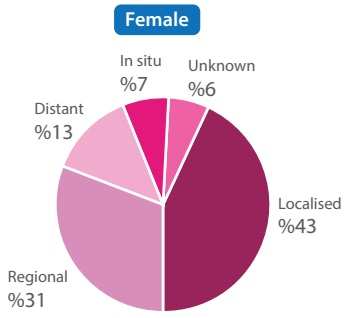
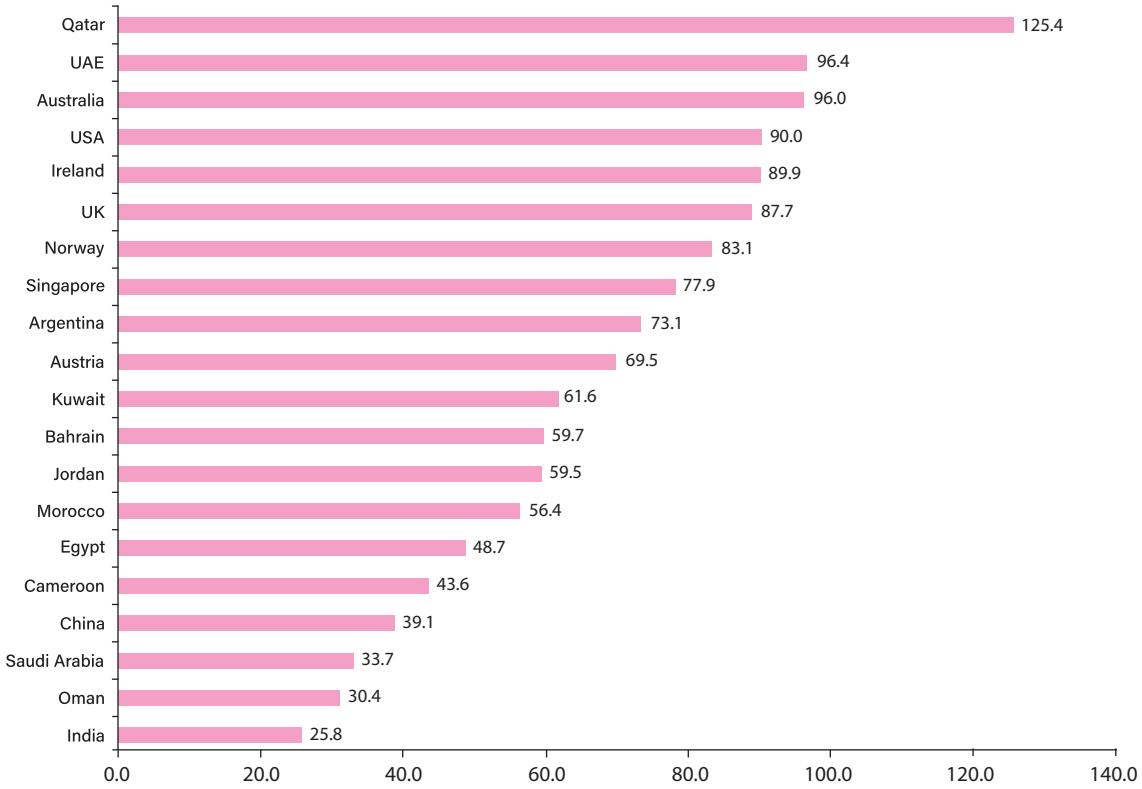


Figure 3.1.4: Comparison of ASR* for Saudi females breast cancer with selected countries.



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Colorectal cancer (C18-C20).

Colorectal cancer was ranked first among Saudi males and third among Saudi females.There were 1,908 cases of colorectal cancer accounting for 12.2% of all newly diagnosed cases in the year 2018 among Saudi nationals. It affected 1045 (54.7%) males and 863 (45.3%) females with a male to female ratio of 121 to 100. The ASR was 13.9/100,000 for males and 11.3/100,000 for females. The median age at diagnosis was 60 years in males (ranging between 18 and 104) and 58 years in females (ranging between 18 and 100).

Figure 3.2.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for colorectal cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

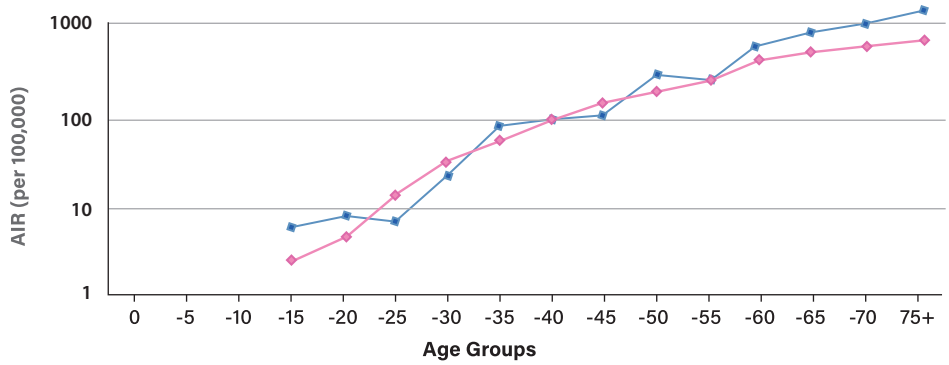


Table 3.2.1: Morphological distribution of colorectal cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%
81403	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	861	82.4	692	80.2
84803	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	63	6.0	66	7.6
82633	Adenocarcinoma in tubulovillous adenoma	19	1.8	21	2.4
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	15	1.4	16	1.9
84903	Signet ring cell carcinoma	13	1.2	9	1.0
80003	Neoplasm, malignant	11	1.1	9	1.0
82463	Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS	11	1.1	8	0.9
81443	Adenocarcinoma, intestinal type	10	1.0	5	0.6
82103	Adenocarcinoma in adenomatous polyp	9	0.9	5	0.6
82613	Adenocarcinoma in villous adenoma	7	0.7	8	0.9
-	Others	26	2.5	24	2.8
Total		**1045**	**100.0**	**863**	**100.0**

Figure 3.2.2: Stage distribution of colorectal cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

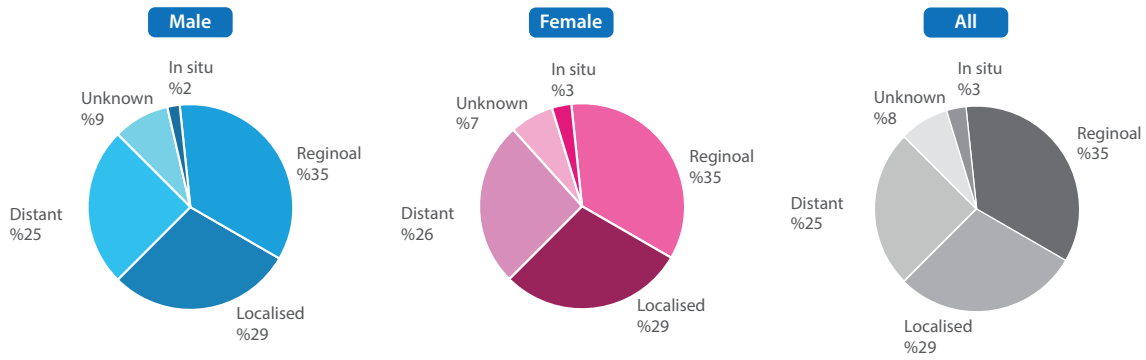
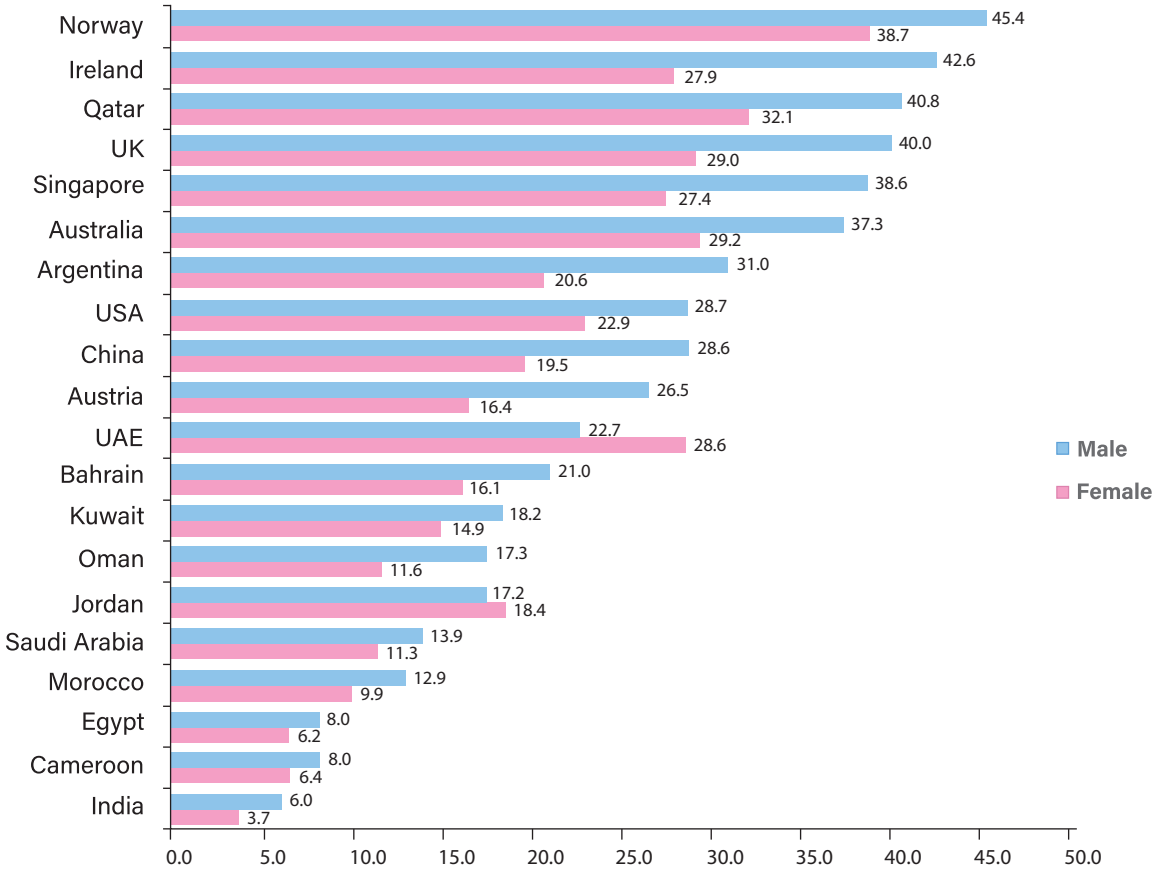


Figure 3.2.4: Comparison of ASR* for colorectal cancer among Saudis with ASR in selected countries**



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Thyroid cancer (C73).

Thyroid cancer was ranked second among Saudi females and tenth among Saudi males. There were 1323 thyroid cases of cancer accounting for 8.4% of all newly diagnosed cancers in 2018 among Saudi nationals. Thyroid cancer affected 1045 (78.9%) females and 278 (21.1%) males, with a female to male ratio of 375 to 100. The ASR was 10.6/100,000 for females and 2.9/100,000 for males. The median age at diagnosis was 40 years in females (ranging between 6 and 105) and 45 years in males (ranging between 8 and 86).

Figure 3.3.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for thyroid cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

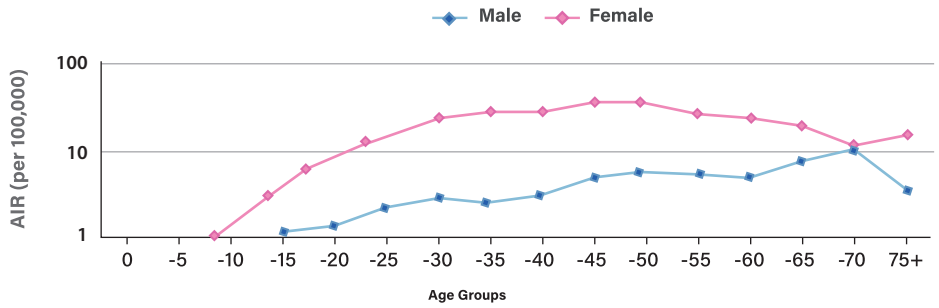


Table 3.3.1: Morphological distribution of thyroid cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%
82603	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	148	53.2	510	48.8
83413	Papillary microcarcinoma	33	11.9	180	17.2
83403	Papillary carcinoma, follicular variant	29	10.4	138	13.2
80503	Papillary carcinoma, NOS	18	6.5	60	5.7
83303	Follicular adenocarcinoma, NOS	5	1.8	32	3.1
83433	Papillary carcinoma, encapsulated	7	2.5	32	3.1
83353	Follicular carcinoma, minimally invasive	9	3.2	24	2.3
83443	Papillary carcinoma, columnar cell	3	1.1	18	1.7
82903	Oxyphilic adenocarcinoma	4	1.4	13	1.2
85103	Medullary carcinoma, NOS	4	1.4	10	1.0
-	Others	18	6.5	28	2.7
Total		**278**	**100.0**	**1045**	**100.0**

Figure 3.3.2: Stage distribution of thyroid cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

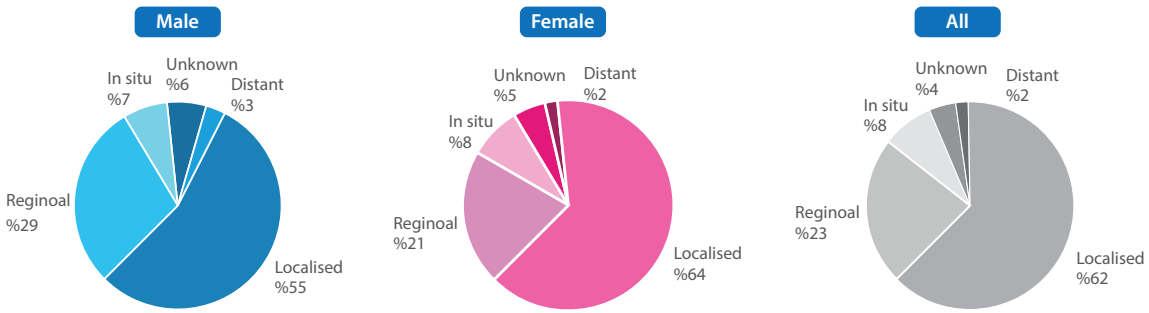
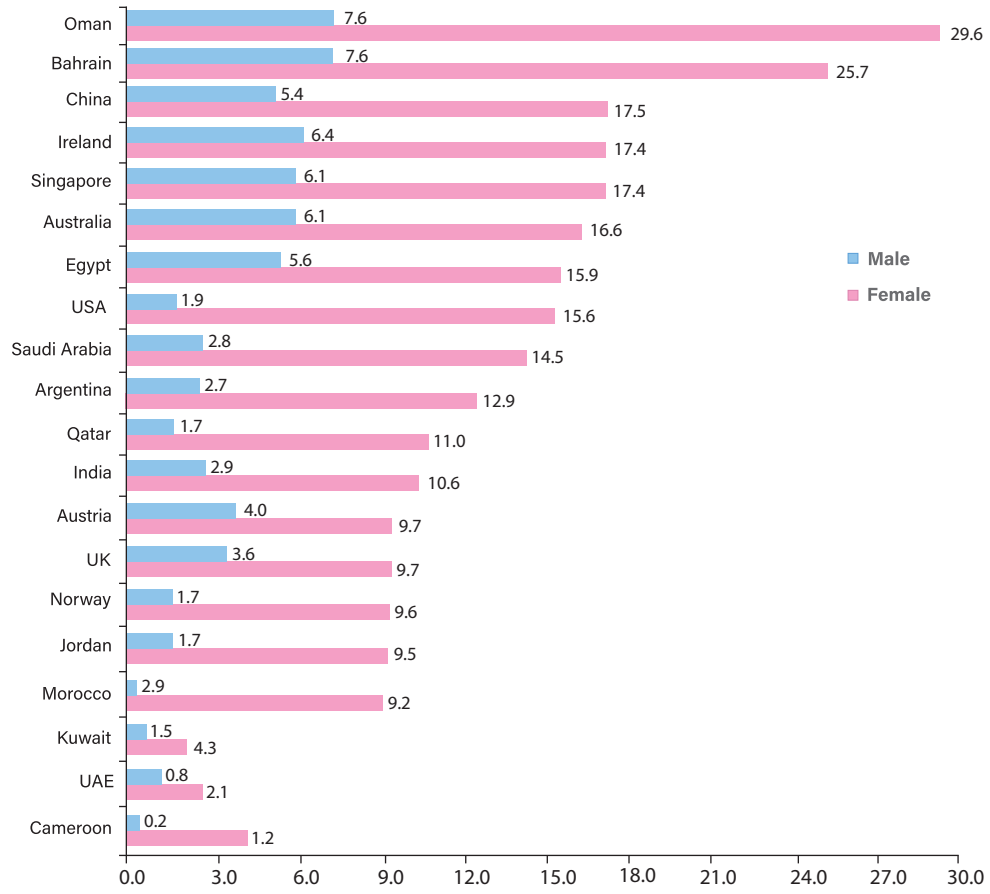


Figure 3.3.4: Comparison of ASR* for thyroid cancer among Saudis with ASR in selected countries**



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82-C85; C96).

