

Number of cases per year (2014-2018) <sup>1</sup>			Number of deaths per year (2014-2018) <sup>1</sup>		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
157	65	222	87	43	130
Five-year net survival (2009-2013)			25-year prevalence (2018)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
54.3%	39.7%	49.8%	1,025	349	1,374

## Incidence

During 2014-2018:

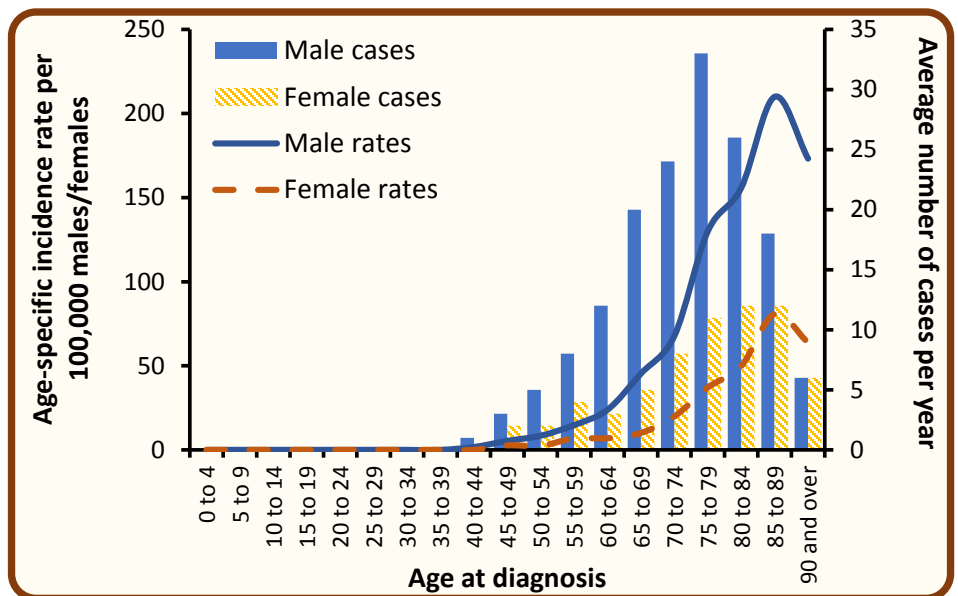
- There were 157 male and 65 female cases of bladder cancer diagnosed each year.
- There were 17.2 male and 6.9 female cases of bladder cancer per 100,000 males/females diagnosed each year.
- Bladder cancer made up 3.3% of all male cancers (ex NMSC), and 1.4% of all female cancers (ex NMSC).
- The risk of developing bladder cancer before the age of 75 was 1 in 120 for men and 1 in 400 for women.

### Incidence by sex and age at diagnosis: Bladder cancer 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>

During 2014-2018:

- The median age at diagnosis was 75 for men and 78 for women.
- Bladder cancer risk increased with age, with 80.9% of men and 83.1% of women aged 65 years or more at diagnosis.
- 3.2% of cases were diagnosed among those aged under 50.

Age at diagnosis	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0 - 49	4	2	7
50 - 64	25	9	34
65 - 74	44	13	56
75 +	83	41	123
<b>All ages</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>222</b>



### Incidence by sex and year of diagnosis: Bladder cancer 2009-2018

- Among males the number of cases of bladder cancer increased by 4.7% from an annual average of 150 cases in 2009-2013 to 157 cases in 2014-2018.
- Among females the number of cases of bladder cancer increased by 4.8% from an annual average of 62 cases in 2009-2013 to 65 cases in 2014-2018.

