

| NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2013-2017) ¹ | NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2013-2017) ¹ |
|--|---|
| Male | Male |
| 1,133 | 274 |
| FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2007-2011) | 25-YEAR PREVALENCE (2017) |
| Male | Male |
| 88.3% | 10,337 |

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 1,133 men diagnosed with prostate cancer each year. The risk for men of developing a prostate cancer up to the age of 75 was 1 in 12.

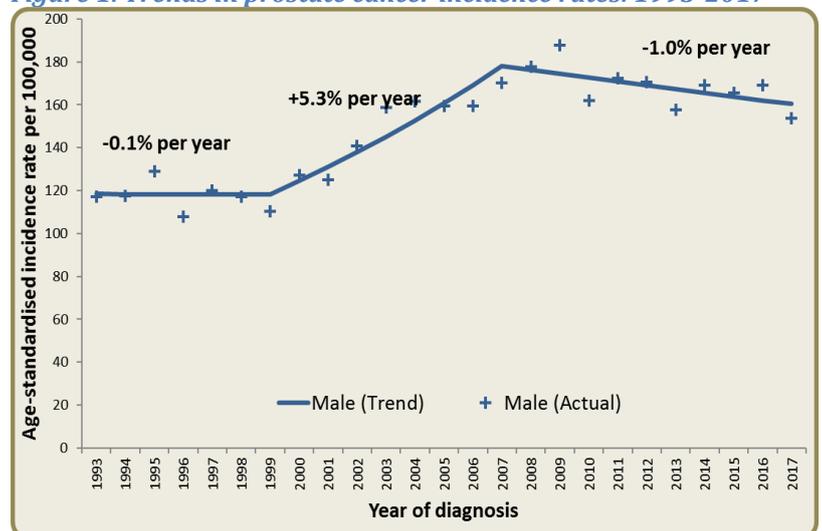
Incidence trends

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 | 1,029 | 1,123 | 970 | 1,077 | 1,098 | 1,040 | 1,151 | 1,147 | 1,189 | 1,137 |

Over a ten year period from 2008 to 2017 the number of prostate cancers cases in men has increased from 1,029 to 1,137. Prostate cancer incidence rates in men have increased during 1999-2007 by an average of 5.3% per year, and then have decreased by 1.0% from 2007-2017.

Figure 1: Trends in prostate cancer incidence rates: 1993-2017



Incidence and age

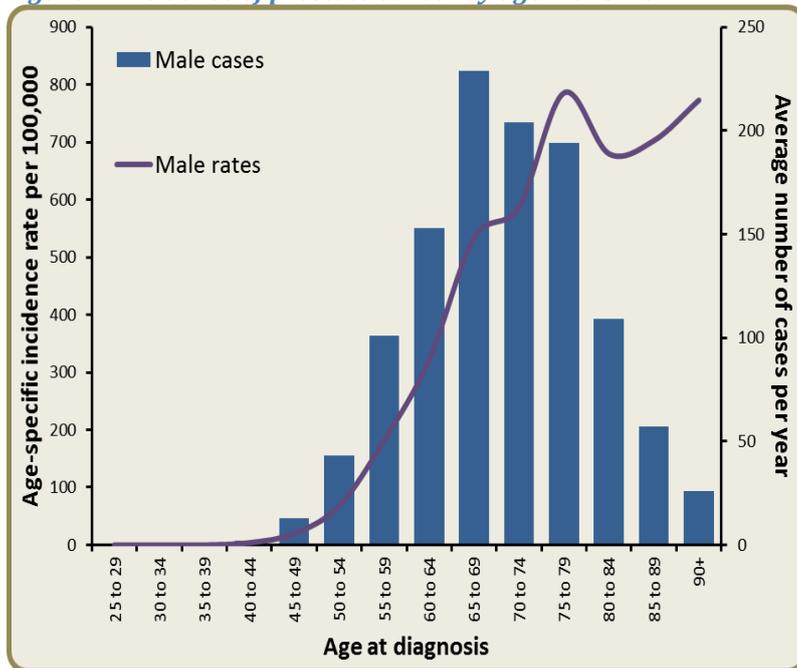
Prostate cancer risk is strongly related to age with approximately 72% of patients diagnosed over the age of 65 years and incidence rates greatest among those aged over 70.

