

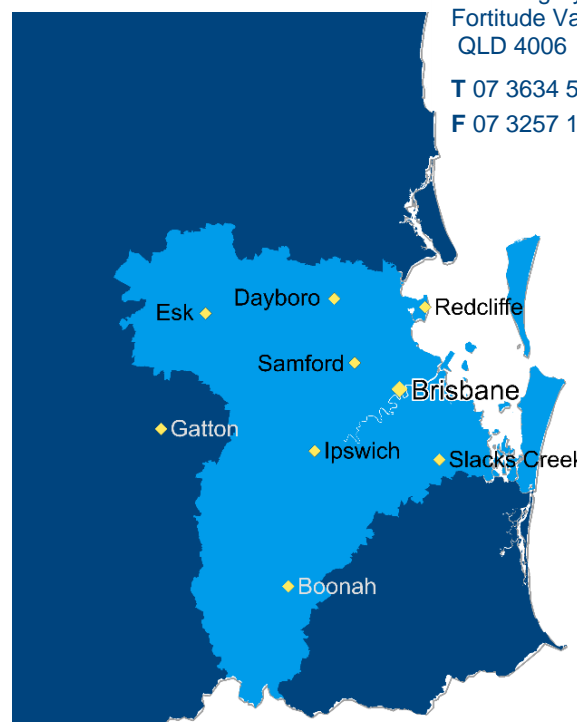


Cancer in Greater Brisbane

The CCQ region of Greater Brisbane covers only 0.53% of Queensland (9,200 km²). However, its population of 2.06 million in 2014 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 Hospital, Mater Hospital, Princess Alexandra Hospital, Wesley Hospital, Chermide Medical Centre, Mater Hospital Springfield (private, opened in 2015), Icon Integrated Cancer Centre North Lakes (private, opened in 2016) and Mater Hospital Redland (opened in 2017). The CCQ Brisbane Office is located in Fortitude Valley.



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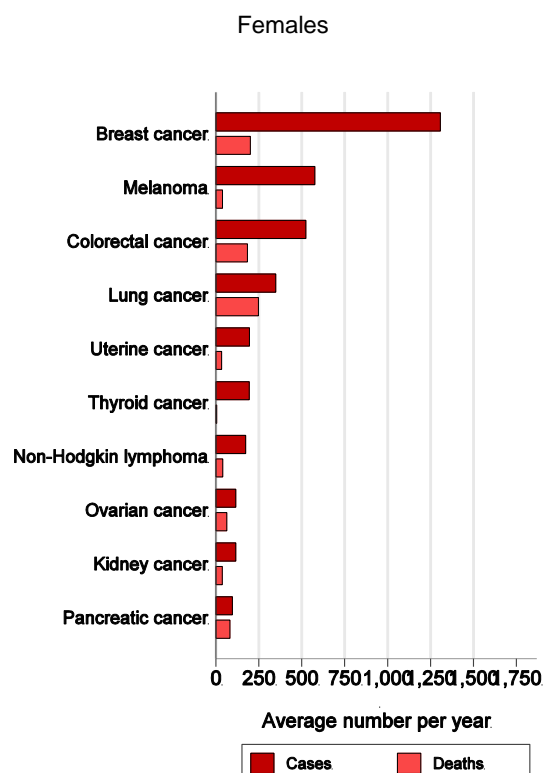
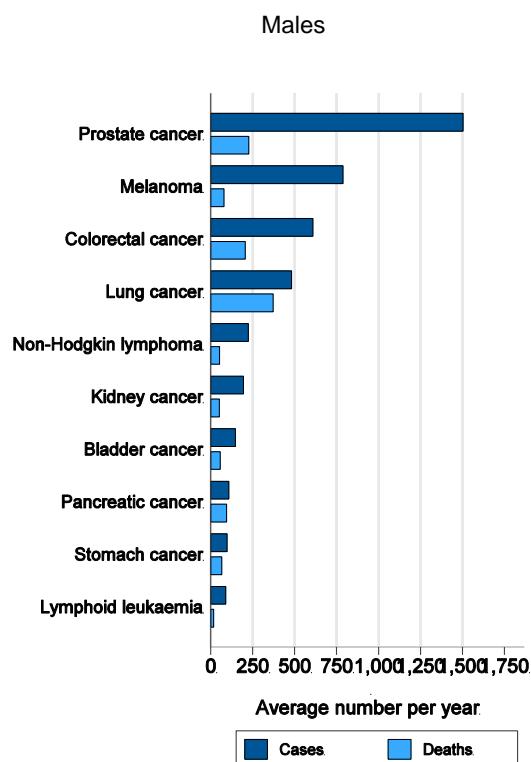
Region Characteristics (2014 data unless otherwise specified)	Greater Brisbane	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	50.3%	50.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	20.9%	22.7%
... are Indigenous	2.4%	4.3%
... speak another language at home (2011 data)	14.4%	10.0%
... live in remote areas	0.0%	2.6%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	99.5%	88.9%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.5%	1.9%
... live in disadvantaged areas	12.7%	18.0%
... live in affluent areas	37.8%	19.8%

