

Cancer in Tasmania 2010

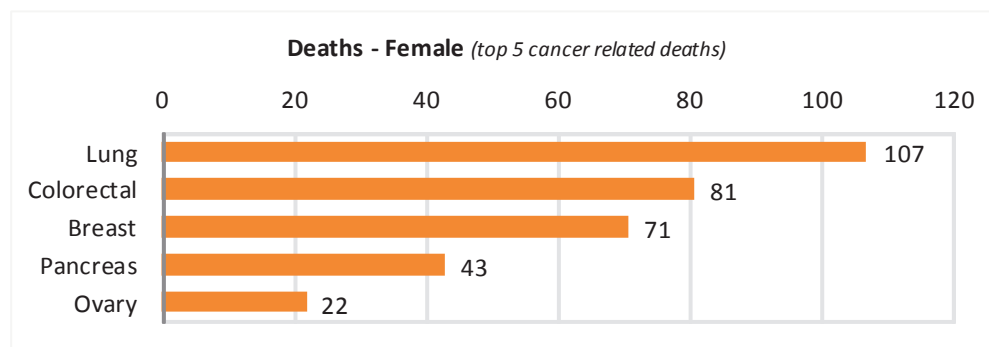
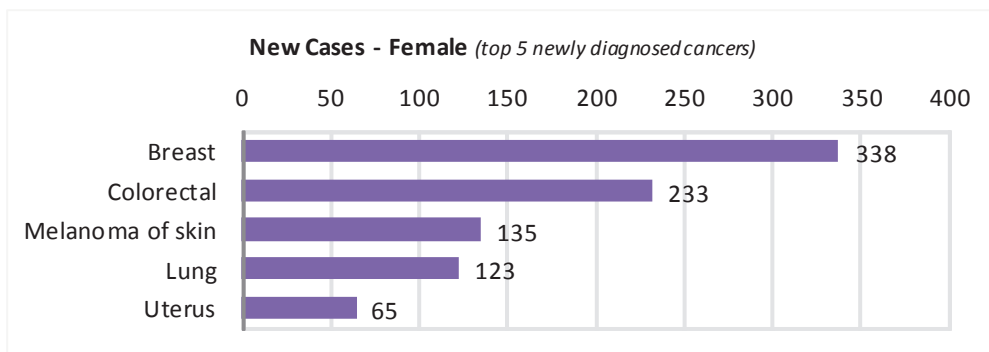
... a snapshot

In 2010 there were 3,237 newly diagnosed cancers in Tasmania (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers). More than half (56%) were diagnosed in males. The average age at diagnosis was 67 for males and 65 for females. There were 1,196 deaths attributable to cancer in 2010 (682 males and 514 females). The age-standardised[^] incidence rate (ASR) was 527.8 per 100,000 people and the age-standardised mortality rate was 190.4 per 100,000 people.

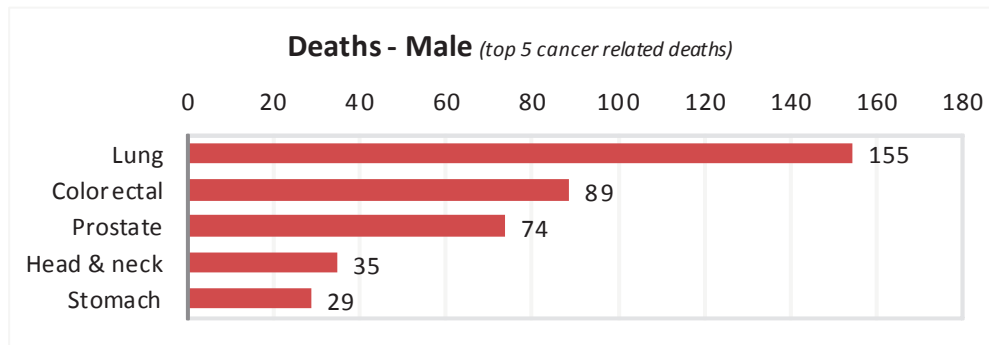
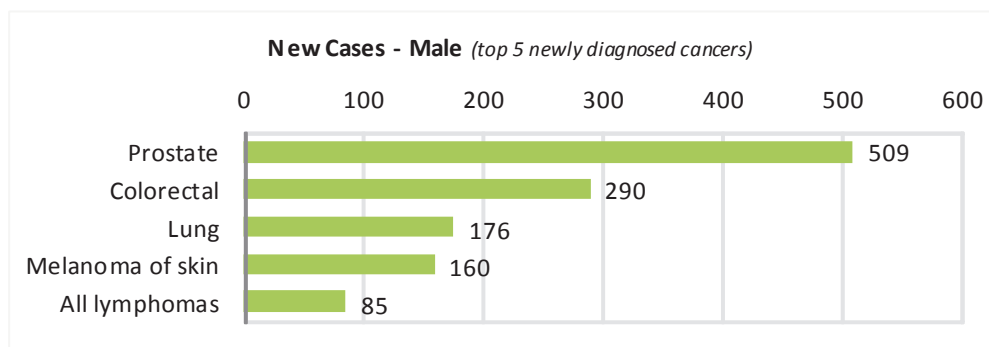
- Breast cancer was the most common newly diagnosed cancer in females in 2010
- Breast cancer accounted for 24% of all newly diagnosed cancers
- The next most common cancers in females were colorectal, melanoma of the skin, lung and uterus cancer
- The top 5 newly diagnosed cancers in females total 63% 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 2010
- 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 67% of all newly diagnosed cancers
- The leading cause of cancer deaths in males was lung cancer, representing 23% of all cancer related deaths