Table 2: Average number of prostate cancers diagnosed per year by age: 2013-2017

| Age | Male |
|-------------|-------|
| 0 to 49 | 15 |
| 50 to 64 | 297 |
| 65 to 74 | 433 |
| 75 and over | 386 |
| All ages | 1,133 |

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

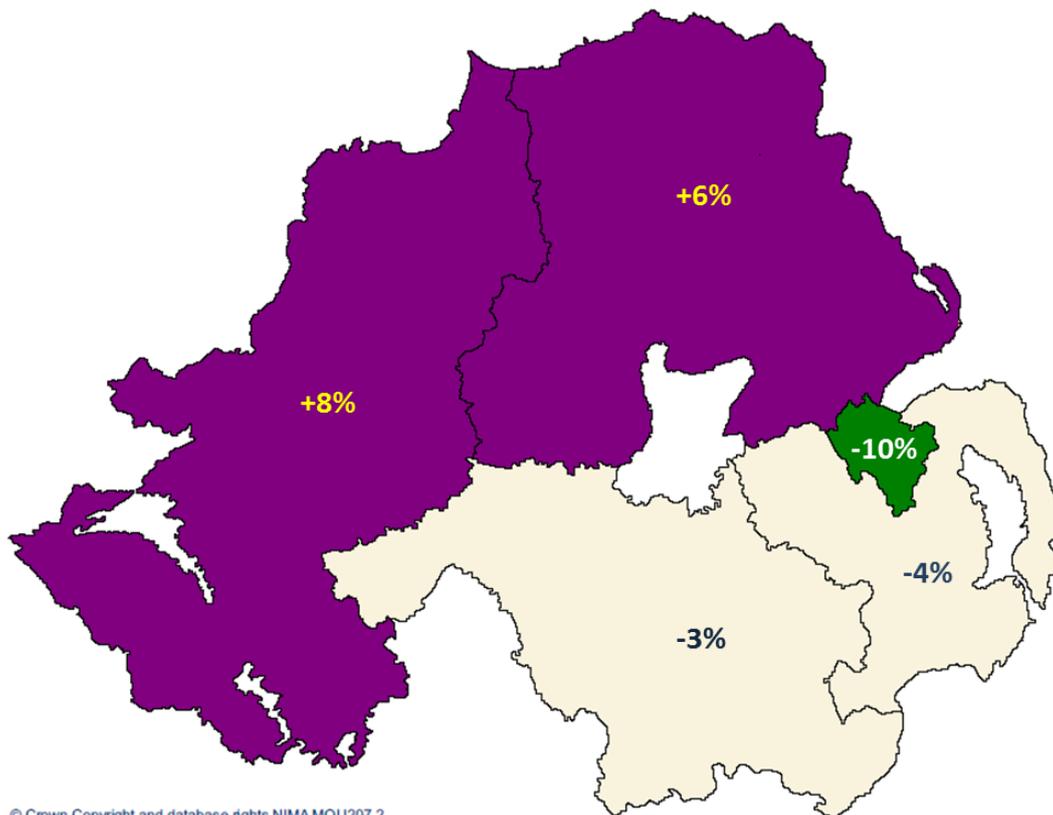
Figure 2: Incidence of prostate cancer by age: 2013-2017



Incidence by Trust area

Prostate cancer incidence rates in 2013-2017 were 6% and 8% higher among people living in the Northern and Western Trust areas respectively than in Northern Ireland as a whole while those living in Belfast Trust area had a 10% lower incidence rate of prostate cancer than the Northern Ireland Average.