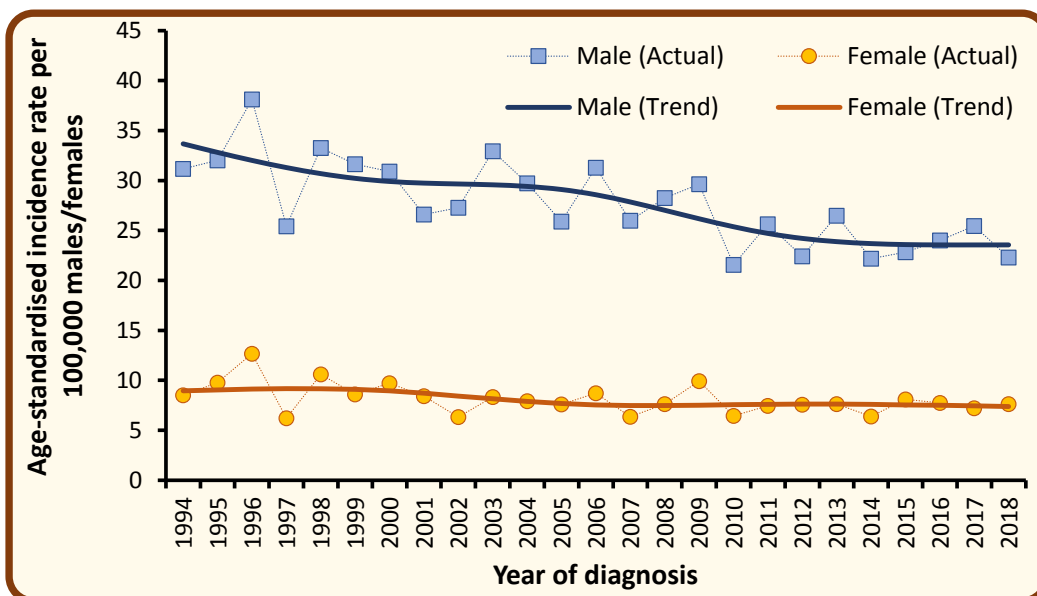
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	175	132	147	137	158	144	147	160	176	158
Female	76	51	58	63	62	55	70	68	65	68
Both sexes	251	183	205	200	220	199	217	228	241	226

1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

NMSC: Non-melanoma skin cancer

## Trends in age-standardised incidence rates by sex: Bladder cancer 1994-2018

- Among males age-standardised incidence rates of bladder cancer decreased by 7.2% from 25.2 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 23.4 cases per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was not statistically significant.
- Among females age-standardised incidence rates of bladder cancer decreased by 4.5% from 7.8 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 7.4 cases per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was not statistically significant.



Age-standardised incidence rates illustrate the change in the number of cases within a population of a fixed size and age structure (2013 European Standard).

They thus represent changes other than those caused by population growth and/or ageing.

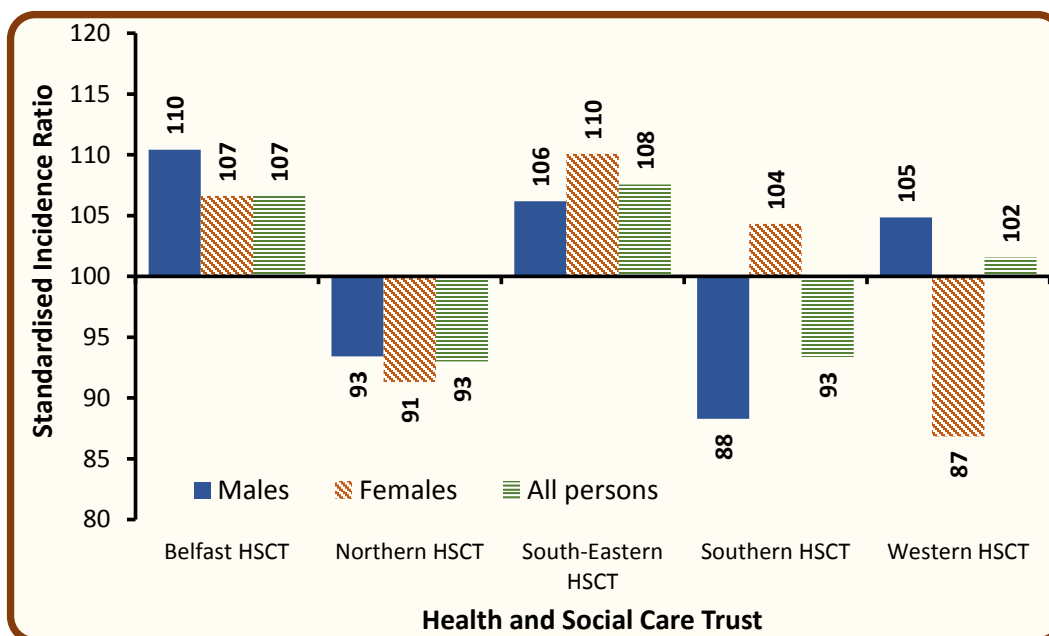
## Incidence (cases and rates) by sex and Health and Social Care Trust (HSCT): Bladder cancer 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>

The annual number of bladder cancer cases during 2014-2018 varied in each HSCT due to variations in population size and age (see table).

