

UTERUS BODY CANCER



NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2010-2014)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2010-2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	238	-	0	52	-

FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			21-YEAR PREVALENCE (2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	77.7%	-	0	2,336	-

INCIDENCE

Between 2010 and 2014 there were an average of 238 female patients diagnosed with uterus body cancer each year in Northern Ireland. The probability that a female will develop uterus body cancer before the age of 75 is approximately 1 in 50.

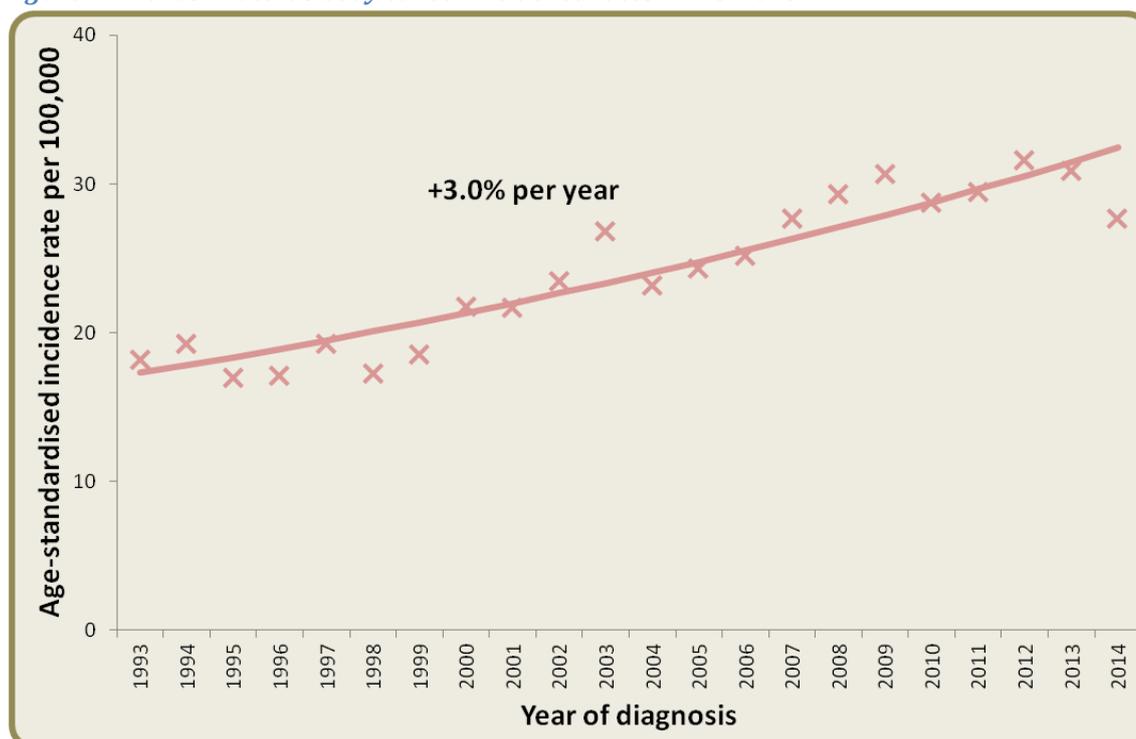
Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of uterus body cancer by year of diagnosis: 2004-2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	176	186	205	222	235	223	230	252	253	230

Over a ten-year period the number of uterus body cancer cases increased from 176 in 2005 to 230 in 2014. After accounting for population changes, uterus cancer incidence has increased by 3% per year.

Figure 1: Trends in uterus body cancer incidence rates: 1993-2013



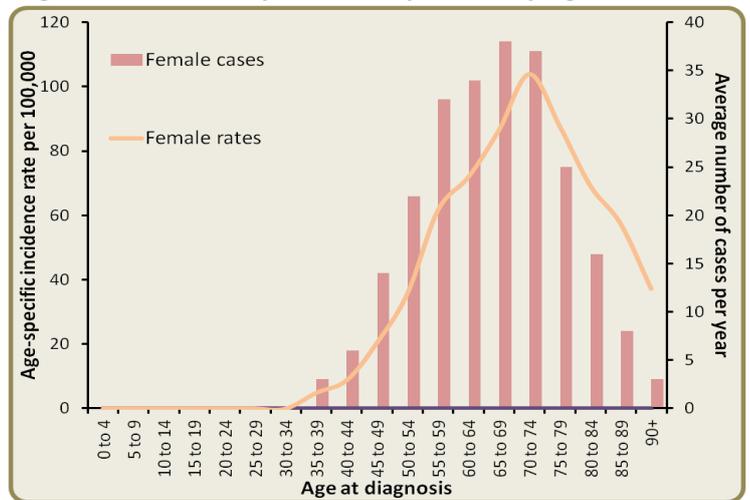
Incidence and age

Uterus body cancer risk is strongly related to age with 100% of women diagnosed in Northern Ireland over the age of 35 years at the time of diagnosis. Incidence rates are highest among women aged 70-74. Incidence rates decrease thereafter.

