

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2010-2014)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2010-2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
186	119	304	67	41	109
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			22-YEAR PREVALENCE (2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
56.7%	53.7%	55.2%	1118	793	1,911

INCIDENCE

Between 2010 and 2014 there were an average of 186 males and 119 females diagnosed with kidney cancer each year in Northern Ireland. The probability that a male will develop kidney cancer before the age of 75 is approximately 1 in 69 whilst the probability that a female will develop kidney cancer before the age of 75 is 1 in 122.

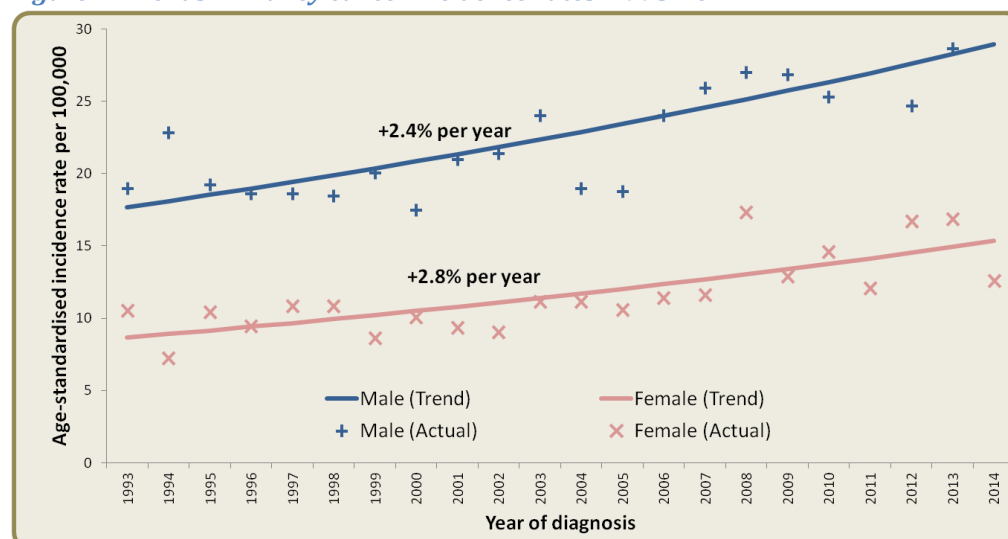
Incidence trends

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Males	105	137	156	166	161	160	194	167	195	213
Females	77	83	86	132	98	114	95	137	140	107
Both	182	220	242	298	259	274	289	304	335	320

Over a ten-year period the number of kidney cancer cases has increased in males and females from 182 in 2005 to 320 in 2014. After accounting for our ageing population, there has been a 2.4% increase in yearly incidence of kidney cancer in males and a 2.8% yearly increase in incidence of kidney cancer in females.

