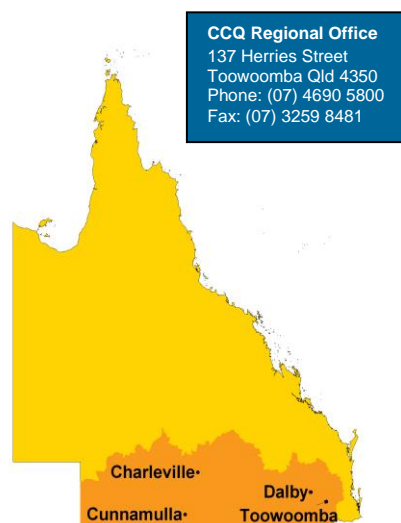


# A snap shot of cancer in South-West Queensland

The CCQ Region of South-West Queensland covers nearly a quarter of Queensland (24% or 407,000 km<sup>2</sup>), including the most southern and south-west areas of the State. In 2007 it had a population of 338,106, which is 8% of Queensland's total population.

The major population centres are Toowoomba, Dalby and Charleville, Significant industries include agriculture, cotton farming, cattle grazing, natural resource extraction and tourism.

The nearest radiation treatment centre for cancer patients in South-West Queensland is in Toowoomba (private only), which opened in 2007. For public patients the nearest radiation facilities are in Brisbane. The CCQ Regional Office for South-West Queensland is located in Toowoomba.



Region Characteristics (2007 data unless otherwise specified)	South-West Qld	Queensland
<b>Per cent of population who ...</b>		
... are female	50.1%	50.1%
... are Indigenous (2006 data)	4.0%	3.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	32.1%	29.5%
... live in remote areas	6.8%	5.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	84.6%	78.0%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	2.4%	4.7%
... live in disadvantaged areas	29.7%	12.4%
... live in affluent areas	2.9%	16.1%
<b>Life Expectancy at birth (2003-2007)</b>		
Males	78.6 years	79.4 years
Females	83.7 years	84.1 years
Persons	81.1 years	81.7 years

