

Cancer in Tasmania 2013

... a snapshot

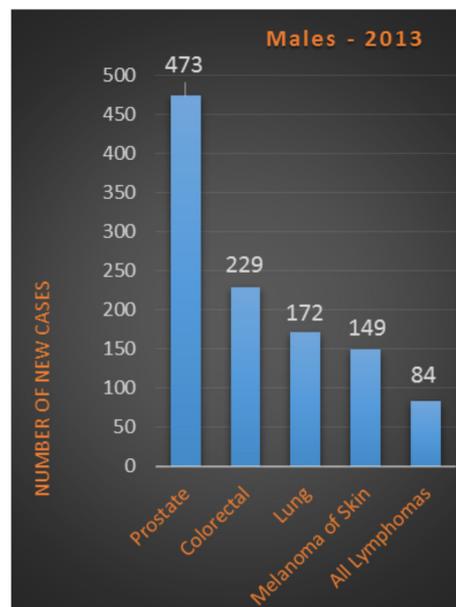
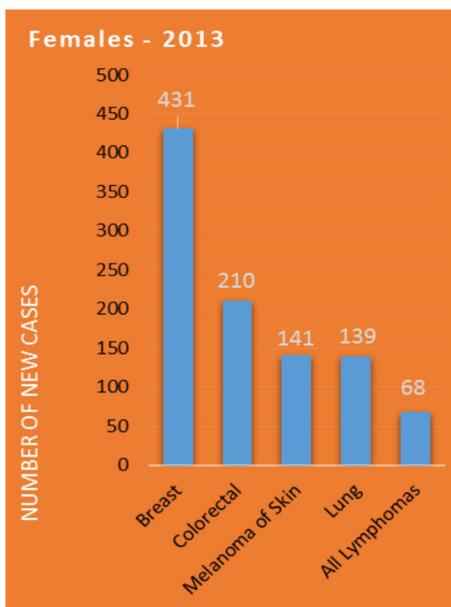
In 2013 a total of 3,233 cases of cancer were diagnosed in Tasmania (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers). More than half (53%) were diagnosed in males. The median age at diagnosis was 66 for females and 67 for males. There were 1,231 deaths attributable to cancer in the same year (567 females and 664 males). The age-standardised incidence rate (*ASR) was 493.4 per 100,000 people and the age-standardised mortality rate was 182.6 per 100,000 people.

In Females

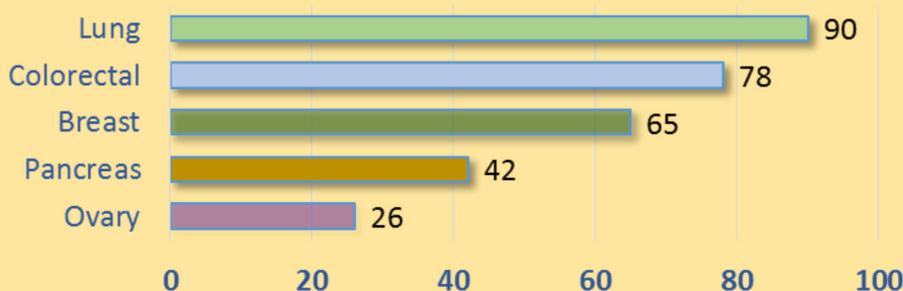
- Breast cancer was the most common newly diagnosed cancer
- Breast cancer accounted for 28% of all newly diagnosed cancers
- The next most common cancers were colorectal, melanoma of skin, lung and all lymphomas
- The top 5 cancers totalled 65% of all newly diagnosed cancers
- The leading cause of cancer deaths was lung cancer, representing 16% of all cancer related deaths

In Males

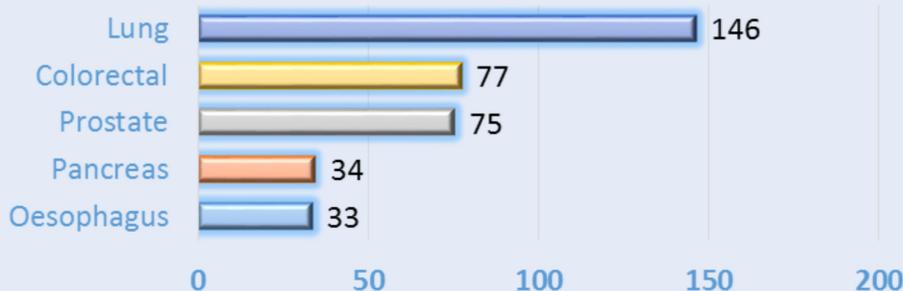
- Prostate cancer was the most common newly diagnosed cancer
- Prostate cancer accounted for 28% of all newly diagnosed cancers
- Colorectal, lung, melanoma of skin and all lymphomas were the next most common cancers
- The top 5 newly diagnosed cancers total 65% of all newly diagnosed cancers
- The leading cause of cancer deaths was lung cancer, representing 22% of all cancer related deaths



