

CANCER INCIDENCE REPORT

2024

SAUDI ARABIA





المجلس الصحي السعودي
Saudi Health Council

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In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The National Cancer Center (NCC) of the Saudi Health Council, presents the annual Cancer Registry report of the year 2024. The Saudi Cancer Registry (SCR) reports support the efforts made in the fight against cancer, and provide those in-charge of cancer healthcare and educational projects with the accurate cancer data that reflect the situational analysis of cancer in Saudi Arabia. This data represents the actual situation of cancer cases in the Kingdom and identifies the most common types based on gender, age, and geographical location.

These reports allow decision-makers to plan the development of cancer healthcare and health promotion programs to control cancer, aligned with the national strategies and healthcare objectives. Inspired by Vision 2030 to achieve the goals of the ambitious leadership, and to meet the expectations of beneficiaries. Healthcare coordination and integration are the prime goal of the Saudi Health Council that strengthen healthcare provision.

The progress in our beloved country's healthcare sector is a blessing from Allah the Almighty and then, the result of the support of the ambitious leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, and the Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, May Allah protect them, and the close follow-up by his Excellency the Chairman, and the members of the Saudi Health Council. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my colleagues at the Saudi Health Council, represented by National Cancer Center (NCC), for their diligent work and continuous efforts in preparing this report and achieving the mission and objectives of the Saudi Cancer Registry. I would also like to extend my appreciations to all healthcare staff, organizations, institutions, and charities that involved in healthcare provision and raising awareness to alleviate cancer burden in Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Nahar M. Al-Azemi
Secretary General of
the Saudi Health Council



Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, and blessings and peace be upon His prophet and messenger Mohammad.

The National Cancer Center (NCC) considers its Annual Cancer Incidence Report a cornerstone activity, keenly anticipated by all Saudis. The Saudi Cancer Registry Office is central to this, diligently collecting, compiling, analyzing, and validating data on all new cancer cases in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for 2024.

This comprehensive report is a direct result of the collaborative, often meticulous, efforts of all government and private health sectors registrars involved in data collection.

The NCC consistently empowers the Registry, offering vital administrative and technical support. This ensures the valuable data collected is effectively used to guide and monitor Saudi Arabia's cancer control programs. Beyond this, the NCC is deeply committed to strengthening national programs, aiming to elevate the standard of care for all cancer patients.

I extend my profound thanks to the technical team who developed and executed this report, to my colleagues at the National Cancer Center, and to the dedicated cancer registrars across all health sectors for their tireless efforts in completing this significant work. We are also deeply grateful to the members of the Scientific Committee and the report's reviewers for their devoted contributions to the Saudi Cancer Registry.

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Introduction

This is the Twenty-sixth 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 2023. 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 2024. 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 in each of the 13 administrative regions of Saudi Arabia.

PART III

Cancer Incidence Among Saudis for the Most Common Cancer Sites 2024

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 for the Most Common Cancer Sites 2024

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 20 and 59, 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 2024:

- 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, and administrative regions.

PART VI

Arabic Summary

It is enclosed an Arabic summary of Cancer Statistics in Saudi Arabia for the Year 2024.

A large, stylized teal ribbon graphic, which is a common symbol for cancer awareness, is positioned on the left side of the page.

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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).

The estimated population of Saudi Arabia in 2024 was 35,300,280. Saudi nationals were estimated to be 19,635,258 of these 9,827,595 (50.1%) were males and 9,807,663 (49.9%) were females (General Authority of Statistics, 2024).

The non-Saudi population was 15,665,022 of these 12,088,577 (77.2%) were males and 3,576,445 (22.8%) were females. Figures 1.2 and 1.3 show the Saudi and non-Saudi population pyramids, categorized by gender and age-group, respectively.



Figure 1.1: Administrative Regions of Saudi Arabia

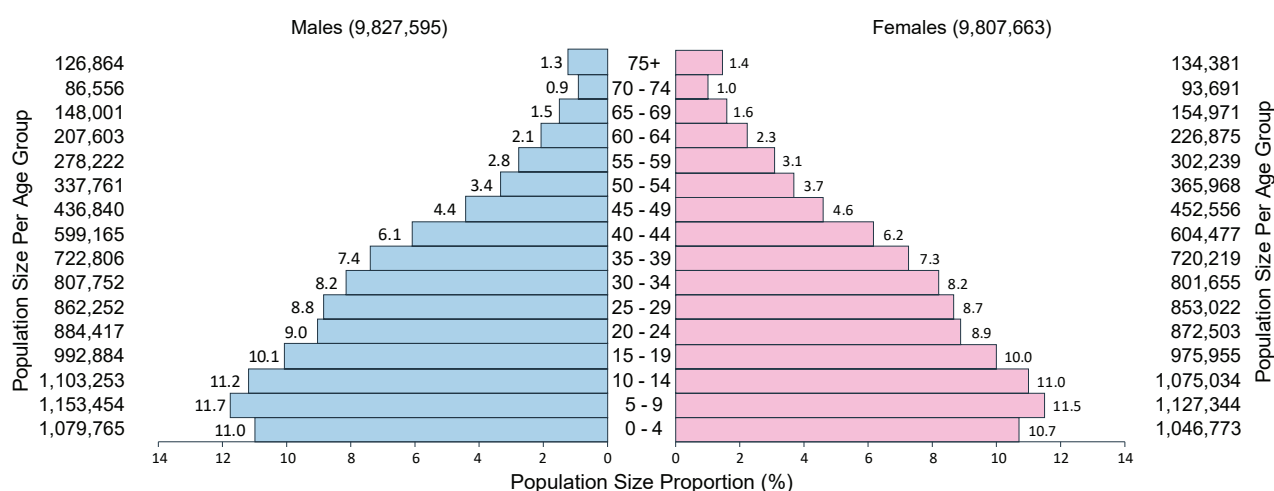


Figure 1.2: Population Pyramid of Saudis (%) by Gender and Age Group, 2024

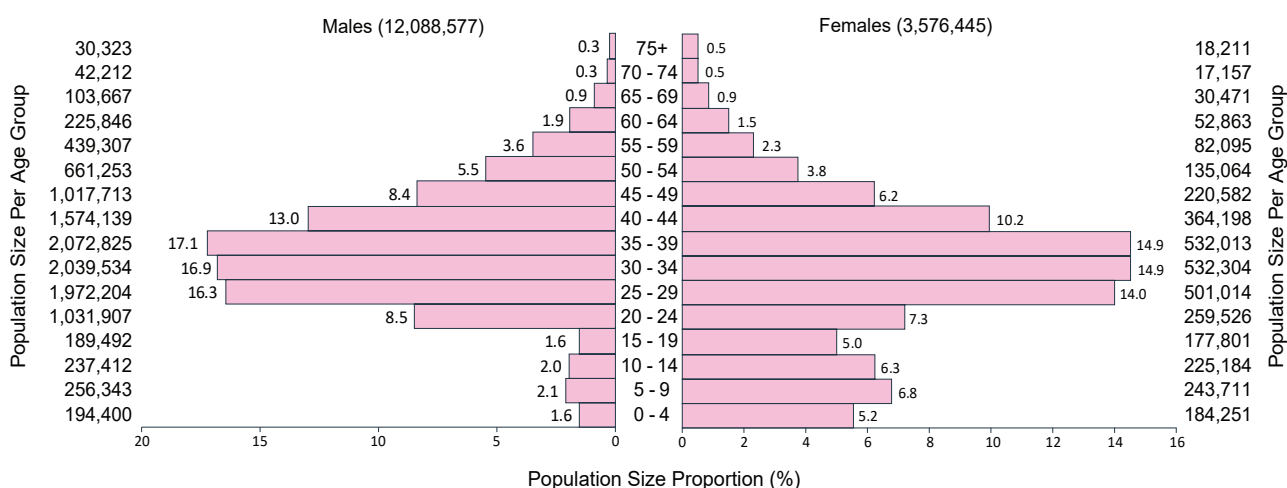


Figure 1.3: Population Pyramid of Non-Saudis (%) by Gender and Age Group, 2024

Saudi Cancer Registry

The Saudi Cancer Registry is a population-based registry that serves as a cornerstone of the Kingdom's national cancer control and prevention programs. It provides accurate data on cancer incidence and mortality, maps the geographical distribution of cases, and supports forecasting of the financial and social burden of cancer-related healthcare activities. The registry also monitor risk factors associated with cancer (including diet, carcinogens exposure and behaviors), evaluates the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic programs, identifies challenges facing these initiatives, guides the allocation of financial and human resources and investments, and supports community health research as well as clinical studies.

The Saudi Cancer Registry is the first national registries in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It was established in 1412 AH / 1992 AD. The statistical information provided by the Saudi Cancer Registry has been extremely important for developing cancer preventive and treatment services in the Kingdom over the past thirty years.

Reports have been published annually since 1994 to date. The reports are circulated as a tool to assist in making national decisions regarding cancer health services and the optimal distribution of resources. These reports are viewed by the national bodies to develop and maintain cancer care in different regions in Saudi Arabia while for the international agencies for measuring the global burden of cancer.

The Saudi Cancer Registry collects cancer data through trained cancer registrars at oncology centers throughout the Kingdom. The majority of cancer cases are registered, and relevant data are entered into a certified cancer registration software system (CanReg4). These data undergo processing, quality assurance, review, and analysis to support the production of the annual Saudi Cancer Registry reports. Furthermore, cancer data are made available upon request to governmental and private-sector organizations, as well as to researchers engaged in cancer-related studies.

Organizational Structure

The SCR consists of the head office in national cancer center that oversees data collection from all over the country through the hospitals-based cancer registrars in all comprehensive cancer centers and by national cancer center registrars to ensure full coverage of all healthcare facilities in the Kingdom. The registry is supervised by the director and the scientific committee of Saudi National Cancer Center (NCC) of the Saudi Health Council (SHC).

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

SCR Main Office

SCR Main Office supervises hospital-based registrars to ensure the accuracy and quality of data collected from all regions and maintains quality control processes, including verification of site, morphology, staging information, case linkage (tumor and patient), and data consolidation. The Main Office also prepares annual reports for dissemination to the medical community, government departments, international organizations and the public.

Data Management

A royal decree has categorized cancer as a mandatory notifiable 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 manual 2000 to increase accuracy and consistency in stage coding.

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 2024. 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 gap 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 mid-year 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 (Table 1). The calculated incidence is known as the World Standardized Incidence Rate. The rate is expressed per 100,000 population.

Table 1: World Standard Population for Age Standardization

Age Group (Years)	Standard World Population Weight
0 - 4	12,000
5 - 9	10,000
10 - 14	9,000
15 - 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
65 - 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 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 rate is expressed per 1000 individuals, and 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

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 mid-point of the range numbers that are arranged in order of value.

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.

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.

Summary Stage

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

PART II

OVERVIEW OF CANCER INCIDENCE 2024

Cancer Incidence in Saudi Arabia

Between January 01 and December 31, 2024, the total number of newly diagnosed cancer cases reported to the Saudi Cancer Registry (SCR) was 27,771. Overall cancer was more among women than men; it affected 11,831 (42.6%) males and 15,940 (57.4%) females. A total of 22,728 cases were reported among Saudi nationals, 4,981 among non-Saudis nationals (Table 2.1.1 & 2.1.2).

A total of 347 cases were excluded from the analysis, of which 62 cases of them were unknown nationalities, and 285 cases failed to be converted to ICD-10 codes that includes non-malignant tumors and pre-cancerous conditions which were not recognized by the software (CanReg-4) (Table 2.1.2).

Among analyzed Saudis cases, 9,267 (41.2%) were males and 13,206 (58.8%) were females with a male to female ratio of 70 to 100, approximately (Table 2.1.1). The crude incidence rates (CIR) for all cancers were 94.1 per 100,000 in males and 134.4 per 100,000 in females (Table 2.6).

The overall age-standardized incidence rate (ASR) was 141.2 per 100,000 in males and 181.8 per 100,000 in females (Figure 2.6.1& 2.6.2)

Table 2.1.1: Number of Analyzed Cancer Cases Reported to Saudi Cancer Registry by Nationality and Gender, 2024

Nationality	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Saudi	9267	13206	22473
Non-Saudi	2420	2531	4951
Total	11687	15737	27424

Table 2.1.2: Number of Non-Analyzed Cancer Cases Reported to Saudi Cancer Registry by Nationality and Gender, 2024

Nationality	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Saudi	106	149	255
Non-Saudi	11	19	30
Unknown	27	35	62
Total	144	203	347

The age-specific incidence rate (AIR) has shown a noticeable increase among male and female Saudi cancer patients from the age of 30 onward (Figure 2.2). The median age at diagnosis was 59 years (range: 0-112) for males, and 54 years (range: 0-111) for females.

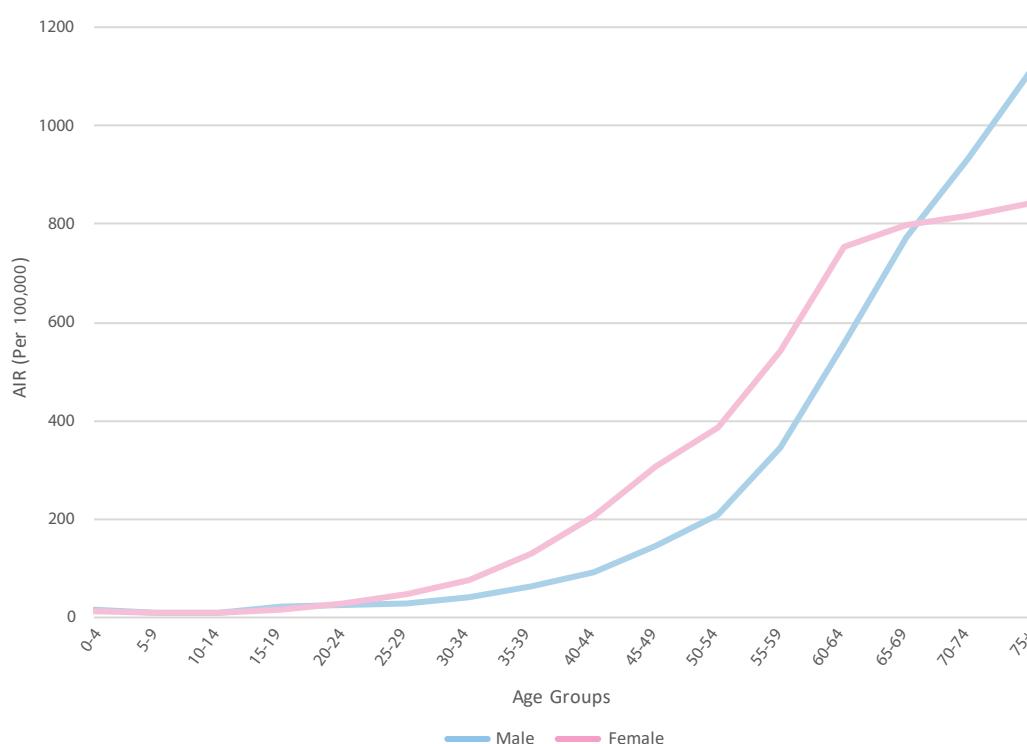


Figure 2.2: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for All Cancer Among Saudis, 2024

Confirmation of malignancy was based mainly on histopathology reports (92.13%), followed by Cytology and Hematology (4.76%), then Histology of metastases (1.23%), then Medical Imaging (0.88%). Other sources such as clinical notes, other laboratory test, death certificate, and surgical notes were present in less than 0.1% (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Basis of Diagnosis of Cancer Cases, 2024

Basis of Diagnosis	No	%
Histology of primary	25267	92.13
Cytology and Haematological	1305	4.76
Histology of metastases	336	1.23
Unknown	251	0.92
Medical Imaging	240	0.88
Clinical	14	0.05
Laboratory test	5	0.02
DCO (Death Certificate Only)	4	0.01
Surgery	2	0.01
Total	27424	100.0

Cancer Distribution Among Saudi Nationals

In females, the highest number of cancer cases was reported for the age group (45-59), with a total of 4455 (33.7%) cancer cases. Whereas, in males, the highest number of cases was reported for the age group (60-74), with a total of 3112 (33.6%) cancer cases (Figure 2.3).

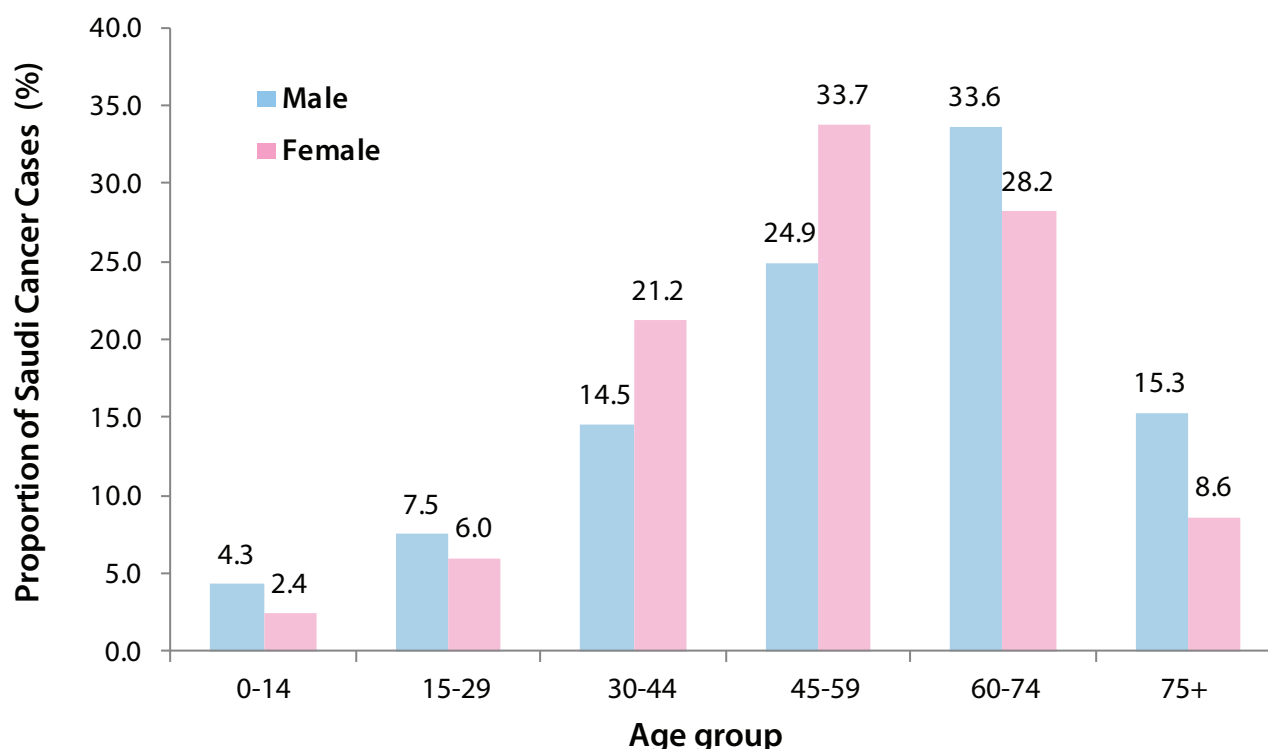
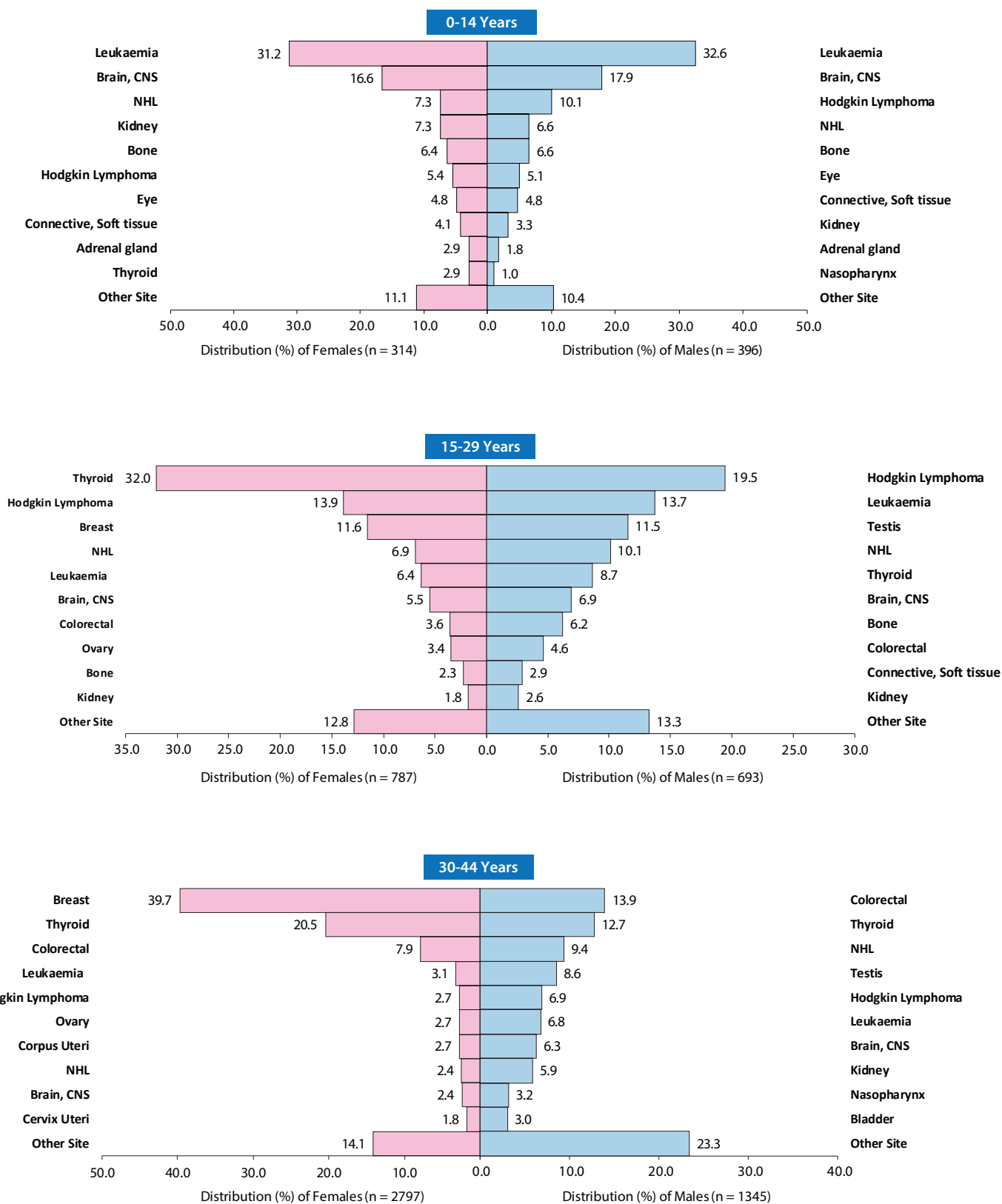
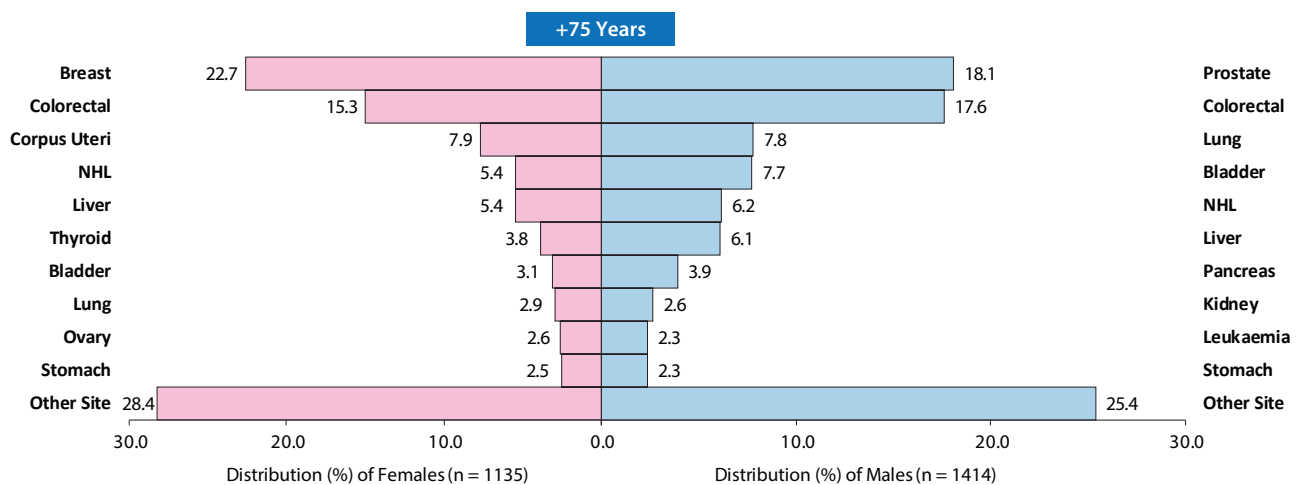
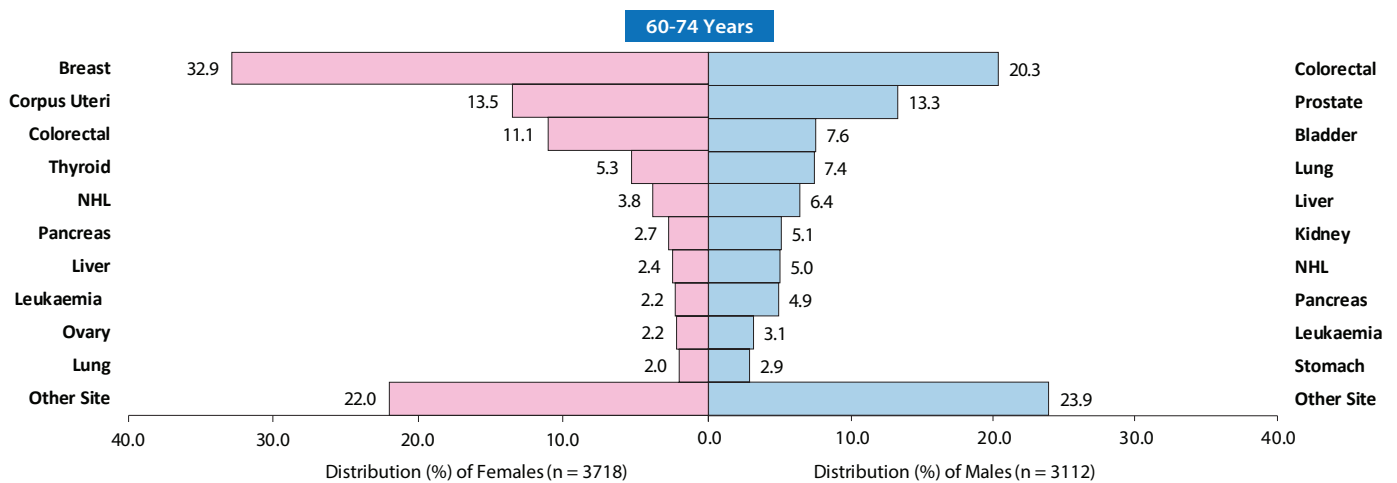
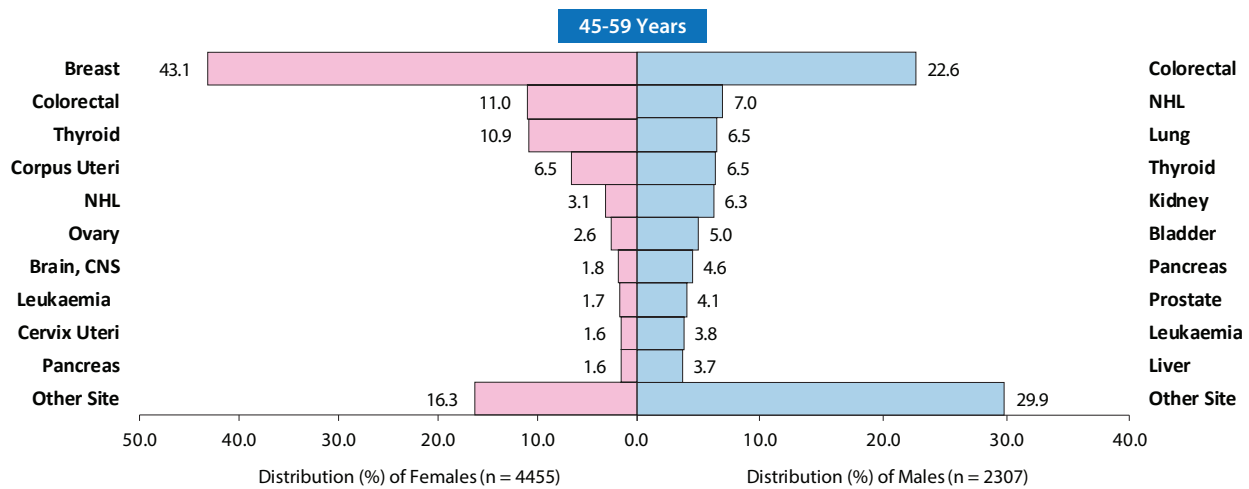


