

Cancer in Greater Brisbane

The CCQ region of Greater Brisbane covers only 0.53% of Queensland (9,160 km²). However, its population of 2.18 million in 2017 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 the Brisbane City, the Greater Brisbane region includes Ipswich in the west and Redcliffe towards 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.

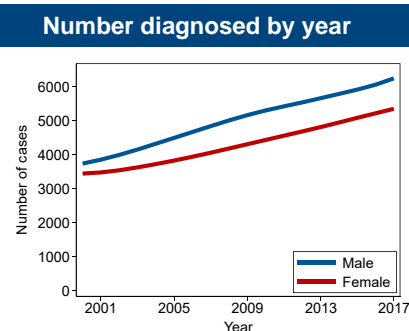


Region Characteristics (2017 data unless otherwise specified)	Greater Brisbane	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	50.5%	50.4%
... are aged 50 years and over	20.7%	22.8%
... are Indigenous (2016)	2.6%	4.6%
... speak another language at home	17.5%	12.1%
... live in remote areas	0.0%	2.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	99.4%	89.3%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.0%	1.9%
... live in disadvantaged areas	13.2%	18.1%
... live in affluent areas	34.5%	18.7%

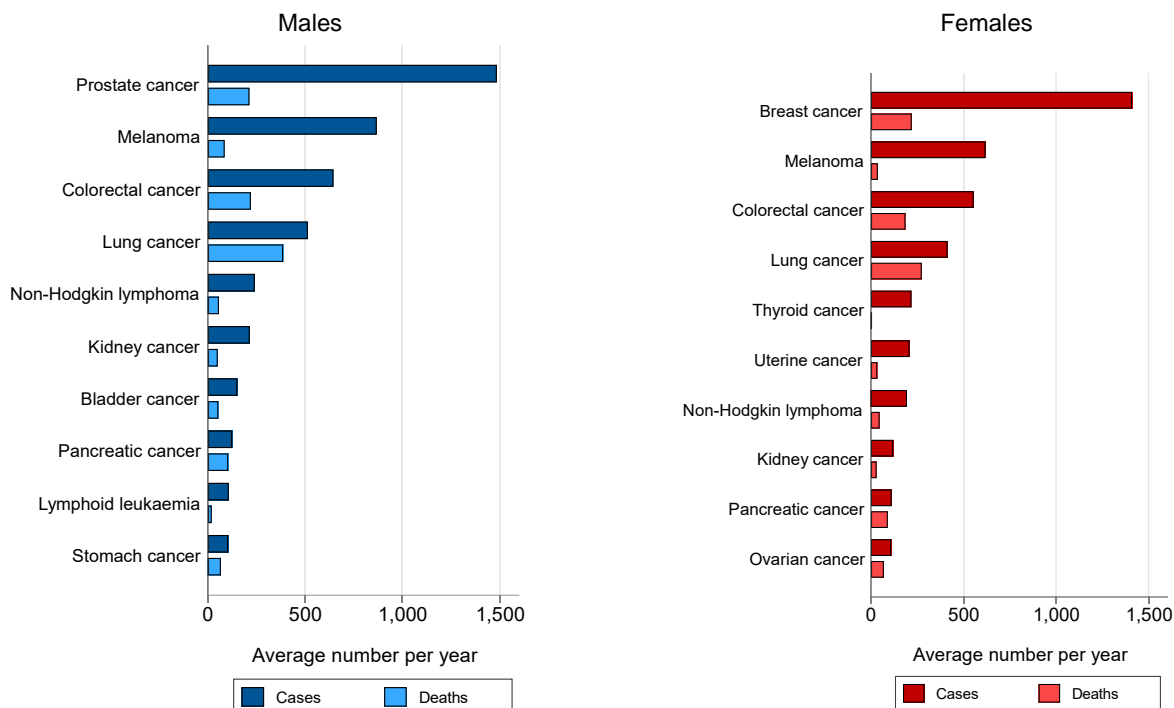
All Cancers* Greater Brisbane	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	5896	5089	10984
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: ²	1 in 2.2	1 in 2.7	1 in 2.4
Median age at diagnosis:	67 yrs	65 yrs	66 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	72%	74%	73%
Number of deaths per year:	1831	1496	3327
Percent deaths before age 80:	67%	63%	65%

