

BREAST CANCER



NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2010-2014)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2010-2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
9	1283	1293	3	306	309

FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			22-YEAR PREVALENCE (2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
-	80.9%	-	-	13963	-

INCIDENCE

In 2010-2014 there were 1,283 female patients diagnosed with breast cancer each year. The lifetime risk of developing a breast cancer was 1 in 11 for women.

Incidence trends

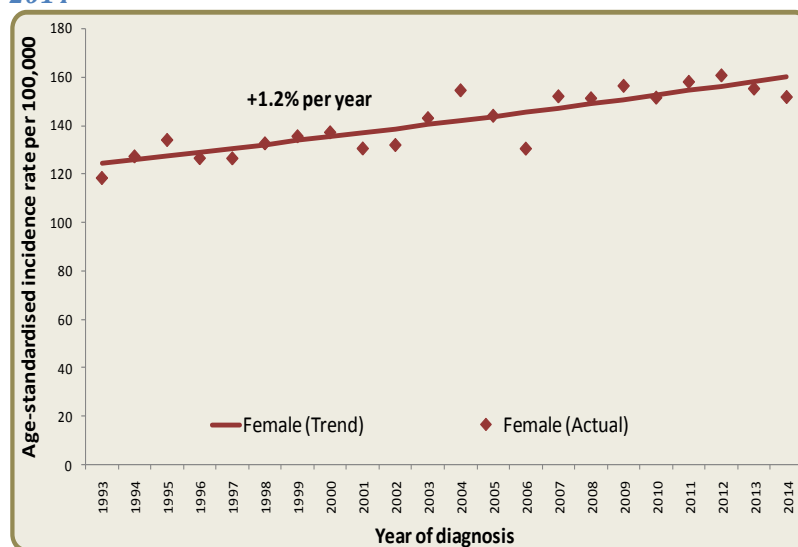
Table 1: Incidence of female breast cancer and year of diagnosis: 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	1079	991	1166	1179	1231	1217	1288	1322	1297	1293

Over the last ten years the number of breast cancers cases in women has increased from 1079 in 2004 to 1293 in 2013.

After accounting for the increasing number of older people in the NI population, breast cancer incidence rates in women have increased during 1993-2014 by an average of +1.2% per year.

Figure 1: Trends in female breast cancer incidence rates: 1993-2014



Incidence and age

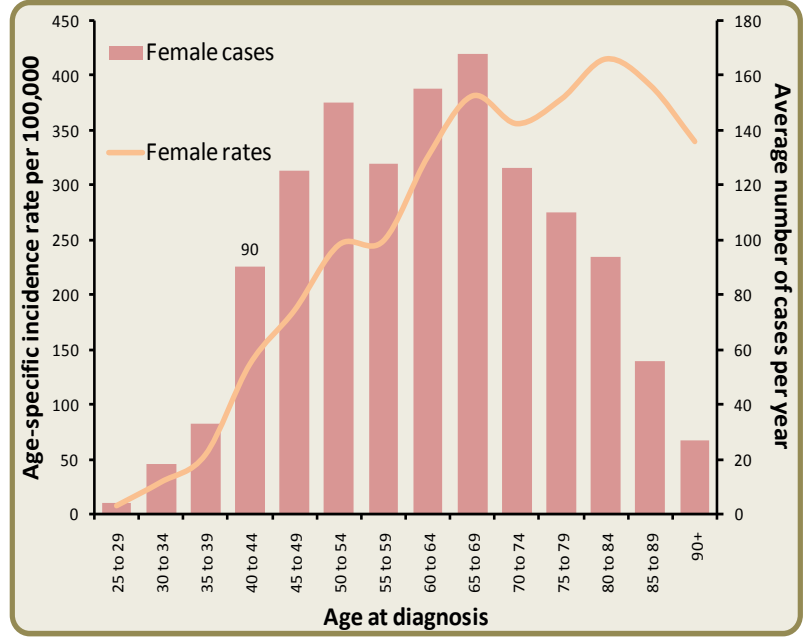
Breast cancer risk is strongly related to age with 79% of cases occurring in females over the age of 50 years and incidence rates greatest among women aged 80-89.

Table 2: Average annual number of breast cancers diagnosed by age: 2010-2014

Age	Female
0 to 49	271
50 to 64	433
65 to 74	294
75 and over	287
All ages	1283

Due to rounding of yearly averages, 'All ages' may not equal the sum of age categories in tables.

