

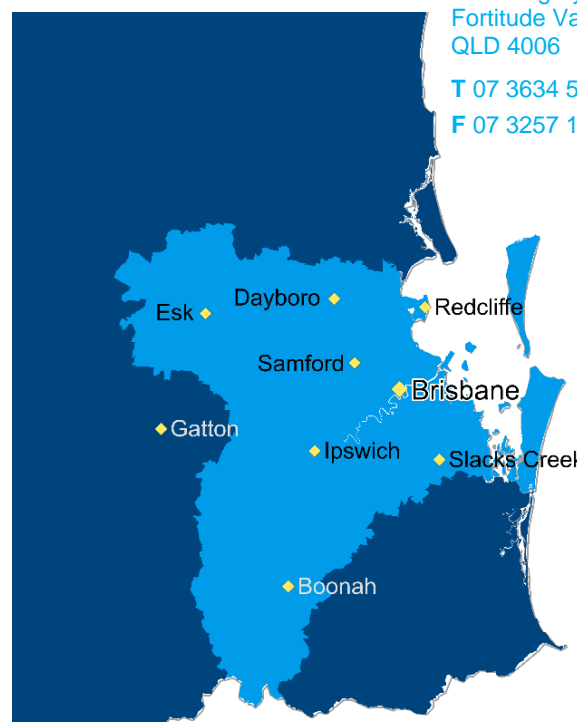
## Cancer in Greater Brisbane

The CCQ region of Greater Brisbane covers only 0.53% of Queensland (9,200 km<sup>2</sup>). However, its population of 2.09 million in 2015 represented 44% of Queensland's total population.

The Greater Brisbane region has the highest population density of the CCQ regions, and is the commercial and administrative capital of Queensland. In addition to Brisbane City, it includes Ipswich to the west and Redcliffe to the north.

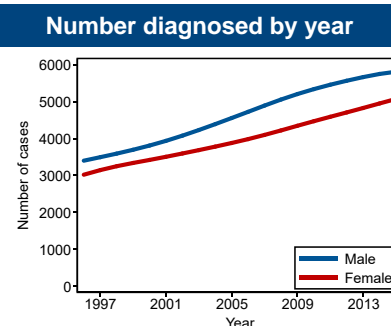
There are currently eight radiation treatment centres in Greater Brisbane – Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Radiation Oncology Princess Alexandra Raymond Terrace (ROPART), Princess Alexandra Hospital, Wesley Hospital, GenesisCare Chermside, Radiation Oncology Centre (ROC) Springfield, ROC North Lakes and ROC Greenslopes. The CCQ Brisbane Office is located in Fortitude Valley.

**CCQ Brisbane Office**  
553 Gregory Terrace  
Fortitude Valley  
QLD 4006  
T 07 3634 5100  
F 07 3257 1306



Region Characteristics (2015 data unless otherwise specified)	Greater Brisbane	Queensland
<b>Per cent of population who ...</b>		
... are female	50.3%	50.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	21.0%	22.8%
... are Indigenous	2.4%	4.4%
... speak another language at home (2011 data)	14.4%	10.0%
... live in remote areas	0.0%	2.6%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	99.5%	89.2%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.0%	1.7%
... live in disadvantaged areas	12.7%	18.0%
... live in affluent areas	37.9%	19.8%