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



© Crown Copyright and database rights NIMA MOU207.2

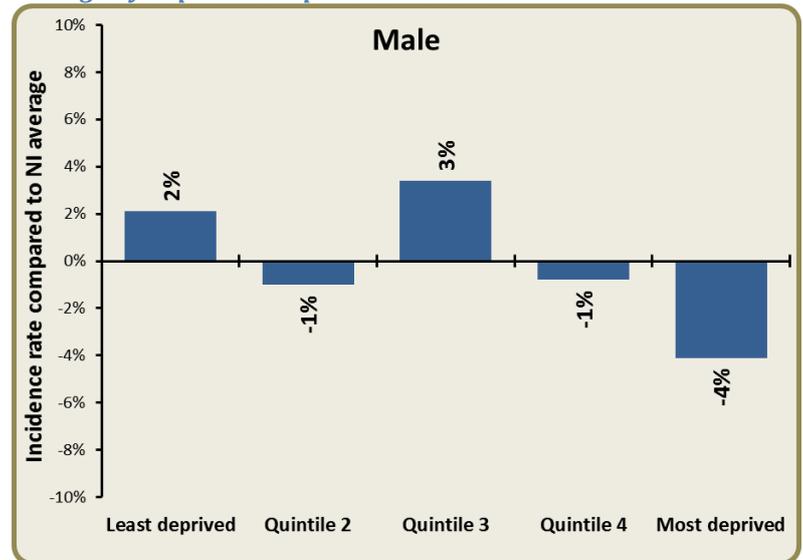
Significantly higher than average

Significantly lower than average

Incidence by deprivation

While incidence of many cancers vary by socio-economic deprivation, there is no evidence of this association for prostate cancer incidence rates in Northern Ireland since 2013.

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



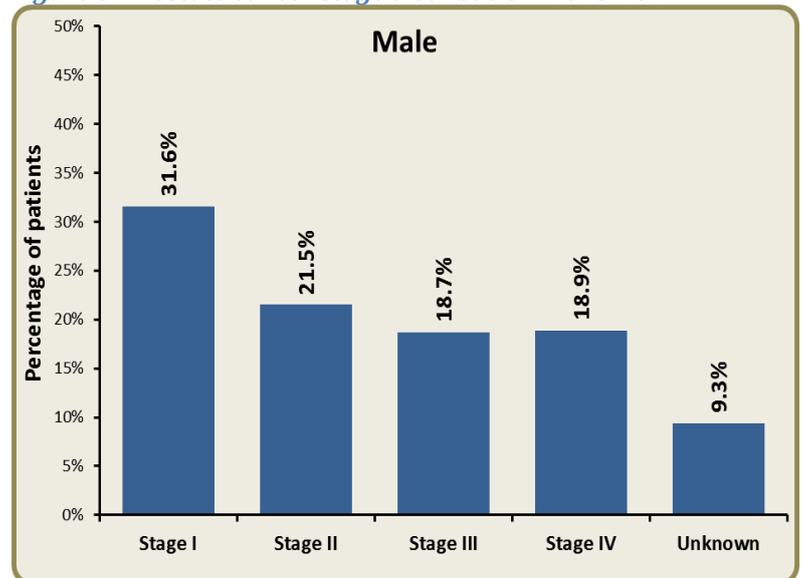
Incidence by stage

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.

From 2013 to 2017 91% of prostate cancer patients in Northern Ireland were assigned a stage at diagnosis.

The majority of prostate cancer patients were diagnosed at early stage (31.6% at stage I and 21.5% at Stage II) and 18.9% diagnosed at late stage (stage IV).

Figure 5: Prostate cancer stage distribution: 2013-2017



SURVIVAL

The net survival was 96.5% at one year, and 88.3% at five years for prostate cancer patients diagnosed in 2007 to 2011.

Table 3: Prostate cancer survival by survival time: patients diagnosed 2007-2011

| Time since diagnosis | Diagnosed 2007-2011 |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Male |
| 6 months | 97.6% |
| 1 year | 96.5% |
| 5 years | 88.3% |

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for prostate cancer in men has improved from 57.8% in the 1993-1996 diagnosis period to 88.3% in the 2007-2011 diagnosis period.

