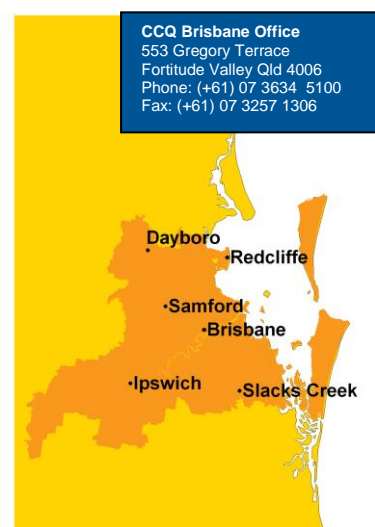


A snap shot of cancer in Brisbane

The CCQ Region of Brisbane is less than a quarter of one per cent of Queensland (0.24% or 4,200 km²). However, its population of 1.720 million in 2007 represents 41% of Queensland's total population.

The Brisbane region has the highest population density of the CCQ regions, and is the commercial and administrative capital of Queensland. In addition to Brisbane City, it includes Ipswich to the west and Redcliffe to the north.

There are currently five radiation treatment centres in Brisbane – Royal Brisbane Hospital, Mater Hospital, Princess Alexandra Hospital (public and private patients), Wesley Hospital and Chermiside Medical Centre (private patients only). The CCQ Brisbane Office is located in Fortitude Valley.



Region Characteristics (2007 data unless otherwise specified)	Brisbane	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	50.5%	50.1%
... are Indigenous (2006 data)	1.7%	3.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	27.1%	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	6.6%	12.4%
... live in affluent areas	34.5%	16.1%
Life Expectancy at birth (2003-2007)		
Males	79.6 years	79.4 years
Females	84.1 years	84.1 years
Persons	81.9 years	81.7 years

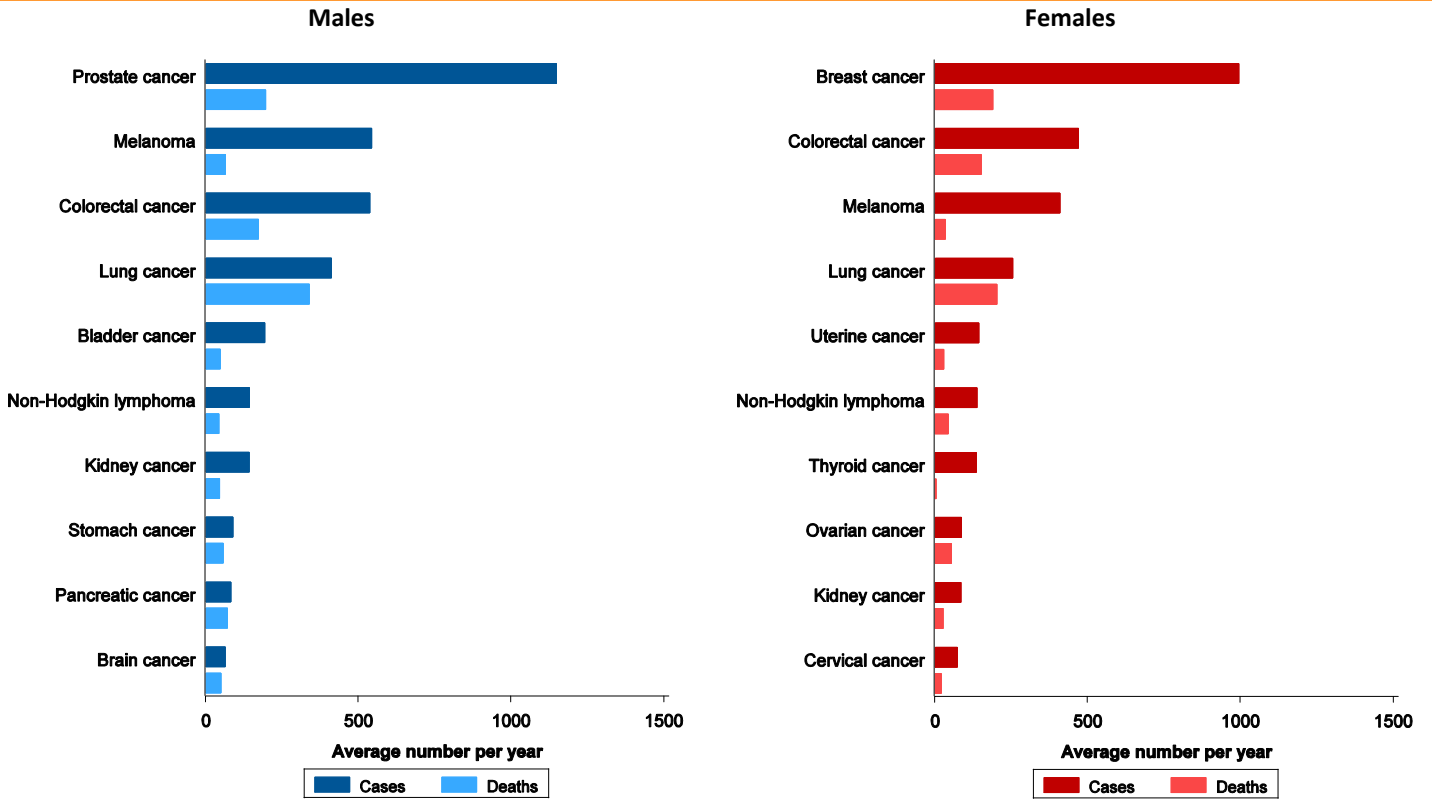
All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	4327	3624	7950	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 2.1	1 in 2.9	1 in 2.4	
Median age at diagnosis:	67 yrs	63 yrs	65 yrs	
Percent surviving for 5 years:	64%	70%	67%	
Number of deaths per year:	1477	1185	2662	
Percent deaths before age 80:	71%	66%	69%	

