

**Number of cases and incidence rates: 2005-2009**

**Ovary (C56)**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Number of cases</b>	<b>Average number of cases per year</b>	<b>Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC</b>	<b>Crude rate per 100,000</b>	<b>European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)</b>	<b>World age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)</b>	<b>Odds of developing the disease before age 75 = 1 in:</b>
<b>Female</b>	875	175	4.5	19.5	17.1 (15.9,18.2)	12.3 (11.5,13.2)	69.7
<b>All persons</b>	875	175	2.2	10.0	9.1 (8.5,9.7)	6.5 (6.0,6.9)	133.8

**NOTES:**

NMSC: Non-melanoma skin cancer

CI: Confidence interval

## Number of cases and incidence rates by year of diagnosis

### Ovary (C56)

#### Female

Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC	Crude rate per 100,000 females	European age standardised incidence rate per 100,000 females (95% CI)	World age standardised incidence rate per 100,000 females (95% CI)
1993	151	4.7	18.0	17.9 (14.9,20.9)	13.2 (11.0,15.5)
1994	155	5.0	18.4	18.2 (15.2,21.2)	13.4 (11.2,15.7)
1995	156	4.9	18.5	18.3 (15.3,21.3)	13.5 (11.3,15.8)
1996	148	4.5	17.4	16.9 (14.1,19.7)	12.4 (10.2,14.5)
1997	181	5.5	21.2	20.7 (17.5,23.8)	15.3 (12.9,17.7)
1998	183	5.5	21.3	20.6 (17.5,23.7)	15.2 (12.9,17.6)
1999	178	5.3	20.7	20.9 (17.8,24.1)	15.9 (13.4,18.3)
2000	167	4.9	19.4	18.4 (15.5,21.3)	13.5 (11.3,15.7)
2001	179	5.4	20.7	19.3 (16.4,22.3)	14.7 (12.4,17.0)
2002	190	5.4	21.9	19.8 (16.9,22.8)	14.6 (12.4,16.9)
2003	198	5.5	22.8	20.3 (17.3,23.2)	14.7 (12.5,17.0)
2004	198	5.4	22.7	20.2 (17.2,23.1)	15.0 (12.7,17.2)
2005	187	5.1	21.2	18.9 (16.1,21.7)	13.8 (11.7,15.9)
2006	190	5.1	21.4	19.2 (16.4,22.0)	14.2 (12.1,16.4)
2007	156	4.0	17.4	15.0 (12.6,17.5)	10.8 (8.9,12.6)
2008	183	4.5	20.2	17.3 (14.7,20.0)	12.3 (10.4,14.3)
2009	159	3.8	17.5	15.0 (12.6,17.5)	10.7 (8.9,12.6)

#### All persons

Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC	Crude rate per 100,000 persons	European age standardised incidence rate per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	World age standardised incidence rate per 100,000 persons (95% CI)
1993	151	2.4	9.2	9.7 (8.1,11.2)	7.0 (5.9,8.2)
1994	155	2.5	9.4	9.8 (8.2,11.4)	7.2 (6.0,8.4)
1995	156	2.5	9.5	9.8 (8.3,11.4)	7.2 (6.0,8.4)
1996	148	2.3	8.9	9.1 (7.6,10.6)	6.6 (5.5,7.7)
1997	181	2.9	10.8	11.1 (9.4,12.7)	8.1 (6.9,9.4)
1998	183	2.8	10.9	11.0 (9.4,12.6)	8.1 (6.8,9.3)
1999	178	2.8	10.6	11.0 (9.4,12.7)	8.3 (7.0,9.5)
2000	167	2.6	9.9	9.9 (8.3,11.4)	7.1 (6.0,8.3)
2001	179	2.7	10.6	10.3 (8.8,11.8)	7.7 (6.5,8.9)
2002	190	2.8	11.2	10.6 (9.1,12.2)	7.7 (6.6,8.9)
2003	198	2.8	11.6	10.9 (9.3,12.4)	7.8 (6.7,9.0)
2004	198	2.7	11.6	10.7 (9.2,12.3)	7.9 (6.7,9.0)
2005	187	2.6	10.8	10.1 (8.6,11.5)	7.3 (6.2,8.4)
2006	190	2.5	10.9	10.1 (8.7,11.6)	7.4 (6.3,8.6)
2007	156	2.0	8.9	8.0 (6.7,9.3)	5.7 (4.7,6.6)
2008	183	2.2	10.3	9.2 (7.9,10.6)	6.5 (5.5,7.5)
2009	159	1.9	8.9	8.0 (6.7,9.2)	5.6 (4.7,6.6)