After accounting for these factors, incidence rates (see figure):

- in Belfast HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in Northern HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in South-Eastern HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in Southern HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in Western HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.

Health and Social Care Trust	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Belfast HSCT	31	14	45
Northern HSCT	39	16	55
South-Eastern HSCT	35	15	50
Southern HSCT	26	12	38
Western HSCT	26	8	34
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>222</b>



Standardised incidence ratios compare incidence rates in each HSC Trust with the Northern Ireland incidence rate.

A value above 100 means that incidence rates in that HSC Trust are greater than the Northern Ireland average.

This measure takes account of population size and age structure. Differences are thus not a result of these factors.

1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

HSCT: Health and Social Care Trust

## Incidence (cases and rates) by sex and deprivation quintile: Bladder cancer 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>

The annual number of bladder cancer cases during 2014-2018 varied in each deprivation quintile due to variations in population size and age (see table).

After accounting for these factors, incidence rates (see figure):

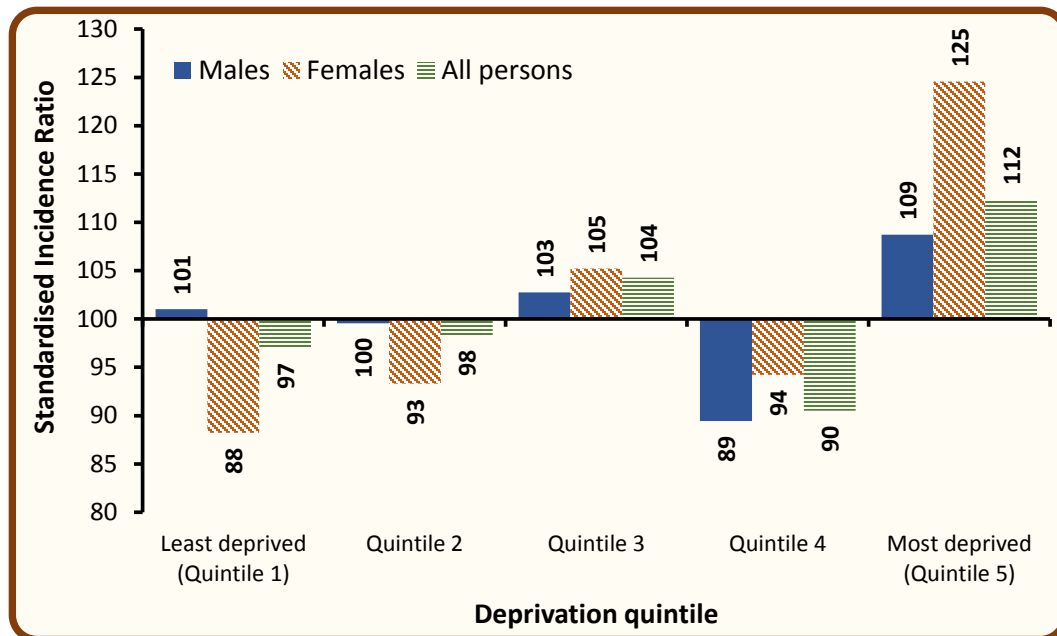
- in the most socio-economically deprived areas did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in the least socio-economically deprived areas did not vary significantly from the NI average.

Deprivation quintile	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Least deprived (Quintile 1)	34	13	47
Quintile 2	33	13	46
Quintile 3	34	14	49
Quintile 4	28	12	40
Most deprived (Quintile 5)	27	13	41
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>222</b>

Standardised incidence ratios compare incidence rates in each deprivation quintile with the Northern Ireland incidence rate.

A value above 100 means that incidence rates in that deprivation quintile are greater than the Northern Ireland average.

This measure takes account of population size and age structure. Differences are thus not a result of these factors.



