

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2011-2015)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2011-2015)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
201	122	323	72	41	113
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			23-YEAR PREVALENCE (2015)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
57.0%	53.7%	55.6%	1,213	862	2,075

## INCIDENCE

Between 2011 and 2015 there were an average of 201 males and 122 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 65 whilst the probability that a female will develop kidney cancer before the age of 75 is 1 in 123.

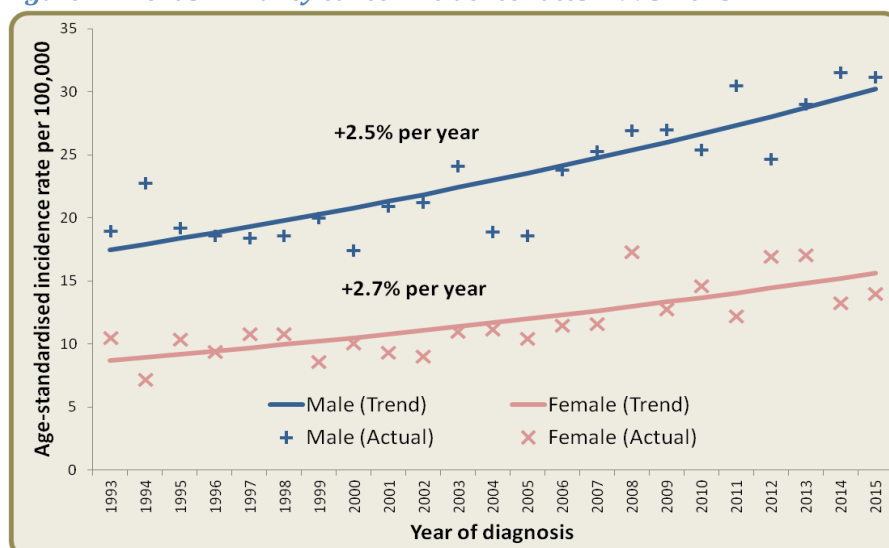
### Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of kidney cancer by gender and year of diagnosis: 2006-2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Males	136	152	166	162	161	194	167	196	220	228
Females	84	86	132	97	114	96	139	142	113	119
Both	220	238	298	259	275	290	306	338	333	347

Over a ten-year period the number of kidney cancer cases has increased in males and females from 220 in 2006 to 347 in 2015. After accounting for our ageing population, there has been a 2.5% increase in yearly incidence of kidney cancer in males and a 2.7% yearly increase in incidence of kidney cancer in females.

