

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2012-2016) ¹			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2012-2016)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
127	126	253	113	120	234
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2006-2010)			24-YEAR PREVALENCE (2016)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	137	121	258

¹ Mean yearly incidence data for period 2012-2016 has been rounded to nearest integer, and thus some numbers in tables will not add to give the exact total.

INCIDENCE

Between 2012 and 2016 there were an average of 127 males and 126 females diagnosed with pancreatic cancer each year in Northern Ireland. The probability that a male will develop pancreatic cancer before the age of 75 is approximately 1 in 108 whilst the probability that a female will develop pancreatic cancer before the age of 75 is 1 in 145.

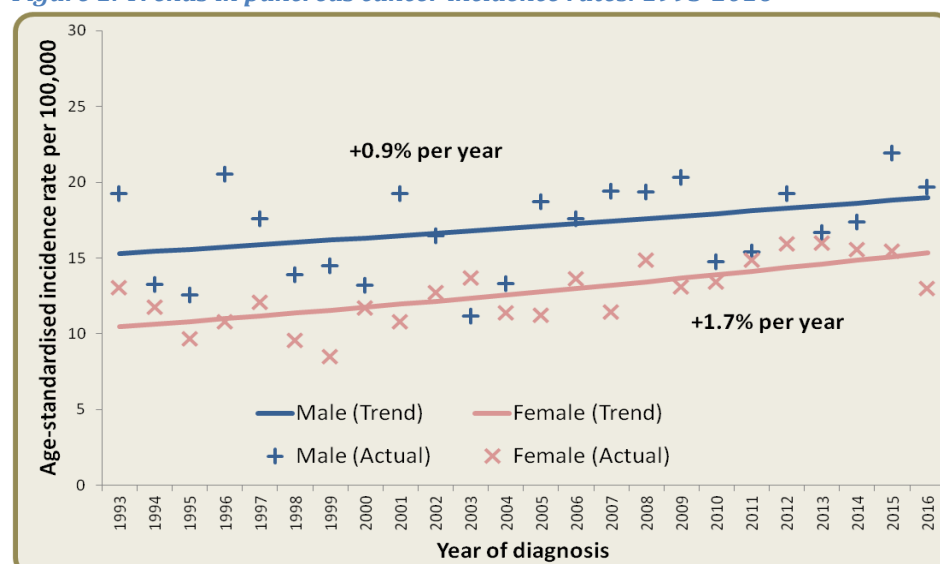
Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of pancreas cancer by gender and year of diagnosis: 2007-2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Males	108	111	112	89	96	125	110	115	149	138
Females	84	112	100	105	118	130	129	128	131	111
Both	192	223	212	194	214	255	239	243	280	249

Over a ten-year period the number of pancreatic cancer cases has increased in males and females from 192 in 2007 to 249 in 2016. After accounting for population changes, cancer incidence rates in males have remained relatively stable during the previous twenty-year period whilst cancer incidence rates in females have increased by 1.7% each year.

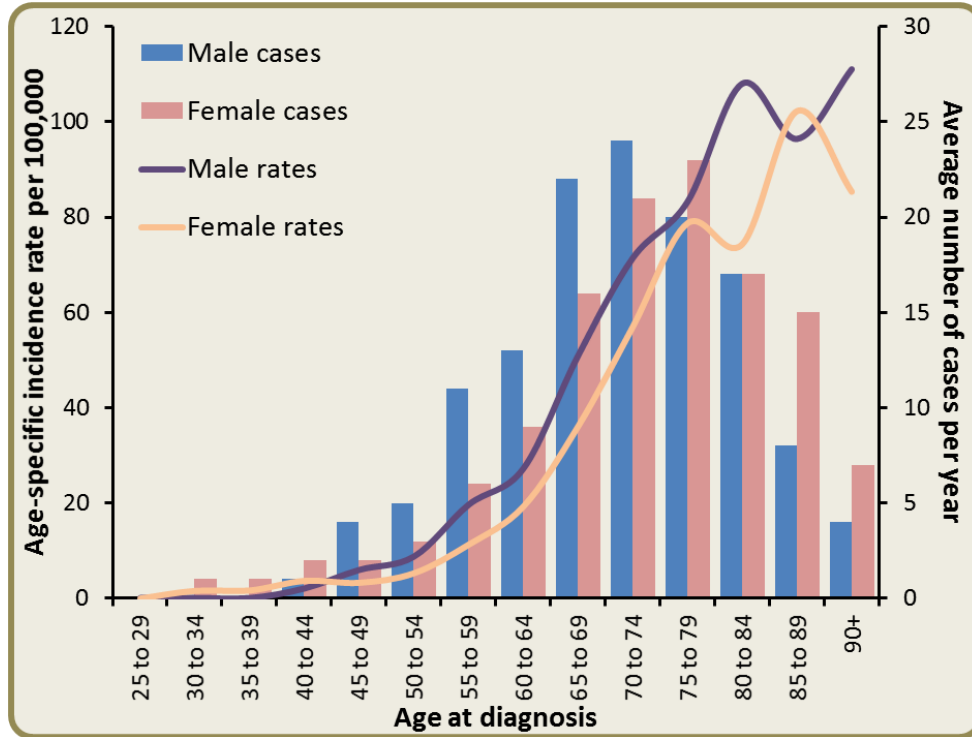
Figure 1: Trends in pancreas cancer incidence rates: 1993-2016



