

## Cancer in Greater Brisbane

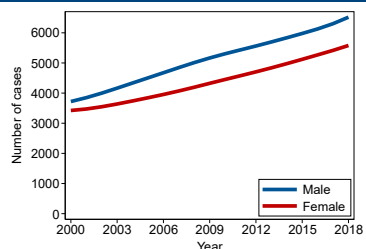
*The CCQ region of Greater Brisbane covers only 0.53% of Queensland (9,160 km<sup>2</sup>). However, its population of approximately 2.23 million in 2018 represented 44.4% of Queensland's total population.*

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

There are currently eight radiation treatment centres in Greater Brisbane – Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Radiation Oncology Princess Alexandra Raymond Terrace (ROPART), Princess Alexandra Hospital, Wesley Hospital, GenesisCare Chermside, Radiation Oncology Centre (ROC) Springfield, ROC North Lakes and ROC Greenslopes.



Region Characteristics (2017 data unless otherwise specified)	Greater Brisbane	Queensland
<b>Per cent of population who ...</b>		
... are female	50.6%	50.5%
... are aged 50 years and over	20.7%	22.7%
... are Indigenous (2016)	2.6%	4.6%
... speak another language at home	17.5%	12.1%
... live in remote areas	0.0%	2.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	99.4%	89.4%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.0%	1.8%
... live in disadvantaged areas	13.1%	17.9%
... live in affluent areas	34.5%	18.8%

All Cancers* Greater Brisbane	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	6103	5262	11366	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: <sup>2</sup>	1 in 2.2	1 in 2.7	1 in 2.4	
Median age at diagnosis:	67 yrs	65 yrs	66 yrs	
Five-year relative survival:	71%	75%	73%	
Number of deaths per year:	1846	1507	3353	
Percent deaths before age 80:	67%	64%	65%	

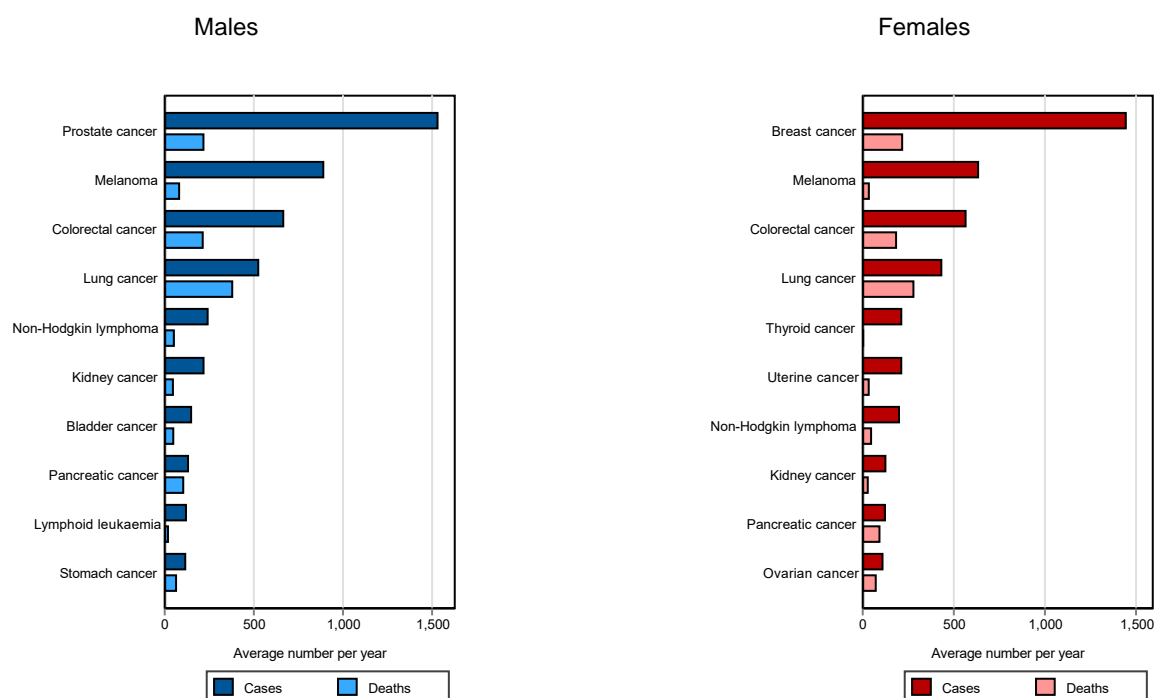
\*See notes on page 4 for more details

- Persons data may not equal the 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.

