

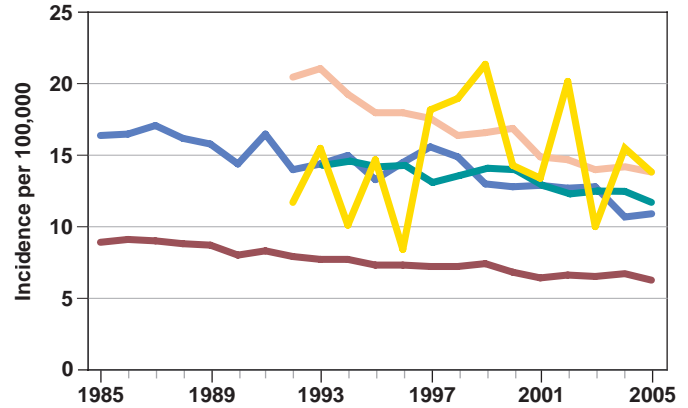
Incidence and Mortality Rate Trends

The overall incidence of stomach cancer in the United States has declined in the past 75 years. In 2005, approximately 63,211 men and women with a history of stomach cancer were living in the United States. However, it is estimated that in 2008, 21,500 U.S. men and women will be diagnosed with stomach cancer and 10,880 will die of this disease. Approximately 1 in 113 men and women will be diagnosed with cancer of the stomach during their lifetime; most people affected by stomach cancer are over 65 years of age.

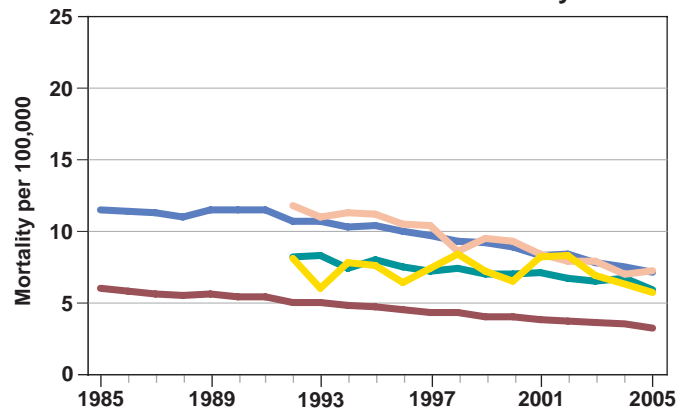
In the United States, the impact of stomach cancer varies by race and ethnicity. Asians and Pacific Islanders have the highest mortality rates, followed by African Americans, Hispanics, American Indians and Alaskan Natives, and whites. Men have higher stomach cancer incidence and mortality rates than women.

Source for incidence and mortality data: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and the National Center for Health Statistics. Additional statistics and charts are available at <http://seer.cancer.gov/>.

U.S. Stomach Cancer Incidence



U.S. Stomach Cancer Mortality



Whites Hispanics* African Americans
Asians/Pacific Islanders* American Indians/Alaskan Natives*

*Incidence and mortality data not available before 1992.

Trends in NCI Funding for Stomach Cancer Research

The National Cancer Institute's (NCI's) investment¹ in stomach cancer research decreased from \$13.4 million in fiscal year 2003 to \$12 million in fiscal year 2007.

Source: NCI Office of Budget and Finance (<http://obf.cancer.gov/>).

¹The estimated NCI investment is based on funding associated with a broad range of peer-reviewed scientific activities. For additional information on research planning and budgeting at the National Institutes of Health, see <http://www.nih.gov/about/>.

NCI Stomach Cancer Research Investment