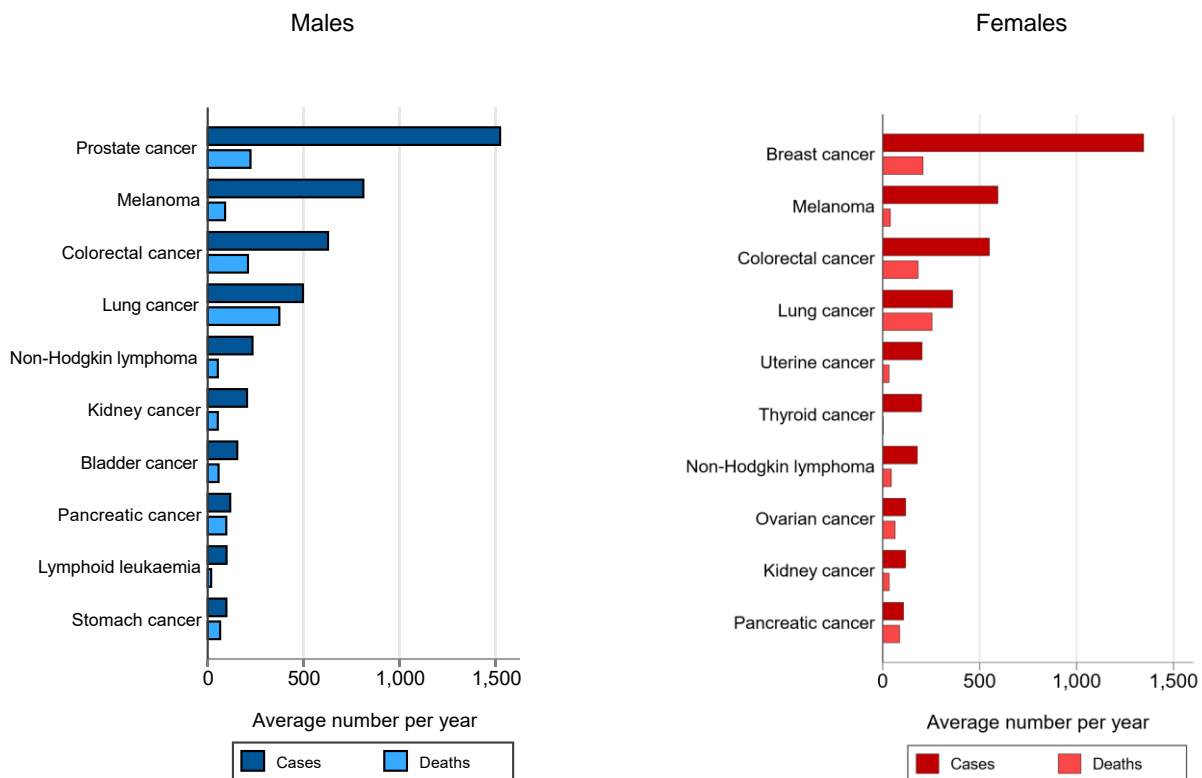
All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	<b>5685</b>	<b>4832</b>	<b>10517</b>
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: <sup>2</sup>	<b>1 in 2.1</b>	<b>1 in 2.7</b>	<b>1 in 2.4</b>
Median age at diagnosis:	<b>67 yrs</b>	<b>64 yrs</b>	<b>66 yrs</b>
Five-year relative survival:	<b>71%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>72%</b>
Number of deaths per year:	<b>1775</b>	<b>1433</b>	<b>3208</b>
Percent deaths before age 80:	<b>67%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>65%</b>



