

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2010-2014)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2010-2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
143	58	201	80	37	117
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			22-YEAR PREVALENCE (2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
59.1%	48.5%	56.2%	1,030	330	1,360

INCIDENCE

Between 2010 and 2014 there were an average of 143 males and 58 females diagnosed with bladder cancer each year in Northern Ireland. The probability that a male will develop bladder cancer before the age of 75 is approximately 1 in 108 whilst the probability that a female will develop bladder cancer before the age of 75 is 1 in 394.

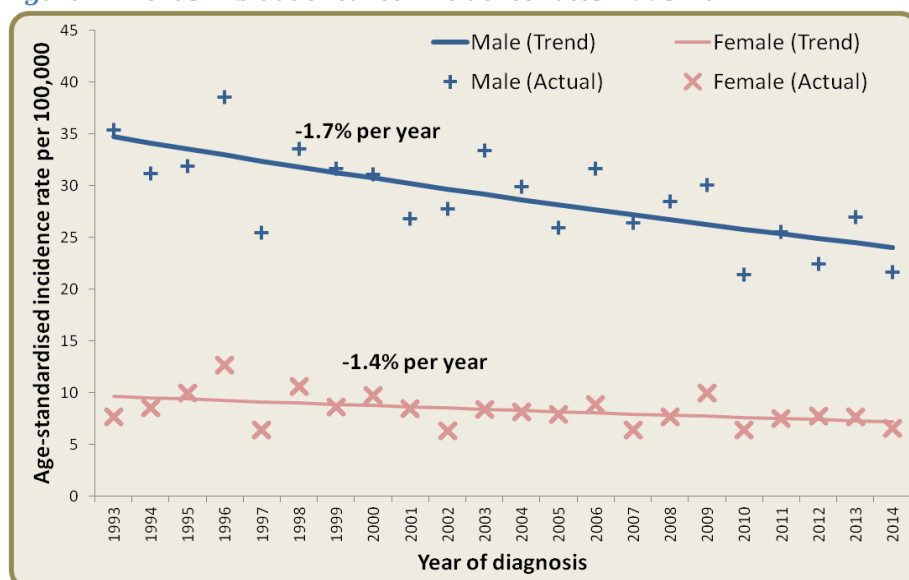
Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of bladder cancer by gender and year of diagnosis: 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Males	135	159	145	156	177	131	146	137	161	142
Females	57	66	47	58	76	50	58	64	62	56
Both	192	225	192	214	253	181	204	201	223	198

Over a ten-year period the number of bladder cancer cases has increased in males and females from 192 in 2005 to 198 in 2014. After accounting for our ageing population, there has been a 1.7% decrease in yearly incidence of bladder cancer in males and a 1.4% yearly decrease in incidence of bladder cancer in females.

