

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2013-2017) ¹			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2013-2017) ¹		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
680	610	1,290	551	451	1,002
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2007-2011)			25-YEAR PREVALENCE (2017)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
10.8%	11.4%	11.0%	1,131	1,185	2,316

¹ Mean yearly incidence data for period 2013-2017 has been rounded to nearest integer, and thus some numbers in tables will not add to give the exact total.

INCIDENCE

In 2013-2017 there were 680 male and 610 female patients diagnosed with lung cancer each year. The lifetime risk of developing a lung cancer was 1 in 22 for men and 1 in 26 for women.

Incidence trends

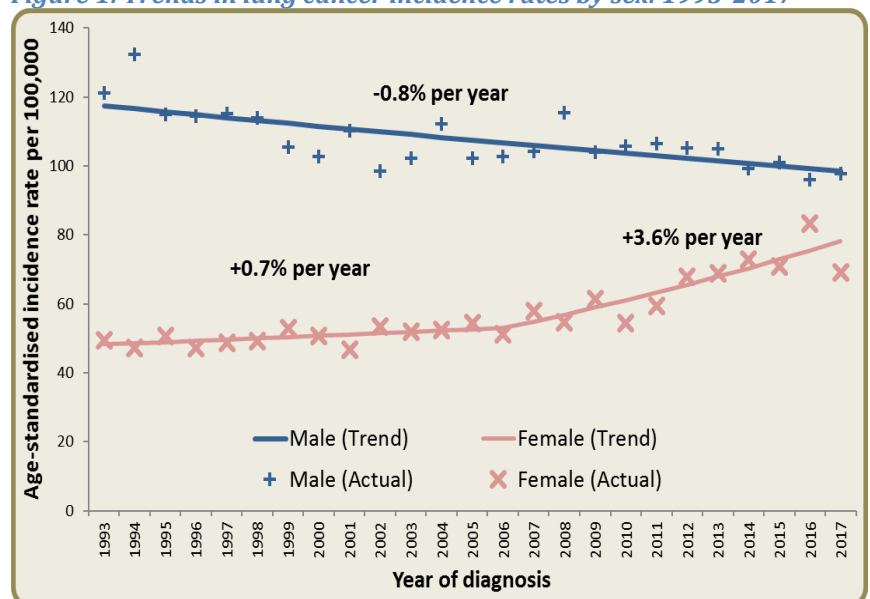
Table 1: Incidence of lung cancer by sex and year of diagnosis: 2008-2017

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male	656	616	639	663	660	685	666	687	669	693
Female	408	464	420	466	537	555	592	595	713	597
Both sexes	1,064	1,080	1,059	1,129	1,197	1,240	1,258	1,282	1,382	1,290

Over the ten year period 2008-2017, the number of lung cancer cases increased by 5.6% in men from 656 to 693 and 46.3% among women from 408 to 597.

After accounting for the increasing number of older people in the NI population, lung cancer incidence rates decreased among males during 1993-2017 by an average of 0.8% per year. However, for the same period, female incidence rates increased by an average of 0.7% per year between 1993 and 2006 and 3.6% per year between 2006 and 2017.

Figure 1: Trends in lung cancer incidence rates by sex: 1993-2017



Incidence and age

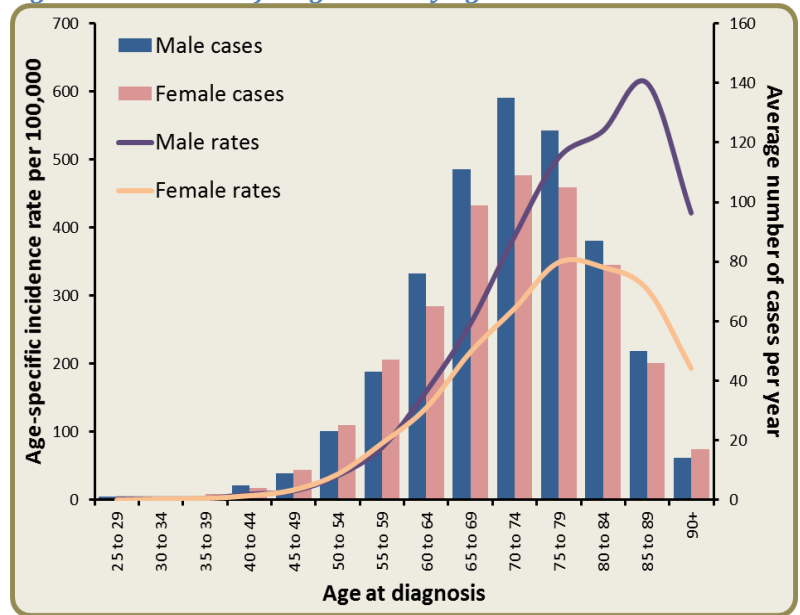
Lung cancer risk is strongly related to age with 76% of patients diagnosed over the age of 65 years. Incidence rates are highest among men aged 85-89 and among women aged 75-79.

