

UTERUS BODY CANCER



NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2011-2015)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2011-2015)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	242	-	-	52	-

FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			23-YEAR PREVALENCE (2015)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	76.8%	-	-	2,451	-

INCIDENCE

Between 2011 and 2015 there were an average of 242 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 51.

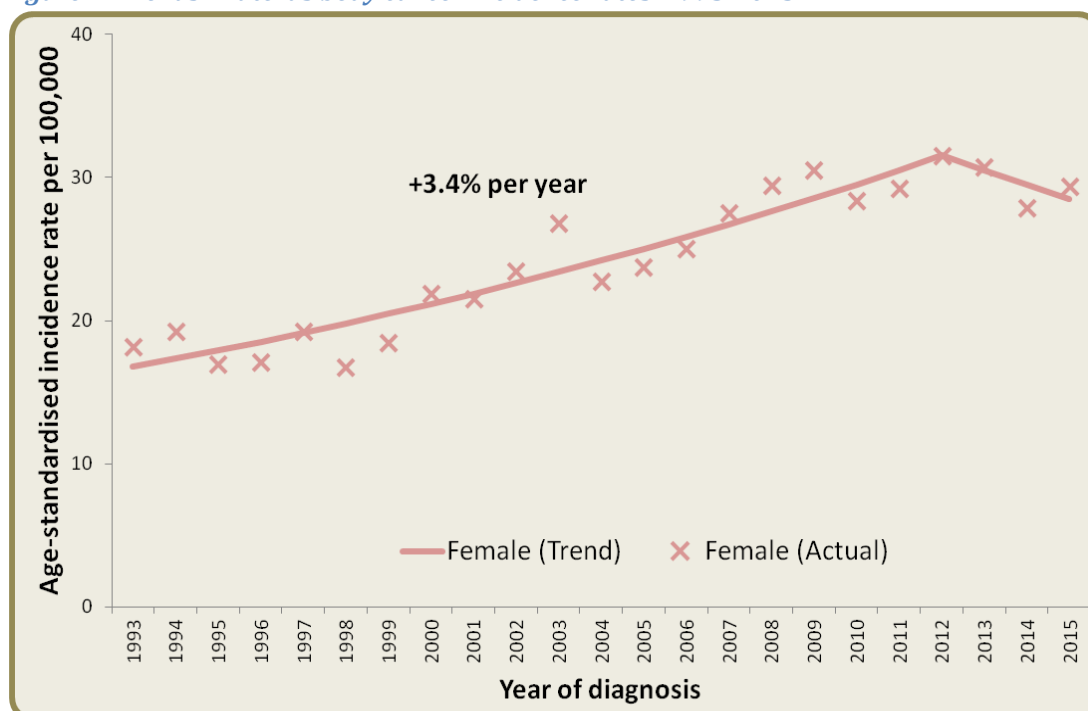
Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of uterus body cancer by year of diagnosis: 2006-2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Female	185	204	223	234	220	228	251	252	232	248

Over a ten-year period the number of uterus body cancer cases increased from 185 in 2006 to 248 in 2015. After accounting for population changes, uterus cancer incidence has increased significantly by 3.4% per year until 2012, then decreasing by 3.4%.

Figure 1: Trends in uterus body cancer incidence rates: 1993-2015



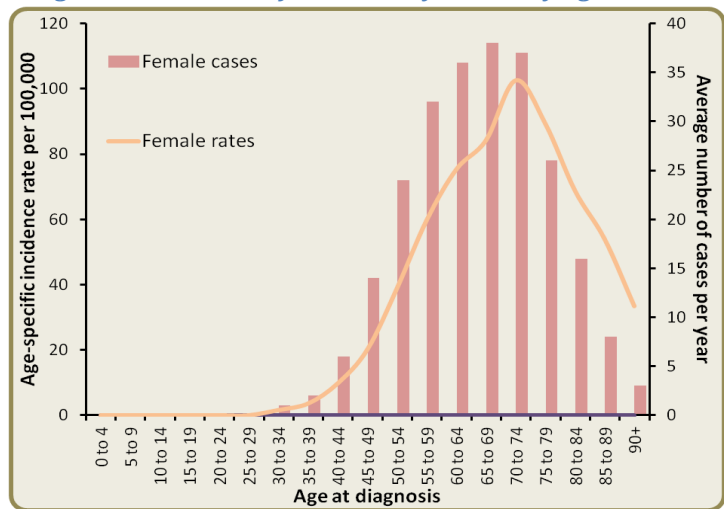
Incidence and age

Uterus body cancer risk is strongly related to age with 100% of women diagnosed in Northern Ireland over the age of 30 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 30 in 2011-2015 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.