All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	5499	4630	10129	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: ²	1 in 2.1	1 in 2.8	1 in 2.4	
Median age at diagnosis:	66 yrs	64 yrs	65 yrs	
Five-year relative survival:	71%	73%	72%	
Number of deaths per year:	1760	1392	3152	
Percent deaths before age 80:	67%	63%	65%	

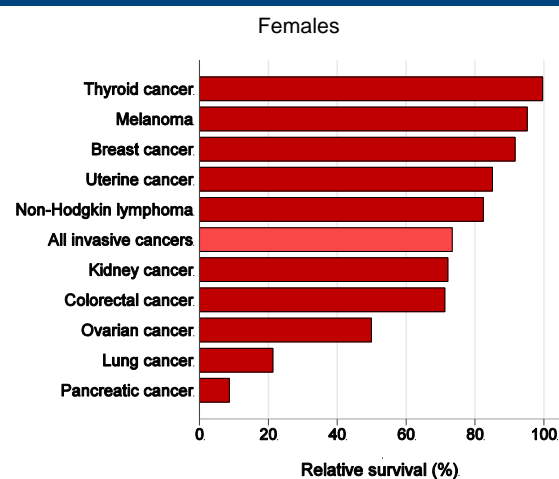
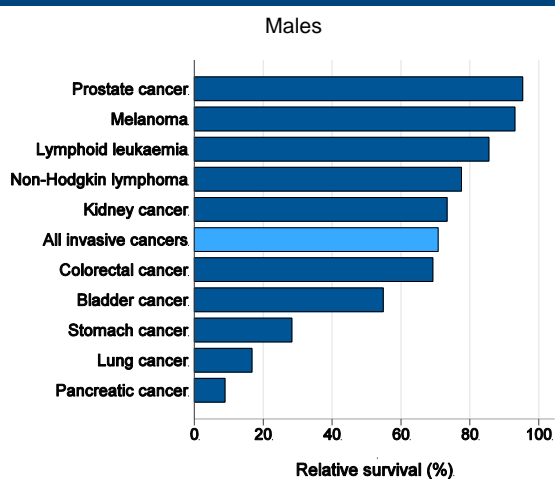
*See notes on page 4 for more details

- 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, 2010-2014


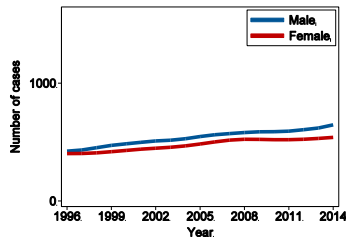



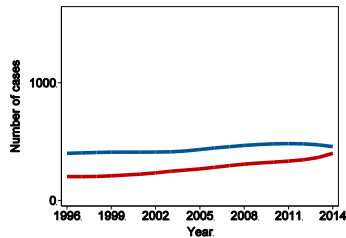
Five-year relative survival in Greater Brisbane by type of cancer and sex, 2010-2014


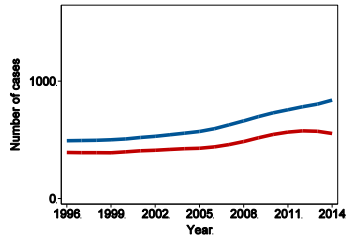



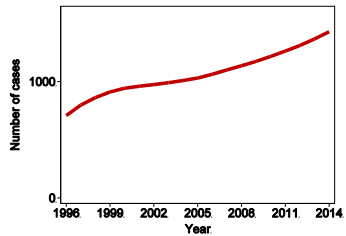
Note: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 2010-2014.


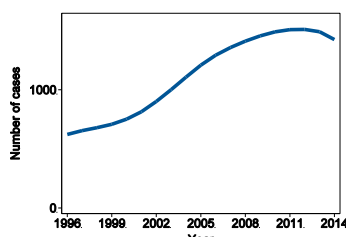
Facts about the most common cancers

Colorectal Cancer		Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
	Number of new cases per year:	608	523	1131	
	Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 14	1 in 20	1 in 17	
	Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	71 yrs	70 yrs	
	Five-year relative survival:	69%	71%	70%	
	Number of deaths per year:	206	183	389	
	Percent deaths before age 80:	69%	56%	63%	

Lung Cancer		Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
	Number of new cases per year:	481	347	829	
	Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 18	1 in 27	1 in 21	
	Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	69 yrs	70 yrs	
	Five-year relative survival:	17%	21%	19%	
	Number of deaths per year:	371	247	618	
	Percent deaths before age 80:	73%	73%	73%	

