

Macmillan-NICR Partnership: GP Federation Cancer Profiles 2011-2015

(with Prevalence 1993-2015)



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1. Introduction

In Northern Ireland (NI) in 2016, the 350 General Practices came together to form 17 GP Federations (GPFs). GPFs are not-for-profit healthcare provider organisations, with approximately 20 General Practices and 100,000 patients per federation. Part of the role of the newly formed GPFs will be an increased focus on caring for people with chronic conditions (including cancer) within the primary care setting with, for example, the introduction of GPF based pharmacists and physiotherapists. This increased focus on chronic conditions together with increasing cancer incidence and survivorship, is expected to place increasing pressure on primary care in NI. The aim of this Macmillan-funded project is to assimilate evidence from the N.Ireland Cancer Registry (NICR) to report the cancer incidence and prevalence for each GPF as well as screening history (female *breast cancer only*), age, stage, and socio-economic distributions at diagnosis to support future service planning.

2. Methods

Cancer profiles of each GPF have been reported based on place of care rather than place of residence, by matching GP cypher codes at time of diagnosis to GP practices and then assigning to GPFs

Overall, 62,088 of 63,568 (97.7%) incident cases of all cancers including Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer (NMSC; which represented 3,641 cases of cancer diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015) diagnosed between 2011-2015 were matched to GPF using GP cypher codes at time of cancer diagnosis. Of 1,480 (2.3%) cases not matched, 467 (31.6%) were matched to a practice not assigned to a GPF or had GP cypher that has not been matched to a GP practice and 1,013 (68.2%) cases had no GP cypher recorded. Also in order to estimate 23 year prevalence (the number of people diagnosed with cancer between 1993 and 2015 and still alive at end of 2015) by GPF, current GP at end of follow-up (31st December 2015) as recorded by NICR (GP data held by NICR is regularly updated by Business Services Organisation; BSO) was matched to GPFs. Overall, 98,025/99,200 (98.8%) incident cases of cancer (C00-C97) that were diagnosed between 1993 and 2015 and alive at 31st December 2015 were matched to 1,250 GP cypher codes in 349 GP practices within the 17 GPFs. Data on numbers of people registered at each GP practice by age and sex (requested and received from BSO in October 2016) was used to create population tables by GPF. Average number of cases, 2013 European Age-standardised

incidence rate (95%CI), standardised incidence ratio and whether or not it is significantly different to the NI average have been calculated for All cancers (ex.NMSC), bladder cancer, brain and other central nervous system (CNS) cancers, female breast cancer, cervical cancer, colorectal cancer, head and neck cancer, kidney cancer, leukaemia, lung cancer, lymphoma, melanoma, oesophageal cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer and uterine cancer.

Socio-economic deprivation quintiles from the Super Output Areas (SOA) 2010 Income domain of the Multiple Deprivation measure were assigned at an individual person level using SOAs, based on their postcode of usual residence at diagnosis. The 2010 Multiple Deprivation Measure is available from the NI Statistics and Research Agency (www.nisra.gov.uk). The 2017 Multiple Deprivation measure was released in November 2017 and will be used in all future analysis. A deprivation quintile of 1 represents the least deprived with a deprivation quintile of 5 representing the most deprived. Information on screen-detected female breast cancers diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 was obtained from the Quality Assurance Reference Centre (QARC) and data on emergency presentations among lung cancer patients diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 was extracted from the Cancer Patient Pathway System (CaPPS). Chi-square analysis was used to test for statistically significant differences in categorical variables e.g. age groups between GPFs.

This information on incidence and prevalence by GPF has been presented in the form of a factsheet for each of the 17 GPFs areas (see appendices 2-18). See Appendix A for further details of methodology.

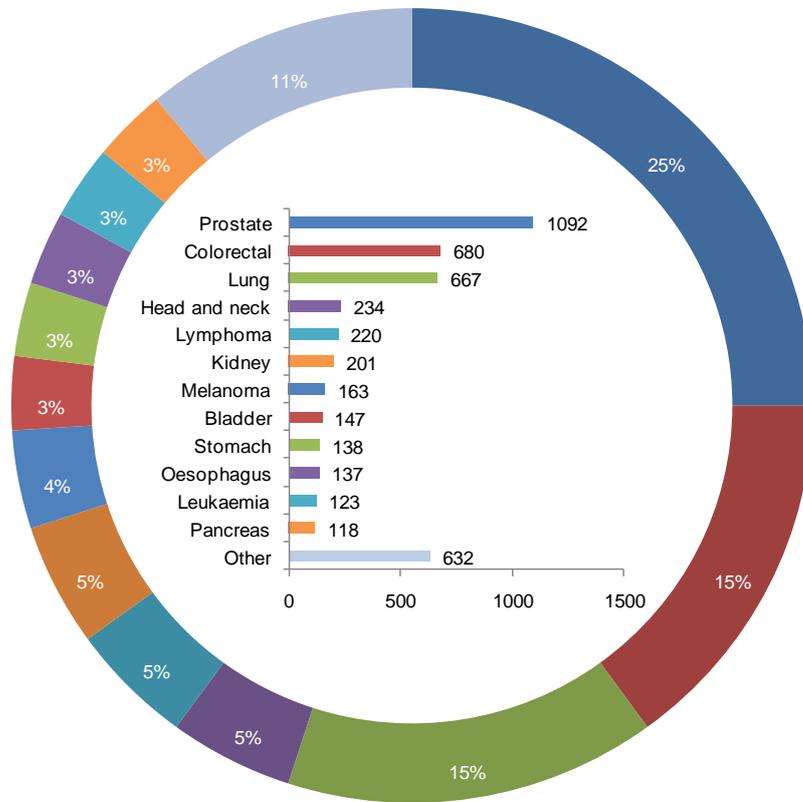
3. Cancer Incidence

3.1 Cancer Incidence in Northern Ireland

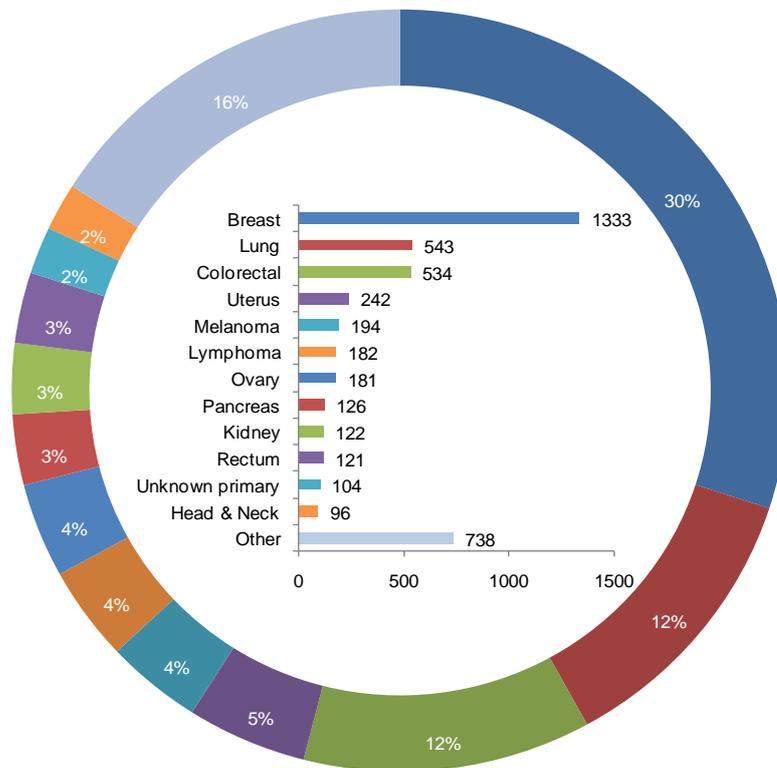
On average there were 12,714 cases of cancer (including NMSC) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015. Of these cases 6,621 (52.1%) were among males and 6,092 (47.9%) were among females. Excluding the rarely fatal NMSC there were 9,073 cases of cancer diagnosed each year, with 4,557 (50.2%) among males and 4,516 (49.8%) among females. Excluding NMSC, the most common cancers among males were prostate (25%), colorectal (15%) and lung (15%) and among females the most common cancers were breast (30%), colorectal (12%) and lung (12%).

Figure 3.1: Average number of cases of all cancers ex. NMSC diagnosed in NI between 2011 and 2015 by sex

Males



Females



3.2 Cancer Incidence by GP Federations

The annual average number of cases of cancer (excluding NMSC) per GPF ranged from 325 cases within Down GPF to 832 cases within the Derry GPF. For age standardised rates by GPF and sex for all cancers excluding NMSC, see Appendix B1-B3.

Table 3.1. Average number of cases of cancer diagnosed per year between 2011 and 2015 by GP Federation and sex

	Antrim	Ards	Armagh & Dungannon	Causeway	Craigavon	Derry	Down	East Antrim	East Belfast	Lisburn	Mid Ulster	Newry & District	North Belfast	North Down	South Belfast	South West	West Belfast	All NI*
	Including NMSC																	
Male	421	310	370	389	499	590	254	523	374	282	279	345	435	320	387	418	267	6,621
Female	383	263	317	355	487	543	230	504	372	269	218	305	425	296	385	343	261	6,092
Both sexes	805	573	686	743	986	1133	483	1027	746	551	497	651	859	616	772	761	527	12,714
	Excluding NMSC																	
Male	295	208	258	261	343	422	169	357	257	197	188	238	307	210	251	286	190	4,557
Female	284	189	239	250	364	410	156	373	279	201	160	230	318	211	277	258	203	4,516
Both sexes	578	397	497	511	707	832	325	730	536	398	348	468	626	421	528	543	393	9,073

*Note: GP Federation total will not add up to All NI total as not all incident cases of cancer in Northern Ireland have been matched to GP Federations

3.3 Incidence by cancer site

Table 3.2. Average number of cases of cancer diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015 by cancer type and GP Federation area