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) was ranked second among Saudi males and fifth among Saudi females. There were 923 cases accounting for 5.9% of all cancers diagnosed among Saudi nationals in 2018. NHL affected 552 (59.8%) males, and 371 (40.2%) females, with a male to female ratio of 148 to 100. The ASR was 6.3 /100,000 for males and 4.5 /100,000 for females. The median age at diagnosis was 50 years in males (ranging between 1 and 95) and 54 years in females (ranging between 2 and 102).

Figure 3.4.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for NHL among Saudi nationals, 2018.

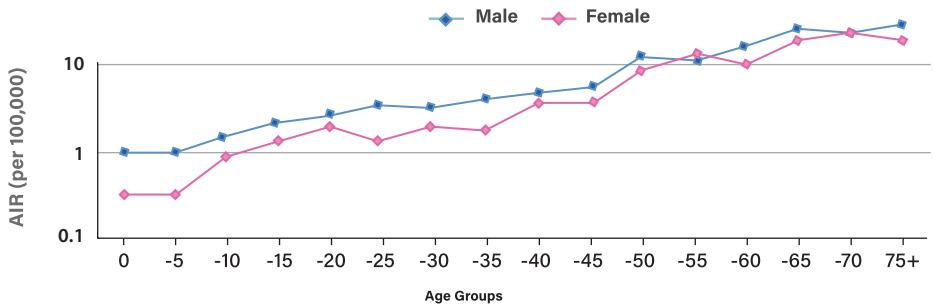


Table 3.4.1: Morphological distribution of NHL among Saudi nationals, 2018.

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%
96803	Malignant lymphoma, large B-cell, diffuse, NOS	292	52.9	208	56.1
96873	Burkitt lymphoma, NOS	31	5.6	9	2.4
95913	Malignant lymphoma, non-Hodgkin, NOS	29	5.3	16	4.3
96913	Follicular lymphoma, grade 2	26	4.7	11	3.0
97003	Mycosis fungoides	26	4.7	25	6.7
95903	Malignant lymphoma, NOS	20	3.6	20	5.4
96993	Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, NOS	17	3.1	16	4.3
97143	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, T cell and Null cell type	13	2.4	7	1.9
97023	Mature T-cell lymphoma, NOS	12	2.2	4	1.1
96903	Follicular lymphoma, NOS	10	1.8	8	2.2
-	Others	76	14	47	13
Total		**552**	**100.0**	**371**	**100.0**

Figure 3.4.2: Stage distribution of NHL among Saudi nationals, 2018.

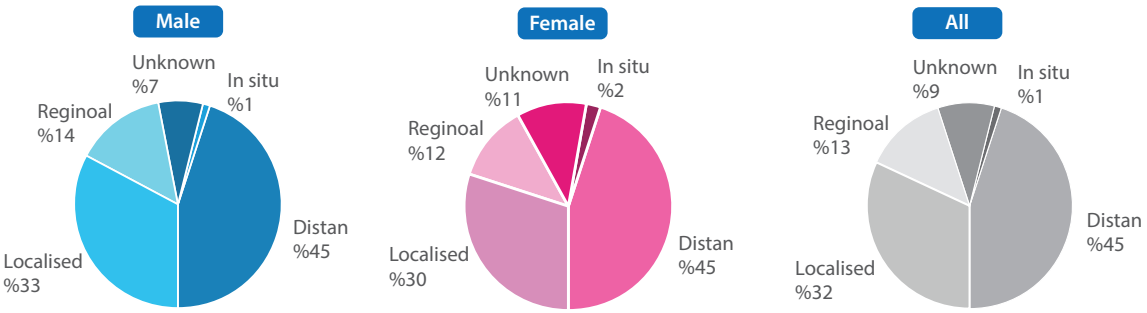
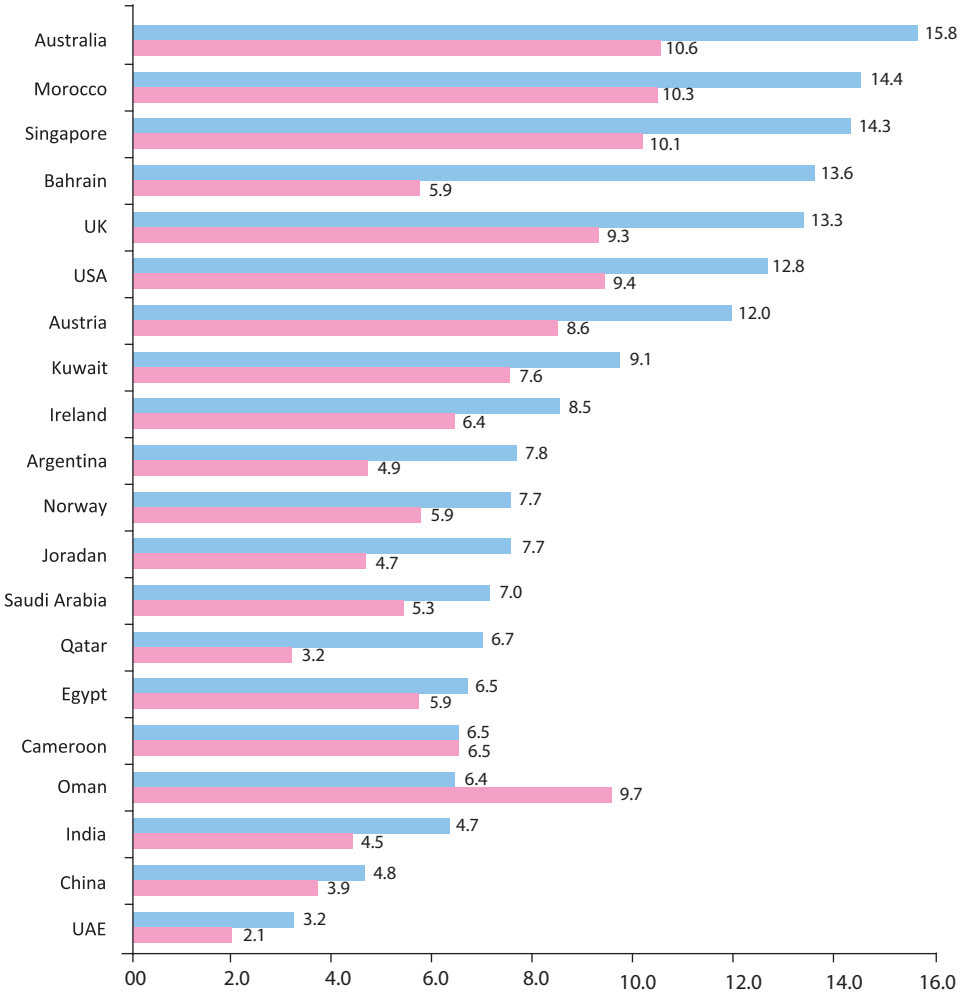


Figure 3.4.4: Comparison of ASR* for NHL among Saudis with selected countries*



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Leukaemia (C91-C95).

Leukaemia was ranked forth among Saudi males and the sixth among Saudi females. There were 799 cases accounting for 5.1% of all cancer cases diagnosed among Saudi nationals in 2018. Leukaemia affected 466 (58.3%) males and 333 (41.7%) females with a male to female ratio of 139 to 100. The ASR was 4.9/100,000 for males and 3.7/100,000 for females. The median age at diagnosis was 28.5 years in males (ranging between 0 and 87) and 32 years in females (ranging between 0 and 91).

Figure 3.5.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for Leukaemia among Saudi nationals, 2018.

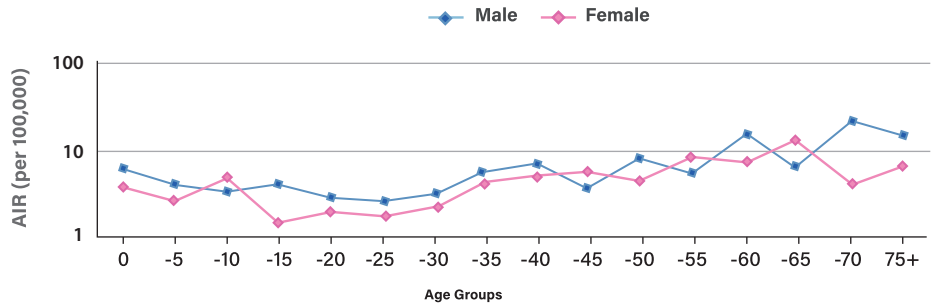
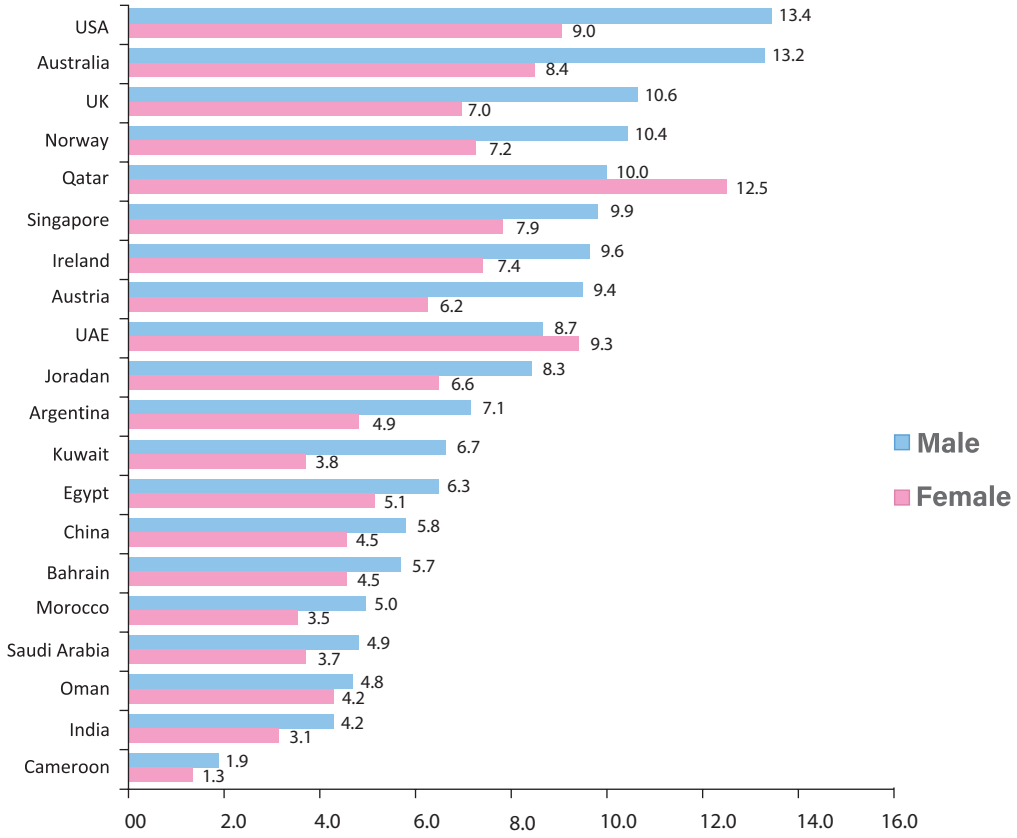


Table 3.5.1: Morphological distribution of leukaemia among Saudi nationals, 2018.

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%
98233	B-cell chronic lymphocytic Leukaemia /small lymphocytic lymphom	78	16.7	48	14.4
98613	Acute myeloid Leukaemia, NOS	73	15.7	61	18.3
98363	Precursor B-cell lymphoblastic Leukaemia	63	13.5	46	13.8
98633	Chronic myeloid Leukaemia, NOS	62	13.3	60	18.0
98013	Acute Leukaemia, NOS	35	7.5	22	6.6
98353	Precursor cell lymphoblastic Leukaemia, NOS	32	6.9	27	8.1
98373	Precursor T-cell lymphoblastic Leukaemia	22	4.7	8	2.4
99403	Hairy cell Leukaemia	17	3.6	1	0.3
98003	Leukaemia, NOS	13	2.8	11	3.3
98913	Acute monocytic Leukaemia	11	2.4	4	1.2
-	Others	60	12.9	45	13.5
Total		**466**	**100.0**	**333**	**100.0**

Figure 3.5.3: Comparison of ASR* for Leukaemia among Saudis with ASR in selected countries**



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Corpus Uteri Cancer (C54).

Corpus uteri cancer was ranked fourth among Saudi females with 564 cases accounting for 6.4 % of all cancer cases diagnosed among Saudi females and 3.6% of all cancer cases diagnosed among Saudi nationals in 2018. The ASR was 7.9/100,000 for the Saudi female population. The median age at diagnosis was 60 years (ranging between 19 and 118).

Figure 3.6.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for corpus uteri cancer among Saudi females, 2018.

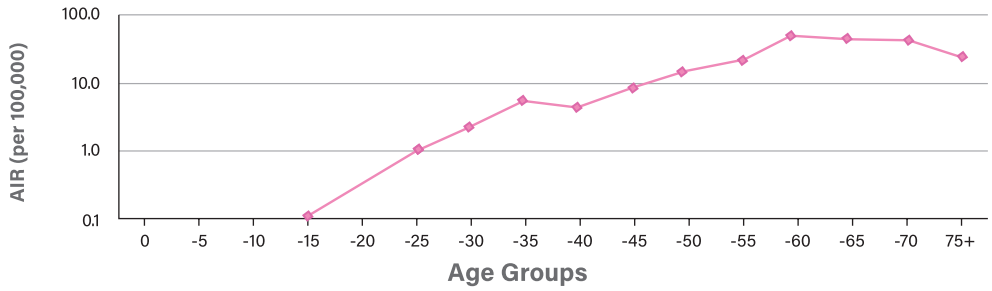


Table 3.6.1: Morphological distribution of corpus uteri cancer among Saudi females, 2018.