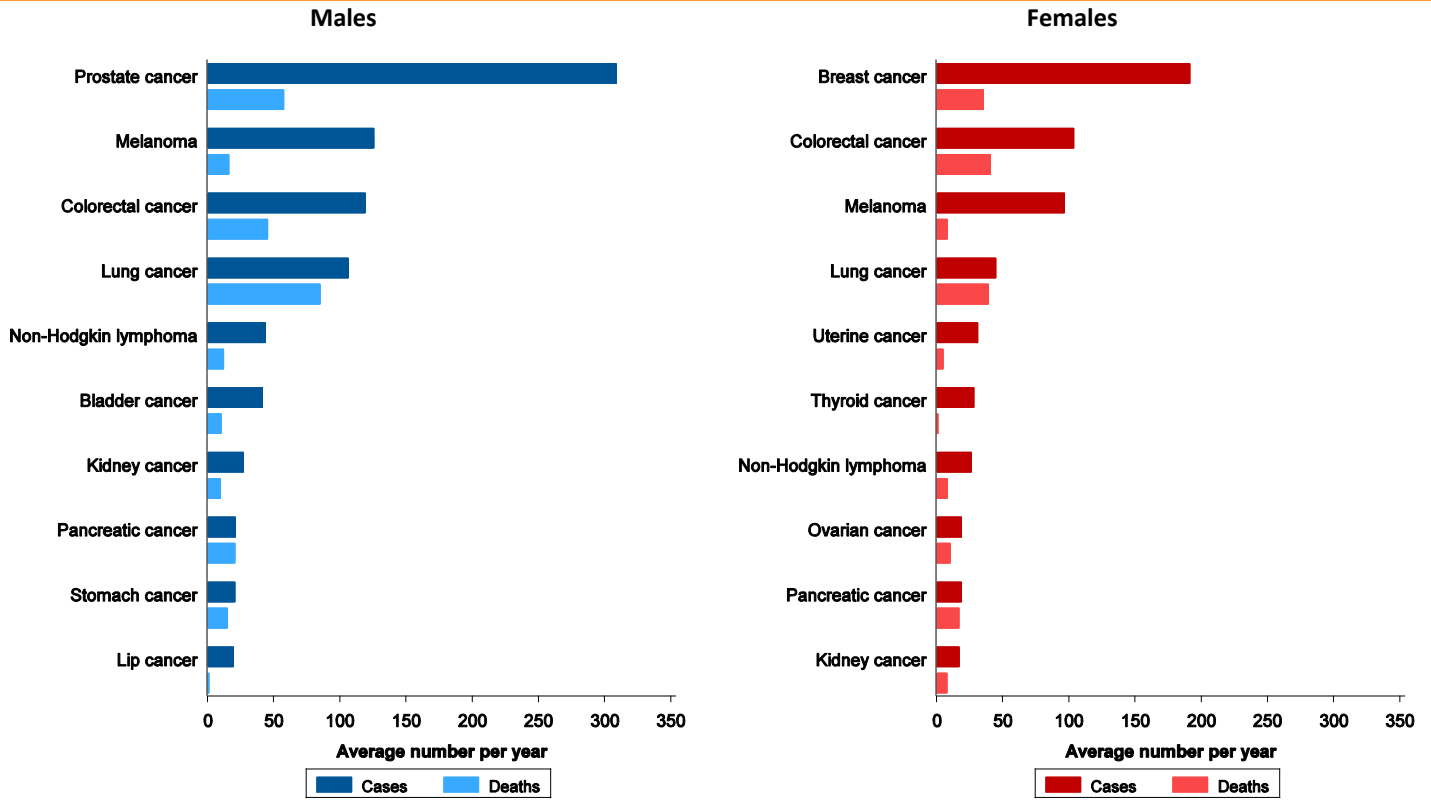
All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	<b>1056</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1809</b>	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	<b>1 in 2.1</b>	<b>1 in 3.0</b>	<b>1 in 2.4</b>	
Median age at diagnosis:	<b>67 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs</b>	<b>67 yrs</b>	
Percent surviving for 5 years:	<b>62%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>65%</b>	
Number of deaths per year:	<b>370</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>618</b>	
Percent deaths before age 80:	<b>73%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>71%</b>	

\*See notes on page 4 for more details.

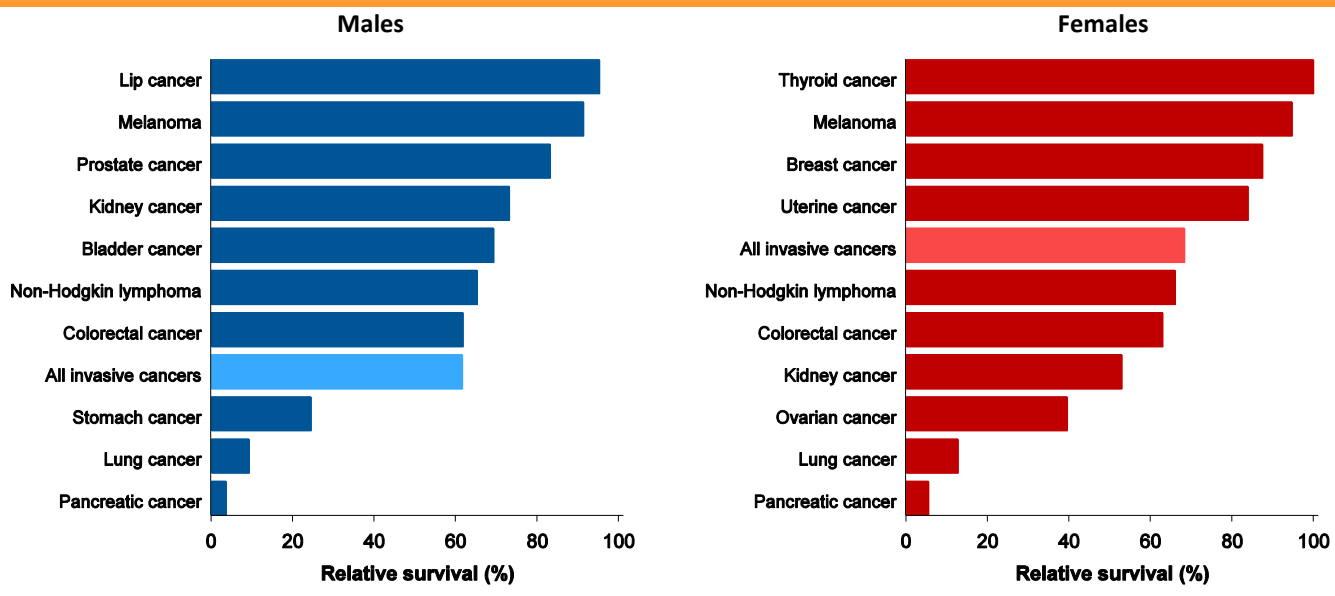
1. Persons data may not reflect sum of males and females due to rounding.