Incidence 2011-2015		Antrim	Ards	Armagh & Dungannon	Causeway	Craigavon	Derry	Down	East Antrim	East Belfast	Lisburn	Mid Ulster	Newry & District	North Belfast	North Down	South Belfast	South West	West Belfast	All NI*
Bladder (C67)	Both Sexes	11	10	10	9	17	19	8	20	11	13	6	11	18	11	13	10	8	209
Brain & other CNS (C70-72; C75.1-75.3)	Both Sexes	8	7	8	7	11	10	5	11	9	8	7	8	8	7	9	11	4	143
Breast (C50)	Female	86	60	67	81	105	125	45	114	83	67	49	62	89	69	86	77	55	1,333
Cervix (C53)	Female	4	4	4	3	8	10	3	7	7	4	3	4	8	4	7	4	9	94
Colorectal (C18-C20)	Both Sexes	77	50	74	63	96	118	53	97	75	50	46	65	82	52	68	79	50	1,214
	Male	41	28	40	34	51	68	33	60	42	25	25	38	46	31	35	46	28	680
	Female	35	22	34	29	45	50	20	37	33	25	21	28	35	21	33	33	22	534
Head & Neck (C00-C14, C30-C32)	Both Sexes	20	17	16	13	25	31	12	27	21	14	9	18	31	15	17	20	21	330
Kidney (C64-C66, C68)	Both Sexes	23	12	13	20	25	31	14	31	19	14	10	15	22	13	22	18	13	323
Leukaemia (C91-95)	Both Sexes	16	10	8	11	17	20	8	16	12	10	9	12	13	9	12	13	6	213
Liver (Primary) (C22-C24)	Both Sexes	12	6	8	10	14	18	8	17	14	7	6	10	14	9	16	11	14	207
Lung (C33-C34)	Both Sexes	73	53	61	65	89	114	39	93	70	47	38	55	109	43	62	66	73	1,210
	Male	42	31	34	32	48	64	21	49	38	30	21	32	59	24	32	38	39	667
	Female	31	22	27	33	41	50	18	44	32	17	17	23	50	19	30	28	33	543
Lymphoma (C81-C86)	Both Sexes	25	16	22	24	31	35	16	34	22	21	19	25	25	17	24	25	14	402
Melanoma (C43)	Both Sexes	20	14	25	17	35	26	12	32	20	15	15	21	19	23	26	19	12	357
Multiple Myeloma (C90)	Both Sexes	10	5	7	10	10	12	7	10	6	7	6	5	8	7	9	7	4	133
Non-melanoma skin (C44)	Both Sexes	226	176	189	233	279	301	158	298	210	153	149	183	234	195	244	218	135	3,641
	Male	127	103	112	128	156	168	85	166	116	86	91	107	127	110	135	132	77	2,065
	Female	100	74	78	105	123	133	73	131	94	68	58	76	106	85	108	85	58	1,576
Oesophagus (C15)	Both Sexes	14	11	11	13	14	17	8	16	11	10	9	12	11	11	13	14	7	206
Ovary (C56)	Female	10	7	13	9	15	17	4	17	10	11	7	11	11	9	10	10	7	181
Pancreas	Both Sexes	14	12	12	14	19	22	7	18	17	11	7	11	18	12	13	16	9	244
Prostate (C61)	Male	81	54	67	77	84	96	36	79	54	42	59	53	58	56	53	83	38	1,092
Stomach (C16)	Both Sexes	12	8	13	11	16	25	8	17	14	8	7	16	22	6	11	10	11	219
Testis (C62)	Male	4	3	3	3	5	7	3	5	3	4	4	5	3	2	4	4	3	65
Uterus (C54-C55)	Female	16	9	18	11	21	23	8	21	16	12	7	14	16	9	14	15	8	242
Other	Both Sexes	44	29	35	40	49	57	21	48	43	23	24	36	40	37	39	32	27	652
Total	Both Sexes	805	573	686	743	986	1133	483	1027	746	551	497	651	859	616	772	761	527	12,714

*Note: GP Federation total will not add up to All NI total as not all incident cases of cancer in Northern Ireland have been matched to GP Federations

The variation in the number of cases by GPF area is reflective of the size and age-structure of the different areas. While we recognise that primary care services are interested in whether rates in one GPF are higher or lower than average. Therefore, adjusting for age and size of practice population using age-standardised rates illustrates that cancer incidence rates excluding NMSC were higher than the NI average in five of the GPFs (4.5% higher in Craigavon GPF and East Antrim GPFs, 4.7% higher in South West GPF, 13.3% West Belfast GPF, 14.8% higher in North Belfast GPF).

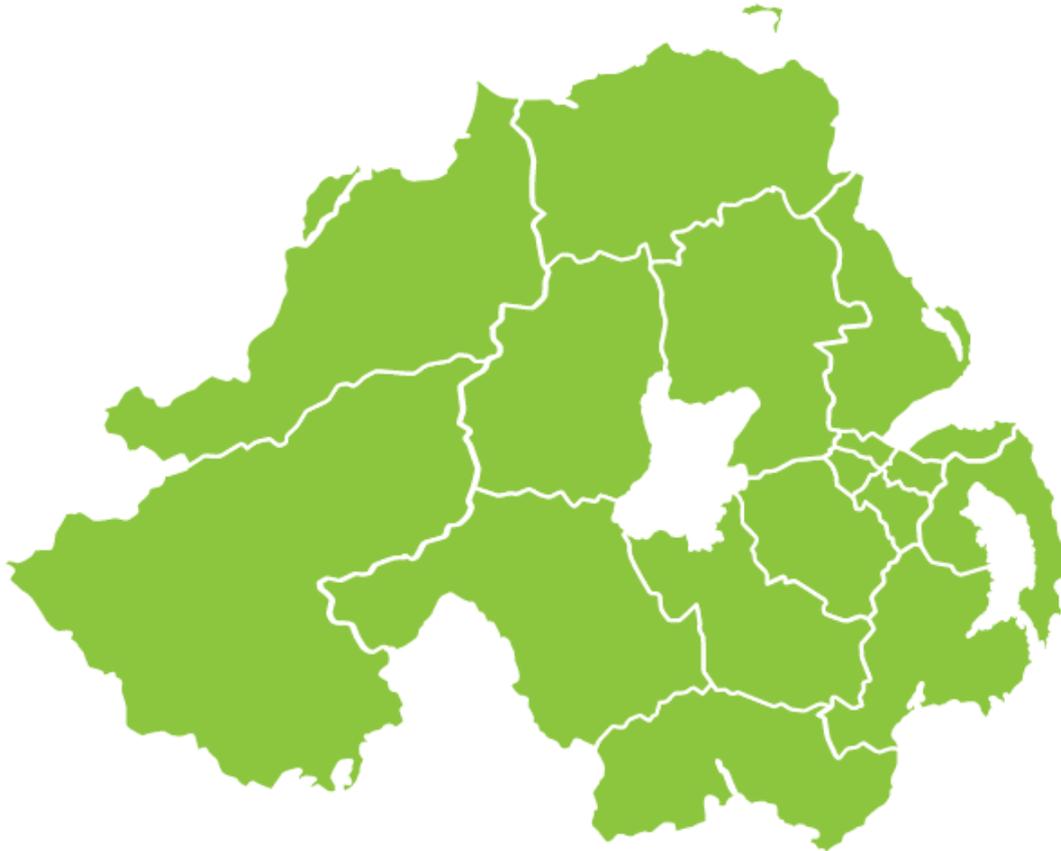


Figure 3.2 GP Federation areas in Northern Ireland, 2016

Geographic variation in lifestyle factors, especially tobacco use, and by association socio-economic status of people resident in these areas are strongly related to the differences in age-standardised incidence rates across GPFs. However, factors such as differences in screening uptake and use of PSA testing as well as genetics factors across the GPFs also have an impact. Therefore the geographic variation in incidence rates observed will not be the same across all cancer types. Table 3.3 shows which cancers are significantly higher or lower in each GPF.

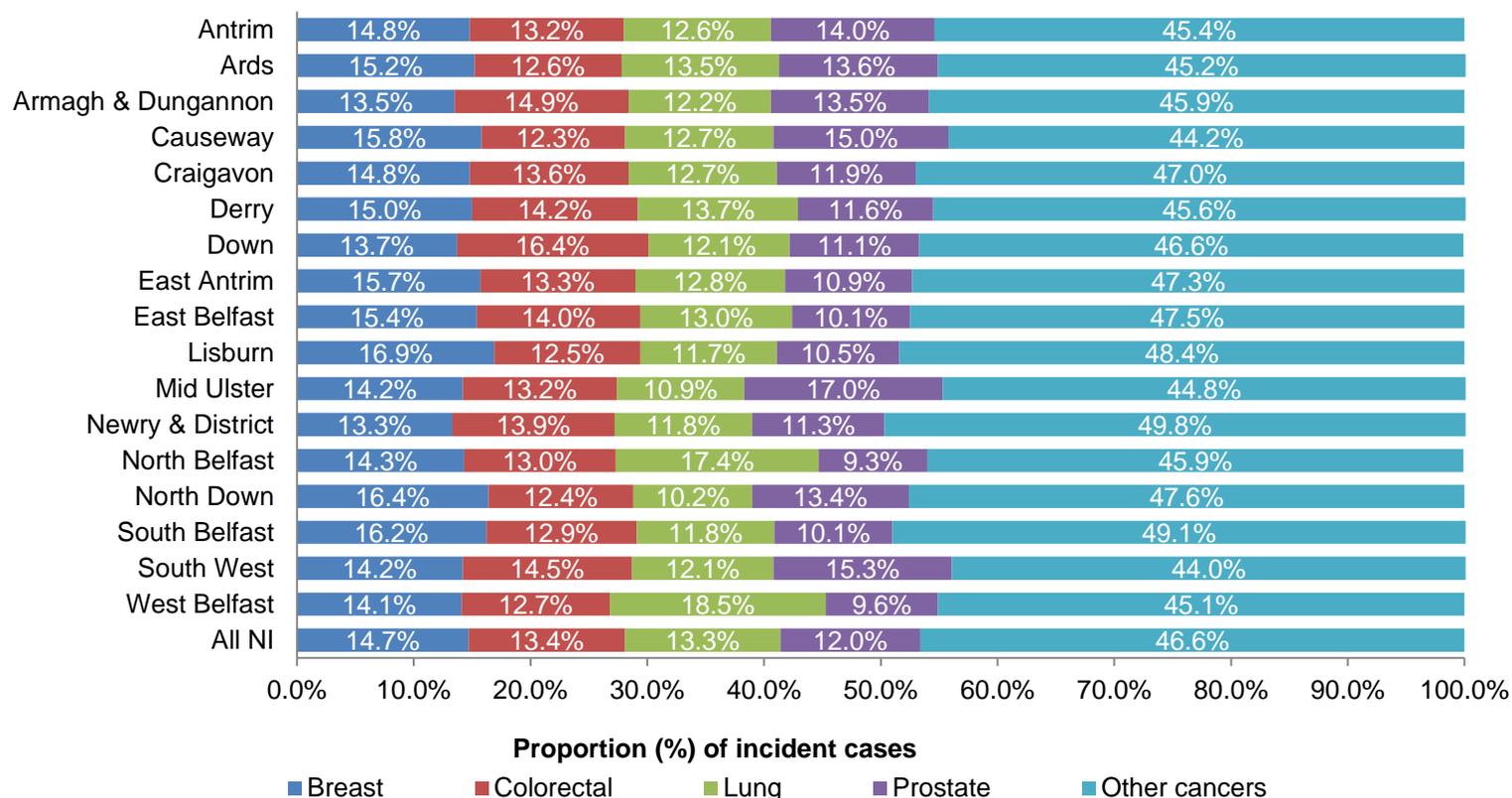
Table 3.3. GP Federation areas with significantly higher and lower age-standardised incidence rates (ASIR) of each type of cancer (2011-2015)

GP Federation	Cancer Significantly higher ASIR	Cancer Significantly lower ASIR
Antrim		Cervix, Melanoma
Ards		Colorectal
Armagh & Dungannon	Uterus	Breast, Kidney, Lung, Testis, Leukaemia
Causeway	Prostate	Bladder, Cervix, Colorectal, Lung, Head & Neck, Uterus, Melanoma
Craigavon	Melanoma	
Derry Down	Stomach	Brain & other CNS, Melanoma Breast, Ovary, Prostate, Lung
East Antrim East Belfast Lisburn	Breast, Kidney, Melanoma	Prostate, Lung, Colorectal
Mid Ulster	Prostate	Lung, Head & Neck
Newry & District	Stomach	Breast, Lung, Prostate
North Belfast	Bladder, Lung, Stomach, Head & Neck, Breast	Prostate
North Down	Melanoma	Colorectal, Kidney, Stomach, Uterus
South Belfast	Melanoma, Breast	
South West	Prostate	
West Belfast	Lung, Cervix, Head & Neck	

Note: Refer to Appendix D for further information on age-standardised incidence rates by GP Federation and cancer site.