*See notes on page 4 for more details.

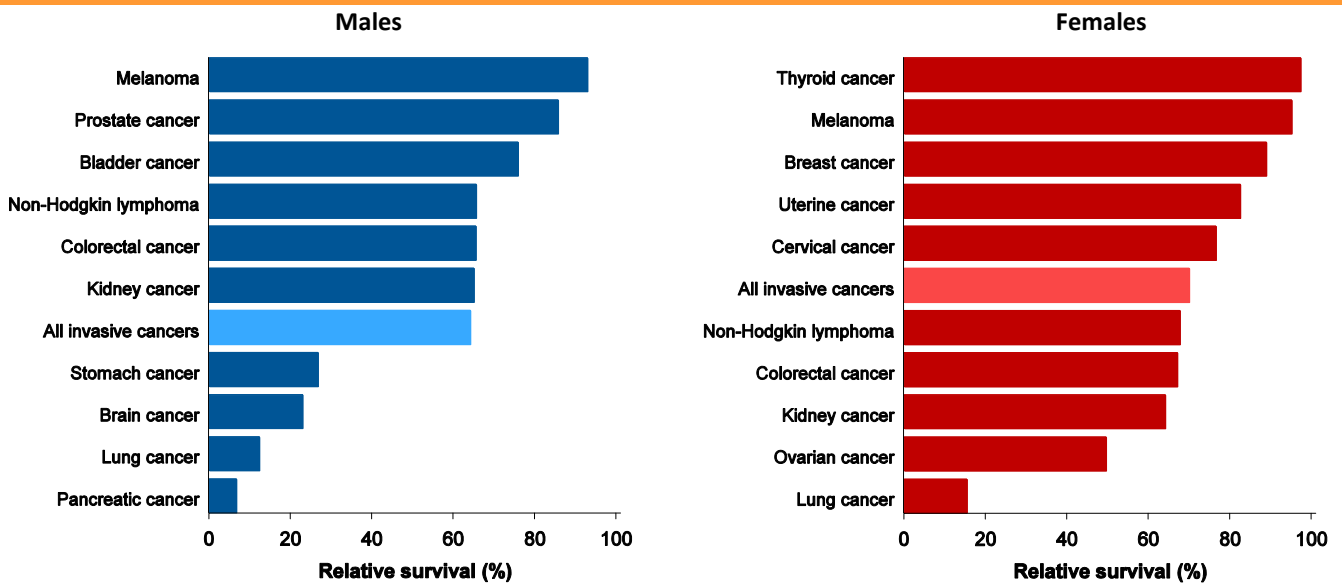
1. Persons data may not reflect sum of males and females due to rounding.