## Survival

- 67.4% of patients were alive one year and 37.2% were alive five years from a bladder cancer diagnosis in 2009-2013. (observed survival)
- Age-standardised net survival (ASNS), which removes the effect of deaths from causes unrelated to cancer, was 73.0% one year and 49.8% five years from a bladder cancer diagnosis in 2009-2013.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) for patients diagnosed in 2009-2013 was 54.3% among men and 39.7% among women.
- Estimates for survival (ASNS) of patients diagnosed during 2012-2016 are 72.0% one year, and 50.5% five years from diagnosis.

Period of diagnosis <sup>2</sup>	Gender	Observed survival		Age-standardised net survival	
		One-year	Five-years	One-year	Five-years
2009-2013	Male	71.1%	40.3%	76.7%	54.3%
	Female	58.6%	29.8%	64.9%	39.7%
	Both sexes	67.4%	37.2%	73.0%	49.8%
2012-2016 estimates	Male	67.7%	37.8%	75.6%	52.5%
	Female	56.7%	32.1%	63.4%	45.1%
	Both sexes	64.5%	36.1%	72.0%	50.5%

Observed survival is the proportion of patients still alive one/five years after diagnosis. However, in this measure patients may have died from causes unrelated to their cancer.

Age-standardised net survival is the proportion of patients who would survive if the patient could not die from causes unrelated to their cancer. This measure is more typically used in studies of cancer survival.

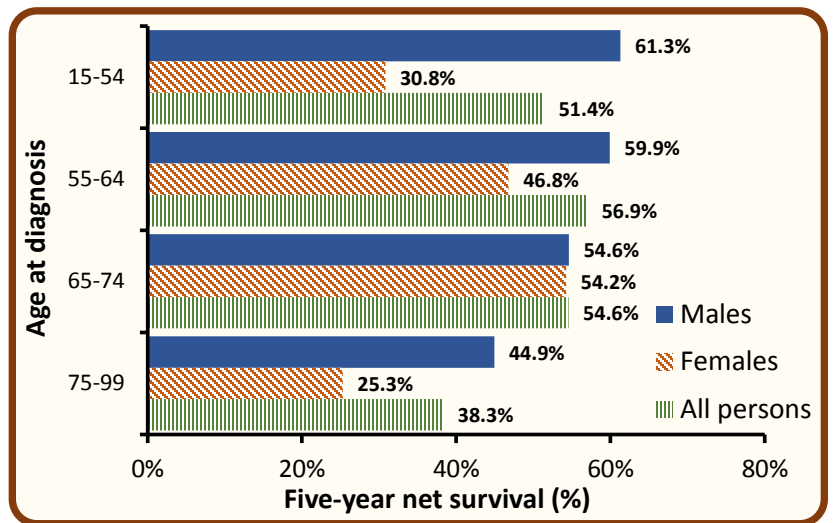
1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

2. Five-year survival for 2012-2016 are estimates as not all patients have five years worth of follow up.

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

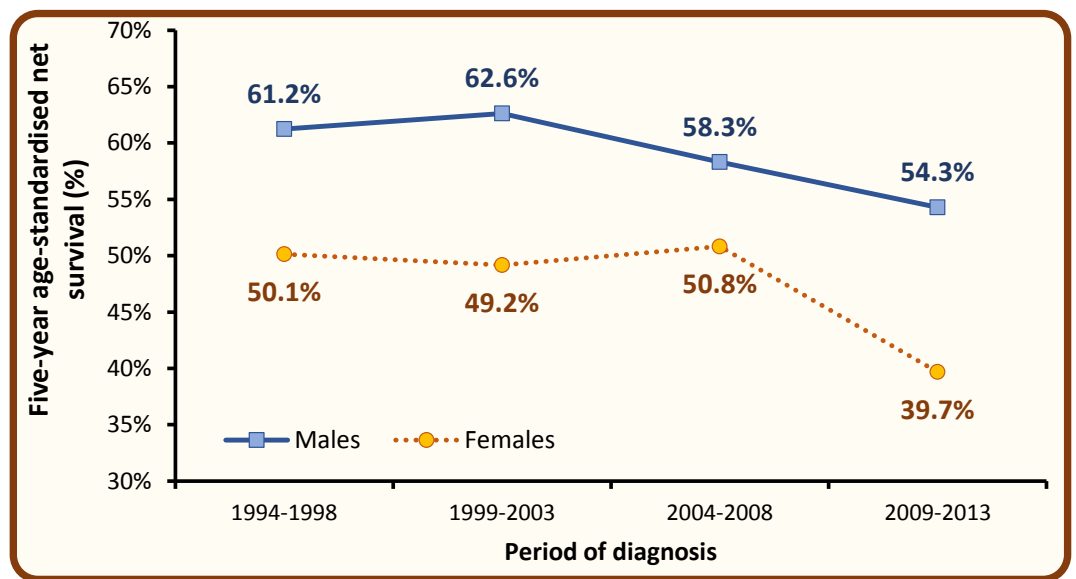
### Survival by sex and age at diagnosis: Bladder cancer 2009-2013