#### NOTES:

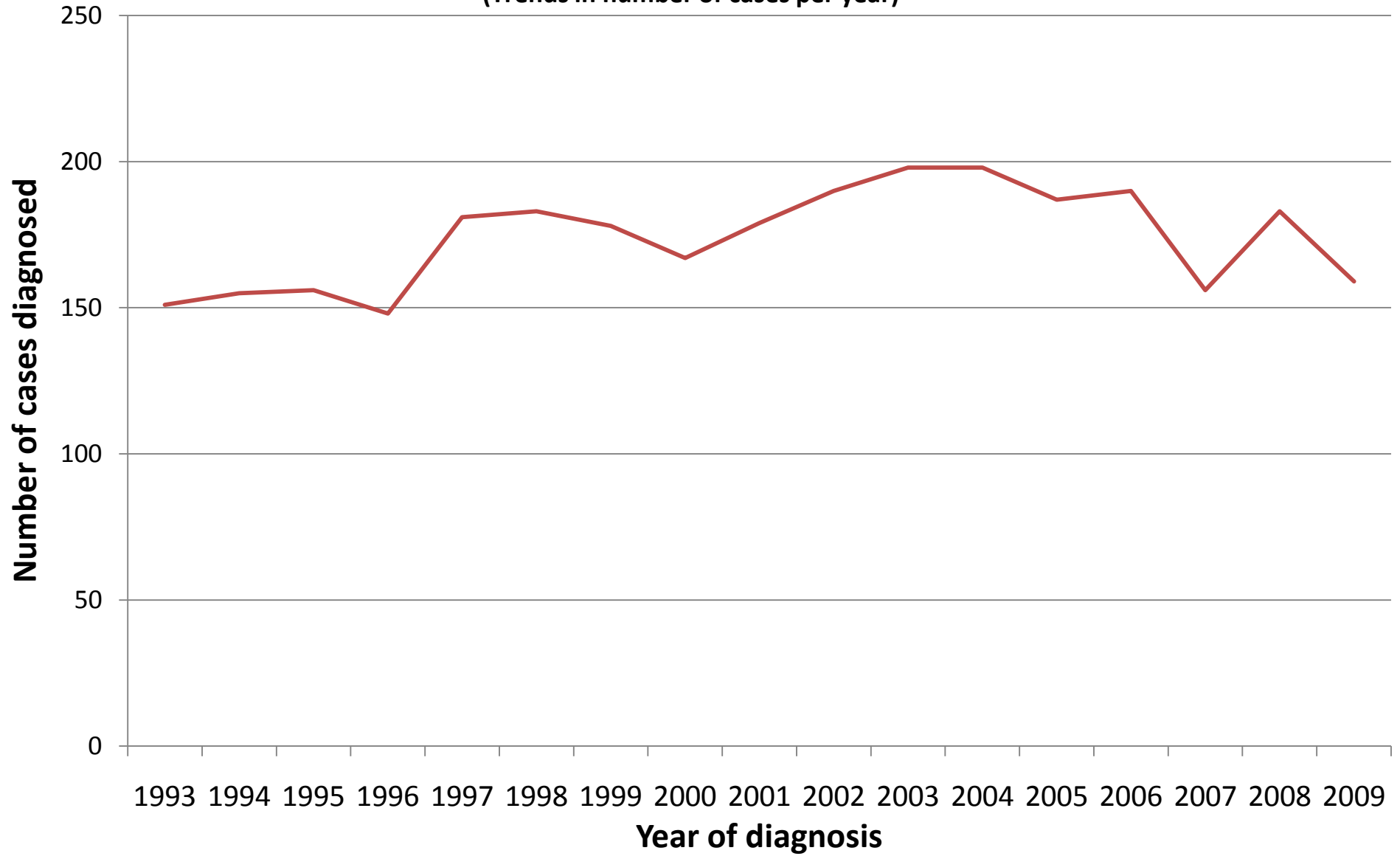
NMSC: Non-melanoma skin cancer

CI: Confidence interval

\* A change in classification occurred in 2007 in which some ovarian cancers previously considered malignant are now considered to be non-malignant. The reduction in numbers between 2006 and 2007 may in part be due to this change

