

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
226	183	408	73	65	138
Five-year net survival (2009-2013)			25-year prevalence (2018)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
65.0%	69.2%	67.0%	1,986	1,774	3,760

## Incidence

During 2014-2018:

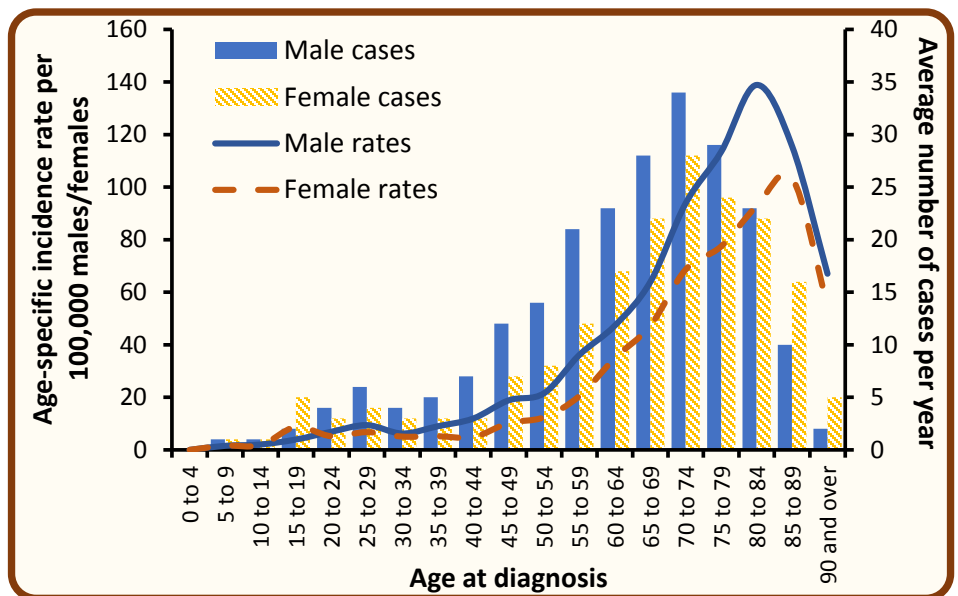
- There were 226 male and 183 female cases of lymphoma diagnosed each year.
- There were 24.7 male and 19.3 female cases of lymphoma per 100,000 males/females diagnosed each year.
- Lymphoma made up 4.7% of all male cancers (ex NMSC), and 3.8% of all female cancers (ex NMSC).
- The risk of developing lymphoma before the age of 75 was 1 in 61 for men and 1 in 87 for women.

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

During 2014-2018:

- The median age at diagnosis was 67 for men and 70 for women.
- Lymphoma risk varied by age, with 55.8% of men and 63.9% of women aged 65 years or more at diagnosis.
- 17.6% of cases were diagnosed among those aged under 50.

Age at diagnosis	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0 - 49	42	30	72
50 - 64	58	37	95
65 - 74	62	50	110
75 +	64	67	130
<b>All ages</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>408</b>



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

- Among males the number of cases of lymphoma increased by 9.7% from an annual average of 206 cases in 2009-2013 to 226 cases in 2014-2018.
- Among females the number of cases of lymphoma increased by 7.6% from an annual average of 170 cases in 2009-2013 to 183 cases in 2014-2018.