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

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



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



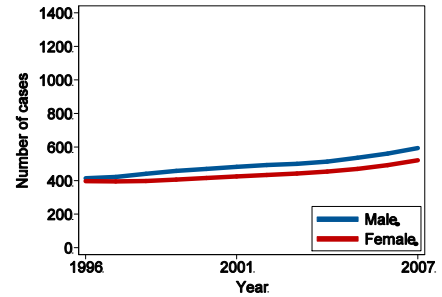
Note: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 1998-2007.

Facts about the most common cancers

Colorectal Cancer

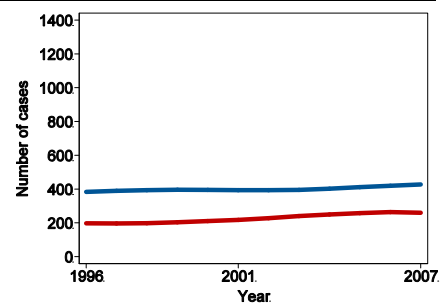
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	537	470	1006
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 12	1 in 17	1 in 14
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	72 yrs	70 yrs
% surviving for 5 years:	66%	67%	66%
Number of deaths per year:	172	151	323
Percent deaths before age 80:	74%	56%	66%

Number diagnosed by year



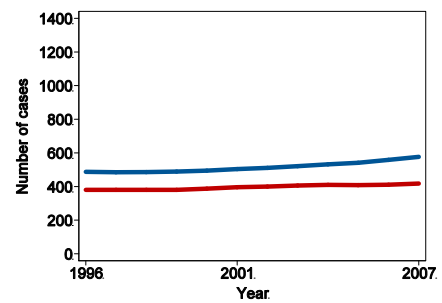
Lung Cancer

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	411	254	665
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 15	1 in 29	1 in 20
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	69 yrs	70 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	12%	15%	14%
Number of deaths per year:	337	202	539
Percent deaths before age 80:	78%	76%	77%



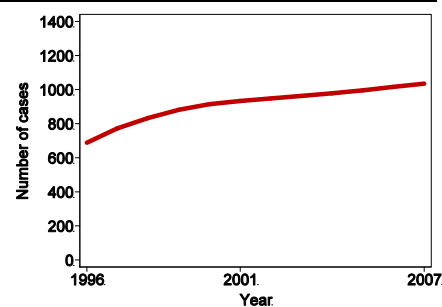
Melanoma

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	542	408	950
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 14	1 in 23	1 in 18
Median age at diagnosis:	62 yrs	56 yrs	59 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	93%	95%	94%
Number of deaths per year:	64	34	98
Percent deaths before age 80:	78%	73%	76%



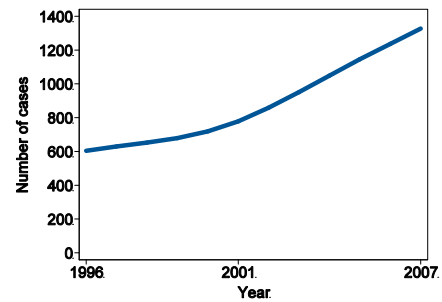
Female Breast Cancer

	Female
Number of new cases per year:	994
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 9
Median age at diagnosis:	58 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	89%
Number of deaths per year:	189
Percent deaths before age 80:	74%



