

OVARIAN CANCER



NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2009-2013)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2009-2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	158	-	0	119	-

FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2004-2008)			21-YEAR PREVALENCE (2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	31.9%	-	0	1,175	-

INCIDENCE

Between 2009 and 2013 there were an average of 159 patients diagnosed with ovarian cancer each year in Northern Ireland. The probability of developing ovarian cancer before the age of 75 is approximately 1 in 90.

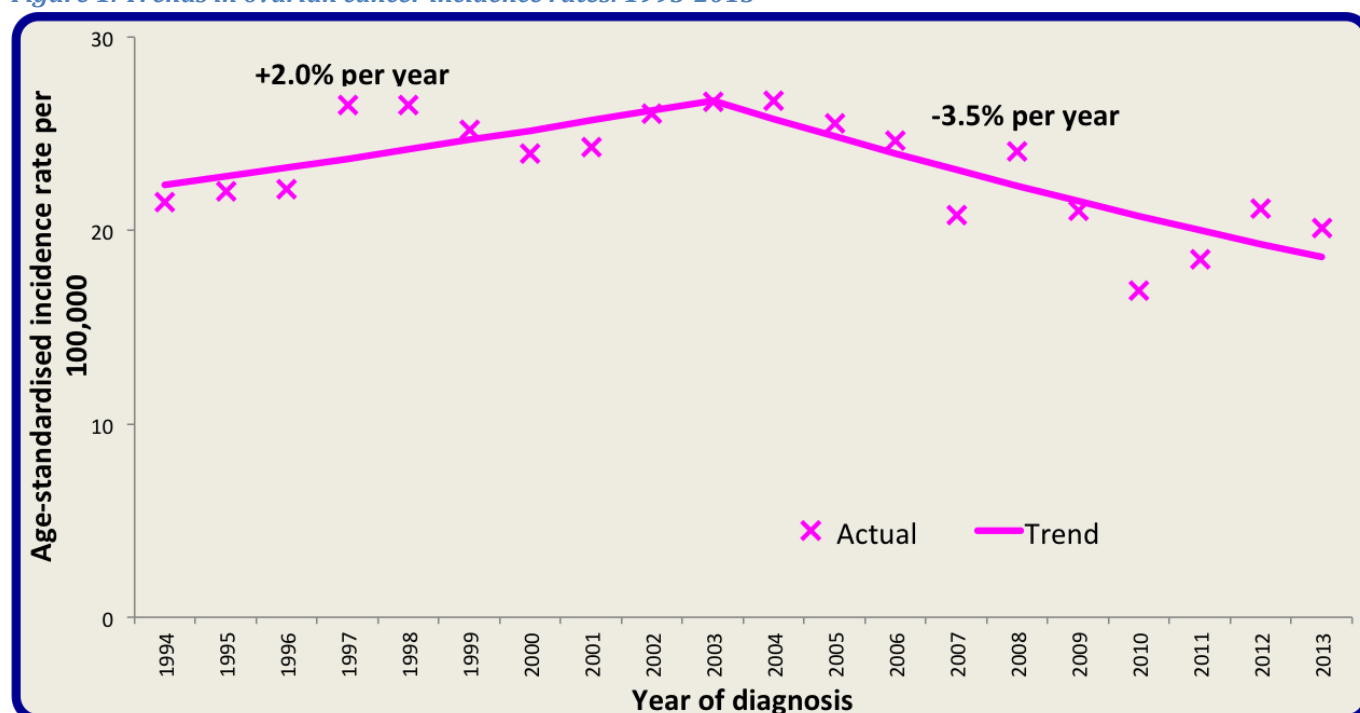
Incidence trends

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Female	197	187	185	157	186	164	134	150	175	169

Over a ten-year period the number of ovarian cancer cases decreased from 195 in 2003 to 169 in 2013. After accounting for population changes, ovarian cancer incidence increased by 2.0% annually between 1994 and 2003 before declining by 3.5% annually between 2004 and 2013.