- Armagh & Dungannon, Causeway, Craigavon, Derry, East Antrim, Mid Ulster, Newry & District, North Belfast, North Down, South Belfast, South West and West Belfast GPFs showed higher than NI average incidence rates for at least one type of cancer. Antrim, Ards, Armagh & Dungannon, Causeway, Derry, Down, Lisburn, Mid Ulster, Newry & District, North Belfast and North Down GPFs showed lower than NI average incidence rates for at least one cancer site. See Appendix D for tables of age standardised rates by GPF.

Figure 3.3. Incidence of common cancers excluding NMSC (C00-C97 ex.C44) by GP Federation (2011-2015)



Note: These results are not standardised for affluence. Breast cancer, prostate cancer, melanoma and NMSC have been shown to be associated with affluence whereas cervix, lung and stomach cancer are higher in areas of higher socio-economic deprivation.

- The proportion of people diagnosed with cancer of the four main sites (Breast, Colorectal, Lung and Prostate) varied significantly ($p < 0.001$) across GPF areas with a higher proportion of cancers diagnosed being female breast cancer in Lisburn (16.9%), North Down (16.4%) and South Belfast (16.2%), a higher proportion of colorectal cancer in Down (16.4%), a higher proportion of lung cancer in North Belfast (17.4%) and West Belfast (18.5%) and a higher proportion of prostate cancer (17.0%) in Mid Ulster.

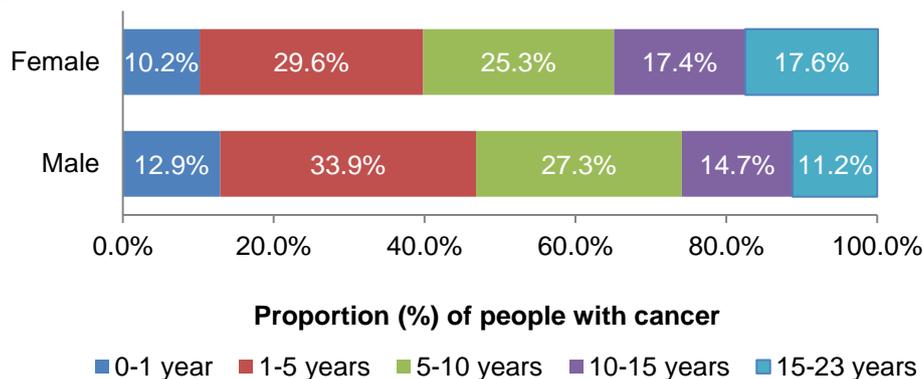
4. Cancer Prevalence

4.1 Cancer Prevalence in Northern Ireland

The number of people living in Northern Ireland at the end of 2015 who had been diagnosed with cancer (excluding NMSC) between 1993 and 2015 (23-year prevalence) was 58,586.

- Among males there were 25,622 survivors. 12.9% had been diagnosed within the previous year (i.e. during 2015) while 11.2% had been diagnosed between 15 and 23 years ago (i.e. between 1993-2001).
- Among females there were 32,964 survivors. 10.2% had been diagnosed within the previous year (i.e. during 2015) while 17.6% had been diagnosed between 15 and 23 years ago (i.e. between 1993-2001).

Figure 4.1 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and time since diagnosis



Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend upon the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One-year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 6,645 (Male: 3,295, Female: 3,350)
- Five-year prevalence (people diagnosed since 1st January 2010) which at the end of 2015 was 25,083 (Male: 11,978, Female: 13,105)
- Ten-year prevalence (people diagnosed since 1st January 2006) which at the end of 2015 was 40,414 (Male: 18,966, Female: 21,448)

Figure 4.2 Different prevalence measures (based upon time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex.

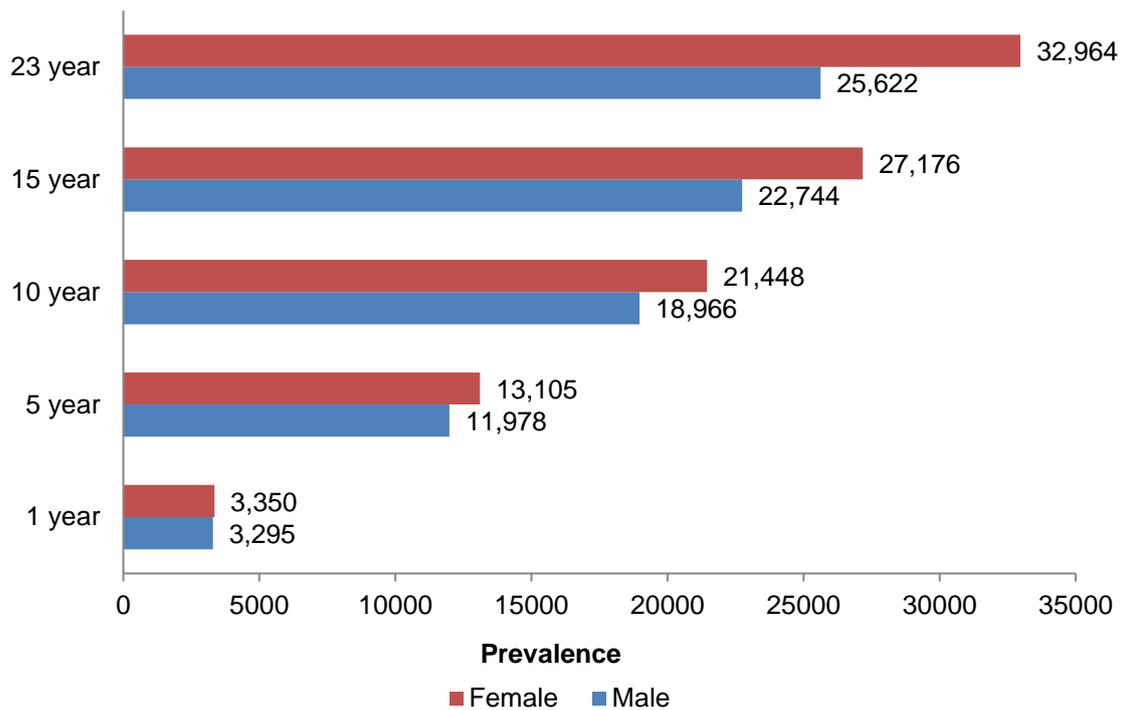
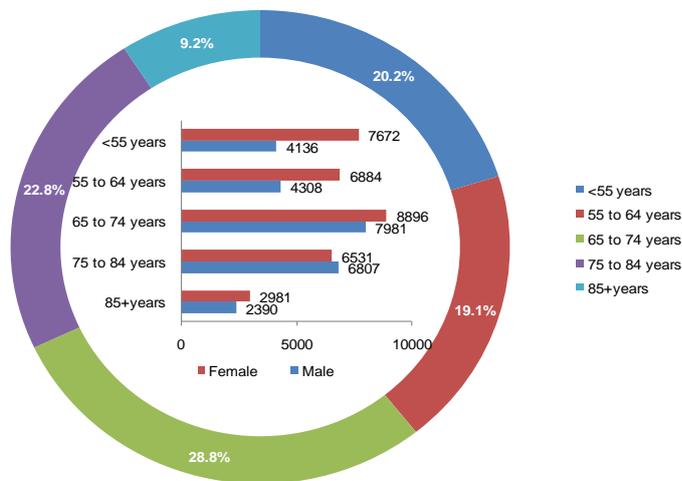


Figure 4.3 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015



Among cancer survivors diagnosed within the last 23 years and followed up to end 31st December:

- 1 in 5 (20.2%, 11,808 people) were less than 55 years
- 1 in 5 (19.1%, 11,192 people) were aged 55 to 64 years
- 1 in 2 (51.6%, 30,215 people) were aged 65 to 84 years
- 1 in 10 (9.2%, 5,371 people) were aged 85+years

4.2 Cancer Prevalence (number of people living following a cancer diagnosis from 1993-2015) by GP Federation

Table 4.1 Different prevalence measures (based upon time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and GP Federation

GP Federation	Male				Female			
	1 year Total	5 year Total	10 year Total	23 year Total	1 year Total	5 year Total	10 year Total	23 year Total
Antrim	210	791	1,265	1,679	243	860	1,440	2,163
Ards	157	548	869	1,125	144	580	954	1,495
Armagh & Dungannon	176	697	1,102	1,465	185	695	1,207	1,817
Causeway	206	739	1,166	1,579	191	765	1,289	1,960
Craigavon	243	938	1,511	2,033	257	1,033	1,674	2,591
Derry	312	1,118	1,719	2,339	300	1,216	2,001	2,980
Down	134	458	776	1,054	108	453	793	1,270
East Antrim	259	947	1,523	1,995	252	1,075	1,685	2,619
East Belfast	172	605	962	1,310	188	728	1,199	1,898
Lisburn	132	505	862	1,190	151	657	1,053	1,623
Mid Ulster	131	545	863	1,116	115	524	846	1,285
Newry & District	177	630	988	1,328	170	667	1,104	1,684
North Belfast	205	702	1,090	1,426	235	826	1,295	1,938
North Down	157	577	915	1,230	183	644	1,095	1,703
South Belfast	170	646	1,052	1,468	190	795	1,341	2,074
South West	188	810	1,256	1,701	200	796	1,266	1,908
West Belfast	114	457	698	920	137	547	864	1,298
All NI	3,295	11,978	18,966	25,622	3,350	13,105	21,448	32,964

*Note: GP Federation total will not add up to All NI total as not all incident cases of cancer in Northern Ireland have been matched to GP Federations