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

The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in South-West Queensland by sex, 2003-2007



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



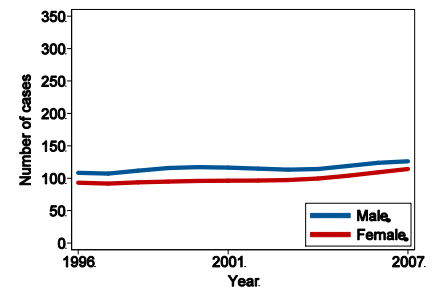
Note: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 1998-2007.

## Facts about the most common cancers

### Colorectal Cancer

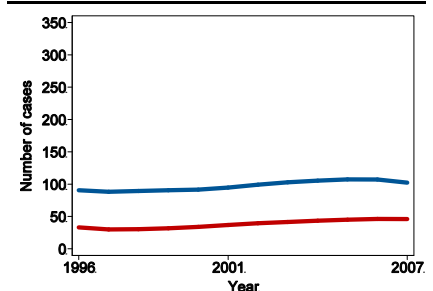
	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	119	103	222
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 13	1 in 17	1 in 15
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	71 yrs	70 yrs
% surviving for 5 years:	62%	63%	62%
Number of deaths per year:	45	40	85
Percent deaths before age 80:	76%	68%	73%

Number diagnosed by year



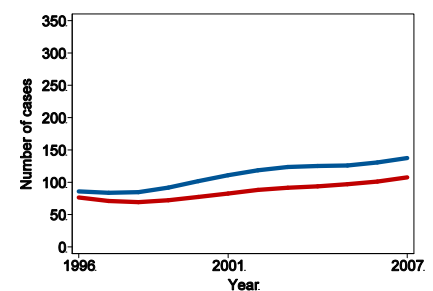
### Lung Cancer

	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	106	44	150
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 15	1 in 39	1 in 21
Median age at diagnosis:	70 yrs	69 yrs	70 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	9%	13%	10%
Number of deaths per year:	85	39	124
Percent deaths before age 80:	81%	78%	80%



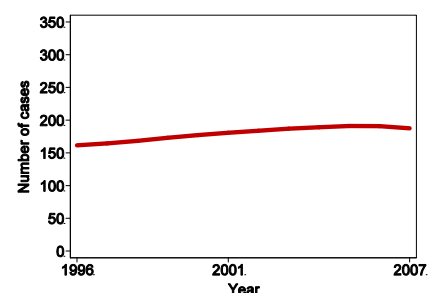
### Melanoma

	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	125	96	222
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 14	1 in 20	1 in 17
Median age at diagnosis:	61 yrs	57 yrs	59 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	91%	95%	93%
Number of deaths per year:	16	8	24
Percent deaths before age 80:	75%	69%	73%



