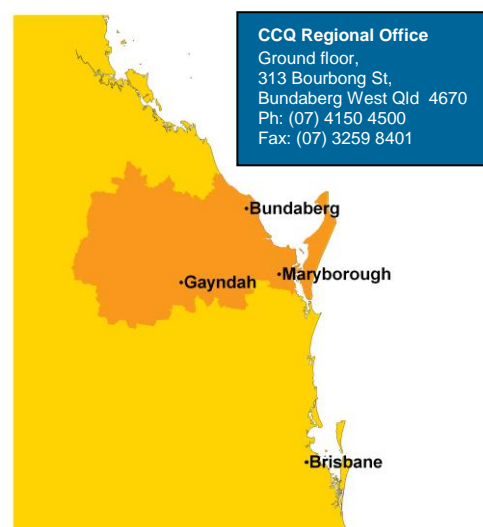


A snap shot of cancer in Bundaberg

The CCQ Region of Bundaberg covers about 32,000km², or about 2% of total Queensland. In 2007 it had a population of 189,556, which is 5% of Queensland's total population.

The major population centres are Bundaberg, Maryborough and Gayndah, while Hervey Bay and Fraser Island are important tourist centres in the region. Sugar cane farming is an important industry.

The nearest radiation treatment centre for cancer patients in the Bundaberg Region is in Nambour (private only), which opened in 2001. For public patients the nearest radiation facilities are in Brisbane. The CCQ Regional Office for the Bundaberg Region is located in Bundaberg.



Region Characteristics (2007 data unless otherwise specified)	Bundaberg	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	50.4%	50.1%
... are Indigenous (2006 data)	2.8%	3.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	38.5%	29.5%
... live in remote areas	0.5%	5.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	2.0%	78.0%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	16.8%	4.7%
... live in disadvantaged areas	54.6%	12.4%
... live in affluent areas	0.0%	16.1%
Life Expectancy at birth (2003-2007)		
Males	78.7 years	79.4 years
Females	83.6 years	84.1 years
Persons	81.1 years	81.7 years

