

A snap shot of cancer in the Sunshine Coast region

The CCQ Region of the Sunshine Coast covers about 13,000 km², or less than 1% of total Queensland. Situated on the coast, it is also bounded by the Brisbane Region to the south, South West Region to the west, and Bundaberg Region to the north. In 2007 it had a population of 445,613, which is 11% of Queensland's total population.

The major population centres are Caboolture, Nambour, Noosa and Gympie. Tourism is a significant industry in the region.

The nearest radiation treatment centre for cancer patients in Sunshine Coast are the private facilities in Nambour, or the public radiation facilities in Brisbane. The CCQ Regional Office for Sunshine Coast is located in Maroochydore.



CCQ Regional Office
 Shop 4
 Credit Union Australia Plaza
 Cnr Maroochydore Road and
 Baden Powell Street
 Maroochydore Qld 4558
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Region Characteristics (2007 data unless otherwise specified)	Sunshine Coast	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	50.6%	50.1%
... are Indigenous (2006 data)	1.5%	3.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	35.8%	29.5%
... live in remote areas	0.0%	5.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	100.0%	78.0%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.0%	4.7%
... live in disadvantaged areas	15.2%	12.4%
... live in affluent areas	0.0%	16.1%
Life Expectancy at birth (2003-2007)		
Males	80.2 years	79.4 years
Females	85.0 years	84.1 years
Persons	82.6 years	81.7 years

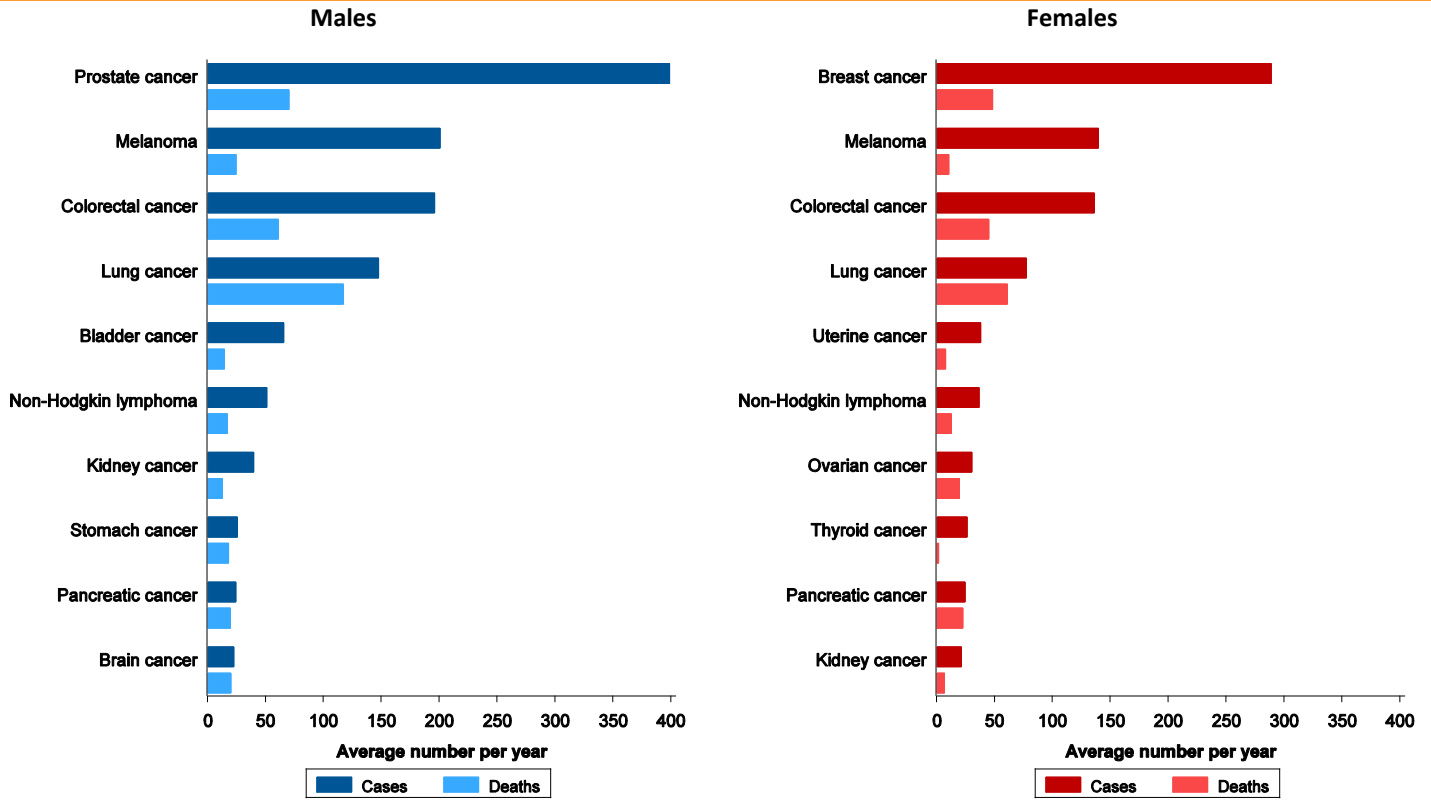
All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	1459	1035	2495	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 2.2	1 in 3.1	1 in 2.5	
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs	65 yrs	67 yrs	
Percent surviving for 5 years:	65%	70%	67%	
Number of deaths per year:	504	344	848	
Percent deaths before age 80:	70%	67%	69%	

*See notes on page 4 for more details.

