

NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2009-2013)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2009-2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
173	115	288	63	42	105
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2004-2008)			21-YEAR PREVALENCE (2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
55.0%	51.4%	53.3%	1056	756	1,812

INCIDENCE

Between 2009 and 2013 there were an average of 173 males and 115 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 74 whilst the probability that a female will develop malignant melanoma before the age of 75 is 1 in 124.

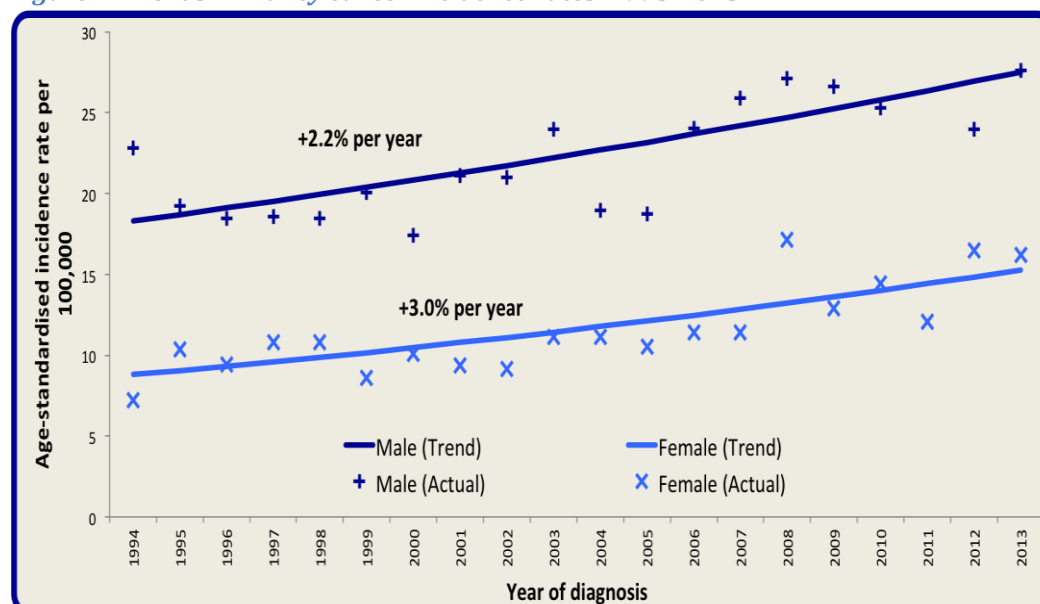
Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of kidney cancer by gender and year of diagnosis: 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Males	110	105	137	156	167	160	160	192	163	189
Females	81	77	83	85	131	98	113	95	135	135
Both	191	182	220	241	298	258	273	287	298	324

Over a ten-year period the number of kidney cancer cases has increased in males and females from 191 in 2004 to 324 in 2013. After accounting for our ageing population, there has been a 2.2% increase in yearly incidence of kidney cancer in males and a 3.0% yearly increase in incidence of kidney cancer in females.