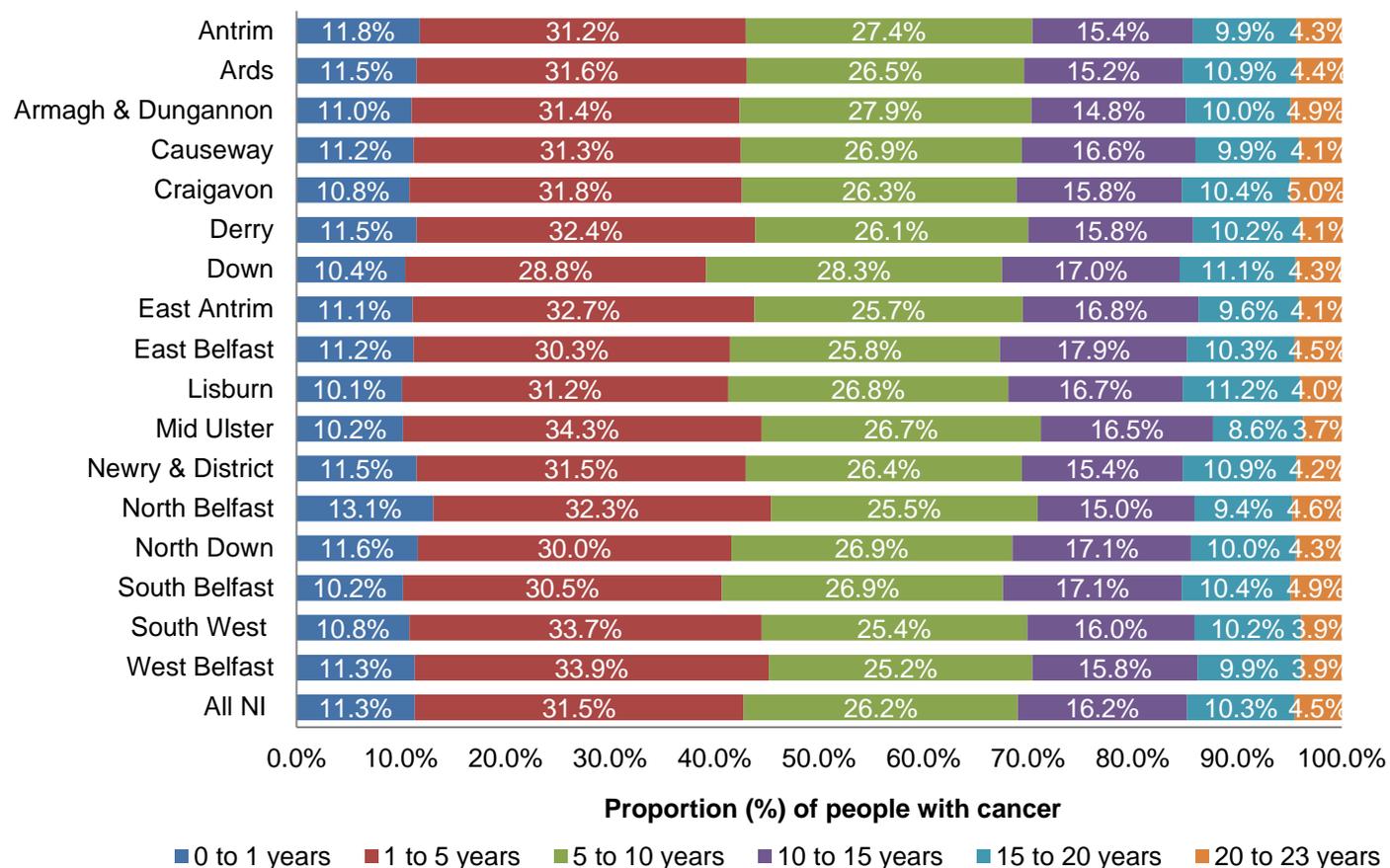
4.3 23-year prevalence by cancer site by GP Federation

Table 4.223- year cancer (number of people living following a diagnosis of cancer from 1993-2015) for common cancers diagnosed between 1993-2015 and followed up to end 31st December by cancer type and GP Federation

Prevalence 2011-2015		Antrim	Ards	Armagh & Dungannon	Causeway	Craigavon	Derry	Down	East Antrim	East Belfast	Lisburn	Mid Ulster	Newry & District	North Belfast	North Down	South Belfast	South West	West Belfast	All NI*
Bladder	Both Sexes	87	70	78	77	100	113	63	128	71	73	54	69	95	64	86	63	64	1,375
Breast	Female	962	679	797	915	1,149	1,333	593	1,185	901	750	560	711	860	804	928	859	524	14,727
Colorectal	Both Sexes	528	377	436	507	606	761	389	655	429	395	330	444	479	364	494	515	302	8,161
	Male	273	209	232	276	337	385	218	382	236	206	173	241	275	192	251	289	164	4,425
	Female	255	168	204	231	269	376	171	273	193	189	157	203	204	172	243	226	138	3,726
Head & Neck	Both Sexes	125	103	113	107	148	202	92	150	126	87	77	111	166	105	107	144	117	2,142
Kidney	Both Sexes	137	86	106	133	169	200	92	188	120	93	85	92	127	88	133	113	80	2,075
Leukaemia	Both Sexes	94	69	65	66	119	129	61	93	77	75	49	73	80	63	94	82	47	1,392
Lung	Both Sexes	114	87	106	119	138	208	78	158	106	99	68	101	169	63	99	129	124	2,059
	Male	59	43	52	65	74	103	43	75	55	53	35	60	93	35	46	70	62	1,057
	Female	55	44	54	54	64	105	35	83	51	46	33	41	76	28	53	59	62	1,002
Lymphoma	Both Sexes	221	142	195	200	273	289	120	278	161	178	164	189	200	146	198	214	128	3,391
Melanoma	Both Sexes	238	187	264	211	391	257	151	318	242	190	147	205	200	280	281	198	140	4,008
NMSC	Both Sexes	2,127	1,591	1,800	2,109	2,764	2,729	1,499	2,674	1,993	1,538	1,345	1,848	1,912	1,952	2,188	1,911	1,203	33,881
	Male	1,148	848	1,001	1,124	1,452	1,460	786	1,388	1,015	803	765	1,013	973	996	1,124	1,107	617	18,011
	Female	979	743	799	985	1,312	1,269	713	1,286	978	735	580	835	939	956	1,064	804	586	15,870
Ovary	Female	97	70	96	88	113	134	47	102	77	80	61	73	93	69	74	70	55	1,425
Prostate	Male	682	416	586	628	757	877	361	722	431	394	468	457	430	496	479	705	276	9,347
Uterus	Female	158	109	155	140	219	246	94	194	136	132	78	136	143	113	150	146	70	2,451

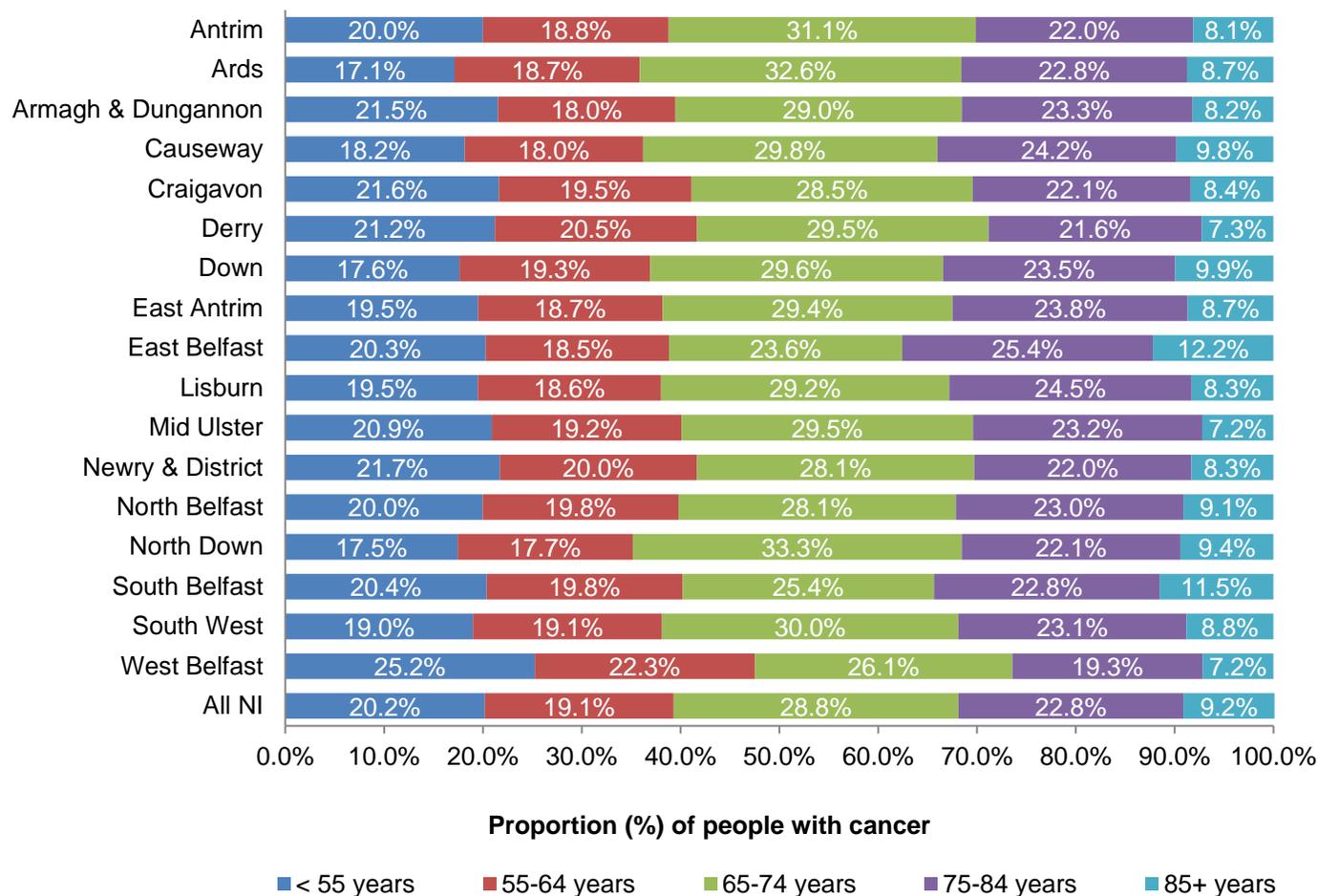
* Note: GP Federation totals will not add up to All NI total as not all prevalent cases of cancer in Northern Ireland have been matched to GP Federations.

Figure 4.4. 23 year Prevalence (number of people living following a diagnosis of cancer from 1993-2015) for all cancers excluding NMSC (C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed between 1993-2015 followed up to end 31st December 2015 by time since diagnosis and GP Federation



- No significant differences in time since diagnosis for cancer survivors when compared with the NI average were observed across the GPFs.

Figure 4.5. 23-year prevalence (number of people living following a diagnosis of cancer from 1993-2015) of all cancers (excluding NSMC) by age group and GP Federation area



- The proportion of cancersurvivors within the age groups varied across GPFs and reflected the general population age structure in the areas served:
 - A higher proportion of people living following a cancer diagnosis aged less than 55 years in West Belfast (25.2%) GPF.
 - A higher proportion of people living following a cancer diagnosis aged 65 to 74 years in Ards (32.6%) and North Down (33.3%) GPFs and a significantly lower proportion aged 65 to 74 years in East Belfast GPF (23.6%).
 - A significantly higher proportion of people living following a cancer diagnosis aged 85 years and over in East Belfast (12.2%) and a significantly lower proportion aged 85 years and over in West Belfast (7.2%), Mid Ulster (7.2%) and Derry (7.3%) GPFs

5. Cancer Profiles

A cancer profile of cancer incidence, 23- year prevalence, stage, age and deprivation quintile at diagnosis across GPFs have been developed for each of the main four cancer sites (Breast, Colorectal, Lung and Prostate).