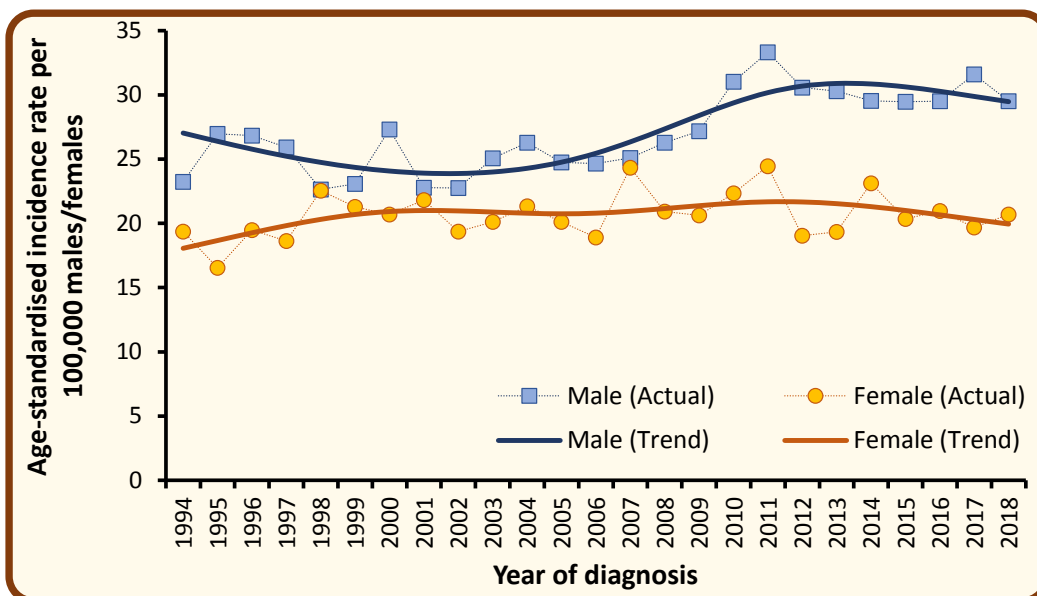
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	182	204	217	214	213	208	217	227	243	233
Female	160	177	194	155	162	196	177	181	175	184
Both sexes	342	381	411	369	375	404	394	408	418	417

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: Lymphoma 1994-2018

- Among males age-standardised incidence rates of lymphoma decreased by 2.0% from 30.5 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 29.9 cases per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was not statistically significant.
- Among females age-standardised incidence rates of lymphoma decreased by 0.9% from 21.1 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 20.9 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.

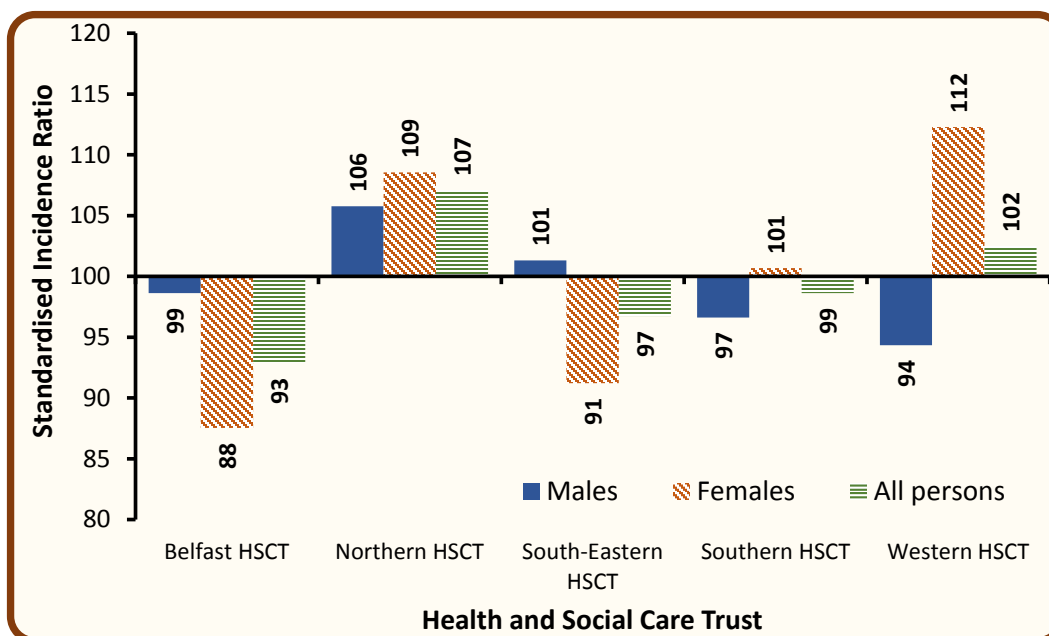
## Incidence (cases and rates) by sex and Health and Social Care Trust (HSCT): Lymphoma 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>

The annual number of lymphoma 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	40	31	71
Northern HSCT	63	52	115
South-Eastern HSCT	47	34	81
Southern HSCT	42	34	76
Western HSCT	34	31	65
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>408</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: Lymphoma 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>

The annual number of lymphoma 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):