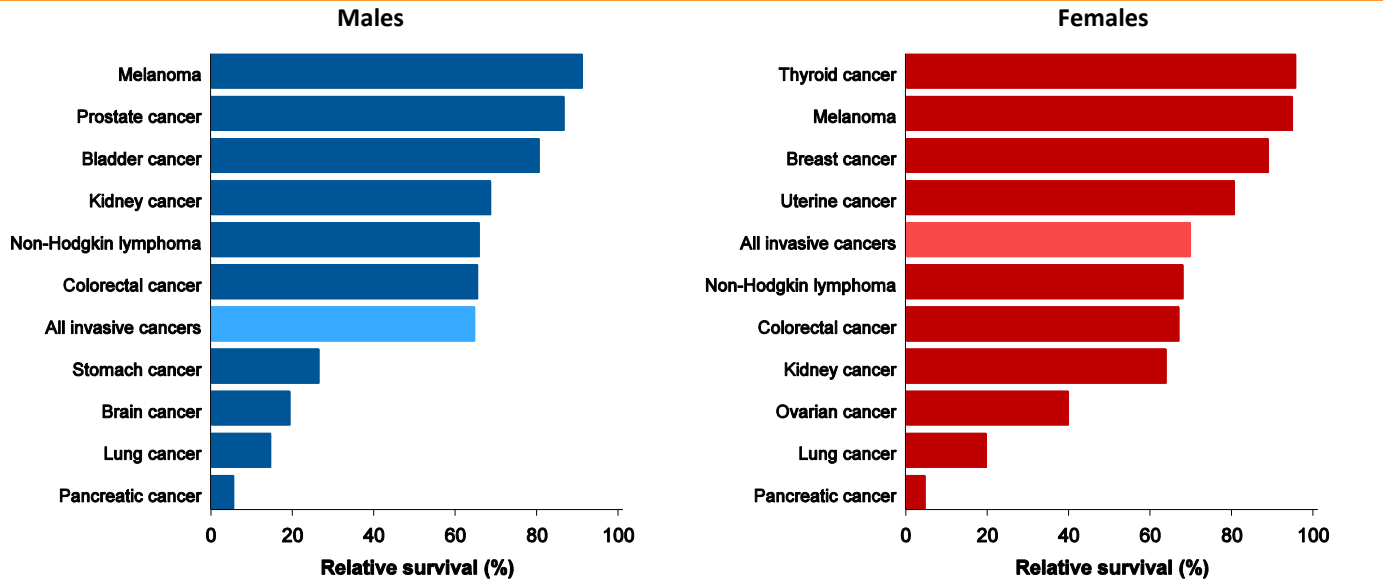
1. Persons data may not reflect sum of males and females due to rounding.

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

The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in the Sunshine Coast Region by sex, 2003-2007



Five-year relative survival in the Sunshine Coast Region by type of cancer and sex, 1998-2007



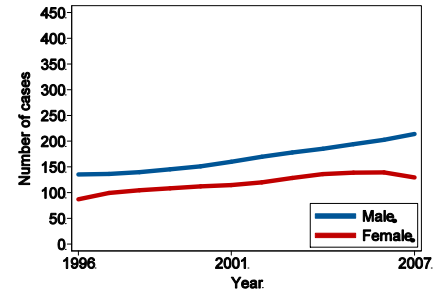
Note: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 1998-2007.

Facts about the most common cancers

Colorectal Cancer

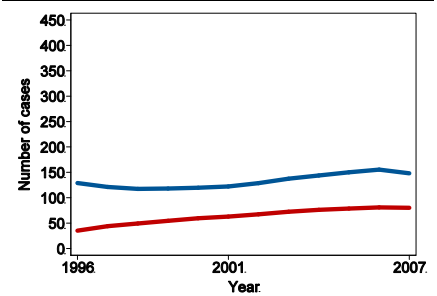
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	196	136	332
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 12	1 in 19	1 in 15
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	71 yrs	70 yrs
% surviving for 5 years:	65%	67%	66%
Number of deaths per year:	61	45	106
Percent deaths before age 80:	71%	63%	68%