Figure 1: Trends in bladder cancer incidence rates: 1993-2014

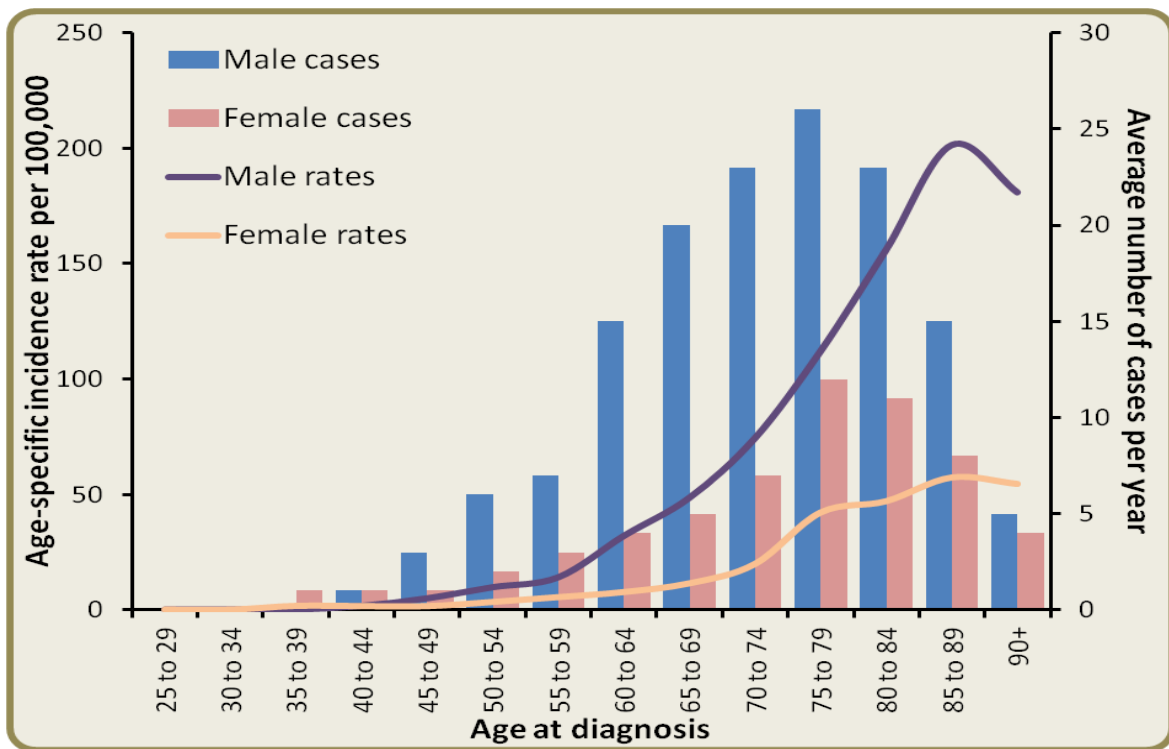


These observed decreases in incidence are possibly due to a reduction in exposure to bladder cancer risk factors such as smoking or toxin exposure.

Incidence and age

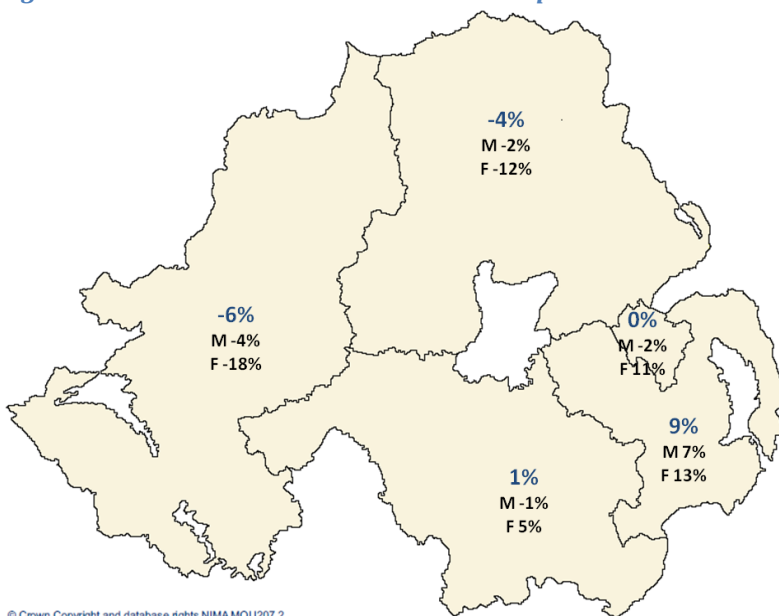
Bladder cancer incidence is associated with increasing age. More than 90% of patients diagnosed between 2010 and 2014 were over the age of 55. Incidence rates are highest among males aged 85-89 and also among female’s aged 85-89. There is an increase in the incidence of bladder cancer in men after the age of 50 whereas women experience a steady increase in incidence of bladder cancer, as they grow older.

Figure 2: Incidence of bladder cancer by age and gender: 2010-2014



Incidence by Trust area

Figure 3: Bladder cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and HSC trust of residence 2010-2014



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Significantly higher than average

