

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2009-2013)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2009-2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
10	1,268	1278	3	302	305

FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2004-2008)			21-YEAR PREVALENCE (2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	81.2%	-	-	13,541	-

INCIDENCE

In 2009-2013 there were 1,268 female patients diagnosed with breast cancer each year. The lifetime risk of developing a breast cancer was 1 in 11 for women.

Incidence trends

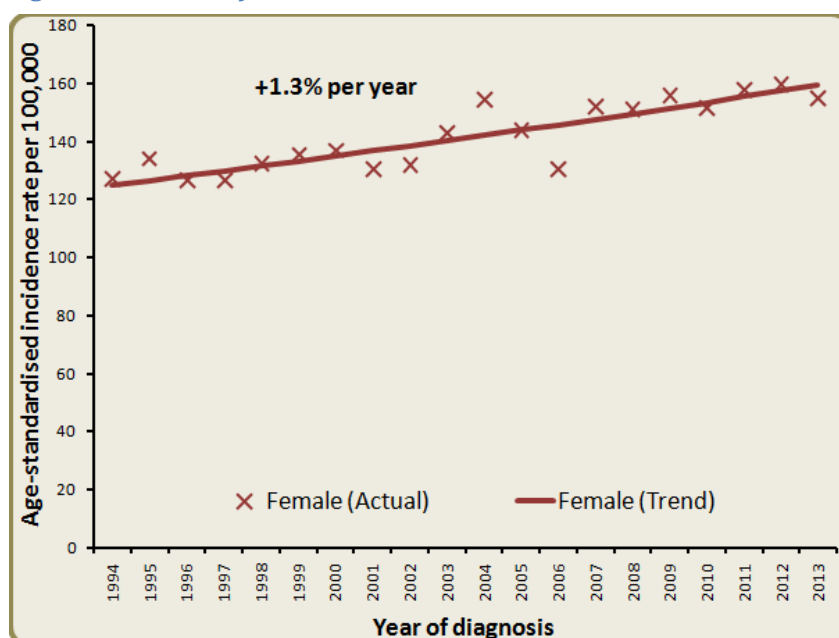
Table 1: Incidence of female breast cancer and year of diagnosis: 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Female	1,137	1,079	990	1,166	1,179	1,227	1,217	1,287	1,316	1,294

Over the last ten years the number of breast cancers cases in women has increased from 1137 in 2004 to 1294 in 2013.

After accounting for the increasing number of older people in the NI population, breast cancer incidence rates in women have increased during 1993-2013 by an average of +1.3% per year.

Figure 1: Trends in female breast cancer incidence rates: 1993-2013



Incidence and age

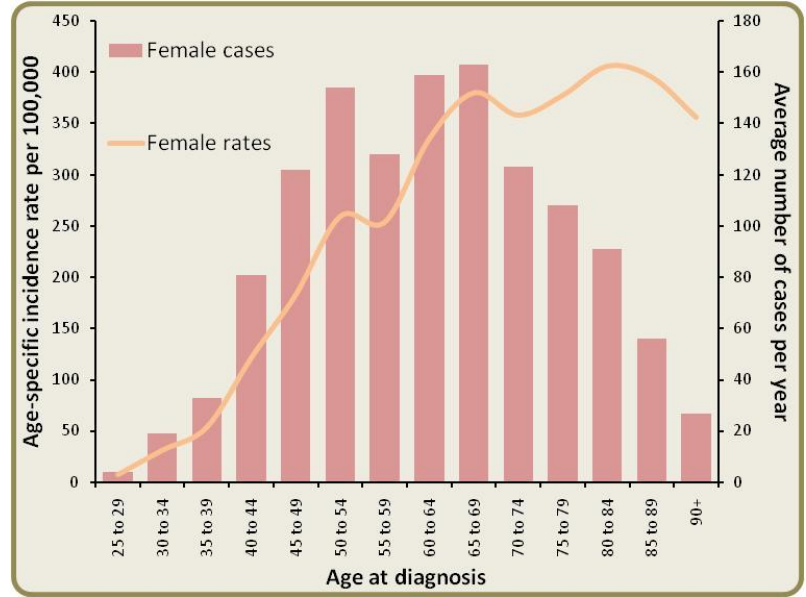
Breast cancer risk is strongly related to age with 80% of cases occurring in females over the age of 50 years and incidence rates greatest among women aged 80-89.