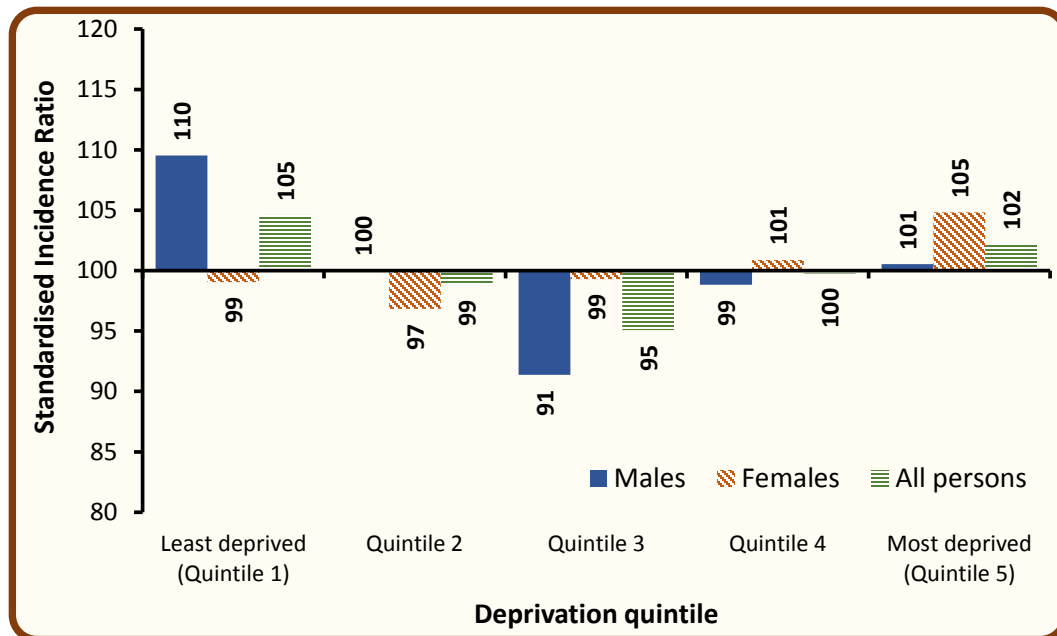
- in the most socio-economically deprived areas did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in the least socio-economically deprived areas did not vary significantly from the NI average.

Deprivation quintile	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Least deprived (Quintile 1)	51	38	89
Quintile 2	48	37	85
Quintile 3	44	38	81
Quintile 4	45	37	82
Most deprived (Quintile 5)	38	33	71
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>408</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

- 76.8% of patients were alive one year and 60.2% were alive five years from a lymphoma diagnosis in 2009-2013. (observed survival)
- Age-standardised net survival (ASNS), which removes the effect of deaths from causes unrelated to cancer, was 78.2% one year and 67.0% five years from a lymphoma diagnosis in 2009-2013.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) for patients diagnosed in 2009-2013 was 65.0% among men and 69.2% among women.
- Estimates for survival (ASNS) of patients diagnosed during 2012-2016 are 78.9% one year, and 67.2% 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	76.7%	58.4%	77.5%	65.0%
	Female	76.9%	62.3%	78.8%	69.2%
	Both sexes	76.8%	60.2%	78.2%	67.0%
2012-2016 estimates	Male	78.9%	59.6%	80.1%	66.6%
	Female	74.8%	59.9%	77.8%	68.3%
	Both sexes	77.0%	59.7%	78.9%	67.2%

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.

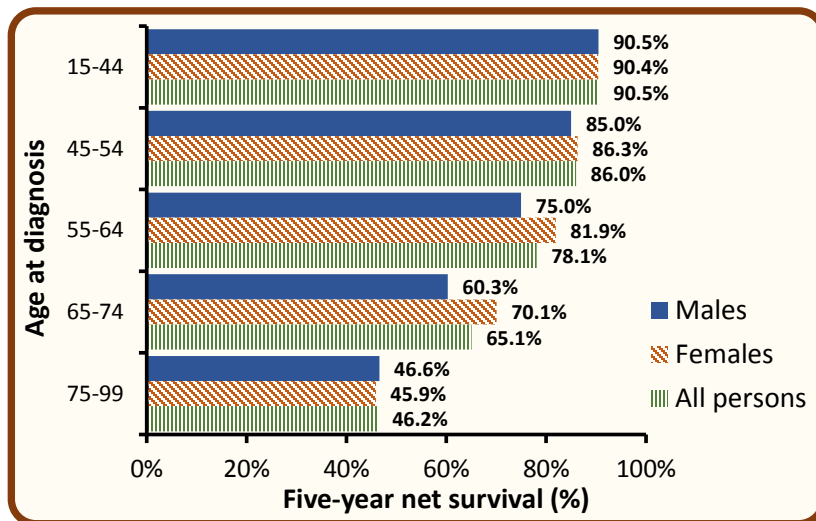
1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