- Survival from bladder cancer varies by age at diagnosis with poorer five-year survival among older patients.
- Five-year net survival ranged from 56.9% among patients aged 55-64 at diagnosis to 38.3% among those aged 75 and over.
- Five-year net survival among bladder cancer patients aged 75 and over was 44.9% for men and 25.3% for women.



### Trends in age-standardised net survival by sex: Bladder cancer 1994-2013

- Among men five-year survival (ASNS) from bladder cancer decreased from 61.2% for those diagnosed in 1994-1998 to 54.3% for those diagnosed in 2009-2013. This difference was not statistically significant.
- Among women five-year survival (ASNS) from bladder cancer decreased from 50.1% for those diagnosed in 1994-1998 to 39.7% for those diagnosed in 2009-2013. This difference was not statistically significant.



### Prevalence

- At the end of 2018, there were 1,374 people (Males: 1,025; Females: 349) living with bladder cancer who had been diagnosed with the disease during 1994-2018.
- Of these, 74.6% were male, 71.1% were aged 70 and over, and 12.4% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

25-year prevalence refers to the number of cancer survivors who were alive at the end of 2018, and had been diagnosed with their cancer in the previous 25 years (i.e. 1994-2018).

Time since diagnosis	25-year prevalence								
	Aged 0-69			Aged 70+			All ages		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-1 year	52	10	62	75	33	108	127	43	170
1-5 years	96	32	128	216	70	286	312	102	414
5-10 years	70	23	93	166	58	224	236	81	317
10-25 years	84	30	114	266	93	359	350	123	473
0-25 years	302	95	397	723	254	977	1,025	349	1,374