Code	Morthology	NO.	%
83803	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma, NOS	377	66.8
81403	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	39	6.9
84413	Serous cystadenocarcinoma, NOS	25	4.4
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	16	2.8
89503	Mullerian mixed tumor	16	2.8
89803	Carcinosarcoma, NOS	11	2.0
89303	Endometrial stromal sarcoma, NOS	10	1.8
83103	Clear cell adenocarcinoma, NOS	7	1.2
88903	Leiomyosarcoma, NOS	6	1.1
83233	Mixed cell adenocarcinoma	6	1.1
	Others	51	9.0
Total		**564**	**100.0**

Figure 3.6.2: Stage distribution of corpus uteri cancer among Saudi females, 2018.

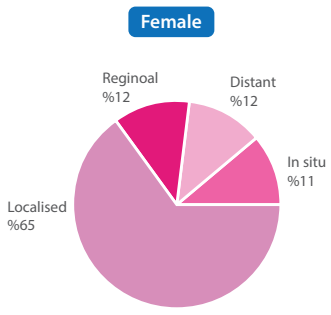
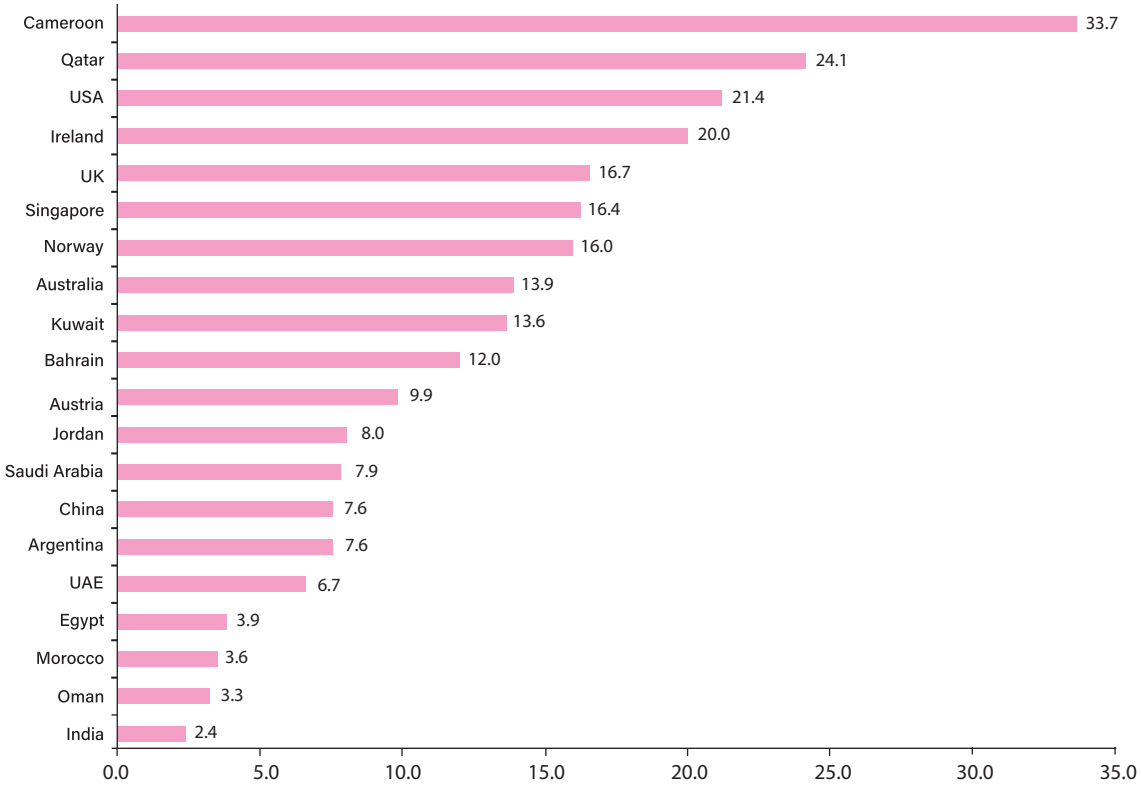


Figure 3.6.4: Comparison of ASR* for corpus uteri cancer among Saudi females with ASR in selected countries**



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Hodgkin's Lymphoma (C 81).

Hodgkin's lymphoma was ranked seventh among Saudi males and the eighth among suaid females. There were 544 cases of Hodgkin's lymphoma accounting for 3.5% of all cancer cases diagnosed among Saudi nationals in 2018. Hodgkin's lymphoma affected 337 (61.9%) males and 207 (38.1%) females, with a ratio of male to female of 162 to 100. The ASR was 3.1/100,000 for males and 2.0/100,000 for females. The median age at diagnosis was 27 years (ranging between 3 and 85) in males and 26 years (ranging between 3 and 95) in females.

Figure 3.7.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for Hodgkin's lymphoma among Saudi nationals, 2018.

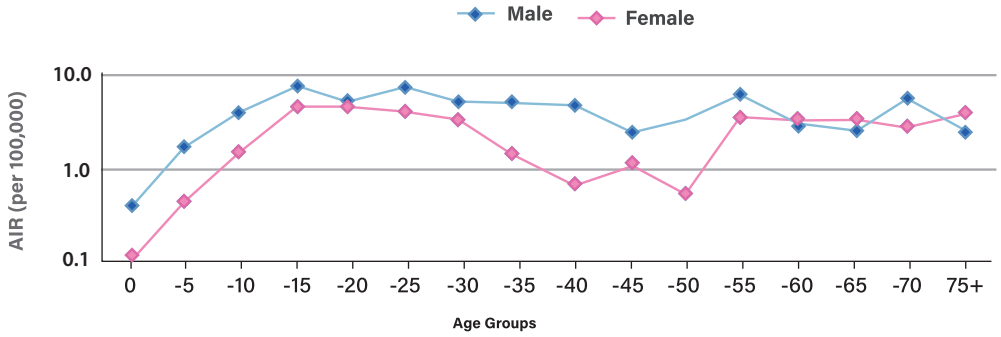


Table 3.7.1: Morphological distribution of Hodgkin's lymphoma among Saudi nationals, 2018.

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%
96633	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, NOS	149	44.2	103	849.8
96503	Hodgkin lymphoma, NOS	94	27.9	57	27.5
96523	Hodgkin lymphoma, mixed cellularity, NOS	48	14.2	22	10.6
96593	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular lymphocyte	32	9.5	16	7.7
-	predominance	-	-	-	-
96513	Hodgkin lymphoma, lymphocyte-rich	9	2.7	4	1.9
96533	Hodgkin lymphoma, lymphocyte depletion, NOS	4	1.2	2	1.0
96643	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, cellular phase	1	0.3	1	0.5
96653	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, grade 1	-	0.0	1	0.5
96673	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, grade 2	-	0.0	1	0.5
Total		**337**	**100.0**	**207**	**100.0**

Figure 3.7.2: Stage distribution of Hodgkin's lymphoma among Saudi nationals, 2018.

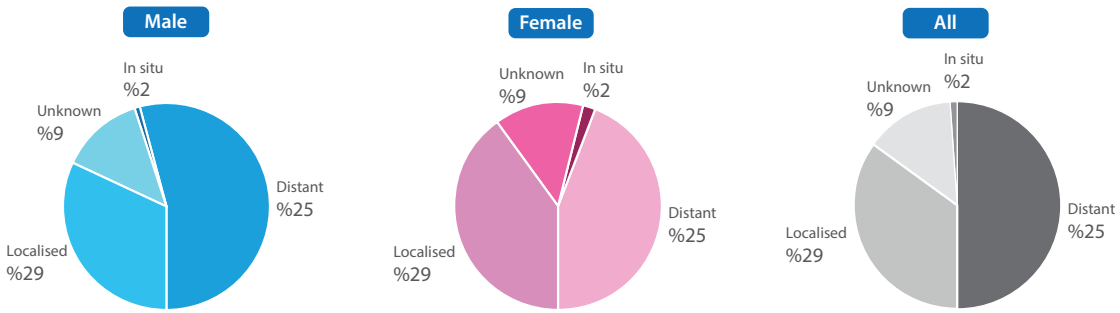
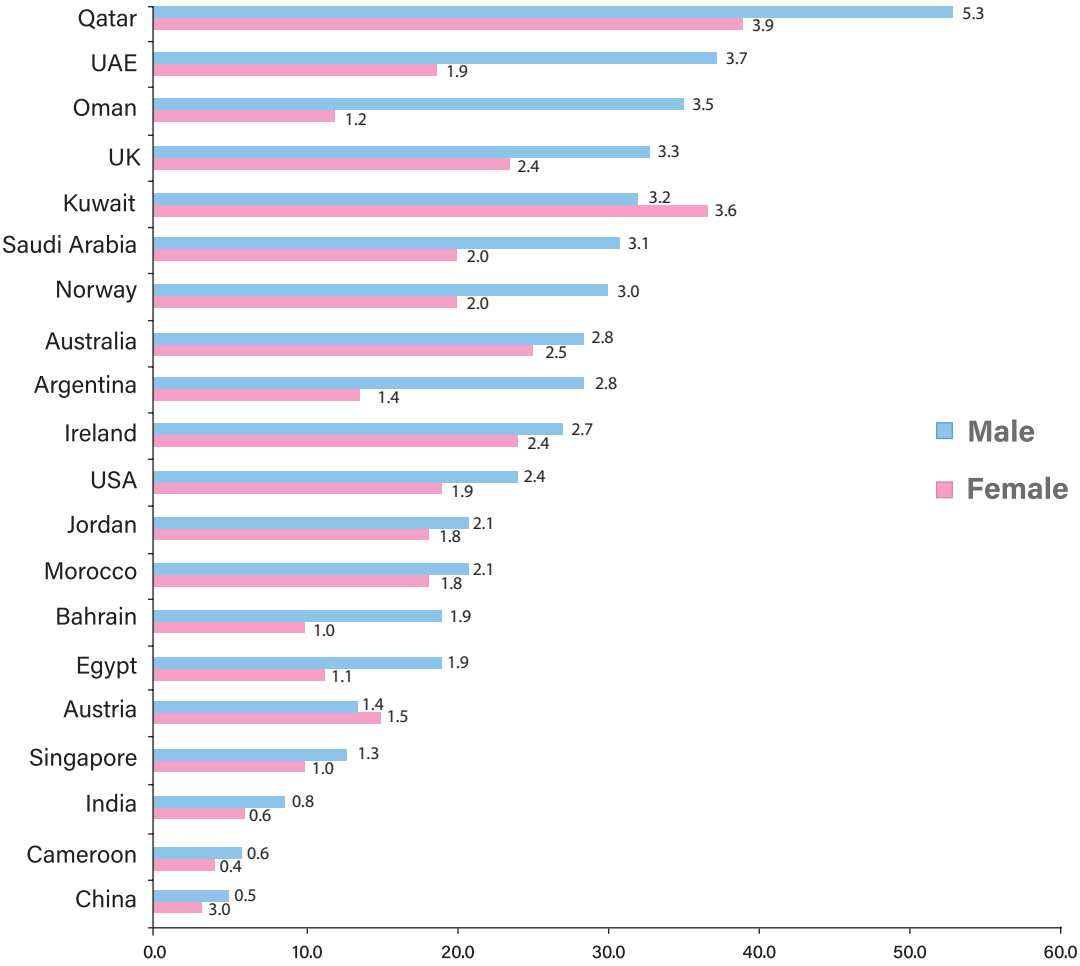


Figure 3.7.4: Comparison of ASR* for Hodgkin's lymphoma among Saudis with ASR in selected countries**



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Lung Cancer (C33 - C34)

Lung cancer was ranked sixth among Saudi males and twelfth among Saudi females. There were 504 cases of lung cancer accounting for 3.2 % of all newly diagnosed cases among Saudis in 2018. Lung cancer affected 349 (69.2%) males and 155 (30.8%) females with a male to female ratio of 225:100. The ASR was 5.0/100,000 for males and 2.0/100,000 for females. The median age at diagnosis was 65 years in males (ranging between 25 and 117) and 60 years in females (ranging between 20 and 118).

Figure 3.8.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for lung cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

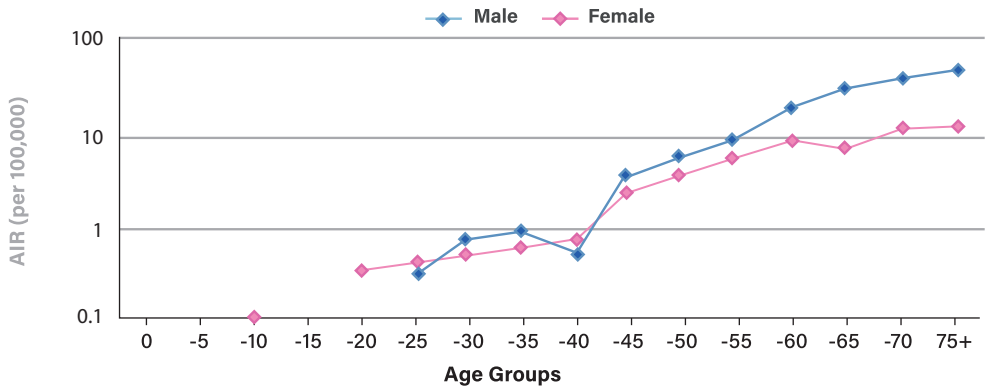


Table 3.8.1: Morphological distribution of lung cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%
81403	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	139	39.8	70	45.2
80703	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	55	15.8	16	10.3
80413	Small cell carcinoma, NOS	30	8.6	8	5.2
80463	Non-small cell carcinoma	22	6.3	9	5.8
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	17	4.9	6	3.9
80003	Neoplasm, malignant	14	4.0	4	2.6
85503	Acinar cell carcinoma	13	3.7	4	2.6
80713	Squamous cell carcinoma, keratinizing, NOS	8	2.3	2	1.3
82403	Carcinoid tumor, NOS	7	2.0	8	5.2
84803	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	5	1.4	4	2.6
-	Others	39	11.2	24	15.5
Total		**349**	**100.0**	**207**	**100.0**

Figure 3.8.2: Stage distribution of lung cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