*See notes on page 4 for more details

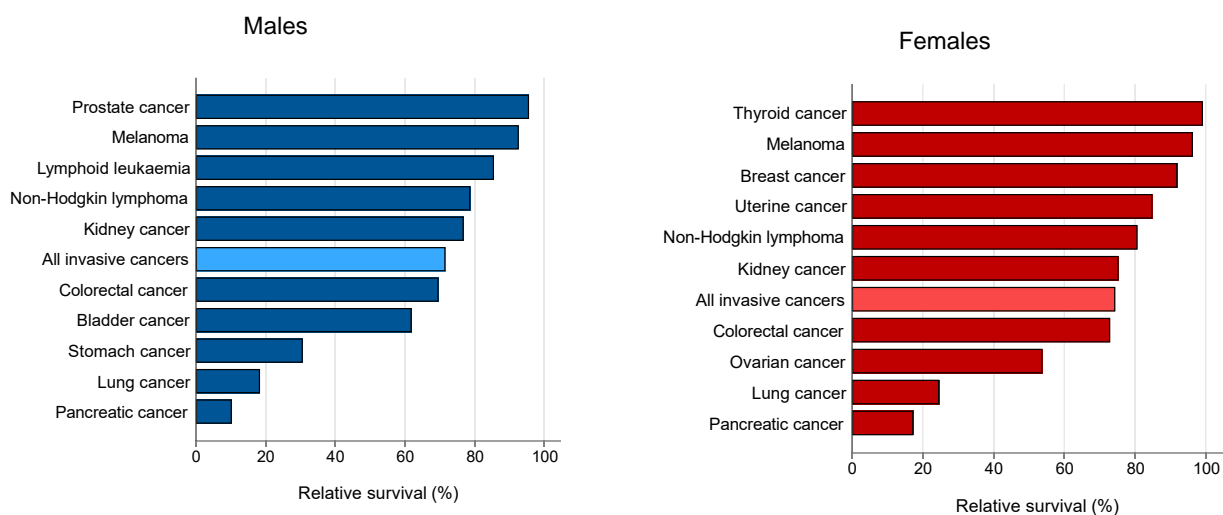
- Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.
- Cancers with a lifetime risk above 1 in 5 have the value provided to one decimal point.



The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in Greater Brisbane by sex, 2013-2017



Five-year relative survival in Greater Brisbane by type of cancer and sex, 2013-2017



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 2013-2017.

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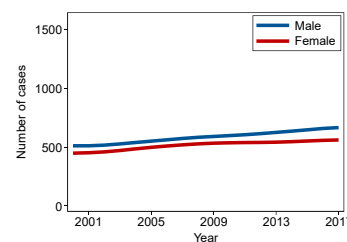
Facts about the most common cancers in Greater Brisbane

Colorectal Cancer



	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	646	555	1201
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 15	1 in 21	1 in 18
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	71 yrs	70 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	70%	73%	71%
Number of deaths per year:	221	186	408
Percent deaths before age 80:	66%	55%	61%

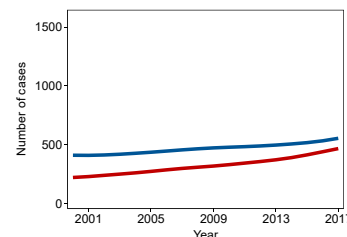
Number diagnosed by year



Lung Cancer



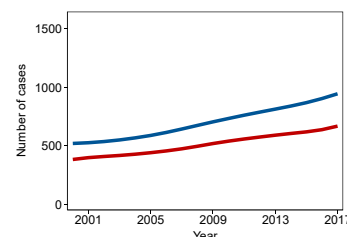
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	515	414	928
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 18	1 in 24	1 in 21
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	70 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	18%	25%	21%
Number of deaths per year:	387	274	661
Percent deaths before age 80:	72%	73%	73%