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



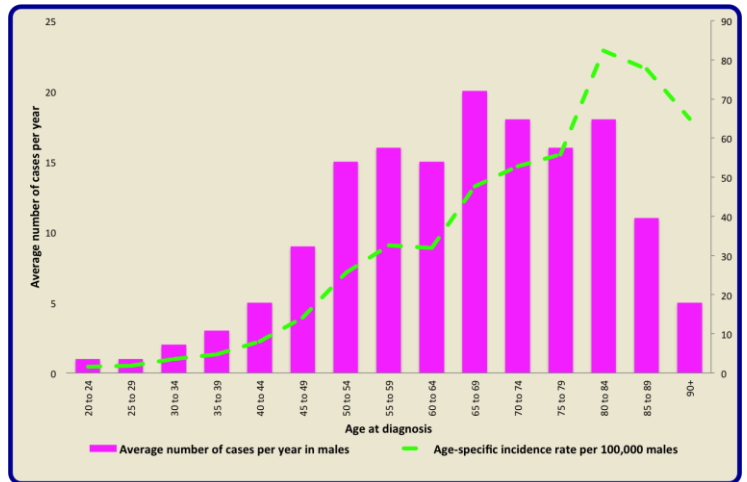
Incidence and age

Ovarian cancer risk is strongly related to age with almost 85% of patients diagnosed over the age of 50 years. Incidence rates are highest among women aged 80-84.

There were no reported cases of ovarian cancer in women under the age of 20 in 2009-2013 and incidence remains low until middle age.

Incidence of ovarian cancer increases after the age of 50 but menopause is not considered to be a risk factor for developing ovarian cancer.

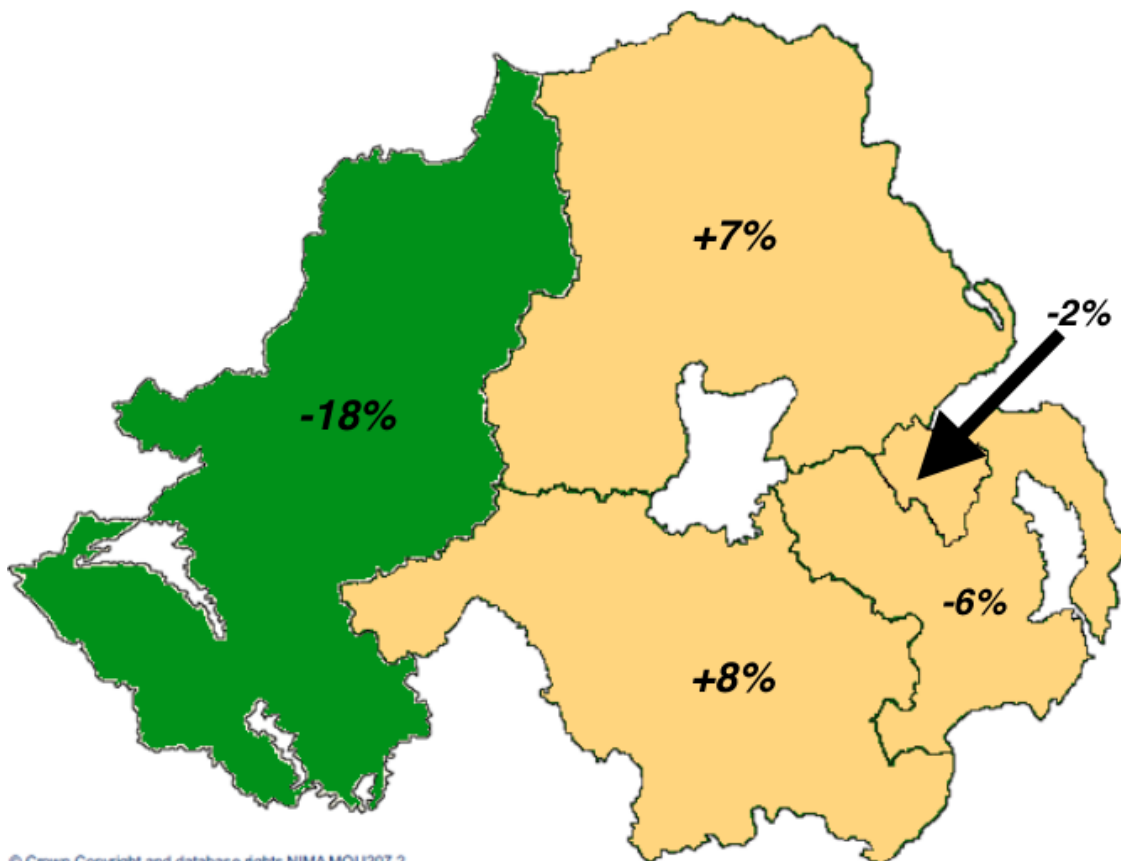
Figure 2: Incidence of ovarian cancer by age: 2009-2013



Incidence by Trust area

Ovarian cancer incidence rates in 2009-2013 were 18% lower than the NI average among people living within the Western trust area. There were no statistically significant differences in incidence rates of ovarian cancer in any of the other trusts when compared with the NI average during the same time period.