Figure 2.3: Distribution of Cancer Cases Among Saudi Nationals by Gender and Age Groups, 2024

Figure 2.4: Distributions of The Most Frequent Types of Cancer Among Saudi Nationals by Gender and Age Groups, 2024





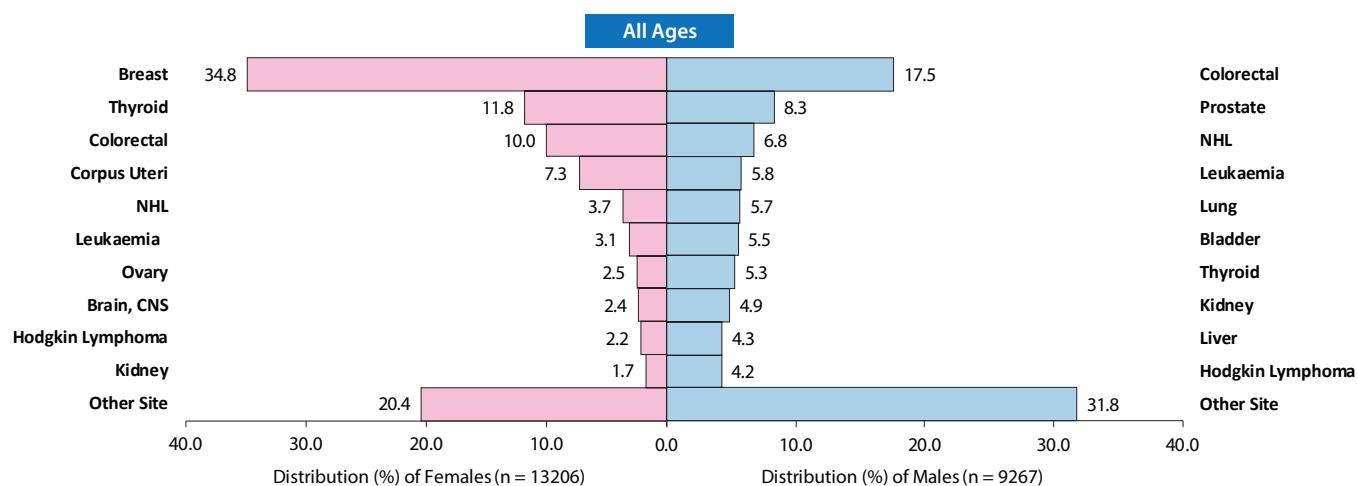


Table 2.4: Most Common Cancers Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Cancer Site	All	%
Breast	4668	20.8
Colorectal	2948	13.1
Thyroid	2048	9.1
NHL	1113	5.0
Corpus Uteri	966	4.3
Leukaemia	948	4.2
Prostate	771	3.4
Lung	729	3.2
Hodgkin Lymphoma	684	3.0
Kidney	682	3.0

Table 2.5: Most Common Cancers Among Saudi Nationals by Sex, 2024

Cancer Site	Male	%	Cancer Site	Female	%
Colorectal	1626	17.5	Breast	4601	34.8
Prostate	771	8.3	Thyroid	1559	11.8
NHL	627	6.8	Colorectal	1322	10.0
Leukaemia	534	5.8	Corpus Uteri	966	7.3
Lung	527	5.7	NHL	486	3.7
Bladder	511	5.5	Leukaemia	414	3.1
Thyroid	489	5.3	Ovary	331	2.5
Kidney	451	4.9	Brain, CNS	311	2.4
Liver	396	4.3	Hodgkin Lymphoma	292	2.2
Hodgkin Lymphoma	392	4.2	Kidney	231	1.7

Table 2.6: Number, Percentage, CIR, ASR (Per 100,000), And Cumulative Rates (Per 1000) Among Saudi Nationals by Primary Cancer Site and Gender, 2024

ICD-10	CANCER SITE	MALE						FEMALE					
		No.	%	Crude Rate	ASR	Cumulative Rate (Per 1000)		No.	%	Crude Rate	ASR	Cumulative Rate (Per 1000)	
						0 - 64	0 - 74					0 - 64	0 - 74
ALL	All sites Total	9267	100.0%	94.1	141.2	78.25	163.50	13206	100.0%	134.4	181.8	125.95	206.75
NOT C44	All sites but C44	9037	97.5%	91.8	137.5	76.85	159.60	13052	98.8%	132.8	179.6	125.10	204.55
C00	Lip	5	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.05	3	0.0%	0	0.0	0.02	0.02
C-01C02	Tongue	90	1.0%	0.9	1.4	0.92	1.81	64	0.5%	0.7	1.0	0.47	1.12
C-03C06	Mouth	53	0.6%	0.5	0.8	0.39	1.04	52	0.4%	0.5	0.8	0.50	1.07
C-07C08	Salivary glands	22	0.2%	0.2	0.3	0.20	0.20	25	0.2%	0.3	0.3	0.16	0.39
C09	Tonsil	28	0.3%	0.3	0.4	0.23	0.39	23	0.2%	0.2	0.3	0.28	0.31
C10	Other Oropharynx	9	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.16	0.16	6	0.0%	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.05
C11	Nasopharynx	173	1.9%	1.8	2.4	1.75	2.83	72	0.5%	0.7	0.9	0.79	0.94
C-12C13	Hypopharynx	7	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.06	0.17	9	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.19
C14	Pharynx unspec.	3	0.0%	0	0	0.02	0.06	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
C15	Oesophagus	98	1.1%	1	1.6	0.89	1.91	70	0.5%	0.7	1.0	0.40	1.06
C16	Stomach	210	2.3%	2.1	3.5	1.71	4.58	196	1.5%	2	2.9	1.71	3.33
C17	Small intestine	46	0.5%	0.5	0.7	0.48	0.94	55	0.4%	0.6	0.8	0.56	1.02
C18	Colon	1117	12.1%	11.3	18.3	10.69	22.39	965	7.3%	9.8	13.9	9.28	15.78
C-19C20	Rectum	509	5.5%	5.2	8.1	5.21	9.45	357	2.7%	3.6	5.2	3.45	6.28
C21	Anus	22	0.2%	0.2	0.3	0.24	0.47	15	0.1%	0.2	0.2	0.24	0.24
C22	Liver	396	4.3%	4	6.9	3.55	8.77	220	1.7%	2.2	3.5	1.42	4.05
C-23C24	Gallbladder etc.	118	1.3%	1.2	2	0.99	2.36	113	0.9%	1.1	1.8	0.99	2.49
C25	Pancreas	345	3.7%	3.5	5.8	2.96	7.40	209	1.6%	2.1	3.3	2.07	4.47
C-30C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	29	0.3%	0.3	0.4	0.28	0.53	19	0.1%	0.2	0.3	0.07	0.22
C32	Larynx	82	0.9%	0.8	1.4	0.86	1.56	7	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.06	0.13
C-33C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	527	5.7%	5.4	9	4.41	11.27	202	1.5%	2.1	3.0	1.80	3.54
C-37C38	Other Thoracic organs	47	0.5%	0.5	0.7	0.38	0.69	23	0.2%	0.2	0.3	0.19	0.25
C-40C41	Bone	135	1.5%	1.4	1.6	0.95	1.38	87	0.7%	0.9	1.0	0.58	0.97
C43	Melanoma of Skin	16	0.2%	0.2	0.3	0.08	0.26	13	0.1%	0.1	0.2	0.13	0.24
C44	Other Skin	230	2.5%	2.3	3.6	1.35	3.84	154	1.2%	1.6	2.2	0.98	2.32
C45	Mesothelioma	12	0.1%	0.1	0.2	0.07	0.25	5	0.0%	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.09
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	18	0.2%	0.2	0.3	0.08	0.18	9	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.06	0.09
C47,C49	Connective,Soft tissue	152	1.6%	1.5	2.1	1.06	2.07	127	1.0%	1.3	1.6	1.05	1.69
C50	Breast	67	0.7%	0.7	1.1	0.58	1.27	4601	34.8%	46.8	63.3	48.60	72.81
C51	Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	0.2%	0.3	0.4	0.22	0.48
C52	Vagina	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	0.1%	0.1	0.2	0.12	0.21
C53	Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	1.6%	2.1	2.9	1.98	3.40
C54	Corpus Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	966	7.3%	9.8	15.5	9.69	20.90
C55	Uterus unspec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	1.1%	1.5	2.3	1.37	2.69
C56	Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	2.5%	3.4	4.4	3.03	4.86
C57	Other Female Genital	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	0.3%	0.4	0.6	0.35	0.76
C58	Placenta	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.0%	0.1	0.0	0.03	0.03
C60	Penis	3	0.0%	0	0	0.04	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
C61	Prostate	771	8.3%	7.8	14	4.59	17.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
C62	Testis	237	2.6%	2.4	2.3	1.73	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
C63	Other male genital	7	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
C64	Kidney	451	4.9%	4.6	6.9	4.68	8.46	231	1.7%	2.4	3.1	2.35	3.50
C65	Renal Pelvis	4	0.0%	0	0.1	0.05	0.09	3	0.0%	0	0.1	0.02	0.13
C66	Ureter	2	0.0%	0	0	0.00	0.04	3	0.0%	0	0.0	0.06	0.06
C67	Bladder	511	5.5%	5.2	8.7	4.08	11.00	111	0.8%	1.1	1.7	0.74	1.75
C68	Other Urinary organs	8	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.11	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
C69	Eye	27	0.3%	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.21	18	0.1%	0.2	0.2	0.09	0.09
C-70C72	Brain, Nervous system	348	3.8%	3.5	4.3	2.74	4.15	311	2.4%	3.2	3.8	2.64	3.77
C73	Thyroid	489	5.3%	5	6.2	4.73	6.31	1559	11.8%	15.9	18.1	14.59	17.69
C74	Adrenal gland	13	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.11	17	0.1%	0.2	0.2	0.14	0.17
C75	Other Endocrine	12	0.1%	0.1	0.2	0.16	0.16	12	0.1%	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.14
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	392	4.2%	4	4.4	3.00	4.03	292	2.2%	3	3.2	2.07	2.92
C-82C85,C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	627	6.8%	6.4	8.9	5.27	9.59	486	3.7%	4.9	6.7	4.34	7.42
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	1	0.0%	0	0	0.03	0.03	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
C90	Multiple Myeloma	112	1.2%	1.1	1.8	0.93	2.43	112	0.8%	1.1	1.7	1.18	2.36
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	145	1.6%	1.5	1.9	1.09	1.95	98	0.7%	1	1.2	0.70	1.14
C-92C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	204	2.2%	2.1	2.7	1.70	2.89	172	1.3%	1.8	2.2	1.42	2.43
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	185	2.0%	1.9	2.1	1.20	1.80	144	1.1%	1.5	1.7	1.05	1.60
OTHER	Other & unspecified	152	1.6%	1.5	2.3	1.37	2.56	208	1.6%	2.1	2.9	1.67	3.19

Cancer Incidence Among Adults (> 14 Years)

Between January and December 2024, a total of 26,966 cancer incidence cases were reported to the Saudi Cancer Registry among adults aged over 14 years. Of these, 22,008 (81.8%) cases were among Saudis and 4,897 (18.2%) among non-Saudis, while nationality was unknown for 61 (0.2%) cases. Overall, 11,385 (42.2%) cases occurred in males and 15,581 (57.8%) in females (Tables 2.7.1 & 2.7.2).

A total of 26,631 cases (98.8%) were included in the analysis, while 335 cases were excluded. The excluded cases comprised 61 cases with unknown nationality and 274 cases that could not be converted to ICD-10 codes, including non-malignant tumors and pre-cancerous conditions not recognized by the CanReg-4 software (Table 2.7.2). Among the analyzed cases for Saudi nationals, 8,871 (40.8%) were males and 12,892 (59.2%) were females, corresponding to a male-to-female ratio of approximately 69 to 100 (Table 2.7.1).

Table 2.7.1: Distribution of Analyzed Adult Cancer Cases Reported to Saudi Cancer Registry by Nationality and Gender, 2024

Nationality	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Saudi	8871	12892	21763
Non-Saudi	2377	2491	4868
Total	11248	15383	26631

Table 2.7.2: Distribution of Non-Analyzed Adult Cancer Cases Reported to Saudi Cancer Registry by Nationality and Gender, 2024

Nationality	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Saudi	100	145	245
Non-Saudi	10	19	29
Unknown Nationality	27	34	61
Total	137	198	335

Breast cancer was the most common cancer among Saudi adults in 2024, accounting for 21.4% of all cases, followed by colorectal cancer (13.5%) and thyroid cancer (9.4%). Other frequently reported sites included Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), corpus uteri, prostate, lung, Leukaemia, and kidney, each contributing between 2.9% and 4.9% of total cases (Table 2.7.3).

Table 2.7.3: Most Common Cancers Among Saudi Adults, 2024

Cancer Site	No	%
Breast	4668	21.4
Colorectal	2948	13.5
Thyroid	2036	9.4
NHL	1064	4.9
Corpus Uteri	966	4.4
Prostate	771	3.5
Lung	727	3.3
Leukaemia	721	3.3
Kidney	646	3.0
Hodgkin Lymphoma	627	2.9

Table 2.7.4 highlights differences in cancer patterns by gender. Among Saudi males, colorectal cancer was the most common (18.3%), followed by prostate (8.7%), non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) (6.8%), and lung cancer (5.9%). In contrast, breast cancer was the most common among Saudi females, representing 35.7% of all cases, followed by thyroid (12.0%) and colorectal cancers (10.2%). Corpus uteri, NHL, ovarian, Leukaemia, brain & CNS, liver, and Hodgkin Lymphoma were also among the top reported cancer sites.

Table 2.7.4: Top Ten Cancers Reported Among Saudi Adults by Gender, 2024

Cancer Site (Male)	No.	%	Cancer Sites (Female)	No.	%
Colorectal	1623	18.3	Breast	4601	35.7
Prostate	771	8.7	Thyroid	1550	12.0
NHL	601	6.8	Colorectal	1321	10.2
Lung	527	5.9	Corpus Uteri	966	7.5
Bladder	508	5.7	NHL	463	3.6
Thyroid	486	5.5	Ovary	328	2.5
Kidney	438	4.9	Leukaemia	316	2.5
Leukaemia	405	4.6	Hodgkin Lymphoma	275	2.1
Liver	393	4.4	Brain, CNS	259	2.0
Hodgkin Lymphoma	352	4.0	Liver	216	1.7

Childhood Cancers Reported to the Saudi Cancer Registry (≤ 14 Years)

A total of 805 cancer cases were diagnosed among children aged between 0 and 14 accounting for 2.9% of the total number of cancers reported to the Saudi cancer registry in 2024. The reported incidence rate shows that cancer was more common among boys than girls, 446 (55.4%) cases were reported among boys and 359 (44.6%) were reported among girls. A total of 720 cancer cases were reported among Saudi children, 84 were among non-Saudis, and 1 case were of unknown nationalities. The total number of analyzed cases was 793. Among Saudis, 396 (55.8 %) were boys and 314 (44.2 %) were girls (Tables 2.8.1 & 2.8.2).

Table 2.8.1: Distribution of Analyzed Reported Childhood Cancer in Saudi Arabia by Nationality and Gender, 2024

Nationality	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Saudi	396	314	710
Non-Saudi	43	40	83
Total	439	354	793

Table 2.8.2: Distribution of Non-Analyzed Reported Childhood Cancer in Saudi Arabia by Nationality and Gender, 2024

Nationality	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Saudi	6	4	10
Non-Saudi	1	0	1
Unknown Nationality	0	1	1
Total	7	5	12

Leukaemia was the most common cancer among Saudi children in 2024, accounting for 32.0% of all cases, followed by brain and central nervous system (CNS) tumors (17.3%), Hodgkin lymphoma (8.0%), non-Hodgkin lymphoma (6.9%), and bone tumors (6.5%). Other frequently reported cancer sites included kidney (5.1%), eye (4.9%), connective soft tissue (4.5%), adrenal gland (2.3%), and thyroid (1.7%) (Table 2.8.3).

Table 2.8.3: Top Ten Cancers Among Saudi Children, 2024

Cancer Site	No	%
Leukaemia	227	32.0
Brain, CNS	123	17.3
Hodgkin Lymphoma	57	8.0
NHL	49	6.9
Bone	46	6.5
Kidney	36	5.1
Eye	35	4.9
Connective, Soft tissue	32	4.5
Adrenal gland	16	2.3
Thyroid	12	1.7

Leukaemia and brain & CNS tumors were the two most common childhood cancers in both genders in 2024, accounting for 32.6% and 17.9% of male cases and 31.2% and 16.6% of female cases, respectively. Among males, Hodgkin lymphoma (10.1%), bone cancers (6.6%), and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (6.6%) were also prevalent. In females, kidney cancers (7.3%), non-Hodgkin lymphoma (7.3%), and bone cancers (6.4%) ranked next in frequency. Other notable sites included eye, connective soft tissue, adrenal gland, and thyroid (Table 2.8.4). The detailed morphological patterns for these childhood cancers are presented in Table 2.8.5, showing the predominant subtypes for each cancer site by gender.

Table 2.8.4: Distribution of Top Ten Childhood Cancer Sites by Genders, 2024

Cancer Site (Male)	No.	%	Cancer Sites (Female)	No.	%
Leukaemia	129	32.6	Leukaemia	98	31.2
Brain, CNS	71	17.9	Brain, CNS	52	16.6
Hodgkin Lymphoma	40	10.1	Kidney	23	7.3
Bone	26	6.6	NHL	23	7.3
NHL	26	6.6	Bone	20	6.4
Eye	20	5.1	Hodgkin Lymphoma	17	5.4
Connective, Soft tissue	19	4.8	Eye	15	4.8
Kidney	13	3.3	Connective, Soft tissue	13	4.1
Adrenal gland	7	1.8	Adrenal gland	9	2.9
Nasopharynx	4	1.0	Thyroid	9	2.9

Table 2.8.5: Distribution of Morphological Types for The Most Common Cancers Reported Among Saudi Children by Gender, 2024

Primary Site	Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Leukemia	98003	Leukaemia, NOS	58	45.0	46	46.9	104	45.8
	98363	Precursor B-cell lymphoblastic Leukaemia	19	14.7	21	21.4	40	17.6
	98613	Acute myeloid Leukaemia, NOS	15	11.6	8	8.2	23	10.1
	98013	Acute Leukaemia, NOS	13	10.1	9	9.2	22	9.7
	98373	Precursor T-cell lymphoblastic Leukaemia	10	7.8	4	4.1	14	6.2
	98263	Burkitt cell Leukaemia	6	4.7	5	5.1	11	4.8
	98353	Precursor cell lymphoblastic Leukaemia, NOS	2	1.6	3	3.1	5	2.2
	98403	Acute myeloid Leukaemia, M6 type	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	0.9
	98963	Acute myeloid Leukaemia, t(21;8)(q22;q22)	1	0.8	1	1.0	2	0.9
	99103	Acute megakaryoblastic Leukaemia	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	0.9
		others	1	0.8	1	1.0	2	0.9
Total			129	100	98	100	227	100
Brain, CNS	93803	Glioma, malignant	21	29.6	15	28.8	36	29.3
	94703	Medulloblastoma, NOS	14	19.7	4	7.7	18	14.6
	94403	Glioblastoma, NOS	11	15.5	6	11.5	17	13.8
	80003	Neoplasm, malignant	6	8.5	5	9.6	11	8.9
	93913	Ependymoma, NOS	6	8.5	5	9.6	11	8.9
	94003	Astrocytoma, NOS	2	2.8	4	7.7	6	4.9
	94203	Fibrillary astrocytoma	3	4.2	2	3.8	5	4.1
	95083	Atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor	1	1.4	3	5.8	4	3.3
	89633	Malignant rhabdoid tumor	3	4.2	0	0.0	3	2.4
	90643	Germinoma	2	2.8	1	1.9	3	2.4
		Others	2	2.8	7	13.5	9	7.3
Total			71	100	52	100	123	100
Hodgkin	96503	Hodgkin lymphoma, NOS	24	60.0	14	82.4	38	66.7
Lymphoma	96633	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, NOS	7	17.5	1	5.9	8	14.0
	96593	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular lymphocyte predominance	5	12.5	2	11.8	7	12.3
	96523	Hodgkin lymphoma, mixed cellularity, NOS	4	10.0	0	0.0	4	7.0
Total			40	100	17	100	57	100
Non-Hodgkin	96803	Malignant lymphoma, large B-cell, diffuse, NOS	7	26.9	7	30.4	14	28.6
Lymphoma	97023	Mature T-cell lymphoma, NOS	5	19.2	6	26.1	11	22.4
	95903	Malignant lymphoma, NOS	4	15.4	2	8.7	6	12.2
	95913	Malignant lymphoma, non-Hodgkin, NOS	4	15.4	1	4.3	5	10.2
	96873	Burkitt lymphoma, NOS	4	15.4	0	0.0	4	8.2
	97143	Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, T cell and Null cell type	0	0.0	3	13.0	3	6.1
	97003	Mycosis fungoides	0	0.0	2	8.7	2	4.1
	97273	Precursor cell lymphoblastic lymphoma, NOS	0	0.0	2	8.7	2	4.1
	96993	Marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, NOS	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	2.0
	97283	Precursor B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	2.0
		Total	26	100	23	100	49	100

Primary Site	Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Bone	92603	Ewing sarcoma	10	38.5	9	45.0	19	41.3
	91803	Osteosarcoma, NOS	10	38.5	4	20.0	14	30.4
	80003	Neoplasm, malignant	2	7.7	3	15.0	5	10.9
	92203	Chondrosarcoma, NOS	1	3.8	2	10.0	3	6.5
	91863	Central osteosarcoma	1	3.8	1	5.0	2	4.3
	88003	Sarcoma, NOS	0	0.0	1	5.0	1	2.2
	88033	Small cell sarcoma	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	2.2
	92503	Giant cell tumor of bone, malignant	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	2.2
		Total	26	100	20	100	46	100
Kidney	89603	Nephroblastoma, NOS	10	76.9	20	87.0	30	83.3
	83123	Renal cell carcinoma, NOS	3	23.1	2	8.7	5	13.9
	89643	Clear cell sarcoma of kidney	0	0.0	1	4.3	1	2.8
		Total	13	100	23	100	36	100
Eye	95103	Retinoblastoma, NOS	12	60.0	9	60.0	21	60.0
	95113	Retinoblastoma, differentiated	2	10.0	3	20.0	5	14.3
	95123	Retinoblastoma, undifferentiated	3	15.0	2	13.3	5	14.3
	89003	Rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	1	5.0	1	6.7	2	5.7
	89103	Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
	89203	Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
		Total	20	100	15	100	35	100
Connective, Soft tissue	89003	Rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	8	42.1	4	30.8	12	37.5
	88003	Sarcoma, NOS	2	10.5	2	15.4	4	12.5
	95003	Neuroblastoma, NOS	3	15.8	1	7.7	4	12.5
	88013	Spindle cell sarcoma	1	5.3	1	7.7	2	6.3
	89103	Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	1	5.3	1	7.7	2	6.3
	89633	Malignant rhabdoid tumor	1	5.3	1	7.7	2	6.3
	88033	Small cell sarcoma	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	3.1
	88063	Desmoplastic small round cell tumor	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	3.1
	88143	Infantile fibrosarcoma	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	3.1
	90403	Synovial sarcoma, NOS	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	3.1
		others	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	6.3
		Total	19	100	13	100	32	100
Adrenal gland	95003	Neuroblastoma, NOS	6	85.7	6	66.7	12	75.0
	83703	Adrenal cortical carcinoma	0	0.0	2	22.2	2	12.5
	80103	Carcinoma, NOS	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	6.3
	94903	Ganglioneuroblastoma	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	6.3
		Total	7	100	9	100	16	100
Thyroid	82603	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	1	33.3	3	33.3	4	33.3
	80503	Papillary carcinoma, NOS	1	33.3	2	22.2	3	25.0
	83403	Papillary carcinoma, follicular variant	0	0.0	2	22.2	2	16.7
	80003	Neoplasm, malignant	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	8.3
	82903	Oxyphilic adenocarcinoma	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	8.3
	83303	Follicular adenocarcinoma, NOS	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	8.3
		Total	3	100	9	100	12	100

