

# UTERUS BODY CANCER



NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2009-2013)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2009-2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	238	-	0	49	-

FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2004-2008)			21-YEAR PREVALENCE (2013)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	75.1%	-	0	2,257	-

## INCIDENCE

Between 2009 and 2013 there were an average of 238 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 50.

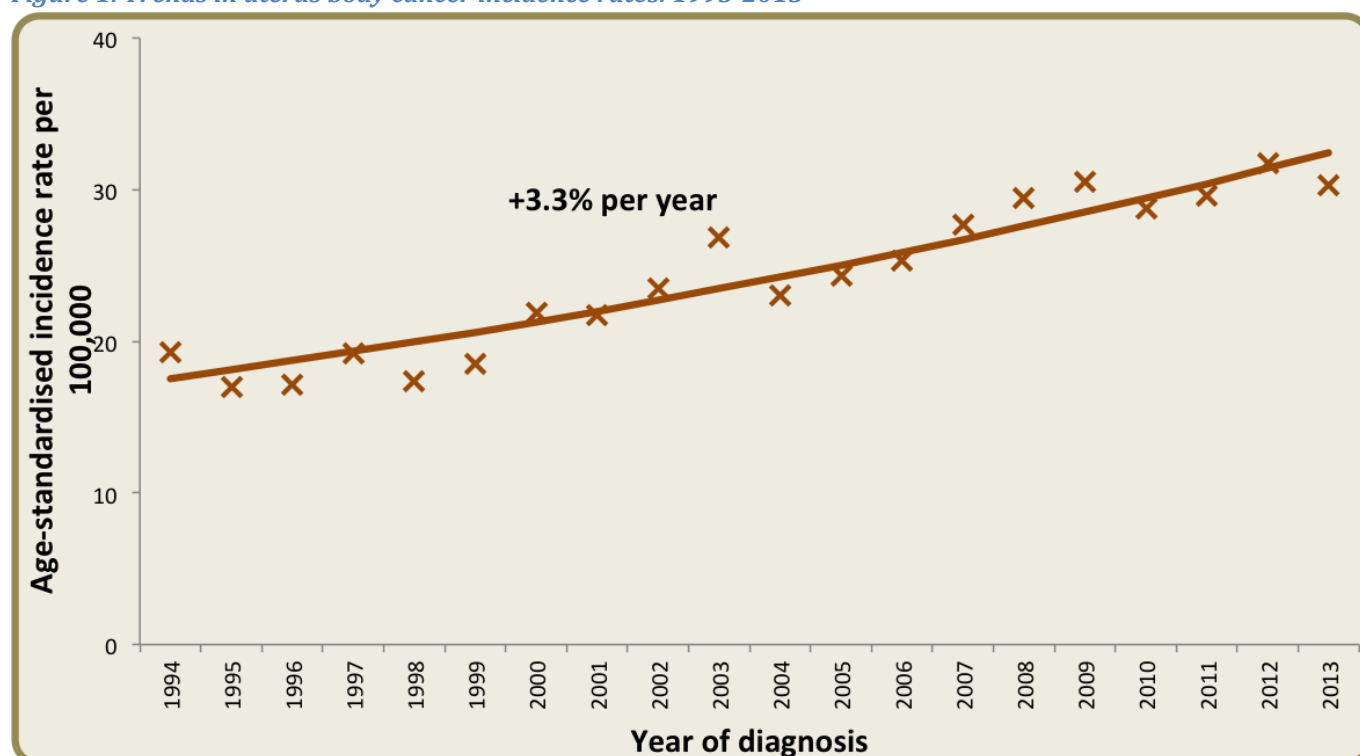
### Incidence trends

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Female	165	176	187	205	223	234	223	231	253	248

Over a ten-year period the number of uterus body cancer cases increased from 165 in 2004 to 248 in 2013. After accounting for population changes, uterus cancer incidence has increased by 3.3% per year.