Number diagnosed by year



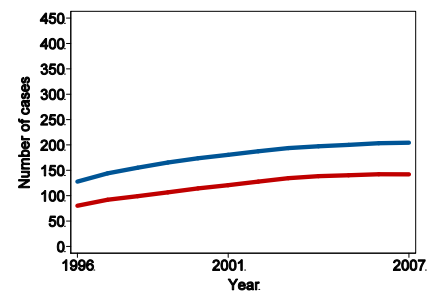
Lung Cancer

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	147	77	225
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 16	1 in 34	1 in 22
Median age at diagnosis:	70 yrs	68 yrs	69 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	15%	20%	16%
Number of deaths per year:	117	61	178
Percent deaths before age 80:	78%	74%	77%



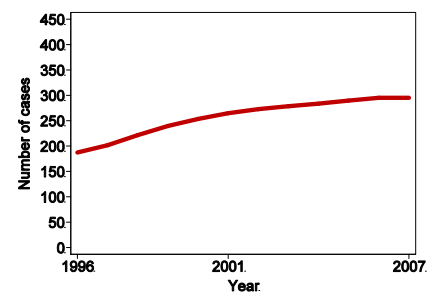
Melanoma

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	200	139	340
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 13	1 in 20	1 in 15
Median age at diagnosis:	65 yrs	58 yrs	62 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	91%	95%	93%
Number of deaths per year:	24	10	35
Percent deaths before age 80:	73%	67%	71%



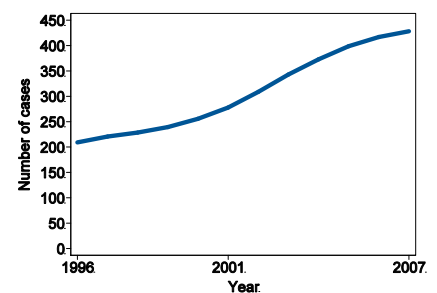
Female Breast Cancer

	Female
Number of new cases per year:	289
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 10
Median age at diagnosis:	61 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	89%
Number of deaths per year:	48
Percent deaths before age 80:	73%



Prostate Cancer

	Male
Number of new cases per year:	399
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	87%
Number of deaths per year:	70
Percent deaths before age 80:	50%



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	1459	591 [577,604]	65 [63,66]	504	210 [201,218]
Prostate cancer	399	154 [147,161]	87 [85,89]	70	31 [28,34]
Melanoma	200	85 [80,90]	91 [89,93]	24	10 [9,12]
Colorectal cancer	196	78 [73,83]	65 [62,68]	61	25 [22,28]
Lung cancer	147	58 [54,63]	14 [12,17]	117	47 [43,51]
Bladder cancer	65	27 [24,30]	79 [74,84]	14	6 [5,8]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	51	21 [18,24]	66 [60,71]	17	7 [6,9]
Kidney cancer	40	16 [14,18]	69 [62,75]	12	5 [4,7]
Stomach cancer	25	10 [9,12]	26 [20,33]	18	7 [6,9]
Pancreatic cancer	24	10 [8,12]	6 [3,9]	19	8 [6,9]
Brain cancer	22	10 [8,11]	19 [14,25]	20	8 [6,10]
Females					
All invasive cancers	1035	400 [389,411]	70 [69,71]	344	126 [120,132]
Breast cancer	289	112 [106,118]	89 [87,90]	48	18 [16,21]
Melanoma	139	58 [54,63]	95 [93,97]	10	4 [3,5]
Colorectal cancer	136	50 [46,54]	67 [64,70]	45	16 [14,18]
Lung cancer	77	28 [25,31]	20 [16,23]	61	22 [20,25]
Uterine cancer	38	14 [12,16]	80 [74,85]	7	3 [2,4]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	36	14 [12,16]	69 [62,74]	12	4 [3,6]
Ovarian cancer	30	12 [10,14]	40 [34,47]	19	7 [6,9]
Thyroid cancer	26	12 [10,14]	96 [91,99]	**	**
Pancreatic cancer	24	9 [7,10]	5 [2,8]	22	8 [7,10]
Kidney cancer	21	8 [7,10]	64 [56,72]	7	2 [2,3]
Persons^d					
All invasive cancers	2495	491 [482,499]	67 [66,67]	848	164 [159,169]
Prostate cancer	399	n.a.	87 [85,89]	70	n.a.
Melanoma	340	71 [67,74]	93 [91,94]	35	7 [6,8]
Colorectal cancer	332	64 [61,67]	66 [64,68]	106	20 [19,22]
Breast cancer (females only)	289	n.a.	89 [87,90]	48	n.a.
Lung cancer	225	43 [40,45]	16 [14,18]	178	34 [32,36]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	87	17 [16,19]	67 [63,71]	29	6 [5,7]
Bladder cancer	82	16 [14,17]	79 [75,82]	19	4 [3,5]
Kidney cancer	61	12 [11,13]	67 [62,72]	19	4 [3,4]
Pancreatic cancer	48	9 [8,10]	5 [3,8]	42	8 [7,9]
Uterine cancer	38	n.a.	80 [74,85]	7	n.a.

- 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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