Melanoma



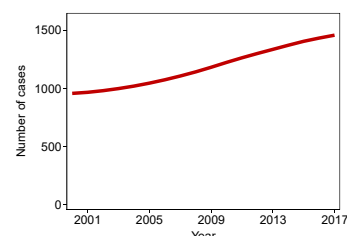
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	868	618	1487
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 12	1 in 19	1 in 15
Median age at diagnosis:	64 yrs	59 yrs	63 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	93%	96%	94%
Number of deaths per year:	86	37	124
Percent deaths before age 80:	67%	61%	65%



Female Breast Cancer



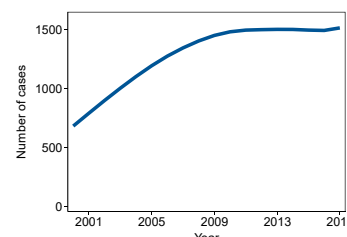
	Female
Number of new cases per year:	1411
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 8
Median age at diagnosis:	60 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%
Number of deaths per year:	220
Percent deaths before age 80:	70%



Prostate Cancer



	Male
Number of new cases per year:	1486
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	67 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	96%
Number of deaths per year:	214
Percent deaths before age 80:	44%



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

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More details on the top 10 cancers diagnosed in Greater Brisbane

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	5896	605 [598,612]	72 [71,72]	1831	200 [196,204]
Prostate cancer	1486	148 [144,151]	96 [95,96]	214	25 [23,26]
Melanoma	868	88 [86,91]	93 [91,94]	86	9 [8,10]
Colorectal cancer	646	68 [65,70]	70 [68,72]	221	24 [23,26]
Lung cancer	515	55 [53,57]	18 [17,20]	387	42 [40,44]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	241	25 [24,27]	79 [76,82]	57	6 [6,7]
Kidney cancer	215	22 [21,23]	77 [74,80]	51	5 [5,6]
Bladder cancer	151	17 [15,18]	62 [57,66]	54	6 [6,7]
Pancreatic cancer	125	13 [12,14]	10 [8,13]	105	11 [10,12]
Lymphoid leukaemia	108	11 [10,12]	86 [81,89]	20	2 [2,3]
Stomach cancer	104	11 [10,12]	31 [26,35]	67	7 [6,8]
Females					
All invasive cancers	5089	463 [457,469]	74 [74,75]	1496	131 [128,134]
Breast cancer	1411	129 [126,133]	92 [91,93]	220	19 [18,21]
Melanoma	618	57 [55,59]	96 [95,97]	37	3 [3,4]
Colorectal cancer	555	50 [48,52]	73 [71,75]	186	16 [15,17]
Lung cancer	414	38 [36,39]	25 [22,27]	274	25 [24,26]
Thyroid cancer	219	21 [19,22]	99 [98,100]	**	**
Uterine cancer	208	19 [18,20]	85 [82,87]	34	3 [3,4]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	195	18 [17,19]	81 [77,84]	47	4 [4,5]
Kidney cancer	120	11 [10,12]	75 [71,79]	30	3 [2,3]
Pancreatic cancer	112	10 [9,11]	17 [14,21]	91	8 [7,9]
Ovarian cancer	109	10 [9,11]	54 [49,58]	70	6 [6,7]
Persons^d					
All invasive cancers	10984	526 [522,531]	73 [72,73]	3327	161 [158,163]
Melanoma	1487	71 [69,73]	94 [93,95]	124	6 [5,6]
Prostate cancer	1486	n.a.	96 [95,96]	214	n.a.
Female breast cancer	1411	n.a.	92 [91,93]	220	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	1201	58 [57,60]	71 [70,73]	408	20 [19,21]
Lung cancer	928	45 [44,46]	21 [20,22]	661	32 [31,33]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	436	21 [20,22]	80 [77,82]	104	5 [5,6]
Kidney cancer	336	16 [15,17]	76 [74,79]	81	4 [4,4]
Thyroid cancer	295	14 [13,15]	98 [97,99]	**	**
Pancreatic cancer	236	11 [11,12]	13 [11,16]	196	10 [9,10]
Uterine cancer	208	n.a.	85 [82,87]	34	n.a.

Notes:

- Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2013-2017.
- 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 2013-2017
- 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).

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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 v16.1.
5. Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the 'Lowess' method.
6. Remote areas are defined by the Remoteness Areas 2016 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 2016 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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