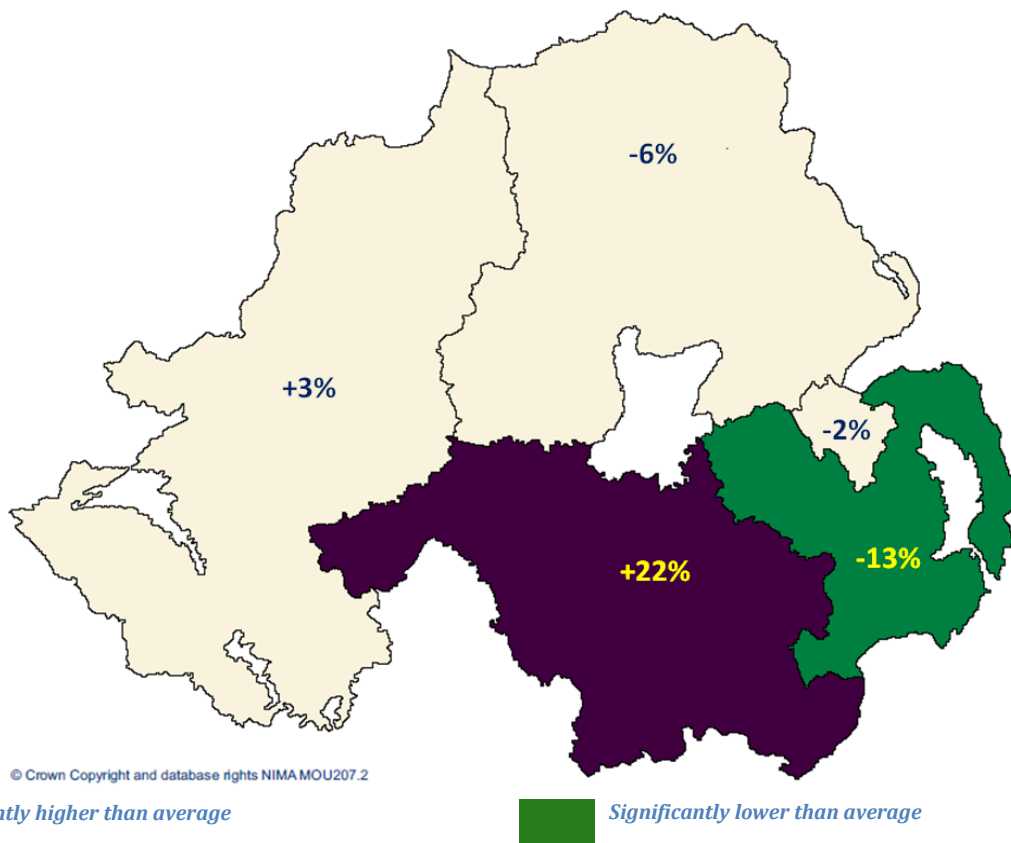
Figure 2: Incidence of uterus body cancer by age: 2011-2015



Incidence by Trust area

Uterus body cancer incidence rates in 2011-2015 were significantly lower in the South Eastern Trust area and significantly higher for people living within the Southern Trust compared to the NI average. Incidence rate of 13% below the NI average and 22% above the NI average were recorded respectively compared to other trust areas.