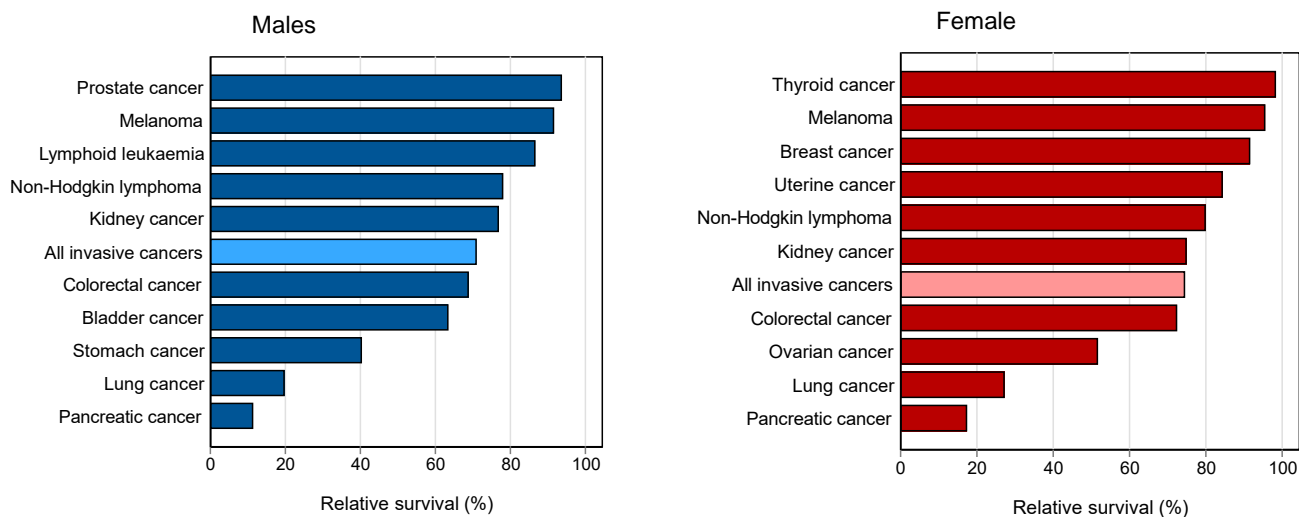
**Every minute, Every hour, Every day.**

Please contact **13 11 20** if you have any queries related to cancer in Greater Brisbane.

### The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in Greater Brisbane by sex, 2014-2018



### Five-year relative survival in Greater Brisbane by type of cancer and sex, 2014-2018



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 2014-2018.

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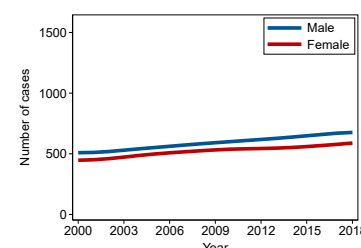
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## Facts about the most common cancers in Greater Brisbane

### Colorectal Cancer



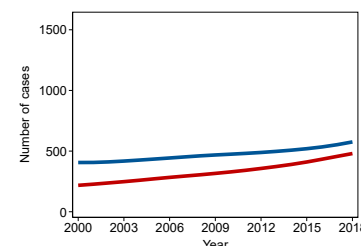
	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	668	567	1235
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 16	1 in 22	1 in 18
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	70 yrs	70 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	69%	72%	70%
Number of deaths per year:	216	186	402
Percent deaths before age 80:	66%	55%	61%



### Lung Cancer



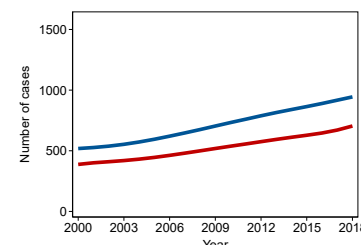
	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	528	434	962
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 18	1 in 24	1 in 21
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	70 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	20%	27%	23%
Number of deaths per year:	382	281	663
Percent deaths before age 80:	72%	73%	73%



### Melanoma



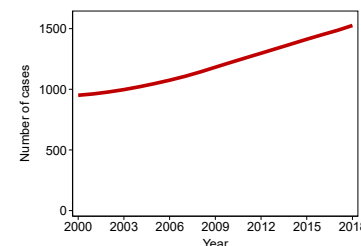
	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	892	636	1528
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 12	1 in 19	1 in 15
Median age at diagnosis:	64 yrs	60 yrs	63 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%	96%	93%
Number of deaths per year:	84	36	120
Percent deaths before age 80:	64%	60%	63%