International Comparison of age-Standardized Incidence Rates

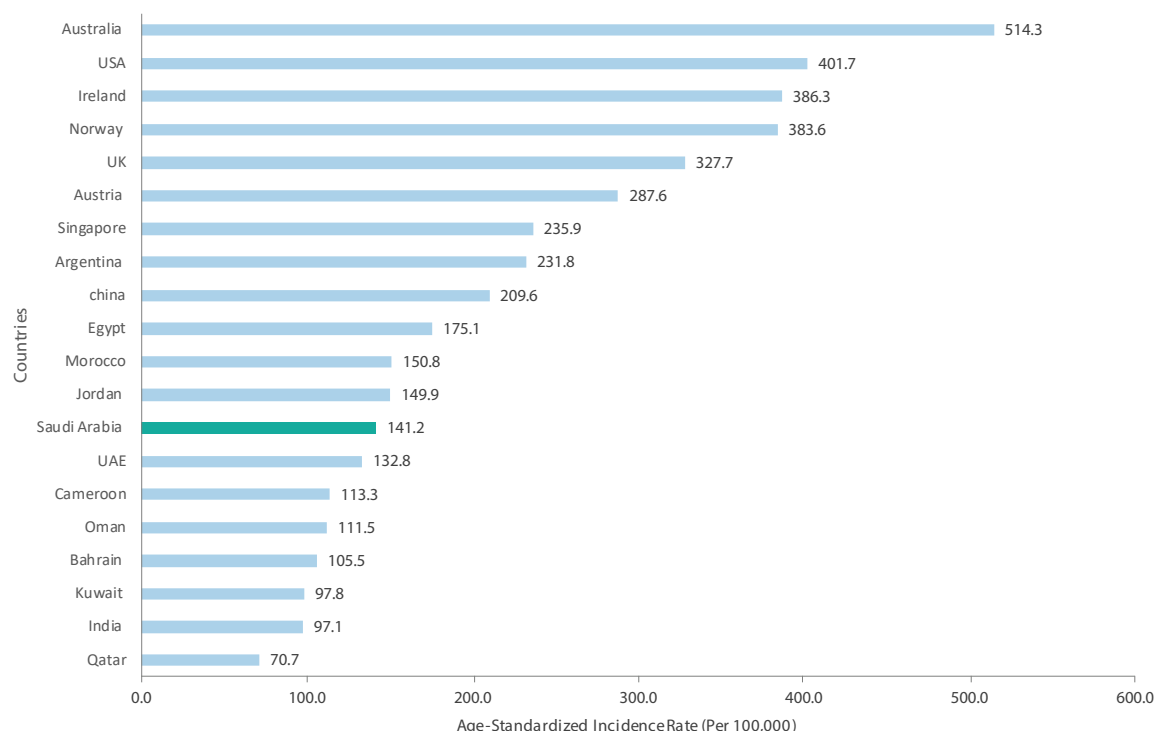


Figure 2.6.1: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Saudi Males with Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

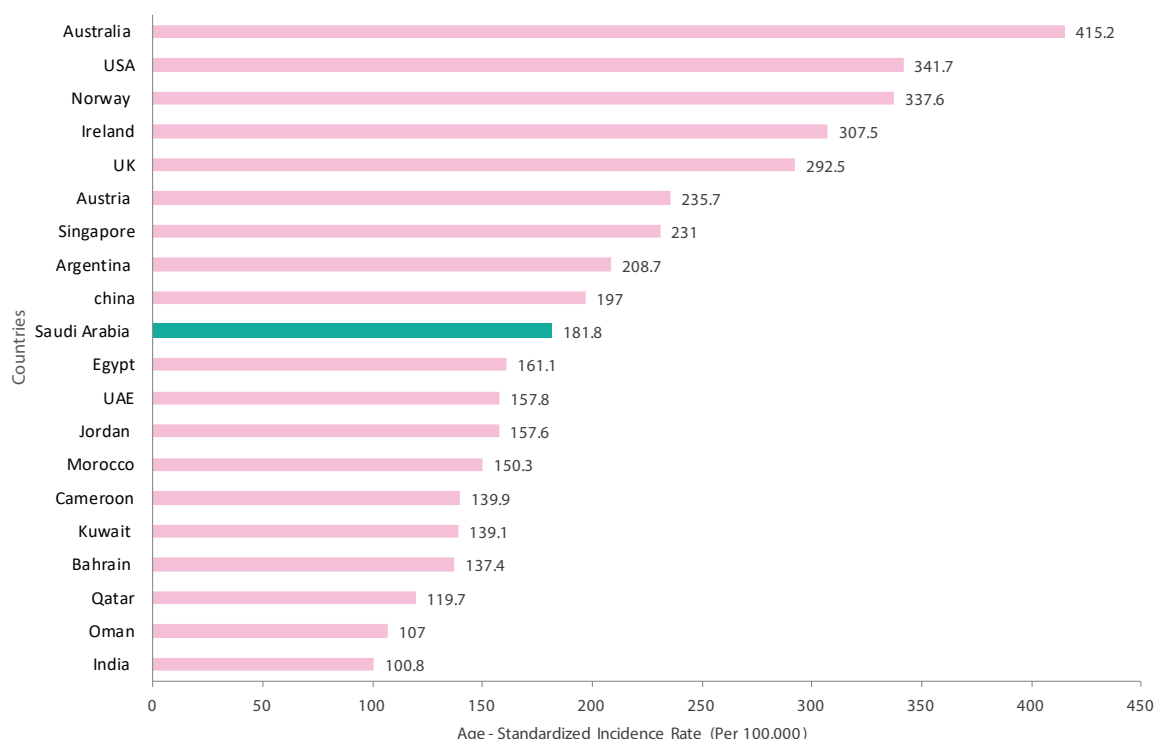


Figure 2.6.2: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Saudi Females with Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)



PART III

INCIDENCE OF MOST COMMON CANCERS DIAGNOSED AMONG SAUDI NATIONALS, 2024

Cancer Incidence for the Most Common Sites Among Saudi Nationals

This section demonstrates the most common cancers diagnosed among Saudi nationals during the period between January and December 2024 (Table 3.1). 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 with selected developed and developing countries.

Table 3.1: Most Common Cancer Among Saudis by Gender, 2024

Rank	Gender	Cancer Site	All	%
Both sexes				
1		Breast	4668	20.8
2		Colorectal	2948	13.1
3		Thyroid	2048	9.1
4		Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1113	5.0
5		Corpus Uteri	966	4.3
6		Leukemia	948	4.2
7		Prostate	771	3.4
8		Lung	729	3.2
9		Hodgkin Lymphoma	684	3.0
10		Kidney	682	3.0
Males				
1		Colorectal	1626	17.5
2		Prostate	771	8.3
3		Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	627	6.8
4		Leukemia	534	5.8
5		Lung	527	5.7
6		Bladder	511	5.5
7		Thyroid	489	5.3
8		Kidney	451	4.9
9		Liver	396	4.3
10		Hodgkin Lymphoma	392	4.2
Females				
1		Breast	4601	34.8
2		Thyroid	1559	11.8
3		Colorectal	1322	10.0
4		Corpus Uteri	966	7.3
5		Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	486	3.7
6		Leukemia	414	3.1
7		Ovary	331	2.5
8		Brain, CNS	311	2.4
9		Hodgkin Lymphoma	292	2.2
10		Kidney	231	1.7

Female Breast Cancer (C50)

Breast cancer remained the most common cancer among Saudi females in 2024. A total of 4,668 cases were reported, accounting for 20.8% of all cancers among Saudi nationals and 34.8% of cancers among females. The median age at diagnosis was 53 years, ranging from 20 to 109 years. The age-specific incidence rate increased steadily with age, peaking at 270.1 per 100,000 in women aged 60–64 (Figure 3.1.1).

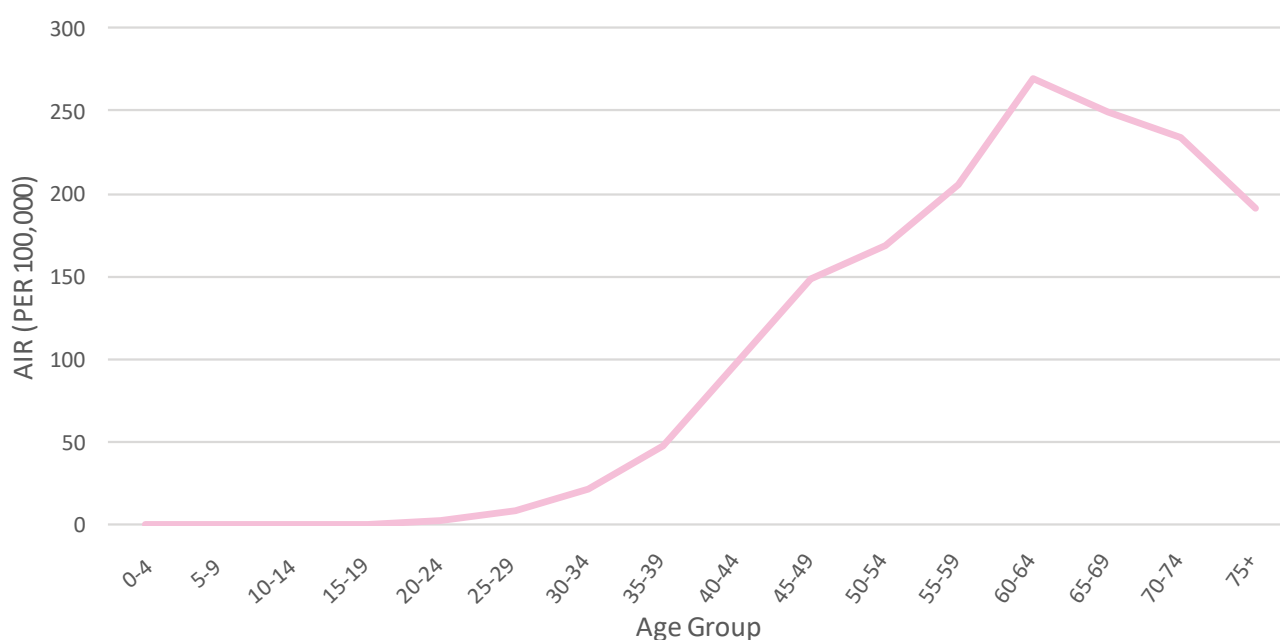


Figure 3.1.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for Breast Cancer Among Saudi Females, 2024

Morphologically, infiltrating duct carcinoma NOS was the predominant type, representing 78.3% of cases, followed by lobular carcinoma NOS (5.9%) (Table 3.1.1). Regarding stage at diagnosis, more than half of cases (60.7%) were diagnosed at localized or in situ stages, indicating an increase in early-stage diagnosis compared to previous years. In contrast, 25.7% were regional, and 13.0% distant metastases (Figure 3.1.2).

Table 3.1.1: Morphological Distribution of Breast Cancer Among Saudi Females, 2024

ICD-O-3	Cancer Site	No.	%
85003	Infiltrating duct carcinoma, NOS	3604	78.3
85203	Lobular carcinoma, NOS	271	5.9
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	238	5.2
85013	Comedocarcinoma, NOS	204	4.4
85213	Infiltrating ductular carcinoma	76	1.7
	Others	208	4.5
Total		4601	100.0

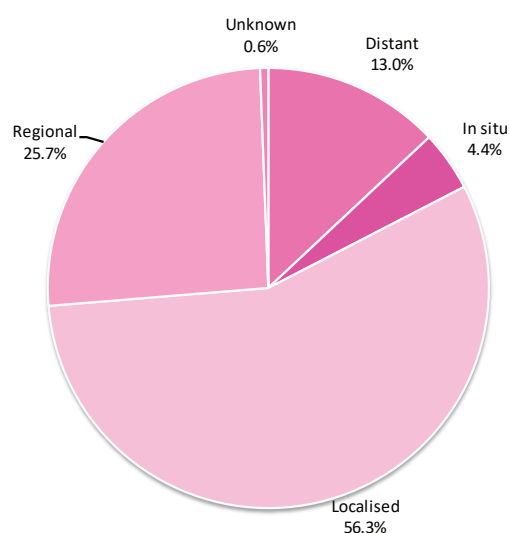


Figure 3.1.2: Stage Distribution of Breast Cancer Among Saudi Females, 2024

The age-standardized incidence rate (ASR) for Saudi females was 63.3 per 100,000, which is comparable to rates in several regional countries but lower than those in Western nations such as Australia and the USA (Figure 3.1.4).

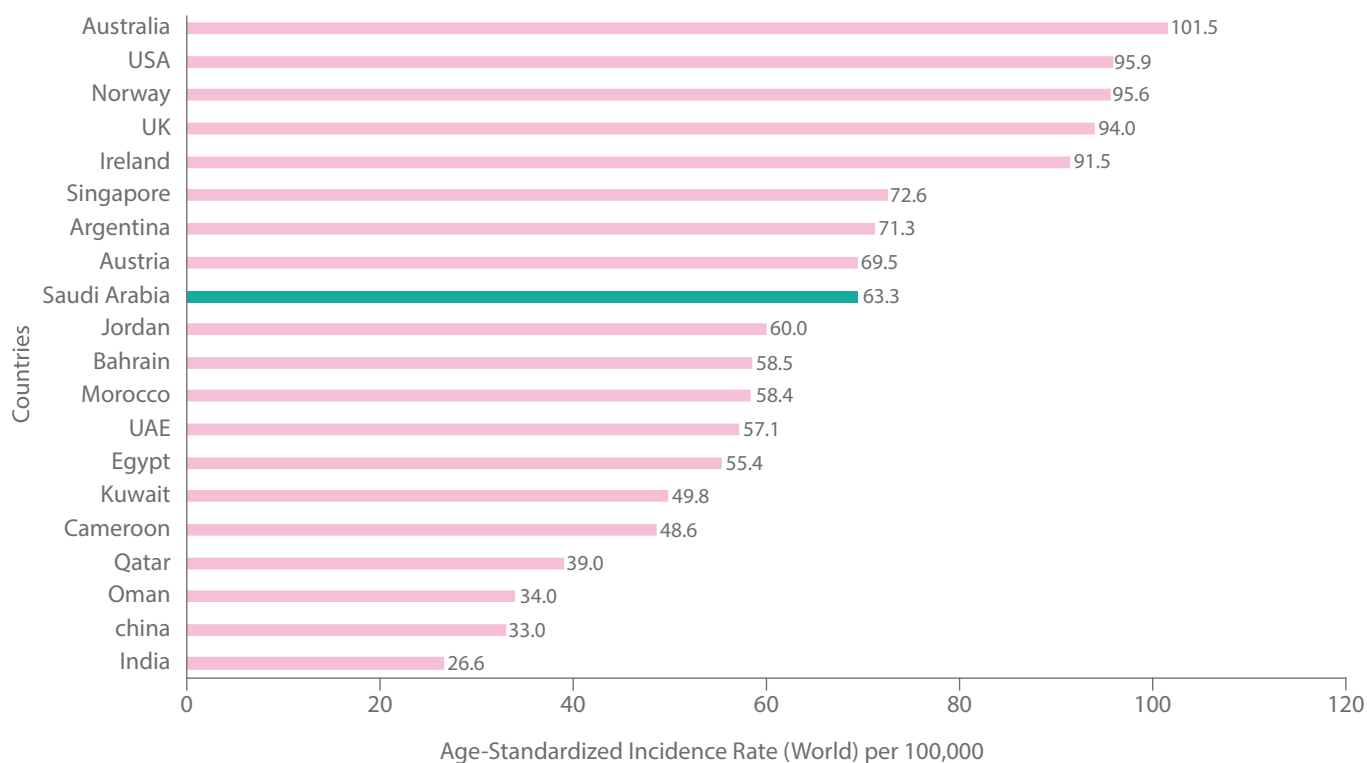


Figure 3.1.4: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Saudi Female's Breast Cancer with Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

Colorectal Cancer (C18-C20)

Colorectal cancer was the most common cancer among Saudi males and the third most common among Saudi females in 2024. A total of 2,948 cases were reported, representing 13.1% of all newly diagnosed cancers among Saudi nationals. Males accounted for 1,626 cases (55.2%) and females for 1,322 cases (44.8%), with a male-to-female ratio of approximately 123 to 100. The median age at diagnosis was 61 years for males (ranging between 11 and 101) and 58 years for females (ranging between 11 and 97). The age-specific incidence rate increased with age in both sexes, peaking at 195.9 per 100,000 in males aged 75+, and 129.2 per 100,000 in females aged 75+ (Figure 3.2.1).

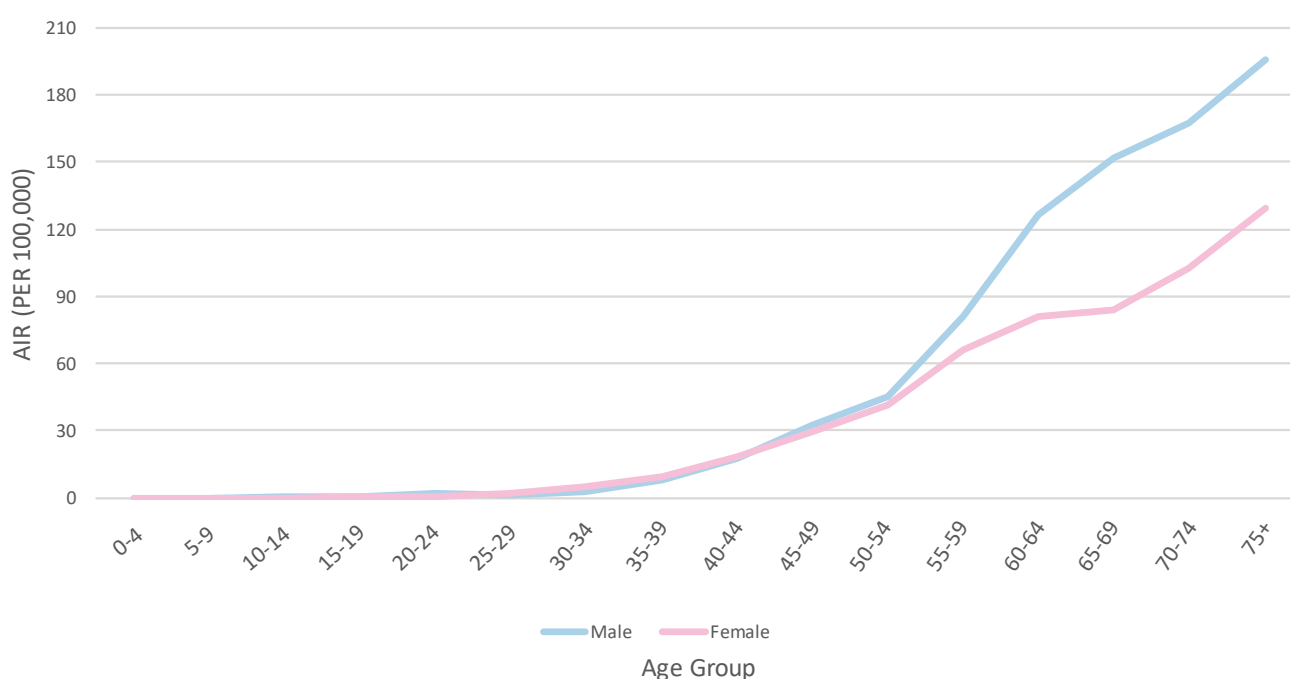


Figure 3.2.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for Colorectal Cancer Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Morphologically, adenocarcinoma NOS was by far the most common type in both genders, accounting for 89.8% of all cases (Table 3.2.1). Regarding stage at diagnosis, nearly half of the cases were diagnosed at a localized stage (52.9% overall), while 25.4% were regional and 21.1% were distant metastases (Figure 3.2.2). This reflects an increase in early-stage diagnosis and a reduction in late-stage diagnosis compared to previous years.

Table 3.2.1: Morphological Distribution of Colorectal Cancer Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

ICD O-3	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
81403	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	1470	90.4	1176	89.0	2646	89.8
84803	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	51	3.1	61	4.6	112	3.8
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	25	1.5	17	1.3	42	1.4
82403	Carcinoid tumor, NOS	24	1.5	7	0.5	31	1.1
80003	Neoplasm, malignant	12	0.7	16	1.2	28	0.9
	Other	44	2.9	45	3.8	89	2.8
Total		1626	100.0	1322	100.0	2948	100.0

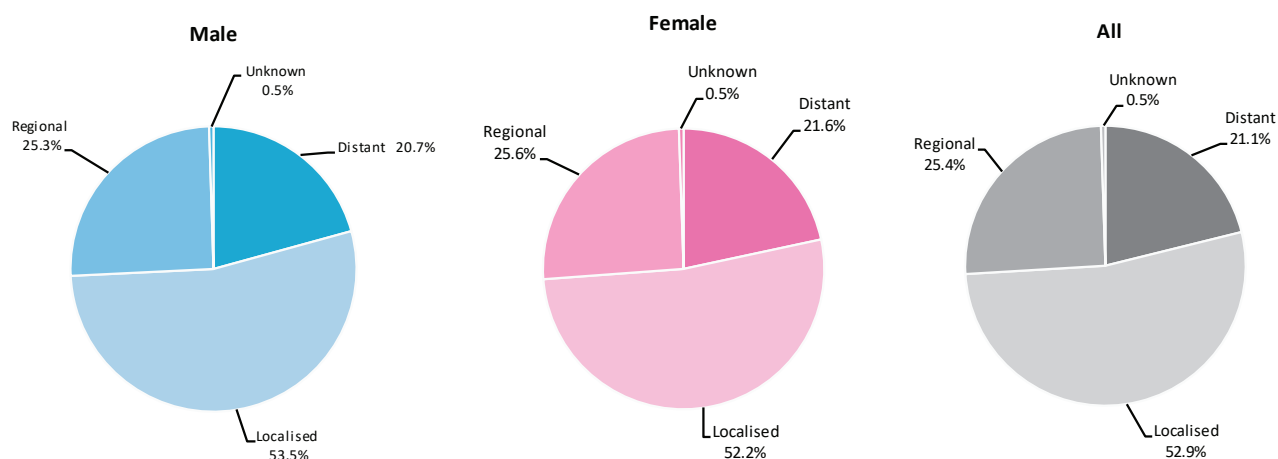


Figure 3.2.2: Stage Distribution of Colorectal Cancer Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

The ASR was 26.4 per 100,000 for males and 19.1 per 100,000 for females, which is slightly higher than those rates observed in neighboring countries but lower than those in Western countries such as Norway and Australia (Figure 3.2.4).

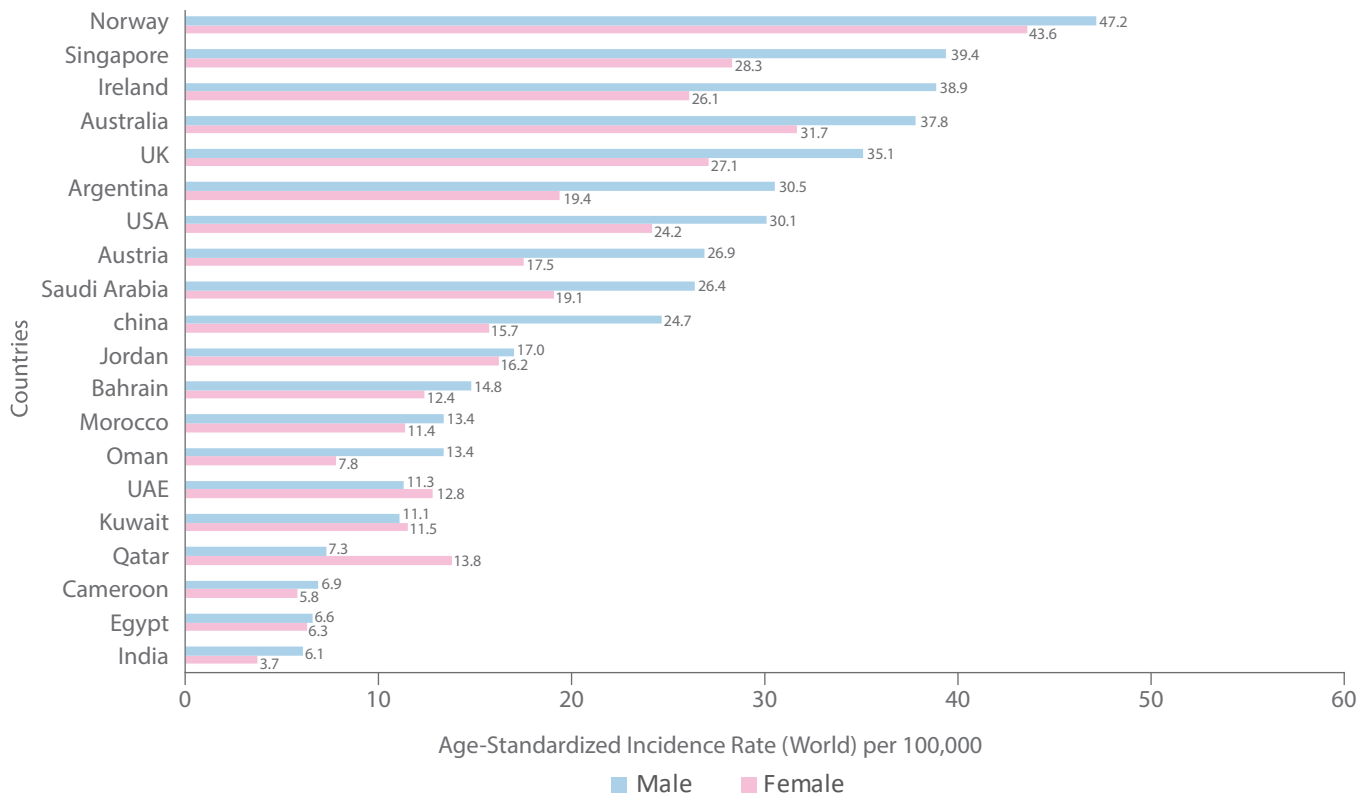


Figure 3.2.4: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Colorectal Cancer Among Saudis with Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

Thyroid Cancer (C73)

Thyroid cancer ranked second among Saudi females and seventh among Saudi males in 2024, with a total of 2,048 reported cases, representing 9.1% of all newly diagnosed cancers among Saudi nationals. Females accounted for 1,559 cases (76.1%), while males accounted for 489 cases (23.9%), resulting in a male to female ratio of approximately 31 to 100. The median age at diagnosis was 43 years for females (ranging between 6 and 97) and 45 years for males (ranging between 10 and 94). The age-specific incidence rate (AIR) increased steadily with age, peaking at 50.6 per 100,000 among females aged 60–64 years. A noticeable difference in AIR was observed between both sexes, where males having the lowest rates compared to females, ranging between 0.8 and 20.7 per 100,000 in male adults aged ≥ 15 years (Figure 3.3.1).

