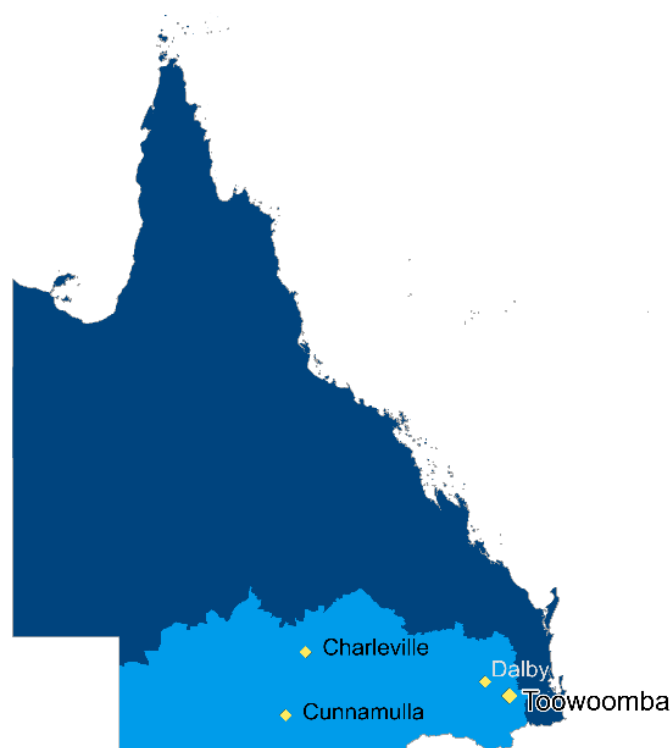


Cancer in South West Queensland

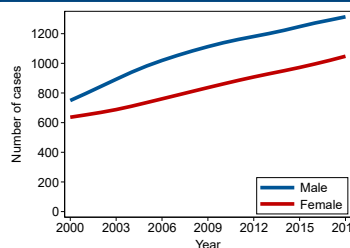
The CCQ region of South West Queensland covers nearly a quarter of Queensland (24% or 407,000 km²), including the most southern and south west areas of the State. In 2018 it had a population of almost 347,560, which was 7% of Queensland's total population.

The major population centres are Toowoomba, Dalby and Charleville. Significant industries include agriculture, cotton farming, cattle grazing, natural resource extraction and tourism.

The nearest radiation treatment centre for cancer patients in South West Queensland is in Toowoomba. Radiation facilities are also available in Brisbane, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast.



Region Characteristics (2018 data unless otherwise specified)	South-West Queensland	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	50.4%	50.5%
... are aged 50 years and over	24.4%	22.7%
... are Indigenous (2016)	6.2%	4.6%
... speak another language at home	5.5%	12.1%
... live in remote areas	4.9%	2.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	81.7%	89.4%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	2.0%	1.8%
... live in disadvantaged areas	28.6%	17.9%
... live in affluent areas	8.4%	18.8%

All Cancers* South-West Queensland	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	1272	994	2267	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: ²	1 in 2.2	1 in 2.8	1 in 2.4	
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	67 yrs	68 yrs	
Five-year relative survival:	68%	74%	71%	
Number of deaths per year:	415	304	719	
Percent deaths before age 80:	67%	64%	66%	

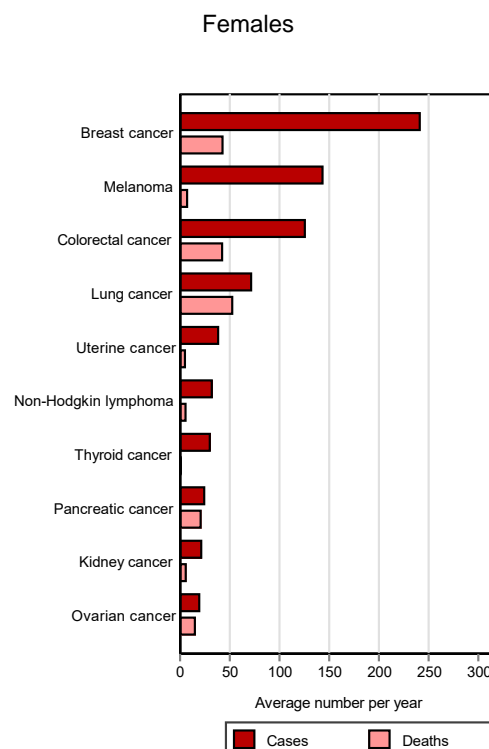
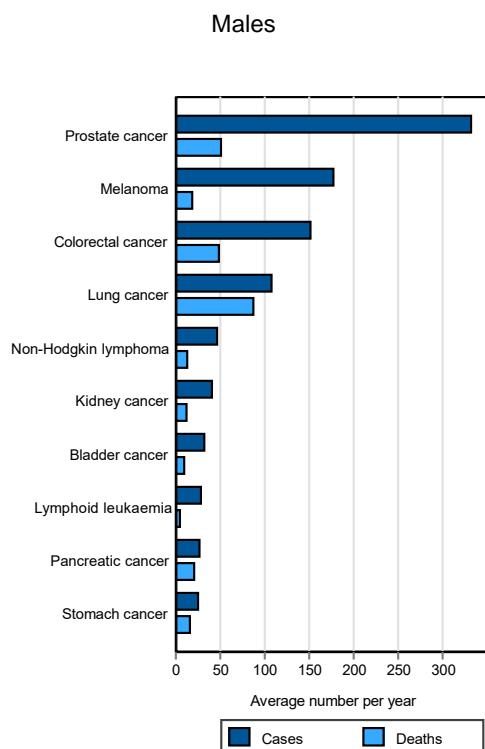
*See notes on page 4 for more details