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

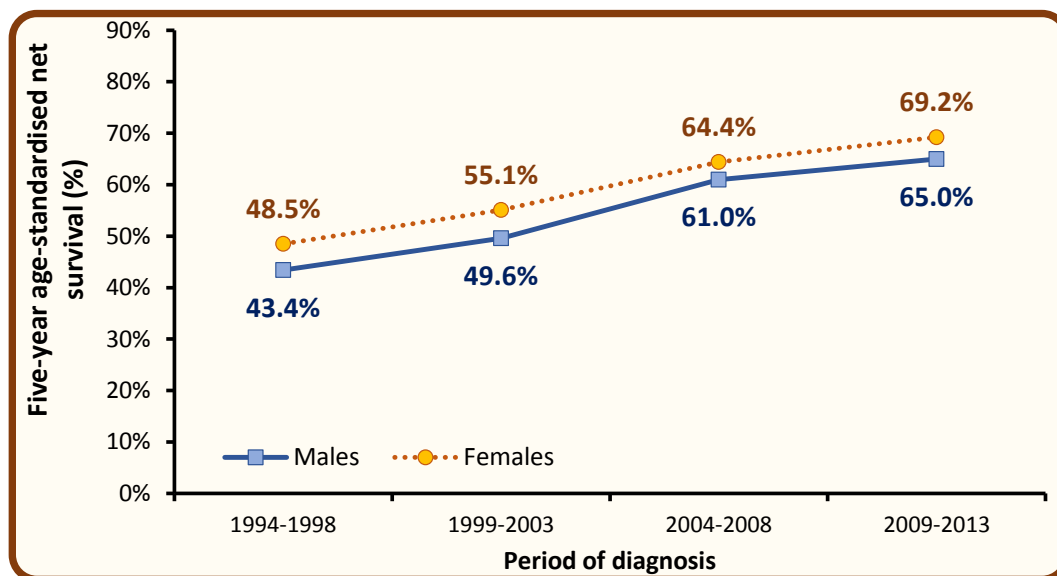
### Survival by sex and age at diagnosis: Lymphoma 2009-2013

- Survival from lymphoma is strongly related to age at diagnosis with five-year survival decreasing as age increases.
- Five-year net survival ranged from 90.5% among patients aged 15-44 at diagnosis to 46.2% among those aged 75 and over.
- Five-year net survival among lymphoma patients aged 75 and over was 46.6% for men and 45.9% for women.



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

- Among men five-year survival (ASNS) from lymphoma increased from 43.4% for those diagnosed in 1994-1998 to 65.0% for those diagnosed in 2009-2013. This difference was statistically significant.
- Among women five-year survival (ASNS) from lymphoma increased from 48.5% for those diagnosed in 1994-1998 to 69.2% for those diagnosed in 2009-2013. This difference was statistically significant.



### Prevalence

- At the end of 2018, there were 3,760 people (Males: 1,986; Females: 1,774) living with lymphoma who had been diagnosed with the disease during 1994-2018.
- Of these, 52.8% were male, 42.6% were aged 70 and over, and 9.8% 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	121	78	199	85	86	171	206	164	370
1-5 years	362	258	620	250	215	465	612	473	1,085
5-10 years	317	233	550	194	231	425	511	464	975
10-25 years	430	360	790	227	313	540	657	673	1,330
0-25 years	1,230	929	2,159	756	845	1,601	1,986	1,774	3,760