Table 2: Average number of lung cancers diagnosed per year by sex and age: 2013-2017

Age	Male	Female	Total
0 to 49	18	17	35
50 to 64	142	137	279
65 to 74	246	208	454
75 and over	275	247	523
All ages	680	610	1,290

Due to rounding of yearly averages, 'All ages' may not equal the sum of age categories in tables.

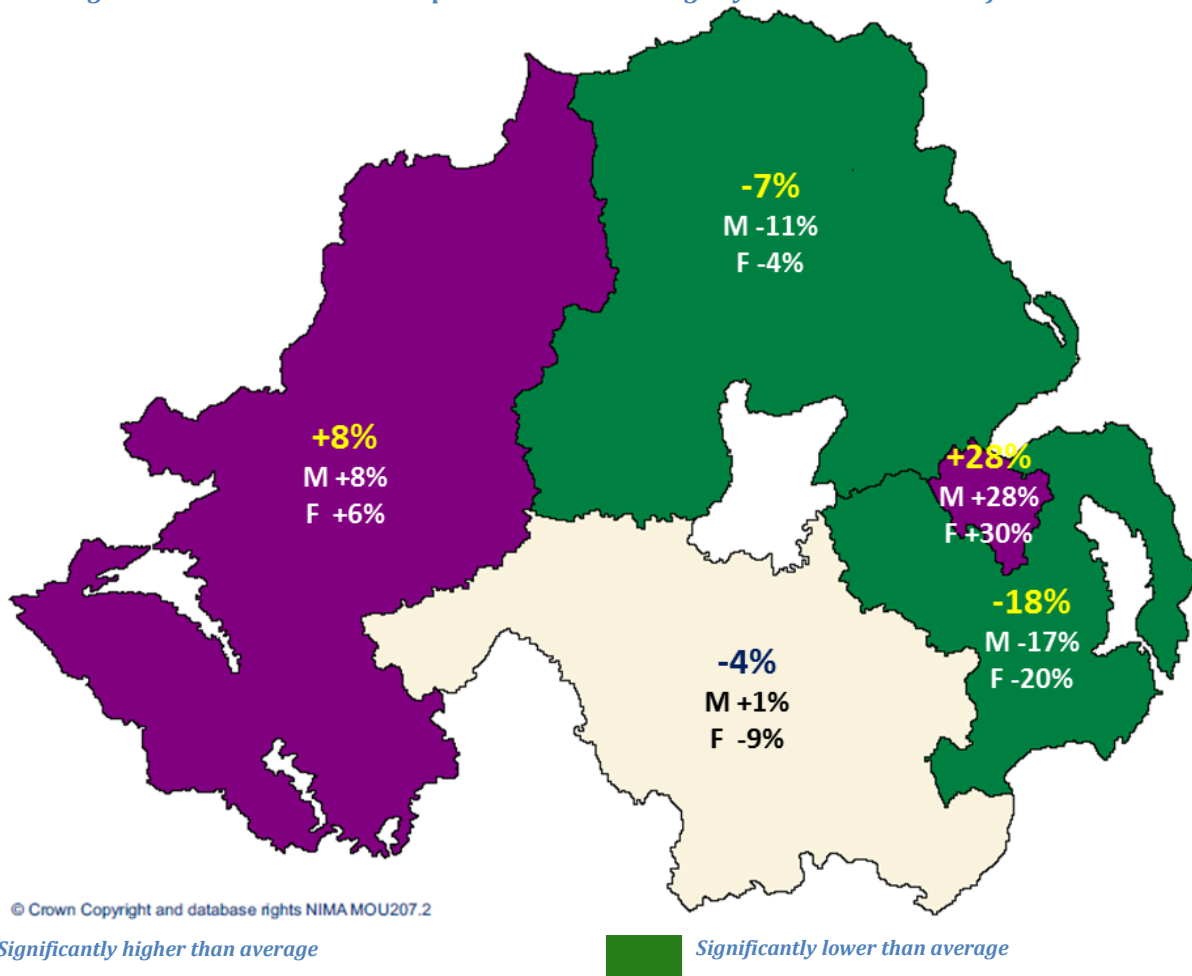
Figure 2: Incidence of lung cancer by age and sex: 2013-2017



Incidence by Trust area

Lung cancer incidence rates in 2013-2017 were 28% higher and 8% higher than the NI average among people living within the Belfast HSC Trust area and Western Trust area respectively. Incidence rates were lower than the NI average in the South-Eastern Trust and Northern Trust areas.