5.1 Breast cancer profile

Table 5.1 Cancer Profiles for Female Breast (ICD10 C50) Cancer by GP Federation

GP Federation	Average cases/year 2011-2015	23 year prevalence 1993-2015	% Screen Detected 2011-2015	% Stage IV at diagnosis	% people diagnosed at working age	% people diagnosed at 80 years or over	% people in deprivation	Q 4 or Q5 at time of diagnosis
Antrim	86	962	21.3%	5.6%	51.2%	15.2%	25.0%	
Ards	60	679	28.2%**	4.7%	53.5%	12.6%	24.6%	
Armagh & Dungannon	67	797	18.5%*	7.1%	49.7%*	17.0%**	27.4%	
Causeway	81	915	23.8%	6.2%	50.7%	12.9%	39.1%	
Craigavon	105	1,149	22.8%	5.7%	54.1%	14.3%	32.3%	
Derry	125	1,333	21.0%	7.1%	58.6%	12.2%	65.8%	
Down	45	593	27.4%**	4.5%	52.9%	13.5%	35.9%	
East Antrim	114	1,185	23.1%	6.3%	53.5%	12.9%	28.5%	
East Belfast	83	901	17.9%*	6.0%	50.0%	17.9%**	31.4%	
Lisburn	67	750	26.8%**	4.2%	57.4%	10.4%	14.9%*	
Mid Ulster	49	560	31.2%**	5.3%	60.7%**	11.7%	35.2%	
Newry & District	62	711	23.5%	5.8%	61.1%**	12.7%	53.4%	
North Belfast	89	860	25.7%	4.7%	56.8%	9.0%*	61.7%**	
North Down	69	804	22.8%	5.2%	49.4%*	15.2%	15.6%*	
South Belfast	86	928	20.3%	4.2%	47.7%*	20.3%**	22.7%	
South West	77	859	27.1%**	3.9%	59.9%	9.3%*	47.8%	
West Belfast	55	524	22.4%	5.1%	58.5%	12.6%	74.0%**	
All NI***	1,333	14,727	23.3%	5.5%	54.4%	13.9%	37.8%	

Note: * A lower proportion; chi-square $p < 0.05$ ** A higher proportion; chi-square $p < 0.05$ ***GP federation totals will not add up to All NI totals as not all incident cases of cancer in Northern Ireland have been matched to GP Federations.

- There were on average 1,333 cases of female breast cancer diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015. Variation in the average number of breast cancer cases

diagnosed each year was observed across the GPFs from 55 cases per year in West Belfast GPF to 125 cases per year in Derry GPF.

- In terms of 23-year prevalence, at the end of 2015 there were 14,727 women in Northern Ireland living following a diagnosis of breast cancer between 1993 and 2015. There are variations in the number of women living following a breast cancer diagnosis across the GPFs from 524 women living following a breast cancer diagnosis in the West Belfast GPF area to 1,333 women living following a breast cancer diagnosis in the Derry GPF.
- Significant differences in the proportion of women detected through screening were observed across GPFs ($p < 0.001$). A higher proportion of women diagnosed with breast cancer in Mid Ulster (31.2%), Ards (28.2%), Down (27.4%), South West (27.1%) and Lisburn (26.8%) GPFs were detected through screening. A lower proportion of women diagnosed with breast cancer in Armagh & Dungannon (18.5%) and East Belfast (17.9%) GPFs were detected through screening. Please note that differences in screening uptake and the age structures (i.e. proportion of women of screening age 50-70 years) across GPFs will impact on the proportion of women detected through screening.
- Significant differences in the proportion of women of working age at diagnosis of breast cancer were observed across GPFs ($p = 0.001$). A higher proportion of women diagnosed with breast cancer were of working age (16 to 64 years) in the Newry & District (61.1%) and Mid Ulster (60.7%) GPFs. A lower proportion of women diagnosed with breast cancer were of working age (16 to 64 years) in the South Belfast (47.7%), North Down (49.4%) and Armagh & Dungannon (49.7%) GPFs. This reflects the age structure of the background population within those areas.
- Significant differences in the proportion of women aged 80 years and over at diagnosis of breast cancer were observed across GPFs ($p < 0.001$). A higher proportion of women diagnosed with breast cancer were aged 80 years and over in the South Belfast (20.3%), East Belfast (17.9%) and Armagh & Dungannon (17.0%) GPFs. A lower proportion of women diagnosed with breast cancer aged 80 years and over in the North Belfast (9.0%) and South West (9.3%) GPFs. This reflects the age structure of the background population within those areas.

- Significant differences in the proportion of women in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5 at diagnosis were observed across GPFs ($p < 0.001$). A higher proportion of women diagnosed with breast cancer in the West Belfast (74.0%), Derry (65.8%) and North Belfast (61.7%) GPFs were in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5. A lower proportion of women diagnosed with breast cancer were in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5 in the North Down (15.6%) and Lisburn (14.9%) GPFs. These findings reflect the socio-economic status of the background population served by these GPFs.

5.2 Colorectal cancer profile

Table 5.2. Cancer Profiles for Colorectal Cancer (ICD10; C18-C20 by GP Federation Area

GP Federation	Average cases/year 2011-2015	23 year prevalence 1993-2015	% Stage IV at diagnosis	% people diagnosed at working age (16-64 years)	% people diagnosed at 80 years or over	% people in deprivation Q 4 or Q5 at time of diagnosis
Antrim	77	528	20.9%	31.6%	24.0%	19.6%*
Ards	50	377	18.9%	31.3%	20.5%	24.5%
Armagh & Dungannon	74	436	19.2%	30.0%	25.7%	30.0%
Causeway	63	507	21.6%	29.2%	25.4%	41.3%
Craigavon	96	606	16.4%	29.6%	22.8%	30.1%
Derry	118	761	18.8%	37.1%**	16.6%*	66.4%**
Down	53	389	18.4%	29.9%	19.5%	39.7%
East Antrim	97	655	16.1%	24.7%	23.9%	25.2%
East Belfast	75	429	21.9%	24.8%	29.1%**	33.4%
Lisburn	50	395	17.3%	25.3%	23.7%	23.7%
Mid Ulster	46	330	20.1%	30.6%	24.5%	37.6%
Newry & District	65	444	20.2%	29.1%	22.1%	55.8%
North Belfast	82	479	22.5%	29.4%	20.8%	64.7%**
North Down	52	364	20.6%	21.8%*	25.6%	13.7%*
South Belfast	68	494	16.5%	30.0%	27.6%	29.4%
South West	79	515	20.6%	30.5%	25.4%	48.3%
West Belfast	50	302	20.9%	41.7%**	17.3%*	83.9%**
All NI***	1214	8161	19.6%	29.9%	23.5%	39.9%

Note: * A lower proportion; chi-square $p < 0.05$ ** A higher proportion; chi-square $p < 0.05$ ***GP federation totals will not add up to All NI totals as not all incident cases of cancer in Northern Ireland have been matched to GP Federations.

- There were on average 1214 cases of colorectal cancer diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015. Variation in the average number of colorectal cancer cases diagnosed each year was observed across the GPFs from 46 cases per year in Mid Ulster to 118 cases per year in Derry.
- In terms of 23-year prevalence, at the end of 2015 there were 8161 people in Northern Ireland living following a diagnosis of colorectal cancer between 1993 and 2015. There are variations across the GPFs ranging from 302 in the West Belfast GP Federation area to 761 in the Derry GPF.
- No significant differences in the proportion of people diagnosed with colorectal cancer at stage IV were observed across the GPFs ($p=0.294$).
- Significant differences in the proportion of people of working age (16-64 years) at diagnosis of colorectal cancer were observed across GPFs ($p<0.001$). A higher proportion of people diagnosed with colorectal cancer were of working age (16-64 years) at the time of diagnosis in the West Belfast (41.7%) and Derry (37.1%) GPFs. A lower proportion of people were of working age at time of diagnosis of colorectal cancer in the North Down (21.8%) GPF. These findings reflect the age structure of the background population served by these GPFs.
- Significant differences in the proportion of people aged 80 years or over at diagnosis of colorectal cancer were observed across GPFs ($p=0.001$). A higher proportion of people diagnosed with colorectal cancer were aged over 80 years at diagnosis in the East Belfast (29.1%) GPF. A lower proportion were aged over 80 years in the West Belfast (17.3%) and Derry (16.6%) GPFs. These findings reflect the age structure of the background population served by these GPFs.
- Significant differences in the proportion of people in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5 at diagnosis of colorectal cancer were observed across GPFs ($p<0.001$). A higher proportion of people diagnosed with colorectal cancer were in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5 in the West Belfast (83.9%), Derry (66.4%) and North Belfast (64.7%) GPFs. A lower proportion were within deprivation quintiles 4 and 5 in the North Down (13.7%) and Antrim (19.6%) GPFs. These findings reflect the socio-economic status of the background population served by these GPFs.

5.3 Lung cancer profile

Table 5.3. Cancer Profiles for Lung Cancer (ICD10: C33 & C34) by GP Federation Area

GP Federation	Average cases/year 2011-2015	23 year prevalence 1993-2015	% Emergency Presentations 2015	% Stage I or II at diagnosis	% people diagnosed at working age (16-64 years)	% people diagnosed at 80 years or over	% people indeprivation Q 4 or Q5 at time of diagnosis
Antrim	73	114	36.5%	22.6%	25.1%	17.6%*	33.1%
Ards	53	87	0.0%	18.4%	22.1%	18.7%	31.5%
Armagh & Dungannon	61	106	20.0%	22.8%	32.0%**	17.2%*	37.0%
Causeway	65	119	47.5%	21.4%	25.7%	21.1%	48.6%
Craigavon	89	138	21.3%	20.8%	28.4%	18.8%	41.8%
Derry	114	208	13.6%	18.5%	27.8%	17.1%*	75.5%**
Down	39	78	0.0%	21.3%	27.9%	25.9%**	44.7%
East Antrim	93	158	34.7%	18.9%	21.5%*	23.0%	42.3%
East Belfast	70	106	12.5%	19.5%	23.2%	26.6%**	47.9%
Lisburn	47	99	19.6%	24.9%	21.9%	21.9%	37.3%
Mid Ulster	38	68	34.4%	25.3%	26.8%	21.6%	41.6%
Newry & District	55	101	<5	23.8%	31.4%**	18.4%	62.8%
North Belfast	109	169	17.0%	23.0%	27.8%	20.6%	81.1%**
North Down	43	63	23.8%	18.2%	22.0%*	22.4%	24.8%*
South Belfast	62	99	36.0%	28.2%	26.0%	25.0%**	38.8%
South West	66	129	22.4%	25.6%	26.2%	22.9%	52.7%
West Belfast	73	124	26.4%	25.1%	28.9%	20.1%	82.4%**
All NI***	1,210	2,059	19.1%	21.9%	25.8%	21.4%	51.7%

Note: * A lower proportion; chi-square $p < 0.05$ ** A higher proportion; chi-square $p < 0.05$ ***GP federation totals will not add up to All NI totals as not all incident cases of cancer in Northern Ireland have been matched to GP Federations.