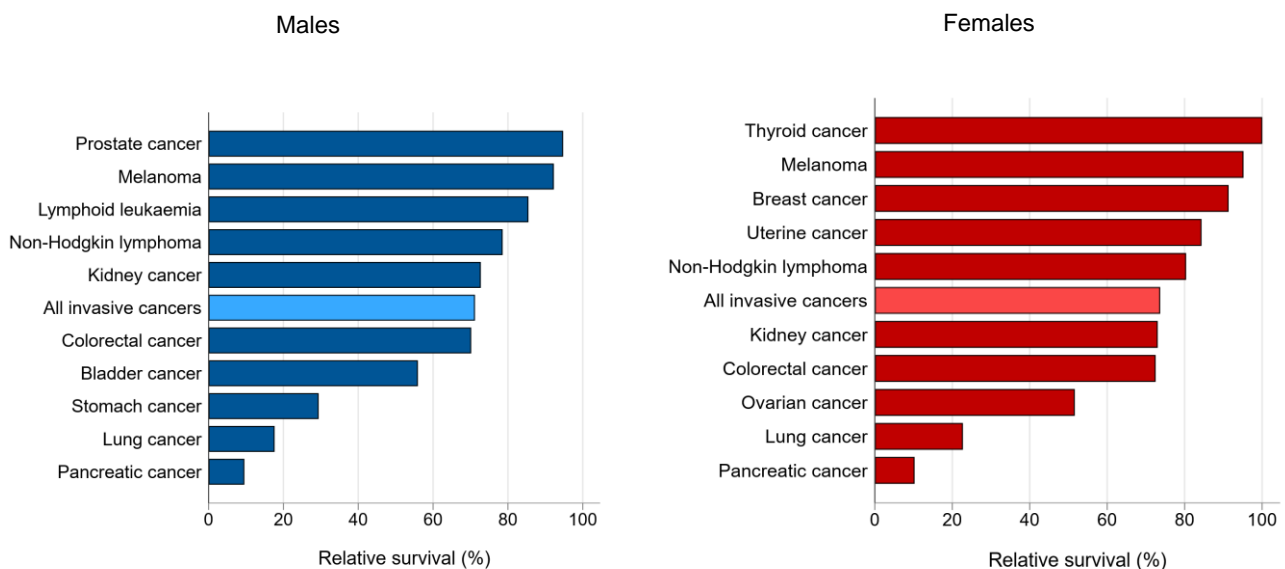
\*See notes on page 4 for more details

- 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 Greater Brisbane by sex, 2011-2015**



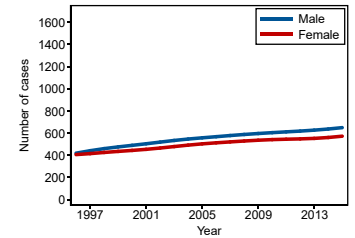
**Five-year relative survival in Greater Brisbane by type of cancer and sex, 2011-2015**



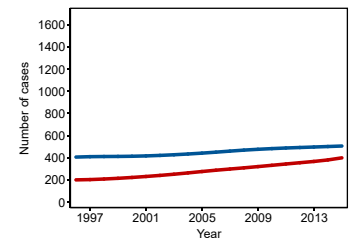
Note: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 2011-2015.

**Facts about the most common cancers**
**Colorectal Cancer**

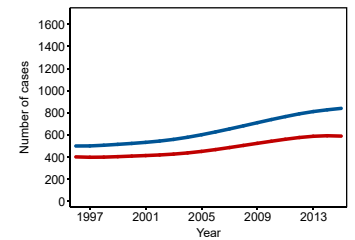

	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	627	550	1177
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 15	1 in 20	1 in 17
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	71 yrs	70 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	70%	73%	71%
Number of deaths per year:	210	183	393
Percent deaths before age 80:	69%	57%	63%


**Lung Cancer**

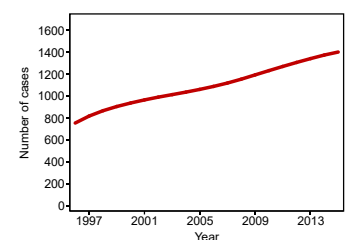

	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	496	361	857
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 18	1 in 26	1 in 21
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	69 yrs	70 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	18%	23%	20%
Number of deaths per year:	373	255	628
Percent deaths before age 80:	73%	73%	73%


**Melanoma**

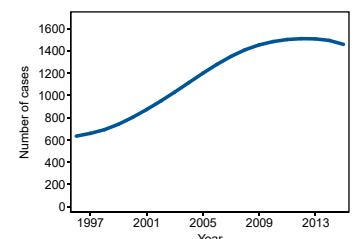

	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	811	594	1405
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 12	1 in 20	1 in 15
Median age at diagnosis:	64 yrs	58 yrs	62 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%	95%	94%
Number of deaths per year:	91	40	130
Percent deaths before age 80:	66%	67%	67%