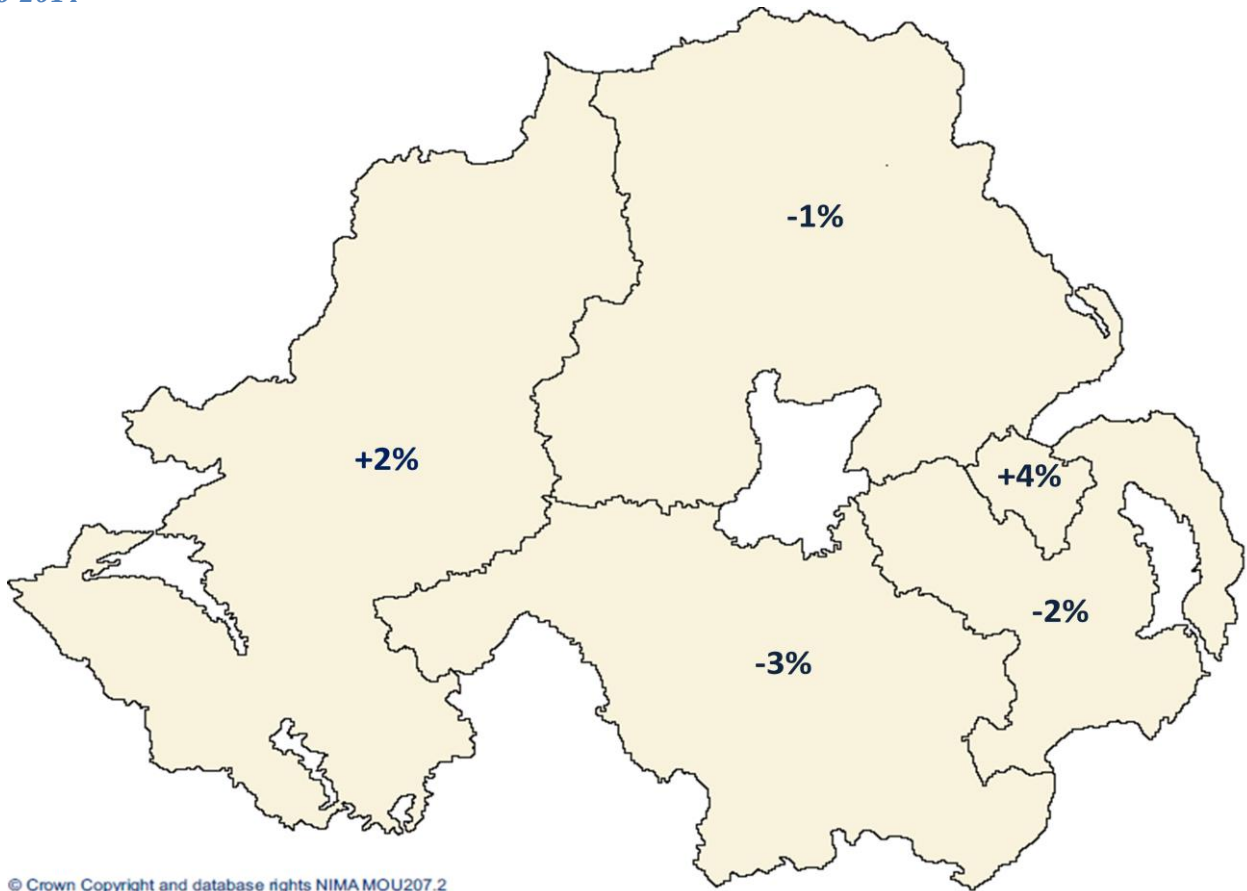
Figure 2: Incidence of female breast cancer by age: 2010-2014



Incidence by Trust area

Breast cancer incidence rates in 2010-2014 did not vary significantly across HSCT Trusts in Northern Ireland.