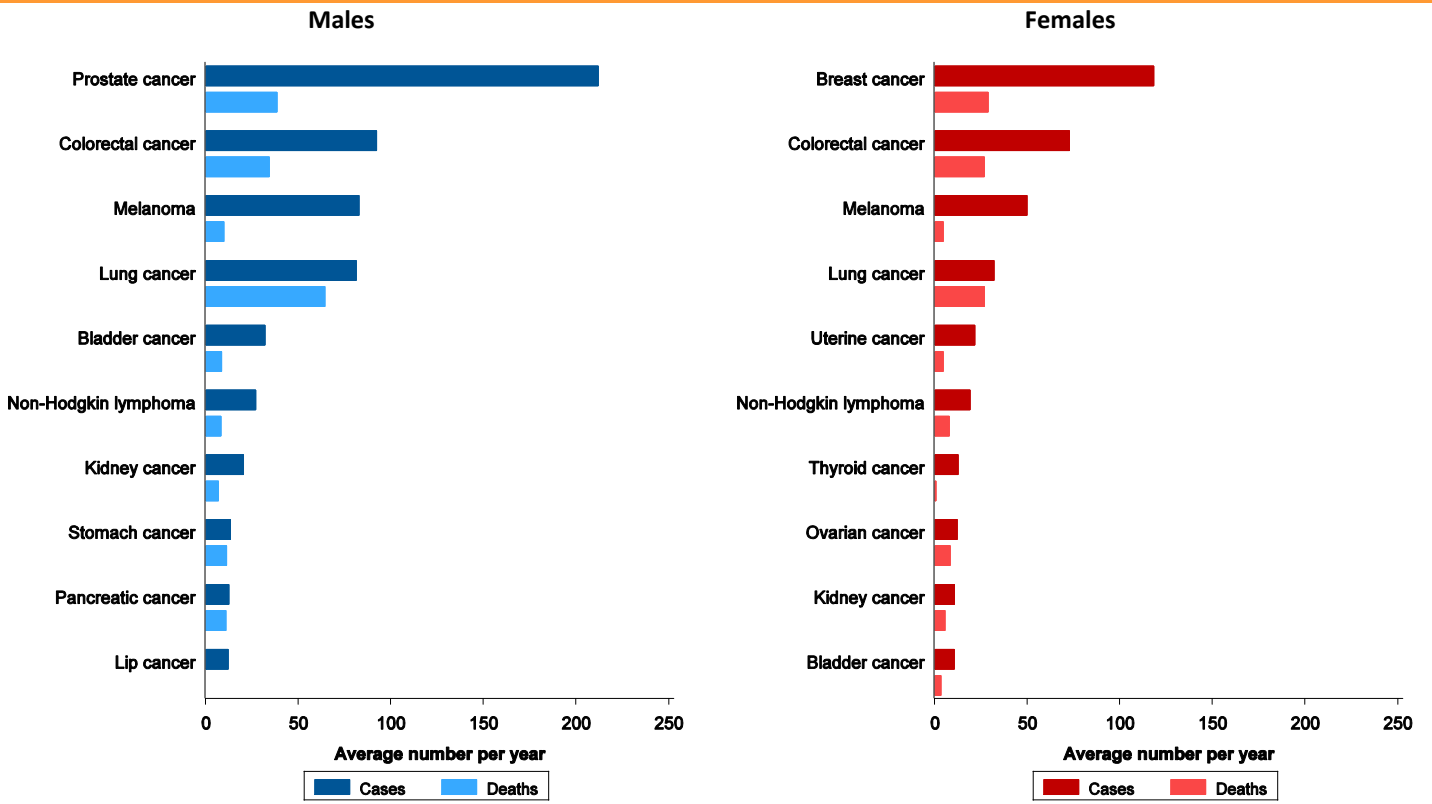
All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	739	472	1211	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 2.0	1 in 3.0	1 in 2.4	
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	66 yrs	68 yrs	
Percent surviving for 5 years:	59%	64%	61%	
Number of deaths per year:	267	178	446	
Percent deaths before age 80:	72%	69%	71%	

*See notes on page 4 for more details.

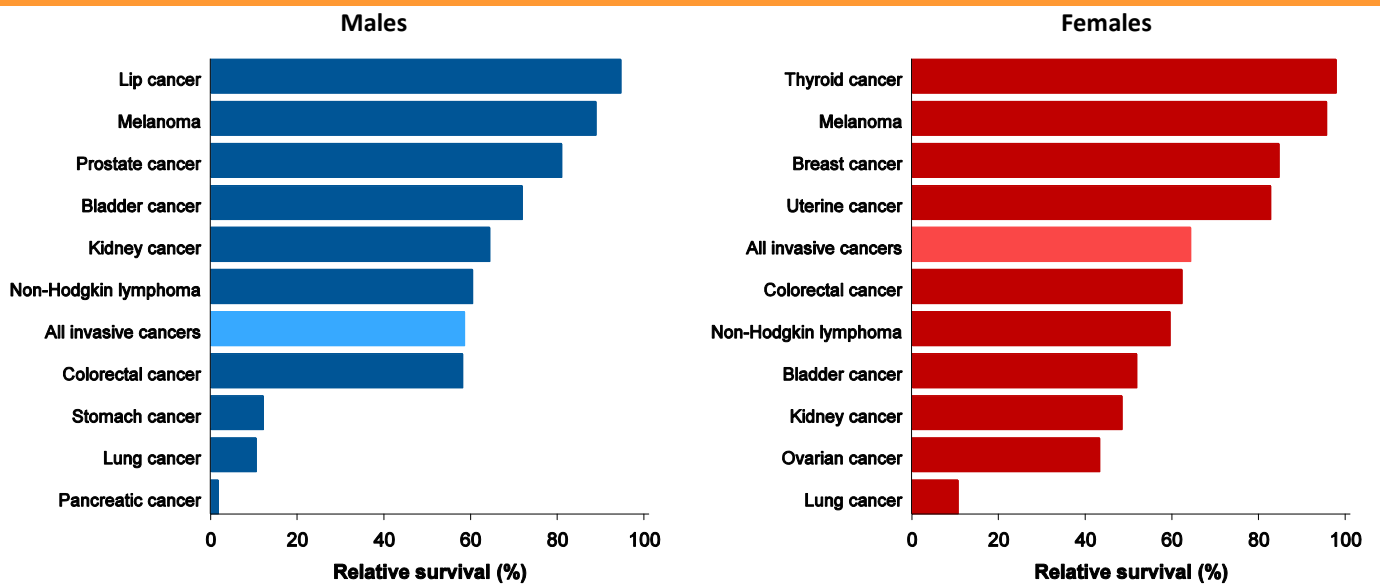
1. Persons data may not reflect sum of males and females due to rounding.