There were no reported cases of uterus body cancer in women under the age of 35 in 2010-2014 and incidence remains low until middle age.

Approximately 85% of all cases of uterus body cancer occur between the ages of 45 and 79 with almost one third of all cases diagnosed during the 6th decade of life.

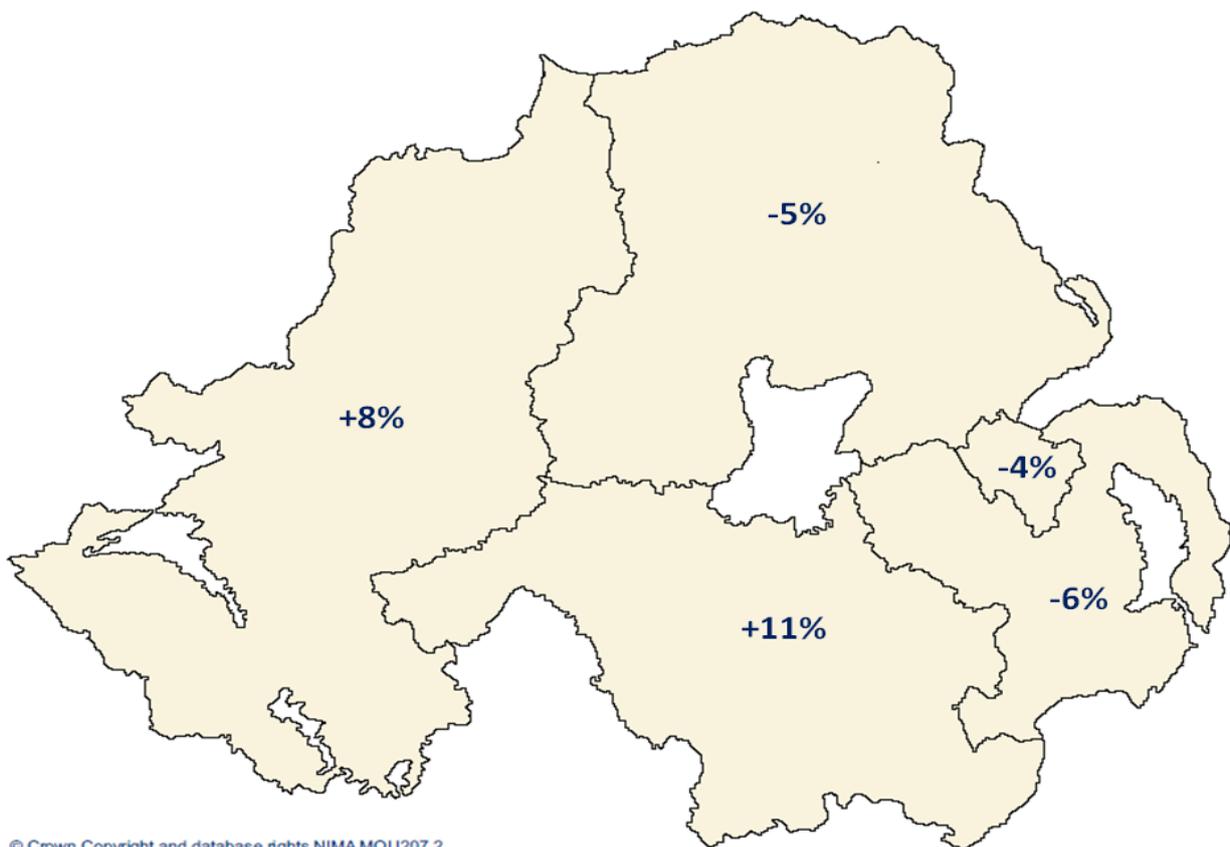
Figure 2: Incidence of uterus body cancer by age: 2010-2014



Incidence by Trust area

Uterus body cancer incidence rates in 2010-2014 are not significantly different in any trust area compared to the NI average. However, people living within the Southern trust area have a higher incidence rate of 11% compared to other trust areas.