- There were on average 1210 cases of lung diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015. Variation in the average number of lung cancer cases diagnosed each year was observed across the GPFs from 39 cases per year in Down to 114 cases per year in Derry.
- In terms of 23-year prevalence, at the end of 2015 there were 2059 people in Northern Ireland living following a diagnosis of lung cancer between 1993 and 2015. There are variations in the number of people living following a lung cancer diagnosis across the GPFs from 63 in the North Down GPF to 208 in the Derry GPF.
- Variation in the proportion of people diagnosed with lung cancer having an emergency presentation recorded was observed, ranging from 0.0% in the Ards and Down GPF to 47.5% in the Causeway GPF.
- Only 1 in 5 (19.1%) people were diagnosed at each stage I and II in Northern Ireland. However there were no significant differences in the proportion of people with lung cancer, diagnosed at stage I and II were observed across the GPFs ($p=0.161$).
- Significant differences in the proportion of people of working age (16-64 years) at diagnosis of lung cancer were observed across GPFs ($p=0.034$). A higher proportion of people diagnosed with lung cancer in the Armagh & Dungannon (32.0%) and Newry and District GPFs (31.4%) were of working age at time of diagnosis. A lower proportion of people diagnosed with lung cancer were of working age at time diagnosis in the East Antrim (21.5%), North Down (22.0%) and Ards GPFs (22.1%). These findings reflect the age structure of the background population served by these GPFs.
- Significant differences in the proportion of people aged 80 years or over at diagnosis of lung cancer were observed across GPFs ($p=0.026$). A higher proportion of people diagnosed with lung cancer in the East Belfast (26.6%), Down (25.9%) and South Belfast (25.0%) GPFs were aged 80 years and over at diagnosis. A lower proportion of people diagnosed with lung cancer were aged 80 years and over at diagnosis in the Derry (17.1%), Armagh & Dungannon (17.2%) and Antrim (17.6%) GPFs. These findings reflect the age structure of the background population served by these GPFs.

- Significant differences in the proportion of people in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5 at diagnosis of lung cancer were observed across ($p < 0.001$). A higher proportion of people diagnosed with lung cancer in the West Belfast (82.4%), North Belfast (81.1%) and Derry (75.5%) GPFs were in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5. A lower proportion of people diagnosed with lung cancer in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5 in the North Down (24.8%) GPF.

5.4 Prostate cancer profile

Table 5.4. Cancer Profiles for Prostate Cancer (ICD10: C61) by GP Federation Area

GP Federation	Average cases/year 2011-2015	23 year prevalence 1993-2015	% Stage I or II	% people diagnosed at working age (16- 64 years)	% people diagnosed at 80 years or over	% people in deprivation Q 4 or Q5 at time of diagnosis
Antrim	81	682	58.1%	27.0%	14.1%	19.3%
Ards	54	416	53.0%	22.2%*	15.6%	20.7%
Armagh & Dungannon	67	586	69.2%**	28.4%	12.2%	21.2%
Causeway	77	628	60.2%	28.1%	15.9%	37.2%
Craigavon	84	757	62.2%**	30.9%	15.4%	28.3%
Derry	96	877	55.2%	32.4%	12.9%	63.7%**
Down	36	361	45.3%*	27.6%	26.0%**	38.1%
East Antrim	79	722	49.2%	27.3%	20.2%	24.5%
East Belfast	54	431	52.4%	23.6%	22.9%**	27.3%
Lisburn	42	394	47.1%	35.6%**	13.5%	19.7%
Mid Ulster	59	468	61.0%	32.9%	10.8%*	35.6%
Newry & District	53	457	62.5%**	35.2%	12.9%	54.2%
North Belfast	58	430	47.1%	25.8%	17.9%	62.5%**
North Down	56	496	54.2%	24.1%	19.9%	11.0%*
South Belfast	53	479	47.0%	33.1%	18.4%	20.3%
South West	83	705	55.3%	27.9%	17.1%	46.2%
West Belfast	38	276	51.0%	30.9%	11.7%	69.1%**
All NI***	1092	9347	54.9%	28.6%	16.8%	35.3%

Note: * A lower proportion; chi-square $p < 0.05$ ** A higher proportion; chi-square $p < 0.05$ ***GP federation totals will not add up to All NI totals as not all incident cases of cancer in Northern Ireland have been matched to GP Federations.

- Please note the number of people diagnosed with prostate cancer is affected by the age structure of the population and levels of PSA testing which tends historically to be higher in more affluent areas.
- There were on average 1092 cases of prostate cancer diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015. Variation in the average number of prostate cancer cases diagnosed each year was observed across the GPFs from 38 cases per year in West Belfast to 96 cases per year in Derry.
- In terms of 23-year prevalence, at the end of 2015 there were 9347 men in Northern Ireland living following a diagnosis of prostate cancer between 1993 and 2015. There are variations in the number of men living following a prostate cancer diagnosis across the GPFs from 276 in the West Belfast GPF to 877 in the Derry GPF.
- Significant differences in the proportion of men diagnosed at stage I and II were observed across GPFs ($p < 0.001$). A higher proportion of men with prostate cancer were diagnosed at stage I and II in the Armagh & Dungannon (69.2%), Newry & District (62.5%) and Craigavon (62.2%) GPFs. A lower proportion of men were diagnosed at stage I and II in the Down GPF (45.3%).
- Significant differences in the proportion of men of working age (16-64 years) at diagnosis of prostate cancer were observed across GPFs ($p = 0.003$). A higher proportion of men diagnosed with prostate cancer in the Lisburn GPF (35.6%) were of working age at time of diagnosis. A lower proportion of people diagnosed with prostate cancer were of working age at time diagnosis in the Ards (22.2%) GPF.
- Significant differences in the proportion of men aged 80 years or over at diagnosis of prostate cancer were observed across GPFs ($p < 0.001$). A higher proportion of men diagnosed with prostate cancer in the East Belfast (22.9%) and Down (26.0%) GPFs were aged 80 years and over at diagnosis. A lower proportion of people were aged 80 years and over at time of prostate cancer diagnosis in the Mid Ulster GPF (10.8%).

- Significant differences in the proportion of men in quintiles 4 and 5 at diagnosis of prostate cancer were observed across GPFs ($p < 0.001$). A higher proportion of people diagnosed with prostate cancer in the West Belfast (69.1%), Derry (63.7%) and North Belfast (62.5%) GPFs were in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5. A lower proportion of people diagnosed with prostate cancer in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5 in the North Down (11.0%) GPF. This reflects the socio-economic status of the background populations served by these GPFs.

Appendix A. Methodology

The Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (NICR) was established in 1994 and uses an automated computer system with multiple information sources to collate information on the new diagnoses of cancer, with information collected for incidence from 1993 onwards. The three main sources for registration are the Patient Administration System (PAS), used by all the Hospital Trusts, histopathology reports from Trusts and death notifications, which are supplied by the General Registrar Office (GRO). From PAS the NICR obtains demographic information such as age of individual patients along with basic site and behaviour information for each tumour. This information is supplemented by electronic downloads from histopathology and cytopathology laboratories. A major focus of the NICR's operational work is on the verification of the information from a single hospital admission, histopathology report or death certificate. Trained Tumour Verification Officers (TVOs) examine general practitioners' (GPs) notes for death certificate initiated cases, hospital records for cases identified without histopathology or cytology confirmation and histopathology reports where there is conflicting information or other possible errors. In the event that no further information on death certificate initiated cases is obtainable the record is included in the registry but flagged as a death certificate only (DCO) case. Only 0.4% of records in 2011-2015 (including NMSC) were death certificate only cases.

A1. Classification and coding

Cancer coding to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD10)

(1). The ICD10 codes used to classify each type of cancer used in this report are listed below.

Cancer type	ICD10 code	Cancer type	ICD10 code
Bladder	C67	Non-melanoma skin (NMSC)	C44
Brain and other CNS	C70-C72, C75.1-C75.3	Oesophagus	C15
Breast	C50	Ovary	C56
Cervix	C53	Pancreas	C25
Colorectal	C18-C20	Prostate	C61
Head & Neck	C00-C14, C30-C32	Stomach	C16
Kidney	C64-C66, C68	Testis	C62
Leukaemia	C91-C95	Uterus	C54-C55
Liver	C22		
Lung	C33, C34	Unknown primary	C76-80
Lymphoma	C81-C86		
Malignant Melanoma	C43	All cancers (ex NMSC)	C00-C97 ex.C44
Multiple Myeloma	C90	All cancers	C00-C97

CNS: Central Nervous System, NMSC; Non-melanoma skin cancer

A2. GP Federations

Each GP in Northern Ireland has a unique cypher codes and the Business Services Organisation (BSO) publish monthly updates of GP cyphers assigned to GP practices (available at <http://www.hscbusiness.hscni.net/services/1816.htm>). GP practices were matched to GPFs using the Integrated Care Partnerships boundaries for Northern Ireland. Then incident cases of cancer were matched to GP practices and in turn GPFs using GP cypher code at the time of diagnosis. GP data for incident cases of cancer held by NICR is regularly updated by Business Services Organisation (BSO).

A3. Population data

The GP population data used throughout this report are the mid-year estimates of people registered with a GP practice. This data was requested and obtained from the Business Services Organisation (BSO).

A4. Statistical Methods

The most common and useful measure of cancer levels in a population is the absolute number of cases (incidence) in a given year. It is these very basic figures that allow planning by the health service for each year and are the fundamental building blocks of any other analysis. However the number of diagnoses of cancer within a year compared to the size of the population of Northern Ireland is relatively small. This can result in the number of events being studied fluctuating each year as a result of random factors, particularly when data are broken down by smaller geographic areas such as GPF. This requires the population to be observed over a number of years in order to present a stable value for the number of cases diagnosed. Therefore, a five-year annual average for the number of cases diagnosed has been used throughout this report to represent the situation at a given point in time rather than using data for a particular year.

While the absolute number of cases or deaths is useful for planning purposes these measures do not allow accurate comparisons of populations of different size and age structures. A summary measure that allows for the changing or differing population size and age structure is an age-standardised rate. There are two methods of age-standardisation, indirect and direct, both of which are presented within this report. The indirect method, referred to as the standardised incidence ratio, provides a comparison of the incidence rate in an GPF relative to the overall Northern Ireland incidence rate. The direct method uses a standard population and presents a theoretical rate representing the number of cases diagnosed per 100,000 persons if the population in Northern Ireland had the same age-structure as this standard population.