Figure 3: Ovarian cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by HSC Trust of residence: 2009-2013



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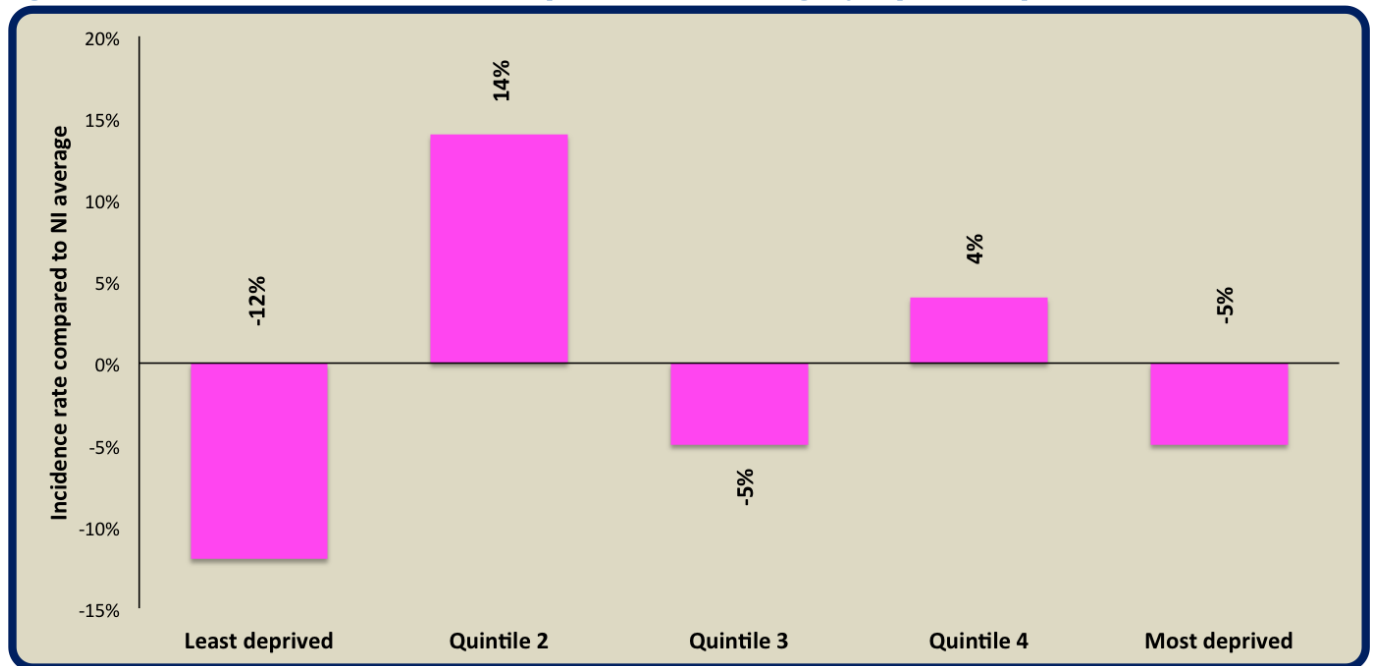
Significantly higher than average

Significantly lower than average

Incidence by deprivation

Ovarian cancer incidence is highest among communities within quintile 2 who experience a 14% greater incidence of cancer compared to the NI average. However, no strong relationship between ovarian cancer incidence and socioeconomic status in Northern Ireland was observed.

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

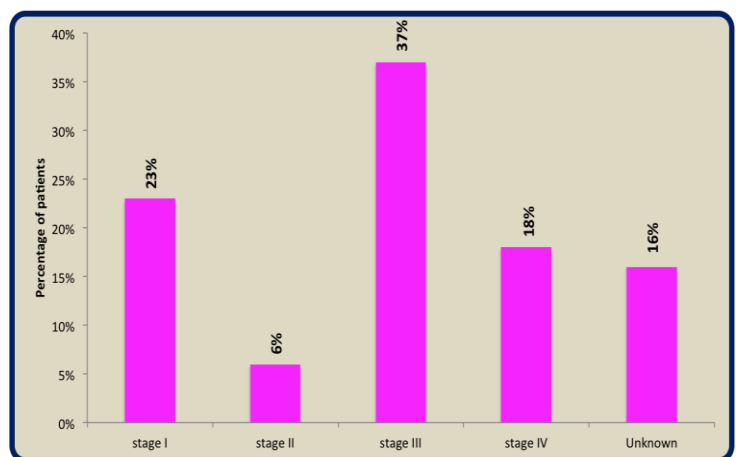


Incidence by stage

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.