Figure 3: Female breast cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and HSC Trust of residence: 2010-2014



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Significantly higher than average

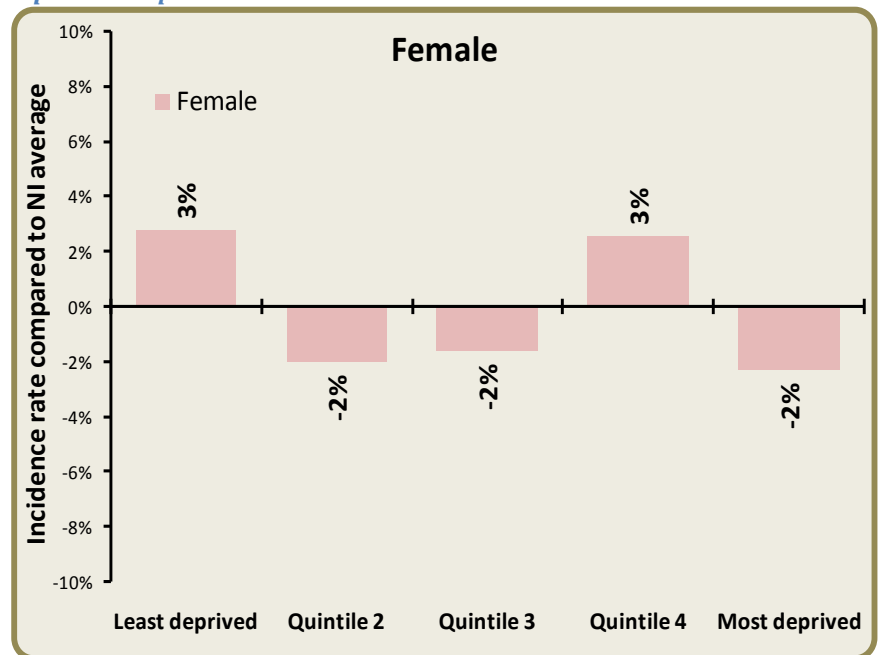


Significantly lower than average

Incidence by deprivation

While incidence of many cancers vary by socio economic deprivation, there is no evidence of this association for breast cancer incidence rates in Northern Ireland since 2010.

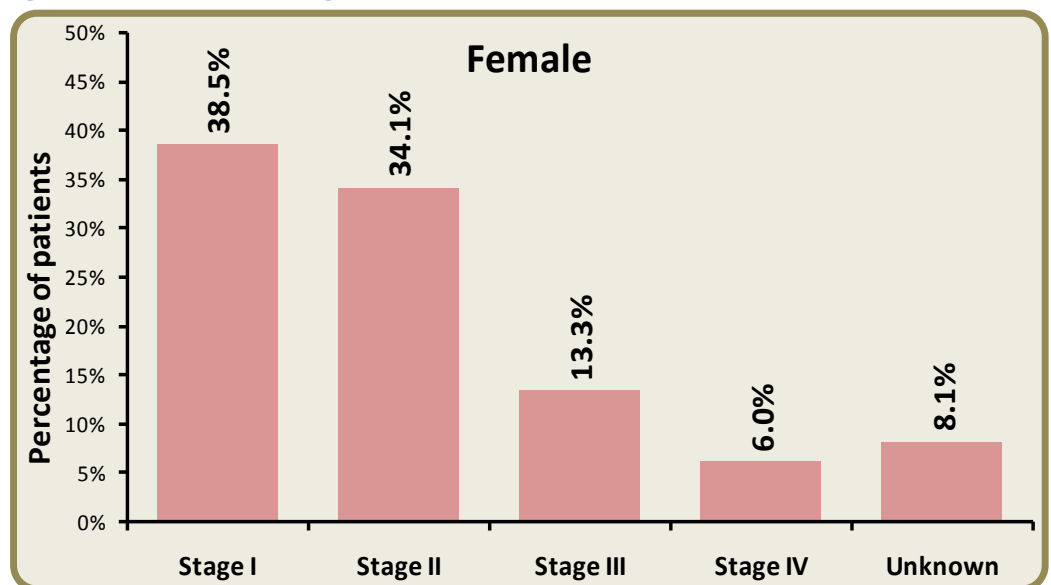
Figure 4: Breast cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2010-2014



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: Breast cancer stage distribution: 2010-2014



In 2010-2014 over 90% of female breast cancer patients in Northern Ireland were assigned a stage at diagnosis.

The majority of breast cancer patients were diagnosed at Stage I (38.5%) and Stage II (34.1%) with 6.0% diagnosed at stage IV.

SURVIVAL

The net survival for women with breast cancer was 94.7% at one year, and 80.9% at five years for patients diagnosed in 2005 to 2009.

Table 3: Five-year female breast cancer survival by survival time: patients diagnosed 2005-2009

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2005-2009
	Female
6 months	96.2%
1 year	94.7%
5 years	80.9%

Survival Trends

Five-year survival for breast cancer in women has improved over time with survival increasing from 75.0% in the 1993-1999 diagnosis period to 80.9% in the 2005-2009 diagnosis period.

