

Oesophageal cancer in Switzerland

2018-2022

(ICD-10 C15)

- Oesophageal cancer is a relatively rare form of cancer in Switzerland.
- Around 165 women and 445 men are diagnosed with the disease each year, and approximately 115 women and 325 men die from it annually.
- The main risk factors are high tobacco and alcohol consumption, chronic heartburn and acid reflux, and being overweight.
- The median age at diagnosis is 71 years for women and 73 years for men; just under 40% of diagnoses are made in people over the age of 75.
- The incidence and mortality rates have been falling among men over the last 20 years; among women, they have remained relatively stable.
- The incidence and mortality rates have been falling among men over the last 20 years; among women, they have remained relatively stable.
- Oesophageal cancer is often detected at a late stage, as no clear symptoms appear for a long time.
- The prognosis is therefore limited, but has improved over the last few decades. The relative five-year survival rate was 31% between 2018 - 2022.

New cases
per year

Women ~**165**
Men ~**445**

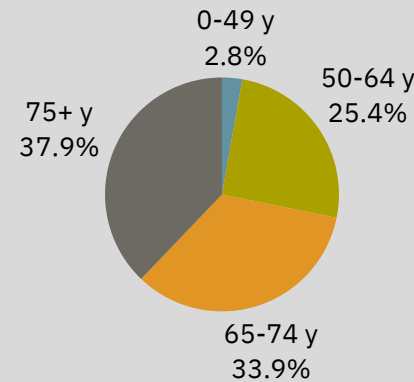
Median Age
at diagnosis

Women **73**
Men **71**

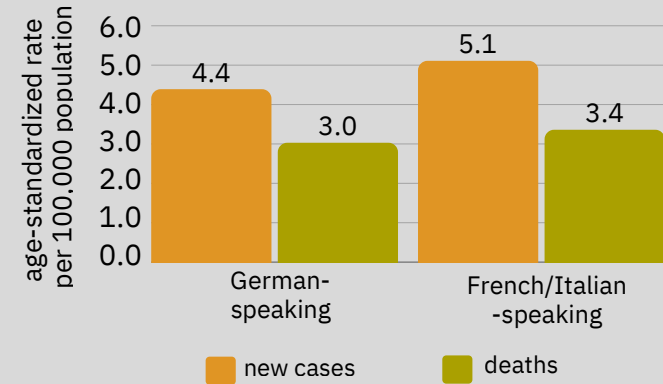
Deaths
per year

Women ~**115**
Men ~**325**

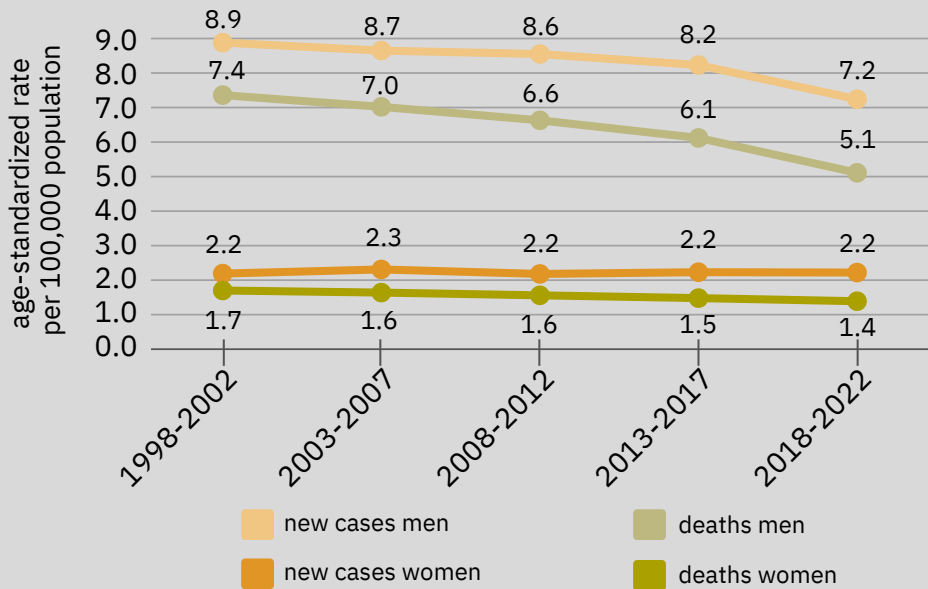
Age at diagnosis



Rates of new cases and deaths by region



Rates of new cases and deaths since 1998



Five year relative survival since 1998

