Uterine cancer

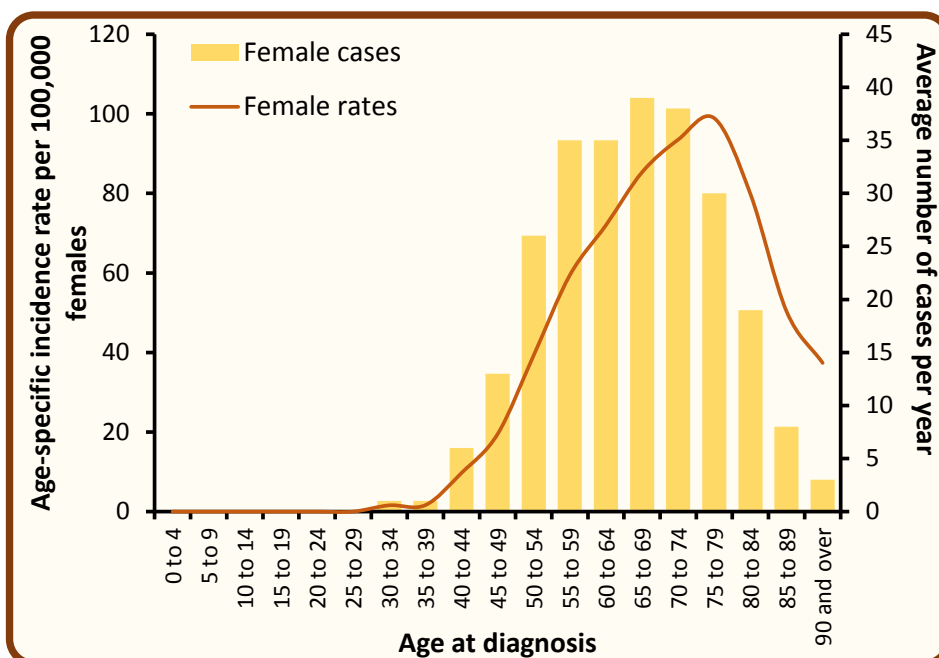| Number of cases per year	Number of deaths per year
(2014-2018) [1]	(2014-2018) [1]
Female	Female
254	59
Five-year net survival	25-year prevalence
(2009-2013)	(2018)
Female	Female
78.4%	2,787

Incidence

During 2014-2018:

▪ There were 254 cases of uterine cancer diagnosed each year.

▪ There were 26.8 cases of uterine cancer per 100,000 females diagnosed each year.

▪ Uterine cancer made up 5.3% of all female cancers (ex NMSC).

▪ The risk of a woman developing uterine cancer before the age of 75 was 1 in 53.

Incidence by age at diagnosis: Uterine cancer 2014-2018[1]

During 2014-2018:

▪ The median age at diagnosis for uterine cancer was 66.

▪ Uterine cancer risk increased with age, with 53.9% of women aged 65 years or more at diagnosis.

▪ 8.3% of cases were diagnosed among those aged under 50.

Age at diagnosis	Average cases per year
	Female
0 - 49	21
50 - 64	96
65 - 74	77
75 +	60
All ages	254