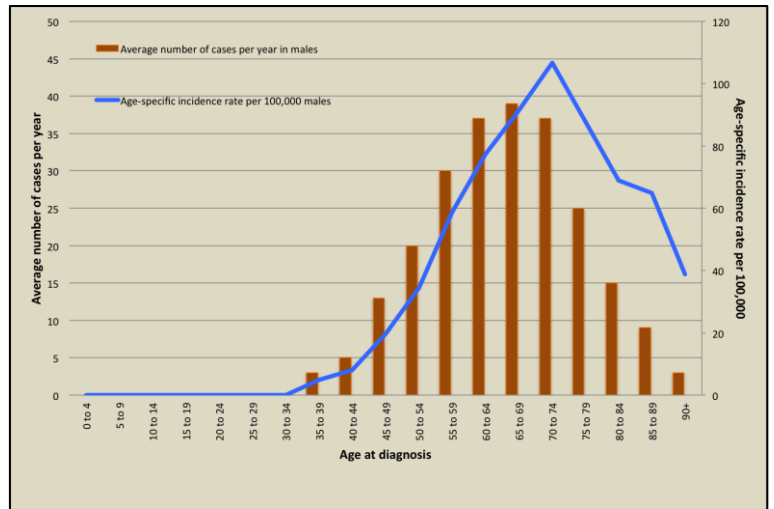
Figure 1: Trends in uterus body cancer incidence rates: 1993-2013



**Incidence and age**

Uterus body cancer risk is strongly related to age with 100% of women diagnosed in Northern Ireland over the age of 35 years at the time of diagnosis. Incidence rates are highest among women aged 70-74. Incidence rates decrease thereafter.

*Figure 2: Incidence of uterus body cancer by age: 2009-2013*



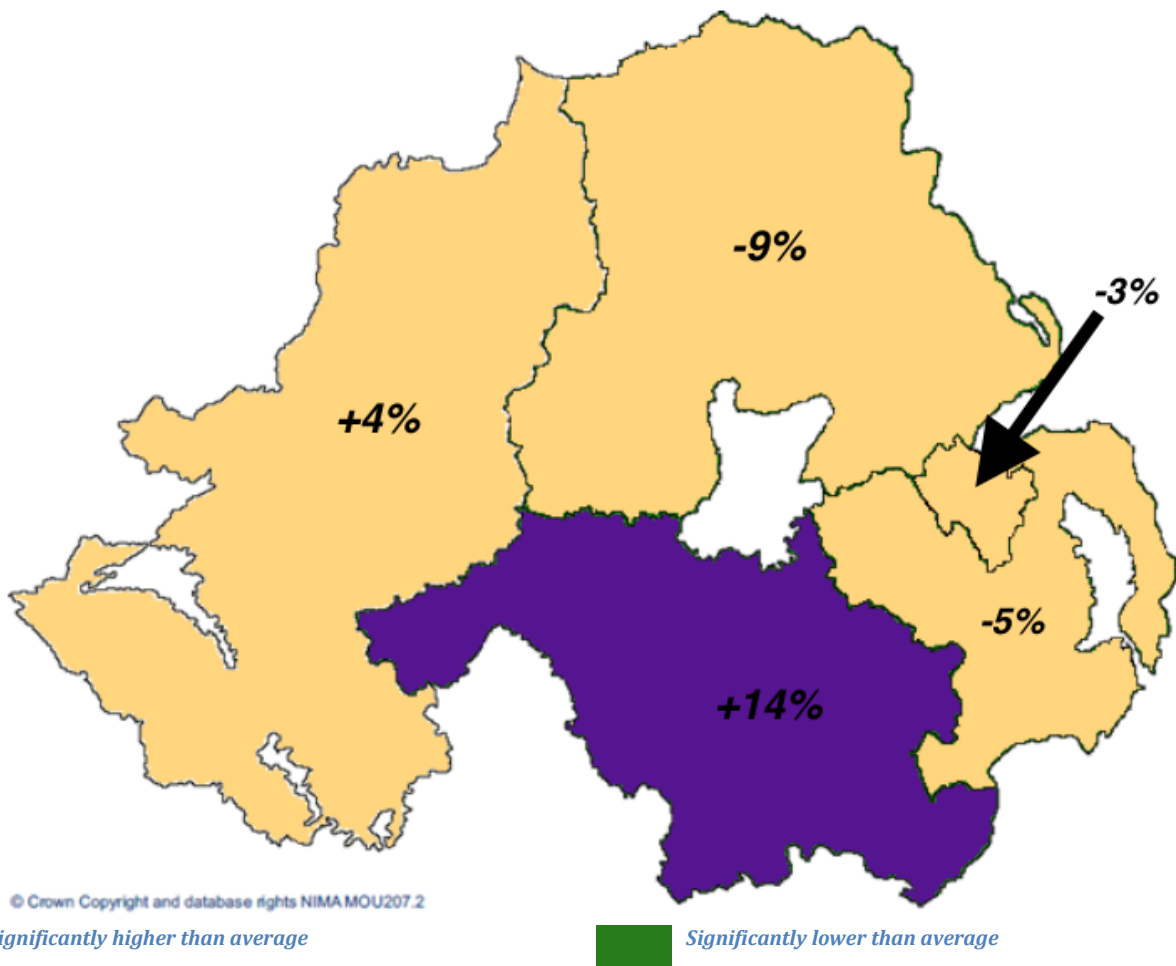
There were no reported cases of uterus body cancer in women under the age of 35 in 2009-2013 and incidence remains low until middle age.

