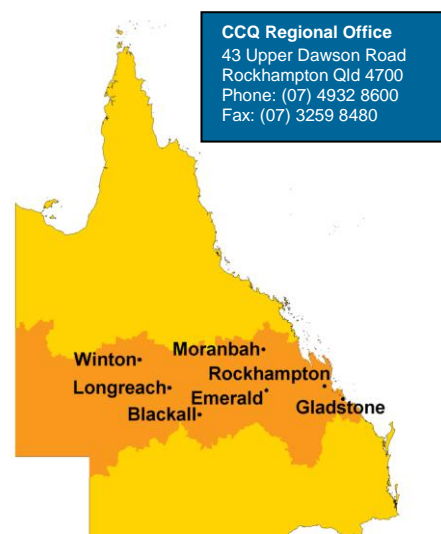


A snap shot of cancer in Central Queensland

The CCQ Region of Central Queensland covers about a third of Queensland (33% or 579,000 km²), stretching from the eastern seaboard to the Northern Territory and South Australian borders. In 2007 it had a population of around 245,000, which is 6% 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 Townsville, Brisbane, Nambour (Private only) or Toowoomba (Private only, opened in 2007). The CCQ Regional Office for Central Queensland is located in Rockhampton.



Region Characteristics (2007 data unless otherwise specified)	Central Qld	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	48.2%	50.1%
... are Indigenous (2006 data)	4.3%	3.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	26.7%	29.5%
... live in remote areas	25.8%	5.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	0.0%	78.0%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	29.9%	4.7%
... live in disadvantaged areas	7.0%	12.4%
... live in affluent areas	0.0%	16.1%
Life Expectancy at birth (2003-2007)		
Males	78.5 years	79.4 years
Females	83.6 years	84.1 years
Persons	80.9 years	81.7 years

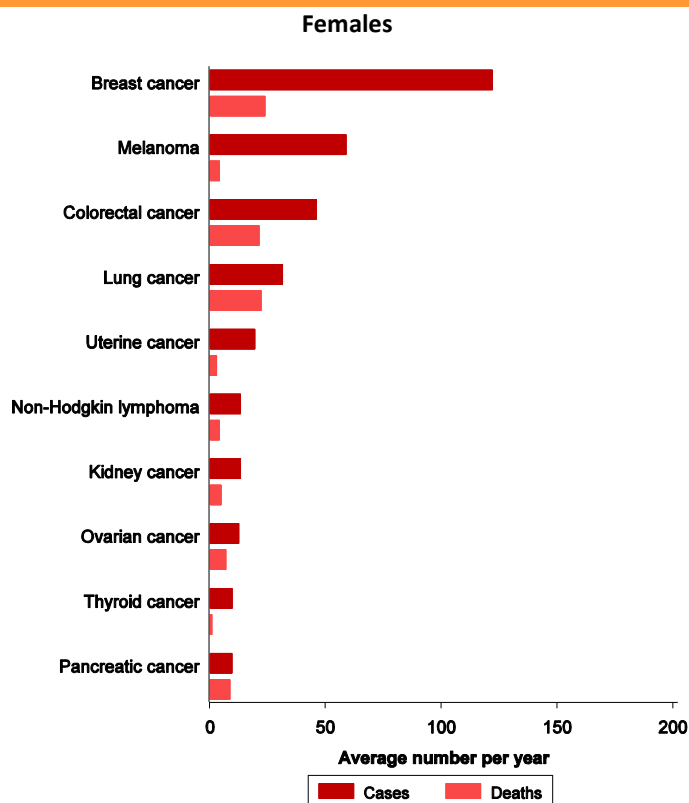
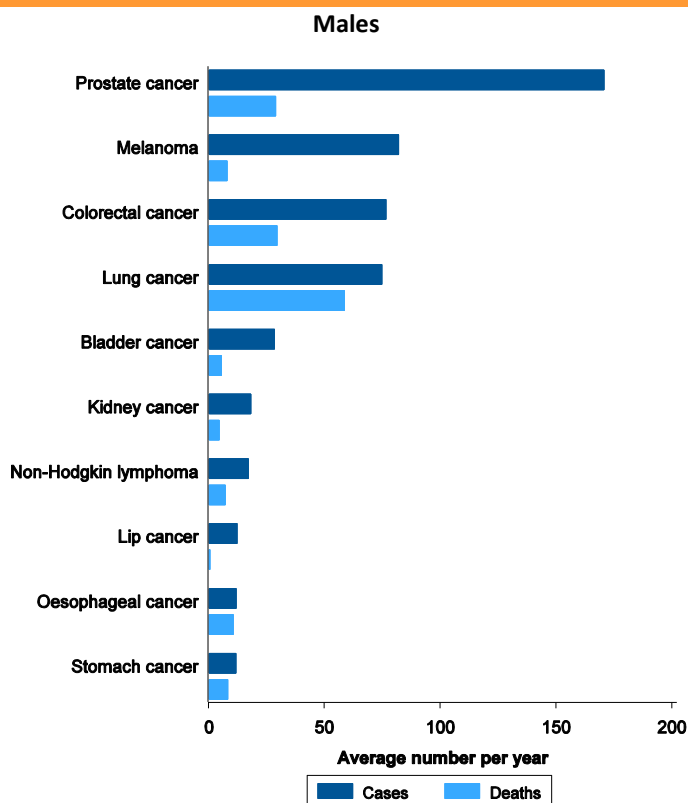
All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	637	431	1069	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 2.1	1 in 3.0	1 in 2.4	
Median age at diagnosis:	66 yrs	63 yrs	65 yrs	
Percent surviving for 5 years:	61%	68%	64%	
Number of deaths per year:	229	148	376	
Percent deaths before age 80:	78%	67%	74%	