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

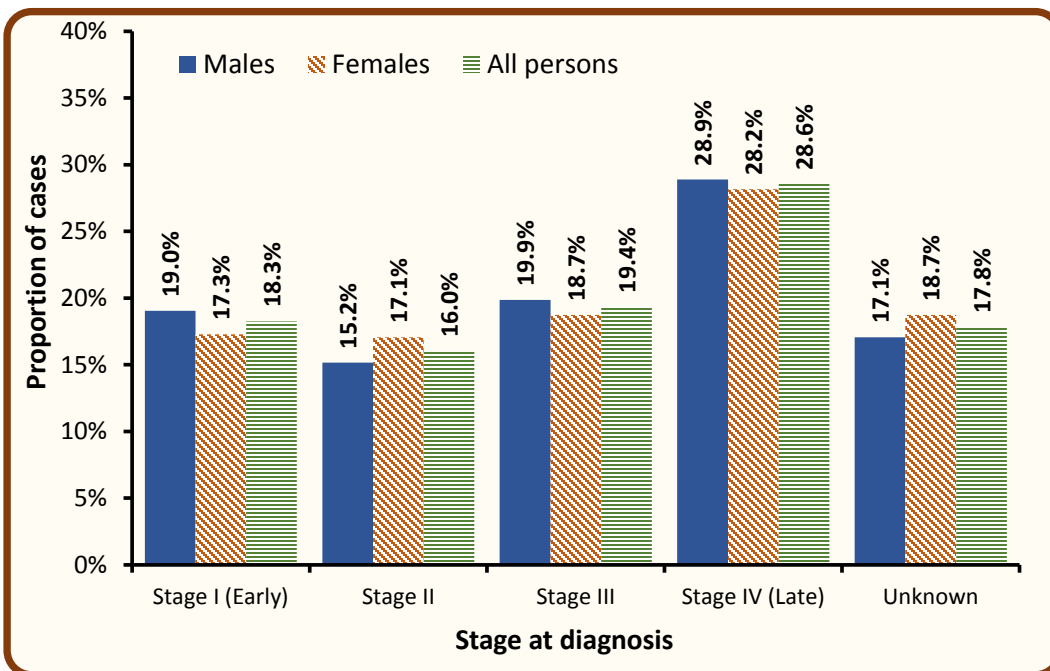
## Cancer stage

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

During 2013-2017:

- 82.2% of cases diagnosed had a stage assigned.
- 18.3% of cases were diagnosed at stage I. (22.2% of staged cases)
- 28.6% of cases were diagnosed at stage IV. (34.8% of staged cases)
- Among cases which were staged, 34.8% of male cases were diagnosed at stage IV, compared to 34.7% of female cases.

Stage at diagnosis	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Stage I (Early)	42	31	73
Stage II	34	30	64
Stage III	44	33	77
Stage IV (Late)	64	50	114
Unknown	38	33	71
<b>All stages</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>400</b>



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

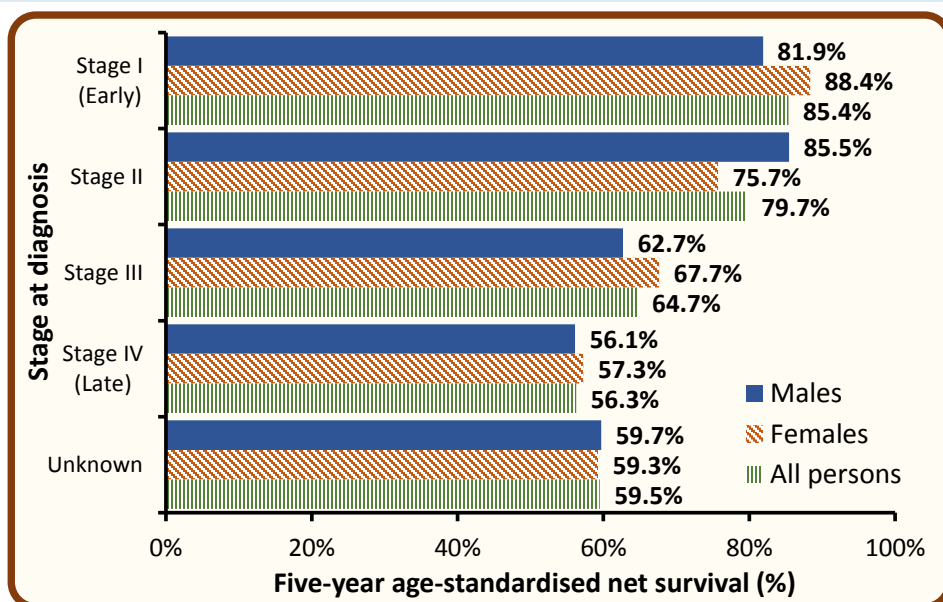
This information is used to help decide what treatments are needed.