A4.1. Age-standardised Incidence rates

Until recently the 1976 European Standard population was used for age-standardisation. However EuroStat (2) recently introduced a newer version of the European standard population, which reflects an older population and therefore substantially increases cancer incidence. The new standard is referred to as the 2013 European standard population and has been used to calculate all age standardised rates within this report. The two European standard populations are presented below.

Age group	1976 European Standard Population	Age group	2013 European Standard Population
0 to 4	8,000	0 to 4	5,000
5 to 9	7,000	5 to 9	5,500
10 to 14	7,000	10 to 14	5,500
15 to 19	7,000	15 to 19	5,500
20 to 24	7,000	20 to 24	6,000
25 to 29	7,000	25 to 29	6,000
30 to 34	7,000	30 to 34	6,500
35 to 39	7,000	35 to 39	7,000
40 to 44	7,000	40 to 44	7,000
45 to 49	7,000	45 to 49	7,000
50 to 54	7,000	50 to 54	7,000
55 to 59	6,000	55 to 59	6,500
60 to 64	5,000	60 to 64	6,000
65 to 69	4,000	65 to 69	5,500
70 to 74	3,000	70 to 74	5,000
75 to 79	2,000	75 to 79	4,000
80 to 84	1,000	80 to 84	2,500
85 and over	1,000	85 to 89	1,500
		90 and over	1,000

A4.2. Confidence intervals and statistical significance

As with all other statistical measures age-standardised rates are only estimates of the true value, as uncertainty exists due to random fluctuations in the number of events between different populations. In order to quantify this uncertainty any rates in this report are accompanied by 95% confidence intervals to indicate the range within which there is a 95% probability that the true value is likely to fall. The size of the confidence intervals depends upon the number of events and the size of the population within which they occur, with rates made up of a small number of observations within a large population being less stable and having large confidence intervals.

Rates for two different time periods or population groups are considered to differ only if the 95% confidence intervals for the two age-standardised rates do not overlap. Alternatively, in the case of standardised incidence ratios, the rates for a population differ from those of the

reference population only if the confidence interval does not include 0. This is known as statistical significance and for the significant differences the level of certainty about any difference can be quantified by calculating the p-value. This measure provides the probability that any difference observed between two rates is due to chance. Thus a p-value of 0.001 indicates a 99.9% probability that differences are genuine and not a result of random factors.

A5. Prevalence Measures

Prevalence refers to the number of people living in a population following a diagnosis of cancer. Most cancer registries have difficulty in providing an exact figure for this value for a variety of reasons. In the context of Northern Ireland the problems are twofold:

- There is no point at which cancer is considered cured. While some people diagnosed with cancer may be cancer free within a few years, others may need treatment for a considerable length of time. Thus in order to develop prevalence figures, either an assumption must be made as to an average “cure” point (sometimes arbitrarily taken as being five or ten years) or all people who have been diagnosed with cancer and are still alive at a certain point must be included.
- The NICR have information on people diagnosed with cancer from 1993 onwards. Unfortunately, with regard to measuring prevalence, this means that there is no information on members of the population who had a diagnosis of cancer prior to 1993. Thus any complete prevalence figures produced, are an undercount of the true value.

Figures for complete prevalence are thus not provided in this report, however prevalence figures for people diagnosed within the most recent 23 years (1993-2015) are provided along with various fixed time measures (i.e. those diagnosed within one, five, ten and fifteen years). These prevalence measures refer to the number of people who are alive on the 31st December 2015 and have previously been diagnosed with cancer up to one, five, ten, fifteen and eighteen years ago respectively. Cancer prevalence is based upon people rather than tumours and only the first diagnosed tumour of the cancer type under consideration is counted. Thus if a person has been diagnosed with one colorectal tumour and one breast tumour since 1993 they contribute to both the colorectal cancer and breast cancer prevalence count, however they contribute only once to the all cancers count. Similarly a person with two breast tumours since 1993 contributes only once to the breast cancer count.

A6. References

- (1) World Health Organisation. International Classification of Diseases (ICD10). <http://who.int/classifications/icd/en/>
- (2) EuroStat. Revision of the European Standard population. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-RA-13-028

A7. Glossary of terms

Age-standardised rate (ASR): An age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 persons is an estimate of the incidence rate if that population had a standard population age structure. Eighteen or nineteen age-group specific incidence rates are weighted by standard weights of the Standard Population, and summed to give the age-standardised rate. Standardising to a common Standard Population allows comparisons of incidence rates to be made between different time periods and geographic areas.

Confidence interval: The range of values calculated to have a specified (usually 95%) probability of containing the true value of an observation. Therefore 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.

ICD10: The tenth edition of the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, which is published by the World Health Organisation (WHO). It provides a detailed description of known diseases and injuries and is used in the production of morbidity and mortality statistics.

Incidence: The number of new cases of a cancer diagnosed in a particular period for a particular population.

P-value: The probability of an event occurring given a null hypothesis is true. In any statistical tests in this report the null hypothesis is taken to be that there is no difference between two mean values or rates. A small p-value (typically less than 0.05) suggests that the two means or rates tested are significantly different. In this case the result is called statistically significant.

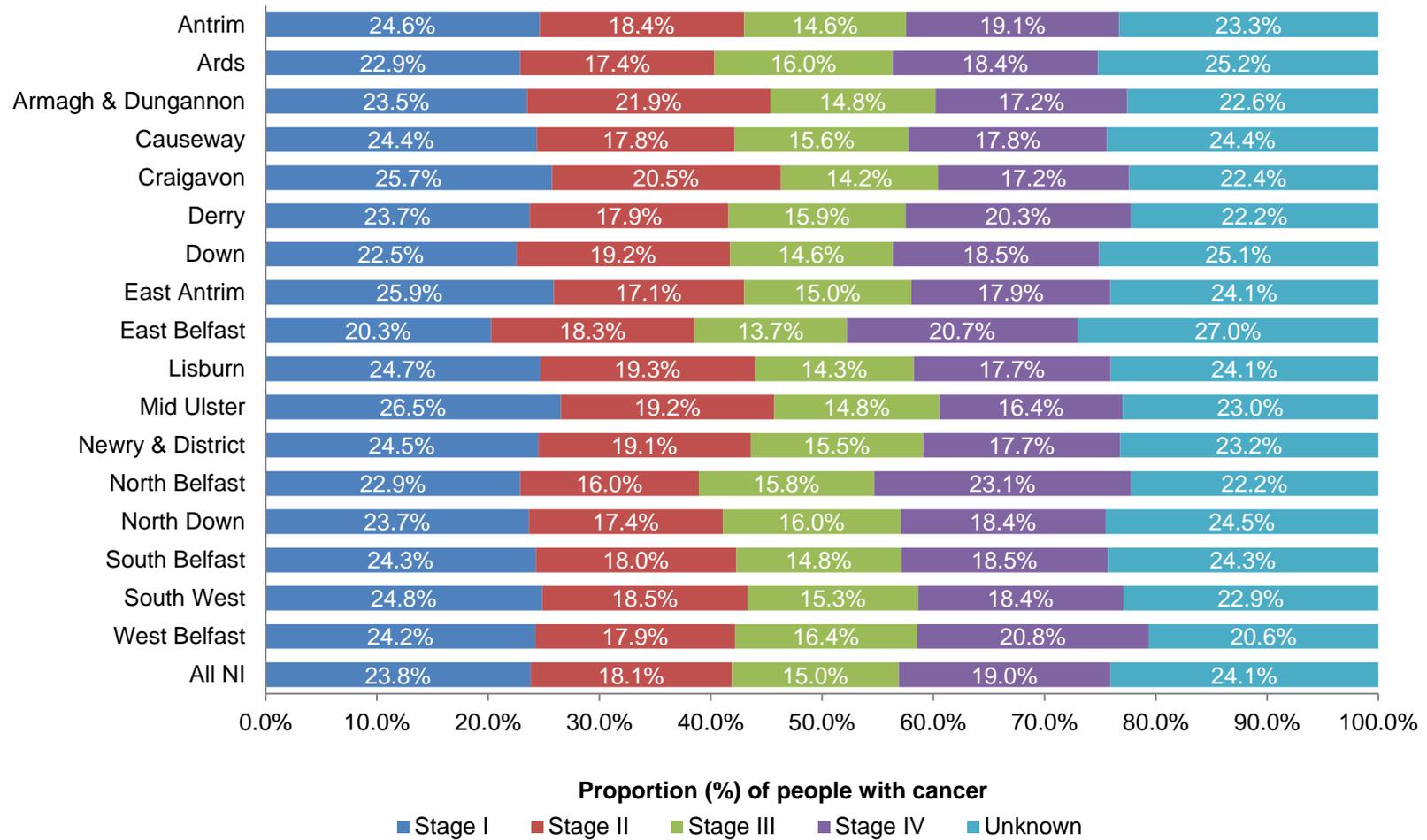
Prevalence: Prevalence is the number of cancer-diagnosed patients that are alive in the population on a specific date, e.g. 31st December 2015. If the Registry is recently

established, there will be patients in the population diagnosed prior to establishment who were not registered by the Registry; hence the prevalence will be underestimated, and more so in good-prognosis cancers. An 'x'-year prevalence, e.g. 20-year prevalence, is defined as the number of patients that were diagnosed in a 'x'-year period (prior to a time point) and alive at that time point. 'x'-year prevalence can be used between registries of differing ages to measure the survivorship associated with a certain type of cancer. Age in the prevalence table refers to the age of patients on the 31st December 2015, not age at cancer diagnosis.

Standardised incidence ratio (SIR): The ratio of the number of cases observed in a given population to the number of cases expected if the age-groups specific rates of a reference population were operative. This statistic is often used to compare if smaller geographic units (e.g. Trust areas) incidence rates differ from the national incidence rates, (e.g. Northern Ireland in these statistics), which is taken as the reference. An SIR of 100% indicates no difference.