Cancers with a lifetime risk above 1 in 5 have the value provided to one decimal point.

The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in Bundaberg by sex, 2003-2007



Five-year relative survival in Bundaberg 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.

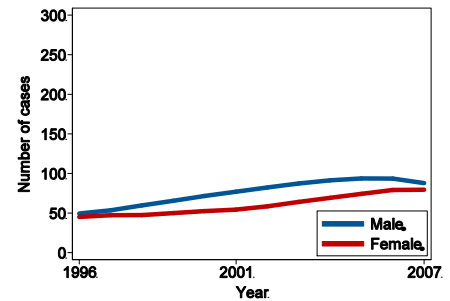
Facts about the most common cancers



Colorectal Cancer

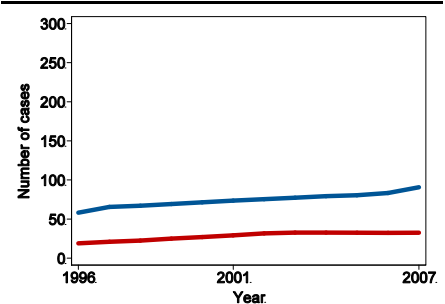
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	92	73	165
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 12	1 in 16	1 in 14
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	70 yrs	70 yrs
% surviving for 5 years:	58%	62%	60%
Number of deaths per year:	34	27	61
Percent deaths before age 80:	82%	64%	74%

Number diagnosed by year



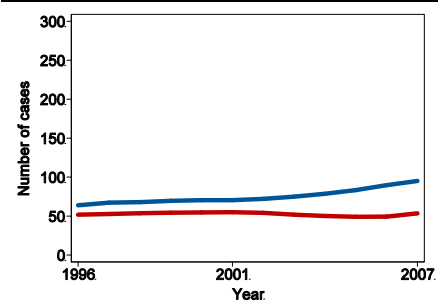
Lung Cancer

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	81	32	113
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 14	1 in 35	1 in 20
Median age at diagnosis:	72 yrs	68 yrs	70 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	10%	11%	11%
Number of deaths per year:	64	27	91
Percent deaths before age 80:	74%	85%	77%



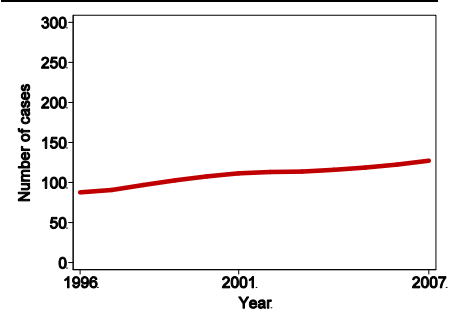
Melanoma

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	83	50	132
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 14	1 in 24	1 in 18
Median age at diagnosis:	66 yrs	59 yrs	63 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	89%	96%	92%
Number of deaths per year:	10	**	**
Percent deaths before age 80:	69%	50%	63%