**Female Breast Cancer**


	Female
Number of new cases per year:	1346
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 8
Median age at diagnosis:	60 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	91%
Number of deaths per year:	208
Percent deaths before age 80:	71%


**Prostate Cancer**


	Male
Number of new cases per year:	1523
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	67 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	95%
Number of deaths per year:	223
Percent deaths before age 80:	45%



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	5685	616 [609,624]	71 [71,72]	1775	206 [202,211]
Prostate cancer	1523	160 [157,164]	95 [94,96]	223	28 [26,29]
Melanoma	811	87 [84,90]	92 [91,94]	91	10 [9,11]
Colorectal cancer	627	70 [67,72]	70 [68,72]	210	24 [23,26]
Lung cancer	496	56 [54,59]	18 [16,19]	373	43 [41,45]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	234	26 [24,27]	79 [75,82]	53	6 [5,7]
Kidney cancer	205	22 [21,23]	73 [69,76]	53	6 [5,7]
Bladder cancer	154	18 [17,19]	56 [51,61]	57	7 [6,8]
Pancreatic cancer	117	13 [12,14]	10 [7,13]	97	11 [10,12]
Lymphoid leukaemia	98	11 [10,12]	85 [81,89]	18	2 [2,3]
Stomach cancer	98	11 [10,12]	29 [25,34]	65	7 [7,8]
<b>Females</b>					
All invasive cancers	4832	462 [456,468]	74 [73,74]	1433	133 [130,136]
Breast cancer	1346	130 [126,133]	91 [90,92]	208	19 [18,20]
Melanoma	594	57 [55,59]	95 [94,96]	40	4 [3,4]
Colorectal cancer	550	52 [50,54]	73 [70,75]	183	17 [16,18]
Lung cancer	361	35 [33,36]	23 [21,25]	255	24 [23,26]
Uterine cancer	203	19 [18,21]	84 [81,87]	33	3 [3,4]
Thyroid cancer	200	20 [18,21]	100 [99,101]	**	**
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	179	17 [16,18]	80 [77,84]	45	4 [4,5]
Ovarian cancer	118	11 [10,12]	52 [47,56]	64	6 [5,7]
Kidney cancer	118	11 [10,12]	73 [68,77]	34	3 [3,4]
Pancreatic cancer	108	10 [9,11]	10 [7,14]	87	8 [7,9]
<b>Persons<sup>d</sup></b>					
All invasive cancers	10517	531 [526,536]	72 [72,73]	3208	164 [162,167]
Prostate cancer	1523	n.a.	95 [94,96]	223	n.a.
Melanoma	1405	70 [69,72]	94 [93,94]	130	7 [6,7]
Female breast cancer	1346	n.a.	91 [90,92]	208	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	1177	60 [59,62]	71 [70,73]	393	20 [19,21]
Lung cancer	857	44 [43,46]	20 [18,21]	628	33 [31,34]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	412	21 [20,22]	79 [77,82]	97	5 [5,6]
Kidney cancer	323	16 [15,17]	73 [70,76]	86	4 [4,5]
Thyroid cancer	270	13 [13,14]	98 [97,99]	**	**
Pancreatic cancer	225	12 [11,12]	10 [8,12]	184	9 [9,10]
Bladder cancer	203	11 [10,11]	53 [49,57]	79	4 [4,5]

- 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.

Cancer Council Queensland does not warrant that the information in this publication is correct, up to date or complete nor that it is suitable for any particular purpose. Your use of the information in this publication is at your own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Cancer Council Queensland does not accept any liability for any reliance placed on information that is not correct, complete or up to date, or that is not suited to the purpose for which it was relied upon. If any warranty or guarantee cannot by law be excluded, then, to the extent permitted by law, Cancer Council Queensland's liability for such warranty or guarantee is limited, at Cancer Council Queensland's option, to supplying the information or materials again or paying the cost of having the information or materials supplied again.