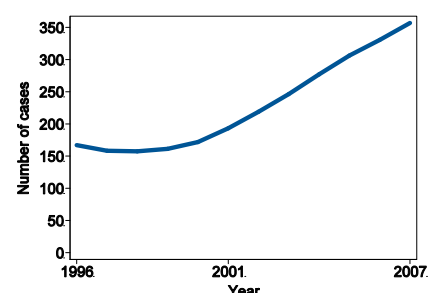
### Female Breast Cancer

	Female
Number of new cases per year:	191
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 10
Median age at diagnosis:	60 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	88%
Number of deaths per year:	35
Percent deaths before age 80:	73%



### Prostate Cancer

	Male
Number of new cases per year:	308
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 5
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	83%
Number of deaths per year:	57
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 <sup>a</sup>		Five-year relative survival <sup>c</sup> (%)	Mortality <sup>a</sup>	
	Average number per year	Annual rate <sup>b</sup> (per 100,000)		Average number per year	Annual rate <sup>b</sup> (per 100,000)
<b>Males</b>					
All invasive cancers	1056	624 [608,641]	62 [60,63]	370	229 [219,240]
Prostate cancer	308	177 [169,186]	83 [80,86]	57	39 [34,43]
Melanoma	125	75 [69,81]	91 [89,94]	16	10 [8,12]
Colorectal cancer	119	70 [65,76]	62 [58,65]	45	27 [24,31]
Lung cancer	106	62 [57,68]	9 [7,11]	85	51 [46,56]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	43	26 [23,30]	65 [58,72]	12	7 [6,10]
Bladder cancer	41	25 [22,29]	70 [63,75]	10	6 [5,8]
Kidney cancer	27	16 [13,19]	72 [65,79]	10	6 [4,8]
Pancreatic cancer	21	12 [10,15]	3 [1,7]	20	12 [10,14]
Stomach cancer	20	12 [10,15]	24 [17,32]	14	9 [7,11]
Lip cancer	19	12 [9,14]	95 [89,100]	**	**
<b>Females</b>					
All invasive cancers	753	416 [403,429]	68 [67,70]	248	130 [123,137]
Breast cancer	191	107 [101,114]	88 [85,89]	35	18 [16,21]
Colorectal cancer	103	56 [51,61]	63 [59,66]	40	21 [18,24]
Melanoma	96	56 [51,61]	95 [92,97]	8	4 [3,6]
Lung cancer	44	24 [21,27]	12 [9,16]	39	21 [18,24]
Uterine cancer	31	17 [14,20]	84 [78,89]	**	**
Thyroid cancer	28	17 [14,20]	100 [97,102]	**	**
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	26	14 [12,17]	67 [59,73]	8	4 [3,6]
Pancreatic cancer	19	9 [8,12]	6 [3,10]	16	8 [7,10]
Ovarian cancer	19	10 [8,13]	40 [32,48]	10	5 [4,7]
Kidney cancer	17	9 [7,11]	53 [44,61]	8	4 [3,5]
<b>Persons<sup>d</sup></b>					
All invasive cancers	1809	513 [503,524]	65 [64,65]	618	174 [168,180]
Prostate cancer	308	n.a.	83 [80,86]	57	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	222	63 [59,66]	62 [60,65]	85	24 [22,26]
Melanoma	222	65 [61,69]	93 [91,95]	24	7 [5,8]
Breast cancer (females only)	191	n.a.	88 [85,89]	35	n.a.
Lung cancer	150	42 [39,45]	10 [8,12]	124	35 [32,38]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	69	20 [18,22]	66 [61,71]	20	6 [5,7]
Bladder cancer	55	16 [14,18]	72 [67,77]	14	4 [3,5]
Kidney cancer	44	12 [11,14]	64 [59,70]	17	5 [4,6]
Pancreatic cancer	39	11 [9,13]	4 [3,7]	37	10 [9,12]
Thyroid cancer	39	12 [10,13]	99 [96,101]	**	**

- 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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