Melanoma		Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
	Number of new cases per year:	787	575	1363	
	Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 12	1 in 20	1 in 15	
	Median age at diagnosis:	63 yrs	57 yrs	62 yrs	
	Five-year relative survival:	93%	95%	94%	
	Number of deaths per year:	78	38	117	
	Percent deaths before age 80:	66%	70%	67%	

Female Breast Cancer		Female			Number diagnosed by year
	Number of new cases per year:	1307			
	Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 8			
	Median age at diagnosis:	60 yrs			
	Five-year relative survival:	92%			
	Number of deaths per year:	200			
	Percent deaths before age 80:	71%			

Prostate Cancer		Male	Number diagnosed by year		
	Number of new cases per year:	1503			
	Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6			
	Median age at diagnosis:	66 yrs			
	Five-year relative survival:	95%			
	Number of deaths per year:	226			
	Percent deaths before age 80:	43%			

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 ^a		Five-year relative survival ^c (%)	Mortality ^a	
	Average number per year	Annual rate ^b (per 100,000)		Average number per year	Annual rate ^b (per 100,000)
Males					
All invasive cancers	5499	613 [606,621]	71 [70,71]	1760	212 [207,216]
Prostate cancer	1503	163 [159,167]	95 [94,96]	226	29 [28,31]
Melanoma	787	86 [84,89]	93 [92,94]	78	9 [8,10]
Colorectal cancer	608	70 [67,72]	69 [67,71]	206	25 [23,26]
Lung cancer	481	56 [54,59]	17 [15,18]	371	44 [42,46]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	223	25 [23,26]	78 [74,81]	52	6 [5,7]
Kidney cancer	195	22 [20,23]	73 [70,77]	51	6 [5,7]
Bladder cancer	147	18 [16,19]	55 [50,59]	56	7 [6,8]
Pancreatic cancer	107	12 [11,13]	9 [6,12]	94	11 [10,12]
Stomach cancer	97	11 [10,12]	28 [24,33]	65	8 [7,9]
Lymphoid leukaemia	88	10 [9,11]	85 [81,90]	17	2 [2,3]
Females					
All invasive cancers	4630	453 [447,459]	73 [73,74]	1392	132 [129,135]
Breast cancer	1307	129 [126,132]	92 [91,93]	200	19 [18,20]
Melanoma	575	56 [54,58]	95 [94,96]	38	4 [3,4]
Colorectal cancer	523	51 [49,53]	71 [69,73]	183	17 [16,18]
Lung cancer	347	34 [33,36]	21 [19,24]	247	24 [23,26]
Uterine cancer	195	19 [18,20]	85 [82,88]	33	3 [3,4]
Thyroid cancer	193	19 [18,21]	100 [98,100]	**	**
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	173	17 [16,18]	82 [79,86]	39	4 [3,4]
Ovarian cancer	115	11 [10,12]	50 [45,55]	63	6 [5,7]
Kidney cancer	115	11 [10,12]	72 [67,76]	36	3 [3,4]
Pancreatic cancer	96	9 [8,10]	9 [6,12]	81	8 [7,9]
Persons ^d					
All invasive cancers	10129	525 [520,529]	72 [71,72]	3152	166 [164,169]
Prostate cancer	1503	n.a.	95 [94,96]	226	n.a.
Melanoma	1363	70 [68,72]	94 [93,95]	117	6 [6,7]
Female breast cancer	1307	n.a.	92 [91,93]	200	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	1131	60 [58,61]	70 [69,72]	389	21 [20,22]
Lung cancer	829	44 [43,45]	19 [17,20]	618	33 [32,34]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	396	21 [20,22]	80 [77,82]	91	5 [4,5]
Kidney cancer	310	16 [15,17]	73 [70,76]	87	5 [4,5]
Thyroid cancer	260	13 [12,14]	98 [96,99]	**	**
Pancreatic cancer	203	11 [10,11]	9 [7,11]	175	9 [9,10]
Uterine cancer	195	n.a.	85 [82,88]	33	n.a.

Notes:

- Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2010-2014.
- 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 2010-2014.
- 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

- All cancer data are sourced from the Queensland Cancer Registry. The access and use of these data for reporting purposes is subject to strict confidentiality and privacy constraints.
- Census and population data were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Population death data used in relative survival calculations were obtained from the Australian Coordinating Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- All calculations were performed using Stata v14.2.
- Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the 'Lowess' method.
- Remote areas are defined by the Remoteness Areas 2011 classification (combines Remote and Very Remote).
- 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.
- '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 SEIFA Index of Advantage and Disadvantage obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- 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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