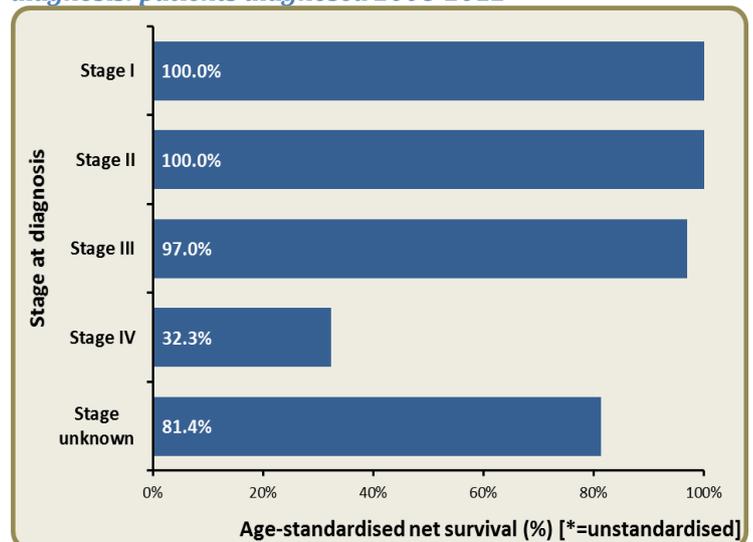
Table 4: Five-year prostate cancer survival by period of diagnosis

| Period of diagnosis | Male |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1993-1996 | 57.8% |
| 1997-2001 | 70.6% |
| 2002-2006 | 84.8% |
| 2007-2011 | 88.3% |

Survival and stage

Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in prostate cancer survival with five-year survival decreasing as stage increases. Stage at diagnosis data is available for cancer patients diagnosed since 2008. Five-year survival was almost 100% for all patients except those diagnosed with late stage IV disease (32.3%).

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



MORTALITY

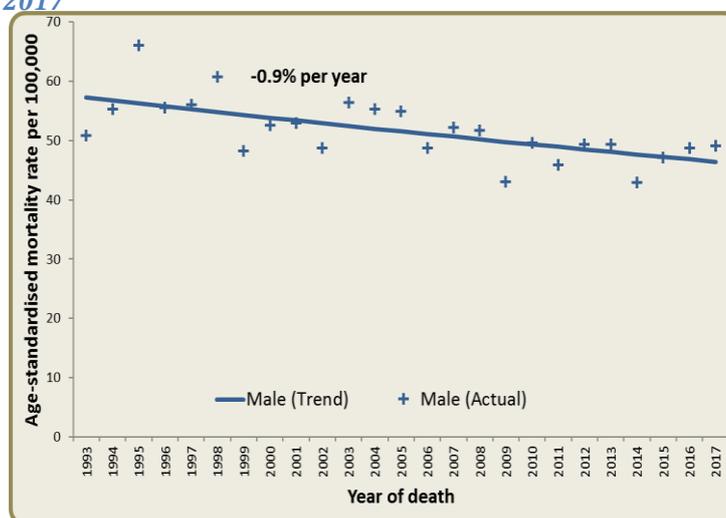
Mortality statistics are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar's Office. In 2013-2017 there were 274 deaths from prostate cancer each year.

Mortality trends

Over the last ten years the number of prostate cancer deaths has increased from 232 among men in 2008 to 295 among men in 2017, a 27% increase over time.

When adjusted for age and population change, prostate cancer mortality rates decreased by -0.9% per year during 1993-2017.

Figure 7: Trends in prostate cancer mortality rates: 1993-2017



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2017 there were 10,337 men living in NI who had been diagnosed with prostate cancer from 1993-2017 (Table 5). Of these, 68.5% were aged 70 and over and 10.7% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 5: Number of men living with prostate 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 | 528 | 1,475 | 960 | 292 | 3,255 |
| | 70+ | 573 | 2,222 | 2,293 | 1,994 | 7,082 |
| | All ages | 1,101 | 3,697 | 3,253 | 2,286 | 10,337 |

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

NI Cancer Registry

Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028
e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NICR is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the NHS as part of their care and support.



QUEEN'S
UNIVERSITY
BELFAST