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

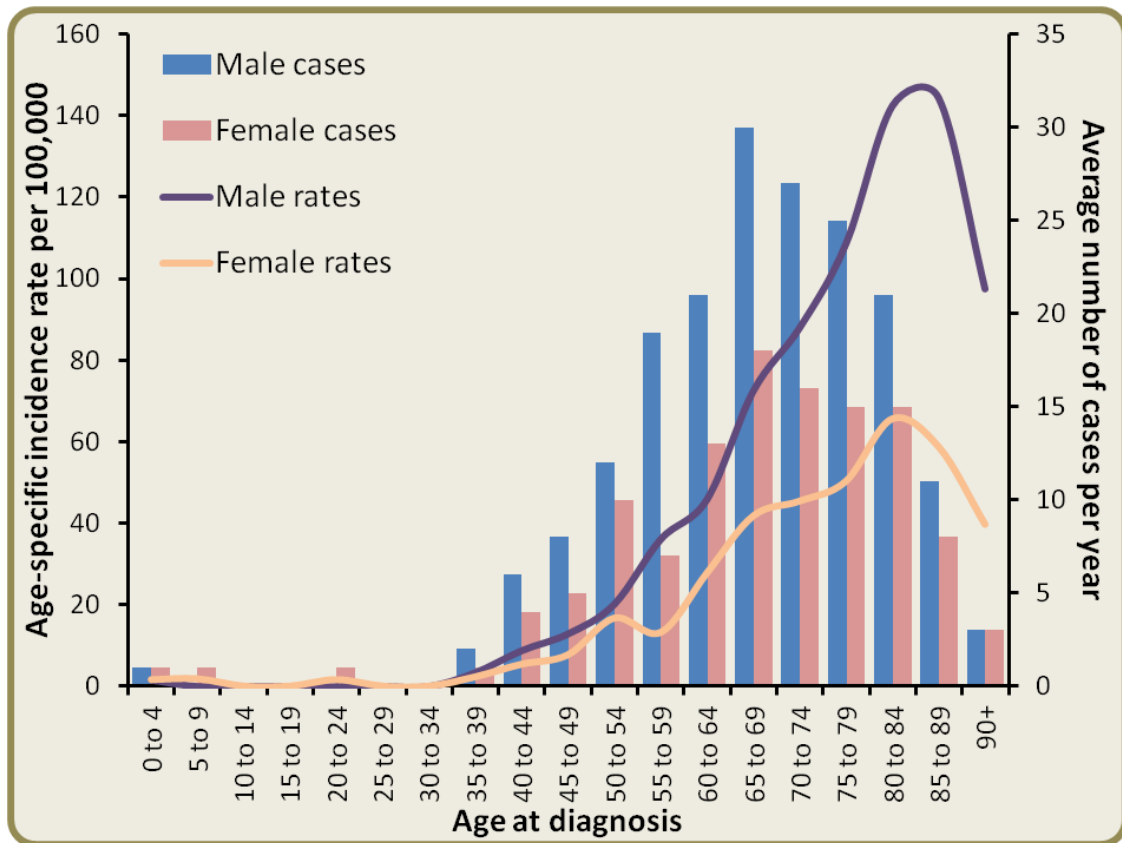


This is likely at least partly due to an increase in incidental diagnosis of early-stage disease during abdominal imaging.

Incidence and age

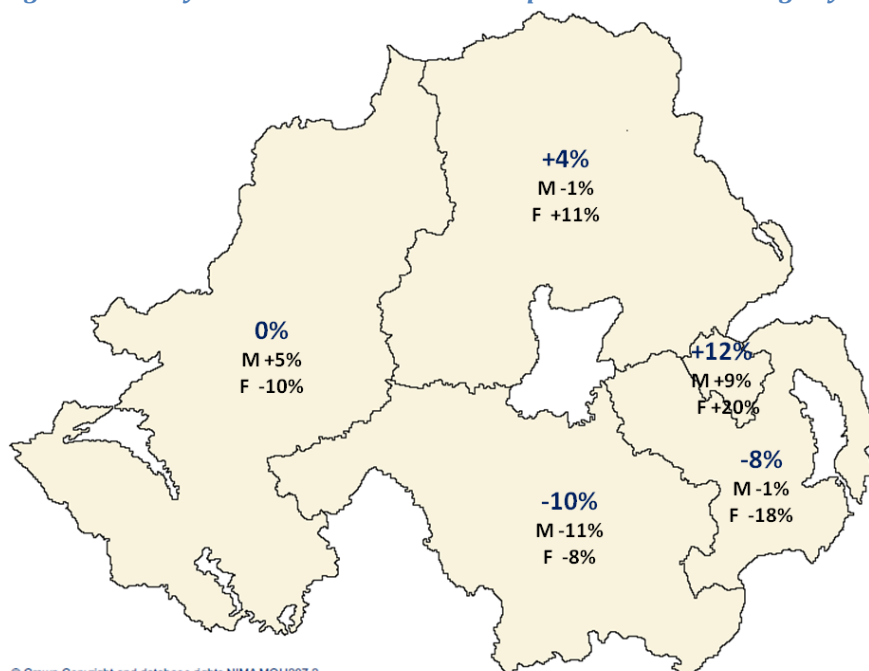
Incidence rates are highest at aged 85 to 89 among men and 80 to 84 among women. Over 70% of patients diagnosed with kidney cancer are aged 60 years and over.

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



Incidence by Trust area

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



There were no statistically significant differences in kidney cancer incidence rates between health and social care trusts between 2010 and 2014.

Incidence of kidney cancer was statistically significantly lower in the South Eastern health and social care trust for females only compared to the NI average.

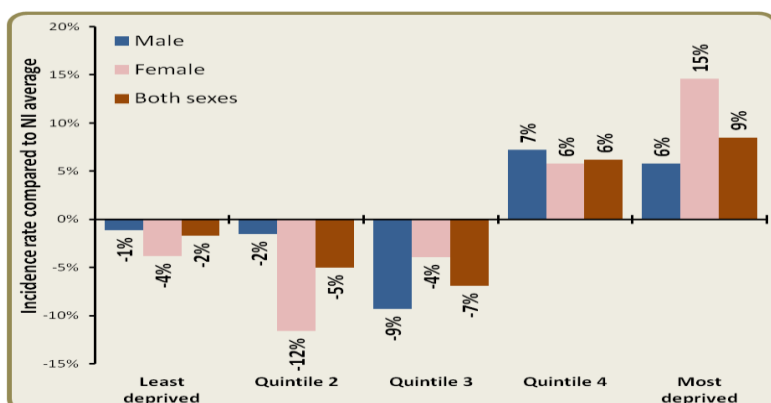
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Significantly higher than average