- 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.

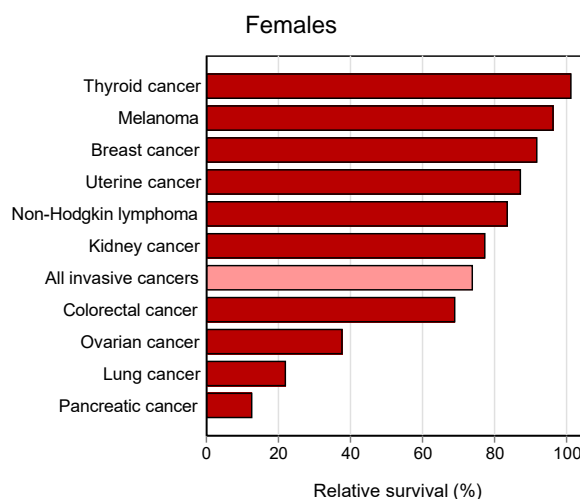
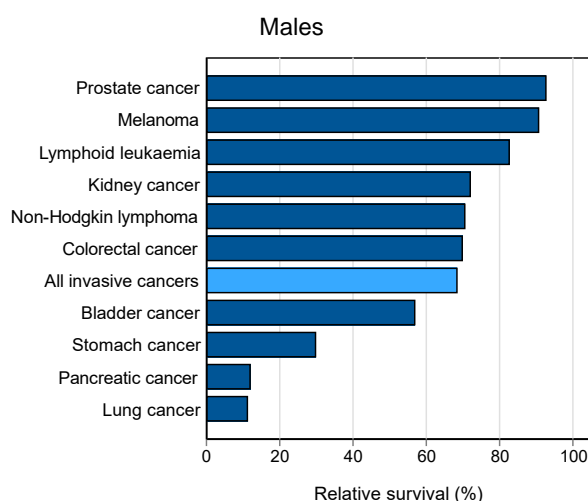
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Please contact **13 11 20** if you have any queries related to cancer in South West Queensland.

The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in South-West Queensland by sex, 2014-2018



Five-year relative survival in South-West Queensland by type of cancer and sex, 2014-2018


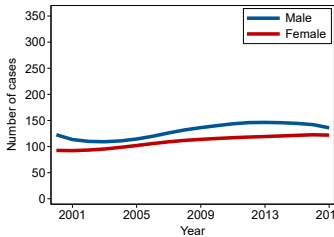

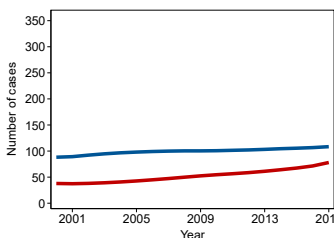

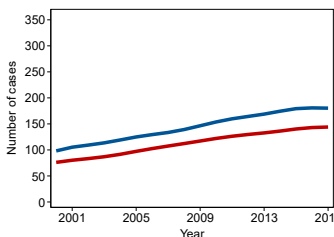

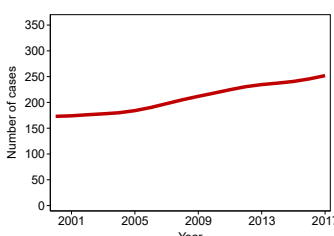

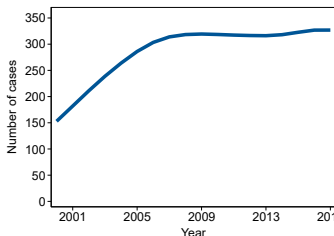


Note: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 2014-2018.