Female



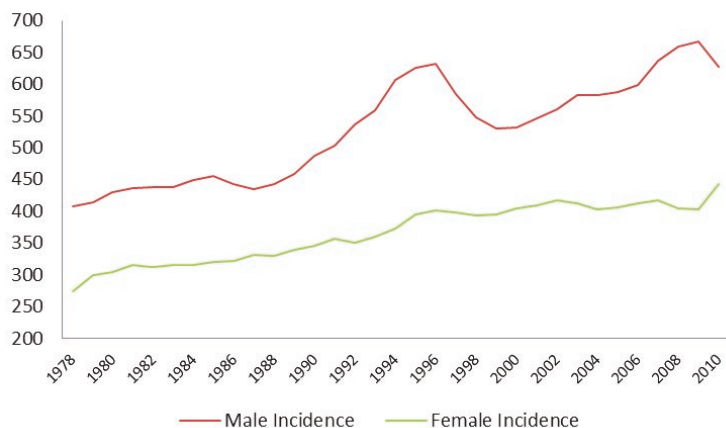
Male



Cancer in Tasmania 2010

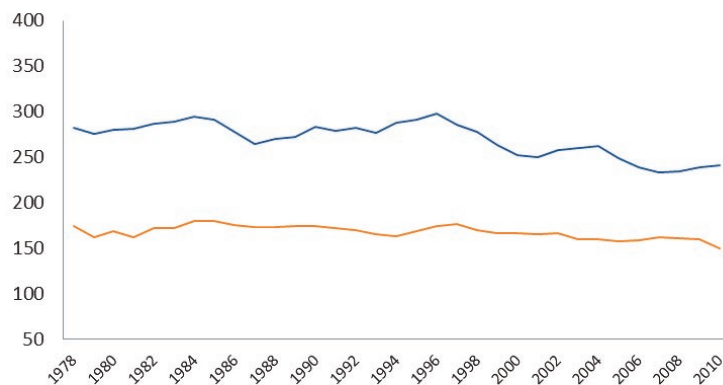
... trends over time

Cancer Incidence (ASR per 100,000)



— Male Incidence — Female Incidence

Cancer Mortality (ASR per 100,000)



— Male Mortality — Female Mortality

Trends in annual age standardised incidence of all cancers combined (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) 1978 – 2010

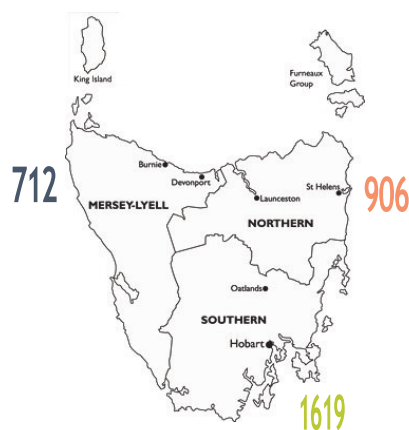
Cancer incidence (new cancers per 100,000) has increased for males and females in the period from 1978 to 2010. The peak in male cancer incidence in the mid 1990s, and further rise in recent years, follow changing trends in the use of prostate specific antigen (PSA) testing for prostate cancer. Breast 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 – 2010

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.

[^] Age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population

Regional distribution of Cancer in Tasmania, 2010



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 2010 Report published by the Tasmanian Cancer Registry in 2013.

Cancer in Tasmania: Incidence and Mortality 2010 (<http://www.menzies.utas.edu.au/pdf/TCRReport2010.pdf>)

Cancer in Australia: An Overview, 2010 (<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



Tasmanian Cancer Registry
 Menzies Research Institute Tasmania
 17 Liverpool St, Hobart TAS 7001
 Tel: (03) 6226 4717
 E-mail: tcrc@menzies.utas.edu.au
<http://www.menzies.utas.edu.au>