Incidence and age

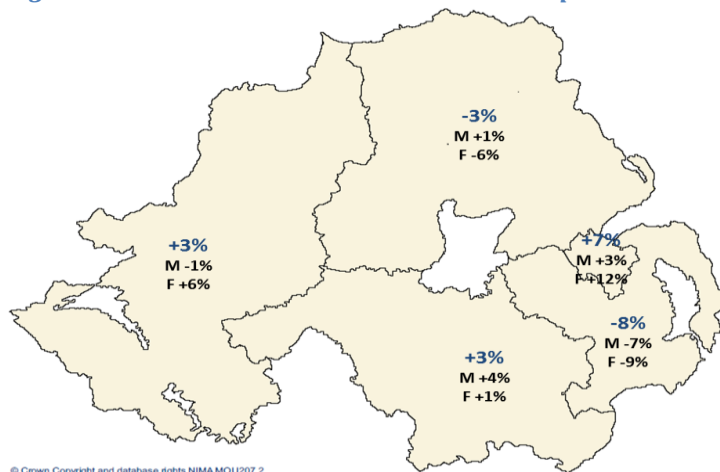
Pancreatic cancer incidence is associated with increasing age. Almost 86% of patients diagnosed were over the age of 60. Incidence rates are highest among men and women aged 80-89. There is a sharp increase in the incidence of pancreatic cancer in men after the age of 70. Women experience a steady increase in incidence of pancreatic cancer slightly later (after the age of 80). There were no patients diagnosed under the age of 30.

Figure 2: Incidence of pancreas cancer by age and gender: 2012-2016



Incidence by Trust area

Figure 3: Pancreas cancer incidence rates compared with NI average by sex and HSC trust of residence 2012-2016



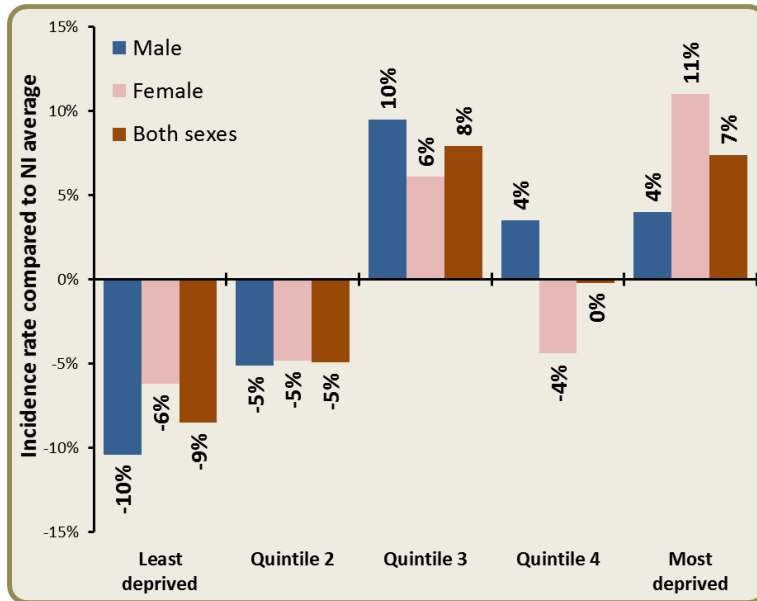
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Significantly higher than average

Significantly lower than average

There were no statistically significant differences in pancreatic cancer incidence rates between health and social care trusts between 2012 and 2016. Nor was there any statistically significant differences in pancreatic cancer incidence rates in males or females living within any of the health and social care trusts.

Figure 4: Pancreas cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2012-2016



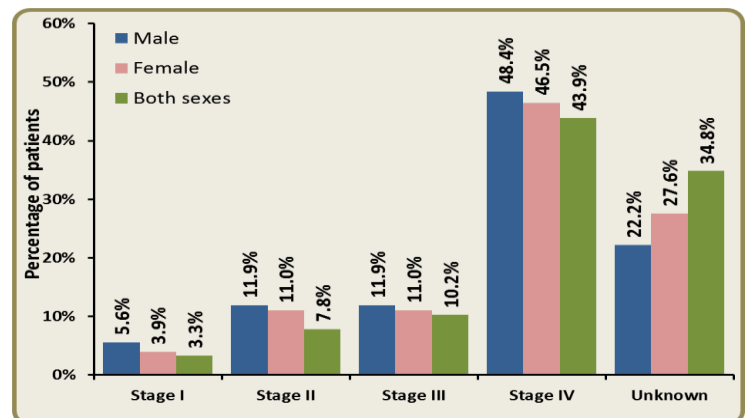
Incidence by deprivation

Incidence rates of pancreatic cancer are associated with socioeconomic deprivation. Cancer incidence rates are 7% higher than the NI average in the most deprived communities and 9% lower than the NI average amongst those living in the least deprived communities compared to NI as a whole.