LEADING 5 DEATHS – FEMALES 2013



LEADING 5 DEATHS – MALES 2013

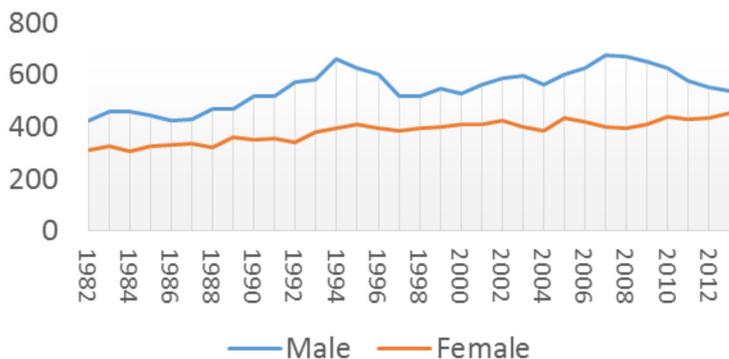


*Age-standardised using the Australian Standard Population 2001. For many cancers, the rate at which they occur is related to age, making it difficult to compare the overall cancer rate between groups with different age distributions. Age standardisation is a method for adjusting for these differences, allowing useful comparisons to be made.

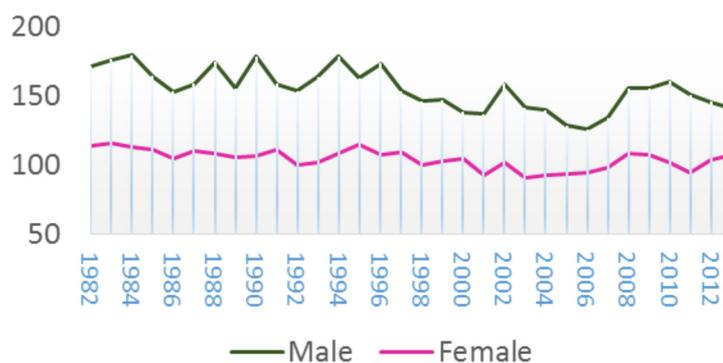
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... trends over time

Cancer Incidence (ASR Per 100,000)



Cancer Mortality (ASR Per 100,000)



Trends in annual age standardised incidence of all cancers combined (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) 1978 – 2013

Cancer incidence (new cancers per 100,000) increased for males and females in the period from 1978 to 2013. The peak in male cancer incidence in the mid 1990s, and further rises from 2000 to 2009 follow changing trends in the use of prostate specific antigen (PSA) testing for prostate cancer. Breast cancer screening for women has contributed to increasing cancer incidence in females.

Trends in annual age standardised mortality of all cancers combined (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) 1978 – 2013

Annual cancer mortality rates for males showed a small decrease over time since 1978, while female mortality rates remained fairly stable. Incidence and mortality rates are consistently higher for men than for women.

Regional distribution of Cancer in Tasmania, 2013



The numbers of cancers in each region of Tasmania were generally as expected given the population size and age

Acknowledgements

The collection and collation of cancer registry data would not be possible without the assistance of staff members of private and public pathology and radiology laboratories; the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages; Medical Records Departments of all Tasmanian hospitals; WP Holman Clinics in Launceston and Hobart; medical practitioners in specialist and general practices; the Australian Bureau of Statistics and other state and territory cancer registries.

Further Information

The information contained in this flyer is a summary of the Cancer in Tasmania, Incidence and Mortality 2013 Report published by the Tasmanian Cancer Registry in 2016.

Cancer in Tasmania: Incidence and Mortality 2013 (<http://www.menzies.utas.edu.au/pdf/TCRReport2013.pdf>)

Cancer in Australia: An Overview, 2014 (<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/>)

For information on cancer and support services for people with cancer and their families visit Cancer Council Tasmania (<http://www.cancertas.org.au/>) or call the Cancer Helpline on 1300 656 585