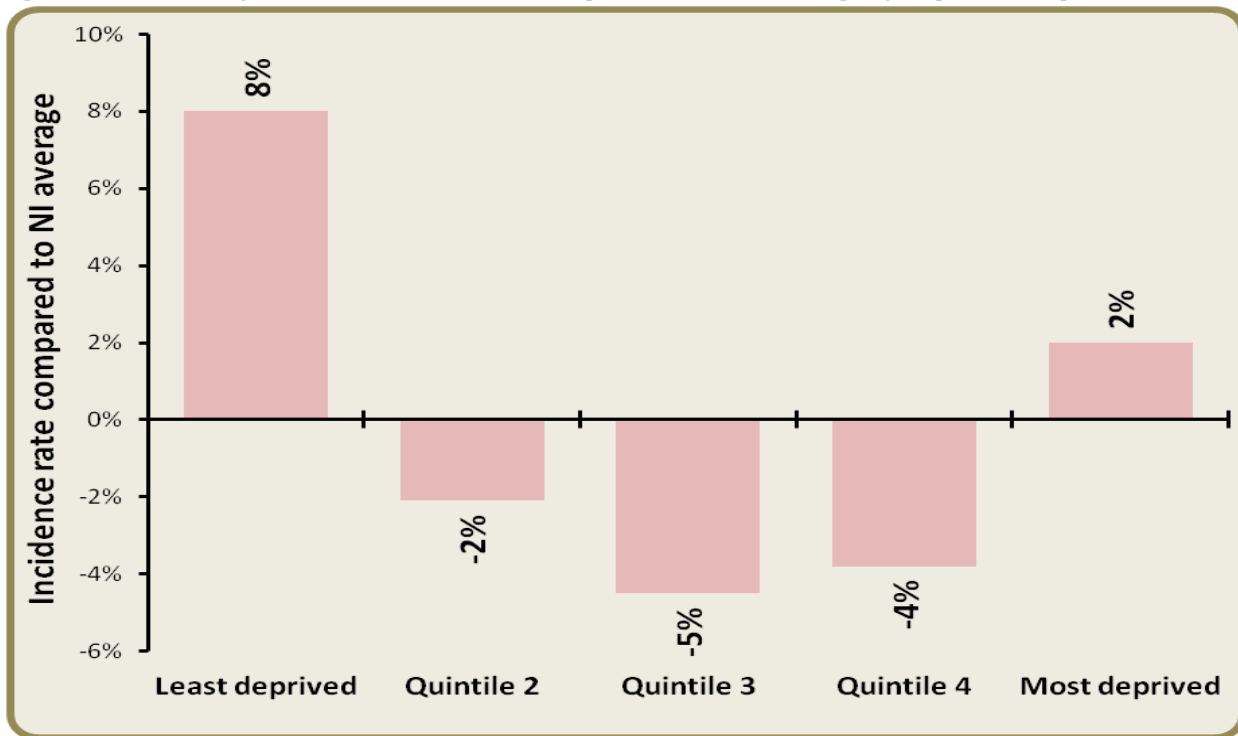
Figure 3: Uterus body cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by HSC Trust of residence: 2011-2015



Incidence by deprivation

Uterus body cancer incidence is 8% higher among communities within the least deprived quintile compared to the NI average. However, there appears to be no trend in incidence rates of uterus body cancer and socioeconomic deprivation.

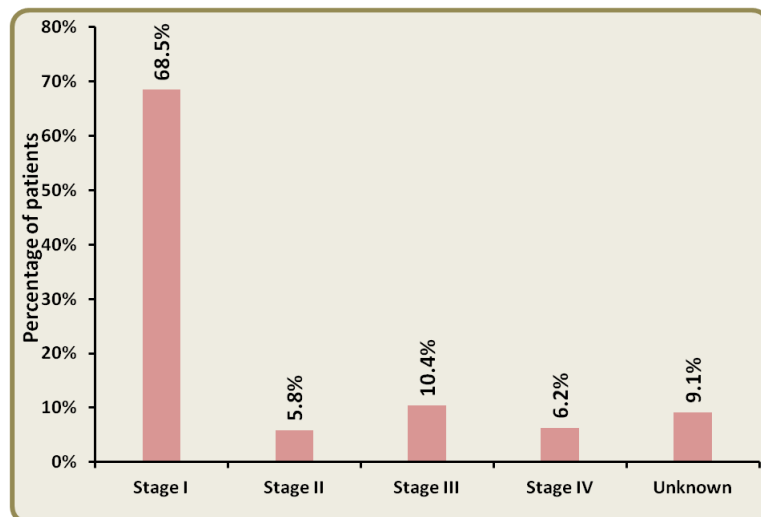
Figure 4: Uterus body cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2011-2015



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: 2011-2015



Over 90% of uterus body cancer patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of uterus body cancer patients were diagnosed at stage I (68.5%). The next most common stage to be diagnosed at was stage III (10.4%).

SURVIVAL

The net survival was 89.7% at one year, and 76.8% 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	93.3%	
1 year	89.7%	
5 years	76.8%	

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 64.7% and 76.8% between 2005-2009 representing a significant increase in survival.

