

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2010-2014)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2010-2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	188	-	0	122	-

FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			22-YEAR PREVALENCE (2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	37.2%	-	0	1,332	-

INCIDENCE

Between 2010 and 2014 there were an average of 188 patients diagnosed with ovarian cancer each year in Northern Ireland. The probability of developing ovarian cancer before the age of 75 is approximately 1 in 74.

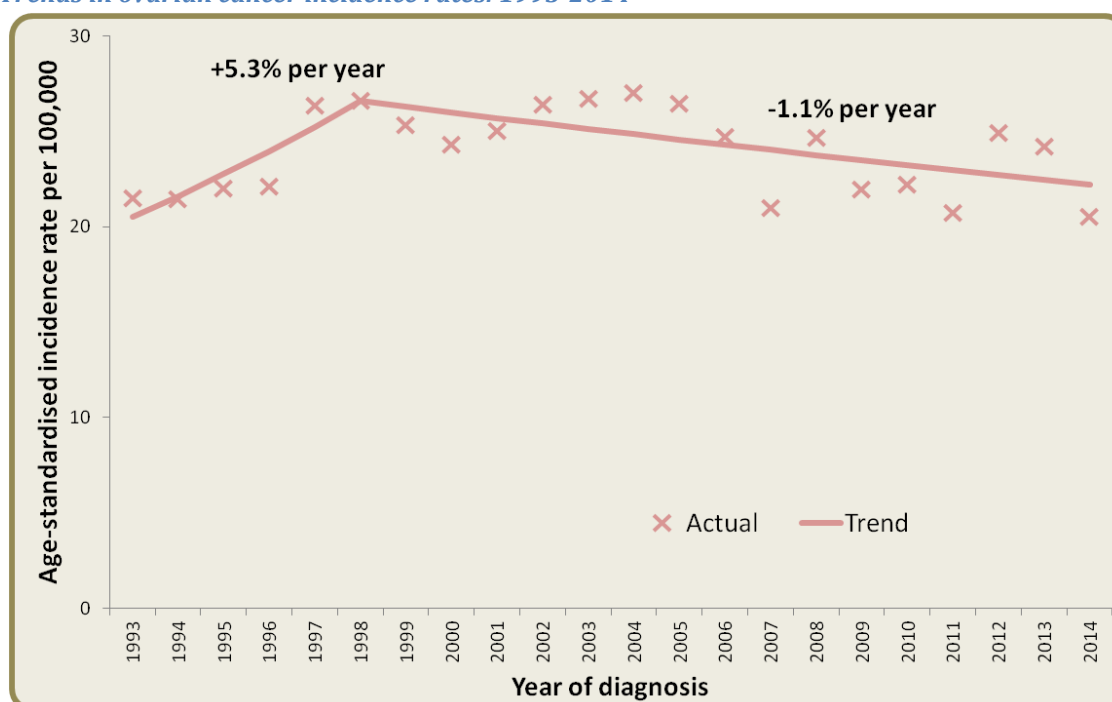
Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of ovarian cancer by year of diagnosis: 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	195	186	159	191	172	179	170	208	206	176

Over a ten-year period the number of ovarian cancer cases decreased from 195 in 2005 to 176 in 2014. After accounting for population changes, ovarian cancer incidence increased by 5.3% annually between 1993 and 1998 before declining significantly by 1.1% annually between 1998 and 2014.