Significantly lower than average

Incidence by deprivation

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

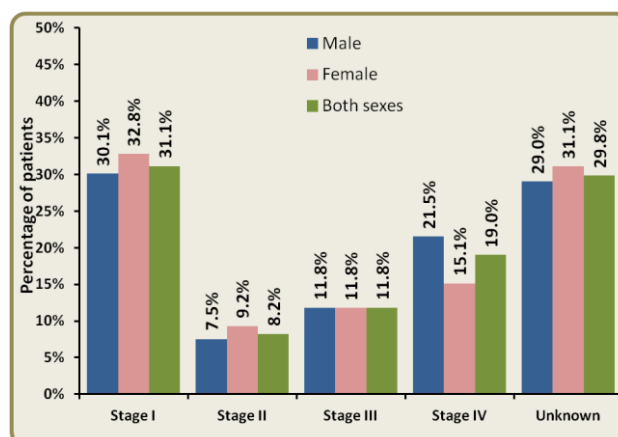


Incidence of kidney cancer is not strongly linked with socioeconomic deprivation in Northern Ireland. Cancer incidence rates are lower than NI average in those who are classified as living in quintile 3 communities and higher in the most deprived communities.

Incidence by stage

Approximately 71% of patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of patients staged were diagnosed with stage I kidney cancer (31%). The second most common stage to be diagnosed at was stage IV (19%) suggesting that a large number of kidney cancers are diagnosed late.

Figure 5: Kidney cancer stage distribution: 2010-2014



SURVIVAL

The age-standardised survival for men diagnosed with kidney cancer between 2005-2009 was 56.7% at five years. The age-standardised survival for women during the same time period was 53.7%.

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

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2005-2009		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
6 months	82.3%	79.7%	81.2%
1 year	75.3%	71.5%	73.7%
5 years	56.7%	53.7%	55.2%

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for kidney cancer in Northern Ireland has improved from the 1993-1999 diagnosis period to the 2005-2009 diagnosis period in both males and females with men experiencing the largest improvement (see table 3).

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

Period of diagnosis	Male	Female	Both sexes
1993-1999	48.4%	50.7%	49.4%
2000-2004	44.0%	50.5%	46.1%
2005-2009	56.7%	53.7%	55.2%

MORTALITY

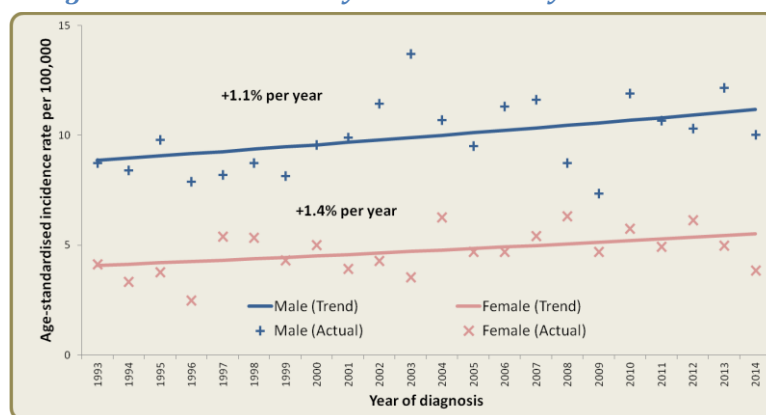
In 2010-2014 there were an average of 67 male and 41 female deaths from kidney cancer each year.

Mortality trends

After adjusting for our ageing population, the male kidney cancer mortality rate has increased over the previous twenty two years, increasing by 1.1% per year.

Female mortality rates have also increased by approximately 1.4% per year during the previous twenty-two year period.

Figure 6: Trends in kidney cancer mortality rates: 1993-2013



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2014 there were a total of 1911 people living in NI with a diagnosis of kidney cancer of which 59% were male, 14% had been diagnosed in the previous year, and 51% were over the age of 70.

Table 4: Number of people living with kidney cancer at the end of 2013 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	104	230	126	100	560
	70+	76	184	162	136	558
	All ages	180	414	288	236	1118
Female	0-69	55	161	85	83	384
	70+	38	149	95	127	409
	All ages	93	310	180	210	793
Both	0-69	159	391	211	183	944
	70+	114	333	257	263	967
	All ages	273	724	468	446	1911

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr

NI Cancer Registry
Phone: +44 (0)28 9063 2573
e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



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