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Facts about the most common cancers in South-West Queensland

Colorectal Cancer	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
	Number of new cases per year: 152	126	278	
	Chance of diagnosis by age 80: 1 in 14	1 in 20	1 in 17	
	Median age at diagnosis: 70 yrs	73 yrs	72 yrs	
	Five-year relative survival: 70%	69%	70%	
	Number of deaths per year: 49	43	92	
	Percent deaths before age 80: 62%	52%	58%	
Lung Cancer	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
	Number of new cases per year: 108	72	180	
	Chance of diagnosis by age 80: 1 in 20	1 in 29	1 in 23	
	Median age at diagnosis: 71 yrs	70 yrs	71 yrs	
	Five-year relative survival: 11%	22%	15%	
	Number of deaths per year: 88	53	141	
	Percent deaths before age 80: 75%	80%	77%	
Melanoma	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
	Number of new cases per year: 178	144	322	
	Chance of diagnosis by age 85: 1 in 12	1 in 16	1 in 13	
	Median age at diagnosis: 66 yrs	62 yrs	64 yrs	
	Five-year relative survival: 91%	96%	93%	
	Number of deaths per year: 19	8	27	
	Percent deaths before age 80: 75%	66%	72%	
Female Breast Cancer	Female			Number diagnosed by year
	Number of new cases per year:	242		
	Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 9		
	Median age at diagnosis:	64 yrs		
	Five-year relative survival:	92%		
	Number of deaths per year:	43		
	Percent deaths before age 80:	73%		
Prostate Cancer	Male			Number diagnosed by year
	Number of new cases per year:	333		
	Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6		
	Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs		
	Five-year relative survival:	93%		
	Number of deaths per year:	51		
	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 South-West Queensland

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	1272	606 [591,621]	68 [67,70]	415	197 [188,206]
Prostate cancer	333	149 [142,157]	93 [91,95]	51	25 [22,28]
Melanoma	178	90 [84,97]	91 [88,93]	19	9 [8,12]
Colorectal cancer	152	73 [68,78]	70 [66,74]	49	24 [21,27]
Lung cancer	108	49 [45,54]	11 [9,14]	88	40 [36,44]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	47	23 [20,26]	71 [63,77]	13	6 [5,8]
Kidney cancer	41	20 [17,23]	72 [64,79]	13	6 [5,8]
Bladder cancer	33	15 [13,18]	57 [47,66]	10	5 [4,6]
Lymphoid leukaemia	29	14 [11,16]	83 [73,90]	5	2 [2,4]
Pancreatic cancer	27	13 [11,15]	12 [7,19]	21	10 [8,12]
Stomach cancer	26	12 [10,14]	30 [21,39]	16	8 [6,10]
Females					
All invasive cancers	994	464 [451,477]	74 [72,75]	304	128 [121,134]
Breast cancer	242	115 [108,122]	92 [90,94]	43	19 [17,22]
Melanoma	144	72 [67,78]	96 [94,98]	8	3 [2,5]
Colorectal cancer	126	55 [51,59]	69 [65,73]	43	17 [15,20]
Lung cancer	72	31 [28,34]	22 [17,27]	53	22 [20,25]
Uterine cancer	39	18 [16,21]	87 [80,92]	5	2 [1,3]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	32	15 [12,17]	84 [75,90]	6	2 [2,3]
Thyroid cancer	30	16 [14,19]	101 [97,103]	**	**
Pancreatic cancer	25	11 [9,13]	13 [7,20]	21	9 [7,11]
Kidney cancer	22	10 [8,12]	77 [67,86]	6	3 [2,4]
Ovarian cancer	20	9 [7,11]	38 [28,48]	15	7 [5,8]
Persons ^d					
All invasive cancers	2267	531 [521,541]	71 [70,72]	719	159 [154,165]
Prostate cancer	333	n.a.	93 [91,95]	51	n.a.
Melanoma	322	81 [77,85]	93 [91,95]	27	6 [5,7]
Colorectal cancer	278	64 [60,67]	70 [67,72]	92	20 [19,22]
Female breast cancer	242	n.a.	92 [90,94]	43	n.a.
Lung cancer	180	39 [37,42]	15 [13,18]	141	30 [28,33]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	79	19 [17,21]	76 [70,81]	19	4 [3,5]
Kidney cancer	63	15 [13,17]	74 [68,79]	19	4 [3,5]
Pancreatic cancer	52	12 [10,13]	12 [8,17]	42	9 [8,11]
Bladder cancer	45	10 [9,11]	57 [48,65]	16	4 [3,4]
Lymphoid leukaemia	43	10 [9,11]	84 [77,90]	9	2 [1,3]

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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