

Overall rate of cancer deaths in Queensland lower than 25 years earlier

The overall rate at which Queenslanders died of cancer was lower in 2010 than it was 25 years earlier – with the overall death rate of 198 per 100,000 in 1986 falling to 172 per 100,000 in 2010. However, the change in death rate for individual cancers varied, particularly when male and female cancer death rates are examined separately for some cancers.

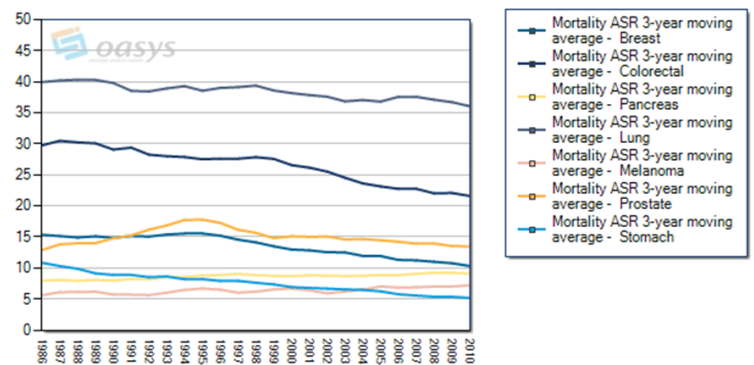
The seven most common cancer causes of death in Queensland for men and women combined, in either 1986 or in 2010 were breast, colorectal, pancreas, lung, melanoma, prostate, and stomach.

Lung cancer remained the biggest cancer killer of men in Queensland over the 25 years from 1986 to 2010. However, the death rate per 100,000 over this period declined from 71 to 50. In contrast, the death rate for women from lung cancer rose from 16 to 25 per 100,000 – so that by 2010 lung cancer overtook breast cancer as the leading cancer cause of death for women.

While the death rate from colorectal cancer declined steadily from 30 to 22 per 100,000 between 1986 and 2010, it remained the second biggest cancer killer in Queensland overall. However, at 26 per 100,000 it became the third biggest cancer killer of men behind prostate cancer (32 per 100,000) and at 18 per 100,000 the third biggest cancer killer of women behind breast cancer (19 per 100,000).

Stomach cancer death rates showed a steady decline from 1986, basically halving over the period to 2010 both overall – from 11 to 5 – and for men and women - 16 to 8 and 7 to 3 per 100,000 respectively.

Queensland Invasive Cancer
Mortality ASR 3-year moving average
for Year by Cancer



Oncology Analysis System, Qld Cancer Control Analysis Team

OASys Cancer Facts

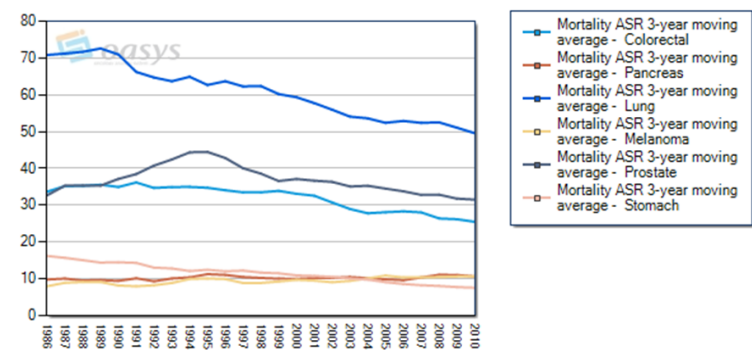
QUEENSLAND CANCER CONTROL ANALYSIS TEAM

October 2013

Queensland Invasive Cancer
Mortality ASR 3-year moving average
for Year by Cancer



Sex: Male



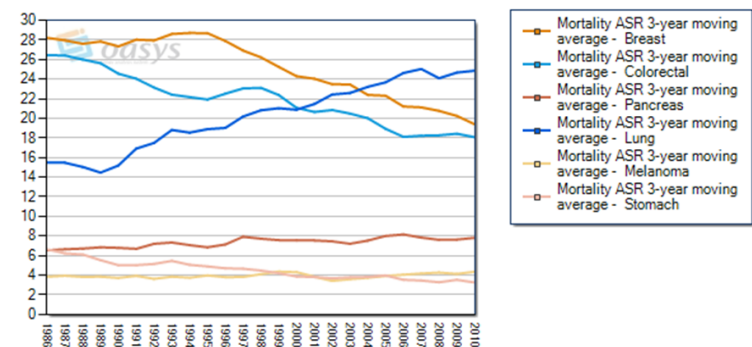
Oncology Analysis System, Qld Cancer Control Analysis Team

In contrast to a fairly steady death rate for men from colorectal cancer during the late 1980s and early 1990s, the death rate for men from prostate cancer rose steadily between 1986 and 1995, from 33 to 45 per 100,000. However, from 1996 to 2010 it fell from 43 to 32. Similarly, unlike the falling death rate for women from colorectal cancer during the late 1980s and early 1990s, the death rate from breast cancer remained steady at about 28 per 100,000 over the period from 1986 to 1996 – before declining steadily to 19 per 100,000 in 2010.

Queensland Invasive Cancer
Mortality ASR 3-year moving average
for Year by Cancer



Sex: Female



Oncology Analysis System, Qld Cancer Control Analysis Team

While the overall death rates from pancreatic cancer and melanoma were well below the other selected cancers, it is interesting to note that by 2010 the death rate from both passed that of stomach cancer, due primarily to the steady decline of the death rate from stomach 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>

Citation: Material in this OASys Cancer Facts may be reproduced or copied without permission. The following citation must be used:
Queensland Health. Oncology Analysis System (OASys). Queensland Cancer Control Analysis Team: Brisbane; 2012.

This OASys Cancer Fact was prepared by staff from the Queensland Cancer Control Analysis Team (QCCAT), Queensland Health.