Incidence by year of diagnosis: Uterine cancer 2009-2018

▪ Among females the number of cases of uterine cancer increased by 7.6% from an annual average of 236 cases in 2009-2013 to 254 cases in 2014-2018.
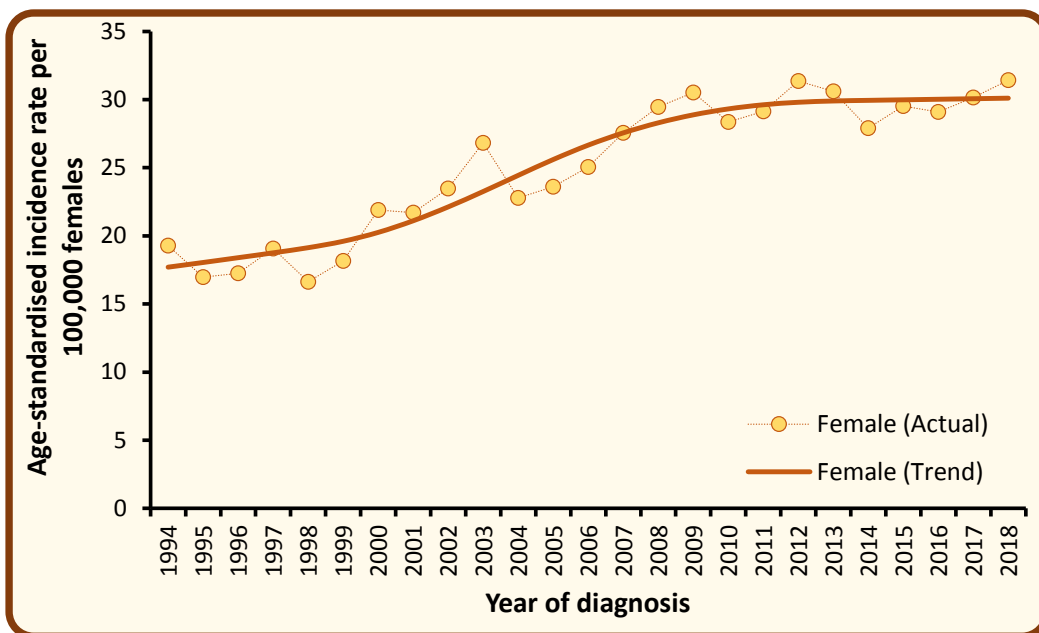
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	234	220	227	250	251	232	249	248	262	278

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: Uterine cancer 1994-2018

▪ Age-standardised incidence rates of uterine cancer decreased by 1.2% from 30.0 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 29.6 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).

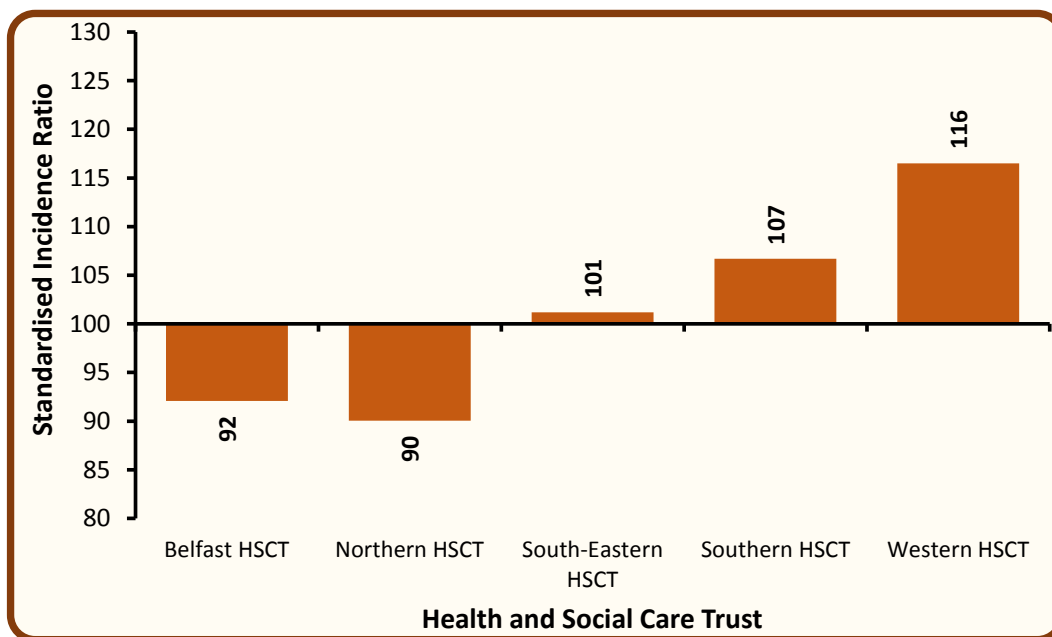They thus represent changes other than those caused by population growth and/or ageing.

Incidence (cases and rates) by Health and Social Care Trust: Uterine cancer 2014-2018[1]

The annual number of uterine 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 were significantly higher than the NI average.

