

Lung cancer in Queensland

In the 30 years from 1983 to 2012 some 45,571 Queenslanders were diagnosed with lung cancer. This equates to about 1 in 2,300 Queenslanders being diagnosed with lung cancer each year over that period.

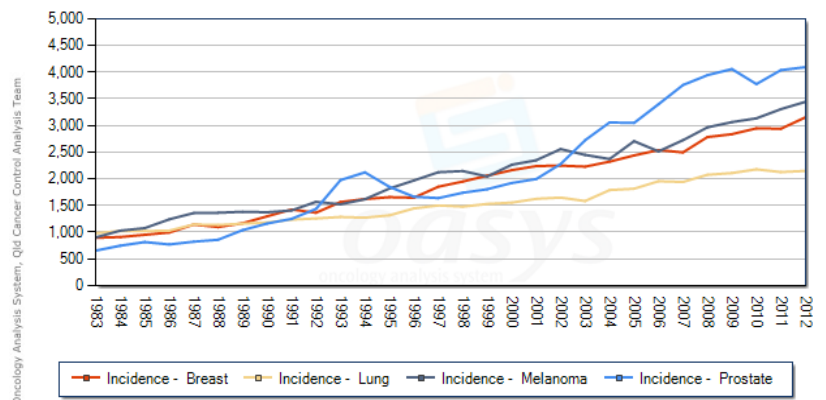
This made lung cancer the 4th most commonly diagnosed cancer in Queensland over that period, after prostate (64,463), melanoma (61,819), and breast (56,949).

While the incidence of lung cancer in Queensland men was higher than in Queensland women for each year over that period, it has fallen by about 33% in men but risen by about 92% in women — based on the age-standardised incidence rates of men and women in 1983 and 2012.

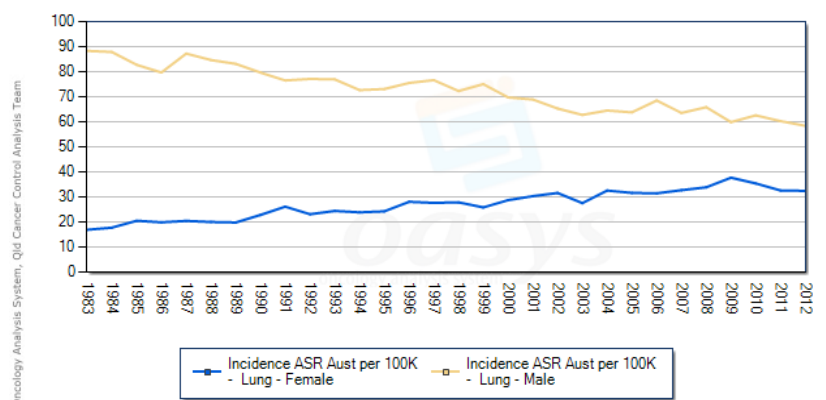
In 2012, the aged-standardised incidence rate of lung cancer in 'disadvantaged' Queenslanders — at 58.3 per 100,000—was 78% higher than that in 'affluent' Queenslanders — at 32.7 per 100,000.

In 2012, the aged-standardised incidence rate of lung cancer in Queenslanders living in 'remote & very remote' areas — at 72.5 per 100,000 — was 69% higher than that in Queenslanders living in a 'major city' — at 42.7 per 100,000.

Queensland Invasive Cancer Incidence for Year by Cancer



Queensland Invasive Cancer Incidence ASR Aust per 100K for Year by Cancer and Sex



OASys Cancer Facts

QUEENSLAND CANCER CONTROL ANALYSIS TEAM



February 2015

In the 30 years from 1983 to 2012, some 36,587 Queenslanders died from lung cancer.

This meant that lung cancer was responsible for about 20% of all cancer deaths in Queensland over that period, and made lung cancer the leading cause of cancer death in Queensland over that period, ahead of colon (16,324), prostate (13,557), and breast (12,366).

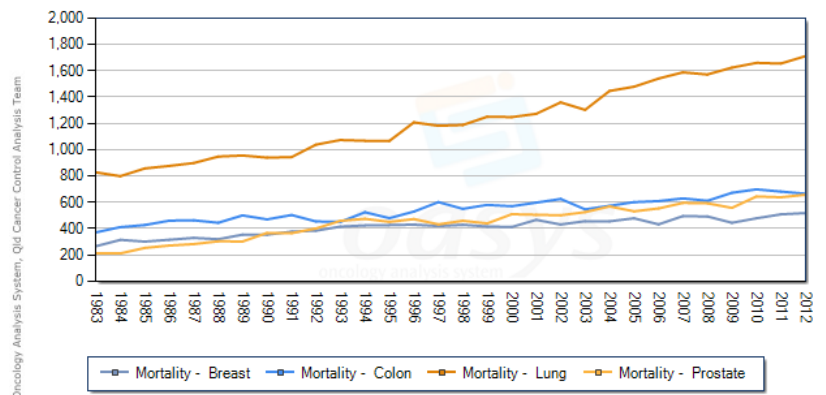
In 2012 alone some 1,711 Queenslanders died from lung cancer. This was more than the number of Queenslanders who died in 2012 from transport and other accidents (1,218)¹.

Of those Queenslanders diagnosed with lung cancer in 2008, only 14% were still alive 5 years later. Only the 5-year survival rates for the relatively rare cancers of mesothelioma (4%) and pancreas (7%) were lower.

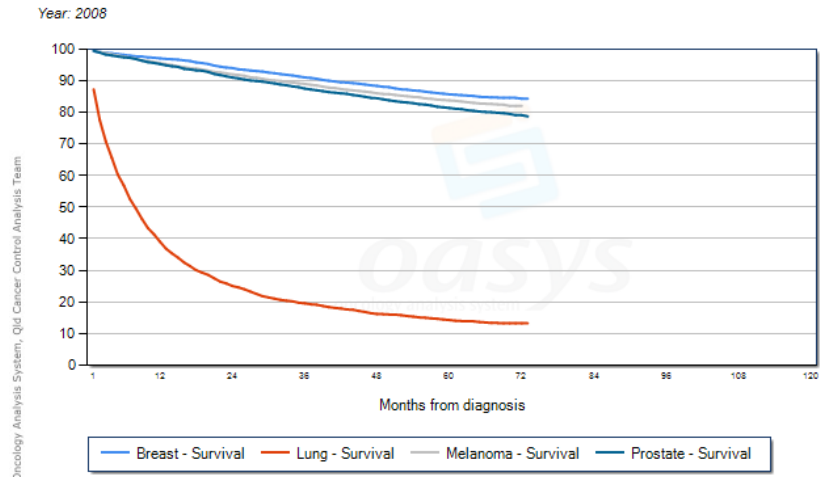
By contrast, the 3 most common cancers diagnosed in Queensland in 2008 — prostate, melanoma, and breast — had 5-year survival rates of 81%, 84%, and 86% respectively.

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics. Causes of Death, Australia, 2012 (cat. no. 3101.0).

Queensland Invasive Cancer Mortality for Year by Cancer



Queensland Invasive Cancer Survival for Survival Time by Cancer



For more information on cancer in Queensland, go to:

Queensland Cancer Control Analysis Team (QCCAT) home page at <https://qccat.health.qld.gov.au>

Information on Oncology Analysis System (OASys) at <https://qccat.health.qld.gov.au/AboutOASys>

Other OASys Cancer Facts at <https://qccat.health.qld.gov.au/OtherStatistics>

For full terms and definitions refer to <https://qccat.health.qld.gov.au/OASys/PresentationLayer/PublicPages/Help/index.html?glossary.html>

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