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: Lymphoma 2012-2016 estimates\*

- Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in lymphoma survival with five-year survival decreasing as stage increases.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) ranged from 85.4% for early stage (stage I) disease to 56.3% for late stage (stage IV) disease.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) for unstaged lymphoma was 59.5%.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) for stage IV lymphoma was 56.1% for men, compared to 57.3% 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 is presented for the 2012-2016 period as staging information is not available or incomplete prior to 2012. However, these figures are estimates as five years of follow up is not available for all patients.

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

## Mortality

During 2014-2018:

- There were 73 male and 65 female deaths from lymphoma each year.
- Death from lymphoma made up 3.2% of all male cancer deaths (ex NMSC), and 3.1% of all female cancer deaths (ex NMSC).

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

During 2014-2018:

- The median age at death was 74 for men and 80 for women.
- Risk of death from lymphoma was strongly related to age, with 79.5% of men and 87.7% of women aged 65 years or more at time of death.
- 4.3% of lymphoma deaths occurred among those aged under 50.

Age at death	Average deaths per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0 - 49	3	2	6
50 - 64	12	6	18
65 - 74	22	13	35
75 +	36	44	80
<b>All ages</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>138</b>

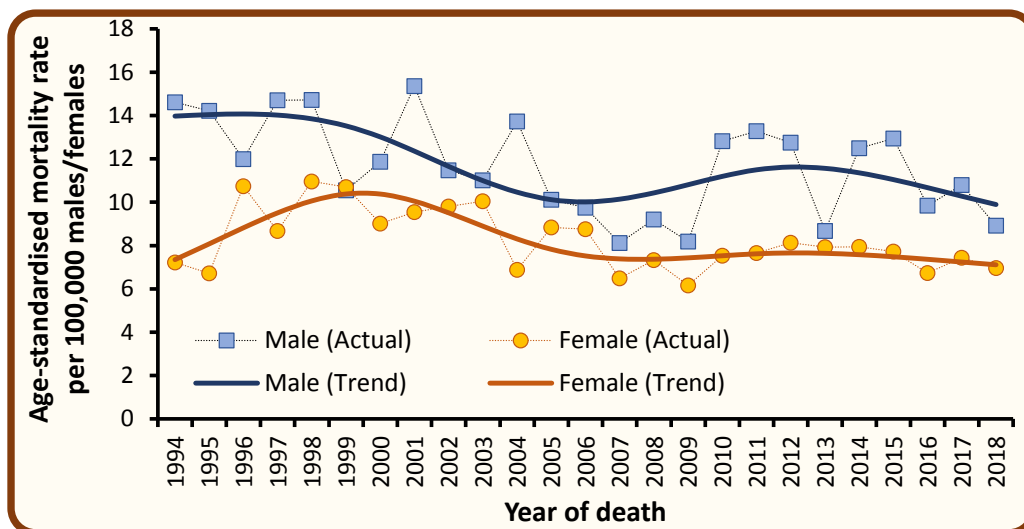
### Deaths by sex and year of death: Lymphoma 2009-2018

- Among males the number of deaths from lymphoma increased by 10.6% from an annual average of 66 deaths in 2009-2013 to 73 deaths in 2014-2018.
- Among females the number of deaths from lymphoma increased by 10.2% from an annual average of 59 deaths in 2009-2013 to 65 deaths in 2014-2018.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Male</b>	51	74	79	76	51	78	84	67	76	62
<b>Female</b>	47	58	61	67	64	67	67	59	67	63
<b>Both sexes</b>	98	132	140	143	115	145	151	126	143	125

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

- Among males age-standardised mortality rates from lymphoma decreased by 2.1% from 11.2 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 10.9 deaths per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was not statistically significant.
- Among females age-standardised mortality rates from lymphoma decreased by 1.8% from 7.5 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 7.4 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.

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

## Further Information

Further data is available from the NI Cancer Registry web site: [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)



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