### Female Breast Cancer



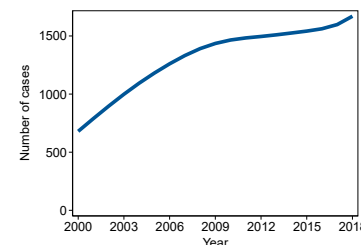
	Female
Number of new cases per year:	1446
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 8
Median age at diagnosis:	61 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%
Number of deaths per year:	219
Percent deaths before age 80:	70%



### Prostate Cancer



	Male
Number of new cases per year:	1533
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	94%
Number of deaths per year:	220
Percent deaths before age 80:	43%



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 equal the sum of males and females due to rounding

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### More details on the top 10 cancers diagnosed in Greater Brisbane

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)
Males					
All invasive cancers	6103	606 [599,613]	71 [70,72]	1846	195 [191,199]
Prostate cancer	1533	148 [144,151]	94 [93,95]	220	25 [23,26]
Melanoma	892	88 [86,91]	92 [90,93]	84	9 [8,10]
Colorectal cancer	668	68 [65,70]	69 [67,71]	216	23 [21,24]
Lung cancer	528	54 [52,56]	20 [18,22]	382	40 [38,42]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	244	24 [23,26]	78 [75,81]	54	6 [5,6]
Kidney cancer	221	22 [20,23]	77 [74,80]	49	5 [4,6]
Bladder cancer	151	16 [15,17]	63 [59,68]	51	6 [5,6]
Pancreatic cancer	134	14 [13,15]	11 [9,14]	107	11 [10,12]
Lymphoid leukaemia	122	12 [11,13]	87 [83,90]	21	2 [2,3]
Stomach cancer	118	12 [11,13]	40 [36,45]	66	7 [6,8]
Females					
All invasive cancers	5262	466 [460,472]	75 [74,75]	1507	129 [126,132]
Breast cancer	1446	129 [126,132]	92 [91,92]	219	19 [18,20]
Melanoma	636	57 [55,59]	96 [94,97]	36	3 [3,3]
Colorectal cancer	567	50 [48,51]	72 [70,74]	186	16 [15,17]
Lung cancer	434	38 [37,40]	27 [25,29]	281	25 [23,26]
Thyroid cancer	214	20 [19,21]	98 [97,99]	**	**
Uterine cancer	214	19 [18,20]	84 [82,87]	36	3 [3,4]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	202	18 [17,19]	80 [77,83]	49	4 [4,5]
Kidney cancer	127	11 [10,12]	75 [71,79]	30	3 [2,3]
Pancreatic cancer	124	11 [10,12]	17 [14,21]	95	8 [7,9]
Ovarian cancer	111	10 [9,11]	52 [47,56]	74	6 [6,7]
Persons <sup>d</sup>					
All invasive cancers	11366	529 [524,533]	73 [72,73]	3353	157 [155,159]
Prostate cancer	1533	n.a.	94 [93,95]	220	n.a.
Melanoma	1528	71 [70,73]	93 [92,94]	120	6 [5,6]
Female breast cancer	1446	n.a.	92 [91,92]	219	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	1235	58 [56,59]	70 [69,72]	402	19 [18,20]
Lung cancer	962	45 [44,47]	23 [22,24]	663	31 [30,32]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	445	21 [20,22]	79 [77,81]	102	5 [4,5]
Kidney cancer	348	16 [15,17]	76 [74,79]	79	4 [3,4]
Thyroid cancer	293	14 [13,14]	98 [96,99]	**	**
Pancreatic cancer	258	12 [11,13]	14 [12,16]	201	9 [9,10]
Uterine cancer	214	n.a.	84 [82,87]	36	n.a.

#### Notes:

- Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2014-2018.
- 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 2014-2018
- Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.

#### Symbols:

\*\* Incidence or mortality counts that averaged less than five 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).

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Methodology

1. All cancer data are sourced from the Queensland Cancer Register. The access and use of these data for reporting purposes is subject to strict confidentiality and privacy constraints.
2. Census and population data were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
3. Population death data used in relative survival calculations were obtained from the Australian Coordinating Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
4. All calculations were performed using Stata v16.1.
5. Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the 'Lowess' method.
6. Remote areas are defined by the Remoteness Areas 2016 classification (combines Remote and Very Remote).
7. 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.
8. 'Affluent areas' are the 20% of most advantaged Statistical Areas 2 (SA2s) and 'Disadvantaged areas' are the 20% of most disadvantaged SA2s as defined by the 2016 SEIFA Index of Advantage and Disadvantage obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
9. Relative survival compares overall survival among those diagnosed with cancer to the expected survival of the general population, taking into account age, sex and year of diagnosis.

**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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