Incidence by stage

Almost two thirds of patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of patients who received a stage at diagnosis were diagnosed with stage IV pancreatic cancer (67% of staged cases or 44% of total cases diagnosed). Only 3.3% of all pancreatic cancer was diagnosed at stage I in Northern Ireland.

Figure 5: Pancreas cancer stage distribution: 2012-2016



SURVIVAL

The age-standardised survival for men diagnosed with pancreatic cancer between 2006-2010 was 5.0% at five years. The age-standardised survival for women during the same time period was 4.9%. This makes pancreatic cancer the least survivable cancer in Northern Ireland.

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

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2006-2010		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
6 months	32.6%	31.4%	31.8%
1 year	18.4%	17.6%	18.0%
5 years	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for pancreatic cancer in Northern Ireland has improved slightly from the 1993-2000 diagnosis period to the 2006-2010 diagnosis period; increasing from 2.5% to 5.2%

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

Period of diagnosis	Male	Female	Both sexes
1993-2000	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%
2001-2005	3.1%	4.0%	3.4%
2006-2010	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%

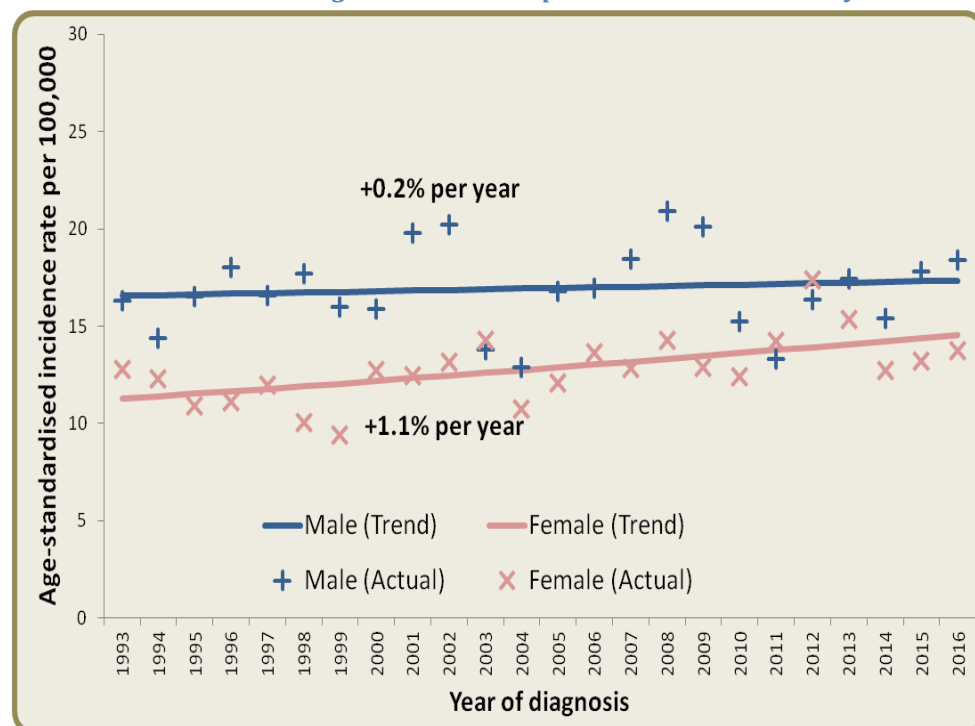
MORTALITY

In 2012-2016 there was an average of 234 deaths from pancreatic cancer each year.

Mortality trends

The male pancreatic cancer mortality rate has remained unchanged during the previous twenty four-year period. In contrast, female mortality rates have steadily increased by approximately +1.1% during the previous twenty four-year period. The reasons for differences in mortality rates between genders are not known.

Figure 6: Trends in pancreas cancer mortality rates: 1993-2016



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2016 there were a total of 258 people living with a diagnosis of pancreatic cancer of which 47% were female, 48% had been diagnosed in the previous year, and 51% were over the age of 70.

Table 4: Number of people living with pancreas cancer at the end of 2016 who were diagnosed from 1993-2016 by time since diagnosis and gender

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				24-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-24 years	
Male	0-69	32	27	8	6	73
	70+	28	21	9	6	64
	All ages	60	48	17	12	137
Female	0-69	18	25	5	5	53
	70+	30	22	8	8	68
	All ages	48	47	13	13	121
Both	0-69	50	52	13	11	126
	70+	58	43	17	14	132
	All ages	108	95	30	25	258

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NICR is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the NHS as part of their care and support.



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