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



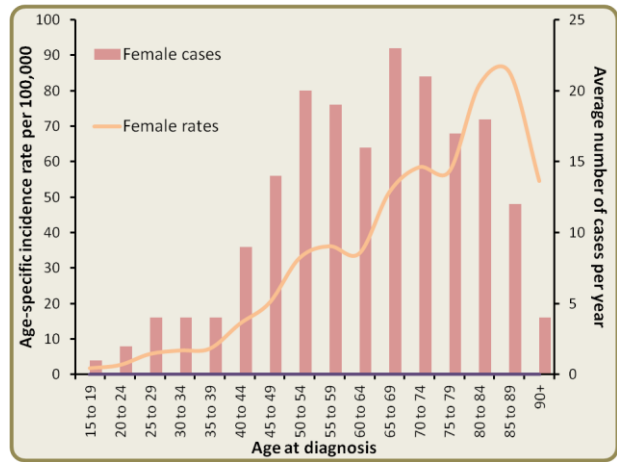
Incidence and age

Ovarian cancer risk is strongly related to age with almost 80% of patients diagnosed over the age of 50 years. Incidence rates are highest among women aged 85-89.

Figure 2: Incidence of ovarian cancer by age: 2010-2014

Reported cases of ovarian cancer in women under the age of 20 in 2010-2014 are low and incidence remains low until middle age.

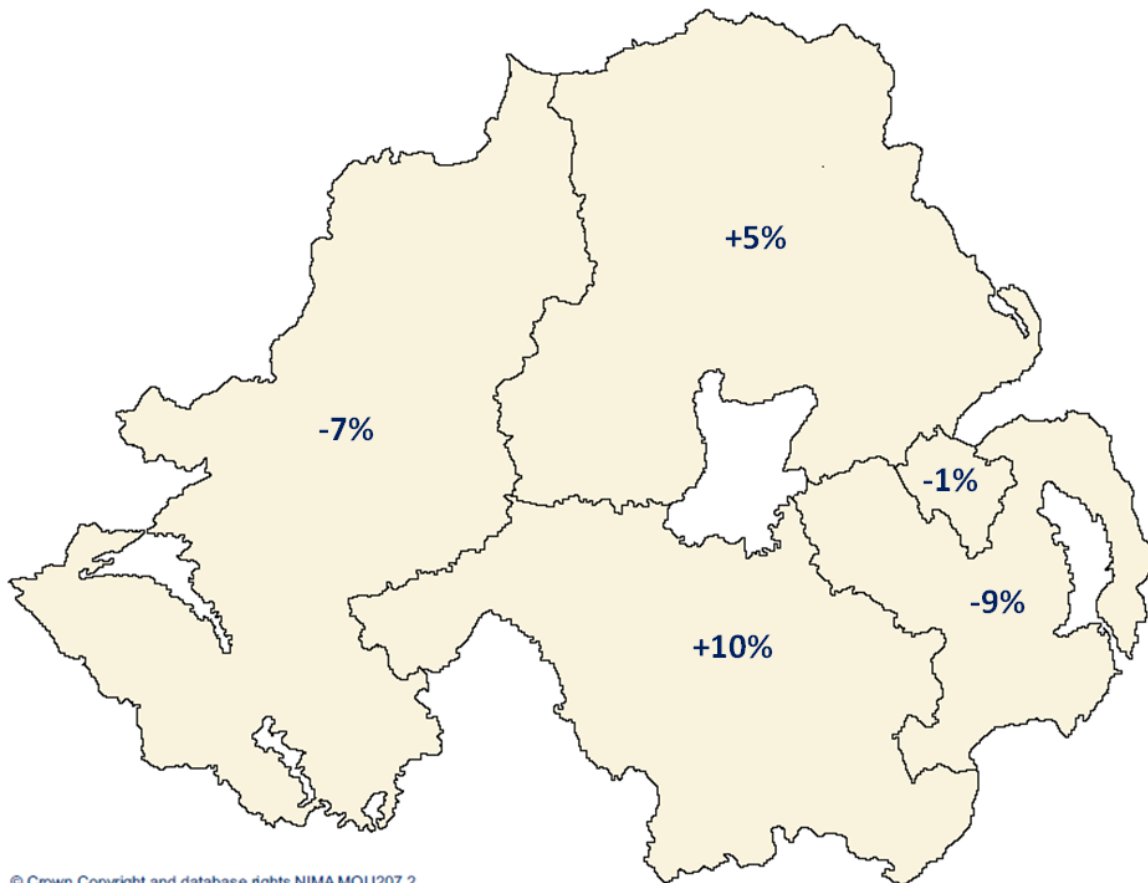
Incidence of ovarian cancer increases after the age of 50 but menopause is not considered to be a risk factor for developing ovarian cancer.