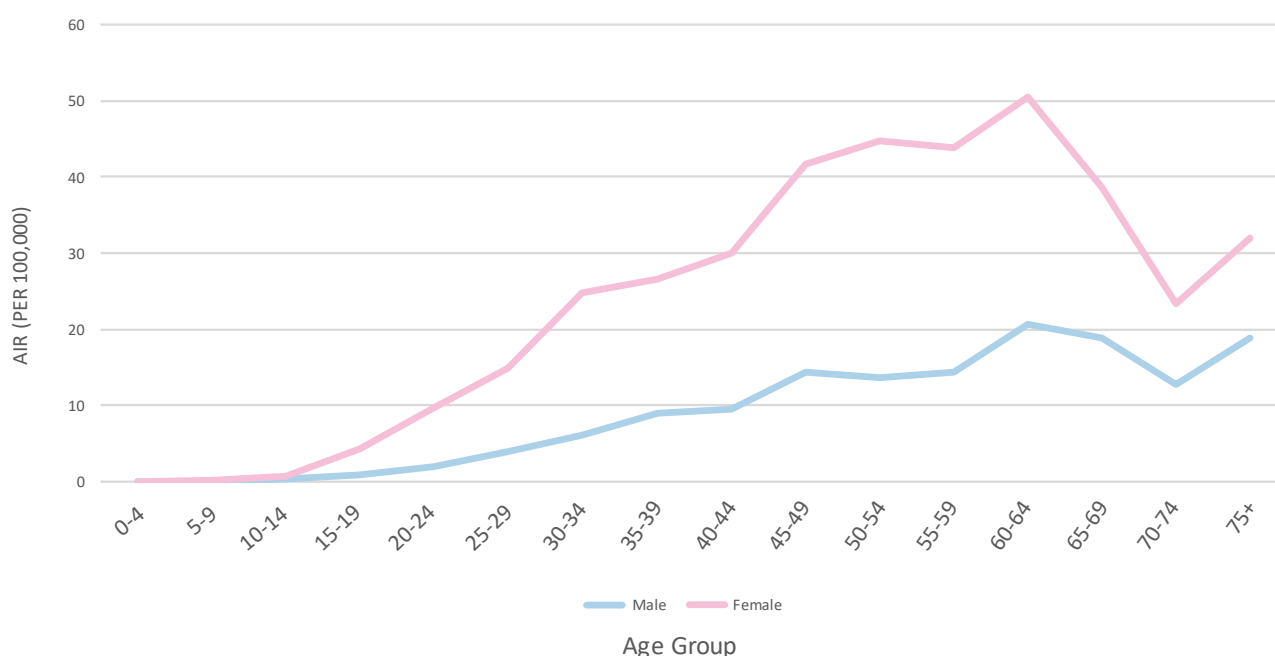


Figure 3.3.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) For Thyroid Cancer Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Morphologically, the vast majority of thyroid cancers were papillary carcinomas, including papillary adenocarcinoma NOS (51.0%) and papillary carcinoma NOS (28.9%), with papillary microcarcinoma and follicular variants making up smaller proportions (Table 3.3.1). In terms of stage at diagnosis, most cases were identified at the localized stage (74% overall), while 21.3% were diagnosed at the regional stage and 3.7% presented with distant metastasis (Figure 3.3.2). Compared with previous years, this represents a higher proportion of localized-stage diagnoses and a lower proportion of advanced-stage diagnoses.

Table 3.3.1: Morphological Distribution of Thyroid Cancer Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
82603	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	263	53.8	781	50.1	1044	51
80503	Papillary carcinoma, NOS	130	26.6	462	29.6	592	28.9
83403	Papillary carcinoma, follicular variant	17	3.5	68	4.4	85	4.2
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	16	3.3	54	3.5	70	3.4
83413	Papillary microcarcinoma	11	2.2	59	3.8	70	3.4
	Other	52	10.4	135	8.8	187	8.6
	Total	489	100.0	1559	100.0	2048	100.0

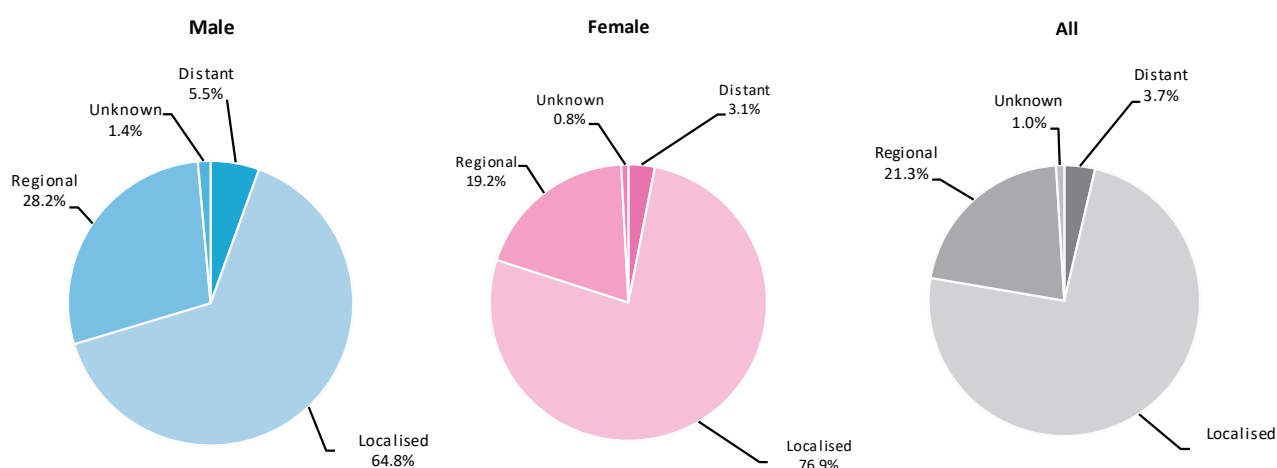


Figure 3.3.2: Stage Distribution of Thyroid Cancer Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

The ASR was 18.1 per 100,000 for females and 6.2 per 100,000 for males, which is almost double the other rates reported in regional countries including Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Jordan and Egypt but remains lower than those reported in China and the USA (Figure 3.3.4).

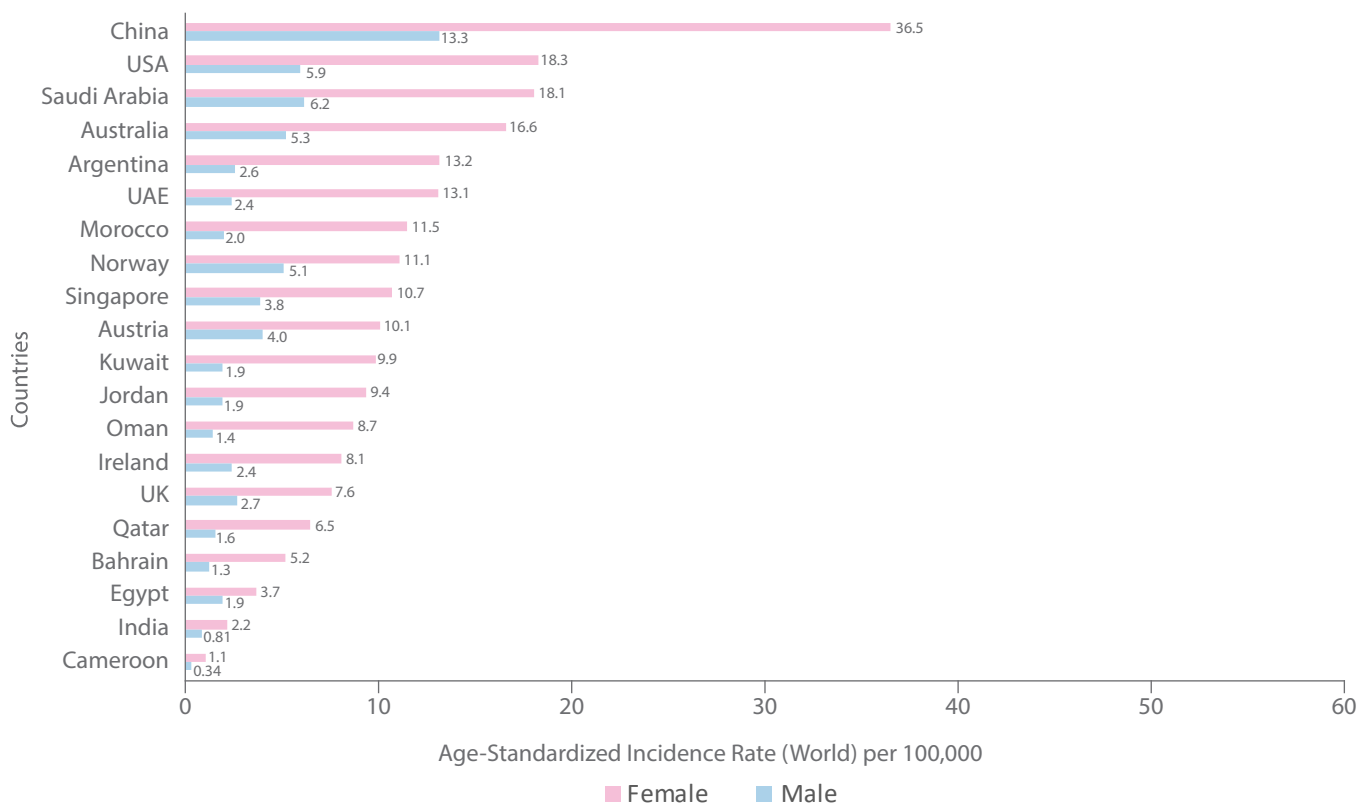


Figure 3.3.4: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Thyroid Cancer Among Saudis with ASR In Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82-C85; C96)

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) ranked third among Saudi males and fifth among Saudi females in 2024, with a total of 1113 reported cases, accounting for 5.0% of all cancers diagnosed among Saudi nationals. Males comprised 627 cases (56.3%), while females accounted for 486 cases (43.7%), yielding a male-to-female ratio of approximately 129 to 100. The median age at diagnosis was 54 years for males (ranging between 1 to 101) and 57 years for females (ranging between 0 to 111). The age-specific incidence rate increased exponentially after the age of 30, peaking among older males at 68 per 100,000 and females at 45 per 100,000 (Figure 3.4.1).

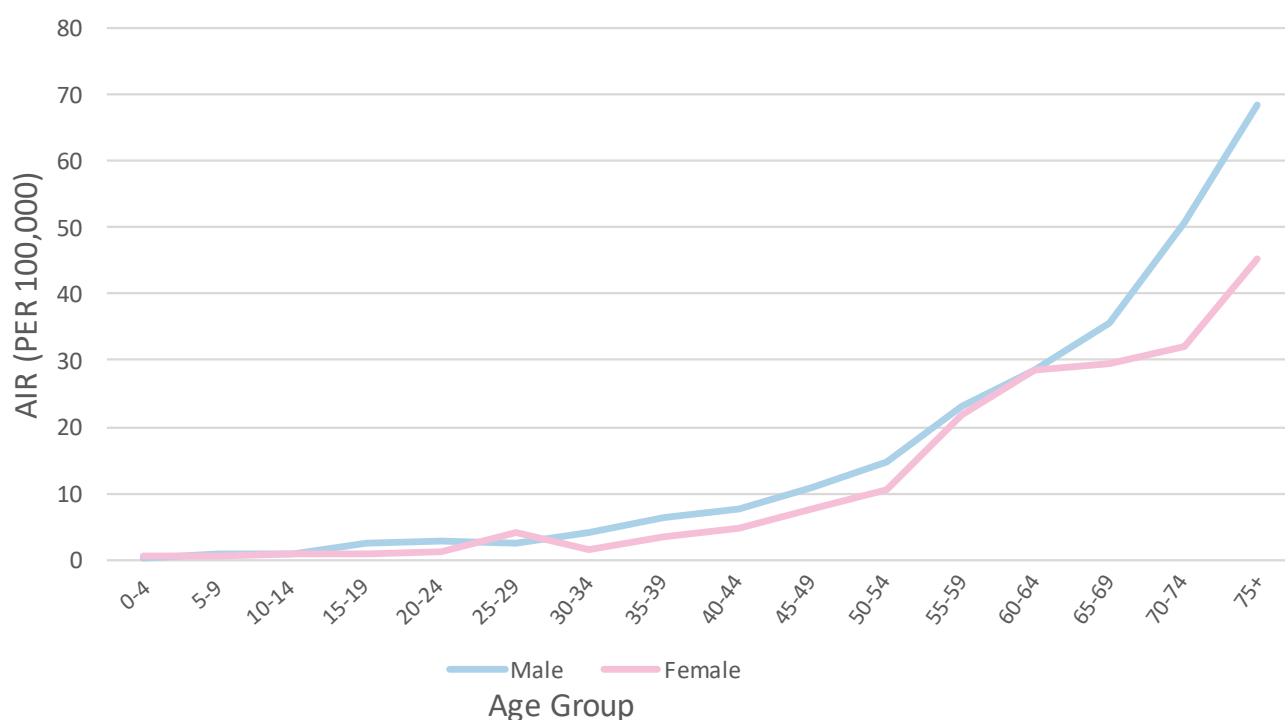


Figure 3.4.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for NHL Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Morphologically, the most common subtype was diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, comprising 50% of cases overall (Table 3.4.1).

Table 3.4.1: Morphological Distribution of NHL Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
96803	Malignant lymphoma, large B-cell, diffuse, NOS	309	49.3	248	51.0	557	50.0
95913	Malignant lymphoma, non-Hodgkin, NOS	71	11.3	55	11.3	126	11.3
96903	Follicular lymphoma, NOS	39	6.2	39	8.0	78	7.0
95903	Malignant lymphoma, NOS	36	5.7	33	6.8	69	6.2
97003	Mycosis fungoides	31	4.9	27	5.6	58	5.2
	Other	141	22.6	84	17.2	225	20.4
Total		627	100	486	100	1113	100

The ASR was 8.9 per 100,000 for males and 6.7 per 100,000 for females, which is broadly comparable to rates seen in other Gulf countries (Figure 3.4.3).

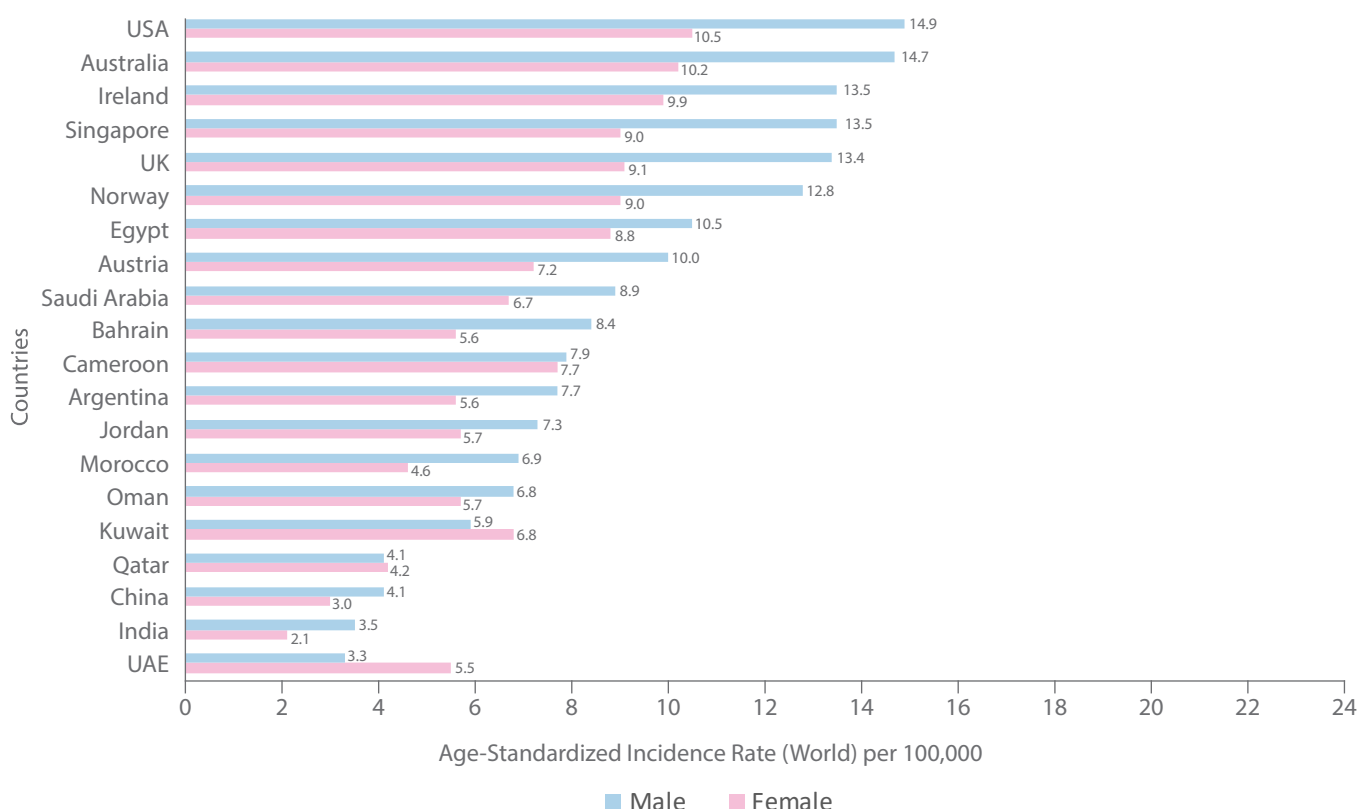


Figure 3.4.3: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for NHL Among Saudis With Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

Corpus Uteri Cancer (C54)

Corpus Uteri cancer ranked fourth among Saudi females in 2024, accounting for 7.3% of all cancers diagnosed in Saudi women and 4.3% of all cancers among Saudi nationals. A total of 966 cases were reported. The median age at diagnosis was 62 years (ranging between 24 and 102 years). The age-specific incidence rate (AIR) shows that incidence increases sharply after age 45, rising from approximately 10 per 100,000 and peaking at 123 per 100,000 in the 65–69 age group, followed by a marked decline thereafter (Figure 3.5.1).

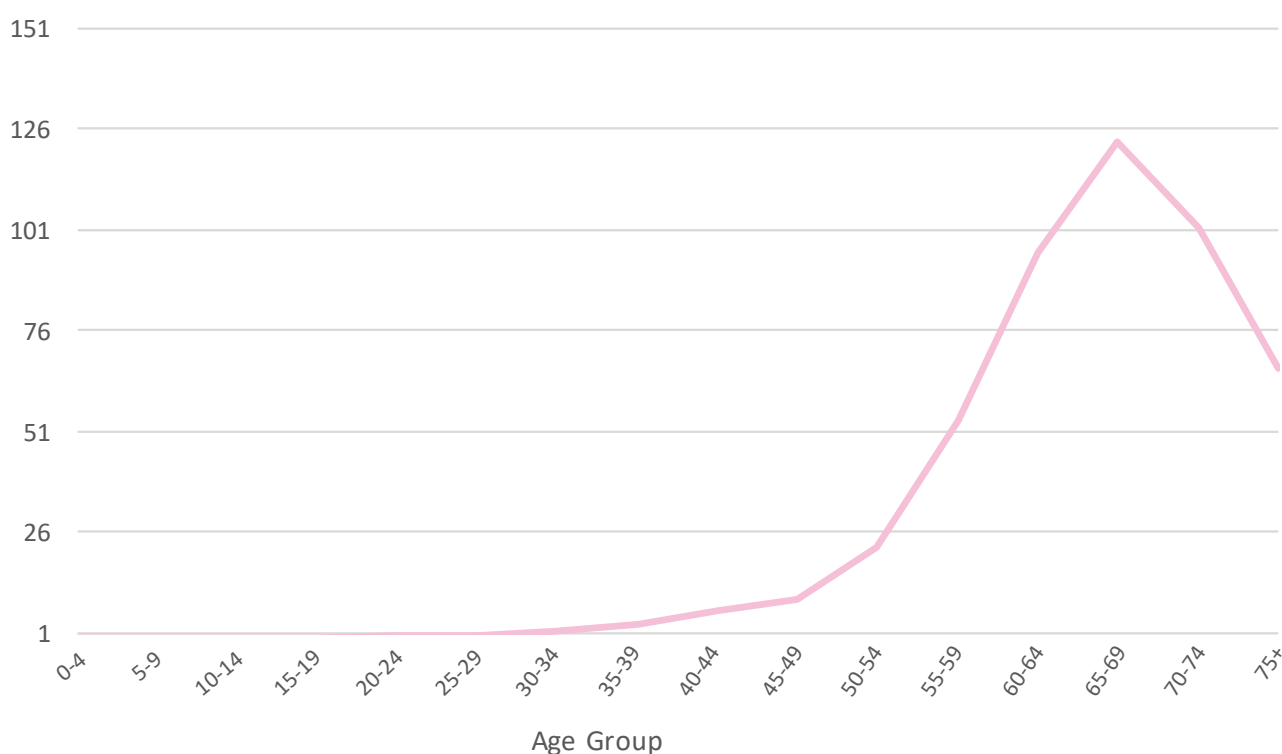


Figure 3.5.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for Corpus Uteri Cancer Among Saudi Females, 2024

In terms of stage at diagnosis, the majority of cases (73.8%) were diagnosed at a localized stage, while 11.1% were regional, 14.5% were distant metastases, and very few were unknown (Figure 3.5.2). Morphologically, endometrioid adenocarcinoma was the predominant subtype (54.5%), followed by adenocarcinoma NOS (14.0%) and serous cystadenocarcinoma NOS (7.9%) (Table 3.5.1).

Table 3.5.1: Morphological Distribution of Corpus Uteri Cancer Among Saudi Females, 2024

Code	Cancer Site	No.	%
83803	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma, NOS	526	54.5
81403	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	135	14.0
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	83	8.6
84403	Cystadenocarcinoma, NOS	76	7.9
89803	Carcinosarcoma, NOS	46	4.8
	Others	100	10.1
	Total	966	100.0

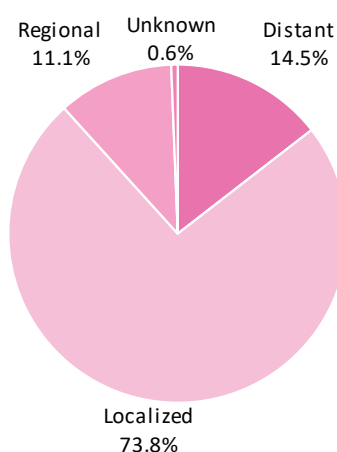


Figure 3.5.2: Stage Distribution of Corpus Uteri Cancer Among Saudi Females, 2024

The age-standardized rate (ASR) of 15.5 per 100,000 Saudi females which is a lower rate than those reported in other countries like USA (22.5 per 100,000), Singapore (17.6), and Ireland (15.8) but higher than previous years. (Figure 3.5.4).

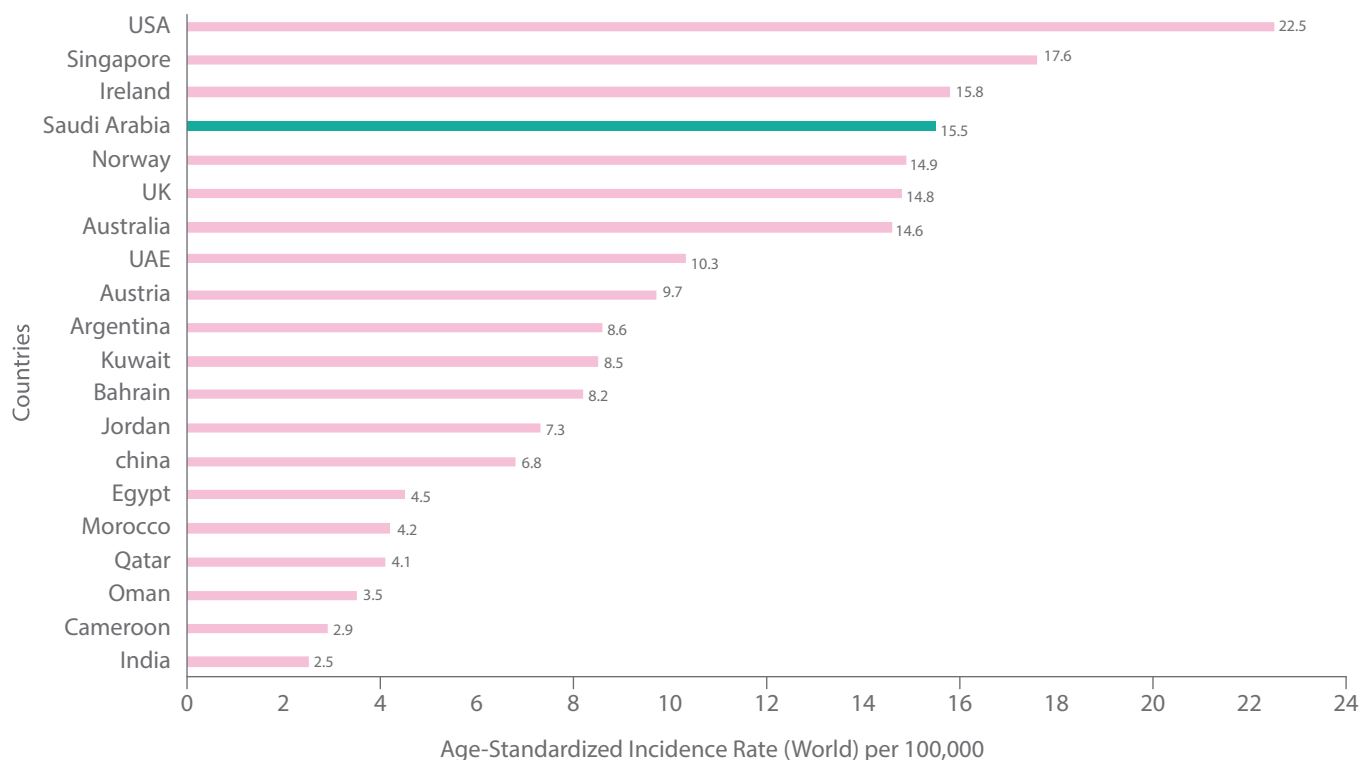


Figure 3.5.4: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Corpus Uteri Cancer Among Saudi Females with Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

Leukemia (C91-C95)

Leukemia ranked fourth among Saudi males and sixth among Saudi females in 2024, with a total of 948 cases reported, accounting for 4.2% of all cancers diagnosed among Saudi nationals. Males accounted for 534 cases (56.3%) and females for 414 cases (43.7%), with a male-to-female ratio of approximately 129 to 100. The median age at diagnosis was 38 years for males (ranging between 0 and 94 years) and 40 years for females (ranging between 0 and 93), with age-specific incidence rates increasing with age and peaking at 30 per 100,000 in males and 21.3 per 100,000 in females aged 70 to 74 (Figure 3.6.1).