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

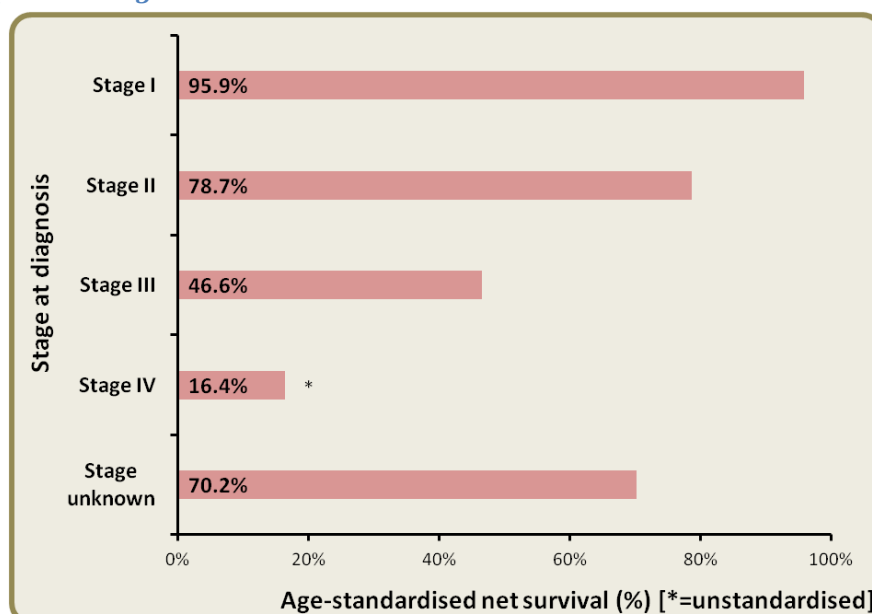
Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-1999	64.7%
2000-2004	67.1%
2005-2009	76.8%

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 95.9% for early (stage I) disease to 16.4% 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 2003-2010

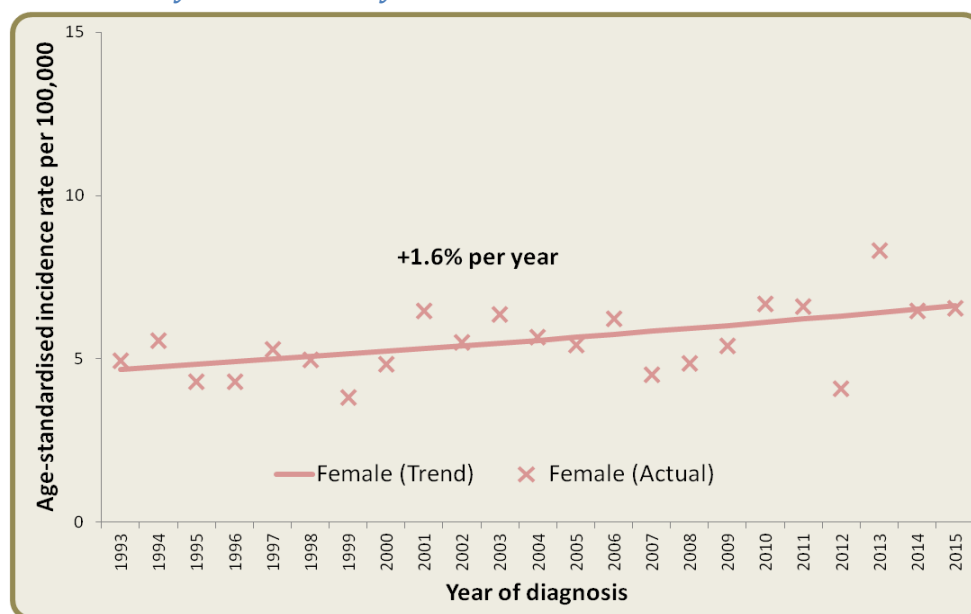


MORTALITY

In 2011-2015 there were an average of 52 deaths from uterus body cancer each year.

Mortality trends

Figure 7: Trends in uterus body cancer mortality rates: 1993-2015



Over the last ten years the number of uterus body cancer deaths has increased from 39 in 2005 to 55 in 2015. When adjusted for age and population change, uterus body cancer mortality rates increased by approximately 1.6% each year.

PREVALENCE

At the end of 2015 there were 2,451 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with uterus body cancer from 1993-2015 (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 2015 who were diagnosed from 1993-2015 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				23-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-23 years	
Female	0-69	147	446	366	244	1,203
	70+	79	310	337	522	1,248
	All ages	226	756	703	766	2,451

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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