Figure 1: Trends in kidney cancer incidence rates: 1993-2015

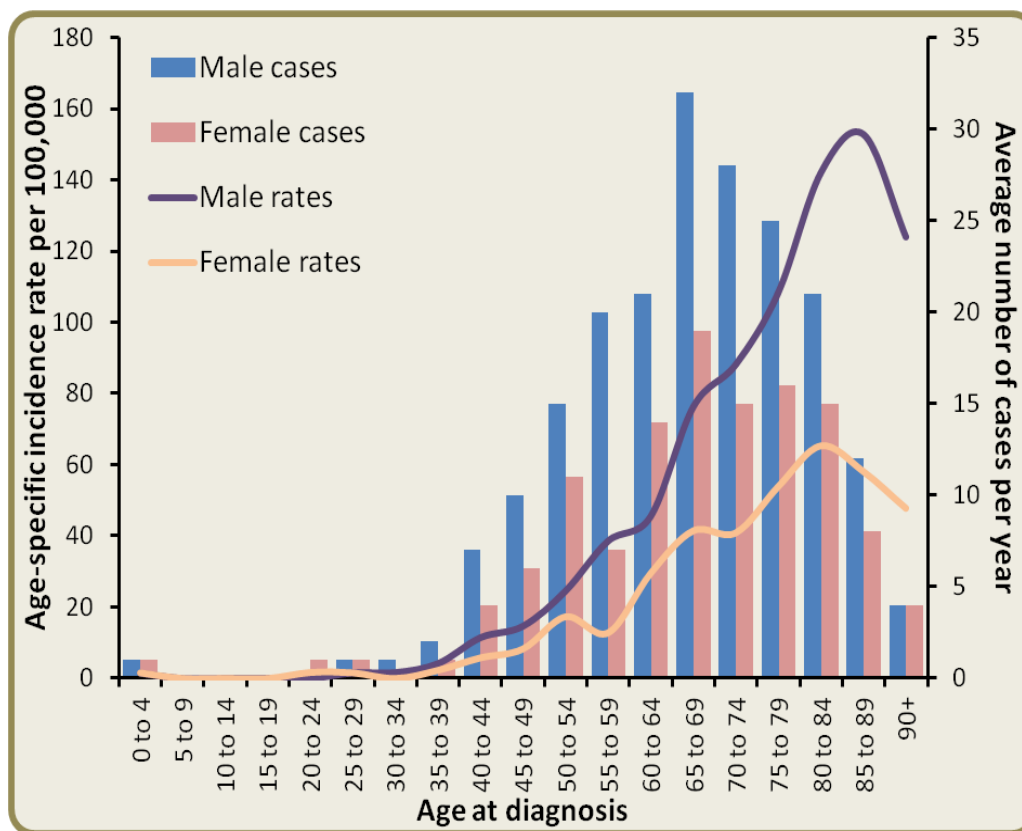


This is likely at least partly due to an increase in incidental diagnosis of early-stage disease during abdominal imaging.

### Incidence and age

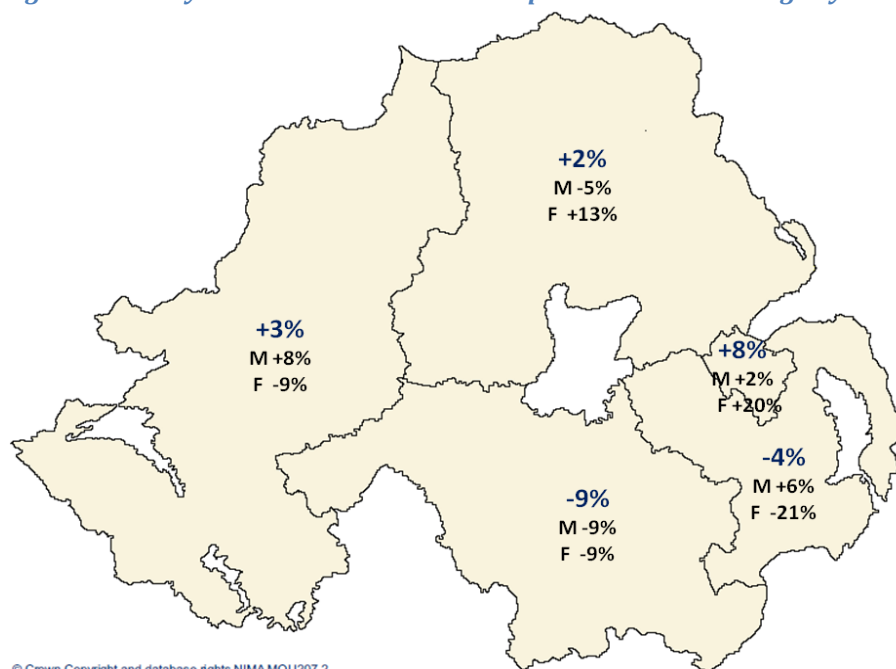
Incidence rates are highest at aged 85 to 89 among men and 80 to 84 among women. Over 60% of patients diagnosed with kidney cancer are aged 65 years and over.

Figure 2: Incidence of kidney cancer by age and gender: 2011-2015



### Incidence by Trust area

Figure 3: Kidney cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and HSC trust of residence 2011-2015



There were no statistically significant differences in kidney cancer incidence rates between health and social care trusts between 2011 and 2015.

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

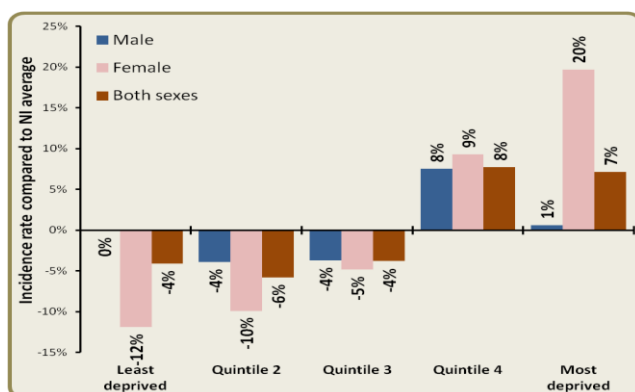
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Inc  Significantly higher than average