Over 80% of ovarian cancer patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis in 2009-2013.

Figure 5: Ovarian cancer stage distribution: 2009-2013



The majority of ovarian cancer patients were diagnosed at stage III (37%). The next most common stage to be diagnosed at was stage I (23%). Almost one fifth of women were diagnosed with stage IV ovarian cancer between 2009-2013, which confers a poor prognosis. A total of 286 women (representing 16% of those diagnosed with ovarian cancer between 2009-2013) could not be staged at time of diagnosis.

SURVIVAL

Approximately 70% of all ovarian cancer patients survive at least six months after diagnosis. Almost two thirds of patients survive for one year after diagnosis and one third are alive five years after diagnosis.

Table 2: Five-year ovarian cancer survival by survival time: patients diagnosed 2004-2008

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2004-2008
	Female
6 months	70.8%
1 year	63.2%
5 years	31.9%

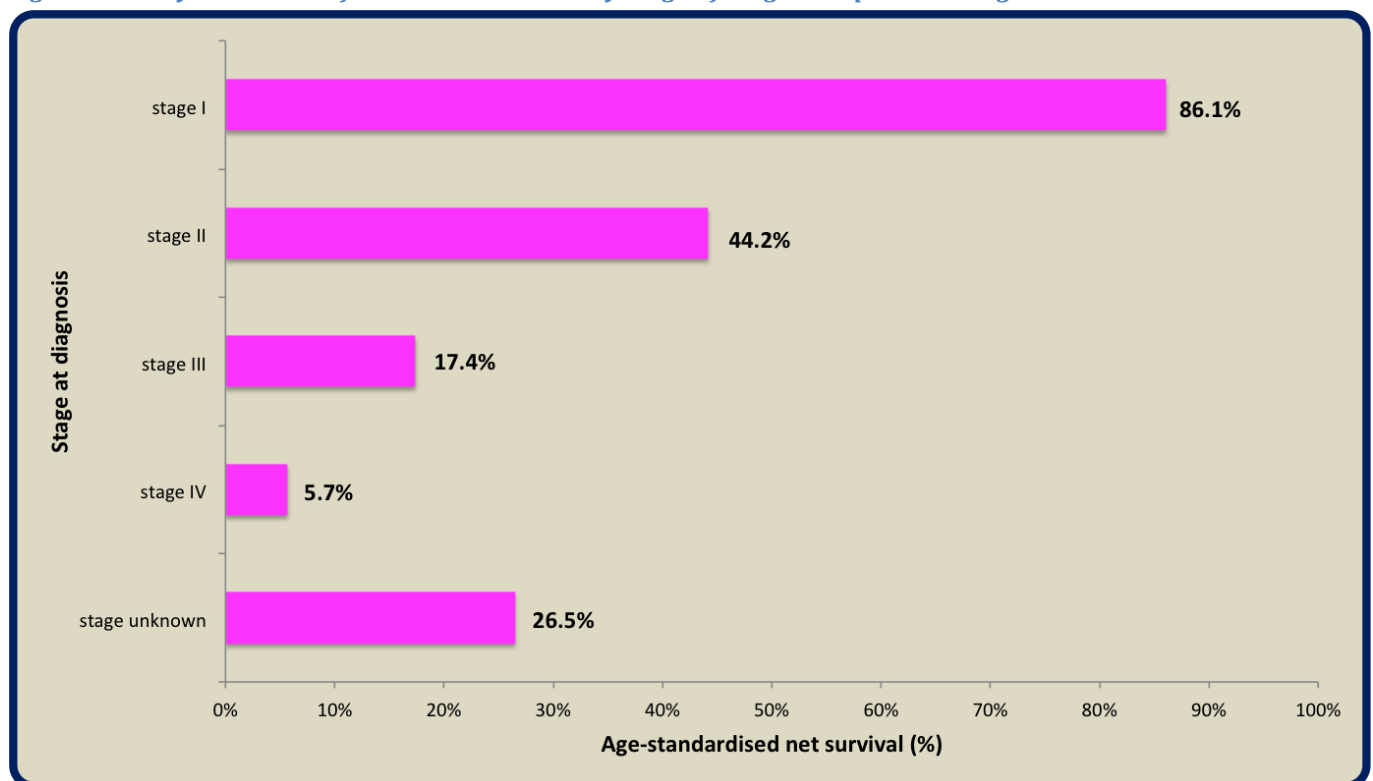
Survival Trends

Five-year survival for ovarian cancer has failed to significantly improve in Northern Ireland from the 1993-1998-diagnosis period to the 2004-2008-diagnosis period. Five-year survival between 1993-1998 was 31.1% and 31.9% between 2004-2008 representing a very small increase in survival.