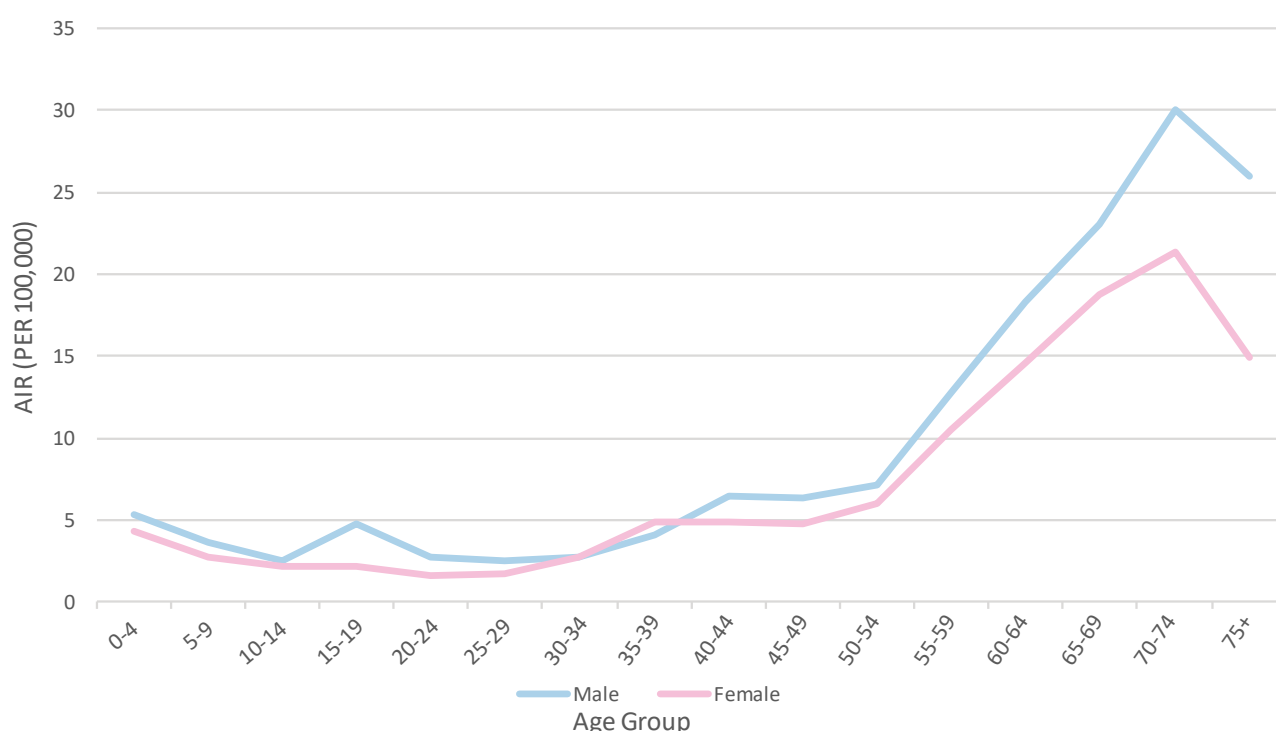


Figure 3.6.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) For Leukemia Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Morphologically, Leukemia NOS was the most common subtype (30.4%), followed by acute myeloid Leukemia NOS (20.3%) and chronic myeloid Leukemia NOS (11.3%) (Table 3.6.1).

Table 3.6.1: Morphological Distribution of Leukemia Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
98003	Leukemia, NOS	161	30.1	127	30.7	288	30.4
98613	Acute myeloid leukemia, NOS	105	19.7	87	21	192	20.3
98633	Chronic myeloid leukemia, NOS	57	10.7	50	12.1	107	11.3
98233	B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small						
98363	lymphocytic lymphoma	55	10.3	34	8.2	89	9.4
	Precursor B-cell lymphoblastic leukemia	34	6.4	31	7.5	65	6.9
	Other	122	22.8	85	20	207	21.6
	Total	534	100.0	414	100.0	948	100.0

The ASR was 6.7 per 100,000 for males and 5.1 per 100,000 for females, broadly comparable with other countries in the region but lower than rates in countries such as the USA, Norway and Australia (Figure 3.6.3).

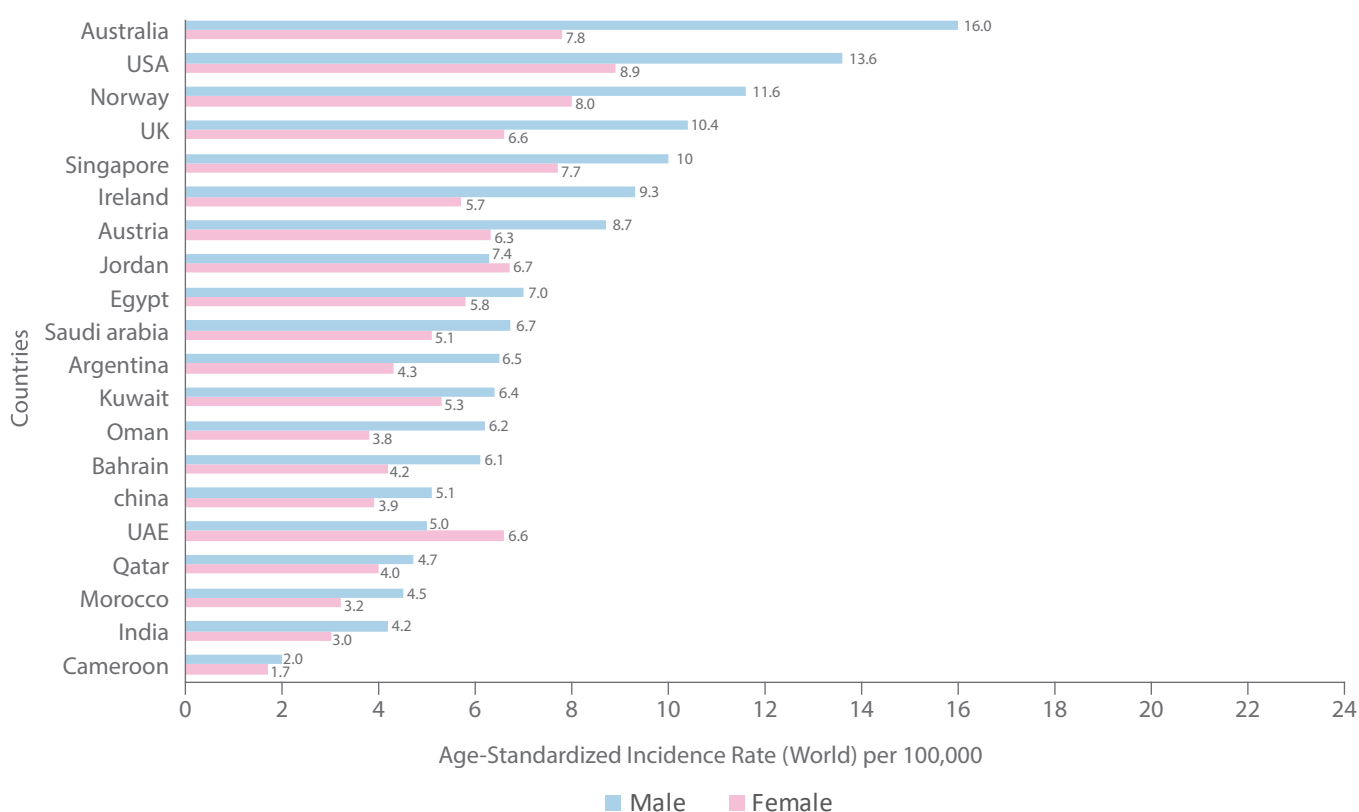


Figure 3.6.3: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Leukemia Among Saudis With ASR In Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

Prostate Cancer (C61)

Prostate cancer was ranked second among Saudi males in 2024, with 771 newly diagnosed cases, accounting for 8.3% of all cancers among Saudi males and 3.4% of all cancers among Saudi nationals. The median age at diagnosis was 69 years (ranging between 16 and 112). The age-specific incidence rate (AIR) for prostate cancer increases sharply with age, particularly after the age of 50, peaking at 201.4 per 100,000 in patients aged 75+ (Figure 3.7.1).

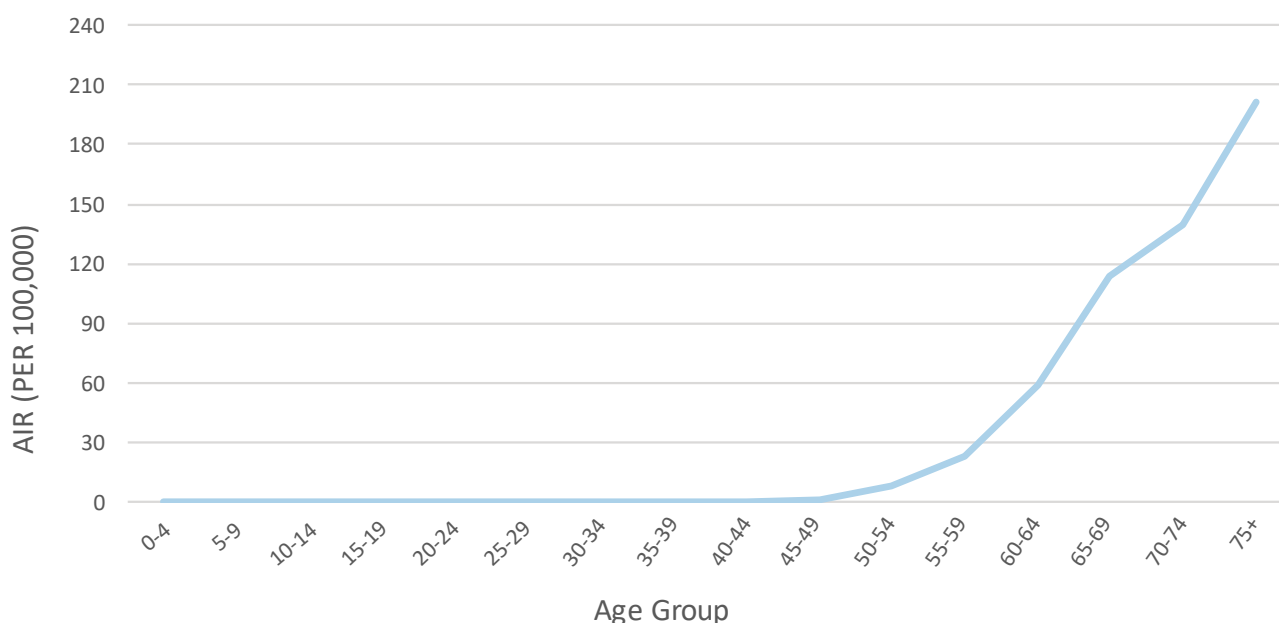


Figure 3.7.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for Prostate Cancer Among Saudi Males, 2024

Morphologically, adenocarcinoma (NOS) was the most common subtype, representing 83.9% of cases, followed by acinar cell carcinoma and other subtypes (Table 3.7.1). In terms of stage at diagnosis, over 60% of prostate cancers were diagnosed at a localized stage (62.8%), while around a quarter (27.0%) were distant and a smaller regional proportion, suggesting moderately early detection (Figure 3.7.2).

Table 3.7.1: Morphological Distribution of Prostate Cancer Among Saudi Males, 2024

Code	Cancer Site	Male	%
81403	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	647	83.9
85503	Acinar cell carcinoma	97	12.6
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	13	1.7
80003	Neoplasm, malignant	7	0.9
82103	Adenocarcinoma in adenomatous polyp	2	0.3
	Other	5	0.7
Total		771	100.0

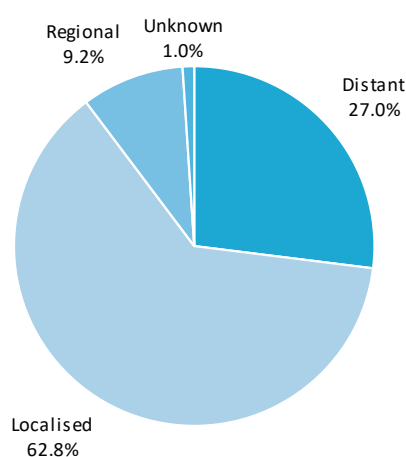


Figure 3.7.2: Stage Distribution of Prostate Cancer Among Saudi Males, 2024

Prostate cancer presented with an age-standardized incidence rate (ASR) of 14 per 100,000 which remains lower than that in countries such as Norway, Ireland, and Australia but relatively comparable with the rates in Gulf countries (Figure 3.7.4).

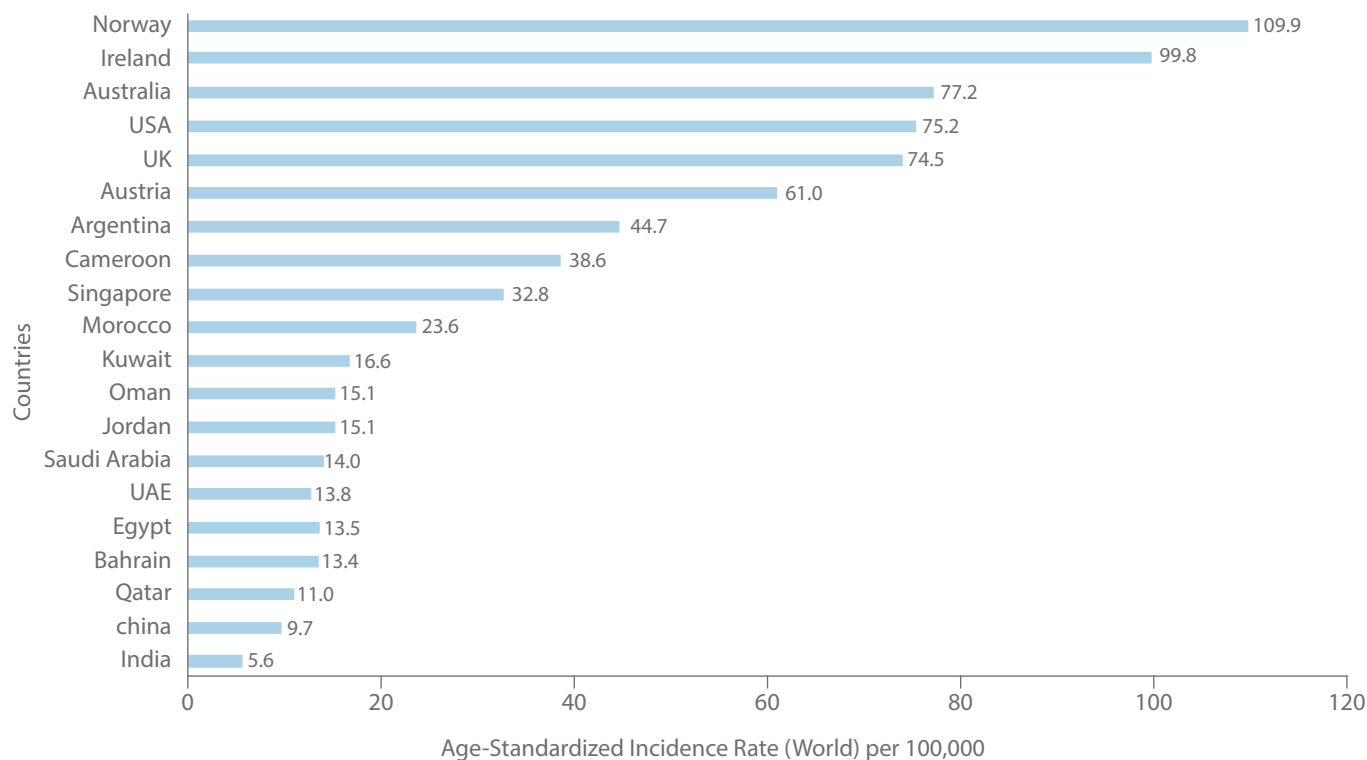


Figure 3.7.4: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Prostate Cancer Among Saudis Males with Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

Lung Cancer (C33-C34)

Lung cancer was ranked fifth among Saudi males and eighth among all Saudi nationals in 2024. There were 729 newly diagnosed cases, accounting for 3.2% of all cancers among Saudi nationals. Lung cancer affected 527 males (72.3%) and 202 females (27.7%), with a male-to-female ratio of 261 to 100. The median age at diagnosis was 65 years for males (ranging between 21 and 97) and 61 years for females (ranging between 12 and 88). The age-specific incidence rate (AIR) increases steadily after 40 years for males and 55 for females, peaking at 86.5 per 100,000 in males aged 75+ and 24.5 per 100,000 in females aged 75+ (Figure 3.8.1).

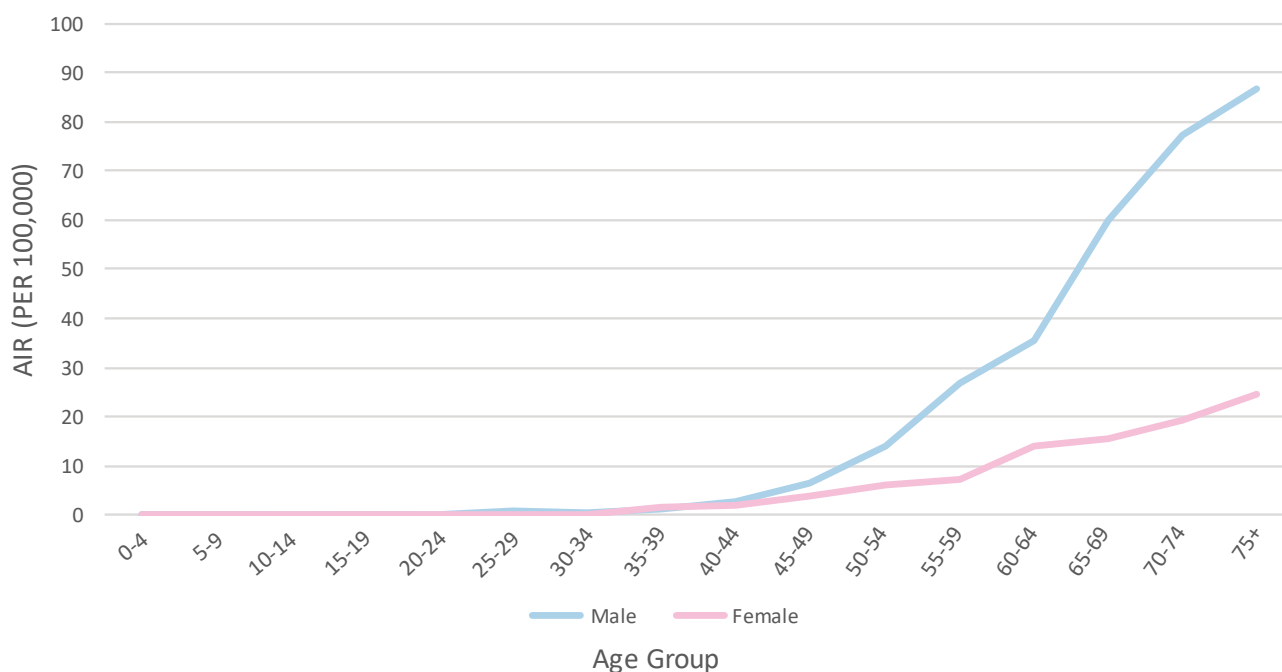


Figure 3.8.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for Lung Cancer Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Morphologically, adenocarcinoma (NOS) was the predominant subtype for both males (46.5%) and females (55.9%), followed by small cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma (Table 3.8.1). In terms of stage at diagnosis, over half of cases were diagnosed at a distant stage (58%), highlighting late detection, with only around 28.7% localized and a small proportion regional (Figure 3.8.2).

Table 3.8.1: Morphological Distribution of Lung Cancer Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
81403	Adenocarcinoma, NOS	245	46.5	113	55.9	358	49.1
80463	Non-small cell carcinoma	70	13.3	17	8.4	87	11.9
80703	Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS	60	11.4	15	7.4	75	10.3
80413	Small cell carcinoma, NOS	53	10.1	15	7.4	68	9.3
80103	Carcinoma, NOS	22	4.2	3	1.5	25	3.4
	Other	77	14.9	39	19.4	116	15.9
	Total	527	100	202	100	729	100

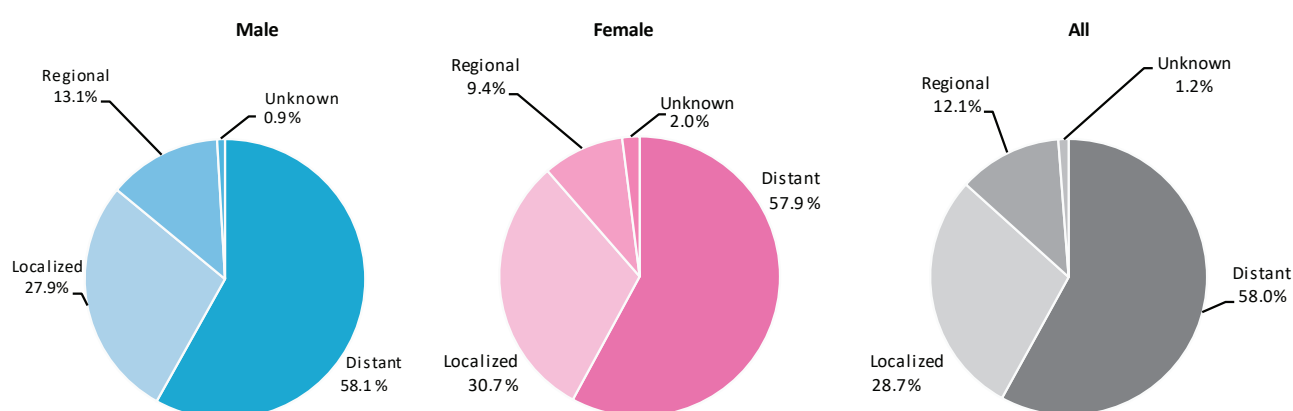


Figure 3.8.2: Stage Distribution of Lung Cancer Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

The age-standardized incidence rate (ASR) was 9 per 100,000 for males and 3 per 100,000 for females which remains lower than rates observed in countries such as China and USA (Figure 3.8.4).

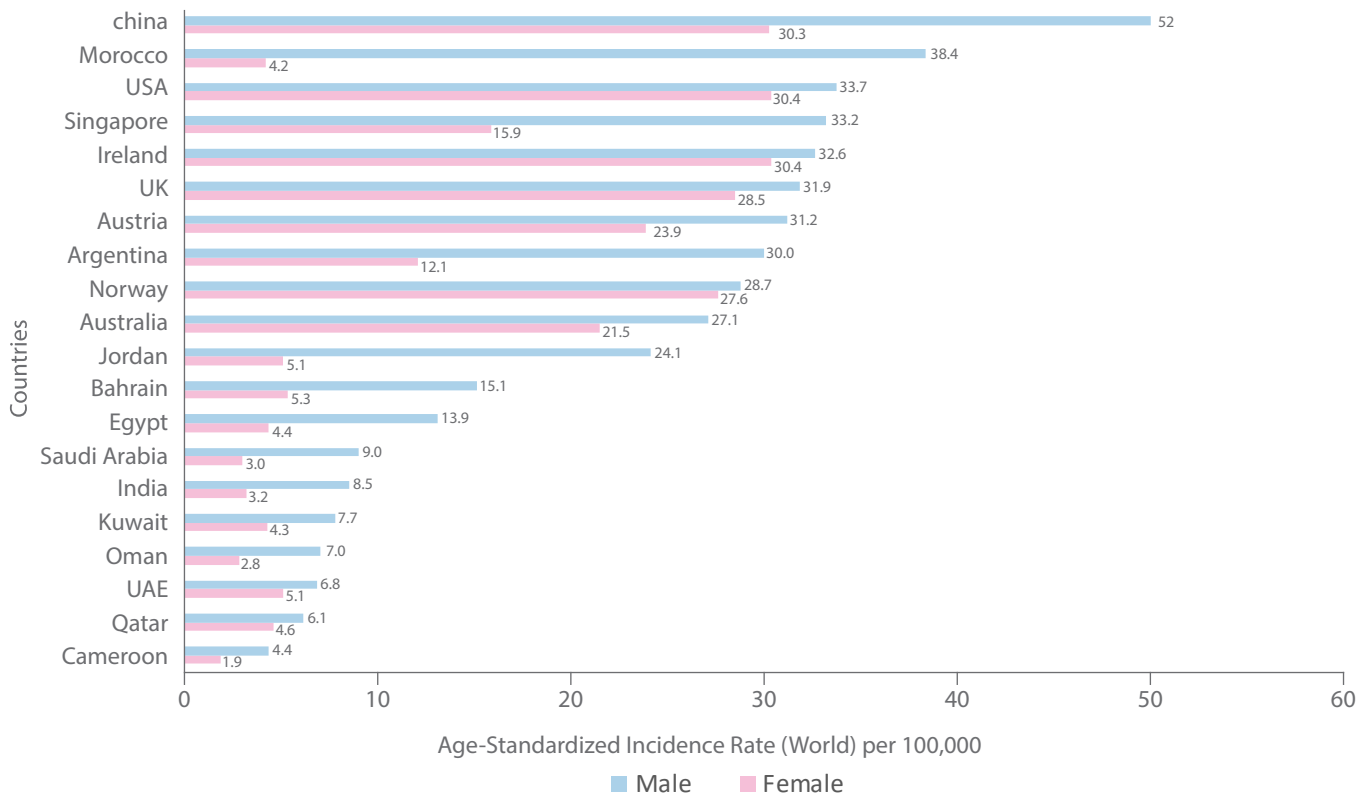


Figure 3.8.4: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Lung Cancer Among Saudis with Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

Hodgkin Lymphoma (C81)

Hodgkin Lymphoma was ranked ninth among all Saudi nationals and among Saudi females, and tenth among Saudi males in 2024. There were 684 newly diagnosed cases, accounting for 3.0% of all cancers among Saudi nationals. Hodgkin Lymphoma affected 392 males (57.3%) and 292 females (42.7%), with a male-to-female ratio of 134 to 100. The median age at diagnosis was 33 years for males (ranging between 2 and 88) and 33 years for females (ranging between 0 and 92). The age-specific incidence rate (AIR) increases with age, peaking among older age groups in both sexes (Figure 3.9.1).