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



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Significantly higher than average

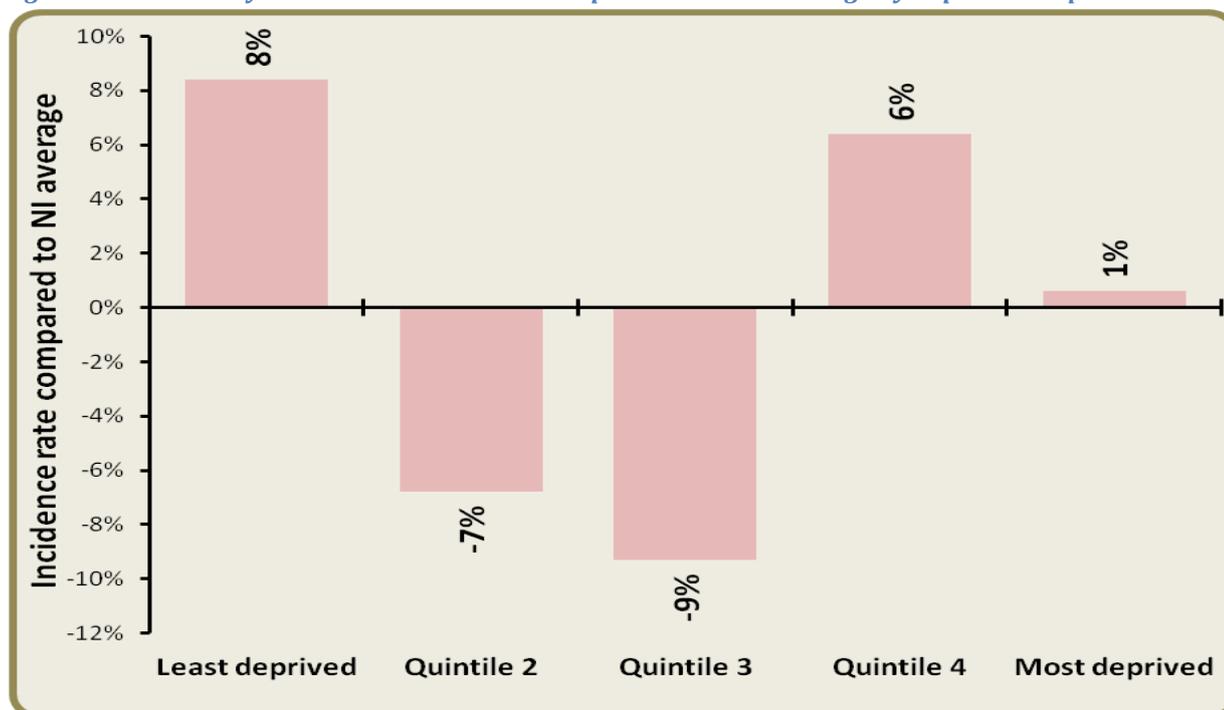


Significantly lower than average

Incidence by deprivation

Uterus body cancer incidence is 9% lower among communities within deprivation quintile 3 compared to the NI average. However, there appears to be no trend in incidence of uterus body cancer and socioeconomic deprivation.

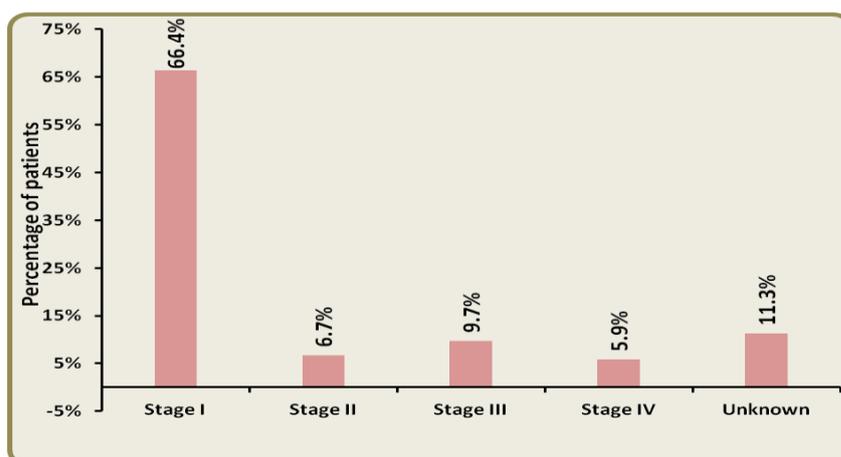
Figure 4: Uterus body cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2010-2014



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.

Figure 5: Uterus body cancer stage distribution: 2009-2013



Over 85% of uterus body cancer patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of uterus body cancer patients were diagnosed at stage I (66.4%). The next most common stage to be diagnosed at was stage III (9.7%).

The net survival was 90.0% at one year, and 77.7% at five years for patients diagnosed with uterus body cancer in 2005-2009.

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

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2005-2009	
	Female	
6 months	93.5%	
1 year	90.0%	
5 years	77.7%	

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for uterus body cancer has increased in Northern Ireland from the 1993-1999 diagnosis period to the 2005-2009 diagnosis period. Five-year survival between 1993-1999 was 65.6% and 77.7% between 2005-2009 representing a significant increase in survival.