Incidence by Trust area

In 2010-2014 there were no statistically significant differences in incidence rates of ovarian cancer in any of the trusts when compared with the NI average during this time period.

Figure 3: Ovarian cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by HSC Trust of residence: 2010-2014



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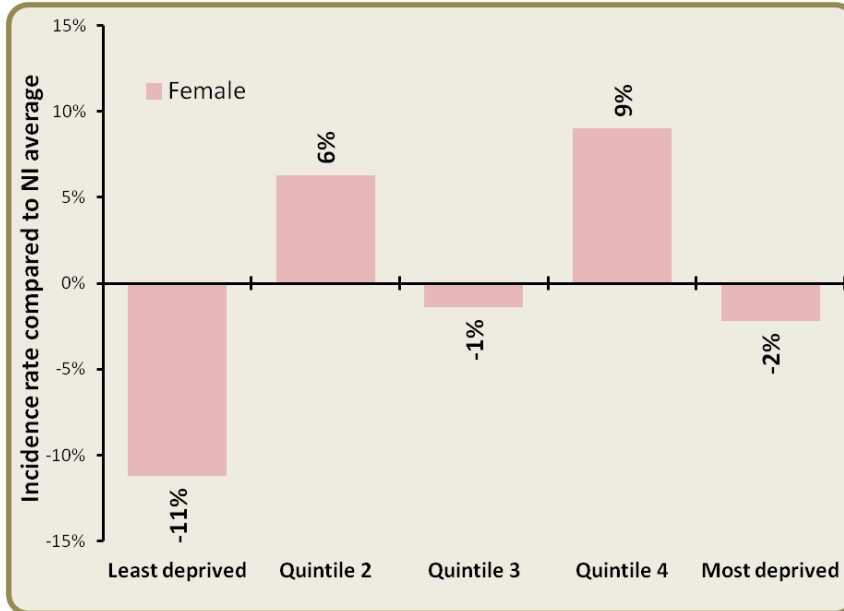
Significantly higher than average

Significantly lower than average

Incidence by deprivation

Ovarian cancer incidence is highest among communities within quintile 4 who experience a 9% greater incidence of cancer compared to the NI average. However, no strong relationship between ovarian cancer incidence and socioeconomic status in Northern Ireland was observed.

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

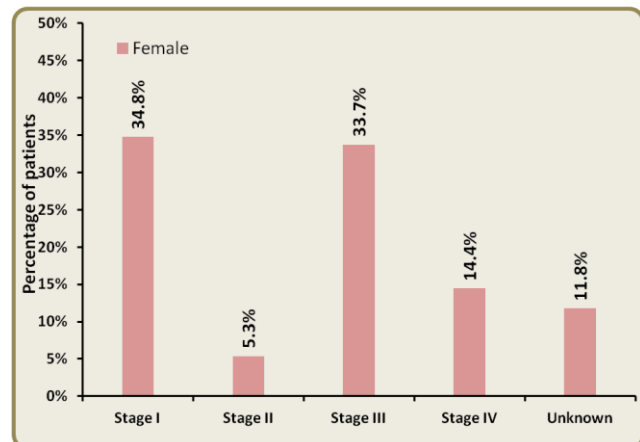


Incidence by stage

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.

Over 88% of ovarian cancer patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis in 2010-2014.

Figure 5: Ovarian cancer stage distribution: 2010-2014



The majority of ovarian cancer patients were diagnosed at stage I (35%). The next most common stage to be diagnosed at was stage III (34%). Almost one in seven women were diagnosed with stage IV ovarian cancer between 2010-2014, which confers a poor prognosis.