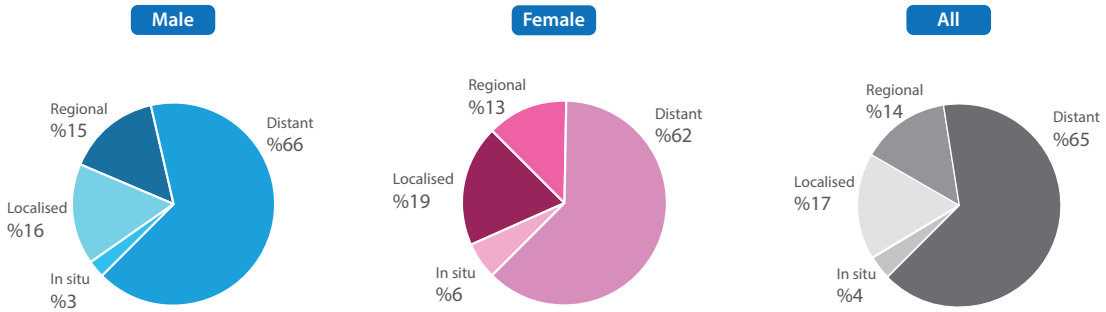
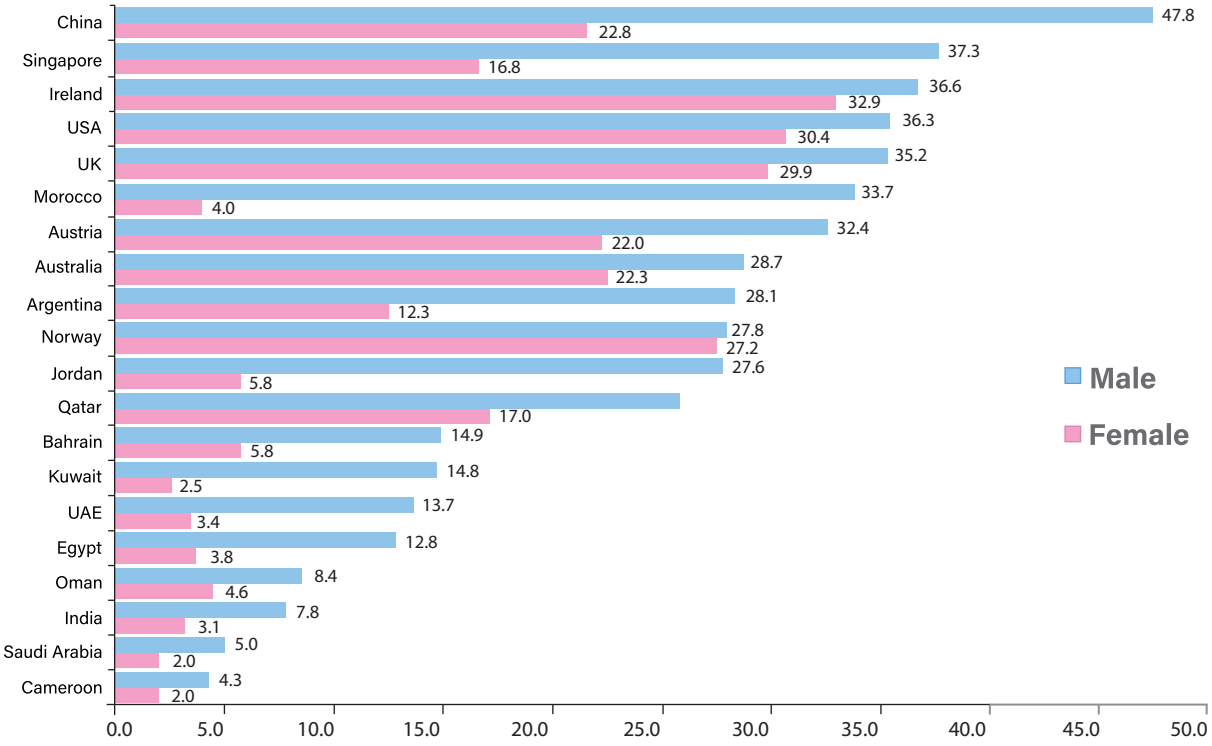


Figure 3.8.4: Comparison of ASR* for lung cancer among Saudis with ASR in selected Countries**



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Liver Cancer (C22)

Liver cancer was ranked eighth among Saudi males and fourteenth among Saudi females. There were 481 liver cancer cases accounting for 3.1% of all cancer cases diagnosed among Saudi nationals in 2018. Liver cancer affected 332 (69.0%) males and 149 (31.1%) females with a male to female ratio of 222:100. The ASR was 4.8/100,000 for males and 2.1/100,000 for females. The median age at diagnosis was 68 years in males (ranging between 27 and 105) and 67 years in females (ranging between 31 and 96).

Figure 3.9.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for liver cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

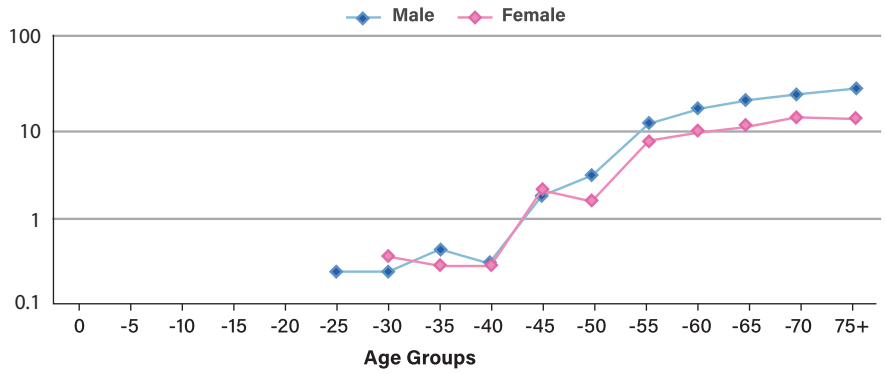


Table 3.9.1: Morphological distribution of liver cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%
81703	Hepatocellular carcinoma, NOS	260	78.3	93	62.4
81603	Cholangiocarcinoma	23	6.9	23	15.4
80003	Neoplasm, malignant	12	3.6	3	2.0
81403	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	9	2.7	10	6.7
89703	Hepatoblastoma	9	2.7	1	0.7
81723	Hepatocellular carcinoma, scirrhous	7	2.1	2	1.3
81613	Bile duct cystadenocarcinoma	4	1.2	1	0.7
81803	Combined hepatocellular carcinoma and	3	0.9	2	1.3
-	cholangiocarcinoma	-	-	-	-
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	1	0.3	3	2.0
81713	Hepatocellular carcinoma, fibrolamellar	1	0.3	-	0.0
-	Others	3	0.9	11	7.4
Total		**332**	**100.0**	**149**	**100.0**

Figure 3.9.2: Stage distribution of liver cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

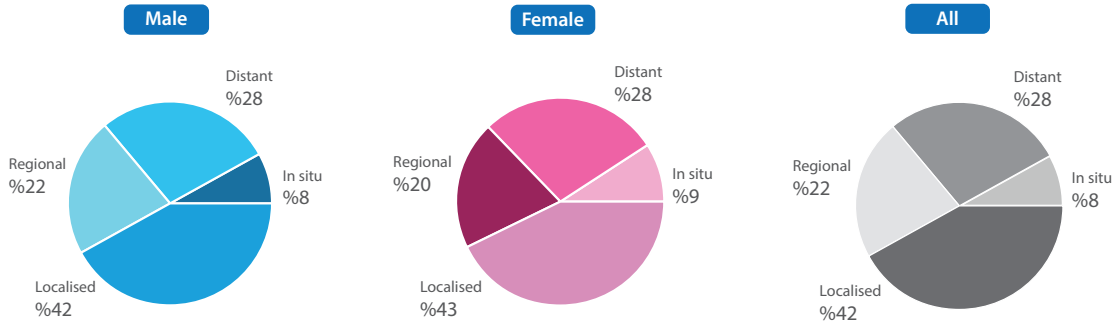
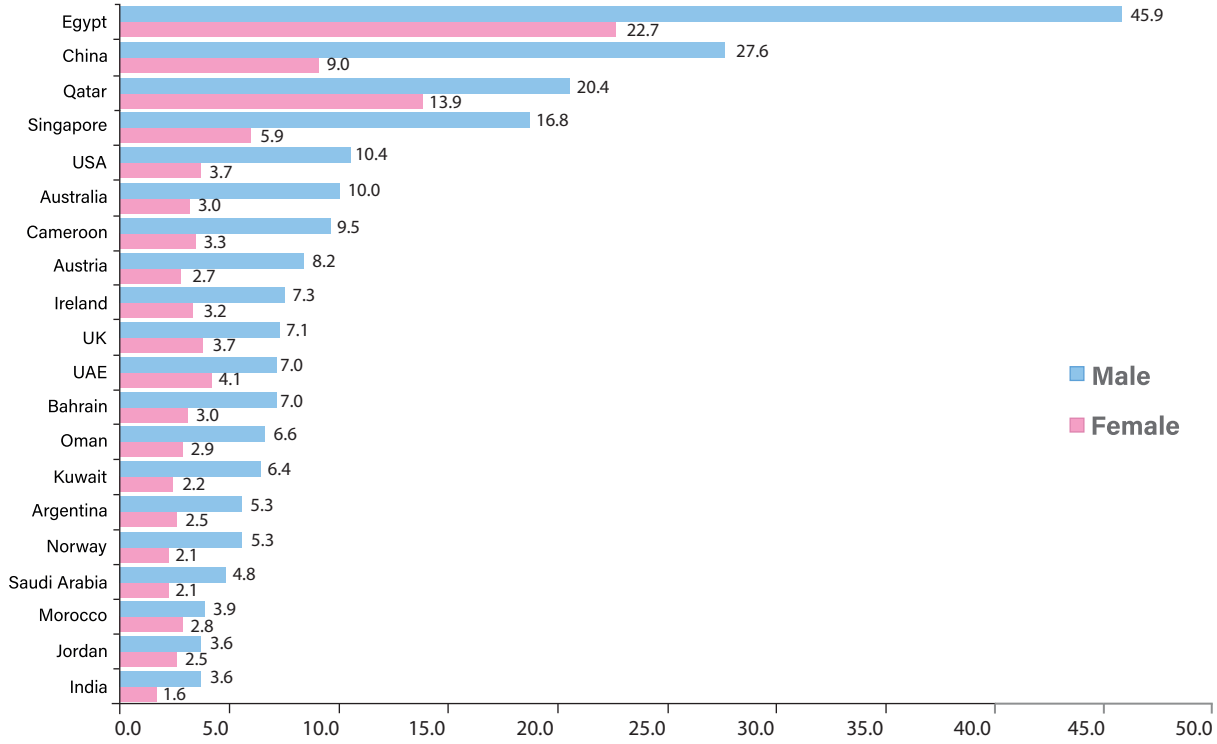


Figure 3.9.4: Comparison of ASR* for liver cancer among Saudis with ASR in selected countries**



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

Prostate Cancer (C61)

Prostate cancer was ranked third among Saudi males with 475 cases accounting for 6.9% of all cancer cases diagnosed among Saudi Males and 3.0% of all cancer cases diagnosed among Saudi nationals in 2018. The ASR was 7.2 /100,000 for the Saudi male population. The median age at diagnosis was 72 years (ranging between 41 and 107).

Figure 3.10.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) prostate cancer among Saudi nationals, 2018.

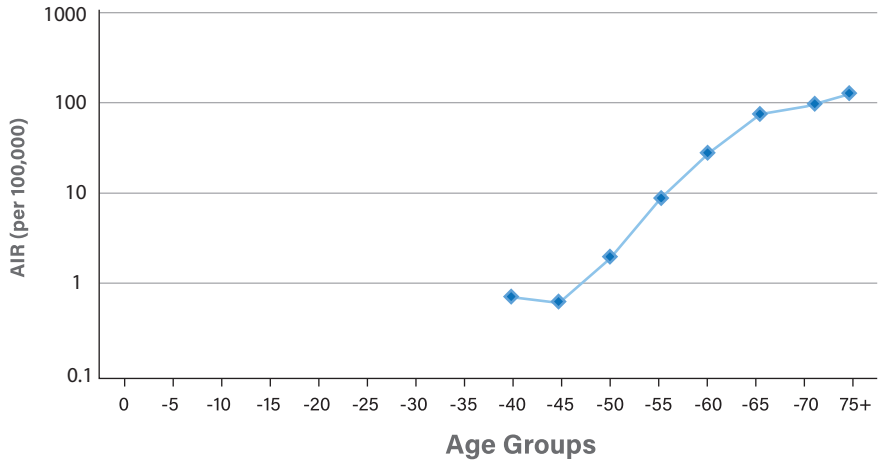


Table 3.10.1: Morphological distribution of prostate cancers among Saudi nationals, 2018.

Code	Morphology	NO.	%
81403	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	396	83.4
85503	Acinar cell carcinoma	53	11.2
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	11	2.3
80003	Neoplasm, malignant	9	1.9
85003	Infiltrating duct carcinoma, NOS	2	0.4
80203	Carcinoma, undifferentiated, NOS	1	0.2
82463	Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS	1	0.2
Total		**475**	**100.0**

Figure 3.10.2: Stage distribution of prostate cancers among Saudi nationals, 2018.

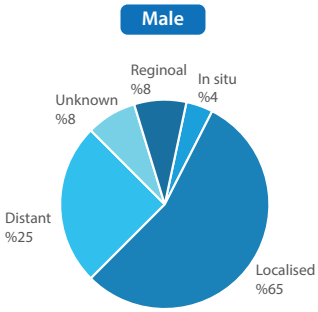
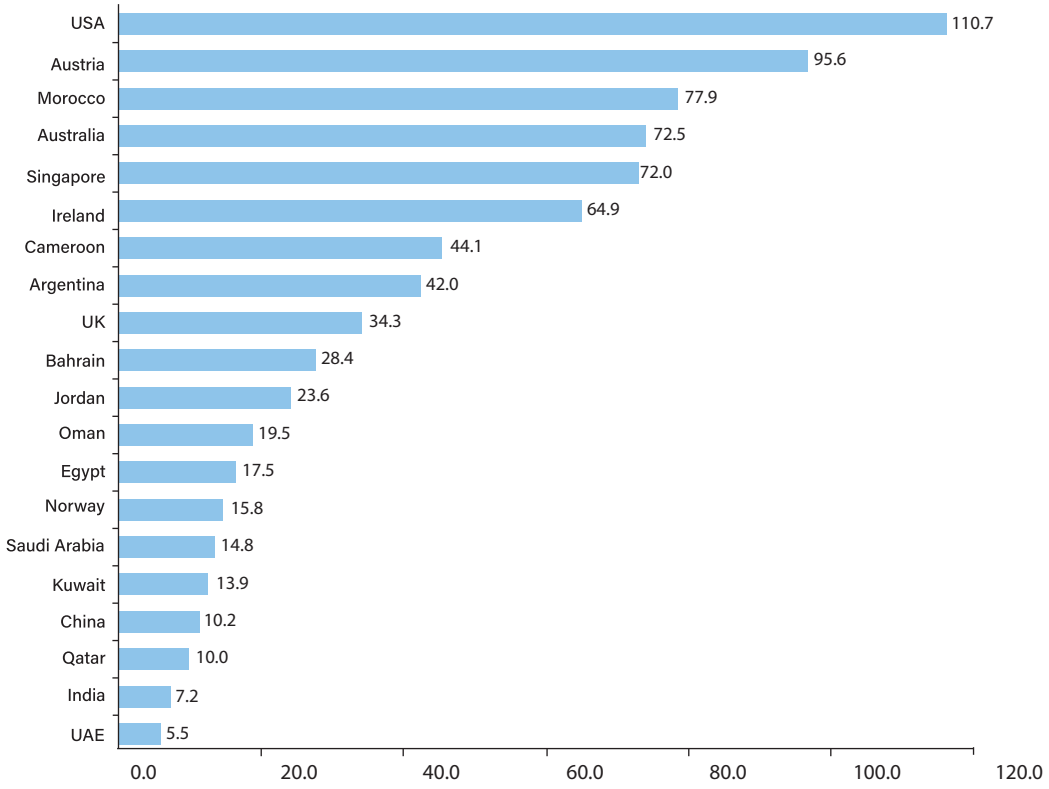


Figure 3.10.4: Comparison of ASR* for prostate cancer among Saudi nationals with ASR in Selected Countries**



*ASR per 100,000

**Source for this information is summarized on page 55.

References:

1- Barbui, T., Thiele, J., Gisslinger, H. et al. The 2016 WHO classification and diagnostic criteria for myeloproliferative neoplasms: document summary and in-depth discussion. Blood Cancer Journal 8,15 (2018).