Significantly lower than average

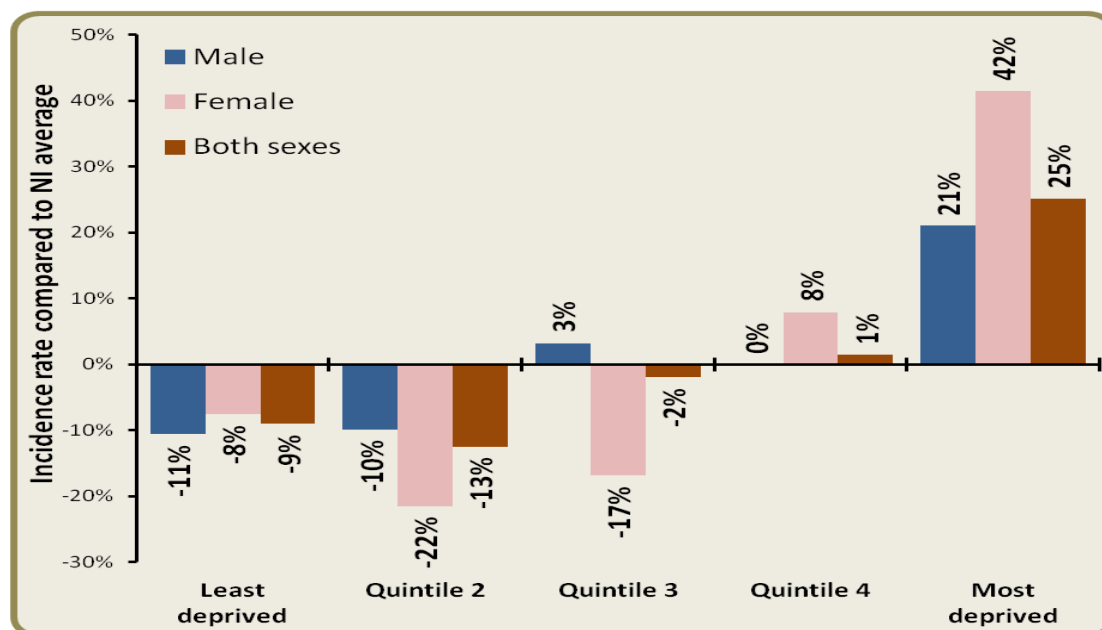
No statistically significant differences in incidence of bladder cancer were observed for either males or females across the five Health and Social Care Trusts (HSCT) between 2010-2014.

Non-significantly lower incidence rates were observed in the Western HSCT while non-significantly higher incidence rates were observed in South Eastern HSCT.

Incidence by deprivation

Bladder cancer incidence rates are 25% higher than NI average in the most deprived communities and 9% lower than the NI average in the least deprived communities. This may be due to historical differences in bladder cancer risk factor exposure such as higher smoking prevalence in these areas.

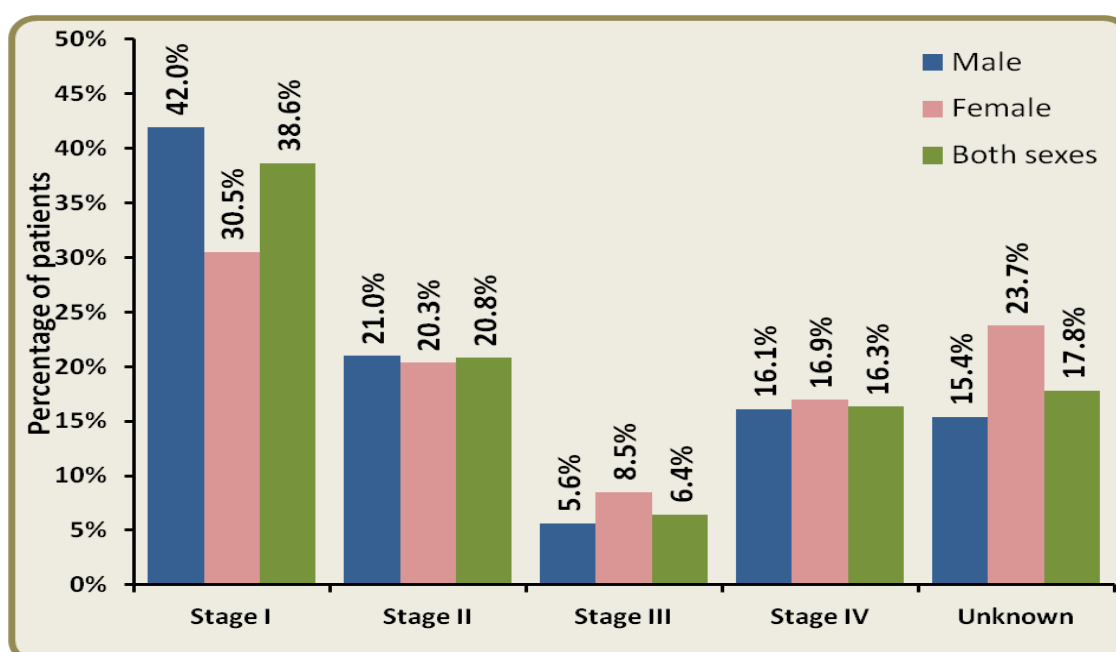
Figure 4: Bladder cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2010-2014