SURVIVAL

Almost 75% of all ovarian cancer patients survive at least six months after diagnosis during 2005-2009. Almost two thirds of patients survive for one year after diagnosis and over one third are alive five years after diagnosis.

Table 2: Five-year ovarian cancer survival by survival time: patients diagnosed 2005-2009

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2005-2009	
	Female	
6 months	72.4%	
1 year	65.7%	
5 years	37.2%	

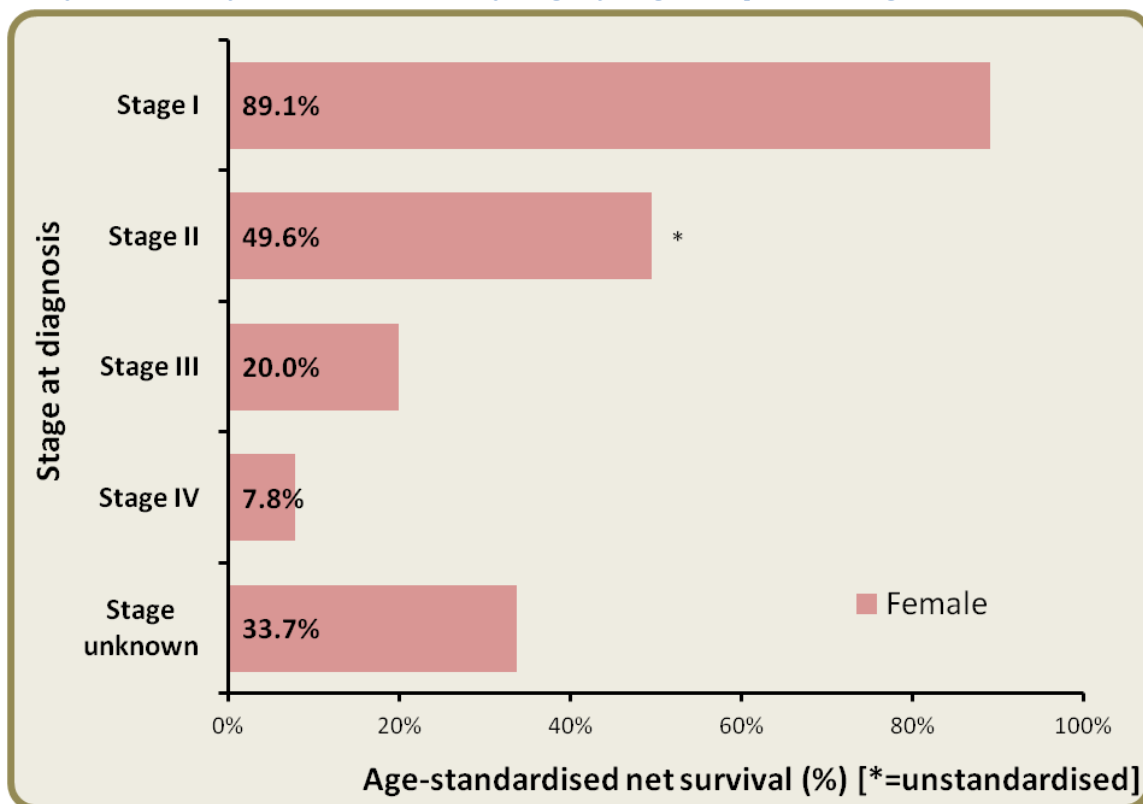
Survival Trends

Five-year survival for ovarian cancer has failed to significantly improve in Northern Ireland from the 1993-1999 diagnosis period to the 2005-2009 diagnosis period. Five-year survival between 1993-1999 was 36.8% and 37.2% between 2005-2009 representing a very small increase in survival.

