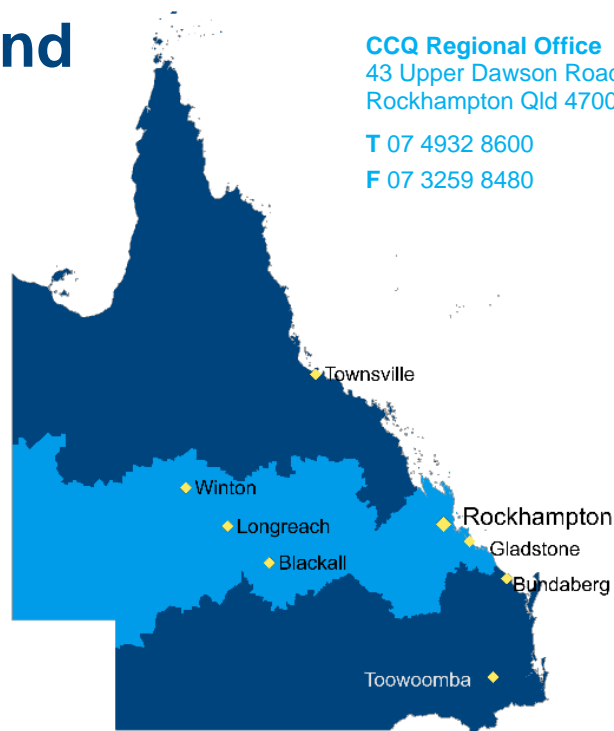


## Cancer in Central Queensland

The CCQ region of Central Queensland covers about a third of Queensland (31% or 540,969 km<sup>2</sup>), stretching from the eastern seaboard to the Northern Territory and South Australian borders. In 2015 it had a population of 252,046 which was 5.3% of Queensland's total population.

The major population centres are Rockhampton and Gladstone. Significant industries include tourism, coal mining and cattle grazing.

The nearest radiation treatment centres for cancer patients in Central Queensland are Rockhampton, Bundaberg, Hervey Bay (opened in 2018), Townsville or Toowoomba. The CCQ Regional Office for Central Queensland is located in Rockhampton.



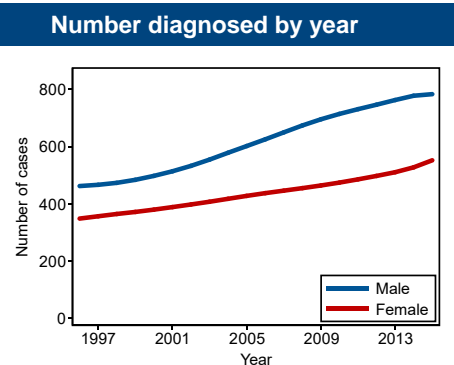
**CCQ Regional Office**  
43 Upper Dawson Road  
Rockhampton Qld 4700

T 07 4932 8600

F 07 3259 8480

Region Characteristics (2015 data unless otherwise specified)	Central Queensland	Queensland
<b>Per cent of population who ...</b>		
... are female	48.4%	50.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	22.5%	22.8%
... are Indigenous	6.2%	4.4%
... speak another language at home (2011 data)	4.1%	10.0%
... live in remote areas	10.2%	2.6%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	21.9%	89.2%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	8.5%	1.7%
... live in disadvantaged areas	13.7%	18.0%
... live in affluent areas	2.1%	19.8%