Health and Social Care Trust	Average cases per year
	Female
Belfast HSCT	44
Northern HSCT	60
South-Eastern HSCT	54
Southern HSCT	50
Western HSCT	46
Northern Ireland	254

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.

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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 deprivation quintile: Uterine cancer 2014-2018[1]

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

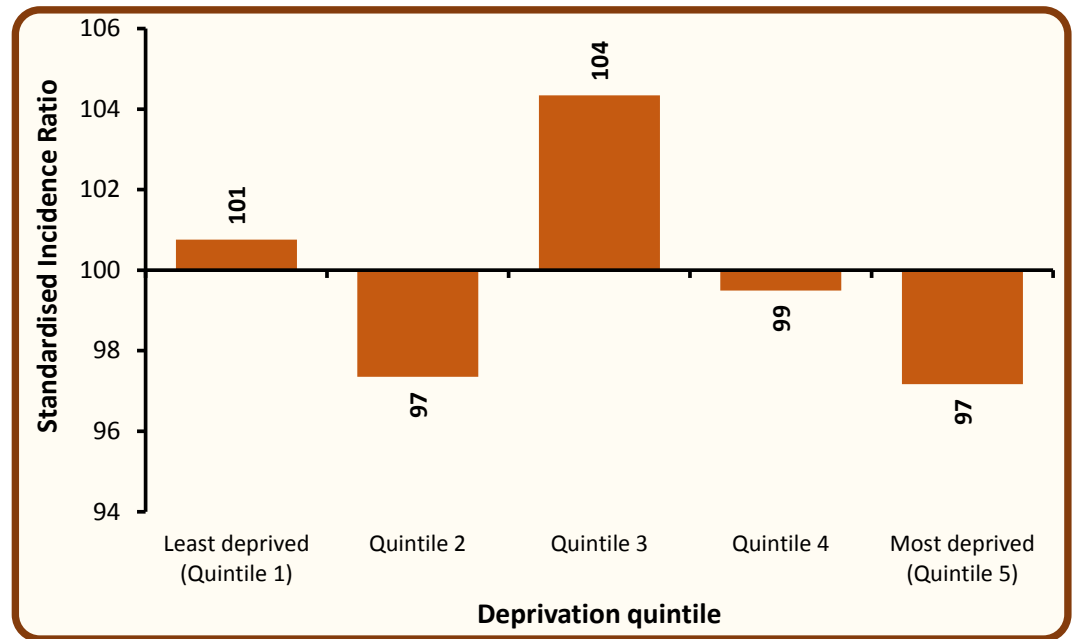After accounting for these factors, incidence rates (see figure):

▪ 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
	Female
Least deprived (Quintile 1)	54
Quintile 2	52
Quintile 3	55
Quintile 4	51
Most deprived (Quintile 5)	42
Northern Ireland	254

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

▪ 89.3% of uterine cancer patients were alive one year and 72.6% were alive five years from a diagnosis in 2009-2013. (observed survival)

▪ Age-standardised net survival (ASNS), which removes the effect of deaths from causes unrelated to cancer, was 89.8% one year and 78.4% five years from a uterine cancer diagnosis in 2009-2013.

▪ Estimates for survival (ASNS) of patients diagnosed during 2012-2016 are 89.3% one year, and 76.9% five years from diagnosis.

Period of diagnosis[2]	Gender	Observed survival		Age-standardised net survival	
		One-year	Five-years	One-year	Five-years
2009-2013	Female	89.3%	72.6%	89.8%	78.4%
2012-2016 estimates	Female	89.0%	72.4%	89.3%	76.9%