 Significantly lower than average

## idence by deprivation

Figure 4: Kidney cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2011-2015

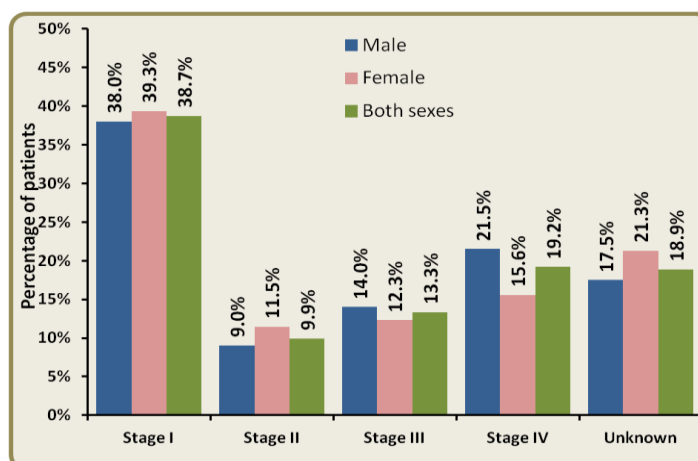


Incidence of kidney cancer is not strongly linked with socioeconomic deprivation in Northern Ireland. Cancer incidence rates are lower than NI average in those who are classified as living in quintile 3 communities and higher in the most deprived communities.

## Incidence by stage

Approximately 81.2% of patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of patients staged were diagnosed with stage I kidney cancer (39%). 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: 2011-2015



## SURVIVAL

The age-standardised survival for men diagnosed with kidney cancer between 2005-2009 was 57.0% 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	82.0%	79.6%	81.0%
1 year	75.2%	71.2%	73.5%
5 years	57.0%	53.7%	55.6%

## 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	47.9%	49.2%	48.6%
2000-2004	42.7%	49.4%	45.2%
2005-2009	57.0%	53.7%	55.6%

## MORTALITY

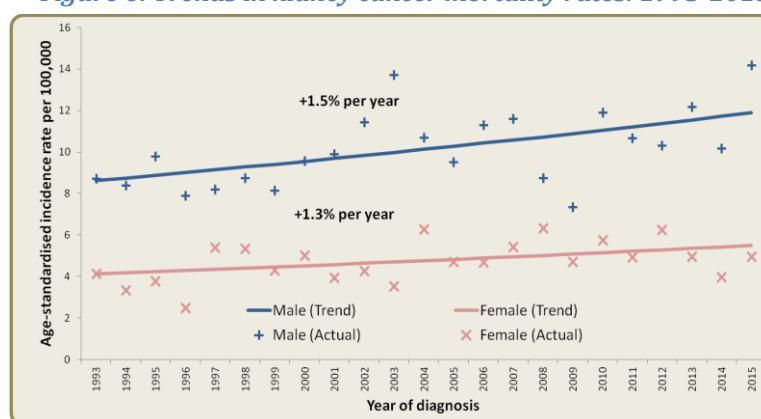
In 2011-2015 there were an average of 72 male and 41 female deaths from kidney cancer each year.

### Mortality trends

After adjusting for our ageing population, the male kidney cancer mortality rate has increased over the previous twenty three years, increasing by 1.5% per year.

Female mortality rates have also increased by approximately 1.3% per year during the previous twenty three-year period.

Figure 6: Trends in kidney cancer mortality rates: 1993-2015



## PREVALENCE

At the end of 2015 there were a total of 2,075 people living in NI with a diagnosis of kidney cancer of which 59% were male, 14% had been diagnosed in the previous year, and 48% were over the age of 70.

Table 4: Number of people living with kidney cancer at the end of 2015 who were diagnosed from 1993-2015 by time since diagnosis and gender

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				23-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-23 years	
Male	0-69	129	251	143	103	626
	70+	67	205	163	152	587
	All ages	196	456	306	255	1,213
Female	0-69	60	171	90	86	407
	70+	38	149	95	127	409
	All ages	98	320	185	213	816
Both	0-69	189	422	233	189	1,033
	70+	108	364	276	294	1,042
	All ages	297	786	509	483	2,075

## FURTHER INFORMATION

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

### NI Cancer Registry

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