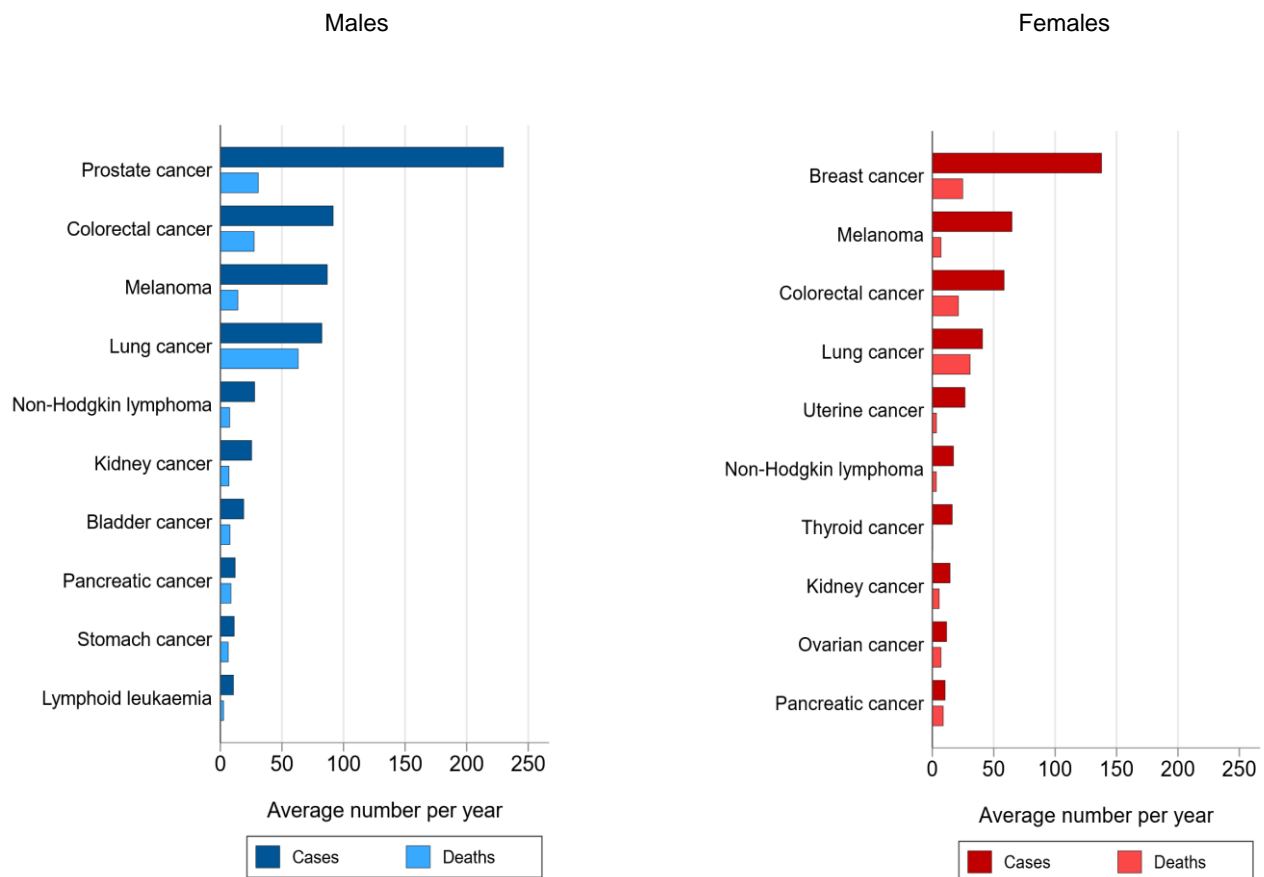
All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	779	507	1285
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: <sup>2</sup>	1 in 2.0	1 in 2.9	1 in 2.4
Median age at diagnosis:	66 yrs	63 yrs	65 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	67%	71%	69%
Number of deaths per year:	247	160	407
Percent deaths before age 80:	71%	67%	69%