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

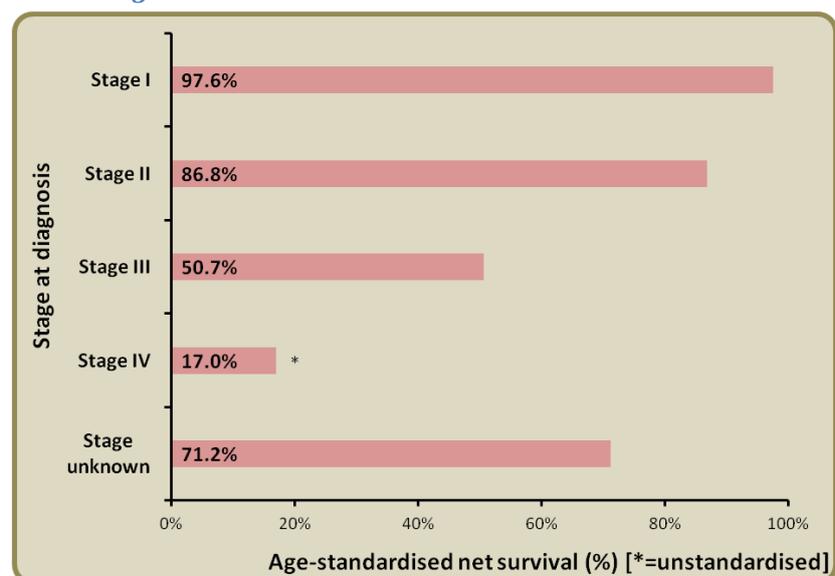
Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-1999	65.6%
2000-2004	67.5%
2005-2009	77.7%

Survival and stage

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

Five-year survival ranged from 97.6% for early (stage I) disease to 17.0% for late (stage IV) disease thus highlighting the importance of an early diagnosis.

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

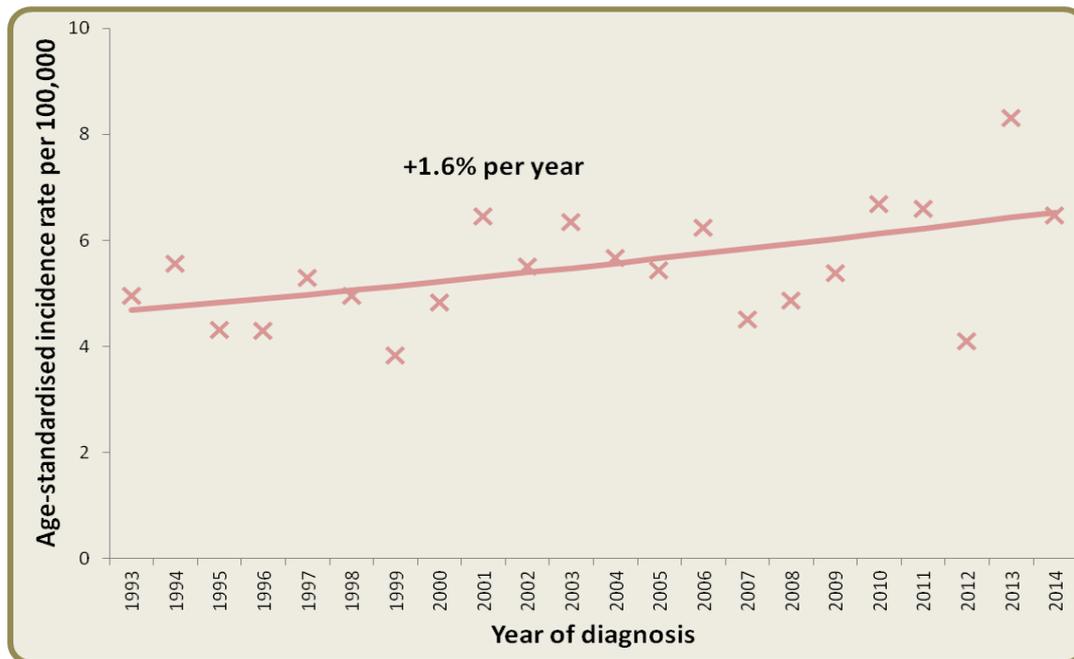


MORTALITY

In 2010-2014 there were an average of 52 deaths from uterus body cancer each year.

Mortality trends

Figure 7: Trends in uterus body cancer mortality rates: 1993-2014



Over the last ten years the number of uterus body cancer deaths has increased from 40 in 2004 to 53 in 2014. When adjusted for age and population change, uterus body cancer mortality rates increased by approximately 1.6% each year.

PREVALENCE

At the end of 2014 there were 2,336 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with uterus body cancer from 1993-2014 (table 4). Of these, almost 10% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 4: Number of people living with uterus body cancer at the end of 2014 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	10-22 years	
Female	0-69	141	430	370	230	1171
	70+	75	302	323	465	1165
	All ages	216	732	693	695	2336

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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