2- GLOBOCAN 2022, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide, IARC, Lyon: International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available at: https://gco.iarc.fr/today/home.

3- Gulf Center for Cancer Registry.

4- WHO Classification of Tumours of Haematopoietic and Lymphoid Tissues 4th edition , 2017.

04

PART IV
CANCER AMONG NON-SAUDI 2018

Cancer Incidence Among Non-Saudi Population, 2018.

Between January and December 2018, a total of 4117 cancer cases were reported among the Non-Saudi population, 47 cases were excluded from analysis due to In Situ and mismatch between ICD-O-3 and ICD-10 codes. Therefore, the total Number of Cases analyzed was 4070 Out of this 2039 (50.1 %) were males and 2031 (49.9 %) were females.

Taking into consideration the population structure of non-Saudis and the fact that cancer is primarily a disease of the elderly; the pattern of cancer had some significant differences. Those who were under 15 represented 15.2% of the population, those aged 60 and above represented 3.8%, and the 15 to 59 age group represented 81% of the non-Saudi population.

In 2018, approximately 3.7 % of all cancers occurred before the age of 15 years, 22.0% occurred between the ages of 15 to 39 years, 57.3% were between the ages of 40 to 64 years, and 17.0 % occurred after the age of 64 years. The median age at diagnosis was 53 years in males (ranging between 0 and 105) and 49 years in females (ranging between 0 and 100).

Table 4.1: Ten most common cancers among non-Saudi population, 2018.

Site	No.	%
Breast	888	21.8
Colorectal	502	12.3
Thyroid	246	6.0
NHL	198	4.9
Leukaemia	173	4.3
Prostate	161	4.0
Bladder	158	3.9
Lung	133	3.3
Kidney	119	2.9
Brain, CNS	114	2.8
Other sites	1378	33.9
Total	**4070**	**100.0**

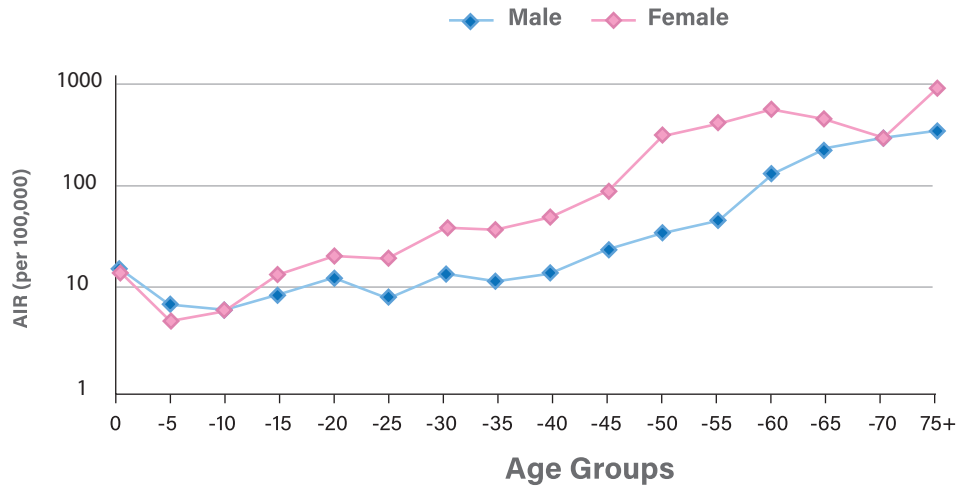
Table 4.2: Distribution of cancer cases among non-Saudi by nationality and gender, 2018.

Nationality	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Yemen	426	20.9	403	19.9	829	20.4
Egypt	251	12.3	263	13.0	514	12.6
Syrian Arab Republic	203	10.0	229	11.3	432	10.6
Philippines	158	7.7	225	11.1	383	9.4
Sudan	170	8.3	145	7.1	315	7.7
Pakistan	117	5.7	78	3.8	195	4.8
India	115	5.6	63	3.1	178	4.4
Jordan	89	4.4	68	3.3	157	3.9
Gaza Strip(Palestine	53	2.6	84	4.1	137	3.4
Bangladesh	67	3.3	32	1.6	99	2.4
Ethiopia	25	1.2	35	1.7	60	1.5
Indonesia	13	0.6	46	2.3	59	1.4
Non-Saudi, NOS	28	1.4	28	1.4	56	1.4
Eritrea	14	0.7	38	1.9	52	1.3
United States of Ame	38	1.9	12	0.6	50	1.2
Lebanon	27	1.3	22	1.1	49	1.2
United Kingdom	29	1.4	19	0.9	48	1.2
Somalia	19	0.9	22	1.1	41	1.0
Chad	16	0.8	21	1.0	37	0.9
Myanmar (formerlyBur	20	1.0	16	0.8	36	0.9
Kuwait	9	0.4	20	1.0	29	0.7
Afghanistan	17	0.8	10	0.5	27	0.7
Bahrain	12	0.6	12	0.6	24	0.6
Canada	14	0.7	10	0.5	24	0.6
Morocco	5	0.2	18	0.9	23	0.6
Other Nationalities	104	5.1	112	5.5	216	5.3
Total	2039	100.0	2031	100.0	4070	100.0

Table 4.3: Most common cancers among the non-Saudi population by gender, 2018.

Male	2039	%	Female	2031	%
Colorectal	350	17.2	Breast	868	42.7
Prostate	161	7.9	Thyroid	162	8.0
Bladder	130	6.4	Colorectal	152	7.5
NHL	130	6.4	Corpus Uteri	113	5.6
Leukaemia	115	5.6	Cervix Uteri	71	3.5
Lung	102	5.0	NHL	68	3.3
Kidney	87	4.3	Ovary	68	3.3
Thyroid	84	4.1	leukaemia	58	2.9
Brain, CNS	78	3.8	Brain, CNS	36	1.8
Stomach	75	3.7	Kidney	32	1.6

Figure 4.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for all cancers among Non-Saudi population, 2018.



05

PART V

INCIDENCE TABLES

Table 5.1.1: Number Of Cases Among Saudi Males by Primary Site And Age Groups, 2018.

ICD (10th)	Site	All Ages	Age unk	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total (%)
C00	Lip	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	%0.10
C01-C02	Tongue	73	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	7	3	11	6	7	11	8	3	9	%1.10
C03-C06	Mouth	67	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	3	3	10	11	5	6	19	%1.00
C07-C08	Salivary glands	31	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	5	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	4	%0.50
C09	Tonsil	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	%0.00
C10	Other Oropharynx	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	%0.10
C11	Nasopharynx	143	0	0	1	3	4	0	4	7	6	8	27	24	24	14	8	6	7	%2.10
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	%0.10
C14	Pharynx unspec.	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	1	0	2	%0.20
C15	Oesophagus	79	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	11	14	11	7	6	22	%1.20
C16	Stomach	173	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	5	10	8	18	15	17	21	17	55	%2.50
C17	Small intestine	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	3	7	8	4	5	5	10	%0.80
C18	Colon	629	0	1	0	0	5	3	3	8	29	31	36	82	77	87	76	65	126	%9.20
C19-C20	Rectum	416	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	11	19	33	33	53	66	49	45	40	57	%6.10
C21	Anus	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	4	3	2	3	4	%0.40
C22	Liver	332	0	9	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	11	17	44	46	45	60	90	%4.80
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	91	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	7	11	13	10	14	11	16	%1.30
C25	Pancreas	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	22	24	30	35	28	29	32	%3.10
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	5	2	2	2	1	1	%0.30
C32	Larynx	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	10	16	9	10	7	12	%1.10
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	8	4	17	31	34	58	61	45	81	%5.10
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	21	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	3	3	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	%0.30
C40-C41	Bone	99	0	0	10	16	18	16	6	8	8	6	4	2	2	2	0	1	0	%1.40
C43	Melanoma of Skin	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	4	7	%0.30
C44	Other Skin	222	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	9	13	8	7	14	15	25	19	23	80	%3.20
C45	Mesothelioma	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	%0.10
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	4	0	10	%0.30
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	101	0	5	3	1	3	6	5	12	5	9	5	5	7	9	7	2	17	%1.50
C50	Breast	47	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	5	2	14	2	8	3	5	%0.70
C60	Penis	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	%0.10
C61	Prostate	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	11	30	73	78	96	182	%6.90
C62	Testis	149	0	5	1	3	15	17	39	36	18	6	2	4	0	0	2	1	0	%2.20
C63	Other male genital	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	%0.00
C64	Kidney	282	0	13	3	3	0	2	3	9	14	26	30	35	46	34	20	21	23	%4.10
C65	Renal Pelvis	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	%0.10
C66	Ureter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C67	Bladder	388	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	2	7	16	20	32	59	55	35	57	97	%5.70
C68	Other Urinary organs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	%0.00
C69	Eye	29	0	11	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	%0.40
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	270	0	30	26	13	8	9	12	15	19	16	21	23	24	20	9	10	15	%3.90
C73	Thyroid	278	0	0	2	3	9	12	26	36	23	23	38	34	23	16	13	13	7	%4.10
C74	Adrenal gland	18	0	12	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	%0.30
C75	Other Endocrine	8	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	%0.10
C81	Hodgkin disease	337	0	3	14	31	45	47	48	32	28	24	12	13	17	7	4	7	5	%4.90
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	552	0	12	12	15	17	29	43	34	40	34	37	50	41	50	36	32	70	%8.10
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C90	Multiple Myeloma	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	12	8	10	8	10	12	19	%1.30
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	222	0	49	28	22	15	13	7	4	10	10	7	7	8	15	7	10	10	%3.20
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	195	0	17	7	5	15	9	14	15	15	18	12	24	13	13	4	6	8	%2.80
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	49	0	16	12	5	2	3	0	2	3	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	%0.70
Other	Other & unspecified	153	0	3	1	1	1	0	3	8	3	9	8	16	13	20	22	6	39	%2.20
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All	All sites Total	6848	0	192	131	125	163	189	249	289	316	330	421	602	701	735	623	616	1166	%100.00
Not C44	All sites but C44	6626	0	192	131	123	162	186	246	280	303	322	414	588	686	710	604	593	1086	%96.80

Table 5.1.2: Number Of Cases Among Saudi Females by Primary Site And Age Groups, 2018.

ICD (10th)	Site	All Ages	Age unk	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total (%)
C00	Lip	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	%0.00
C01-C02	Tongue	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	6	7	2	9	8	2	2	7	%0.50
C03-C06	Mouth	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	2	5	5	7	11	3	10	%0.60
C07-C08	Salivary glands	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	4	0	1	2	1	0	%0.20
C09	Tonsil	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C10	Other Oropharynx	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	%0.00
C11	Nasopharynx	67	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	6	7	7	10	7	8	3	3	3	3	%0.80
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	3	%0.20
C14	Pharynx unspec.	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	%0.10
C15	Oesophagus	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	5	21	%0.60
C16	Stomach	152	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	8	11	12	10	17	19	20	12	10	27	%1.70
C17	Small intestine	24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	5	0	5	2	4	1	%0.30
C18	Colon	560	0	0	1	0	1	2	10	13	22	46	65	67	95	67	59	38	74	%6.30
C19-C20	Rectum	303	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	11	18	17	21	39	44	49	29	29	41	%3.40
C21	Anus	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	2	3	%0.20
C22	Liver	149	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	9	6	22	20	20	28	34	%1.70
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	4	8	13	15	26	18	21	26	%1.60
C25	Pancreas	141	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	6	10	17	22	15	24	16	23	%1.60
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	%0.10
C32	Larynx	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	%0.10
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	155	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	4	5	5	12	21	22	23	11	16	28	%1.80
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	17	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	1	4	%0.20
C40-C41	Bone	81	0	2	8	13	16	7	4	4	4	3	5	6	4	2	0	2	1	%0.90
C43	Melanoma of Skin	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	6	%0.20
C44	Other Skin	146	0	1	0	0	2	2	6	6	8	5	9	8	11	8	11	16	53	%1.70
C45	Mesothelioma	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	%0.10
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	%0.10
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	77	0	9	3	4	5	3	5	3	3	4	4	6	9	5	6	2	6	%0.90
C50	Breast	2814	0	0	0	2	1	12	64	163	237	372	435	389	410	291	175	120	143	%31.80
C51	Vulva	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	%0.10
C52	Vagina	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	%0.10
C53	Cervix Uteri	176	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	12	13	25	30	20	22	13	7	25	%2.00
C54	Corpus Uteri	564	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	10	27	19	38	68	95	118	75	55	50	%6.40
C55	Uterus unspec.	78	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	7	4	7	15	9	10	10	7	6	%0.90
C56	Ovary	286	0	1	1	6	12	5	13	11	18	24	29	33	38	31	22	15	27	%3.20
C57	Other Female Genital	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	%0.20
C58	Placenta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C64	Kidney	160	0	21	3	1	0	0	2	5	12	4	15	22	15	20	14	13	13	%1.80
C65	Renal Pelvis	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	%0.00
C66	Ureter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C67	Bladder	70	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	13	5	10	10	14	13	%0.80
C68	Other Urinary organs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	%0.00
C69	Eye	17	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	%0.20
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	184	0	21	27	8	6	11	12	13	14	10	11	9	12	11	7	7	5	%2.10
C73	Thyroid	1045	0	0	1	7	24	65	111	140	144	129	137	98	67	51	34	14	23	%11.80
C74	Adrenal gland	27	0	13	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	%0.30
C75	Other Endocrine	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C81	Hodgkin disease	207	0	1	4	13	37	39	31	25	11	4	6	2	11	7	5	3	8	%2.30
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	371	0	3	3	8	12	22	16	21	17	28	21	35	45	27	32	32	49	%4.20
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C90	Multiple Myeloma	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	2	7	14	13	8	7	9	%0.80
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	136	0	36	21	17	7	5	6	0	3	5	6	7	7	4	6	1	5	%1.50
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	164	0	8	0	11	4	12	8	17	14	19	14	11	13	11	11	5	6	%1.90
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	33	0	6	5	7	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	%0.40
Other	Other & unspecified	132	0	5	0	1	1	0	2	4	1	7	12	20	19	10	9	9	32	%1.50
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All	All sites Total	8840	0	146	81	103	141	199	321	506	624	775	947	1001	1088	925	654	525	804	%100.00
Not C44	All sites but C44	8694	0	145	81	103	139	197	315	500	616	770	938	993	1077	917	643	509	751	%98.30

Table 5.1.3: Age-Spesific Incidence Rate (AIR), Age Standardised Incidence Rate (ASR) Among Saudi Males (per 100,000) by Primary Site and Age groups, 2018.