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

Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-1998	31.1%
1999-2003	31.2%
2004-2008	31.9%

Survival and stage

Figure 6: Five-year survival from ovarian cancer by stage of diagnosis: patients diagnosed 2001-2008

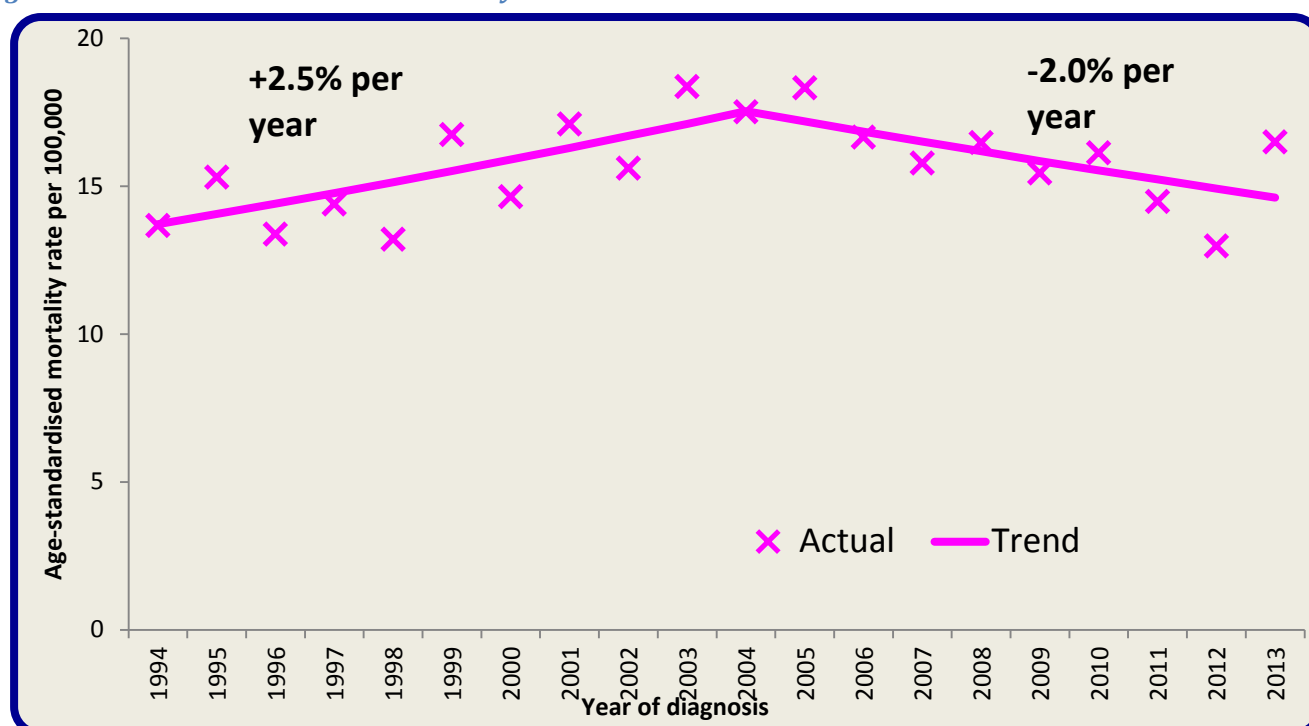
Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in ovarian cancer survival with five-year survival decreasing as stage at diagnosis increases. Five-year survival ranged from 86.1% for early (stage I) disease to 5.7% for late (stage IV) disease highlighting the importance of an early diagnosis.

MORTALITY

In 2009-2013 there were an average of 119 deaths from ovarian cancer each year.

Mortality trends

Figure 7: Trends in ovarian cancer mortality rates: 1993-2013



Over the last ten years the number of ovarian cancer deaths has increased from 130 in 2003 to 136 in 2013. When adjusted for age and population change, ovarian cancer mortality rates increased by approximately 2.5% each year from 1994 to 2004, before decreasing by 2.0% each year until 2013.

PREVALENCE

At the end of 2013 there were 1,175 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with ovarian cancer from 1993-2013 (Table 4). Of these, 11% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

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

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				21-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-21 years	
Female	0-69	89	205	206	291	791
	70+	39	69	84	192	384
	All ages	128	274	290	483	1175

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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