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

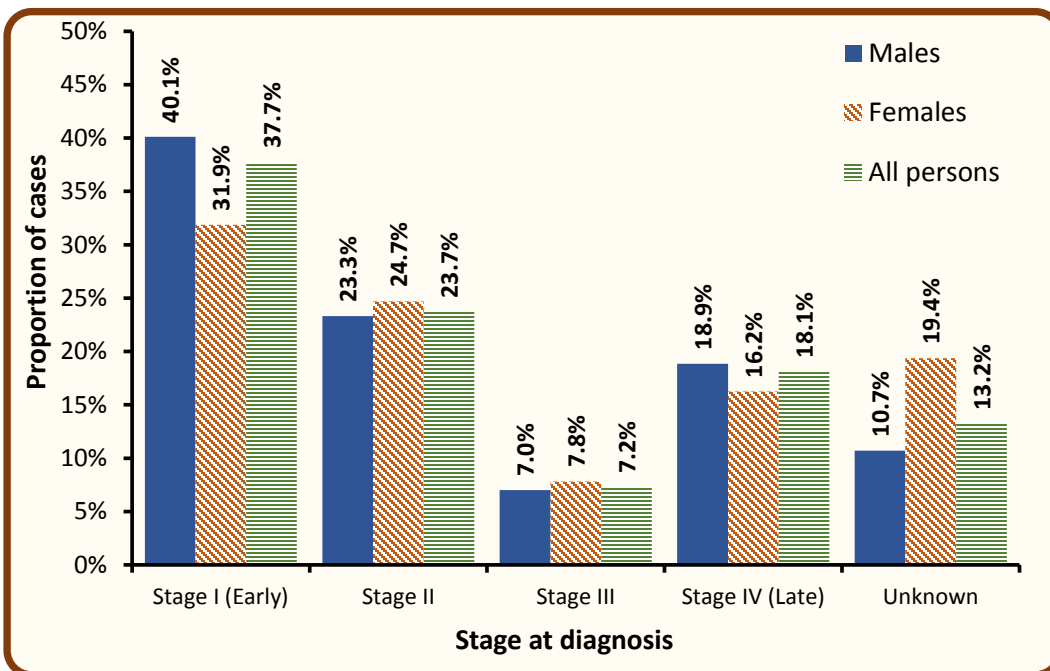
## Cancer stage

### Incidence by sex and stage at diagnosis: Bladder cancer 2013-2017<sup>1</sup>

During 2013-2017:

- 86.8% of cases diagnosed had a stage assigned.
- 37.7% of cases were diagnosed at stage I. (43.5% of staged cases)
- 18.1% of cases were diagnosed at stage IV. (20.9% of staged cases)
- Among cases which were staged, 21.1% of male cases were diagnosed at stage IV, compared to 20.2% of female cases.

Stage at diagnosis	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Stage I (Early)	63	20	83
Stage II	37	16	52
Stage III	11	5	16
Stage IV (Late)	30	10	40
Unknown	17	12	29
<b>All stages</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>221</b>



Cancer stage describes the size of a cancer and how far it has grown and spread.

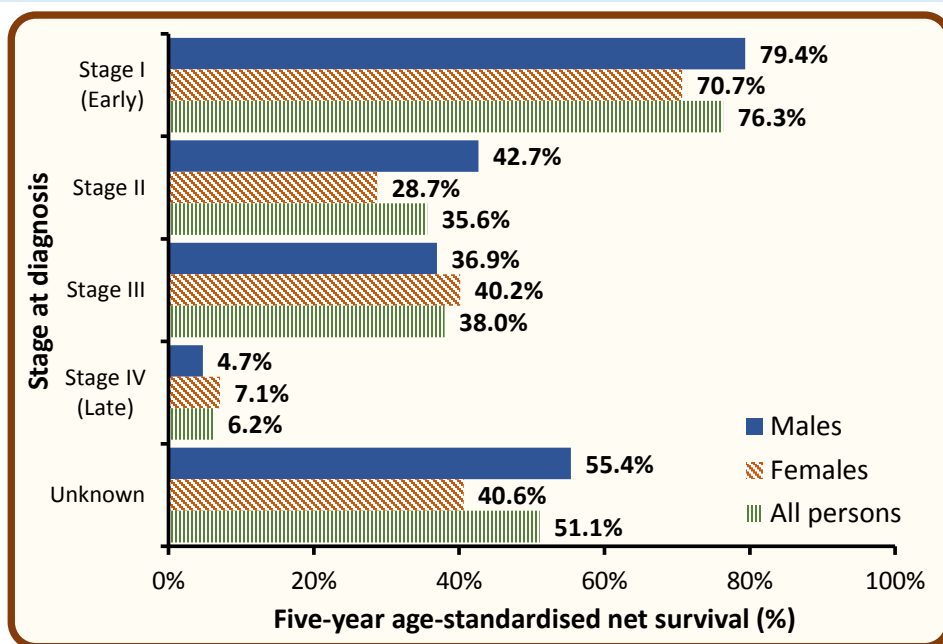
This information is used to help decide what treatments are needed.

The classification used here to stage cancer is the TNM (version 7) classification.

Data on cancer stage in 2018, classified using TNM (version 8), is available online at [www.qub.ac.uk/nicr](http://www.qub.ac.uk/nicr)

### Survival by sex and stage at diagnosis: Bladder cancer 2009-2013

- Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in bladder cancer survival with five-year survival decreasing as stage increases.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) ranged from 76.3% for early stage (stage I) disease to 6.2% for late stage (stage IV) disease.\*
- Five-year survival (ASNS) for unstaged bladder cancer was 51.1%.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) for stage IV bladder cancer was 4.7% for men, compared to 7.1% for women.



1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

\*\* Survival data for female Stage III bladder cancer not age-standardised due to the small number of diagnosed cases.