Table 3: Five-year ovarian cancer survival by period of diagnosis

Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-1999	36.8%
2000-2004	37.0%
2005-2009	37.2%

Survival and stage

Figure 6: Five-year survival from ovarian cancer by stage of diagnosis: patients diagnosed 2002-2009

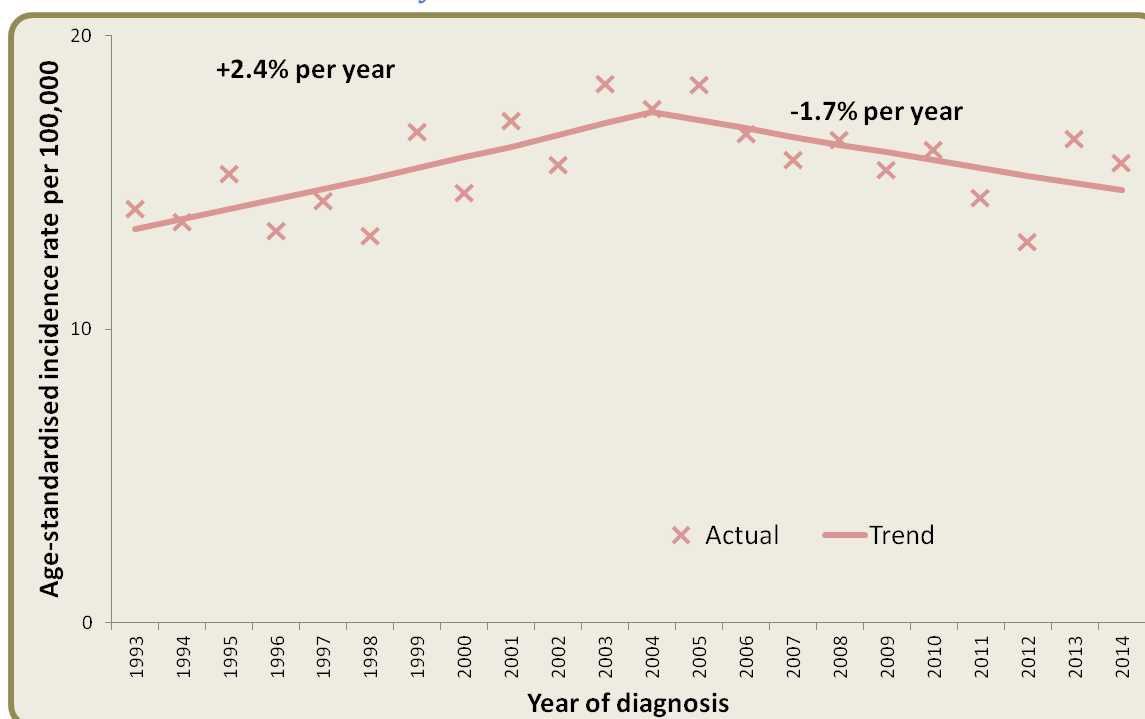
Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in ovarian cancer survival with five-year survival decreasing as stage at diagnosis increases. Five-year survival ranged from 89.1% for early (stage I) disease to 7.8% for late (stage IV) disease highlighting the importance of an early diagnosis.

MORTALITY

In 2010-2014 there were an average of 122 deaths from ovarian cancer each year.

Mortality trends

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



Over the last ten years the number of ovarian cancer deaths has increased from 124 in 2004 to 131 in 2014. When adjusted for age and population change, ovarian cancer mortality rates increased by approximately 2.4% each year from 1993 to 2004, before decreasing by 1.7% each year until 2014.

PREVALENCE

At the end of 2014 there were 1,332 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with ovarian cancer from 1993-2014 (Table 4). Of these, 10% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 4: Number of people living with ovarian cancer at the end of 2013 who were diagnosed from 1993-2014 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				22-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-21 years	
Female	0-69	100	296	210	310	916
	70+	34	91	83	208	416
	All ages	134	387	293	518	1332

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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