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 6<sup>th</sup> decade of life.

**Incidence by Trust area**

Uterus body cancer incidence rates in 2009-2013 were 14% higher than the NI average among people living within the Southern trust area.

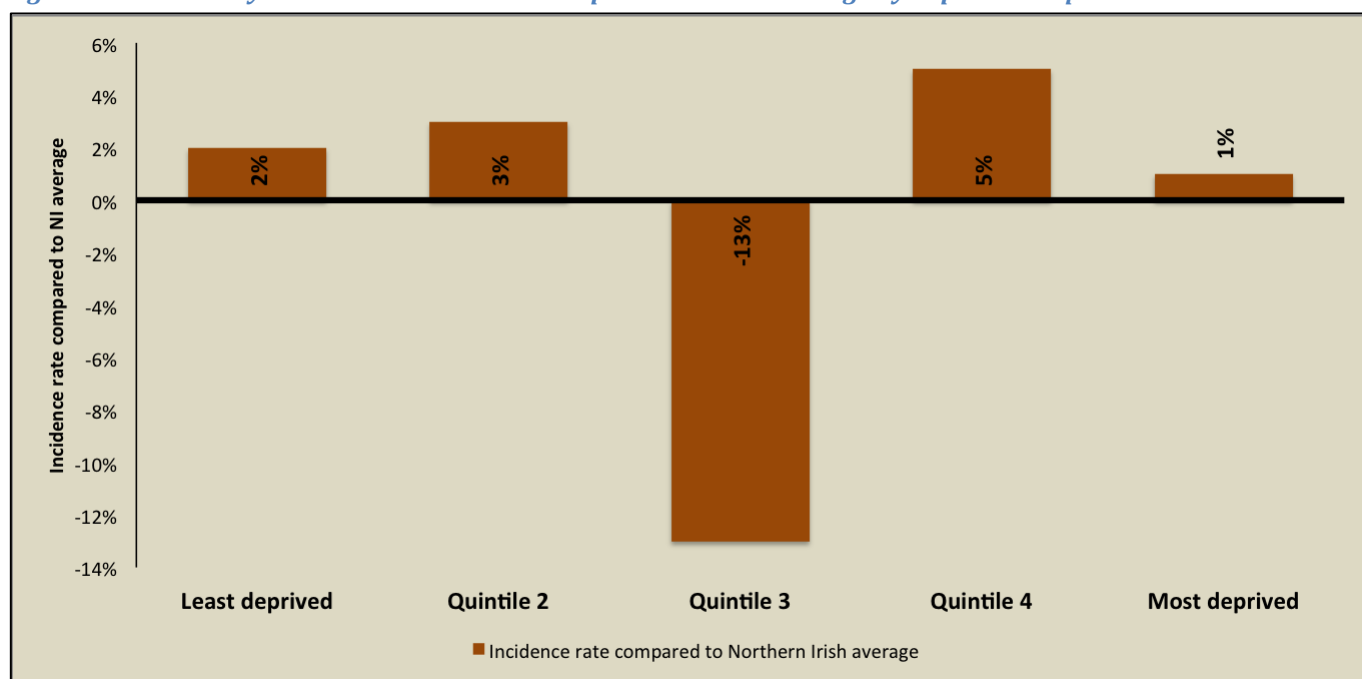
*Figure 3: Uterus body cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by HSC Trust of residence: 2009-2013*



## Incidence by deprivation

Uterus body cancer incidence is 13% lower among communities within deprivation quintile 3 compared to the NI average. However, there appears to be no trend in incidence rates of uterus body cancer and socioeconomic deprivation.