*See notes on page 4 for more details.

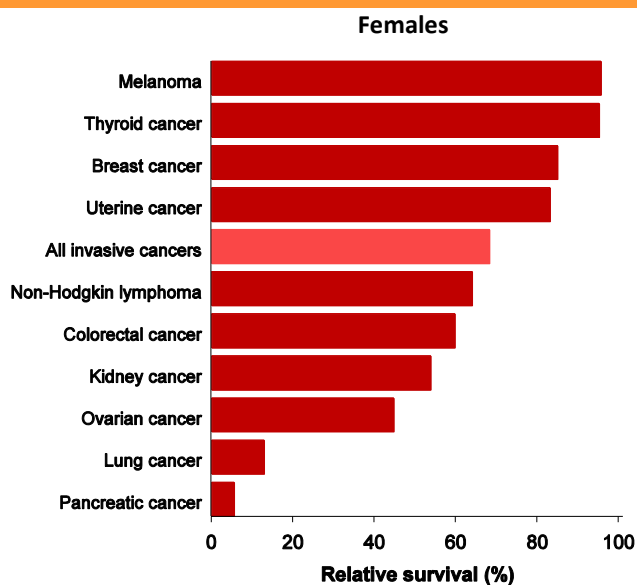
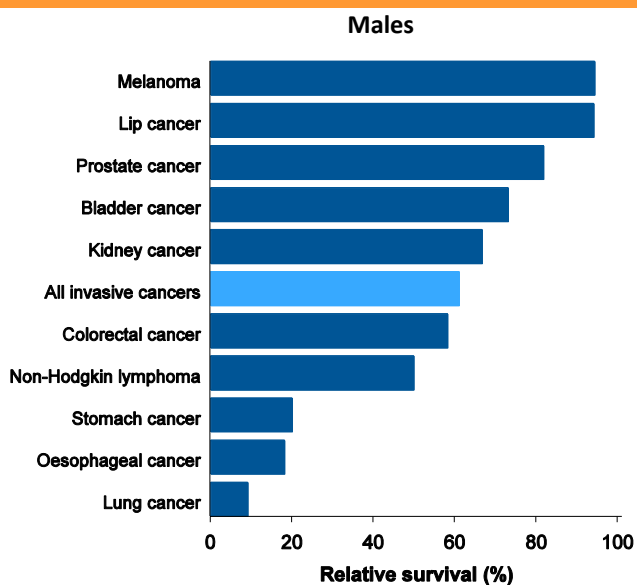
1. Persons data may not reflect sum of males and females due to rounding.