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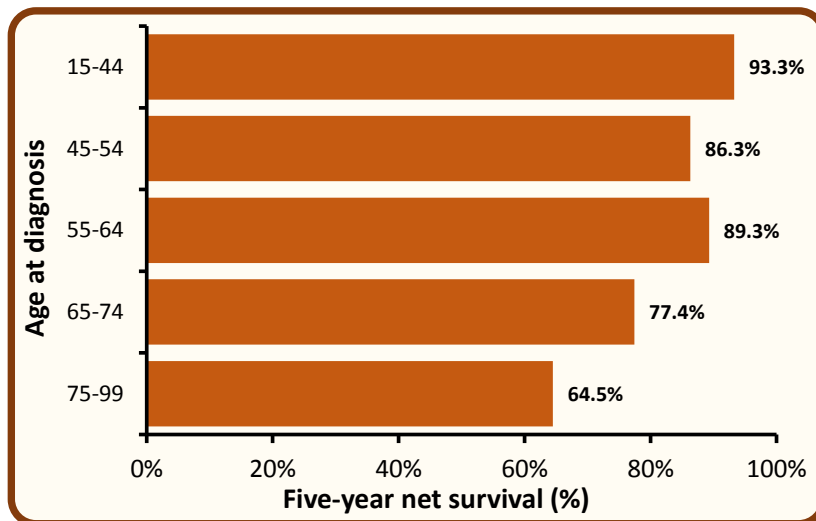
1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

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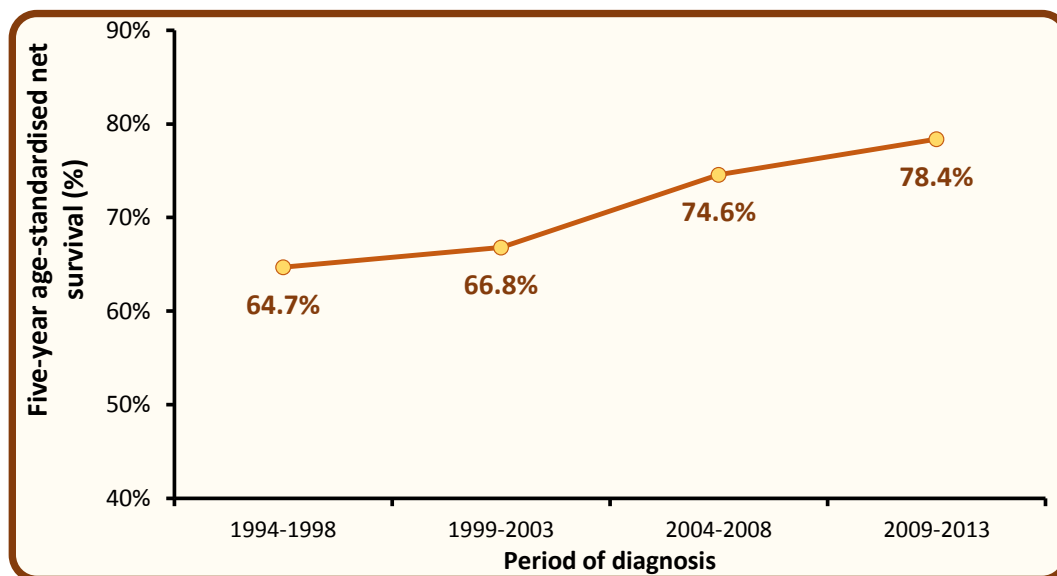
ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

Survival by age at diagnosis: Uterine cancer 2009-2013

▪ Survival from uterine cancer is strongly related to age with five-year survival decreasing as age increases.

▪ Five-year net survival ranged from 93.3% among patients aged 15-44 at diagnosis to 64.5% among those aged 75 and over.

Trends in age-standardised net survival: Uterine cancer 1994-2013

▪ Among women five-year survival (ASNS) from uterine cancer increased from 64.7% for those diagnosed in 1994-1998 to 78.4% for those diagnosed in 2009-2013. This difference was statistically significant.

Prevalence

▪ At the end of 2018 there were 2,787 females living with uterine cancer who had been diagnosed with the disease during 1994-2018.