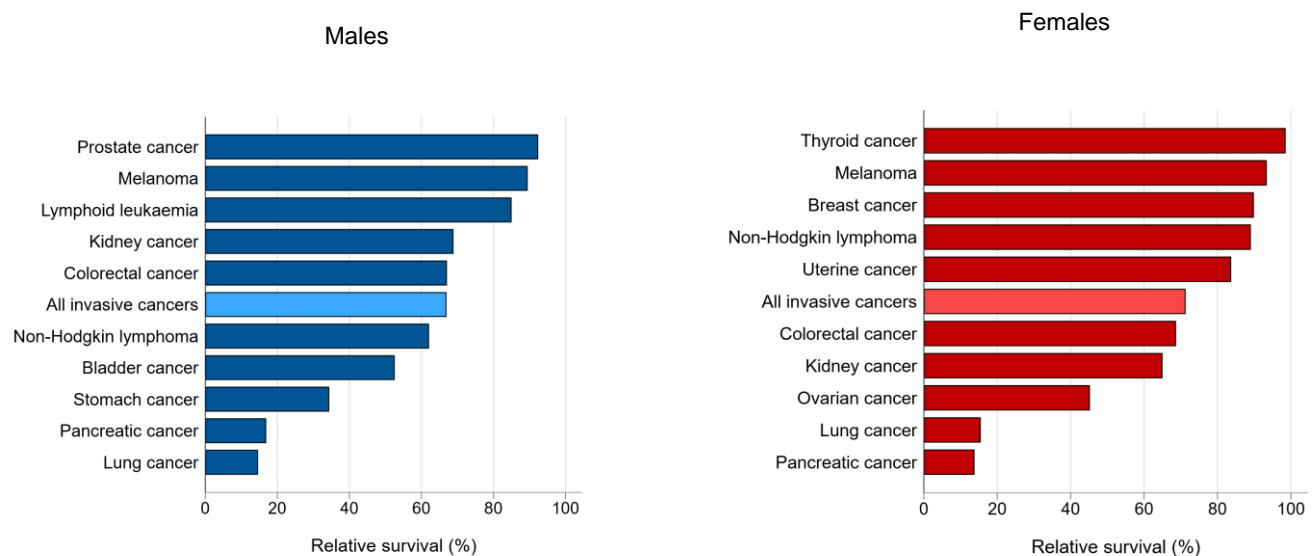
\*See notes on page 4 for more details

- Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.
- Cancers with a lifetime risk above 1 in 5 have the value provided to one decimal point.

### The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in Central Queensland by sex, 2011-2015



### Five-year relative survival in Central Queensland by type of cancer and sex, 2011-2015



Notes: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 2011-2015.

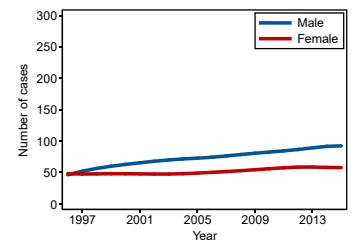
## Facts about the most common cancers

### Colorectal Cancer



	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	92	58	150
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 13	1 in 22	1 in 16
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs	70 yrs	69 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	67%	69%	68%
Number of deaths per year:	27	21	49
Percent deaths before age 80:	63%	52%	58%

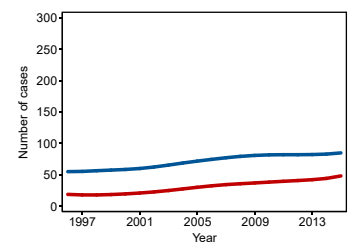
### Number diagnosed by year



### Lung Cancer



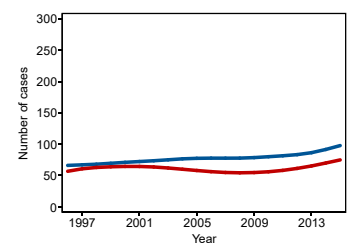
	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	82	41	123
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 14	1 in 27	1 in 18
Median age at diagnosis:	70 yrs	68 yrs	69 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	15%	15%	15%
Number of deaths per year:	63	31	94
Percent deaths before age 80:	78%	77%	77%



### Melanoma



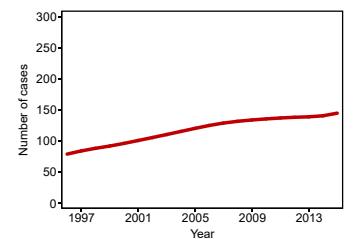
	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	87	65	152
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 15	1 in 20	1 in 17
Median age at diagnosis:	62 yrs	55 yrs	60 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	89%	93%	91%
Number of deaths per year:	14	7	21
Percent deaths before age 80:	69%	77%	72%



### Female Breast Cancer



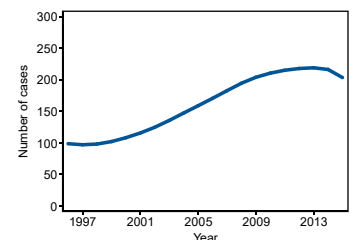
	Female
Number of new cases per year:	138
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 9
Median age at diagnosis:	58 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	90%
Number of deaths per year:	25
Percent deaths before age 80:	81%



### Prostate Cancer



	Male
Number of new cases per year:	230
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 5
Median age at diagnosis:	66 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%
Number of deaths per year:	31
Percent deaths before age 80:	54%



See notes on page 4 for more details. Cancers with a lifetime risk above 1 in 5 have the value provided to one decimal point.

1. Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.