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, 2003-2007



Five-year relative survival in Central Queensland by type of cancer and sex, 1998-2007



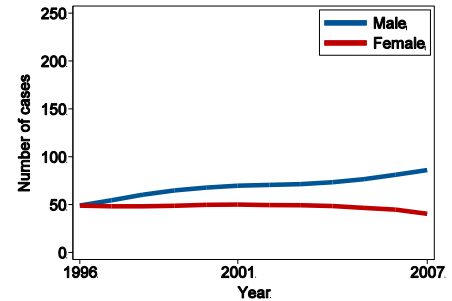
Note: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 1998-2007.

Facts about the most common cancers

Colorectal Cancer

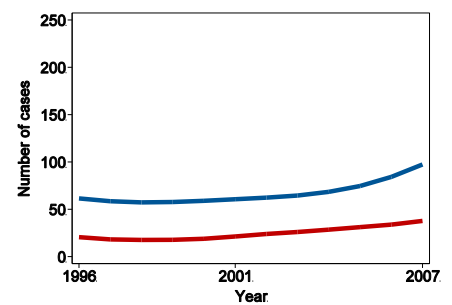
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	76	46	122
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 12	1 in 21	1 in 15
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	70 yrs	69 yrs
% surviving for 5 years:	58%	60%	59%
Number of deaths per year:	29	21	51
Percent deaths before age 80:	79%	68%	74%

Number diagnosed by year



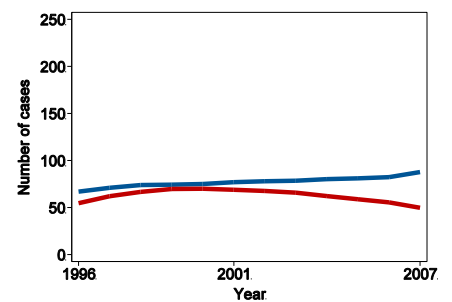
Lung Cancer

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	75	31	106
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 12	1 in 32	1 in 17
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	69 yrs	69 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	9%	13%	10%
Number of deaths per year:	58	22	80
Percent deaths before age 80:	87%	72%	83%



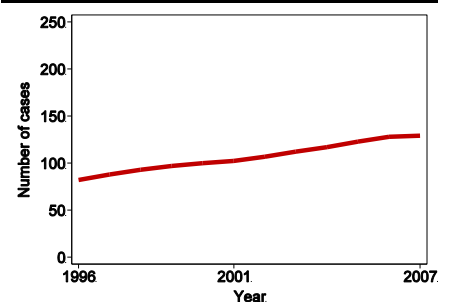
Melanoma

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	82	59	141
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 15	1 in 20	1 in 17
Median age at diagnosis:	59 yrs	55 yrs	57 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	94%	96%	95%
Number of deaths per year:	8	**	**
Percent deaths before age 80:	74%	62%	70%



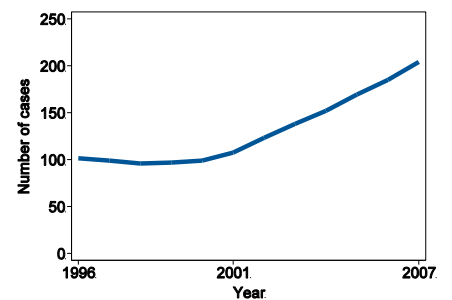
Female Breast Cancer

	Female
Number of new cases per year:	122
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 9
Median age at diagnosis:	57 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	85%
Number of deaths per year:	24
Percent deaths before age 80:	77%



Prostate Cancer

	Male
Number of new cases per year:	171
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	82%
Number of deaths per year:	29
Percent deaths before age 80:	53%



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 reflect sum of males and females due to rounding.