▪ Of these, 52.9% were aged 70 and over, and 9.1% 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
	Female	Female	Female
0-1 year	156	99	255
1-5 years	462	314	776
5-10 years	375	400	775
10-25 years	320	661	981
0-25 years	1,313	1,474	2,787

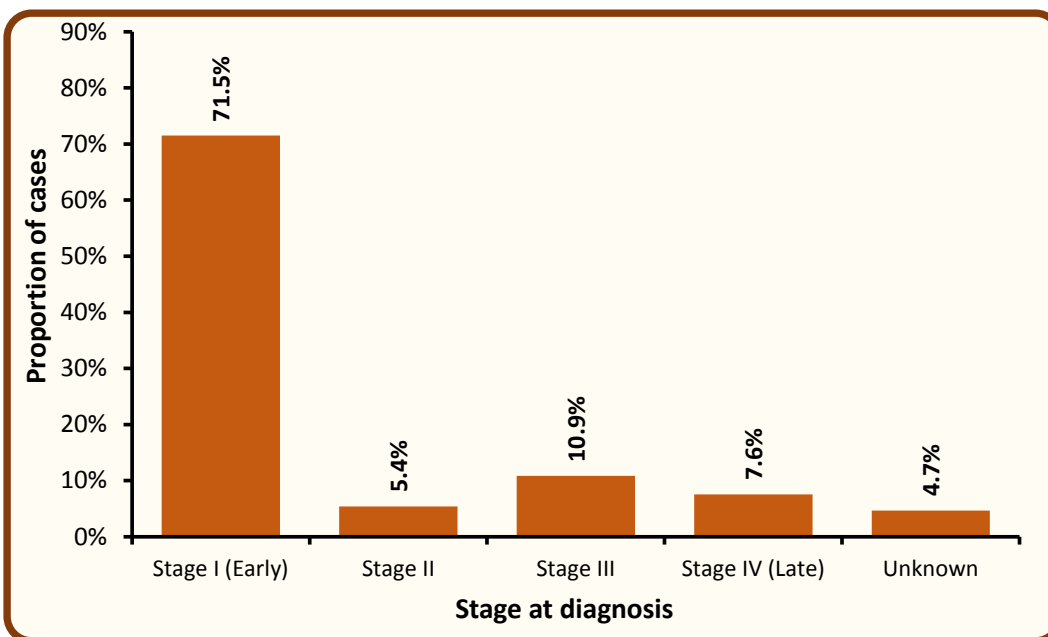*ASNS: Age-standardised net survival*

Cancer stage

Incidence by stage at diagnosis: Uterine cancer 2013-2017[1]

During 2013-2017:
- 95.3% of uterine cancer cases had a stage assigned at diagnosis.
- 71.5% of cases were diagnosed at stage I. (75.0% of staged cases)
- 7.6% of cases were diagnosed at stage IV. (7.9% of staged cases)

Stage at diagnosis	Average cases per year
	Female
Stage I (Early)	178
Stage II	13
Stage III	27
Stage IV (Late)	19
Unknown	12
All stages	248

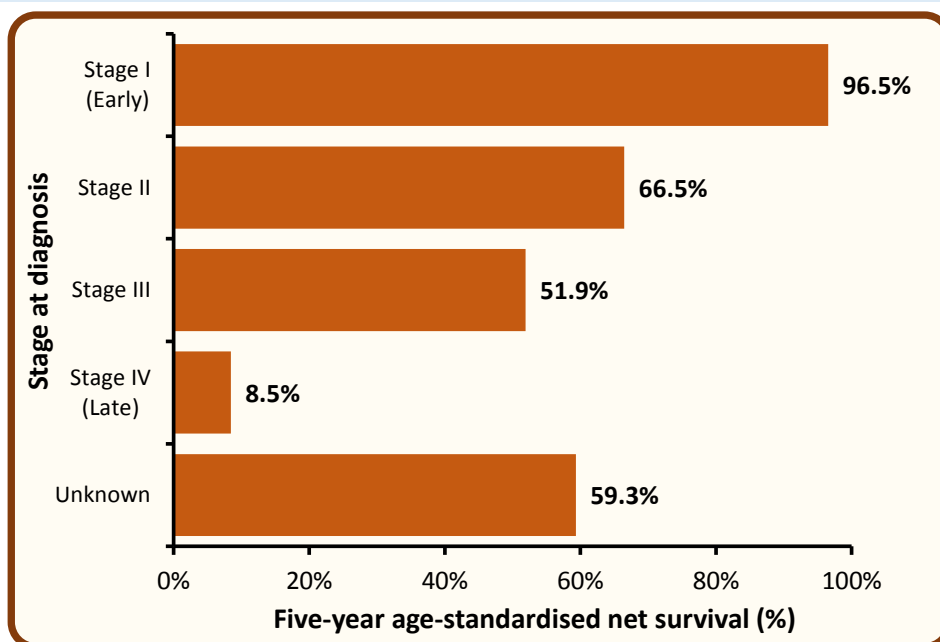Cancer stage describes the size of a cancer and how far it has grown and spread.