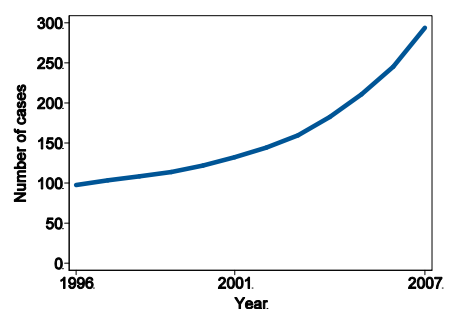
Female Breast Cancer

	Female
Number of new cases per year:	118
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 10
Median age at diagnosis:	62 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	85%
Number of deaths per year:	29
Percent deaths before age 80:	76%



Prostate Cancer

	Male
Number of new cases per year:	212
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 5
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	81%
Number of deaths per year:	38
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 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	739	636 [616,657]	59 [57,60]	267	234 [222,247]
Prostate cancer	212	172 [162,182]	81 [78,84]	38	34 [30,40]
Colorectal cancer	92	78 [71,85]	58 [54,63]	34	29 [25,34]
Melanoma	83	77 [69,84]	89 [85,92]	10	9 [7,12]
Lung cancer	81	68 [62,75]	11 [8,13]	64	55 [49,61]
Bladder cancer	32	27 [23,32]	72 [64,79]	8	8 [5,10]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	27	24 [20,28]	61 [52,68]	8	7 [5,10]
Kidney cancer	20	18 [14,22]	65 [55,74]	7	6 [4,9]
Stomach cancer	13	11 [9,14]	12 [6,19]	11	9 [7,12]
Lip cancer	12	12 [9,15]	95 [87,100]	**	**
Pancreatic cancer	12	10 [8,13]	2 [0,7]	11	9 [7,12]
Females					
All invasive cancers	472	411 [394,428]	64 [63,66]	178	143 [133,152]
Breast cancer	118	105 [97,114]	85 [82,87]	29	24 [20,28]
Colorectal cancer	73	60 [54,67]	62 [57,67]	27	21 [17,25]
Melanoma	50	48 [42,55]	96 [93,98]	**	**
Lung cancer	32	26 [22,30]	11 [7,15]	27	21 [18,25]
Uterine cancer	21	18 [15,22]	83 [75,89]	**	**
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	19	16 [13,19]	59 [49,68]	8	6 [4,8]
Thyroid cancer	13	13 [10,17]	98 [88,102]	**	**
Ovarian cancer	12	11 [8,14]	43 [33,53]	8	7 [5,9]
Kidney cancer	11	9 [7,12]	50 [38,61]	5	4 [3,6]
Bladder cancer	10	8 [6,11]	51 [39,63]	**	**
Persons^d					
All invasive cancers	1211	520 [507,533]	61 [60,62]	446	185 [178,193]
Prostate cancer	212	n.a.	81 [78,84]	38	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	165	69 [64,73]	60 [57,63]	61	25 [22,28]
Melanoma	132	62 [57,67]	92 [89,94]	**	**
Breast cancer (females only)	118	n.a.	85 [82,87]	29	n.a.
Lung cancer	113	46 [42,50]	11 [9,13]	91	37 [34,41]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	46	20 [17,22]	60 [53,66]	16	6 [5,8]
Bladder cancer	42	17 [15,20]	67 [60,73]	**	**
Kidney cancer	31	13 [11,15]	59 [52,66]	12	5 [4,6]
Pancreatic cancer	22	9 [7,11]	3 [1,7]	19	8 [6,10]
Uterine cancer	21	n.a.	83 [75,89]	**	**

- Notes:
- a. Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2003-2007.
 - b. Incidence and mortality rates have been directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Standard population, with 95% confidence intervals shown in brackets.
 - c. 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.
 - d. 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:

1. 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.
2. Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the "Lowess" method.
3. Remote areas are defined by the ARIA+ classification (combines Remote and Very Remote).
4. 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.
5. "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.
6. Census and population data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
7. "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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