

Cancer in Tasmania 2011

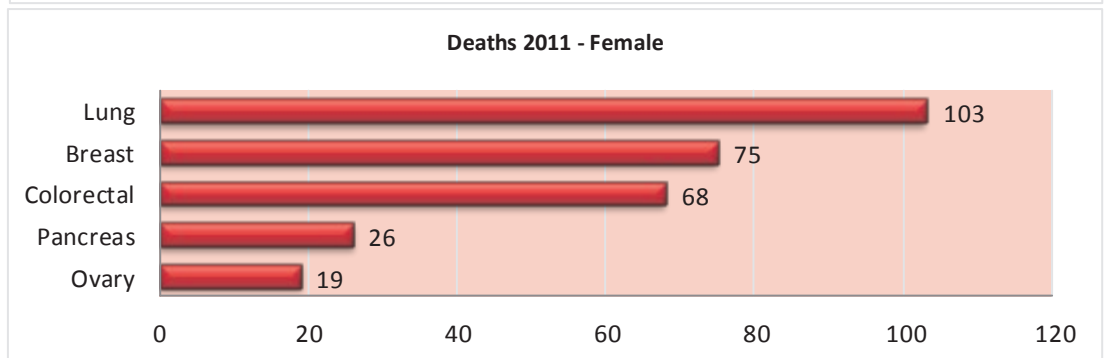
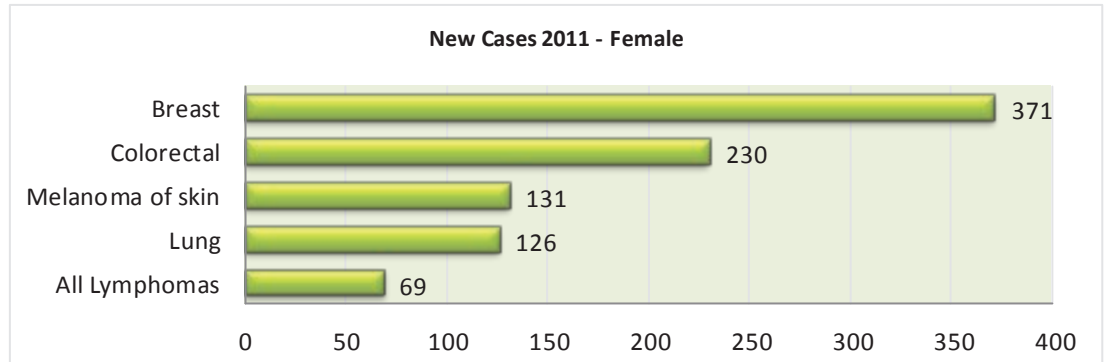
... a snapshot

In 2011 a total of 3,141 cases of cancer were diagnosed in Tasmania (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers). More than half (56%) were diagnosed in males. The median age at diagnosis was 68 for both males and females. There were 1,172 deaths attributable to cancer in 2011 (678 males and 494 females). The age-standardised incidence rate (ASR)* was 498.9 per 100,000 people and the age-standardised mortality rate was 179.6 per 100,000 people.

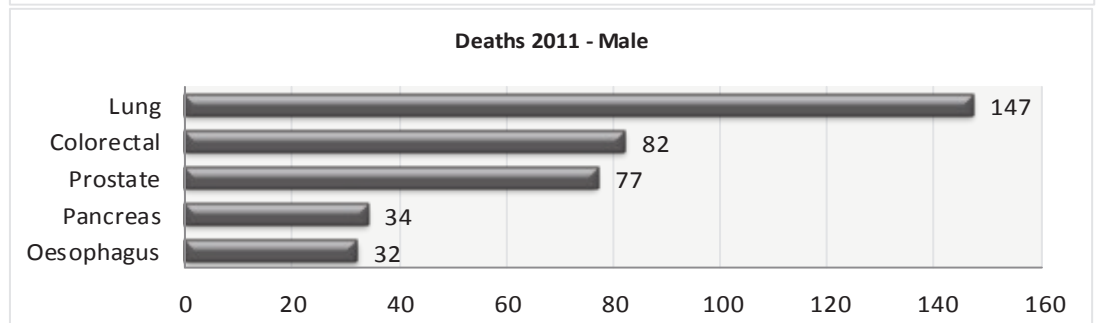
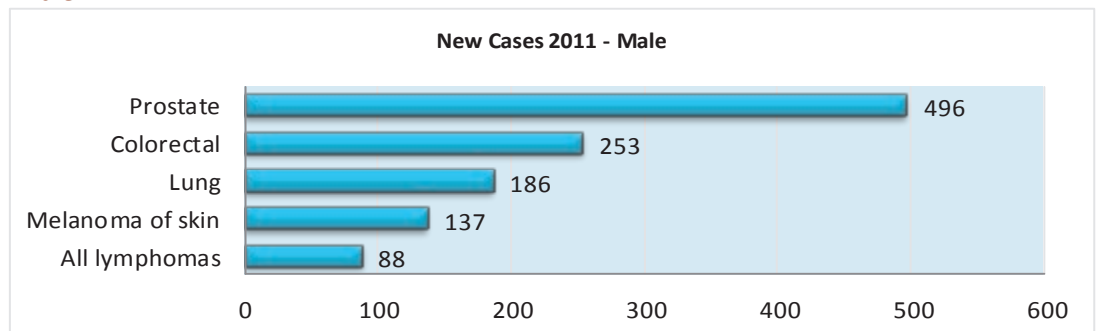
- Breast cancer was the most common newly diagnosed cancer in females in 2011
- Breast cancer accounted for 27% of all newly diagnosed cancers in females
- The next most common cancers in females were colorectal, melanoma of the skin, lung and all lymphomas
- The top 5 newly diagnosed cancers in females total 66% of all newly diagnosed cancers
- The leading cause of cancer deaths in females was lung cancer, representing 21% of all cancer related deaths