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

Survival by stage at diagnosis: Uterine cancer 2009-2013

- Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in uterine cancer survival with five-year survival decreasing as stage increases.

- Five-year survival (ASNS) ranged from 96.5% for early stage (stage I) disease to 8.5% for late stage (stage IV) disease.

- Five-year survival (ASNS) for unstaged uterine cancer was 59.3%.

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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.

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

Mortality

During 2014-2018:

▪ There were 59 deaths from uterine cancer each year.

▪ Death from uterine cancer made up 2.8% of all female cancer deaths (ex NMSC).

Deaths by age at death: Uterine cancer 2014-2018[1]

During 2014-2018:

▪ The median age at death from uterine cancer among women was 74.

▪ Risk of death from uterine cancer among women was strongly related to age, with 81.4% of women aged 65 years or more at time of death.

▪ 1.7% of uterine cancer deaths occurred among those aged under 50 at time of death.

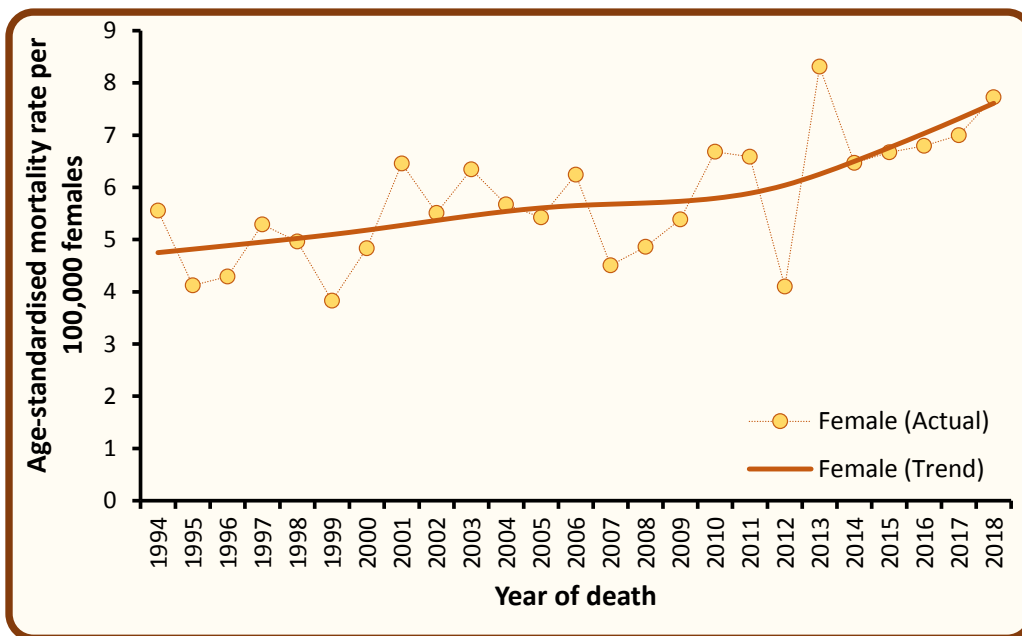| Age at death	Average deaths per year
	Female
0 - 49	1
50 - 64	9
65 - 74	19
75 +	29
All ages	59

Deaths by year of death: Uterine cancer 2009-2018

▪ Among females the number of deaths from uterine cancer increased by 20.4% from an annual average of 49 deaths in 2009-2013 to 59 deaths in 2014-2018.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	41	53	52	33	68	53	56	57	62	69

Trends in age-standardised mortality rates: Uterine cancer 1994-2018

▪ Among women age-standardised mortality rates from uterine cancer increased by 11.7% from 6.2 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 6.9 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.

Further Information

Further data is available from the NI Cancer Registry
web site: **www.qub.ac.uk/nicr**
Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028
e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk

Acknowledgements