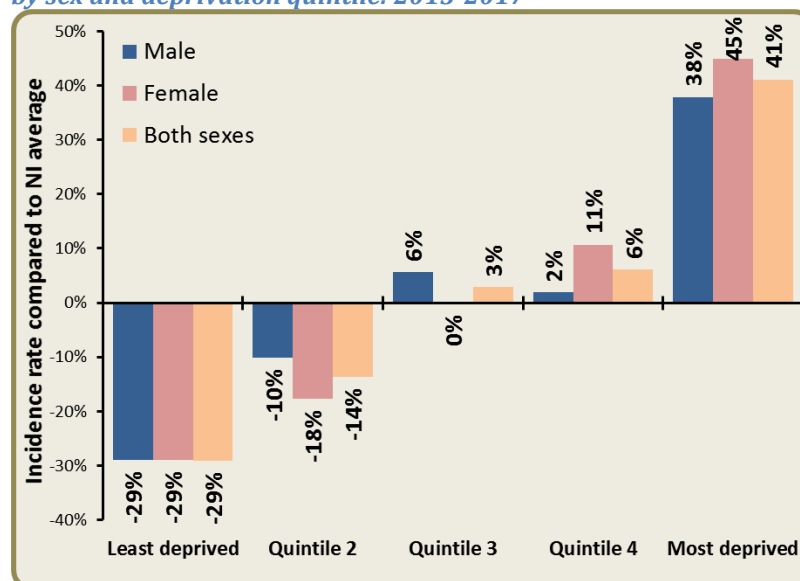
Figure 3: Lung cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and HSC Trust of residence: 2013-2017



Incidence by deprivation

Lung cancer incidence was 41% (Male 38%, Female 45%) higher among the most deprived communities in Northern Ireland during 2013-2017.

Figure 4: Lung cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and deprivation quintile: 2013-2017



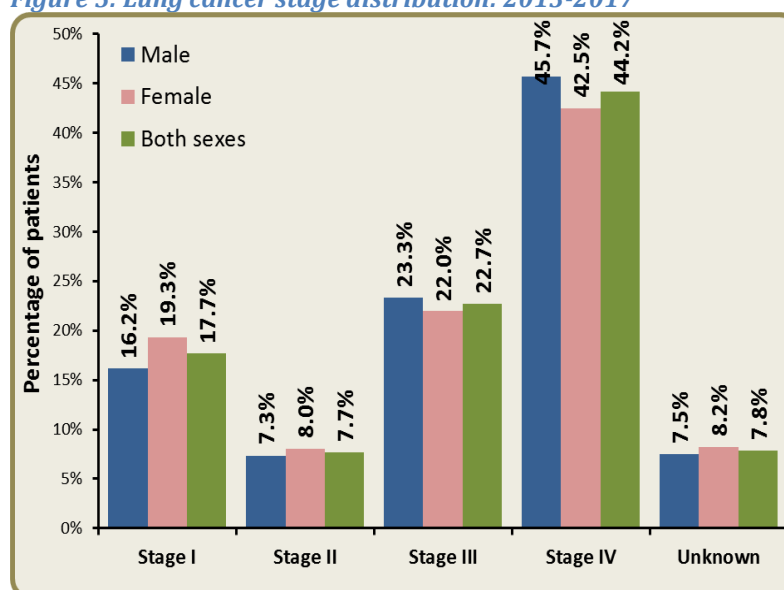
Incidence by stage

Cancer stage is a way of describing the size of a cancer and how far it has grown and spread. This information is important in helping decide what treatments are needed and stage of disease at diagnosis is strongly associated with cancer survival.

In 2013-2017 nine out of ten (92.2%) lung cancer patients in Northern Ireland were assigned a stage at diagnosis.

The majority of lung cancer patients were diagnosed at a later stage with 44.2% (47.9% of staged disease) diagnosed at stage IV compared to 17.7% (19.2% of staged disease) at stage I.

Figure 5: Lung cancer stage distribution: 2013-2017



SURVIVAL

The net survival was 32.9% at one year, and 11.0% at five years for lung cancer patients diagnosed in 2007 to 2011.

Table 3: Lung cancer survival by survival time and sex: patients diagnosed 2007-2011

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2007-2011		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
6 months	47.8%	51.4%	49.3%
1 year	32.4%	33.8%	32.9%
5 years	10.8%	11.4%	11.0%

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for lung cancer has improved from the 1993-1996 diagnosis period to the 2007-2011 diagnosis period; increasing for men from 6.9% to 10.8% and for women from 8.6% to 11.4%.