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

## Mortality

During 2014-2018:

- There were 87 male and 43 female deaths from bladder cancer each year.
- Death from bladder cancer made up 3.8% of male cancer deaths (ex NMSC), and 2.0% of female cancer deaths (ex NMSC).

### Deaths by sex and age at death: Bladder cancer 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>

During 2014-2018:

- The median age at death was 79 for men and 82 for women.
- Risk of death from bladder cancer was strongly related to age, with 86.2% of men and 81.4% of women aged 65 years or more at time of death.
- 2.3% of bladder cancer deaths occurred among those aged under 50.

Age at death	Average deaths per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0 - 49	2	1	3
50 - 64	9	4	14
65 - 74	18	6	24
75 +	57	29	90
<b>All ages</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>130</b>

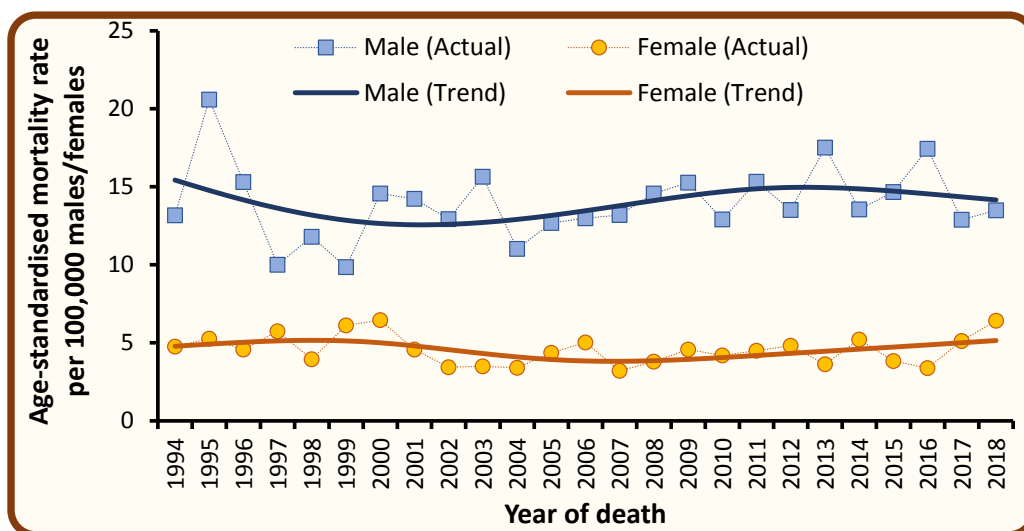
### Deaths by sex and year of death: Bladder cancer 2009-2018

- Among males the number of deaths from bladder cancer increased by 7.4% from an annual average of 81 deaths in 2009-2013 to 87 deaths in 2014-2018.
- Among females the number of deaths from bladder cancer increased by 22.9% from an annual average of 35 deaths in 2009-2013 to 43 deaths in 2014-2018.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Male</b>	78	71	78	77	99	76	86	103	84	86
<b>Female</b>	35	34	35	40	31	45	34	30	47	58
<b>Both sexes</b>	113	105	113	117	130	121	120	133	131	144

### Trends in age-standardised mortality rates by sex: Bladder cancer 1994-2018

- Among males age-standardised mortality rates from bladder cancer decreased by 3.8% from 15.0 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 14.4 deaths per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was not statistically significant.
- Among females age-standardised mortality rates from bladder cancer increased by 10.8% from 4.3 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 4.8 deaths per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was not statistically significant.



Mortality data are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar Office via the Department of Health.

Counts of the number of deaths are based upon the year that death occurred, and upon the primary cause of death only.

Age-standardised mortality rates remove changes over time caused by population growth and/or ageing.

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NMSC: Non-melanoma skin cancer

## Acknowledgements

The Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (NICR) is funded by the Public Health Agency. NICR uses data provided by patients and collected by the health service as part of their care and support.

The incidence, prevalence and survival statistics in this publication are designated as official statistics signifying that they comply with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

## Further Information

Further data is available at: [www.qub.ac.uk/nicr](http://www.qub.ac.uk/nicr) Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028  
e-mail: [nicr@qub.ac.uk](mailto:nicr@qub.ac.uk)