Figure 1: Trends in kidney cancer incidence rates: 1993-2013

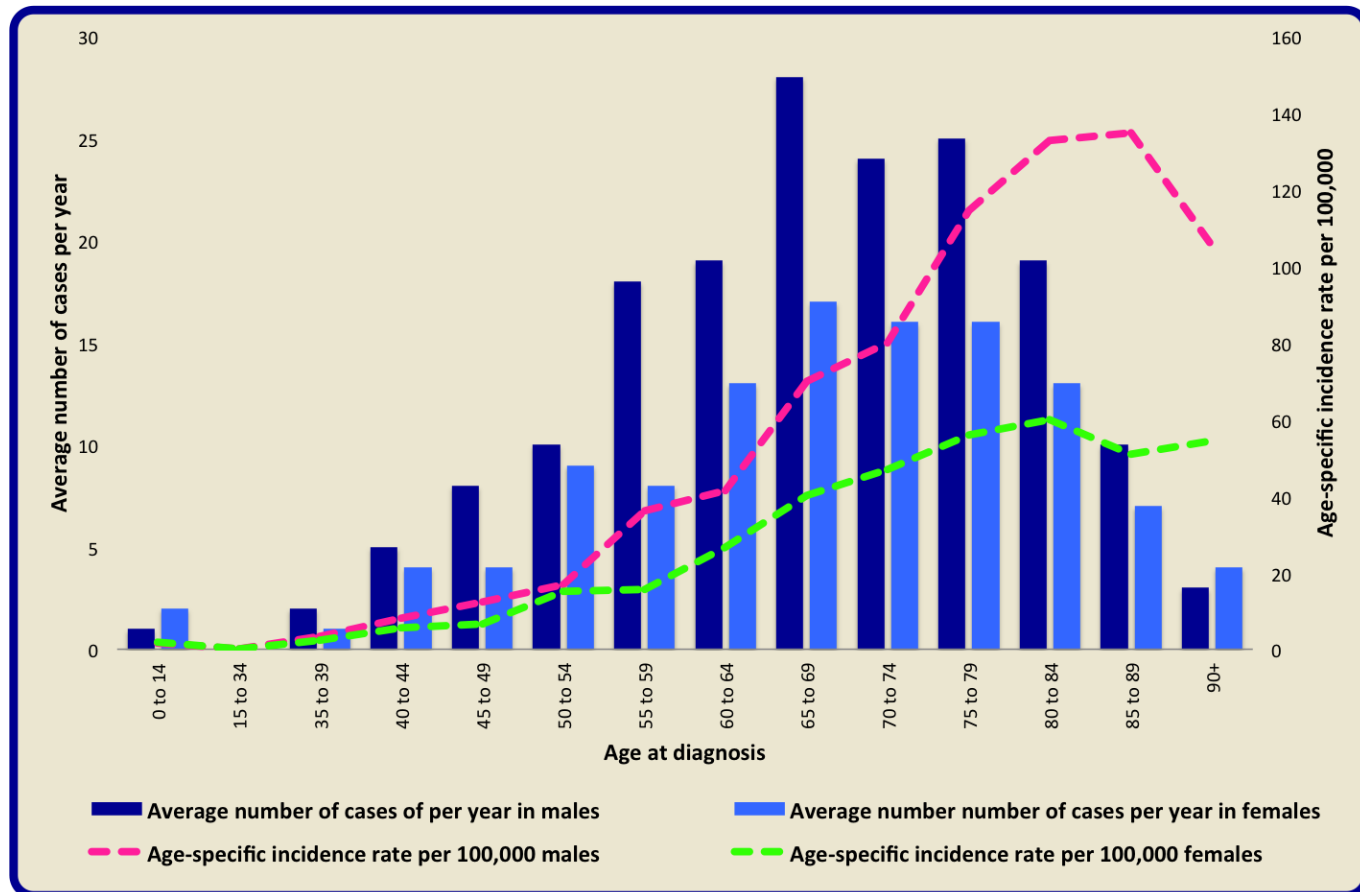


This is likely at least partly due to an increase in incidental diagnosis of early-stage disease during abdominal imaging.

Incidence and age

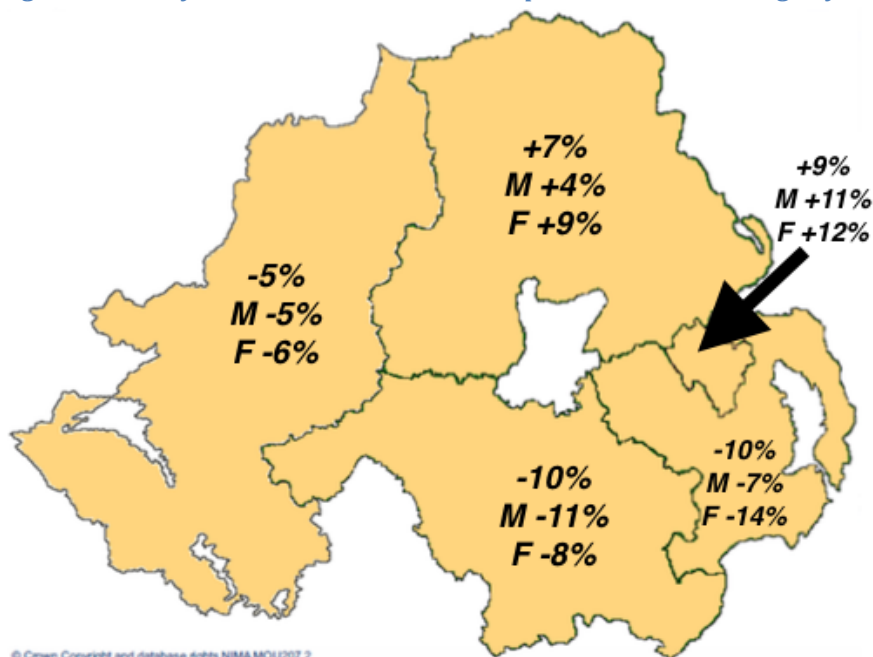
With the exception of people aged 0-49 years, kidney cancer incidence rates increased among all age groups for both males and females during 1993-2013.

Figure 2: Incidence of kidney cancer by age and gender: 2009-2013



Incidence by Trust area

Figure 3: Kidney cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and HSC trust of residence 2009-2013



There were no statistically significant differences in kidney cancer incidence rates between health and social care trusts between 2009 and 2013.

Incidence of kidney cancer was not statistically significantly lower in males or females across any of the six trusts.