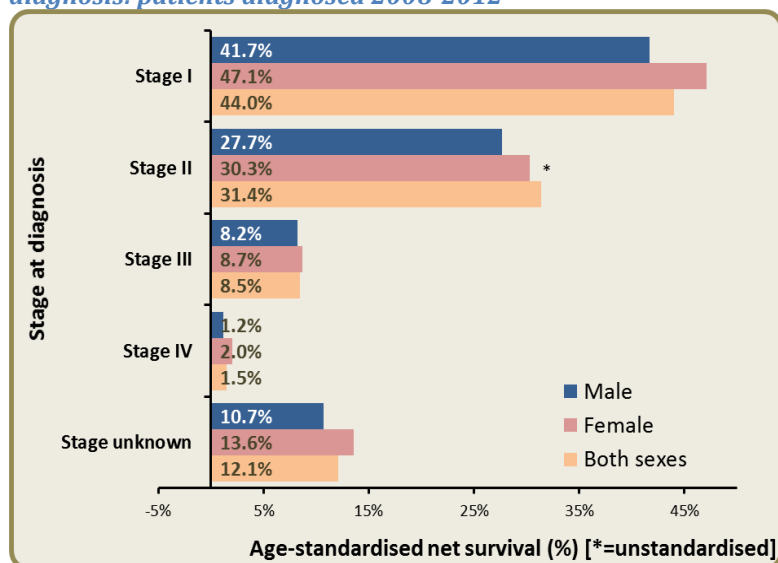
Table 4: Five-year lung cancer survival by period of diagnosis and sex

Period of diagnosis	Male	Female	Both sexes
1993-1996	6.9%	8.6%	7.5%
1997-2001	8.2%	10.1%	9.0%
2002-2006	9.3%	11.0%	9.9%
2007-2011	10.8%	11.4%	11.0%

Survival and stage

Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in lung cancer survival with five year survival decreasing as stage increases. Five-year survival ranged from 44.0% for early (stage I) disease to 1.5% for late (stage IV) disease highlighting the importance of early diagnosis.

Figure 6: Five year survival from lung cancer by stage of diagnosis: patients diagnosed 2008-2012



MORTALITY

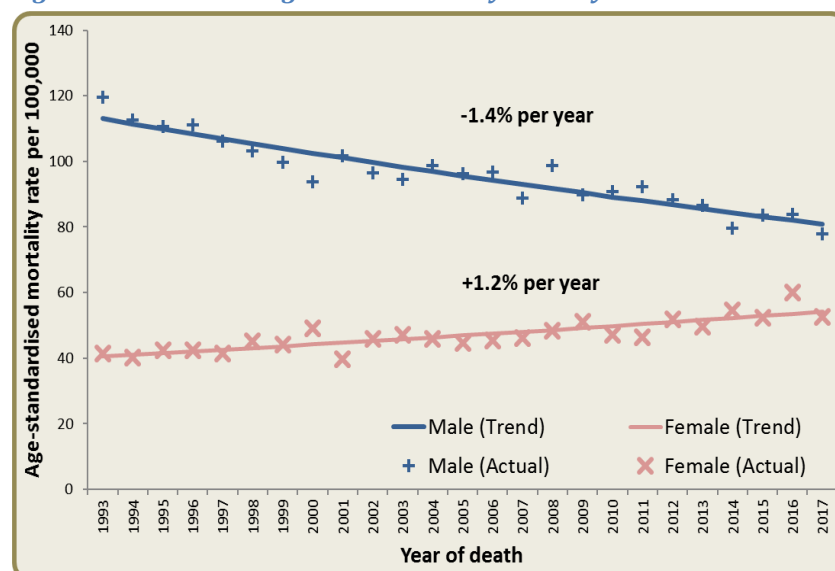
Mortality statistics are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar's Office. In 2013-2017 there were 551 male and 451 female deaths from lung cancer each year.

Mortality trends

Over the last ten years 2008-2017, the number of lung cancer deaths has decreased by 3% among men from 559 to 544 and increased 26% among women from 362 to 456.

When adjusted for age and population change, lung cancer mortality rates decreased for males by 1.4% per year during 1993-2017, but increased by 1.2% per year for females.

Figure 7: Trends in lung cancer mortality rates by sex: 1993-2017



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2017 there were 2,316 people living in NI who had been diagnosed with lung cancer from 1993-2017 (Table 5). Of these, 48.8% were male, 58.1% were aged 70 and over and 30.5% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 5: Number of people living with lung cancer at the end of 2017 who were diagnosed from 1993-2017 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				25-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-25 years	
Male	0-69	132	204	71	53	460
	70+	218	234	109	110	671
	All ages	350	438	180	163	1,131
Female	0-69	156	233	70	51	510
	70+	201	286	85	103	675
	All ages	357	519	155	154	1,185
Both sexes	0-69	288	437	141	104	970
	70+	419	520	194	213	1,346
	All ages	707	957	335	317	2,316

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr

NI Cancer Registry

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