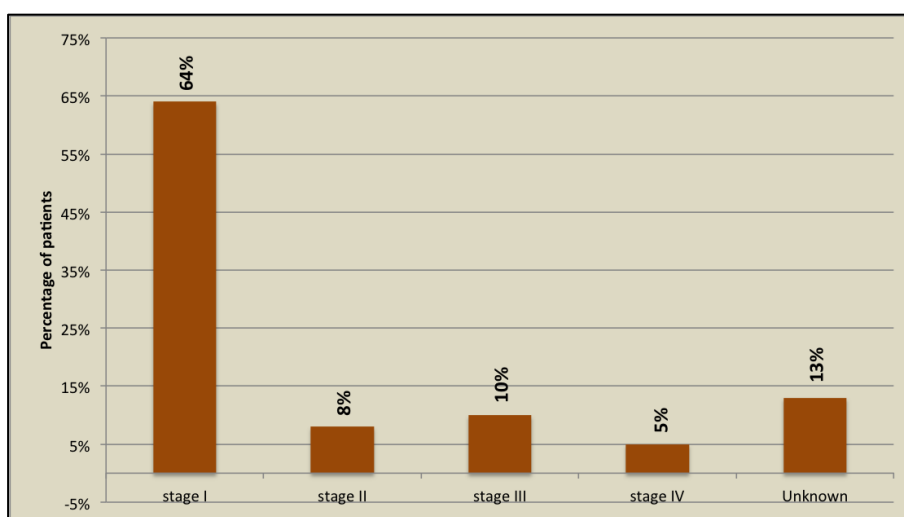
Figure 4: Uterus body cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2009-2013



## 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.

Figure 5: Uterus body cancer stage distribution: 2009-2013



Over 85% of uterus body cancer patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of uterus body cancer patients were diagnosed at stage I (64%). The next most common stage to be diagnosed at was stage III (10%).

## SURVIVAL

The net survival was 88.4% at one year, and 75.1% at five years for patients diagnosed with uterus body cancer in 2004-2008.

*Table 2: Five-year uterus body cancer survival by survival time: patients diagnosed 2004-2008*

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2004-2008	
	Female	
6 months	93.3%	
1 year	88.4%	
5 years	75.1%	

## Survival Trends

Five-year survival for uterus body cancer has increased in Northern Ireland from the 1993-1998-diagnosis period to the 2004-2008-diagnosis period. Five-year survival between 1993-1998 was 63.8% and 75.1% between 2004-2008 representing a significant increase in survival.

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

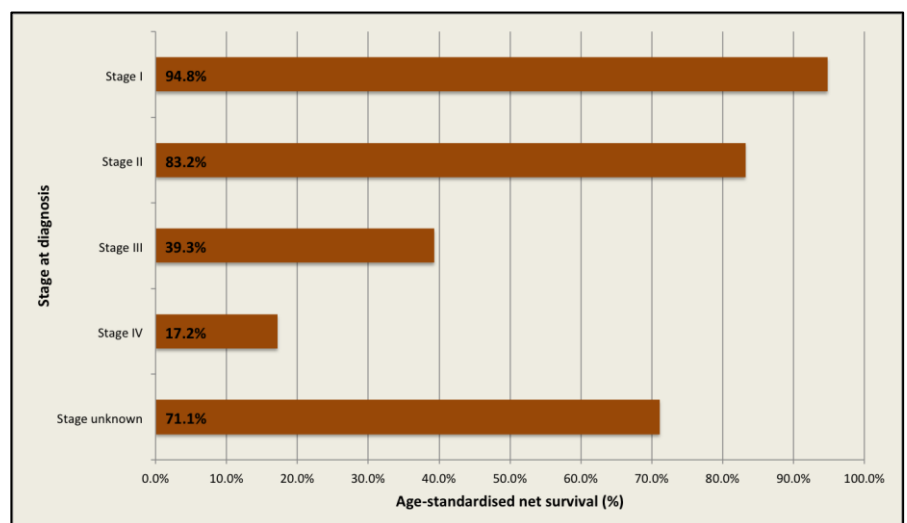
Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-1998	63.8%
1999-2003	67.2%
2004-2008	75.1%