ICD (10th)	Site	All Ages	Age unk	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Crude Rate	ASR World
C00	Lip	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0.8	0	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.1
C01-C02	Tongue	73	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	2	1.3	2	4.4	5.2	2.7	5.6	0.7	0.9
C03-C06	Mouth	67	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.9	4.4	3.3	5.4	11.9	0.6	0.9
C07-C08	Salivary glands	31	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	0	0	2.5	0.3	0.3
C09	Tonsil	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0
C10	Other Oropharynx	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.3	0.4	0	0	0.6	0	0.1
C11	Nasopharynx	143	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	4.8	5.4	6.9	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.4	1.4	1.7
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.7	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.1
C14	Pharynx unspec.	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0	1.2	0.1	0.1
C15	Oesophagus	79	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0	0	2.5	4	4.4	4.6	5.4	13.7	0.7	1
C16	Stomach	173	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.4	4	4.3	6.7	13.7	15.2	34.4	1.6	2.3
C17	Small intestine	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.6	2.3	1.6	3.3	4.5	6.2	0.5	0.7
C18	Colon	629	0	0.1	0	0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	3.7	4.7	6.4	18.4	22.1	34.5	49.6	58.1	78.7	6	8.5
C19-C20	Rectum	416	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.4	5	5.9	11.9	19	19.4	29.3	35.7	35.6	3.9	5.4
C21	Anus	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.5	0.2	0.3
C22	Liver	332	0	0.8	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	2	3.8	12.6	18.3	29.3	53.6	56.2	3.1	4.8
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	91	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.3	2.5	3.7	4	9.1	9.8	10	0.9	1.3
C25	Pancreas	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.9	5.4	8.6	13.9	18.3	25.9	20	2	2.9
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	18	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2
C32	Larynx	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.2	4.6	3.6	6.5	6.3	7.5	0.7	1
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.8	1	0.6	3	7	9.8	23	39.8	40.2	50.6	3.3	5
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	21	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.3	0	0.6	0.2	0.2
C40-C41	Bone	99	0	0	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.9	1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0	0.9	0	0.9	0.9
C43	Melanoma of Skin	20	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.4	2.6	3.6	4.4	0.2	0.3
C44	Other Skin	222	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	1	1.7	1.2	1.3	3.1	4.3	9.9	12.4	20.6	50	2.1	2.9
C45	Mesothelioma	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0	0.4	0	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.1
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	22	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	2.6	0	6.2	0.2	0.3
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	101	0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	2	3.6	4.6	1.8	10.6	1	1.1
C50	Breast	47	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	4	0.8	5.2	2.7	3.1	0.4	0.6
C60	Penis	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.1
2	Prostate	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.4	2.5	8.6	29	50.9	85.8	113.7	4.5	7.2
C62	Testis	149	0	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.6	3.9	4	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0	0	1.3	0.9	0	1.4	1.2
C63	Other male genital	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0
C64	Kidney	282	0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0	0.2	0.3	1	1.8	3.9	5.4	7.8	13.2	13.5	13	18.8	14.4	2.7	3.5
C65	Renal Pelvis	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.4	0	0.9	0	0	0.1
C66	Ureter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
C67	Bladder	388	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	2.4	3.6	7.2	17	21.8	22.8	50.9	60.6	3.7	5.3
C68	Other Urinary organs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.6	0	0
C69	Eye	29	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.4	0	1.8	2.5	0.3	0.3
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	270	0	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.4	3.8	5.2	6.9	7.9	5.9	8.9	9.4	2.6	2.9
C73	Thyroid	278	0	0	0.2	0.3	1	1.1	2.6	4	2.9	3.5	6.8	7.6	6.6	6.3	8.5	11.6	4.4	2.6	2.9
C74	Adrenal gland	18	0	1.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.2	0.2
C75	Other Endocrine	8	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.1	0.1
C81	Hodgkin disease	337	0	0.3	1.3	3.2	4.9	4.4	4.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.1	2.9	4.9	2.8	2.6	6.3	3.1	3.2	3.1
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	552	0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.7	4.3	3.8	5.1	5.1	6.6	11.2	11.8	19.8	23.5	28.6	43.7	5.2	6.3
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	2	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
C90	Multiple Myeloma	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.8	2.9	3.2	6.5	10.7	11.9	0.9	1.2
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	222	0	4.4	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.3	6	4.6	8.9	6.2	2.1	2.4
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	195	0	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.1	5.4	3.7	5.2	2.6	5.4	5	1.8	2
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	49	0	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0	0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other	Other & unspecified	153	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.4	3.6	3.7	7.9	14.3	5.4	24.4	1.4	2
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All	All sites Total	6848	0	17	12	13	18	18	25	32	40	50	75	135	202	292	406	550	729	64.8	85.5
Not C44	All sites but C44	6626	0	17	12	13	18	17	25	31	39	48	74	132	197	282	394	530	679	62.7	82.6

Table 5.1.4: Age-Spesific Incidence Rate (AIR), Age Standardised Incidence Rate (ASR) Among Saudi Females (per 100,000) by Primary Site and Age groups, 2018.

ICD (10th)	Site	All Ages	Age unk	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Crude Rate	ASR World
C00	Lip	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	1.7	0.6	0	0.1
C01-C02	Tongue	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0	0.9	1.3	0.5	2.8	3.4	1.2	1.7	4.2	0.5	0.6
C03-C06	Mouth	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.1	0	0.4	1.2	1.6	3	6.8	2.6	6	0.5	0.7
C07-C08	Salivary glands	15	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0	0	0.9	0	0.4	1.2	0.9	0	0.1	0.2
C09	Tonsil	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C10	Other Oropharynx	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0
C11	Nasopharynx	67	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.7
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.3	0	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.2
C14	Pharynx unspec.	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	1.3	0	0	0.6	0.1	0.1
C15	Oesophagus	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.2	4.4	12.5	0.5	0.7
C16	Stomach	152	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	4	5.9	8.5	7.4	8.7	16.1	1.5	1.9
C17	Small intestine	24	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	0	2.1	1.2	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
C18	Colon	560	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	1	1.5	2.9	7.2	12.3	15.9	29.7	28.4	36.3	33.1	44.1	5.5	7.3
C19-C20	Rectum	303	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.2	2.3	2.7	4	9.2	13.8	20.8	17.8	25.2	24.4	3	4
C21	Anus	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.4	0	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.2
C22	Liver	149	0	0.2	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.4	6.9	8.5	12.3	24.4	20.3	1.5	2.1
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.5	3.1	4.7	11	11.1	18.3	15.5	1.4	2
C25	Pancreas	141	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.9	4	6.9	6.4	14.8	13.9	13.7	1.4	2
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.1
C32	Larynx	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	155	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.3	5	6.9	9.8	6.8	13.9	16.7	1.5	2
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	17	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.2	0.2
C40-C41	Bone	81	0	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
C43	Melanoma of Skin	18	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.5	0	0.4	1.8	2.6	3.6	0.2	0.2
C44	Other Skin	146	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	1	0.8	1.7	1.9	3.4	3.4	6.8	13.9	31.6	1.4	1.8
C45	Mesothelioma	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0	0.5	0.3	0	0	0	0.6	0.1	0.1
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0	0.1
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	77	0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.8	2.1	3.7	1.7	3.6	0.8	0.9
C50	Breast	2814	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	1.2	6.6	18.5	30.9	58.1	82.2	92.3	128.3	123.4	107.6	104.5	85.2	27.6	33.7
C51	Vulva	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.3	0	0.2	0	1.3	0	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.1
C52	Vagina	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0	2.4	0.1	0.1
C53	Cervix Uteri	176	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.7	1.6	2	4.7	7.1	6.3	9.3	8	6.1	14.9	1.7	2.2
C54	Corpus Uteri	564	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0.7	1.1	3.5	3	7.2	16.1	29.7	50	46.1	47.9	29.8	5.5	7.9
C55	Uterus unspec.	78	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.3	3.6	2.8	4.2	6.1	6.1	3.6	0.8	1
C56	Ovary	286	0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.2	2.3	3.7	5.5	7.8	11.9	13.1	13.5	13.1	16.1	2.8	3.5
C57	Other Female Genital	14	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.2
C58	Placenta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
C64	Kidney	160	0	1.9	0.3	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.6	2.8	5.2	4.7	8.5	8.6	11.3	7.7	1.6	2
C65	Renal Pelvis	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.4	0	0	0.6	0	0.1
C66	Ureter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C67	Bladder	70	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.3	0	0	3.1	1.6	4.2	6.1	12.2	7.7	0.7	1
C68	Other Urinary organs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0
C69	Eye	17	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	1.8	0.2	0.2
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	184	0	1.9	2.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.7	4.3	6.1	3	1.8	2
C73	Thyroid	1045	0	0	0.1	0.7	2.7	6.6	11.4	15.9	18.7	20.1	25.9	23.2	21	21.6	20.9	12.2	13.7	10.3	10.6
C74	Adrenal gland	27	0	1.2	0.2	0	0.1	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.8	0.6	1.7	0	0.3	0.3
C75	Other Endocrine	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
C81	Hodgkin disease	207	0	0.1	0.4	1.4	4.1	4	3.2	2.8	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.5	3.4	3	3.1	2.6	4.8	2	2
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	371	0	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.2	4.4	4	8.3	14.1	11.5	19.7	27.9	29.2	3.6	4.5
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C90	Multiple Myeloma	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.7	4.4	5.5	4.9	6.1	5.4	0.7	1
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	136	0	3.3	2	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.7	3.7	0.9	3	1.3	1.5
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	164	0	0.7	0	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.8	3	2.6	2.6	4.1	4.7	6.8	4.4	3.6	1.6	1.8
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	33	0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.8	0	0	0	0.3	0.4
Other	Other & unspecified	132	0	0.5	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	2.3	4.7	5.9	4.2	5.5	7.8	19.1	1.3	1.7
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All	All sites Total	8840	0	13	8	11	16	20	33	57	81	121	179	237	341	392	402	457	479	86.8	107.3
Not C44	All sites but C44	8694	0	13	8	11	16	20	32	57	80	120	177	236	337	389	395	443	448	85.4	105.5

Table 5.4.1: Number Of Cases Among Non-Saudi Males by Primary Site And Age Groups, 2018.

ICD (10th)	Site	All Ages	Age unk	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total (%)
C00	Lip	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	%0.20
C01-C02	Tongue	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	%0.90
C03-C06	Mouth	44	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	4	5	8	8	4	0	2	3	%2.20
C07-C08	Salivary glands	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	%0.40
C09	Tonsil	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C10	Other Oropharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C11	Nasopharynx	38	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	6	3	7	9	3	2	0	0	%1.90
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	%0.10
C14	Pharynx unspec.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.10
C15	Oesophagus	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	3	0	3	0	5	%1.10
C16	Stomach	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	3	7	5	15	14	9	4	5	%3.70
C17	Small intestine	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	%0.70
C18	Colon	195	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	10	19	15	22	20	36	24	19	13	10	%9.60
C19-C20	Rectum	155	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	8	14	25	20	18	20	18	12	8	7	%7.60
C21	Anus	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	%0.50
C22	Liver	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	6	4	4	4	4	%1.50
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	%0.80
C25	Pancreas	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	4	4	11	7	1	3	%2.00
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	%0.20
C32	Larynx	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	5	6	3	1	0	%1.10
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	102	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	6	9	15	19	19	10	11	5	%5.00
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	%0.40
C40-C41	Bone	22	0	0	3	4	2	0	1	3	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	%1.10
C43	Melanoma of Skin	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	3	0	0	%0.40
C44	Other Skin	125	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	12	10	12	13	23	22	11	5	8	%6.10
C45	Mesothelioma	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	%0.40
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	%0.20
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	40	0	3	1	0	1	1	6	3	8	4	3	4	2	1	2	0	1	%2.00
C50	Breast	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	3	4	1	4	1	0	2	%1.00
C60	Penis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C61	Prostate	161	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	15	40	34	31	27	%7.90
C62	Testis	41	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	11	11	3	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	%2.00
C63	Other male genital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C64	Kidney	87	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	12	11	16	14	10	5	6	1	%4.30
C65	Renal Pelvis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	%0.00
C66	Ureter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	%0.10
C67	Bladder	130	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	8	6	10	12	21	27	20	10	10	%6.40
C68	Other Urinary organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C69	Eye	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	%0.50
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	78	1	6	4	5	3	3	3	7	6	7	9	4	5	8	1	4	2	%3.80
C73	Thyroid	84	0	0	0	1	2	2	8	9	13	11	12	9	5	6	3	3	0	%4.10
C74	Adrenal gland	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.10
C75	Other Endocrine	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.10
C81	Hodgkin disease	61	0	1	4	2	4	4	3	10	9	4	6	6	2	3	2	0	1	%3.00
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	130	1	3	5	1	2	5	7	11	10	11	15	17	11	19	4	4	4	%6.40
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C90	Multiple Myeloma	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	4	1	2	1	2	%1.00
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	40	0	5	3	3	2	2	1	4	4	2	3	1	5	2	2	1	0	%2.00
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	61	1	2	0	0	2	3	7	11	9	4	7	6	3	4	1	1	0	%3.00
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	14	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	%0.70
Other	Other & unspecified	67	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	3	11	12	9	13	2	3	4	%3.30
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All	All sites Total	2039	6	36	26	19	20	35	62	129	166	160	203	233	261	279	172	120	112	%100.00
Not C44	All sites but C44	1914	6	36	26	18	20	34	59	125	154	150	191	220	238	257	161	115	104	%93.90

Table 5.4.2: Number Of Cases Among Non-Saudi Females by Primary Site And Age Groups, 2018.

ICD (10th)	Site	All Ages	Age unk	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total (%)
C00	Lip	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	%0.10
C01-C02	Tongue	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	%0.50
C03-C06	Mouth	11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	%0.50
C07-C08	Salivary glands	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	%0.30
C09	Tonsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C10	Other Oropharynx	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C11	Nasopharynx	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	%0.40
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C14	Pharynx unspec.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C15	Oesophagus	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	%0.20
C16	Stomach	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	8	2	0	5	%1.50
C17	Small intestine	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	%0.20
C18	Colon	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	7	7	21	12	22	6	1	6	%4.80
C19-C20	Rectum	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	11	6	5	7	8	4	3	1	%2.70
C21	Anus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C22	Liver	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	%1.10
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	1	2	1	1	2	%0.70
C25	Pancreas	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	%0.70
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.10
C32	Larynx	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	%0.10
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	2	1	6	5	4	2	3	%1.50
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	%0.10
C40-C41	Bone	12	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	%0.60
C43	Melanoma of Skin	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	%0.20
C44	Other Skin	48	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	3	3	7	8	4	3	4	9	%2.40
C45	Mesothelioma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	%0.10
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	24	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	1	0	1	5	0	2	3	1	0	2	%1.20
C50	Breast	868	2	1	0	0	0	0	33	62	92	130	149	125	100	87	38	25	24	%42.70
C51	Vulva	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	%0.00
C52	Vagina	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	%0.30
C53	Cervix Uteri	71	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	7	8	8	12	7	11	4	3	2	%3.50
C54	Corpus Uteri	113	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	17	13	16	21	21	9	4	5	%5.60
C55	Uterus unspec.	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	3	4	0	1	1	2	%0.90
C56	Ovary	68	0	0	2	2	1	1	5	2	4	5	10	11	8	5	6	2	4	%3.30
C57	Other Female Genital	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	%0.10
C58	Placenta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C64	Kidney	32	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	4	5	4	4	1	1	%1.60
C65	Renal Pelvis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C66	Ureter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C67	Bladder	28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	3	4	4	3	5	%1.40
C68	Other Urinary organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C69	Eye	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.10
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	36	0	3	4	3	3	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	6	0	2	%1.80
C73	Thyroid	162	0	0	1	0	2	15	21	27	30	19	15	8	9	3	2	5	5	%8.00
C74	Adrenal gland	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	%0.20
C75	Other Endocrine	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.10
C81	Hodgkin disease	25	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	%1.20
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	68	1	3	0	2	5	2	3	5	6	3	5	10	3	11	2	4	3	%3.30
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%0.00
C90	Multiple Myeloma	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	%0.30
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	17	0	5	5	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	%0.80
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	28	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	0	%1.40
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	13	0	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	%0.60
Other	Other & unspecified	42	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	4	3	6	6	0	3	1	6	%2.10
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All	All sites Total	2031	7	32	20	17	23	34	88	153	185	235	248	262	229	216	110	71	101	%100.00
Not C44	All sites but C44	1983	7	32	20	16	23	34	87	148	185	232	245	255	221	212	107	67	92	%97.60

Table 5.4.3: Age-Spesific Incidence Rate (AIR), Age Standardised Incidence Rate (ASR) Among Non-Saudi Males (per 100,000) by Primary Site and Age groups, 2018.