More information for those who like the details

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	637	623 [602,645]	61 [59,62]	229	244 [230,259]
Prostate cancer	171	170 [159,182]	82 [78,85]	29	36 [30,42]
Melanoma	82	76 [69,83]	94 [92,97]	8	8 [6,11]
Colorectal cancer	76	76 [69,84]	58 [54,63]	29	31 [26,37]
Lung cancer	75	75 [67,83]	9 [7,11]	58	60 [53,67]
Bladder cancer	28	30 [25,35]	73 [66,80]	5	7 [4,9]
Kidney cancer	18	17 [14,21]	66 [57,75]	**	**
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	17	17 [13,21]	50 [40,58]	7	8 [6,11]
Lip cancer	12	11 [8,14]	94 [87,99]	**	**
Oesophageal cancer	12	12 [9,15]	18 [10,27]	10	10 [8,14]
Stomach cancer	12	12 [9,15]	20 [12,30]	8	9 [6,12]
Females					
All invasive cancers	431	409 [392,426]	68 [67,70]	148	142 [132,153]
Breast cancer	122	114 [105,123]	85 [82,88]	24	22 [19,27]
Melanoma	59	55 [49,61]	96 [93,98]	**	**
Colorectal cancer	46	45 [39,51]	60 [55,65]	21	21 [17,25]
Lung cancer	31	30 [26,36]	13 [9,18]	22	22 [18,26]
Uterine cancer	19	18 [15,23]	82 [74,89]	**	**
Kidney cancer	13	13 [10,16]	55 [44,65]	**	**
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	13	12 [10,16]	64 [54,73]	**	**
Ovarian cancer	12	12 [9,15]	45 [34,55]	7	7 [5,9]
Thyroid cancer	10	9 [6,11]	96 [88,99]	**	**
Pancreatic cancer	9	9 [7,12]	6 [3,11]	9	8 [6,11]
Persons^d					
All invasive cancers	1069	510 [496,524]	64 [63,65]	376	190 [181,199]
Prostate cancer	171	n.a.	82 [78,85]	29	n.a.
Melanoma	141	64 [60,69]	95 [93,97]	**	**
Colorectal cancer	122	60 [56,65]	59 [56,63]	51	26 [23,29]
Breast cancer (females only)	122	n.a.	85 [82,88]	24	n.a.
Lung cancer	106	52 [48,57]	10 [8,12]	80	40 [37,45]
Bladder cancer	36	18 [16,21]	73 [66,79]	8	4 [3,6]
Kidney cancer	31	15 [13,17]	62 [54,68]	9	5 [3,6]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	30	14 [12,17]	56 [49,62]	**	**
Pancreatic cancer	20	10 [8,12]	4 [2,8]	19	10 [8,12]
Uterine cancer	19	n.a.	82 [74,89]	**	**

- Notes:
- Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2003-2007.
 - 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 1998-2007.
 - Persons data may not reflect sum of males and females due to rounding.

Symbols: ** Incidence or mortality counts that averaged less than 5 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).

Notes:

- All 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.
- Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the "Lowess" method.
- Remote areas are defined by the ARIA+ 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 Local Areas (SLAs) and "Disadvantaged areas" are the 20% of most disadvantaged SLAs as defined by the SEIFA Index of Advantage and Disadvantage obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Census and population data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- "Percent survival" represents relative survival, which is the ratio of the time that cancer patients survive after being diagnosed with cancer to the expected survival of the general population, taking into account age, sex and year of diagnosis. This ratio is then multiplied by 100.



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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