Incidence by stage

More than 80% of patients were assigned a stage. The majority of patients were diagnosed with stage I bladder cancer (47% of staged cases) whilst the second most common stage to receive a diagnosis was at stage II (25% of staged cases). Almost one in six patients (16%) were diagnosed at stage IV.

Figure 5: Bladder cancer stage distribution: 2010-2014



SURVIVAL

The age-standardised net survival for men diagnosed with bladder cancer between 2005-2009 was 59.1% at five years. The net survival for women during the same time period was 48.5%.

Table 2: Five-year bladder cancer survival by survival time and gender

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2005-2009		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
6 months	87.8%	77.8%	85.0%
1 year	79.5%	65.1%	75.5%
5 years	59.1%	48.5%	56.2%

Survival Trends

No differences in five-year survival for bladder cancer in Northern Ireland have been observed for patients who were diagnosed 1993-1999 compared to those diagnosed in 2005-2009. Five-year survival in men between 1993-1999 was 60.4% and 59.1% between 2005-2009. Five-year survival in women between 1993-1999 was 48.4% and 48.5% between 2005-2009.

Table 3: Five-year bladder cancer survival by period of diagnosis and gender

Period of diagnosis	Male	Female	Both sexes
1993-1999	60.4%	48.4%	56.9%
2000-2004	63.5%	54.9%	60.9%
2005-2009	59.1%	48.5%	56.2%

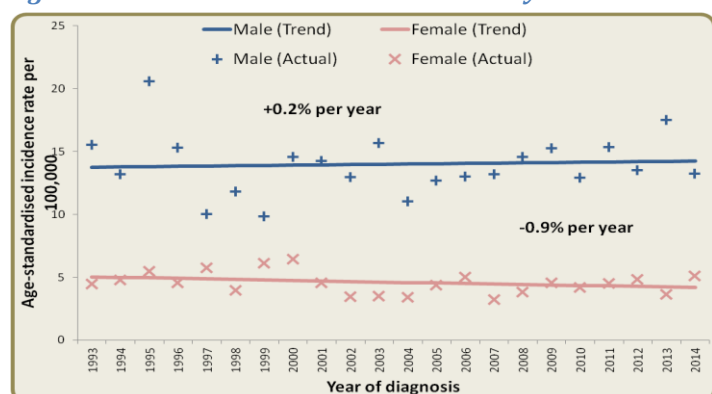
MORTALITY

In 2010-2014 there were an average of 80 male and 37 female deaths each year.

Mortality trends

When adjusted for age and population change, bladder cancer mortality rates in males and females have remained stable during the previous twenty two year period (+0.2% per year in men and -0.9% per year in women). Reasons for subtle differences in mortality rates between genders are not known.

Figure 7: Trends in bladder cancer mortality rates: 1993-2014



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2014 there were a total of 1360 people living in NI with a diagnosis of bladder cancer of which 76% were male, 11% had been diagnosed in the previous year, and 69% were over the age of 70.

Table 4: Number of people living with bladder cancer at the end of 2014 who were diagnosed from 1993-2014 by time since diagnosis and gender

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				22-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-22 years	
Male	0-69	47	96	100	78	321
	70+	69	198	189	253	709
	All ages	116	294	289	331	1030
Female	0-69	6	27	24	29	86
	70+	29	57	64	94	244
	All ages	35	84	88	123	330
Both	0-69	53	123	124	107	407
	70+	98	255	253	347	953
	All ages	151	378	377	454	1360

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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