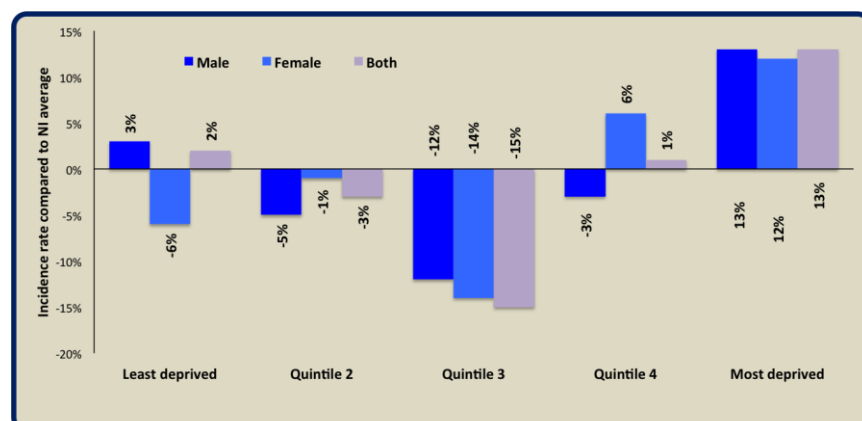
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Significantly higher than average

Significantly lower than average

Incidence by deprivation

Figure 4: Kidney cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2009-2013

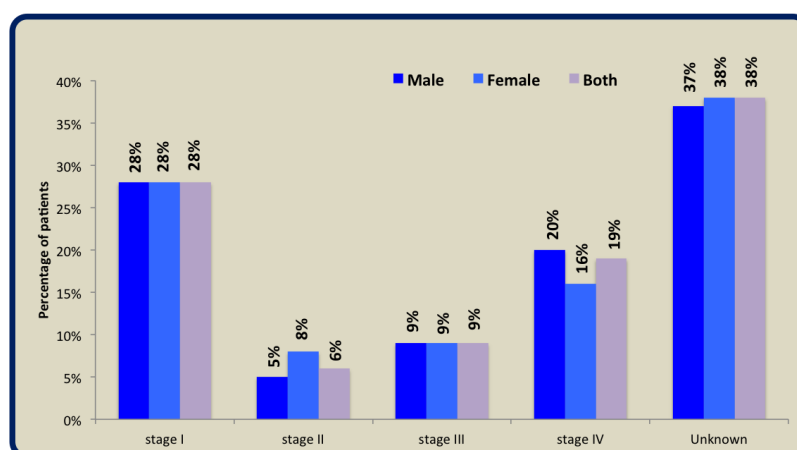


Incidence of kidney cancer is not strongly linked with socioeconomic deprivation in Northern Ireland. Cancer incidence rates are lower than NI average in those who are classified as living in quintile 3 communities and higher in the most deprived communities.

Incidence by stage

Approximately 62.5% of patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of patients staged were diagnosed with stage I kidney cancer (28%). 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: 2009-2013



SURVIVAL

The age-standardised survival for men diagnosed with kidney cancer between 2004-2008 was 55.0% at five years. The age-standardised survival for women during the same time period was 51.4%.

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

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2004-2008		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
6 months	81.1%	78.6%	80.0%
1 year	73.8%	70.5%	72.3%
5 years	55.0%	51.4%	53.3%

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for kidney cancer in Northern Ireland has improved from the 1993-1998-diagnosis period to the 2004-2008-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
1993-1998	47.3%	50.4%	48.8%
1999-2003	45.9%	49.7%	47.5%
2004-2008	55.0%	51.4%	53.3%

MORTALITY

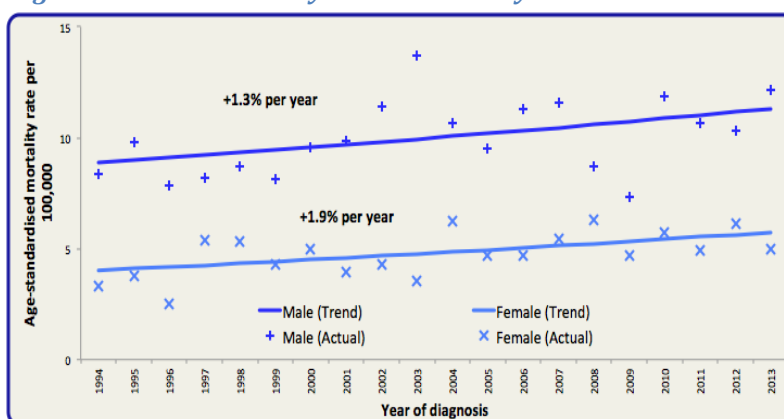
In 2009-2013 there were an average of 63 male and 43 female deaths from kidney cancer each year.

Mortality trends

After adjusting for our ageing population, the male kidney cancer mortality rate has increased over the previous twenty years, increasing by 1.3% per year.

Female mortality rates have also increased by approximately 1.9% per year during the previous twenty-year period.

Figure 6: Trends in kidney cancer mortality rates: 1993-2013



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2013 there were a total of 1812 people living in NI with a diagnosis of kidney cancer of which 58% were male, 15% had been diagnosed in the previous year, and 51% were over the age of 70.

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

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				21-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-21 years	
Male	0-69	81	229	123	100	533
	70+	73	168	146	136	523
	All ages	154	397	269	236	1056
Female	0-69	60	137	82	82	361
	70+	57	127	93	118	395
	All ages	117	264	175	200	756
Both	0-69	141	366	205	182	894
	70+	130	295	239	254	918
	All ages	271	661	444	436	1812

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.

