

Fact Sheet

LUNG CANCER

This fact sheet contains the latest available data, which is for the year 2008 unless otherwise stated.

Queensland^{1,2}

- * 2,048 Queenslanders (1,298 men and 750 women) were diagnosed with lung cancer.
- * There were 1,531 deaths due to lung cancer. Of these deaths, 1,016 were men, and 515 were women.
- * Lung cancer was the leading cancer-related cause of death among both males and females.
- * Lung cancer is the fourth most commonly diagnosed cancer for men after prostate cancer, melanoma and colorectal cancer.
- * Lung cancer is also the fourth most commonly diagnosed cancer in women after breast cancer, colorectal cancer and melanoma.
- * The approximate lifetime risk for a diagnosis of lung cancer by the age of 85 is one in 11 for men and one in 23 for women.
- * The approximate lifetime risk for dying from lung cancer by the age of 85 is one in 18 (one in 13 for men and one in 29 for women).
- * Compared to the general population, 12.7 per cent of people diagnosed with lung cancer will survive for at least five years (11.3 per cent of men and 15.4 per cent of women).
- * Since 1982 (when data collection began) lung cancer incidence rates for women have increased by 2.3 per cent each year and incidence rates for men have fallen by 1.4 per cent each year.
- * Mortality rates for women have increased by 2.4 per cent each year since 1982 and have decreased in men by 1.6 per cent each year.

Australia³

- * 9,703 Australians were diagnosed with lung cancer in 2007 – 5,948 men and 3,755 women.
- * In 2007, 7,626 Australians died from lung cancer – 4,715 men and 2,911 women.

In 2007, Cancer Council Queensland released a detailed report about lung cancer. This report is available online at:

www.cancerqld.org.au/page/Research_statistics/VCRCC/Statistical_reports

For more information and support about lung cancer, please call the Cancer Council Helpline on 13 11 20.

¹ Queensland Cancer Registry 2011, *Cancer in Queensland, Incidence, Mortality, Survival and Prevalence 1982-2008*. Brisbane: Cancer Council Queensland, Queensland Health and QCR.

² Queensland Cancer Statistics On-Line, 2011. Viertel Centre for Research in Cancer Control, Cancer Council Queensland (www.cancerqld.org.au/research/qcsol). Based on data released by the Queensland Cancer Registry (1982-2008; released November 2011).

³ Australian Institute of Health & Welfare 2010. *ACIM (Australian Cancer Incidence and Mortality) book: Lung cancer* (<http://www.aihw.gov.au/acim-books/>). Canberra: AIHW.

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