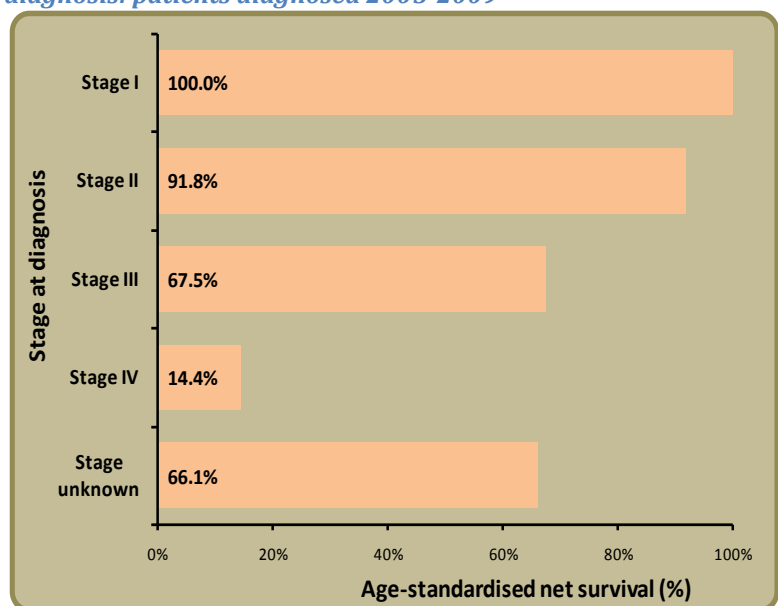
Table 4: Five-year breast cancer survival by period of diagnosis

Period of diagnosis	Female
1993-1999	75.0%
2000-2004	78.1%
2005-2009	80.9%

Survival and stage

Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in breast cancer survival with five year survival decreasing as stage at diagnosis increases. Five-year survival ranged from 100.0% for early (stage I) disease to 14.4% for late (stage IV) disease highlighting the importance of early diagnosis.

Figure 6: Five year survival from breast cancer by stage of diagnosis: patients diagnosed 2005-2009



MORTALITY

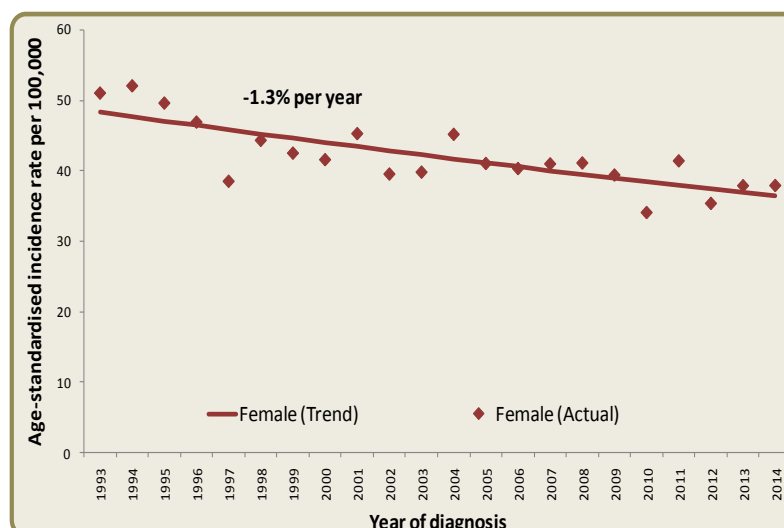
Mortality statistics are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar's Office. In 2010-2014 there were 306 female deaths from breast cancer each year.

Mortality trends

Over the last ten years, the number of breast cancer deaths have not changed from 301 among women in 2005 to 320 among women in 2014.

When adjusted for age and population change, female breast cancer mortality rates decreased by -1.3% per year during 1993-2014.

Figure 7: Trends in female breast cancer mortality rates: 1993-2014



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2014 there were 13,963 females living in NI who had been diagnosed with breast cancer from 1993-2014 (Table 5). Of these, 39.9% were aged 70 and over and 8.5% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

Table 5: Number of people living with breast cancer at the end of 2014 who were diagnosed from 1993-2014 by time since diagnosis

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				22-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-22 years	
Female	0-69	829	2692	2424	2447	8392
	70+	362	1445	1284	2480	5571
	All ages	1191	4137	3708	4927	13963

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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