Table 2: Average annual number of breast cancers diagnosed by age: 2009-2013

Age	Female
0 to 49	259
50 to 64	441
65 to 74	286
75 and over	282
All ages	1,268

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

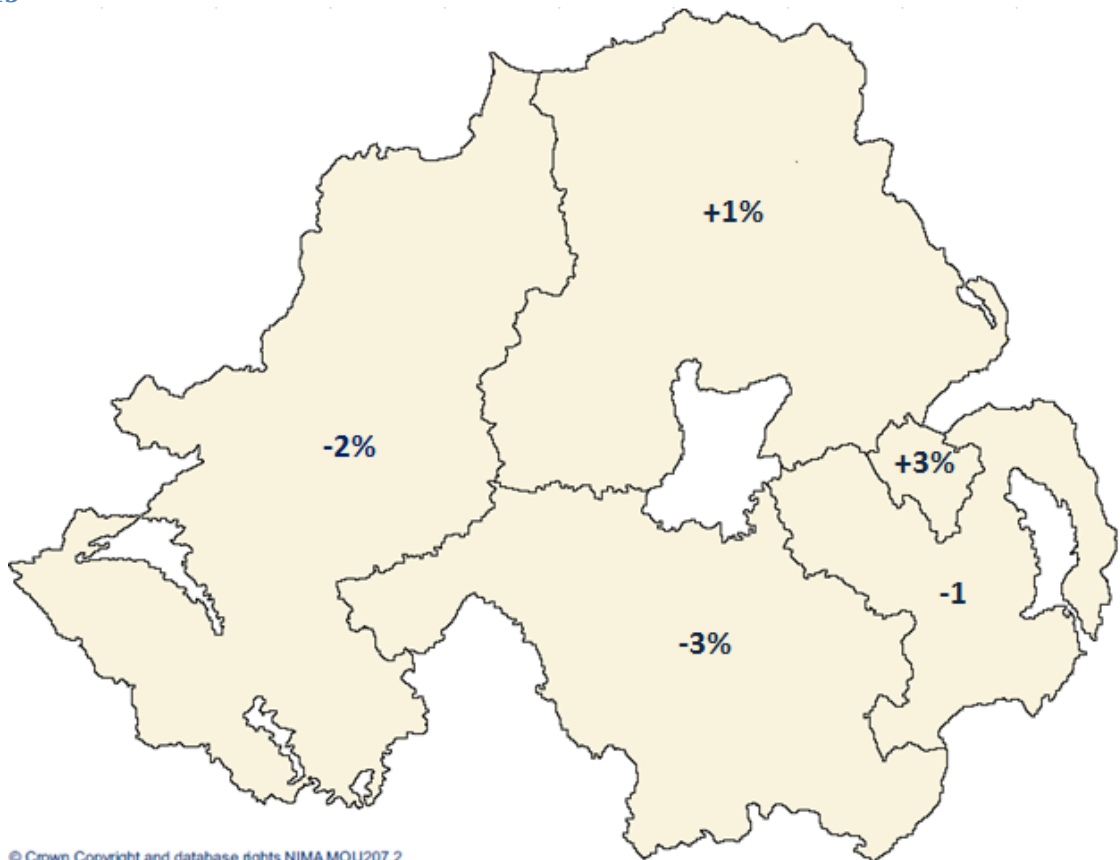
Figure 2: Incidence of female breast cancer by age: 2009-2013



Incidence by Trust area

Breast cancer incidence rates in 2009-2013 did not vary significantly across HSCT Trusts in Northern Ireland.