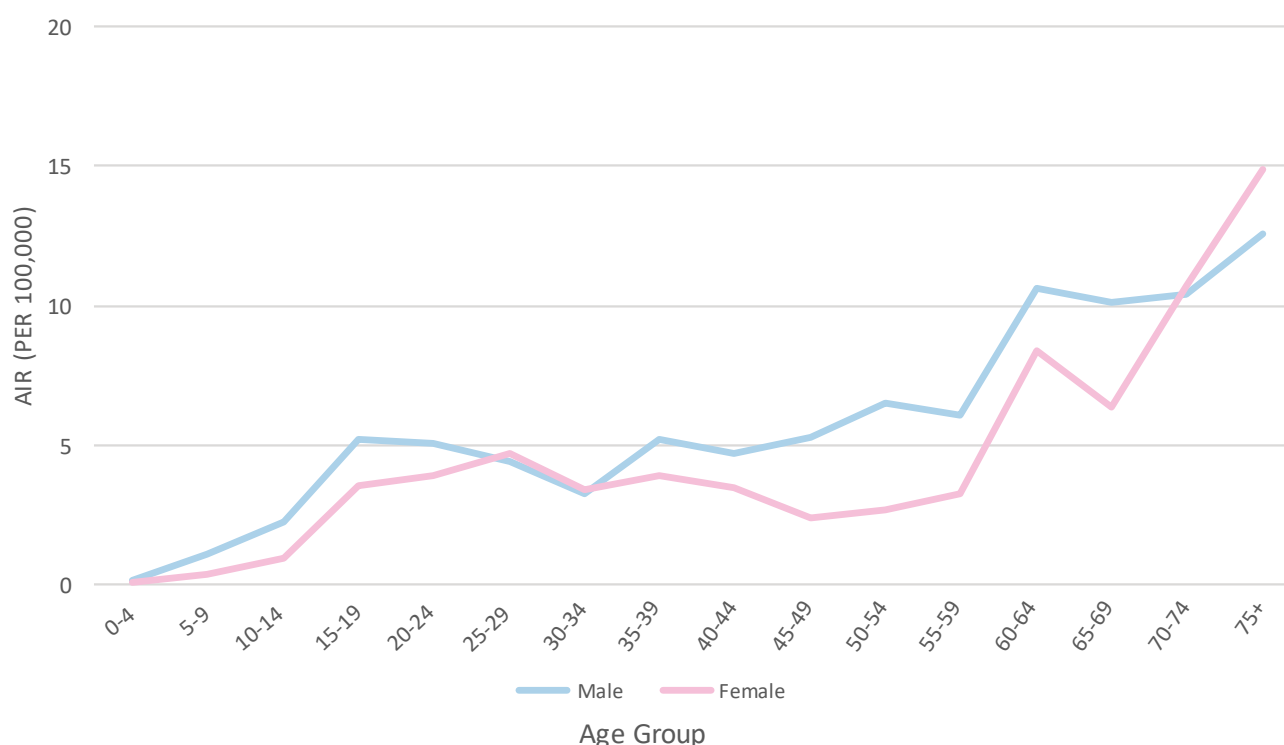


Figure 3.9.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for Hodgkin lymphoma Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Morphologically, Hodgkin lymphoma, NOS was the most common subtype in both males (62.5%) and females (70.9%), followed by Hodgkin lymphoma Nodular sclerosis and lymphocyte predominance (Table 3.9.1).

Table 3.9.1: Morphological Distribution of Hodgkin lymphoma Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
96503	Hodgkin lymphoma, NOS	245	62.5	207	70.9	452	66.1
96633	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, NOS	66	16.8	42	14.4	108	15.8
96593	Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular lymphocyte predominance	39	9.9	16	5.5	55	8
96523	Hodgkin lymphoma, mixed cellularity, NOS	29	7.4	15	5.1	44	6.4
96513	Hodgkin lymphoma, lymphocyte-rich	9	2.3	5	1.7	14	2
	Other	4	1.1	7	2.4	11	1.6
	Total	392	100	292	100	684	100

The age-standardized incidence rate (ASR) was 4.4 per 100,000 for males and 3.2 per 100,000 for females which remains lower than in many Western countries but higher than Gulf countries (Figure 3.9.3).

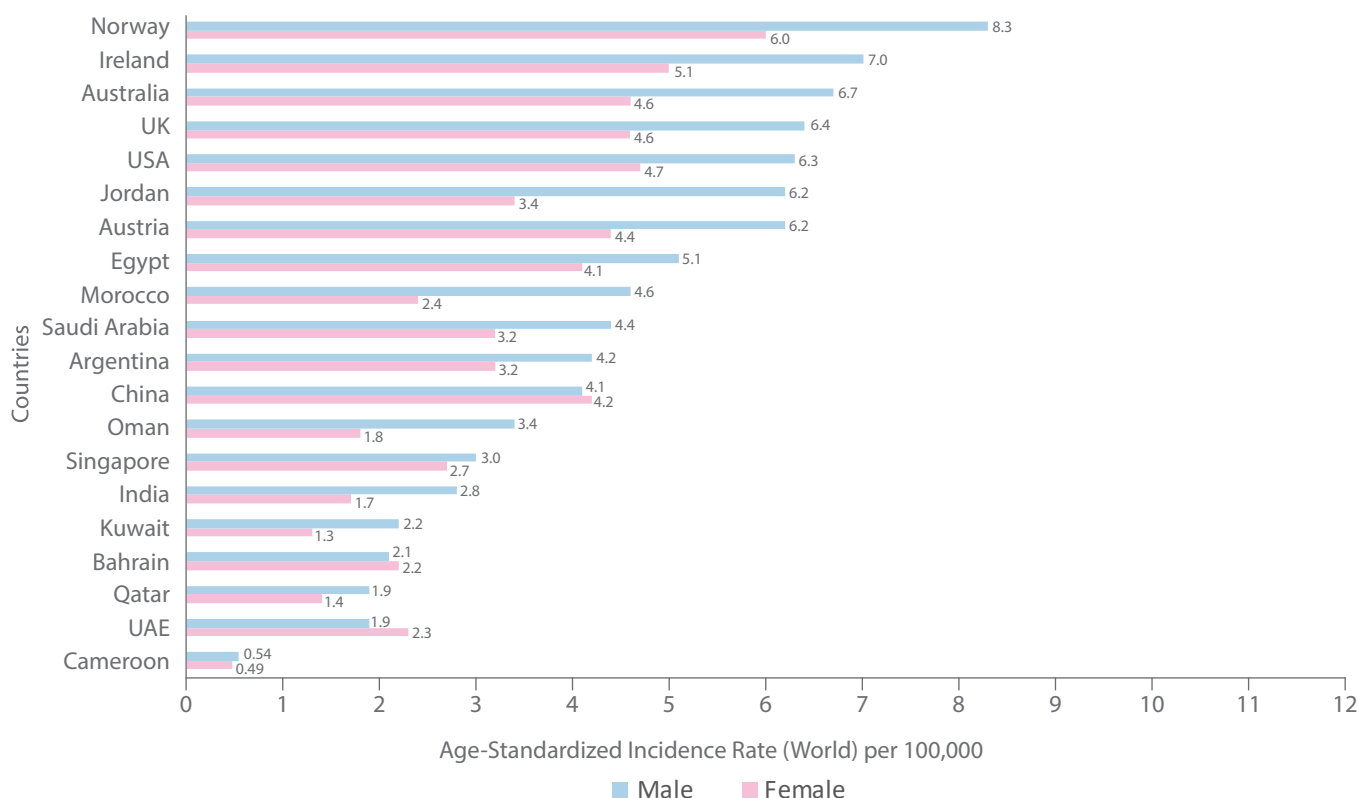


Figure 3.9.3: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Hodgkin lymphoma Among Saudis with Selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

Kidney Cancer (C64)

Kidney cancer was ranked eighth among Saudi males and tenth among females and all Saudi nationals in 2024. There were 682 newly diagnosed cases, accounting for 3.0% of all cancers among Saudi nationals. Kidney cancer affected 451 males (66.1%) and 231 females (33.9%), with a male-to-female ratio of 195 to 100. The median age at diagnosis was 57 years for males (ranging between 0 and 93) and 54 years for females (ranging between 2 and 88). The age-specific incidence rate (AIR) increases with age after 30 years in both sexes, with the steepest rise was 42.7 per 100,000 among males aged between 70-74 and 18.9 per 100,000 among females aged between 60-64 (Figure 3.10.1).

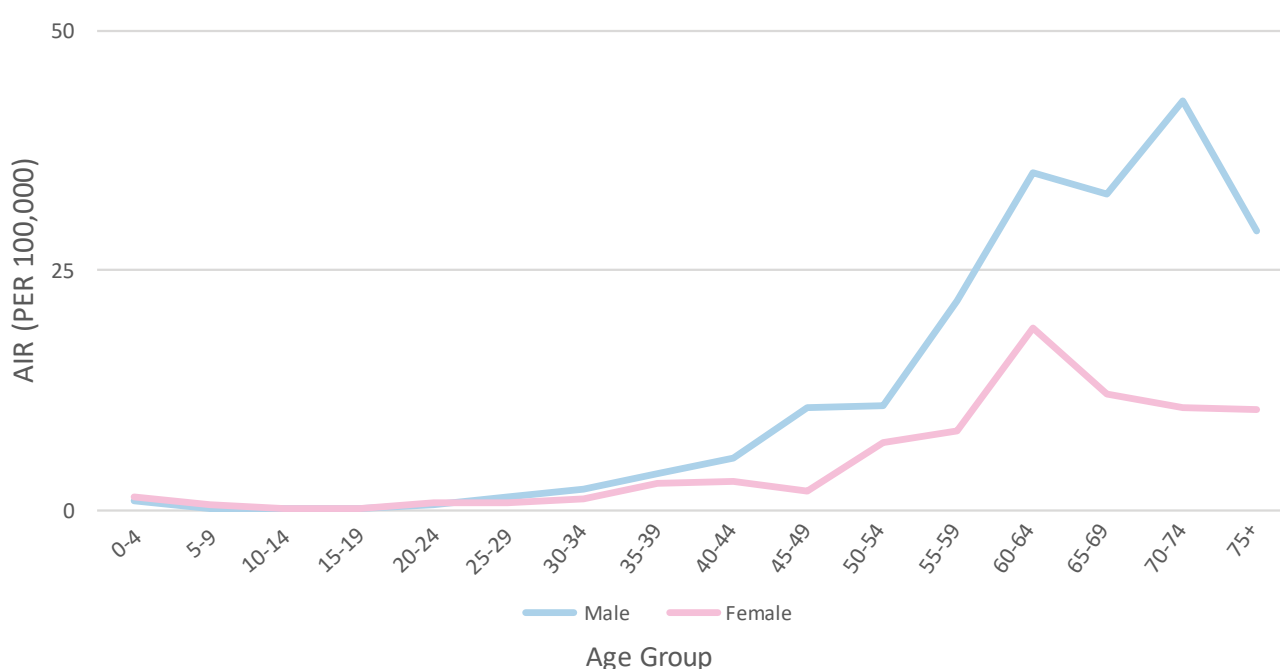


Figure 3.10.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for Kidney Cancer Among Saudi Nationals, 2024

Morphologically, renal cell carcinoma (NOS) was the most common subtype for both males (64.7%) and females (63.6%), followed by clear cell adenocarcinoma (NOS) (Table 3.10.1). In terms of stage at diagnosis, most kidney cancer cases were diagnosed at a localized stage, 70.7% for males and 74.0% for females, while around 17–19% were distant, and smaller proportions were regional or unknown (Figures 3.10.2).

Table 3.10.1: Morphological distribution of Kidney cancer among Saudi nationals, 2024

Code	Morphology	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
83123	Renal cell carcinoma, NOS	310	68.7	147	63.6	457	67
83103	Clear cell adenocarcinoma, NOS	52	11.5	21	9.1	73	10.7
83173	Renal cell carcinoma, chromophobe type	26	5.8	20	8.7	46	6.7
82603	Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS	23	5.1	11	4.8	34	5
89603	Nephroblastoma, NOS	10	2.2	20	8.7	30	4.4
	Other	30	6.6	12	5	42	5.7
	Total	451	100	231	100	682	100

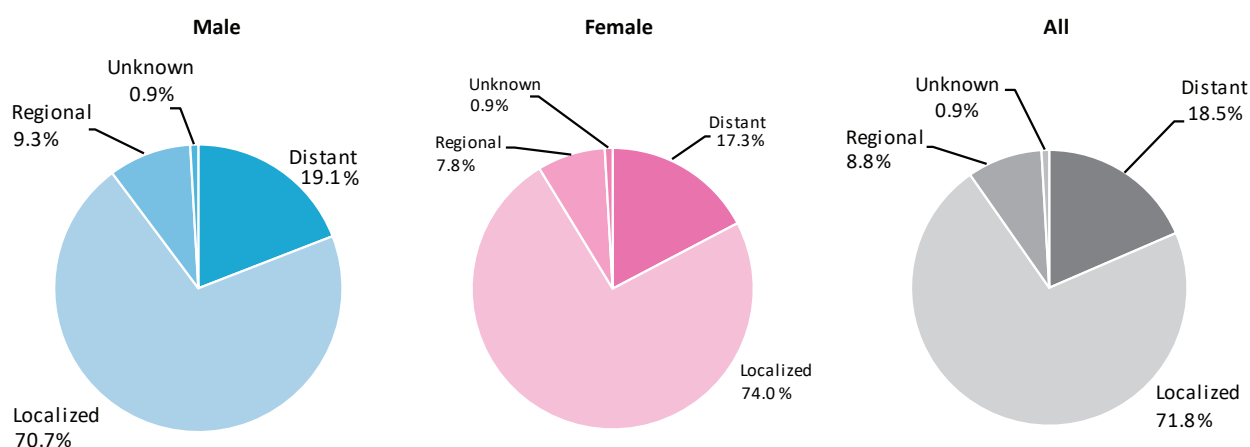


Figure 3.10.2: Stage Distribution of Kidney Cancer Among Saudi Males, 2024

The ASR was 6.9 per 100,000 for males and 3.1 per 100,000 for females which remains lower than in countries such as USA, the UK, and Australia (Figure 3.10.4).

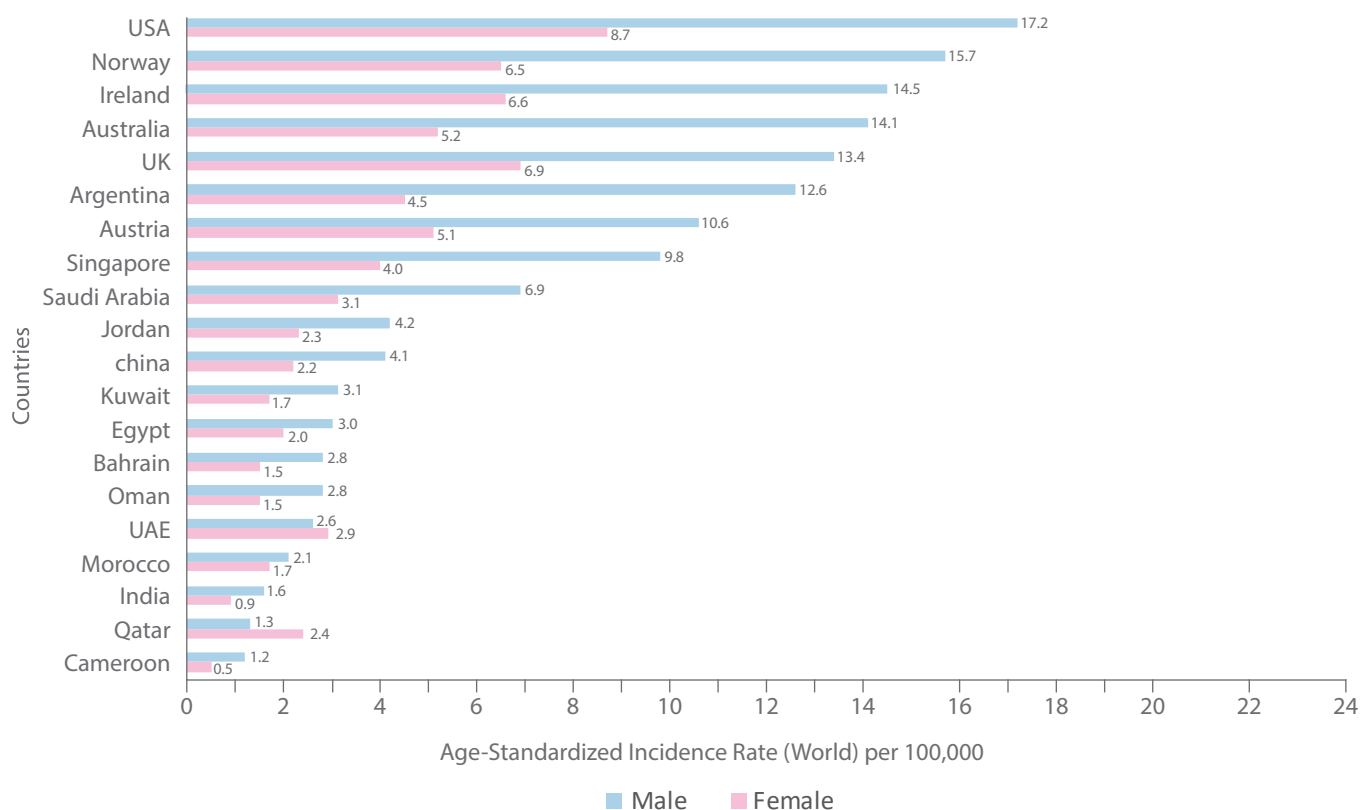


Figure 3.10.4: Comparison of Age-Standardized Incidence Rates (ASR per 100,000) for Kidney Cancer among Saudis with selected Countries, 2024 (Bray et al., 2024)

REFERENCES

Bray, F. et al. (2024) 'Global cancer statistics 2022: Globocan estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries', *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, 74(3), pp. 229–263. doi:10.3322/caac.21834.

General Authority of Statistics (2024), Population estimates by gender, nationality, and age group.



PART IV

CANCER INCIDENCE AMONG NON- SAUDIS 2024

CANCER INCIDENCE AMONG NON-SAUDI POPULATION

Between January and December 2024, a total of 4,981 cancer cases were reported among the non-Saudi population. Of these, 30 cases were excluded from analysis due to in situ classification or coding mismatches, resulting in 4,951 cases analyzed. Majority of cases were females (51.1%).

The non-Saudi population structure differs significantly from the Saudi population, with only 3.3% aged 60 and above and a large proportion (88.1%) aged 15–59 years, reflecting a predominantly working-age demographic. Consequently, the distribution of cancer by age shows that 1.7% of cases occurred before age 15 years, 22.0% between 15–39 years, 58.0% between 40–64 years, and 18.4% after age 64.

The median age at diagnosis was 47 years for males (ranging between 0 and 98) and 53 years for females (ranging between 0 and 94). The age-specific incidence rate (AIR) rises sharply with age for both sexes, peaking among older age groups, with notably higher rates in females across most age groups (Figure 4.1).

Breast cancer was the most common cancer among non-Saudis, accounting for 23.1% of all cases, followed by colorectal cancer (13.5%), thyroid (6.5%), lung (3.7%), and prostate cancer (3.5%) (Table 4.1). The leading cancers for males were colorectal (19.8%), Leukemia (8.9%), and prostate (7.1%), while for females, breast (44.2%), thyroid (7.9%), and colorectal (7.5%) were most prevalent (Table 4.2). By nationality, Yemenis accounted for the largest share (15.6%), followed by Egyptians (12.4%) and Sudanese (9.3%) (Table 4.3).

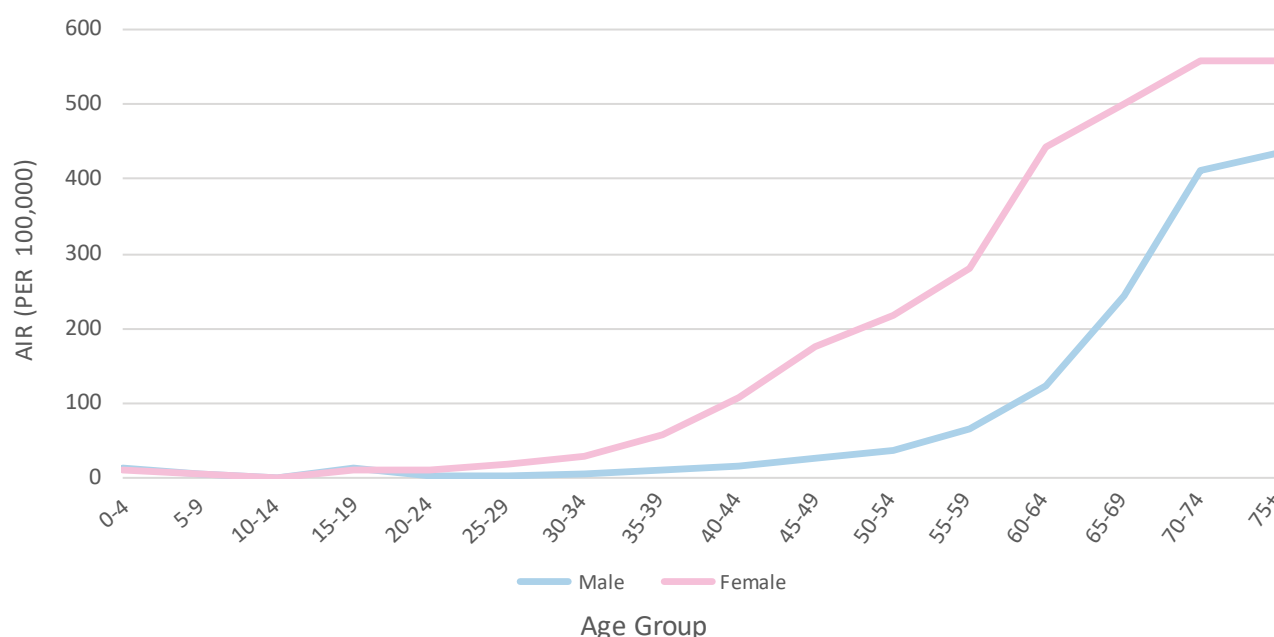


Figure 4.1: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR) for All Cancers Among Non-Saudi Population, 2024

Table 4.1: Ten Most Common Cancers Among Non-Saudi Population, 2024

Site	No.	%
Breast	1142	23.1
Colorectal	668	13.5
Thyroid	321	6.5
Lung	184	3.7
Prostate	172	3.5
NHL	164	3.3
Bladder	143	2.9
Kidney	141	2.8
Leukaemia	289	5.8
Brain, CNS	137	2.8
Other Sites	1590	32.1
Total	4951	100.0

Table 4.2: Most Common Cancers Among the Non-Saudi Population by Gender, 2024

Cancer Site (Male)	No.	%	Cancer Site (Female)	No.	%
Colorectal	479	19.8	Breast	1118	44.2
Leukaemia	215	8.9	Thyroid	200	7.9
Prostate	172	7.1	Colorectal	189	7.5
Lung	125	5.2	Corpus Uteri	94	3.7
Thyroid	121	5.0	Cervix Uteri	83	3.3
Bladder	117	4.8	Leukaemia	74	2.9
NHL	108	4.5	Ovary	71	2.8
Kidney	93	3.8	Lung	59	2.3
Brain, CNS	89	3.7	NHL	56	2.2
Stomach	80	3.3	Kidney	48	1.9
Other Sites	821	33.9	Other Sites	539	21.3
Total	2420	100.0	Total	2531	100.0

Table 4.3: Distribution of Cancer Cases Among Non-Saudi by Nationality and Gender, 2024

Nationality	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Yemen	394	16.3	377	14.9	771	15.6
Egypt	347	14.3	265	10.5	612	12.4
Sudan	280	11.6	182	7.2	462	9.3
Philippines	84	3.5	323	12.8	407	8.2
Syrian Arab Republic	190	7.9	212	8.4	402	8.1
Pakistan	156	6.4	118	4.7	274	5.5
Non-Saudi, NOS	117	4.8	139	5.5	256	5.2
Jordan	111	4.6	105	4.1	216	4.4
Occupied Palestinian Territories	75	3.1	115	4.5	190	3.8
India	111	4.6	67	2.6	178	3.6
Tunisia	83	3.4	83	3.3	166	3.4
Bangladesh	101	4.2	35	1.4	136	2.7
Lebanon	44	1.8	32	1.3	76	1.5
Eritrea	23	1.0	48	1.9	71	1.4
Myanmar (formerlyBurma)	35	1.4	35	1.4	70	1.4
Indonesia	8	0.3	61	2.4	69	1.4
Ethiopia	11	0.5	43	1.7	54	1.1
Morocco	11	0.5	39	1.5	50	1.0
United Kingdom	29	1.2	20	0.8	49	1.0
Somalia	19	0.8	14	0.6	33	0.7
Other Nationalities	191	7.9	218	8.6	409	8.3
Total	2420	100.0	2531	100.0	4951	100.0



PART V

CANCER INCIDENCE TABLES

Table 5.1.1: Number Of Cases Among Saudi Males by Primary Site And Age Groups, 2024

ICD (10th) Code	Cancer Primary Site	All Ages	Unknown Age	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	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.10%
C01-C02	Tongue	90	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	6	7	13	10	15	6	12	12	1.00%
C03-C06	Mouth	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	2	2	4	8	4	9	6	10	0.60%
C07-C08	Salivary glands	22	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	0	0	4	0.20%
C09	Tonsil	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	4	2	3	2	3	1	6	0.30%
C10	Other Oropharynx	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	0.10%
C11	Nasopharynx	173	0	1	0	3	7	4	2	8	17	18	17	24	19	19	15	10	9	1.90%
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0.10%
C14	Pharynx unspec.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.00%
C15	Oesophagus	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	6	5	14	17	15	9	21	1.10%
C16	Stomach	210	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	5	6	12	13	20	24	26	34	30	33	2.30%
C17	Small intestine	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	6	9	5	5	5	3	0.50%
C18	Colon	1117	0	0	0	3	4	14	7	16	39	64	92	93	144	192	154	113	182	12.10%
C19-C20	Rectum	509	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	6	19	43	52	60	81	71	71	32	67	5.50%
C21	Anus	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	3	5	5	1	0	0.20%
C22	Liver	396	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	9	16	25	45	84	61	55	86	4.30%
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	118	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	7	7	15	20	15	15	31	1.30%
C25	Pancreas	345	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	7	16	32	27	46	47	70	36	55	3.70%
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	29	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	4	2	1	0.30%
C32	Larynx	82	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	8	9	13	15	14	4	14	0.90%
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	527	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	8	17	29	47	75	74	89	67	110	5.70%
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	47	0	3	1	2	0	1	2	1	2	4	3	6	3	4	6	2	7	0.50%
C40-C41	Bone	135	0	3	7	16	21	12	10	9	4	4	10	11	7	3	6	4	8	1.50%
C43	Melanoma of Skin	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	2	2	7	0.20%
C44	Other Skin	230	0	0	0	1	4	1	8	6	14	8	13	16	16	17	26	28	72	2.50%
C45	Mesothelioma	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.10%
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	9	0.20%
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	152	0	11	8	0	9	5	6	6	12	12	13	8	9	9	18	7	19	1.60%
C50	Breast	67	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	4	11	5	8	7	12	5	10	0.70%
C60	Penis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0.00%
C61	Prostate	771	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	4	26	64	123	169	121	256	8.30%
C62	Testis	237	0	3	1	0	9	29	42	53	41	21	9	13	3	5	3	2	3	2.60%
C63	Other male genital	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0.10%
C64	Kidney	451	0	10	2	1	2	4	12	18	28	33	47	37	61	73	49	37	37	4.90%
C65	Renal Pelvis	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0.00%
C66	Ureter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%
C67	Bladder	511	0	0	1	2	2	1	4	10	12	19	23	30	63	78	89	68	109	5.50%
C68	Other Urinary organs	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	0.10%
C69	Eye	27	0	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	0.30%
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	348	0	31	24	16	23	12	13	25	31	29	23	29	21	20	18	14	19	3.80%
C73	Thyroid	489	0	0	0	3	8	18	34	49	65	57	63	46	40	43	28	11	24	5.30%
C74	Adrenal gland	13	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.10%
C75	Other Endocrine	12	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	0.10%
C81	Hodgkin disease	392	0	2	13	25	52	45	38	27	38	28	23	22	17	22	15	9	16	4.20%
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	627	0	4	12	10	25	24	21	34	47	45	48	50	64	59	53	44	87	6.80%
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%
C90	Multiple Myeloma	112	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	8	10	6	13	15	17	16	17	1.20%
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	145	0	15	14	8	13	5	1	4	8	11	4	9	9	13	12	8	11	1.60%
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	204	0	8	3	10	13	11	15	11	14	16	17	12	16	18	13	13	14	2.20%
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	185	0	35	26	10	22	9	6	7	8	12	7	3	11	7	9	5	8	2.00%
Other	Other & unspecified	152	0	7	3	2	2	1	4	4	6	10	9	11	14	25	20	9	25	1.60%
All	All sites Total	9267	0	159	119	118	220	216	257	335	466	544	639	704	964	1158	1145	809	1414	100.00%
Not C44	All sites but C44	9037	0	159	119	117	216	215	249	329	452	536	626	688	948	1141	1119	781	1342	97.50%