Prostate Cancer

	Male
Number of new cases per year:	1147
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	67 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	86%
Number of deaths per year:	195
Percent deaths before age 80:	52%



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	4327	623 [615,631]	64 [64,65]	1477	226 [221,232]
Prostate cancer	1147	164 [160,169]	86 [85,87]	195	32 [30,35]
Melanoma	542	75 [72,78]	93 [92,94]	64	10 [9,11]
Colorectal cancer	537	79 [76,82]	66 [64,67]	172	26 [24,28]
Lung cancer	411	61 [59,64]	12 [11,13]	337	51 [49,54]
Bladder cancer	192	29 [27,31]	76 [73,78]	47	8 [7,9]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	142	20 [19,22]	66 [63,69]	42	7 [6,8]
Kidney cancer	141	20 [19,22]	65 [62,69]	44	7 [6,8]
Stomach cancer	88	13 [12,15]	27 [23,30]	56	9 [8,10]
Pancreatic cancer	82	12 [11,13]	7 [5,9]	70	10 [9,12]
Brain cancer	62	8 [7,9]	23 [20,26]	49	7 [6,8]
Females					
All invasive cancers	3624	435 [429,441]	70 [69,70]	1185	139 [136,143]
Breast cancer	994	120 [117,124]	89 [88,90]	189	22 [21,24]
Colorectal cancer	470	56 [54,59]	67 [65,69]	151	17 [16,19]
Melanoma	408	49 [47,51]	95 [94,96]	34	4 [3,5]
Lung cancer	254	31 [30,33]	15 [14,17]	202	25 [23,26]
Uterine cancer	143	18 [16,19]	83 [80,85]	28	3 [3,4]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	137	16 [15,18]	67 [64,70]	44	5 [4,6]
Thyroid cancer	135	16 [15,17]	97 [96,99]	**	**
Ovarian cancer	86	10 [9,11]	49 [46,53]	53	6 [5,7]
Kidney cancer	84	10 [9,11]	64 [60,68]	26	3 [3,4]
Cervical cancer	73	9 [8,10]	77 [73,80]	20	2 [2,3]
Persons^d					
All invasive cancers	7950	516 [511,521]	67 [66,67]	2662	176 [173,179]
Prostate cancer	1147	n.a.	86 [85,87]	195	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	1006	67 [65,69]	66 [65,68]	323	21 [20,22]
Breast cancer (females only)	994	n.a.	89 [88,90]	189	n.a.
Melanoma	950	60 [59,62]	94 [93,95]	98	6 [6,7]
Lung cancer	665	44 [43,46]	13 [13,14]	539	36 [35,37]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	279	18 [17,19]	67 [64,69]	86	6 [5,6]
Bladder cancer	254	17 [16,18]	75 [72,77]	68	5 [4,5]
Kidney cancer	225	15 [14,16]	65 [62,67]	70	5 [4,5]
Thyroid cancer	174	11 [10,11]	97 [95,98]	6	0 [0,1]
Pancreatic cancer	154	10 [9,11]	7 [5,8]	138	9 [8,10]

- 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.

Cancer Council Queensland does not warrant that the information in this publication is correct, up to date or complete nor that it is suitable for any particular purpose. Your use of the information in this publication is at your own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Cancer Council Queensland does not accept any liability for any reliance placed on information that is not correct, complete or up to date, or that is not suited to the purpose for which it was relied upon. If any warranty or guarantee cannot by law be excluded, then, to the extent permitted by law, Cancer Council Queensland's liability for such warranty or guarantee is limited, at Cancer Council Queensland's option, to supplying the information or materials again or paying the cost of having the information or materials supplied again.