**More details on the top 10 cancers diagnosed**

Type of cancer	Incidence <sup>a</sup>		Five-year relative survival <sup>c</sup> (%)	Mortality <sup>a</sup>	
	Average number per year	Annual rate <sup>b</sup> (per 100,000)		Average number per year	Annual rate <sup>b</sup> (per 100,000)
<b>Males</b>					
All invasive cancers	779	647 [626,668]	67 [65,69]	247	221 [209,234]
Prostate cancer	230	184 [174,196]	92 [90,95]	31	31 [26,36]
Colorectal cancer	92	78 [71,86]	67 [61,72]	27	25 [21,30]
Melanoma	87	71 [64,78]	89 [85,93]	14	13 [10,16]
Lung cancer	82	70 [64,78]	15 [11,19]	63	56 [49,62]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	28	24 [20,28]	62 [52,71]	8	7 [5,10]
Kidney cancer	25	21 [18,25]	69 [58,78]	7	6 [4,8]
Bladder cancer	19	18 [14,22]	53 [40,64]	8	7 [5,10]
Pancreatic cancer	12	10 [7,13]	17 [7,30]	9	7 [5,10]
Stomach cancer	11	9 [7,12]	34 [21,49]	6	6 [4,8]
Lymphoid leukaemia	11	9 [7,12]	85 [69,96]	**	**
<b>Females</b>					
All invasive cancers	507	422 [405,439]	71 [69,73]	160	132 [123,142]
Breast cancer	138	114 [106,123]	90 [87,93]	25	21 [17,24]
Melanoma	65	55 [49,61]	93 [89,97]	7	6 [4,8]
Colorectal cancer	58	49 [43,55]	69 [62,75]	21	18 [14,21]
Lung cancer	41	34 [29,39]	15 [10,22]	31	26 [22,30]
Uterine cancer	27	22 [18,26]	84 [73,91]	**	**
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	17	15 [12,18]	89 [77,97]	**	**
Thyroid cancer	16	14 [11,17]	99 [90,101]	**	**
Kidney cancer	14	12 [9,15]	65 [52,76]	6	5 [3,7]
Ovarian cancer	12	10 [7,13]	45 [31,59]	7	6 [4,8]
Pancreatic cancer	10	8 [6,11]	14 [6,26]	9	7 [5,10]
<b>Persons<sup>d</sup></b>					
All invasive cancers	1285	532 [519,545]	69 [67,70]	407	174 [166,182]
Prostate cancer	230	n.a.	92 [90,95]	31	n.a.
Melanoma	152	63 [58,67]	91 [88,94]	21	9 [7,11]
Colorectal cancer	150	63 [59,68]	68 [64,72]	49	21 [19,24]
Female breast cancer	138	n.a.	90 [87,93]	25	n.a.
Lung cancer	123	52 [48,56]	15 [12,18]	94	40 [36,44]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	45	19 [17,22]	72 [64,79]	**	**
Kidney cancer	40	17 [14,19]	68 [59,75]	13	5 [4,7]
Uterine cancer	27	n.a.	84 [73,91]	**	**
Bladder cancer	24	11 [9,13]	53 [42,63]	11	5 [3,6]
Pancreatic cancer	22	9 [8,11]	15 [8,24]	17	7 [6,9]

**Notes:**

- Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2011-2015.
- Incidence and mortality rates have been directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Standard population, with 95% confidence intervals shown in brackets.
- Five-year relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis, with 95% confidence intervals shown in brackets. Estimates are for "at risk" cases in the period 2011-2015
- Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.

**Symbols:**

\*\* Incidence or mortality counts that averaged less than five per year (and the corresponding rates) have been suppressed to protect confidentiality. Counts and rates for persons have also been suppressed when necessary.

n.a. = not applicable (rates for persons not applicable for sex-specific cancers).

#### Methodology

1. All cancer data are sourced from the Queensland Cancer Register. The access and use of these data for reporting purposes is subject to strict confidentiality and privacy constraints.
2. Census and population data were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
3. Population death data used in relative survival calculations were obtained from the Australian Coordinating Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
4. All calculations were performed using Stata v14.2.
5. Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the 'Lowess' method.
6. Remote areas are defined by the Remoteness Areas 2011 classification (combines Remote and Very Remote).
7. Travelling times to radiation treatment are calculated using spatial and road network software, and are approximate based on the shortest road distances at the recommended speed limits.
8. 'Affluent areas' are the 20% of most advantaged Statistical Areas 2 (SA2s) and 'Disadvantaged areas' are the 20% of most disadvantaged SA2s as defined by the 2011 SEIFA Index of Advantage and Disadvantage obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
9. Relative survival compares overall survival among those diagnosed with cancer to the expected survival of the general population, taking into account age, sex and year of diagnosis.

**Disclaimer:** The information in this publication should not be used as a substitute for advice from a properly qualified medical professional who can advise you about your own individual medical needs. It is not intended to constitute medical advice and is provided for general information purposes only. Information on cancer, including the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of cancer, is constantly being updated and revised by medical professionals and the research community.

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