Table 5.1.2: Number Of Cases Among Saudi Females by Primary Site And Age Groups, 2024

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	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.00%
C01-C02	Tongue	64	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	2	3	5	7	6	6	7	8	13	0.50%
C03-C06	Mouth	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	6	2	3	14	6	7	7	0.40%
C07-C08	Salivary glands	25	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	0.20%
C09	Tonsil	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	5	5	3	1	0	3	0.20%
C10	Other Oropharynx	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C11	Nasopharynx	72	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	10	3	2	11	7	13	10	3	1	5	0.50%
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0.10%
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	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	6	6	5	4	4	9	7	20	0.50%
C16	Stomach	196	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	7	12	15	21	18	22	26	22	17	28	1.50%
C17	Small intestine	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	6	4	9	10	6	5	5	0.40%
C18	Colon	965	0	0	0	1	6	5	12	34	51	82	93	106	145	138	83	72	137	7.30%
C19-C20	Rectum	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	16	28	42	47	55	46	48	24	37	2.70%
C21	Anus	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	5	0	0	1	0.10%
C22	Liver	220	0	3	0	1	2	2	3	1	3	5	8	15	26	26	37	27	61	1.70%
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	5	10	22	17	15	19	16	0.90%
C25	Pancreas	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	5	12	22	36	42	30	27	23	1.60%
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	19	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	6	0.10%
C32	Larynx	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0.10%
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	202	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	12	13	18	22	22	32	24	18	33	1.50%
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	1	4	3	0	2	0	3	0.20%
C40-C41	Bone	87	0	2	7	11	9	5	4	5	7	5	6	4	5	3	7	3	4	0.70%
C43	Melanoma of Skin	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	2	1	0.10%
C44	Other Skin	154	0	0	0	1	4	4	4	10	10	11	8	11	12	11	12	18	38	1.20%
C45	Mesothelioma	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0.00%
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	0.10%
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	127	0	6	4	3	1	4	8	7	11	15	12	6	14	10	5	9	12	1.00%
C50	Breast	4601	0	0	0	0	0	20	71	168	347	596	675	620	624	614	388	220	258	34.80%
C51	Vulva	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	5	2	3	0.20%
C52	Vagina	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	2	0.10%
C53	Cervix Uteri	205	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	16	26	22	28	21	28	26	11	16	1.60%
C54	Corpus Uteri	966	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	11	23	42	44	83	162	217	191	95	90	7.30%
C55	Uterus unspec.	146	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	7	8	18	21	26	28	8	21	1.10%
C56	Ovary	331	0	0	2	1	6	12	9	16	32	28	39	37	38	34	32	15	30	2.50%
C57	Other Female Genital	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	8	4	4	6	4	3	0.30%
C58	Placenta	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C64	Kidney	231	0	15	7	1	1	6	7	9	21	18	9	26	25	43	19	10	14	1.70%
C65	Renal Pelvis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0.00%
C66	Ureter	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0.00%
C67	Bladder	111	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	3	6	7	12	13	13	11	35	0.80%
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	18	0	13	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.10%
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	311	0	24	13	15	13	12	18	23	26	18	23	26	30	26	17	11	16	2.40%
C73	Thyroid	1559	0	0	2	7	41	84	127	199	191	182	189	164	133	115	60	22	43	11.80%
C74	Adrenal gland	17	0	7	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0.10%
C75	Other Endocrine	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0.10%
C81	Hodgkin disease	292	0	1	5	11	35	34	40	27	28	21	11	10	10	19	10	10	20	2.20%
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	486	0	5	7	11	9	11	34	13	26	29	34	39	66	65	46	30	61	3.70%
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	112	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	10	10	21	22	17	12	7	0.80%
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	98	0	16	11	6	9	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	8	7	7	4	6	0.70%
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	172	0	3	2	5	8	7	6	10	17	22	12	13	17	14	13	11	12	1.30%
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	144	0	26	17	12	5	3	5	10	15	5	6	5	7	12	9	5	2	1.10%
Other	Other & unspecified	208	0	7	5	2	6	2	2	4	13	19	14	17	25	22	24	14	32	1.60%
All	All sites Total	13206	0	134	85	95	160	232	395	620	933	1244	1388	1421	1646	1711	1240	767	1135	100.00%
Not C44	All sites but C44	13052	0	134	85	94	156	228	391	610	923	1233	1380	1410	1634	1700	1228	749	1097	98.80%

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, 2024

ICD (10th) Code	Cancer Primary Site	All Ages	Unknown Age	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	0.5	0	0.4	0	0	0	1.6	0.1	0.1
C01-C02	Tongue	90	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1	1.6	3.8	3.6	7.2	4	13.8	9.4	0.9	1.4
C03-C06	Mouth	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.9	1.9	6.1	6.9	7.9	0.5	0.8
C07-C08	Salivary glands	22	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	0	0	3.1	0.2	0.3
C09	Tonsil	28	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1	2	1.2	4.7	0.3	0.4
C10	Other Oropharynx	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.2	0.4	1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C11	Nasopharynx	173	0	0.1	0	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	1	2.3	3	3.9	7.1	6.8	9.1	10.1	11.5	7.1	1.8	2.4
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.5	0	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.1
C14	Pharynx unspec.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0
C15	Oesophagus	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	5	8.2	10.1	10.4	16.5	1	1.6
C16	Stomach	210	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	2	3	5.9	8.6	12.5	22.9	34.6	26	2.1	3.5
C17	Small intestine	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.8	3.2	2.4	3.4	5.8	2.4	0.5	0.7
C18	Colon	1117	0	0	0	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.8	2	5.4	10.7	21	27.5	51.7	92.3	103.8	130.3	143.2	11.3	18.3
C19-C20	Rectum	509	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.6	7.2	11.9	17.7	29.1	34.1	47.9	36.9	52.7	5.2	8.1
C21	Anus	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.4	3.4	1.2	0	0.2	0.3
C22	Liver	396	0	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.5	3.7	7.4	16.1	40.4	41.1	63.4	67.7	4	6.9
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	118	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.1	5.4	9.6	10.1	17.3	24.4	1.2	2
C25	Pancreas	345	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.6	0.4	1	2.7	7.3	8	16.5	22.6	47.2	41.5	43.3	3.5	5.8
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	29	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.4
C32	Larynx	82	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.5	1.8	2.7	4.7	7.2	9.4	4.6	11	0.8	1.4
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	527	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.8	6.6	13.9	26.9	35.6	60	77.2	86.5	5.4	9
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	47	0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.9	4	2.3	5.5	0.5	0.7
C40-C41	Bone	135	0	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	2.3	3.3	2.5	1.4	4	4.6	6.3	1.4	1.6
C43	Melanoma of Skin	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.3	0	0.5	1.3	2.3	5.5	0.2	0.3
C44	Other Skin	230	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.3	3	4.7	5.7	8.2	17.5	32.3	56.6	2.3	3.6
C45	Mesothelioma	12	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	1.3	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.2
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.3	0	0.6	0	0.5	2	0	7.1	0.2	0.3
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	152	0	1	0.7	0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.7	2	3	2.4	3.2	4.3	12.1	8.1	14.9	1.5	2.1
C50	Breast	67	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.1	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.9	3.4	8.1	5.8	7.9	0.7	1.1
C60	Penis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.5	0.7	0	0	0	0
C61	Prostate	771	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	7.7	23	59.1	114	139.5	201.4	7.8	14
C62	Testis	237	0	0.3	0.1	0	0.9	3.3	4.9	6.5	5.7	3.5	2.1	3.8	1.1	2.4	2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
C63	Other male genital	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0	1.2	0	0.1	0.1
C64	Kidney	451	0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.2	3.9	5.5	10.7	10.9	21.9	35.1	33	42.7	29.1	4.6	6.9
C65	Renal Pelvis	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.5	0.7	0	0	0	0.1
C66	Ureter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0.8	0	0
C67	Bladder	511	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.7	3.2	5.3	8.9	22.6	37.5	60	78.4	85.7	5.2	8.7
C68	Other Urinary organs	8	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	1.4	0	0	1.6	0.1	0.1
C69	Eye	27	0	1.6	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.3
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	348	0	2.9	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.5	3.1	4.3	4.8	5.3	8.6	7.5	9.6	12.1	16.1	14.9	3.5	4.3
C73	Thyroid	489	0	0	0	0.3	0.8	2	3.9	6.1	9	9.5	14.4	13.6	14.3	20.7	18.9	12.7	18.9	5	6.2
C74	Adrenal gland	13	0	0.5	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0.1	0.1
C75	Other Endocrine	12	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.3	0.2	0	0.3	0.7	1.4	0	0	0.8	0.1	0.2
C81	Hodgkin disease	392	0	0.2	1.1	2.3	5.2	5.1	4.4	3.3	5.2	4.7	5.3	6.5	6.1	10.6	10.1	10.4	12.6	4	4.4
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	627	0	0.4	1	0.9	2.5	2.7	2.4	4.2	6.5	7.5	11	14.8	23	28.4	35.7	50.7	68.4	6.4	8.9
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
C90	Multiple Myeloma	112	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.8	4.7	7.2	11.5	18.4	13.4	1.1	1.8
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	145	0	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.9	2.7	3.2	6.2	8.1	9.2	8.7	1.5	1.9
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	204	0	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.9	3.5	5.7	8.7	8.8	15	11	2.1	2.7
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	185	0	3.2	2.2	0.9	2.2	1	0.7	0.9	1.1	2	1.6	0.9	3.9	3.4	6.1	5.8	6.3	1.9	2.1
Other	Other & unspecified	152	0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.7	2.1	3.3	5	12	13.5	10.4	19.7	1.5	2.3
All	All sites Total	9267	0	15	10	11	22	24	30	41	64	91	146	208	346	557	772	933	1112	94.1	141.2
Not C44	All sites but C44	9037	0	15	10	11	22	24	29	41	62	89	143	203	340	548	755	900	1056	91.8	137.5

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, 2024

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	0.3	0	0	0	0	1.5	0.0	0.0
C01-C02	Tongue	64	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.9	2	2.6	4.5	8.5	9.7	0.7	1.0
C03-C06	Mouth	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.5	1	6.2	3.9	7.5	5.2	0.5	0.8
C07-C08	Salivary glands	25	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.3	3.2	3	0.3	0.3
C09	Tonsil	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.6	0	2.2	0.2	0.3
C10	Other Oropharynx	6	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.3	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C11	Nasopharynx	72	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.9	4.3	4.4	1.9	1.1	3.7	0.7	0.9
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.1	0	0.1	0.1
C14	Pharynx unspec.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
C15	Oesophagus	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.5	0.4	1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	5.8	7.5	14.9	0.7	1.0
C16	Stomach	196	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.7	2.5	4.6	4.9	7.3	11.4	14.2	18.1	20.8	2.0	2.9
C17	Small intestine	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	3	4.4	3.9	5.3	3.7	0.6	0.8
C18	Colon	965	0	0	0	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.4	4.2	7.1	13.5	20.5	28.9	47.9	60.7	53.4	76.7	101.7	9.8	13.9
C19-C20	Rectum	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.1	2.2	4.6	9.3	12.8	18.2	20.2	30.9	25.6	27.5	3.6	5.2
C21	Anus	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.3	2.2	0	0	0.7	0.2	0.2
C22	Liver	220	0	0.3	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.8	4.1	8.6	11.4	23.8	28.8	45.3	2.2	3.5
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	2.7	7.3	7.5	9.7	20.2	11.9	1.1	1.8
C25	Pancreas	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.6	6	11.9	18.5	19.3	28.8	17.1	2.1	3.3
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	19	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.4	0	0.3	0	1.9	1.1	4.5	0.2	0.3
C32	Larynx	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.4	0	0.3	0.4	1.3	0	0	0.1	0.1
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	202	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	2.1	4	6	7.3	14.1	15.5	19.2	24.5	2.1	3.0
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	23	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.1	1	0	1.3	0	2.2	0.2	0.3
C40-C41	Bone	87	0	0.2	0.6	1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	1	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	4.5	3.2	3	0.9	1.0
C43	Melanoma of Skin	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	1.3	0	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
C44	Other Skin	154	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.8	3	4	4.8	7.7	19.2	28.2	1.6	2.2
C45	Mesothelioma	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	1.3	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	9	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.9	0.6	0	3	0.1	0.1
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	127	0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.5	2.6	1.6	4.6	4.4	3.2	9.6	8.9	1.3	1.6
C50	Breast	4601	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	8.3	20.9	48.1	98.4	148.8	169.1	206	270.1	249.9	234.3	191.6	46.8	63.3
C51	Vulva	26	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.2	0.3	0.4
C52	Vagina	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	1	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.2
C53	Cervix Uteri	205	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.2	4.3	4.9	7.6	6.9	12.3	16.7	11.7	11.9	2.1	2.9
C54	Corpus Uteri	966	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.7	1.4	3.2	6.9	9.7	22.6	53.5	95.5	123	101.2	66.8	9.8	15.5
C55	Uterus unspec.	146	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.8	4.9	6.9	11.4	18	8.5	15.6	1.5	2.3
C56	Ovary	331	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.4	1.1	2	4.4	4.6	8.6	10.1	12.5	15	20.6	16	22.3	3.4	4.4
C57	Other Female Genital	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.8	3.9	4.3	2.2	0.4	0.6
C58	Placenta	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
C64	Kidney	231	0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	2.9	3	2	7.1	8.3	18.9	12.2	10.7	10.4	2.4	3.1
C65	Renal Pelvis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	2.1	0	0.0	0.1
C66	Ureter	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
C67	Bladder	111	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.9	4	5.7	8.4	11.7	26	1.1	1.7
C68	Other Urinary organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
C69	Eye	18	0	1.2	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	311	0	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.6	3	5.1	7.1	9.9	11.4	10.9	11.7	11.9	3.2	3.8
C73	Thyroid	1559	0	0	0.2	0.6	4.2	9.6	14.9	24.8	26.5	30	41.7	44.7	43.9	50.6	38.6	23.4	31.9	15.9	18.1
C74	Adrenal gland	17	0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.4	0	0.3	0.9	0.6	0	0	0.2	0.2
C75	Other Endocrine	12	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0	0.7	0.1	0.1
C81	Hodgkin disease	292	0	0.1	0.4	1	3.6	3.9	4.7	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.4	2.7	3.3	8.4	6.4	10.7	14.9	3.0	3.2
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	486	0	0.5	0.6	1	0.9	1.3	4	1.6	3.6	4.8	7.5	10.6	21.8	28.6	29.6	32	45.3	4.9	6.7
C88	Immunoproliferative dis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
C90	Multiple Myeloma	112	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.5	2.2	2.7	6.9	9.7	10.9	12.8	5.2	1.1	1.7
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	98	0	1.5	1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	2.6	3.1	4.5	4.3	4.5	1.0	1.2
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	172	0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	2.4	3.6	2.6	3.5	5.6	6.2	8.4	11.7	8.9	1.8	2.2
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	144	0	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.3	5.3	5.8	5.3	1.5	1.5	1.7
Other	Other & unspecified	208	0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.6	8.3	9.7	15.5	14.9	23.8	2.1	2.9
All	All sites Total	13206	0	13	8	9	16	27	46	77	129	205	306	387	543	753	799	817	843	134.4	181.8
Not C44	All sites but C44	13052	0	13	8	9	16	26	46	76	128	204	304	384	540	748	791	798	815	132.8	179.6

Table 5.4.1 Number Of Cases Among Non-Saudi Males by Primary Site And Age Groups, 2024

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	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0.20%
C01-C02	Tongue	24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	4	4	4	0	2	2	2	1.00%
C03-C06	Mouth	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	3	4	0	0	1	1	1	0.70%
C07-C08	Salivary glands	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0.50%
C09	Tonsil	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0.40%
C10	Other Oropharynx	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C11	Nasopharynx	46	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	7	6	5	8	4	4	1	1	1	1.90%
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C14	Pharynx unspec.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C15	Oesophagus	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	3	3	3	4	4	0	1.00%
C16	Stomach	80	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	3	9	9	8	12	9	11	6	5	3.30%
C17	Small intestine	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	1	2	5	1	2	1	0.90%
C18	Colon	347	0	0	0	0	2	3	10	20	33	35	37	30	52	45	35	26	19	14.30%
C19-C20	Rectum	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	11	11	18	18	19	13	17	12	5	5.50%
C21	Anus	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0.20%
C22	Liver	72	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	6	7	7	15	9	10	7	5	3.00%
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	4	6	3	4	0	3	1.20%
C25	Pancreas	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	6	10	10	12	17	6	2.90%
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.30%
C32	Larynx	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	5	3	3	1	1	1.00%
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	125	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	14	15	15	12	16	20	11	10	5.20%
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0.50%
C40-C41	Bone	38	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	9	2	7	4	1	1.60%
C43	Melanoma of Skin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0.20%
C44	Other Skin	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	9	9	15	9	11	9	5	5	3.50%
C45	Mesothelioma	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.20%
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	42	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	7	2	7	5	5	3	5	1	0	1.70%
C50	Breast	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	4	1	2	3	4	2	2	1.00%
C60	Penis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.10%
C61	Prostate	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	8	10	25	34	36	24	26	7.10%
C62	Testis	51	0	0	0	0	2	7	6	8	12	6	4	2	2	0	2	0	0	2.10%
C63	Other male genital	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C64	Kidney	93	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	2	7	13	11	6	13	17	8	5	4	3.80%
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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.10%
C67	Bladder	117	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	9	15	9	13	14	21	16	13	4.80%
C68	Other Urinary organs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0.10%
C69	Eye	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.20%
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	89	0	6	2	0	1	3	3	7	8	11	12	8	11	9	5	3	0	3.70%
C73	Thyroid	121	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	23	17	16	17	17	8	9	5	4	2	5.00%
C74	Adrenal gland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C75	Other Endocrine	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.20%
C81	Hodgkin disease	70	0	4	1	0	4	4	5	10	10	13	4	4	3	4	2	1	1	2.90%
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	108	0	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	16	17	13	8	8	15	6	6	5	4.50%
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	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	8	7	4	3	3	1	1.40%
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	48	0	3	1	0	1	0	3	3	3	6	7	3	5	5	5	1	2	2.00%
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	101	0	3	1	0	2	0	9	9	16	17	13	8	8	7	5	1	2	4.20%
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	66	0	2	4	2	11	2	3	5	7	4	5	4	8	5	1	2	1	2.70%
Other	Other & unspecified	71	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	6	5	14	15	7	7	4	3	2	2.90%
All	All sites Total	2420	0	26	13	4	26	38	66	143	210	250	265	243	296	281	253	174	132	100.00%
Not C44	All sites but C44	2335	0	26	13	4	26	38	66	136	204	241	256	228	287	270	244	169	127	96.50%

Table 5.4.2: Number Of Cases Among Non-Saudi Females by Primary Site And Age Groups, 2024

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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.10%
C01-C02	Tongue	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.50%
C03-C06	Mouth	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.20%
C07-C08	Salivary glands	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.20%
C09	Tonsil	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.10%
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	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	6	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0.80%
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.20%
C14	Pharynx unspec.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%
C15	Oesophagus	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	0.50%
C16	Stomach	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	6	4	2	4	2	0	0	2	1.10%
C17	Small intestine	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.20%
C18	Colon	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	14	12	21	18	14	21	12	9	15	5.70%
C19-C20	Rectum	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	9	9	1	2	4	6	2	1.70%
C21	Anus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C22	Liver	33	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	3	7	7	3	4	1.30%
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	3	1	2	2	0	0.60%
C25	Pancreas	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	4	2	5	2	6	3	5	3	1.40%
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.10%
C32	Larynx	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	8	9	8	9	6	4	2.30%
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.20%
C40-C41	Bone	34	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	4	4	3	5	0	3	4	1	1	1	1.30%
C43	Melanoma of Skin	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0.40%
C44	Other Skin	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	6	4	6	3	4	1	3	1.50%
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.00%
C47,C49	Connective,Soft tissue	19	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	4	2	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0.80%
C50	Breast	1118	0	0	0	0	1	10	27	66	143	204	206	152	103	97	46	29	34	44.20%
C51	Vulva	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0.20%
C52	Vagina	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0.20%
C53	Cervix Uteri	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	14	10	14	6	8	6	1	4	3.30%
C54	Corpus Uteri	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	9	13	13	17	16	9	5	2	3.70%
C55	Uterus unspec.	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	8	8	3	1	1.20%
C56	Ovary	71	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	9	9	15	9	7	7	3	2	3	2.80%
C57	Other Female Genital	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	0	0.40%
C58	Placenta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
C64	Kidney	48	0	3	0	1	1	0	4	0	2	7	7	5	6	1	5	4	2	1.90%
C65	Renal Pelvis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	5	2	3	4	4	1.00%
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	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.20%
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	48	0	5	5	0	2	1	3	3	6	6	5	2	4	3	1	2	0	1.90%
C73	Thyroid	200	0	0	0	0	2	3	25	27	42	41	24	16	6	9	3	0	2	7.90%
C74	Adrenal gland	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.20%
C75	Other Endocrine	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.20%
C81	Hodgkin disease	37	0	0	2	2	6	3	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	1.50%
C82-C85,C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	56	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	2	9	8	3	3	7	6	5	3	3	2.20%
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	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0.40%
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	0.40%
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	39	0	0	1	0	3	3	3	4	9	6	3	3	0	2	1	1	0	1.50%
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	25	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00%
Other	Other & unspecified	62	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	7	12	10	8	3	6	5	1	3	2.40%
All	All sites Total	2531	0	22	13	5	18	28	91	153	314	389	386	295	232	234	153	96	102	100.00%
Not C44	All sites but C44	2492	0	22	13	5	18	28	90	149	310	386	380	291	226	231	149	95	99	98.50%

Table 5.4.3: Age-Specific Incidence Rate (AIR), Age Standardised Incidence Rate (ASR) Among Non-Saudi Males (per 100,000) by Primary Site and Age groups, 2024

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	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.4	1	0	3.3	0	0.1
C01-C02	Tongue	24	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0	1.9	4.7	6.6	0.2	0.4
C03-C06	Mouth	17	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0	0	1	2.4	3.3	0.1	0.2
C07-C08	Salivary glands	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0	0	6.6	0.1	0.2
C09	Tonsil	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	1	2.4	3.3	0.1	0.2
C10	Other Oropharynx	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C11	Nasopharynx	46	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.8	1	2.4	3.3	0.4	0.4
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C14	Pharynx unspec.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C15	Oesophagus	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	3.9	9.5	0	0.2	0.4
C16	Stomach	80	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.7	4	10.6	14.2	16.5	0.7	1.4
C17	Small intestine	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.2	1	4.7	3.3	0.2	0.3
C18	Colon	347	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.3	0.5	1	1.6	2.2	3.6	4.5	11.8	19.9	33.7	61.5	62.5	2.9	5.6
C19-C20	Rectum	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.8	2.7	4.3	5.7	16.4	28.4	16.5	1.1	2.1
C21	Anus	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	1.3	0	0	0	0	0.1
C22	Liver	72	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	3.4	4	9.6	16.5	16.5	0.6	1.4
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.4	1.3	3.9	0	9.9	0.2	0.5
C25	Pancreas	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.3	4.4	11.6	40.2	19.7	0.6	1.9
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0.1	0.1
C32	Larynx	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.9	2.4	3.3	0.2	0.4
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	125	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.3	2.7	7.1	19.3	26	32.9	1	2.4
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	13	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.5	1.3	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C40-C41	Bone	38	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2	0.9	6.7	9.5	3.3	0.3	0.7
C43	Melanoma of Skin	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.1
C44	Other Skin	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.3	2	4.9	8.7	11.8	16.5	0.7	1.3
C45	Mesothelioma	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	42	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	4.8	2.4	0	0.3	0.5
C50	Breast	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	3.9	4.7	6.6	0.2	0.5
C60	Penis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	0.1
C61	Prostate	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	5.7	15	34.7	56.7	85.6	1.4	4.9
C62	Testis	51	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0	1.9	0	0	0.4	0.4
C63	Other male genital	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C64	Kidney	93	0	1.5	0.4	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	3	7.5	7.7	11.8	13.2	0.8	1.6
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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	0.1
C67	Bladder	117	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	3	6.2	20.2	37.8	42.8	1	2.8
C68	Other Urinary organs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	2.4	0	0	0.1
C69	Eye	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	89	0	3.1	0.8	0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	2.5	4	4.8	7.1	0	0.7	1.3
C73	Thyroid	121	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.8	1	1.7	2.6	1.8	4	4.8	9.5	6.6	1	1.1
C74	Adrenal gland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C75	Other Endocrine	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.2	0	1	0	0	0	0.1
C81	Hodgkin disease	70	0	2.1	0.4	0	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	0.6	1
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	108	0	1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	6.6	5.8	14.2	16.5	0.9	1.7
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	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.9	7.1	3.3	0.3	0.5
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	48	0	1.5	0.4	0	0.5	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.2	4.8	2.4	6.6	0.4	0.8
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	101	0	1.5	0.4	0	1.1	0	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	3.1	4.8	2.4	6.6	0.8	1.1
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	66	0	1	1.6	0.8	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.8	2.2	1	4.7	3.3	0.5	1.4
Other	Other & unspecified	71	0	0	0.4	0.4	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.3	1.6	3.1	3.9	7.1	6.6	0.6	0.9
All	All sites Total	2420	0	13	5	2	14	4	3	7	10	16	26	37	67	124	244	411	434	20	41.3
Not C44	All sites but C44	2335		13	5	2	14	4	3	7	10	15	25	34	65	119	235	400	418	19.3	40