## 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 94.8% for early (stage I) disease to 17.2% 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 2001-2008*

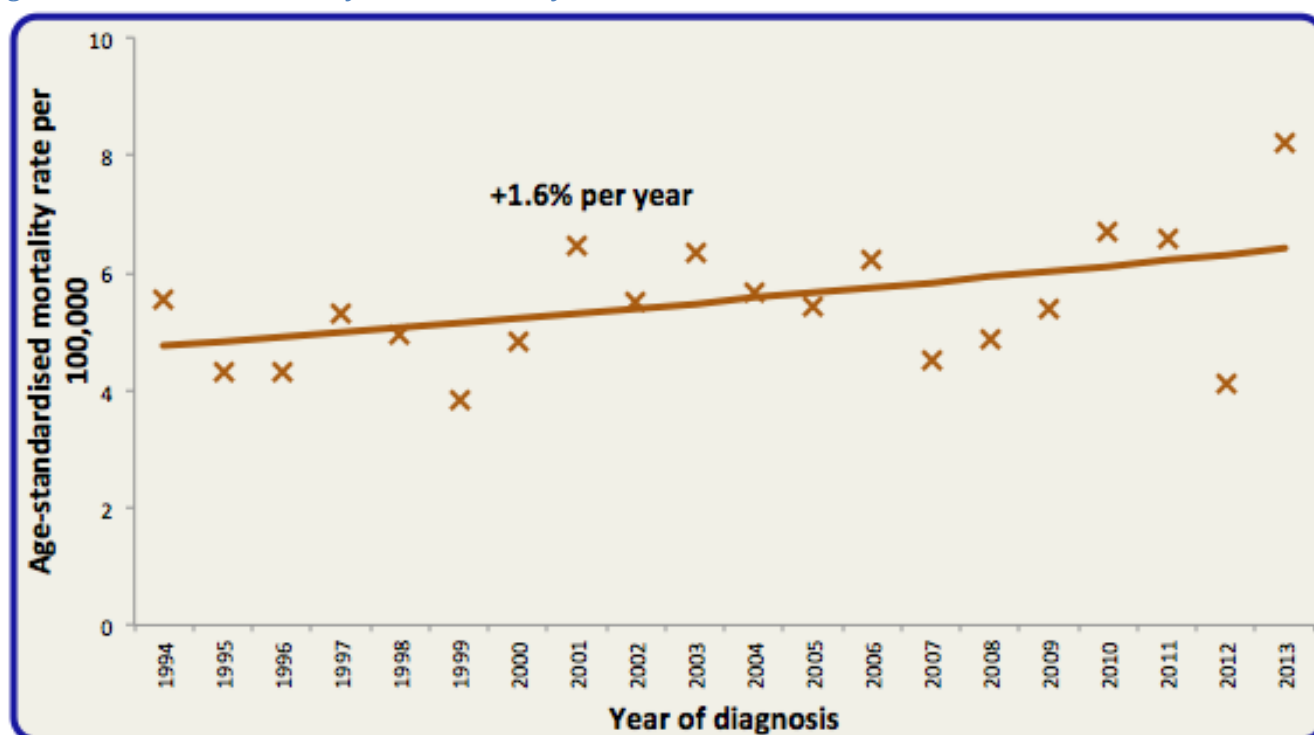


## MORTALITY

In 2009-2013 there were an average of 49 deaths from uterus body cancer each year.

### Mortality trends

Figure 7: Trends in uterus body cancer mortality rates: 1993-2013



Over the last ten years the number of uterus body cancer deaths has increased from 44 in 2003 to 67 in 2013. When adjusted for age and population change, uterus body cancer mortality rates increased by approximately 1.6% each year.

## PREVALENCE

At the end of 2013 there were 2,257 women living in Northern Ireland who had been diagnosed with uterus body cancer from 1993-2013 (table 4). Of these, 10% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 4: Number of people living with uterus body 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	145	437	343	220	1145
	70+	83	311	284	434	1112
	All ages	228	748	627	654	2257

## 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

Phone: +44 (0)28 9063 2573  
e-mail: [nicr@qub.ac.uk](mailto:nicr@qub.ac.uk)



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NICR is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast.