Figure 3: Female breast cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and HSC Trust of residence: 2009-2013



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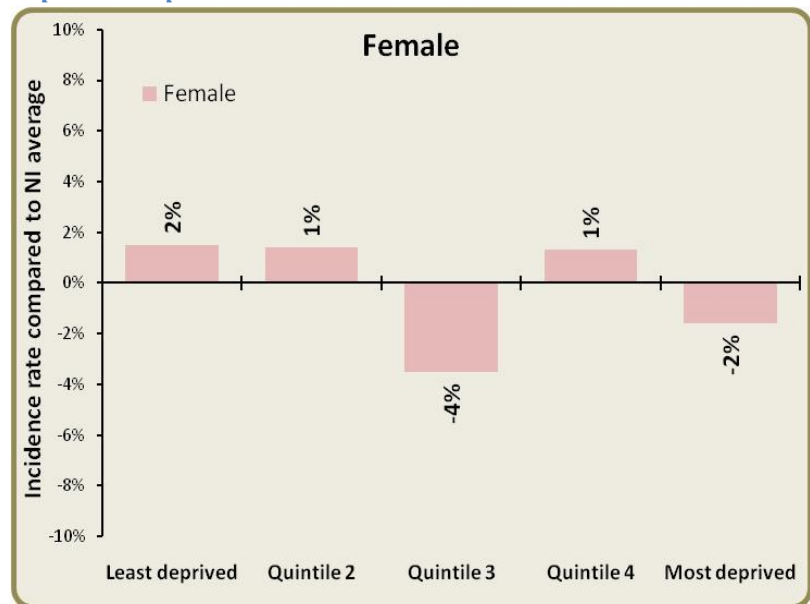
Significantly higher than average

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 breast cancer incidence rates in Northern Ireland since 2009.

Figure 4: Breast cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2009-2013

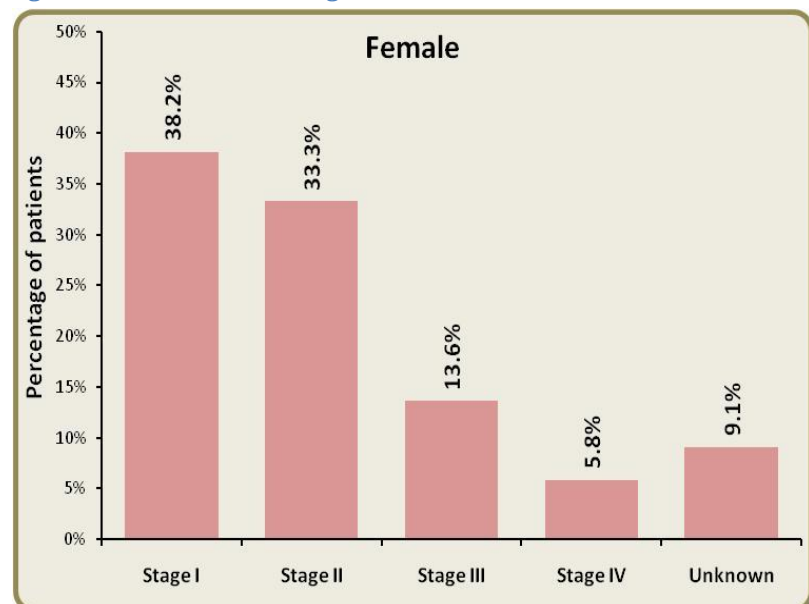


Incidence by stage

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 survival.

In 2009-2013 over 90% of female breast cancer patients in Northern Ireland were assigned a stage at diagnosis.

Figure 5: Breast cancer stage distribution: 2009-2013



The majority of breast cancer patients were diagnosed at Stage I (38.2%) and Stage II (33.3%) with 5.8% diagnosed at stage IV.

SURVIVAL

The net survival for women with breast cancer was 94.2% at one year, and 81.2% at five years for patients diagnosed in 2004 to 2008.

Table 3: Five-year female breast cancer survival by survival time: patients diagnosed 2004-2008

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2004-2008
	Female
6 months	95.8%
1 year	94.2%
5 years	81.2%

Survival by age

Breast cancer survival varies depending upon age at diagnosis with five-year survival ranging from 88.6% for those aged 15-54 to 70.1% for those aged 75 and over.

Table 4: Survival from breast cancer by age at diagnosis: patients diagnosed 2004-2008

Age (years)	6 months	One year	Five years
15 to 54	99.1%	98.2%	88.6%
55 to 64	98.7%	98.2%	88.7%
65 to 74	96.2%	95.2%	81.3%
75 and over	91.0%	87.6%	70.1%

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for breast cancer in women has improved over time with survival increasing from 74.5% in the 1993-1998 diagnosis period to 81.2% in the 2004-2008 diagnosis period.