ICD (10th)	Site	All Ages	Age unk	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Crude Rate	ASR World
C00	Lip	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.4	2.6	0	0	0.1	0.1
C01-C02	Tongue	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	2.8	3.4	0.2	0.3
C03-C06	Mouth	44	0	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.9	1.8	0	5.7	10.1	0.5	0.7
C07-C08	Salivary glands	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C09	Tonsil	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C10	Other Oropharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C11	Nasopharynx	38	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	1	2.2	1.3	2.6	0	0	0.4	0.4
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	2.8	0	0	0.1
C14	Pharynx unspec.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C15	Oesophagus	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0	3.9	0	16.9	0.3	0.6
C16	Stomach	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	3.6	6.3	11.6	11.3	16.9	0.9	1.5
C17	Small intestine	14	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.1	0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	2.8	6.8	0.2	0.3
C18	Colon	195	1	0.3	0	0	0	0.7	0.4	1	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.9	8.7	10.8	24.6	36.8	33.8	2.3	3.5
C19-C20	Rectum	155	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.8	1	1.8	2	2.6	4.8	8.1	15.5	22.6	23.7	1.8	2.5
C21	Anus	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	0	3.4	0.1	0.2
C22	Liver	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.8	5.2	11.3	13.5	0.3	0.8
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	5.2	2.8	3.4	0.2	0.4
C25	Pancreas	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.4	0.5	0.6	1	4.9	9.1	2.8	10.1	0.5	0.9
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C32	Larynx	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.7	3.9	2.8	0	0.3	0.4
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	102	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.2	4.6	8.5	12.9	31.1	16.9	1.2	2.1
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0.9	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C40-C41	Bone	22	0	0	0.8	1.3	0.8	0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.3
C43	Melanoma of Skin	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0	3.9	0	0	0.1	0.2
C44	Other Skin	125	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.9	5.5	9.9	14.2	14.1	27	1.4	2.2
C45	Mesothelioma	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	3.4	0.1	0.1
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	40	0	1	0.3	0	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.6	0	3.4	0.5	0.6
C50	Breast	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.3	0	6.8	0.2	0.3
C60	Penis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C61	Prostate	161	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	1.4	3.6	18	44	87.6	91.3	1.9	5.9
C62	Testis	41	0	0	0	0.3	0.4	1	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0	0	2.8	0	0.5	0.4
C63	Other male genital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C64	Kidney	87	0	0.7	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	2.3	3.4	4.5	6.5	17	3.4	1	1.3
C65	Renal Pelvis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	0	0.1
C66	Ureter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C67	Bladder	130	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	1	1.7	5	12.1	25.9	28.3	33.8	1.5	3
C68	Other Urinary organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C69	Eye	10	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.4	0	2.8	3.4	0.1	0.4
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	78	1	2	1.1	1.6	1.2	1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.6	1.3	11.3	6.8	0.9	1.5
C73	Thyroid	84	0	0	0	0.3	0.8	0.7	1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.7	3.9	8.5	0	1	1
C74	Adrenal gland	3	0	0.7	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
C75	Other Endocrine	3	0	0.3	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
C81	Hodgkin disease	61	0	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.4	1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.6	0	3.4	0.7	0.9
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	130	1	1	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.4	2.6	8.5	5.2	11.3	13.5	1.5	2
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C90	Multiple Myeloma	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	1	0.4	2.6	2.8	6.8	0.2	0.4
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	40	0	1.7	0.8	1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.9	2.6	2.8	0	0.5	0.8
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	61	1	0.7	0	0	0.8	1	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.3	2.8	0	0.7	0.7
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	14	0	1	0.5	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	2.8	0	0.2	0.3
Other	Other & unspecified	67	0	0.3	0	0	0.4	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	5.8	2.6	8.5	13.5	0.8	1.1
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All	All sites Total	2039	6	12	7	6	8	12	8	13	11	12	20	34	63	125	223	339	379	23.5	38.7
Not C44	All sites but C44	1914	6	12	7	6	8	11	8	12	10	11	19	32	57	115	208	325	352	22.1	36.4

Table 5.4.4: Age-Spesific Incidence Rate (AIR), Age Standardised Incidence Rate (ASR) Among Non-Saudi Females (per 100,000) by Primary Site and Age groups, 2018.

ICD (10th)	Site	All Ages	Age unk	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Crude Rate	ASR World
C00	Lip	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	0	0	0	8.5	0.1	0.3
C01-C02	Tongue	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.3	0	0	1.9	2.9	2	3.3	5	0	0.3	0.5
C03-C06	Mouth	11	0	0	0	0.3	0.4	0	0	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	1.4	6	0	10.1	0	0.3	0.6
C07-C08	Salivary glands	7	0	0	0	0.3	0.4	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.4	0	2.9	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2
C09	Tonsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C10	Other Oropharynx	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C11	Nasopharynx	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.4	2.8	2.9	0	3.3	0	0	0.2	0.4
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C14	Pharynx unspec.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C15	Oesophagus	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	2.9	0	3.3	0	8.5	0.1	0.4
C16	Stomach	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.8	4.3	16.1	6.5	0	42.6	0.8	2.2
C17	Small intestine	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	1.4	2	0	5	8.5	0.1	0.5
C18	Colon	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.5	19.7	17.2	44.2	19.5	5	51.1	2.5	5.6
C19-C20	Rectum	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	10.1	16.1	13	15.1	8.5	1.4	2.5
C21	Anus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C22	Liver	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.4	0.7	2.8	4.3	4	9.8	15.1	25.5	0.6	1.7
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	4.7	1.4	4	3.3	5	17	0.4	1
C25	Pancreas	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.9	1.4	6	3.3	5	17	0.4	1
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C32	Larynx	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	31	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	8.6	10	13	10.1	25.5	0.8	2.1
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.4	0	0	0	3.3	0	0	0.1	0.1
C40-C41	Bone	12	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	2.9	0	0	0	8.5	0.3	0.5
C43	Melanoma of Skin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.9	1.4	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2
C44	Other Skin	48	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.2	1.1	0	0.6	1.1	6.6	11.5	8	9.8	20.2	76.6	1.2	3.6
C45	Mesothelioma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5	0.1	0.2
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	24	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	0	0.2	1.8	0	2.9	6	3.3	0	17	0.6	1.2
C50	Breast	868	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	7.3	13.8	15.9	24.6	52.6	117.4	143.6	174.7	123.7	126	204.3	21.8	36
C51	Vulva	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5	0	0.2
C52	Vagina	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	4	6.5	5	8.5	0.2	0.6
C53	Cervix Uteri	71	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.8	11.3	10.1	22.1	13	15.1	17	1.8	3.4
C54	Corpus Uteri	113	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	3.2	4.6	15	30.2	42.2	29.3	20.2	42.6	2.8	6.4
C55	Uterus unspec.	18	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.2	0	0.4	1.1	2.8	5.7	0	3.3	5	17	0.5	1
C56	Ovary	68	0	0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	3.5	10.3	11.5	10	19.5	10.1	34	1.7	3.5
C57	Other Female Genital	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0.1	0.2
C58	Placenta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C64	Kidney	32	0	1.4	0.6	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.8	7.2	8	13	5	8.5	0.8	1.8
C65	Renal Pelvis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C66	Ureter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C67	Bladder	28	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	4.3	8	13	15.1	42.6	0.7	2.2
C68	Other Urinary organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C69	Eye	2	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	36	0	1.1	1.1	1	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0	0.7	1.9	2.9	0	19.5	0	17	0.9	1.8
C73	Thyroid	162	0	0	0.3	0	0.8	6.7	4.6	6	5.2	3.6	5.3	7.5	12.9	6	6.5	25.2	42.6	4.1	4.9
C74	Adrenal gland	5	0	0.7	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	8.5	0.1	0.3
C75	Other Endocrine	2	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C81	Hodgkin disease	25	1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0	1.9	1.4	2	0	0	0	0.6	0.7
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	68	1	1.1	0	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	1	0.6	1.8	9.4	4.3	22.1	6.5	20.2	25.5	1.7	3.5
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C90	Multiple Myeloma	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.6	0	0.9	0	2	0	5	0	0.2	0.3
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	17	0	1.8	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.6
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	28	0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	3.8	1.4	4	0	5	0	0.7	1
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	13	0	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5	0.3	0.6
Other	Other & unspecified	42	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	5.6	8.6	0	9.8	5	51.1	1.1	2.4
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All	All sites Total	2031	7	11	6	6	10	15	19	34	32	45	88	246	329	434	358	358	860	51.1	96.2
Not C44	All sites but C44	1983	7	11	6	5	10	15	19	33	32	44	86	239	317	426	348	338	783	49.9	92.6

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to the following champions for their invaluable contribution and support for the 2018 Report.

based on Alphabetical order:

1- King Abdulaziz Medical City for National guard in Riyadh:

Mr. Abd Rahman Albiaby.

Mr. Sultan Bin Taleb.

2- King Abdulaziz Medical City for National guard in Jeddah:

Dr. Mubarak Almansour.

3- King Abdullah medical city:

Dr. Hussein elsayed.

Ms. Asmaa Saeed Almadani.

4- Almana general hospital Eastern region:

Mr. Khaled Abdulhady Ali .

Ms. Amnah Jafer Aljishi.

Ms. Maryem Ahmed Albuayjan.

5- International medical center hospital:

Ms. Rema alhebshi .

Ms. Elham alsulami .

6- King Fahad Medical City:

Dr. Muhammad Nasir Khan.

Mr. Awadh Saleh Alamri.

Ms. Noura Alanzi .

Ms. Thekra Bin shouil.

Mr. Abdullah Alanazi.

Ms. Nouf Alquhtani.

Ms. Amani aljaber.

7- King Fahad Specialist hospital in Dammam:

Dr. Mohammed Rahal.

Ms. Aisha Alsowayigh.

Ms. Arwa Alswailem.

Ms. Fatima Almulhim.

Ms. Norah AlDossari.

Ms. Munirah Alqahtani.

8- King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre in Riyadh:

Ms. Salma Aljared.

Mr. Mohamed Alammari.

Ms. Rehab Alsawi.

Mr. Abdulrasim Thurakkal.

9- King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre in Jeddah:

Ms. Laila Banjar.

Mr. Majed Naser .

Ms. Rawan Hariri.

Mr. Adel Alamari .

10- Johns Hopkins Aramco Healthcare:

Ms. Maram AlAbbad.

Ms. Munirah AlQahtani.

Ms. Amal AlShehri.

Ms. Anne Walters.

11- King Saud University hospital:

Mr. Shaikh Mohiuddin.

12- Specialized medical center hospital in Riyadh

Dr hasan masoud.

Ms. Nazeek abdelaziz.

Ms. Melyn Escobar.

Mr. Mohammed Hayder .

Mr. Mohamed Kamal Abdulqader .

Mr. Iman Daggal Western Region .

Mr. Sameer Kaifah.

Mr. Abdulmajeed Alam .

Mr. Yousef Abdulhadi .

Mr. Syed Zafar Iqbal.

المجلس الصحي السعودي
Saudi Health Council

المجلس الصحي السعودي
Saudi Health Council

Arabic Summary

السرطانات العشرة الأكثرشيوعا بين السعوديين لكلا الجنسين

احتل سرطان الثدي بين النساء المرتبة الأولى (٢٨١٤ حالة) بنسبة ١٧.٩٪ تلاه سرطان القولون والمستقيم (١٩٠٨ حالة) بنسبة ١٢.٢٪ ثم سرطان الغدة الدرقية (١٣٢٣) بنسبة ٨.٤ ٪ ثم السرطان اللمفاوي اللاهودجكن (٩٢٣ حالة) بنسبة ٥.٩ ٪ ثم سرطان ابيضاض الدم (٧٩٩ حالة) بنسبة ٥.١ ٪ يليه سرطان الرحم (٥٦٤ حالة) بنسبة ٣.٦ ٪ ثم سرطان اللمفاوي هودجكن (٥٤٤ حالة) بنسبة ٣.٥ ٪ يليه سرطان الرئة (٥٠٤ حالة) بنسبة ٣.٢٪ ثم سرطان الكبد (٤٨١ حالة) بنسبة ٣.١ ٪ وأخيرا سرطان البروستات (٤٧٥ حالة) بنسبة ٣.٠ ٪.

السرطانات العشرة الأكثرشيوعا بين الأطفال السعوديين لكلا الجنسين

احتل سرطان ابيضاض الدم المرتبة الأولى (٢٧٢ حالة) بنسبة ٣٥.٠ ٪ تلاه سرطان الدماغ والجهاز العصبي (١٢٥ حالة) بنسبة ١٦.١ ٪ ثم السرطان اللمفاوي هودجكن (٦٦ حالة) بنسبة ٨.٥٪ ثم السرطان اللمفاوي اللاهودجكن (٥٣ حالة) بنسبة ٦.٨ ٪ ثم سرطان العظام (٤٩ حالة) بنسبة ٦.٣ ٪، يليه سرطان الكلى (٤٤ حالة) بنسبة ٥.٧ ٪ ،ثم سرطان العين (٢٩حالة) بنسبة ٣.٧ ٪ ،ثم سرطان الغدة الكظرية (٢٨ حالة) بنسبة ٣.٦ ٪ ، ثم سرطان الأنسجة الضامة و الرخوة (٢٥ حالة) بنسبة ٣.٢ ٪ ، وأخيراً سرطان الغدة الدرقية (١٣ حالة) بنسبة ١.٧ ٪.