- Prostate cancer was the most common newly diagnosed cancer in males in 2011
- Prostate cancer accounted for 28% of all newly diagnosed cancers in males
- Colorectal, lung, melanoma of skin and all lymphomas were the next most common cancers in males
- The top 5 newly diagnosed cancers in males total 66% of all newly diagnosed cancers
- The leading cause of cancer deaths in males was lung cancer, representing 22% of all cancer related deaths

Female



Male

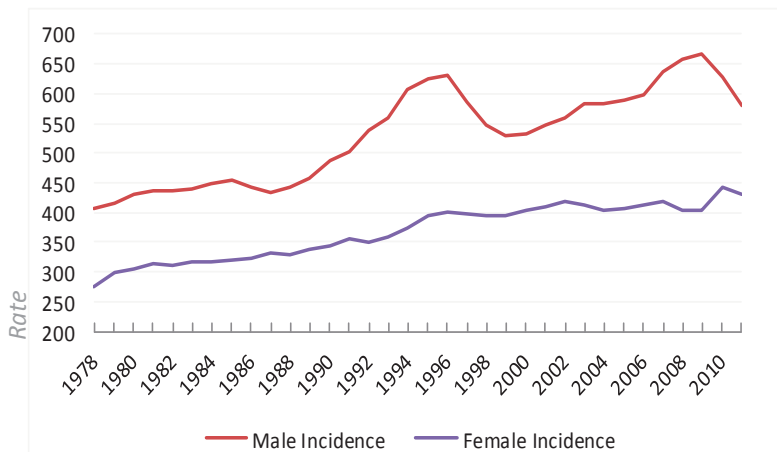


* Age-standardised using the Australian Standard Population 2001. For many cancers, the rate at which they occur is related to age, making it difficult to compare the overall cancer rate between groups with different age distributions. Age standardisation is a method for adjusting for these differences,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

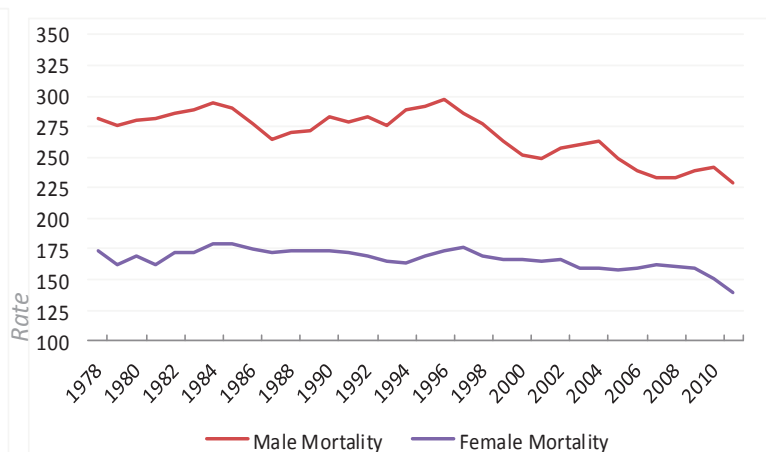
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... trends over time

Cancer Incidence (ASR per 100,000)



Cancer Mortality (ASR per 100,000)



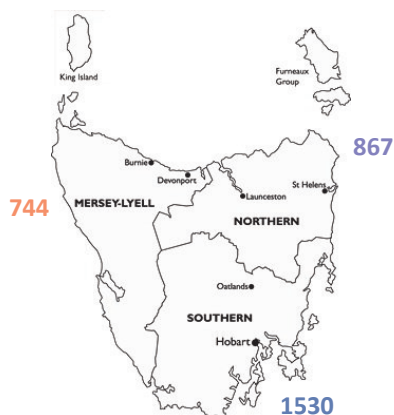
Trends in annual age standardised incidence of all cancers combined (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) 1978 – 2011

Cancer incidence (new cancers per 100,000) has increased for males and females in the period from 1978 to 2011. The peak in male cancer incidence in the mid 1990s, and further rises in recent years, 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 – 2011

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, 2011



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 Registry 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 2011 Report published by the Tasmanian Cancer Registry in 2014.

Cancer in Tasmania: Incidence and Mortality 2011 (<http://www.menzies.utas.edu.au/pdf/TCRReport2011.pdf>)

Cancer in Australia: An Overview, 2012 (<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



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