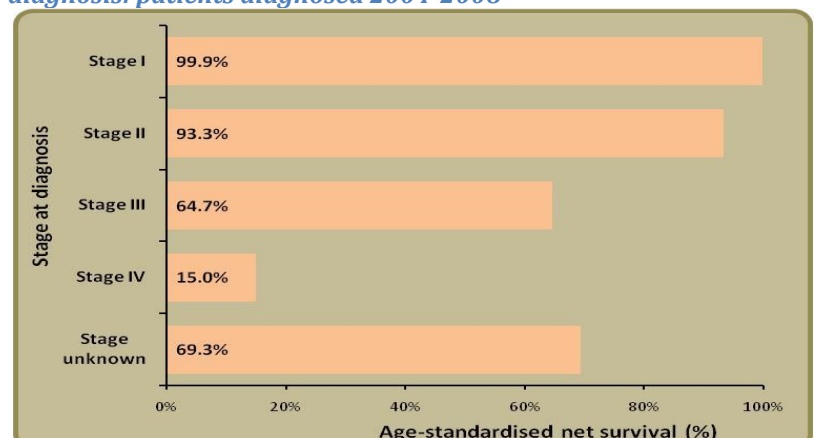
Table 5: Five-year breast cancer survival by period of diagnosis

Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-1998	74.5%
1999-2003	77.8%
2004-2008	81.2%

Survival and stage

Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in breast cancer survival with five year survival decreasing as stage at diagnosis increases. Five-year survival ranged from 99.9% for early (stage I) disease to 15.0% for late (stage IV) disease highlighting the importance of early diagnosis.

Figure 6: Five year survival from breast cancer by stage of diagnosis: patients diagnosed 2004-2008



MORTALITY

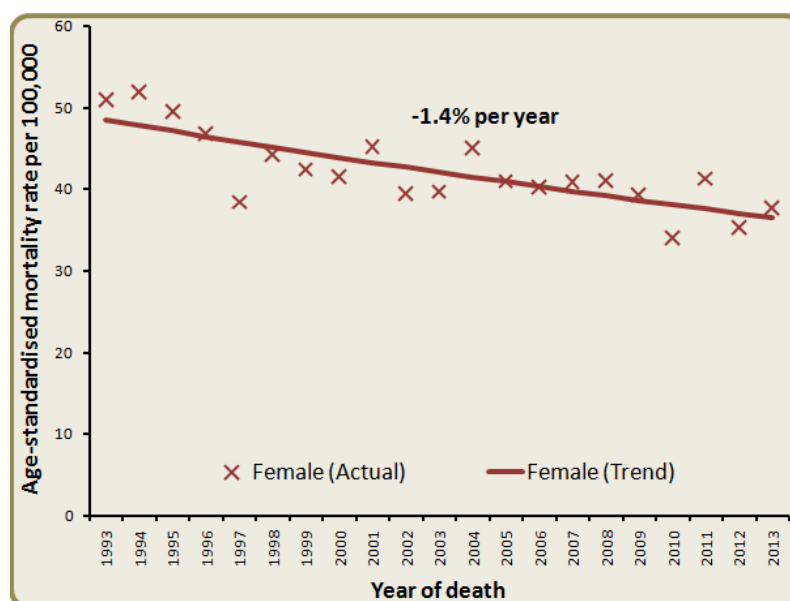
Mortality statistics are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar's Office. In 2009-2013 there were 302 female deaths from breast cancer each year.

Mortality trends

Over the last ten years the number of breast cancer deaths has not changed from 324 among women in 2004 to 313 among women in 2013.

When adjusted for age and population change, female breast cancer mortality rates decreased by -1.4% per year during 1993-2013.

Figure 7: Trends in female breast cancer mortality rates: 1993-2013



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2013 there were 13,541 people living in NI who had been diagnosed with breast cancer from 1993-2013 (Table 6). Of these, 38.9% were aged 70 and over and 8.7% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 6: Number of people living with breast cancer at the end of 2013 who were diagnosed from 1993-2013 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				21-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-21 years	
Female	0-69	812	2,734	2,403	2,324	8,273
	70+	363	1,422	1,280	2,203	5,268
	All ages	1,175	4,156	3,683	4,527	13,541

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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