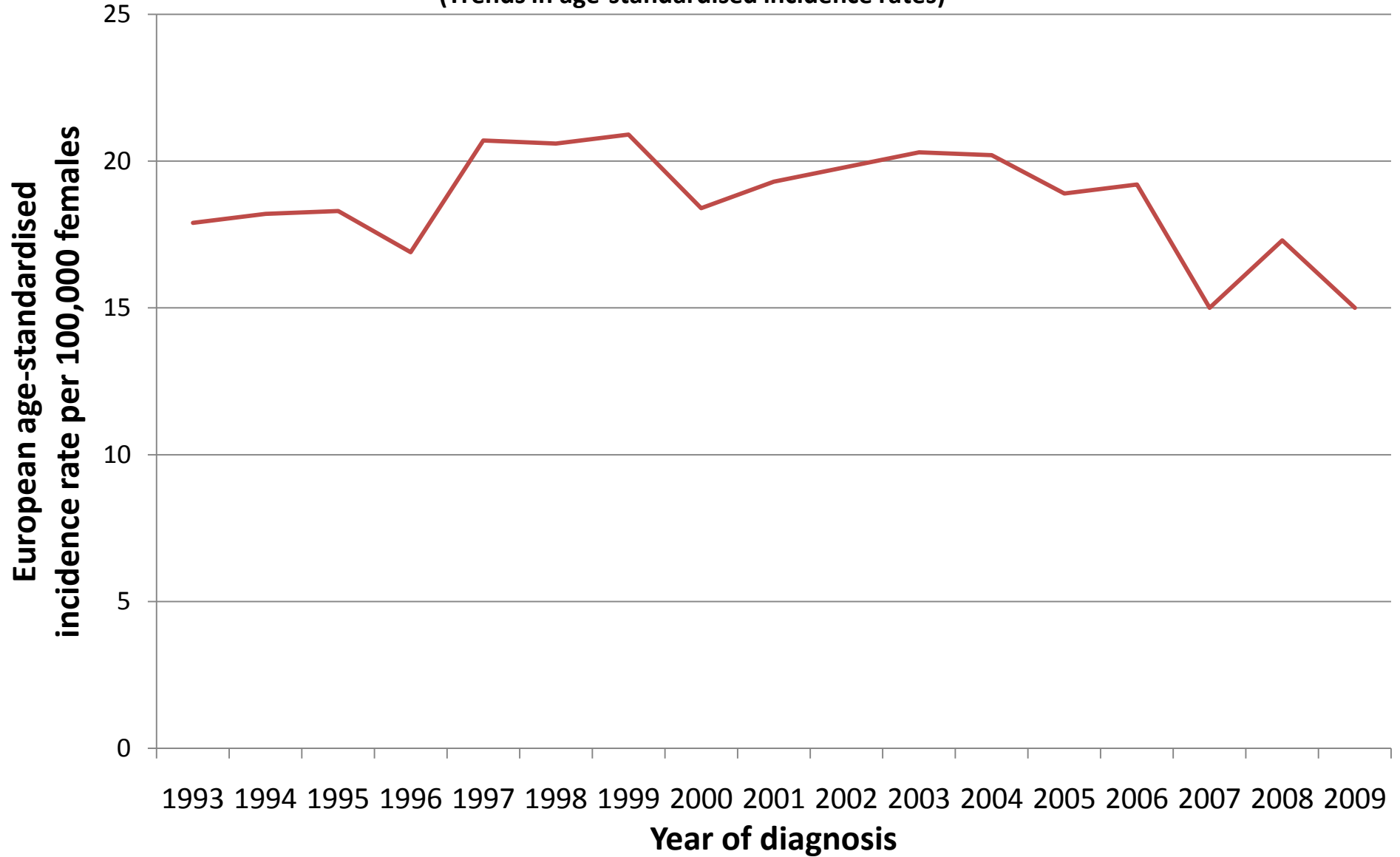
# Ovary (C56)

(Trends in number of cases per year)



## Ovary (C56)

(Trends in age-standardised incidence rates)



## **NOTES**

### **European Age Standardised Incidence Rate**

The incidence rate per 100,000 persons that has been adjusted to take account of different age structures between geographic areas or time periods. This is done by adopting the European standard as a reference population. The EASIR can be considered to be the number of cases per 100,000 persons occurring in the population if the population possessed the same age structure as the European standard population.

### **World Age Standardised Incidence Rate**

As for the European age-standardised rate but using the World standard population.

### **Confidence Interval**

The range of values calculated to have a specified (usually 95%) probability of containing the true value of an observation. Thus the 95% confidence interval for a rate is the range of values within which there is a 95% probability of finding the true value for the rate.