السرطانات العشرة الأكثرشيوعا بين السعوديين لكلا الجنسين

الإنـــاث	٨٨٤٠	٪	الذكـــور	٦٨٤٨	٪
الثدي	٢٨١٤	٣١.٨	القولون والمستقيم	١٠٤٥	١٥.٣
الغدة الدرقية	١٠٤٥	١١.٨	الليمفاوي اللاهودجكن	٥٥٢	٨.١
القولون والمستقيم	٨٦٣	٩.٨	البروستات	٤٧٥	٦.٩
الرحم	٥٦٤	٦.٤	ابيضاض الدم	٤٦٦	٦.٨
الليمفاوي اللاهودجكن	٣٧١	٤.٢	المثانة	٣٨٨	٥.٧
ابيضاض الدم	٣٣٣	٣.٨	الرئة	٣٤٩	٥.١
المبيض	٢٨٦	٣.٢	الليمفاوي هودجكن	٣٣٧	٤.٩
الليمفاوي هودجكن	٢٠٧	٢.٣	الكبد	٣٣٢	٤.٨
الدماغ والجهاز العصبي	١٨٤	٢.١	الكلى	٢٨٢	٤.١
عنق الرحم	١٧٦	٢.٠	الغدة الدرقية	٢٧٨	٤.١

السرطانات العشرة الأكثرشيوعا بين الأطفال السعوديين لكلا الجنسين

الإنـــاث	٣٣٠	٪	الذكـــور	٤٤٨	٪
ابيضاض الدم	١١١	٣٣.٦	ابيضاض الدم	١٦١	٣٥.٩
الدماغ والجهازالعصبي	٥٦	١٧.٠	الدماغ والجهازالعصبي	٦٩	١٥.٤
الكلى	٢٥	٧.٦	الليمفاوي هودجكن	٤٨	١٠.٧
العظام	٢٣	٧.٠	الليمفاوي اللاهودجكن	٣٩	٨.٧
الليمفاوي هودجكن	١٨	٥.٥	العظام	٢٦	٥.٨
الأنسجة الضامة و الرخوة	١٦	٤.٨	الكلى	١٩	٤.٢
الغدة الكظرية	١٥	٤.٥	العين	١٦	٣.٦
الليمفاوي اللاهودجكن	١٤	٤.٢	الغدة الكظرية	١٣	٢.٩
العين	١٣	٣.٩	الكبد	١٠	٢.٢
المبيض	٨	٢.٤	الأنسجة الضامة و الرخوة	٩	٢.٠

إحصائيات السرطان في المملكة العربية السعودية لعام ٢٠١٨

السجل السعودي للأورام

يُعد السجل السعودي للأورام من أو ائل السجلات الوطنية في المملكة العربية السعودية إن لم يكن الأول، حيث تم إنشاؤه عام ١٤١٢هـ/١٩٩٢ م تحت إشراف وتمويل وزارة الصحة بمستشفى الملك فيصل التخصصي ومركز الأبحاث بالرياض؛ لكونه مركز الأورام المرجعي بالمملكة العربية السعودية -ذلك التاريخ تحت اسم السجل الوطني للأورام- وبمشاركة من القطاعات الصحية التي كانت تقدم خدمات علاجية تخصصية لمرضى السرطان مثل: مستشفى القوات المسلحة بالرياض ومستشفى الحرس الوطني بالرياض ومستشفى جامعة الملك سعود ومستشفى جامعة الملك عبدالعزيز ومستشفى جامعة الملك فيصل ومستشفى قوى الأمن الداخلي ولم تكن وزارة الصحة في ذلك الوقت تشغل مستشفيات تخصصية .وقد انضمت وزارة الصحة لمقدمي الخدمات الطبية المتخصصة لمرضى السرطان بافتتاح عدد من المدن الطبية المرجعية ومراكز الأورام المتخصصة منذ عام ١٤٢٥هـ / ٢٠٠٥م .

تم تغيير مسمى السجل الوطني للأورام إلى السجل السعودي للأورام بتاريخ ١٤٢٩ هـ /٢٠٠٨ م وظهر الاسم الجديد على تقرير ٢٠٠٤، كما تم الربط مع الوكالة الدولية لأبحاث السرطان التابعة لمنظمة الصحة العالمية.

وقد كان للمعلومات الإحصائية التي كان يوفرها السجل السعودي للأورام غاية الأهمية لتطوير الخدمات الصحية والوقائية لمرضى السرطان بالمملكة العربية السعودية خلال الثلاثين سنة الماضية..

ونظراً لتمدد وتطور الخدمات العلاجية لطب الأورام بفروعه في كافة القطاعات الصحية، فقد قرر مجلس الخدمات الصحية -آنذاك في تاريخ ١٤٢٨/٩/١٨ هـ (٢٠٠٧/٩/٣٠م) ربط السجل السعودي للأورام بمجلس الخدمات الصحية، ومن ثم تم انتقال مقر السجل من مكتب السجل بمستشفى الملك فيصل التخصصي إلى مكتب السجل الجديد بمقر مجلس الخدمات الصحية في عام ١٤٣٥هـ (٢٠١٤م).

يقوم السجل السعودي للأورام بجمع المعلومات من خلال مسجلي السرطان بمراكز الأورام في القطاعات الصحية المختلفة بالمملكة، حيث يتم العمل على تسجيل جميع حالات السرطان وإدخال بياناتها باستخدام برنامج آلي معتمد، وتتم مراجعة جودة البيانات وتحليل البيانات وإصدار التقارير السنوية في المكتب الرئيسي بالمجلس الصحي السعودي.

وقد تم إصدار إحدى وعشرين تقريراً إلى تاريخه وسيتم إصدار التقارير التالية تباعاً:
https://shc.gov.sa/Arabic/NCC/Activities/Pages/AnnualReports.aspx

إحصائيات السرطان لعام ٢٠١٨

بلغ إجمالي عدد حالات السرطان المكتشفة في عام ٢٠١٨ و المسجلة من مختلف المرافق الصحية الحكومية والخاصة بالمملكة العربية السعودية ١٩٧٥٨ حالة، من بين هذه الحالات ١٥٦٨٨ سعوديين بنسبة ٧٩.٤ ٪ وغير سعوديين ٤٠٧٠ بنسبة ٢٠.٦ ٪. وكان عدد حالات السرطان لدى السعوديين الذكور ٦٨٤٨ حالة بنسبة أجمالية قدرها ٤٣.٦ ٪ بينما بلغ عدد الحالات لدى الإناث السعوديات ٨٨٤٠ حالة بنسبة إجمالية قدرها ٥٦.٤ ٪.

المجموع الكلي	سعوديين			غير سعوديين		
	ذكر	أنثى	المجموع	ذكر	أنثى	المجموع
١٩٧٥٨	٦٨٤٨	٨٨٤٠	١٥٦٨٨	٢٠٣٩	٢٠٣١	٤٠٧٠

بلغ المعدل المعياري للإصابة بالسرطان بين الرجال ٨٥.٥ حالة لكل ١٠٠,٠٠٠ نسمة ، وبين النساء ١٠٧.٣ حالة لكل ١٠٠,٠٠٠ نسمة.

الملخص العربي

تقرير معدل الإصابة لمرض السرطان

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الحمد لله والصلاة والسلام على أشرف خلق الله سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين:

بذل المركز الوطني للسرطان بالمجلس الصحي السعودي بالمشاركة مع كافة القطاعات الصحية الحكومية والأهلية جهوداً كبيرة لجمع وتبويب وتحليل بيانات حالات السرطان في المملكة العربية السعودية للعام ٢٠١٨، حيث قام المركز بجمع وتحليل هذه البيانات والتأكد من سلامتها فتم صدور هذا التقرير.

ويعد السجل السعودي للأورام من أوائل السجلات الوطنية في المملكة حيث تم إنشاؤه في عام ١٤١٢هـ / ١٩٩٢ م تحت إشراف وزارة الصحة بمستشفى الملك فيصل التخصصي ومركز الأبحاث الذي استضاف السجل الى حين انتقاله لمقره الجديد في المجلس الصحي السعودي في عام ١٤٣٥هـ/ ٢٠١٤ م .

ويعمل المركز الوطني للسرطان بشكل دوري على استمرار أداء السجل لمهامه بفعالية ودعم أدائه إدارياً وفنياً، والاستفادة من الإحصائيات المتراكمة في وضع أولويات مكافحة السرطان وعلاجه ووضع البرامج الوطنية المناسبة في هذا الشأن، وتطوير وتحسين مستويات الرعاية الصحية المقدمة لمرضى السرطان بمشاركة من القطاعات الصحية المختلفة.

وفي هذا السياق؛ يسعدني أن أقدم الشكر الجزيل إلى الفريق الفني القائم على إعداد وتنفيذ هذا التقرير من الزملاء والزميلات بالمركز الوطني للسرطان ومسجلي السرطان في كافة القطاعات الصحية على جهودهم المبذولة في إنجاز هذا العمل الكبير، كما أقدم الشكر الجزيل إلى جميع أعضاء اللجنة العلمية للسرطان ولمُراجعي هذا التقرير على ما قدموه من جهود ملموسة في السجل السعودي للأورام، بما يخدم خدمات رعاية مرضى السرطان التي نفخر بها في المملكة العربية السعودية.

أ.د. مشبب بن علي العسيري
مدير عام
المركز الوطني للسرطان

الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين، نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين، وبعد

يسر المجلس الصحي السعودي ممثلًا في لمركز الوطني للسرطان أن يضع بين أيديكم التقرير السنوي للسجل السعودي للأورام لعام ٢٠١٨، الذي يعكس مسيرة حافلة بأحدث إنجازات السجل وأنشطته وبرامجه وبما يعكس التطور الحاصل في أعماله مؤخرًا، والتي تمثلت في رصد وتسجيل حالات السرطان كافة من مختلف المرافق الصحية الحكومية والخاصة في المملكة، خاصةً في هذه المرحلة الراهنة نحو تطوير القطاع الصحي وفق رؤية الوطن الطموحة ٢٠٣٠، ورفع مستوى جودة الخدمات الصحيّة؛ لتحقيق تطلعات القيادة الحكيمة والمواطنين والمقيمين.

وقد ساهمت تقارير السجل السعودي للأورام التي تم إصدارها منذ تأسيسه في عام ١٤١٢هـ، في دعم الجهود المبذولة في مجال مكافحة السرطان، وتزويد القائمين على المشاريع العلاجية والتثقيفية بالبيانات التفصيلية الدقيقة للأورام والتي تعكس الوضع الحقيقي لحالات للسرطان في المملكة، وتحديد أكثر أنواع السرطان شيوعًا حسب النوع والعمر والموقع الجغرافي، كما ساهمت تقارير السجل في التسهيل على أصحاب القرار في التخطيط لاستحداث مراكز لعلاج مرض السرطان والتصدي له وكذلك برامج التثقيف الصحي للوقاية منه، وذلك تماشيًا مع الاستراتيجيات الوطنية والأهداف الصحية التي أعدها المجلس الصحي السعودي ضمن رؤيته ليكون مرجعية ملهمة لنظام صحي سعودي عالمي المستوى، حيث إن المجلس يعمل بشكل مستمر على دراسة البرامج والمبادرات التي تسهم في تطوير الخدمات الصحية في المملكة، وعلى وضع المعايير العلمية والتنظيمات والخطط الصحية ومراجعتها بصفة دورية، وإرساء التنظيمات التي تضمن التنسيق والتكامل بين الجهات التي تُعنى بالصحة لتحسين وتعزيز الرعاية الصحية.

وختاماً؛ فإن ما نراه من تطور ملموس في المجال الصحي في هذا الوطن الغالي جاء بفضل الله تعالى ثم بدعم حكومتنا الرشيدة بقيادة خادم الحرمين الشريفين وسمو ولي عهده الأمين -حفظهما الله-، ومتابعة معالي رئيس المجلس الصحي السعودي وأعضاء المجلس

ولا يفوتني أن أقدم الشكر الجزيل إلى الزملاء والزميلات في المجلس الصحي السعودي ممثلاً بالمركز الوطني للسرطان على عملهم الدؤوب وجهدهم المستمر الذي قاموا به لإعداد هذا التقرير وتحقيق رسالة السجل وأهدافه لتسجيل حالات السرطان كافة في المملكة، والشكر موصول إلى كافة منسوبي القطاع الصحي والهيئات والمؤسسات والجمعيات الخيرية الذين أولوا مرضى السرطان عناية كبيرة وقاموا بإعداد البرامج العلاجية والتوعوية للوقاية من هذا المرض في المملكة والعالم .

د. نهاربن مزكي العازمي
الأمين العام للمجلس الصحي السعودي

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الخلق أجمعين وعلى آله وصحبه ومن تبعهم بإحسان إلى يوم الدين أما بعد..

يشهد القطاع الصحي في المملكة العربية السعودية حراكاً تطويرياً شاملاً بفضل من الله ثم بالدعم السخي من حكومة خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك سلمان بن عبدالعزيز وسمو ولي عهده الأمين الأمير محمد بن سلمان –حفظهما الله-، حيث بذلت الدولة ولا تزال تعطي بسخاء لهذا القطاع الحيوي الهام؛ للارتقاء بمستوى وجودة الخدمات الصحية المقدمة في المملكة، وللحفاظ على صحة وسلامة المواطنين والمقيمين، وبدا ذلك واضحاً وجلياً في التطور المستمر للمرافق الصحية والقوى العاملة وأساليب تقديم الخدمة على كافة المستويات، كما أن اطلاق منظومة الصحة مبادراتها النوعية لبرنامج التحول الوطني وفق رؤية المملكة ٢٠٣٠ يخلق قيمة مضافة في "الصحة" وتقديم الرعاية الصحية للمرضى وتوفير رعاية صحية متكاملة ترتقي لأعلى المعايير الدولية، وقد دفعت التغيرات الإقليمية والعالمية الهائلة في محددات الأمراض وأسباب الوفيات والتي أدت إلى تغيرات كبيرة في معدلات الأمراض والوفيات، وحدوث مشاكل صحية عامة بل وطارئة في بعض الأحيان؛ العالم إلى مزيد من الاستخدام الفعال وبكفاءة للموارد في تقديم الرعاية الصحية لمواطنيها.

وفي هذا السياق نفذت القطاعات الصحية مبادرات عدة مختلفة لرفع معيار متوسط العمر المتوقع للمواطنين، من خلال تعزيز الصحة وجودة الحياة، وتقديم الرعاية الصحية المتكاملة، وتغذية السجلات الصحية الوطنية بالمعلومات اللازمة لتكون مصدراً مهماً لجمع البيانات وتوضح مدى انتشار المشاكل الصحية في المجتمع، وتحدد عوامل الخطر المحتملة، وبناءً على ذلك يتم اقتراح الخطط والتدابير العلاجية والوقائية والتطويرية.

لذا يسرنا أن ننشر تقرير السجل السعودي للأورام في المملكة، والمساهمة في دعم الجهود التوعوية وبرامج التثقيف الصحي، آملين أن يكون داعماً كبيراً لعملية التخطيط وصناعة القرار في تقديم العلاج ومساعدة المرضى. وفي هذا المقام لا يسعني الا أن أتقدم بخالص شكري وتقديري إلى فريق العمل الذي تكللت جهودهم بإخراج هذا التقرير القيم، كما أتقدم بخالص شكري وامتناني إلى جميع جهات تقديم الرعاية الصحية الحكومية والخاصة على السواء على ما قدموه من مجهودات كبيرة وتعاون مستمر في جمع البيانات اللازمة لإعداد هذا التقرير.

أ. فهد بن عبدالرحمن الجلاجل
وزير الصحة
رئيس المجلس الصحي السعودي


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المجلس الصحي السعودي
Saudi Health Council

رؤيـــة VISION 2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

المجلس الصحي السعودي

المركز الوطني للسرطان

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تقرير معدل الإصابة لمرض السرطان

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المجلس الصحي السعودي
Saudi Health Council

رؤية VISION 2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

المجلس الصحي السعودي
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المجلس الصحي السعودي
المركز الوطني للسرطان
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