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, 2024

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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	3.3	0	0	0.1	0.1
C01-C02	Tongue	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2	0	3.3	5.8	5.5	0.4	0.5
C03-C06	Mouth	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	5.8	0	0.1	0.2
C07-C08	Salivary glands	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0	0	0	0	5.5	0.1	0.2
C09	Tonsil	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
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	19	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	0.6	0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.2	3.8	0	0	0	0.5	0.6
C12-C13	Hypopharynx	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.9	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C14	Pharynx unspec.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	0	0	0	0.1
C15	Oesophagus	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.2	3.8	13.1	5.8	5.5	0.4	0.9
C16	Stomach	28	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	4.9	3.8	0	0	11	0.8	1
C17	Small intestine	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.5	0	0.7	0	0	3.3	0	5.5	0.2	0.3
C18	Colon	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.1	2.6	3.3	9.5	13.3	17	39.6	39.3	52.3	82.2	4	7.8
C19-C20	Rectum	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.6	4.1	6.6	1.2	3.8	13.1	34.9	11	1.2	2.2
C21	Anus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C22	Liver	33	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.9	1.5	3.6	13.2	22.9	17.4	21.9	0.9	2.4
C23-C24	Gallbladder etc.	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.5	0	2.2	3.6	1.9	6.6	11.6	0	0.4	0.8
C25	Pancreas	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.8	1.1	0.9	3.7	2.4	11.3	9.8	29.1	16.4	1	2.1
C30-C31	Nose, sinuses etc.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C32	Larynx	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C33-C34	Trachea,Bronchus,Lung	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.2	1.4	3.2	5.9	10.9	15.1	29.5	34.9	21.9	1.6	3.7
C37-C38	Other Thoracic organs	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	0.1	0.1
C40-C41	Bone	34	0	0.5	0.4	0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.3	0	3.6	7.6	3.3	5.8	5.5	0.9	1.3
C43	Melanoma of Skin	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	0	6.6	5.8	0	0.3	0.5
C44	Other Skin	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.7	3	7.3	5.7	13.1	5.8	16.4	1.1	1.8
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	0	0	0.1
C47;C49	Connective,Soft tissue	19	0	0	0.8	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0	3.6	3.8	0	0	0	0.5	0.6
C50	Breast	1118	0	0	0	0	0.6	3.8	5.4	12.4	26.8	55.9	93.2	112.3	125.2	183.1	150.7	168.7	186.3	31.2	41.7
C51	Vulva	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.7	1.2	0	0	5.5	0.1	0.2
C52	Vagina	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.7	1.2	0	0	5.5	0.1	0.2
C53	Cervix Uteri	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	2.3	3.8	4.5	10.3	7.3	15.1	19.7	5.8	21.9	2.3	3.3
C54	Corpus Uteri	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.5	5.9	9.6	20.7	30.2	29.5	29.1	11	2.6	4.8
C55	Uterus unspec.	30	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.7	6.1	15.1	26.2	17.4	5.5	0.8	2.2
C56	Ovary	71	0	0.5	0	0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.7	2.5	6.8	6.6	8.5	13.2	9.8	11.6	16.4	2	2.9
C57	Other Female Genital	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.5	0	3.6	3.8	3.3	5.8	0	0.3	0.5
C58	Placenta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C64	Kidney	48	0	1.6	0	0.4	0.6	0	0.8	0	0.4	1.9	3.2	3.7	7.3	1.9	16.4	23.3	11	1.3	2.4
C65	Renal Pelvis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	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	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	0	6.1	3.8	9.8	23.3	21.9	0.7	1.7
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	5	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	0.1	0.4
C70-C72	Brain, Nervous system	48	0	2.7	2	0	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.5	4.9	5.7	3.3	11.6	0	1.3	1.9
C73	Thyroid	200	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.2	5	5.1	7.9	11.2	10.9	11.8	7.3	17	9.8	0	11	5.6	4.8
C74	Adrenal gland	4	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
C75	Other Endocrine	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
C81	Hodgkin disease	37	0	0	0.8	0.9	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.4	0	3.3	5.8	0	1	1.2
C82-C85;C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	56	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.4	1	0.4	1.7	2.2	1.4	2.2	8.5	11.3	16.4	17.4	16.4	1.6	2.6
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	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.5	1.4	0.7	2.4	1.9	3.3	0	0	0.3	0.4
C91	Lymphoid Leukaemia	10	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	7.6	6.6	0	5.5	0.3	0.8
C92-C94	Myeloid Leukaemia	39	0	0	0.4	0	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.2	0	3.8	3.3	5.8	0	1.1	1.1
C95	Leukaemia unspec.	25	0	1.1	0.8	0	0	0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.7	1.2	1.9	3.3	5.8	5.5	0.7	1
Other	Other & unspecified	62	0	1.1	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	3.3	4.5	5.9	3.6	11.3	16.4	5.8	16.4	1.7	2.6
All	All sites Total	2531	0	12	5	2	10	11	18	29	59	107	175	218	282	442	501	558	559	70.6	104.7
Not C44	All sites but C44	2492	0	12	5	2	10	11	18	28	58	106	172	215	275	436	488	553	543	69.5	102.9



PART VI

EARLY CANCER SCREENING PROGRAM 2024

Introduction

The Ministry of Health (MOH) implements a national Early Cancer Screening Program designed to facilitate the early detection of breast and colorectal cancers and reduce the burden of advanced-stage disease. The program follows standardized national screening protocols and targets asymptomatic individuals aged 40 to 69 years. Breast cancer screening is conducted using mammography, while colorectal cancer screening is performed using the Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT). Screening services are offered through MOH-operated screening centers, mobile screening trucks, and additional health sector partners. Screening outputs for 2024 were systematically linked with the National Cancer Registry Database to quantify the cancers first detected through screening and later verified as incident cases in the 2024 national cancer registry.

Screening Protocol and Target Population

Under national guidelines, individuals aged 40 to 69 years are eligible for routine early detection screening. Mammography is used to identify suspicious breast lesions, whereas FIT is used for the primary detection of colorectal cancer risk. Individuals who test positive undergo further diagnostic evaluation and, when confirmed, are registered in the national cancer incidence system. This linkage allows assessment of screening performance and the detection of cancers at earlier stages.

Data Sources, Cleaning Procedures and Linkage

In 2024, breast cancer screening was provided to 223,891 women, and colorectal cancer screening was conducted for 240,834 individuals. Screening data were compiled from three primary sources: MOH screening centers, mobile screening trucks, and other participating healthcare sectors. From these sources, a subset of 374,530 screening records was initially collected for the year 2024. Rigorous data cleaning procedures were implemented, including validation of national identification numbers, removal of non 2024 screening visits, and elimination of duplicate records. After applying these procedures, 303,255 unique and valid screening records from 2024 were retained for analysis. Following the consolidation of all cleaned data sources, linkage with the 2024 National Cancer Registry Database identified 1,285 confirmed cancer cases in which the screening site corresponded to the registered cancer incidence site.

Detection volume and Rates

After linking screening and incidence data, 1,088 breast cancer cases were confirmed as screen detected, corresponding to a detection rate of 19.0% of total incidence, while 197 colorectal cancer cases were detected, corresponding to a detection rate of 5.4% (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Cancer Case Detected through Early Screening in 2024

Cancer Site	Sex				Total Detection	Total Detection Rate
	Male		Female			
	Detected	Incidence	Detected	Incidence		
Breast	-	-	1088	5728	1088	19.0%
Colorectal	108	2108	89	1512	197	5.4%

Stage Distribution of Screen Detected Cancers

Stage at diagnosis for screen detected cancers was determined through linkage with national cancer registry staging data. Among breast cancer cases detected through screening, 64.7% were diagnosed at a localized stage, 24.8% at a regional stage, and 9.9% with distant metastasis. Among colorectal cancers, 55.8% were localized, 23.9% were regional, and 19.3% presented with distant metastasis (Table 6.2, Figure 6.1 & 6.2).

Table 6.2: Stage at Diagnosis for Breast and Colorectal Cancer Cases Detected Through Early Screening for Cancer in 2024

Cancer stage	Stage at Diagnosis (Screened)			
	Breast		Colorectal	
	n	%	n	%
Localized	704	64.7	110	55.8
Regional	270	24.8	47	23.9
Distant Metastasis	108	9.9	38	19.3
Unknown	6	0.6	2	1.0
Total	1088	100.0	197	100.0

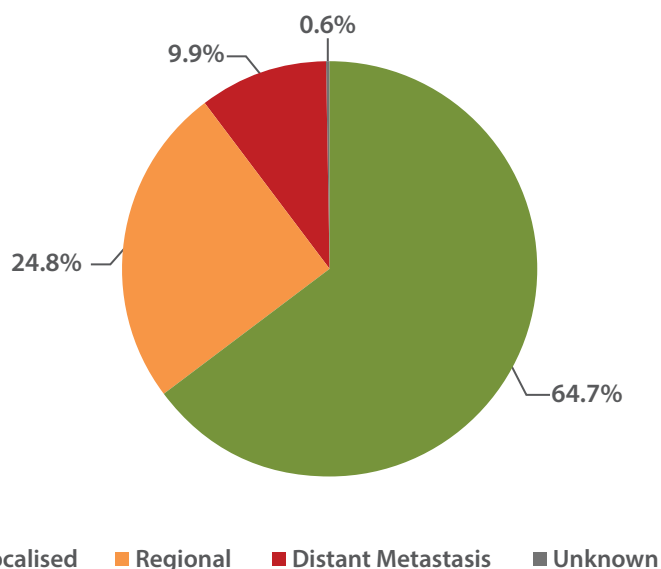


Figure 6.1: Breast Cancer Stage at Diagnosis for Cases Detected Through Screening in 2024

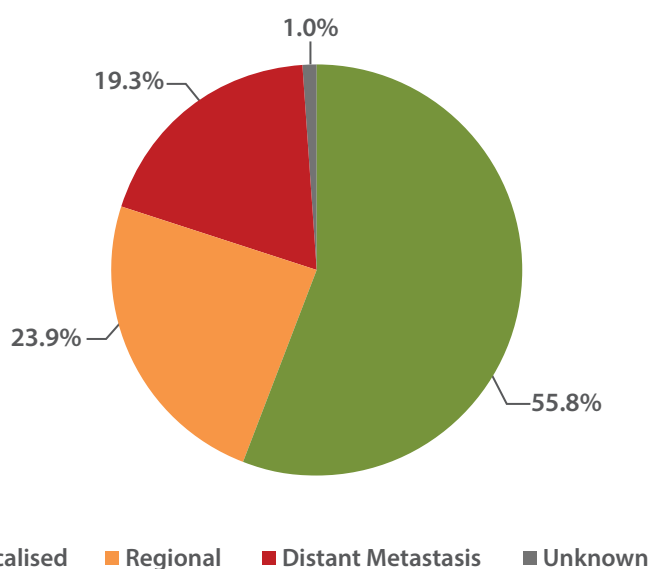


Figure 6.2: Colorectal Cancer Stage at Diagnosis for Cases Detected Through Screening in 2024

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Ms. Amjad Mesfer Alshehri

39- Samtah General hospital:

Mr. Ahmed Ghalfan Hantool

40- Sabya General Hospital:

Mr. Abdulrhman eissa Meary

41- Security Forces Hospital Makkah:

Mr. Abdulaziz obied Alwuthaynani
Ms. Hatoon Mohammed Badawood

42- Security Forces Hospital Riyadh:

Ms. Alyah Alenazi

43- Al Hammadi Al Hospitals:

Dr. Ashraf almusri

44- King Salman Hospital Hail:

Dr. Hatim alrashdan
Dr. Faris alrashdan



PART VII

ARABIC SUMMARY

ملخص تقرير معدل الإصابات بمرض السرطان في المملكة العربية السعودية لعام 2024

أولاً: السجل السعودي للسرطان:

تأسس السجل السعودي للسرطان في عام ١٤١٢ هـ (١٩٩٢ م) كجهة وطنية مسؤولة عن جمع وتوثيق بيانات السرطان من جميع أنحاء المملكة. وقد بدأ نشاطه في جمع المعلومات من شهر يناير في عام ١٩٩٤ م، حيث يتم تجميع وترميز وتحليل البيانات وفقاً لمعايير منظمة الصحة العالمية وتصنيفات ICD-O-٣ الخاصة بالأورام. بالإضافة، يقوم السجل بتزويد الجهات المختصة والباحثين بمعلومات إحصائية وفق نموذج خاص على صفحة السجل في الموقع الرسمي للمجلس الصحي السعودي.

ثانياً: نظرة عامة على الإصابات بالسرطان في عام ٢٠٢٤:

بلغ إجمالي عدد حالات الإصابات بالسرطان خلال عام ٢٠٢٤ والمسجلة من مختلف المرافق الصحية الحكومية والخاصة بالمملكة العربية السعودية ٢٧,٤٢٤ حالة سرطان، من بين هذه الحالات، كان عدد الإصابات بالسرطان بين المواطنين السعوديين ٢٢,٤٧٣ حالة، بنسبة ٨١,٩٪، بينما بلغ عدد الإصابات بالسرطان بين المقيمين غير السعوديين ٤,٩٥١ حالة، بنسبة ١٨,٠٥٪. وكان عدد حالات الإصابات بالسرطان لدى السعوديين الذكور ٩,٢٦٧ حالة بنسبة أجمالية قدرها ٤١,٢٪ بينما بلغ عدد حالات الإصابات بالسرطان لدى الإناث السعوديات ١٣,٢٠٦ حالة بنسبة إجمالية قدرها ٥٨,٨٪ (جدول ١).

جدول ١: عدد الإصابات بالسرطان بين الجنسين من المواطنين السعوديين والمقيمين غير السعوديين في المملكة العربية السعودية

الجنسية	الجنس		المجموع
	ذكر	أنثى	
سعوديين	٩,٢٦٧	١٣,٢٠٦	٢٢,٤٧٣
غير سعوديين	٢,٤٢٠	٢,٥٣١	٤,٩٥١
المجموع	١١,٦٨٧	١٥,٧٣٧	٢٧,٤٢٤

ثالثاً: السرطانات العشرة الأعلى في معدل الإصابات بالسرطان بين السعوديين لعام ٢٠٢٤:

احتل سرطان الثدي المرتبة الأولى من حيث عدد الإصابات بين السعوديين، مسجلاً ٤,٦٦٨ حالة (بنسبة ٢٠,٨٪ من جميع الإصابات بالسرطان)، تلاه سرطان القولون والمستقيم بـ ٢,٩٤٨ حالة (١٣,١٪)، ثم سرطان الغدة الدرقية بـ ٢,٠٤٨ حالة (٩,١٪)، وسرطان الغدة اللمفاوية لا هودجكن بـ ١,١١٣ حالة (٥,٠٪)، ثم سرطان الرحم بـ ٩٦٦ حالة (٤,٣٪)، يليه سرطان الدم (ابيضاض الدم) بـ ٩٤٨ حالة (٤,٢٪)، و سرطان البروستاتا بـ ٧٧١ حالة (٣,٤٪)، وسرطان الرئة بـ ٧٢٩ حالة (٣,٢٪)، وسرطان الغدة اللمفاوية هودجكن بـ ٦٨٤ حالة (٣,٠٪) وأخيراً سرطان الكلى بـ ٦٨٢ حالة (٣,٠٪) (جدول ٢). حيث أن سرطان الثدي مع سرطان القولون والمستقيم يشكلون النصاب الأكبر بين باقي الإصابات بالسرطان بنسبة ٣٣,٩٪.

جدول ٢: معدل الإصابات بالسرطانات العشرة الأعلى بين المواطنين السعوديين في المملكة العربية السعودية

موقع السرطان	عدد الإصابات	النسبة (%)
الثدي	٤٦٦٨	٢٠.٨
القولون والمستقيم	٢٩٤٨	١٣.١
الغدة الدرقية	٢٠٤٨	٩.١
اللمفاوي لا هودجكن	١١١٣	٥.٠
الرحم	٩٦٦	٤.٣
ابيضاض الدم	٩٤٨	٤.٢
البروستاتا	٧٧١	٣.٤
الرئة	٧٢٩	٣.٢
اللمفاوي هودجكن	٦٨٤	٣.٠
الكلية	٦٨٢	٣.٠
المجموع (أعلى عشرة)	١٥,٥٥٧	٦٩.٢

رابعاً: إصابات السرطانات العشرة الأكثر شيوعاً بين السعوديين لكلا الجنسين: الإناث السعوديات:

أظهرت البيانات أن سرطان الثدي هو الأكثر شيوعاً لإصابات السرطان بين الإناث السعوديات، حيث سُجلت ٤,٦٠١ حالة، ما يمثل ٣٤,٨٪ من إجمالي الإصابات بالسرطان في هذا الجنس. يليه سرطان الغدة الدرقية بنسبة ١١,٨٪، ثم القولون والمستقيم بنسبة ١٠٪، والرحم بنسبة ٧,٣٪، كذلك سُجلت أنواع أخرى من السرطان نسبياً ملحوظة مثل سرطان الغدة اللمفاوية لا هودجكن ٣,٧٪ سرطان ابيضاض الدم ٣,١٪ سرطان المبيض ٢,٥٪ سرطان الدماغ والجهاز العصبي المركزي ٢,٤٪ سرطان الغدة اللمفاوية هودجكن ٢,٢٪ وأخيراً سرطان الكلية بنسبة ١,٧٪. تمثل هذه الأنواع العشرة ما مجموعه ١٠,٥١٣ حالة، أي ٧٩,٦٪ من إجمالي الإصابات بالسرطان بين الإناث في المملكة خلال العام ذاته (جدول ٣)

الذكور السعوديون:

في المقابل، تصدّر سرطان القولون والمستقيم قائمة إصابات السرطان بين الذكور السعوديين بـ ١,٦٣٦ حالة، ما يعادل ١٧,٥٪ من إجمالي الإصابات. يليه سرطان البروستاتا ٨,٣٪ ثم سرطان الغدة اللمفاوية لا هودجكن ٦,٨٪ ابيضاض الدم ٥,٨٪ الرئة ٥,٧٪ المثانة ٥,٥٪ كما سجل سرطان الغدة الدرقية نسبة ٥,٣٪ سرطان الكلية ٤,٩٪ وسرطان الكبد ٤,٣٪ كما ظهر سرطان الغدة اللمفاوية هودجكن بنسبة ٤,٢٪ ضمن العشرة الأعلى. بلغ مجموع إصابات السرطانات العشرة الأعلى بين الذكور السعوديين ٦,٣٢٤ حالة، ما يعادل ٦٨,٢٪ من إجمالي إصابات السرطان في هذه الفئة (جدول ٣)

جدول ٣: أكثر عشرة سرطانات شيوعاً بين الإناث والذكور السعوديين

موقع السرطان (الإناث)	عدد الإصابات	النسبة (%)	موقع السرطان (الذكور)	عدد الإصابات	النسبة (%)
الثدي	٤.٦٠١	٣٤.٨	القولون والمستقيم	١.٦٢٦	١٧.٥
الغدة الدرقية	١.٥٥٩	١١.٨	البروستاتا	٧٧١	٨.٣
القولون والمستقيم	١.٣٢٢	١٠.٠	اللمفاوي لا هودجكن	٦٢٧	٦.٨
الرحم	٩٦٦	٧.٣	ابيضاض الدم	٥٣٤	٥.٨
اللمفاوي لا هودجكن	٤٨٦	٣.٧	الرئة	٥٢٧	٥.٧
ابيضاض الدم	٤١٤	٣.١	المثانة	٥١١	٥.٥
المبيض	٣٣١	٢.٥	الغدة الدرقية	٤٨٩	٥.٣
الدماغ والجهاز العصبي	٣١١	٢.٤	الكلى	٤٥١	٤.٩
اللمفاوي هودجكن	٢٩٢	٢.٢	الكبد	٣٩٦	٤.٣
الكلى	٢٣١	١.٧	اللمفاوي هودجكن	٣٩٢	٤.٢
المجموع (أعلى عشرة)	١٠.٥١٣	٧٩.٦	٦.٣٢٤	٦٨.٢	

خامساً: السرطانات العشرة الأعلى في معدل الإصابات بالسرطان بين الأطفال السعوديين لكلا الجنسين (أقل من ١٤ عاماً):

سجل سرطان ابيضاض الدم أعلى عدد من إصابات السرطان بين الأطفال السعوديين في عام ٢٠٢٤، بـ ٢٢٧ حالة من إجمالي الإصابات بين الجنسين ٣٢٪، تلاه سرطان الدماغ والجهاز العصبي بـ ١٢٣ حالة ١٧,٣٪، ثم سرطان الغدة اللمفاوية هودجكن بـ ٥٧ حالة ٨٪، سرطان الغدة اللمفاوية لا هودجكن بـ ٤٩ حالة ٦,٩٪، سرطان العظام بـ ٤٦ حالة ٦,٥٪، يليها سرطان الكلى بعدد ٣٦ حالة وبنسبة ٥,١٪، سرطان العين بـ ٣٥ حالة ٤,٩٪، ثم سرطان الأنسجة الضامة والرخوة ٣٢ حالة بما نسبته ٤,٥٪، الغدة الكظرية بـ ١٦ حالة ٢,٣٪، أخيراً سرطان الغدة الدرقية بـ ١٢ حالة ونسبته ١,٧٪ (جدول ٤).

جدول ٤: إصابات السرطانات العشرة الأكثر شيوعاً بين الأطفال السعوديين لكلا الجنسين:

موقع السرطان (الإناث)	عدد الإصابات	النسبة (%)	موقع السرطان (الذكور)	عدد الإصابات	النسبة (%)
ابيضاض الدم	٩٨	٣١.٢	ابيضاض الدم	١٢٩	٣٢.٦
الدماغ والجهاز العصبي	٥٢	١٦.٦	الدماغ والجهاز العصبي	٧١	١٧.٩
الكلى	٢٣	٧.٣	اللمفاوي هودجكن	٤٠	١٠.١
اللمفاوي لا هودجكن	٢٣	٧.٣	العظام	٢٦	٦.٦
العظام	٢٠	٦.٤	اللمفاوي لا هودجكن	٢٦	٦.٦
اللمفاوي هودجكن	١٧	٥.٤	العين	٢٠	٥.١
العين	١٥	٤.٨	الأنسجة الضامة والرخوة	١٩	٤.٨
الأنسجة الضامة والرخوة	١٣	٤.١	الكلى	١٣	٣.٣
الغدة الكظرية	٩	٢.٩	الغدة الكظرية	٧	١.٨
الغدة الدرقية	٩	٢.٩	البلعوم	٤	١.٠
المجموع (أعلى عشرة)	٢٧٩	٨٨.٩	٣٥٥	٨٩.٦	

سادساً: المعدل العمري المعياري للإصابات بالسرطان (ASR):

بلغ المعدل العمري المعياري للإصابات بالسرطان في عام ٢٠٢٤ بين الذكور في المملكة العربية السعودية ١٤١,٢ حالة لكل ١٠٠,٠٠٠ نسمة، في حين بلغ بين الإناث ١٨١,٨ حالة لكل ١٠٠,٠٠٠ نسمة.



الملخص العربي

تقرير معدل الإصابة بمرض السرطان في المملكة العربية السعودية ٢٠٢٤



الحمد لله والصلاة والسلام على رسول الله وعلى آله وصحبه ومن والاه، أما بعد:

يُضطلع المركز الوطني للسرطان بالمجلس الصحي السعودي بأدوار مهمة تتمثل في جمع وتبويب وتحليل بيانات حالات السرطان في المملكة العربية السعودية للعام ٢٠٢٤م والتأكد من سلامتها، وذلك بمشاركة من جميع القطاعات الصحية الحكومية والأهلية في المملكة.

ويواصل المركز الوطني للسرطان على أداء السجل لمهامه بفعالية وتقديم الدعم الإداري والفني، 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.

ويعد السجل السعودي للسرطان الذي أنشئ في عام ١٤١٢هـ / ١٩٩٢م، من أوائل السجلات الوطنية في المملكة، حيث كان يخضع لإشراف وزارة الصحة بمستشفى الملك فيصل التخصصي ومركز الأبحاث الذي استضاف السجل إلى حين انتقاله لمقره الجديد في المجلس الصحي السعودي في عام ١٤٣٥هـ / ٢٠١٤م.

ختاماً؛ أسعد بتقديم جزيل الشكر 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، والشكر موصول إلى جميع أعضاء اللجنة العلمية للسرطان وللمراجعين هذا التقرير على ما قدموه من جهود ملموسة في السجل الوطني للسرطان، بما يخدم القطاع الصحي لخدمة المواطن والمقيم.

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



الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلاة والسلام على أشرف خلق الله محمد بن عبد الله وعلى آله وصحبه ومن والاه إلى يوم الدين، وبعد:

يحتوي التقرير السنوي لأعمال السجل السعودي للسرطان لعام ٢٠٢٤م، الذي يقدمه المجلس الصحي السعودي ممثلاً في المركز الوطني للسرطان؛ على إنجازات السجل وأنشطته وبرامجه التي قام بها مؤخراً، حيث تدعم التقارير التي يصدرها السجل الجهود المبذولة في مجال مكافحة السرطان، وتزوّد القائمين على المشاريع العلاجية والتثقيفية بالبيانات التفصيلية الدقيقة للسرطان؛ والتي تشخّص الوضع الحقيقي لحالات السرطان في المملكة، وتحدد أكثر أنواعه شيوعاً حسب النوع والعمر والموقع الجغرافي.

كما تتيح تقارير السجل لأصحاب القرار، التخطيط لاستحداث مراكز لعلاج مرض السرطان والتصدي له، وكذلك برامج التثقيف الصحي للوقاية منه، تماشياً مع الاستراتيجيات الوطنية والأهداف الصحية التي أعدها المجلس الصحي السعودي، المتضمنة التنسيق والتكامل بين الجهات المعنية بالصحة؛ لتحسين وتعزيز الرعاية الصحية؛ وفق رؤية المملكة ٢٠٣٠، لتحقيق تطلعات القيادة الحكيمة والمواطنين والمقيمين..

ختاماً؛ إن ما يشهده القطاع الصحي في وطننا الغالي من تطور ملموس ومشاهد؛ جاء أولاً بفضل من 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 في هذا المقام 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.

د. نهار بن مزكي العازمي
الأمين العام للمجلس الصحي السعودي

تقرير معدل الإصابة بمرض السرطان

2024

المملكة العربية السعودية



المجلس الصحي السعودي
Saudi Health Council

تقرير معدل الإصابة بمرض السرطان

2024

المملكة العربية السعودية