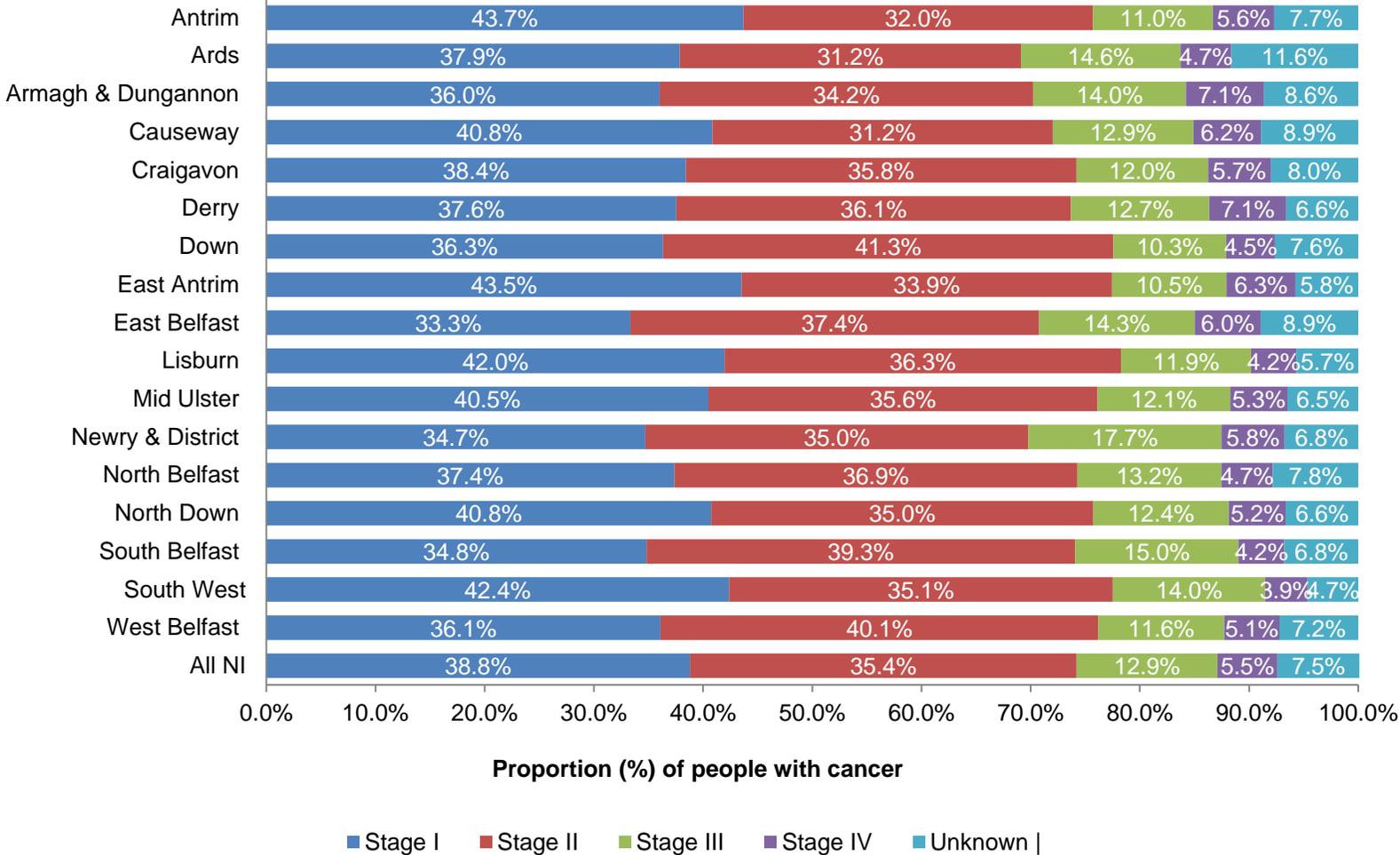
Appendix B. Stage at Diagnosis

Figure B1. Proportion of people (%) diagnosed with all cancers (excluding NMSC) by Stage at Diagnosis and GP Federation



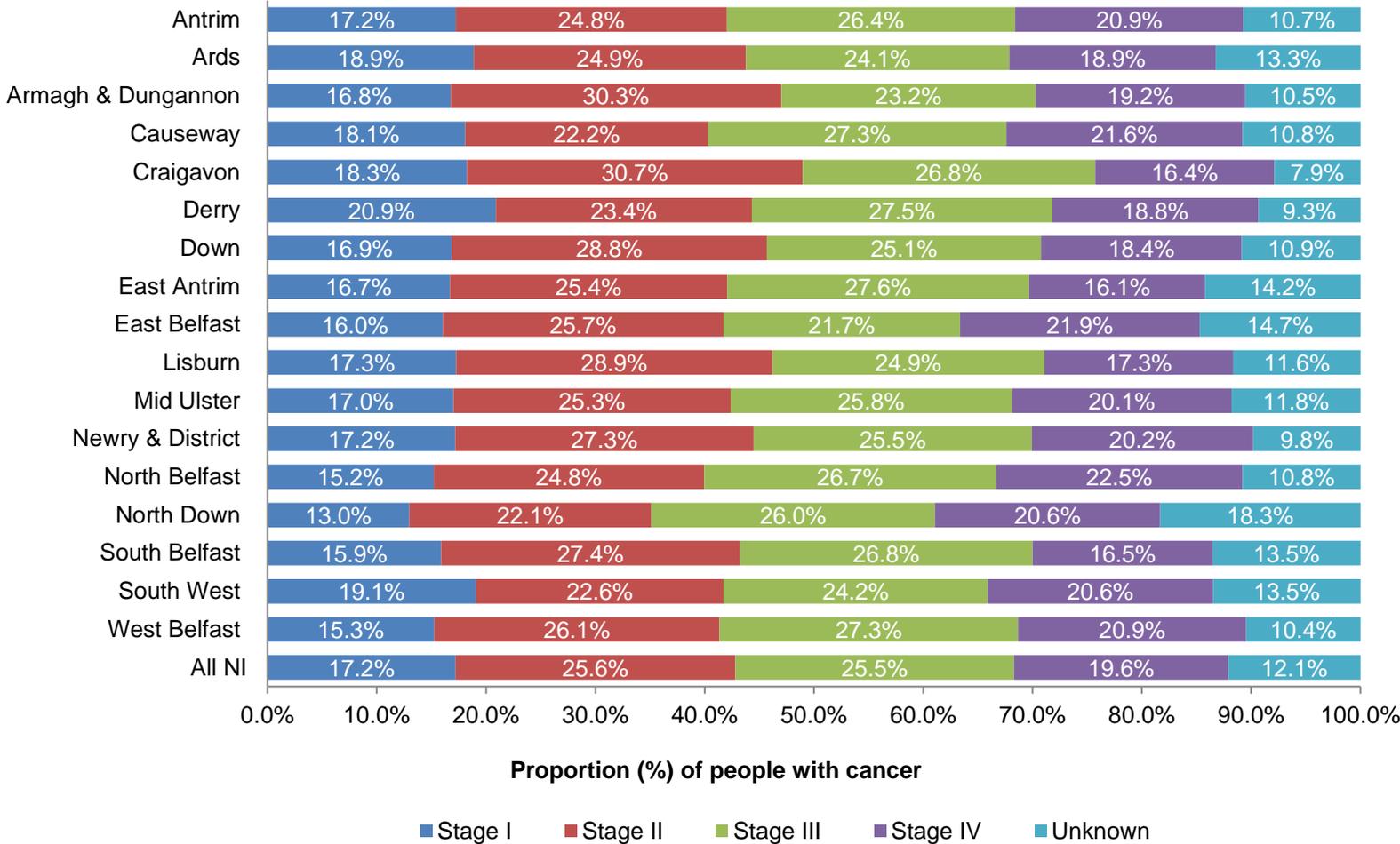
- The findings of chi-square analysis have highlighted significant differences across GPFs in the proportions of people diagnosed at each stage ($p < 0.001$).

Figure B2. Proportion of women (%) diagnosed with female breast cancer by Stage at Diagnosis and GP Federation



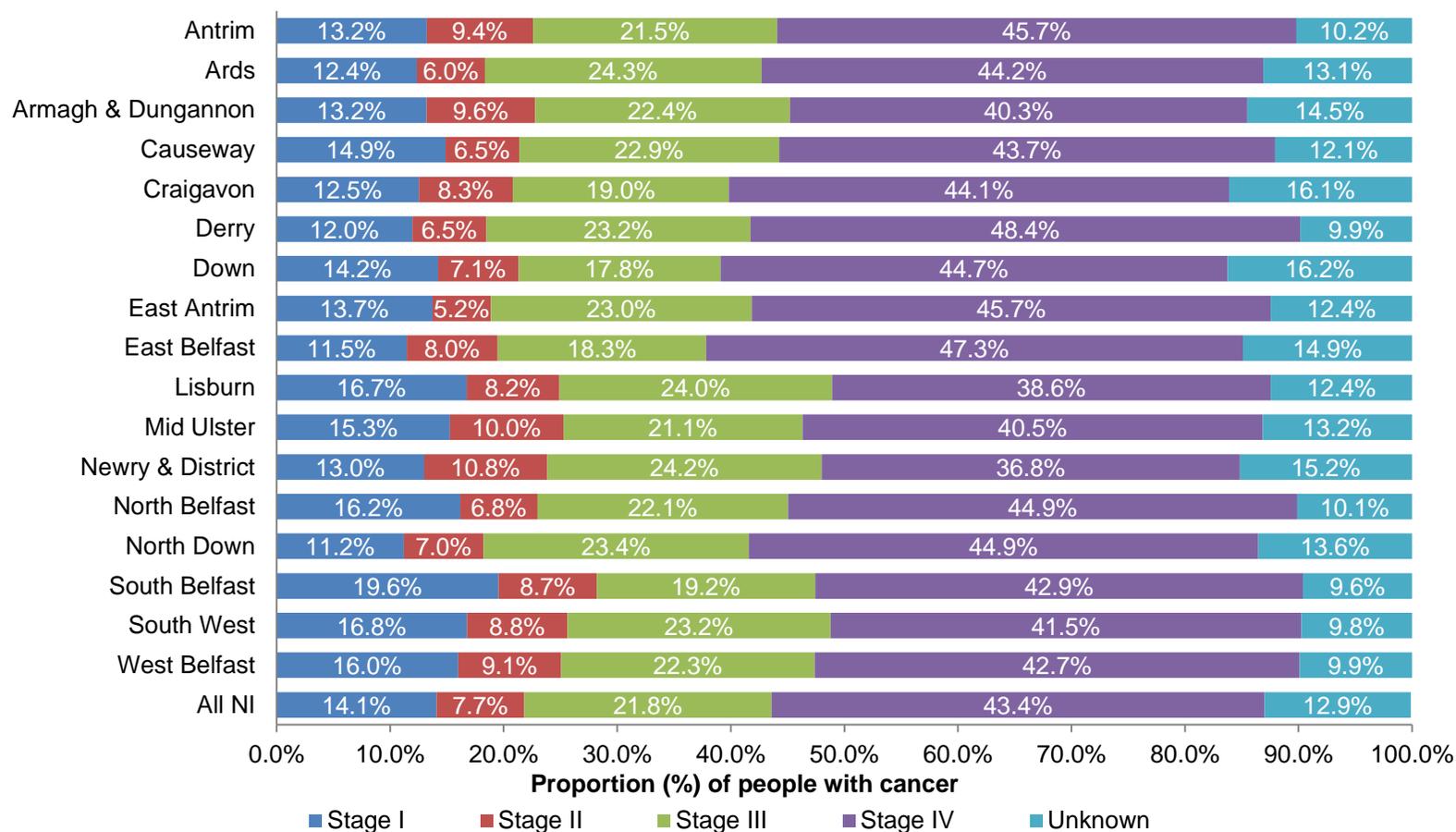
- The findings of chi-square analysis showed no significant differences across GPFs in the proportions of women diagnosed with breast cancer at each stage (p=0.146).

Figure B3. Proportion of people (%) diagnosed with colorectal cancer by Stage at Diagnosis and GP Federation



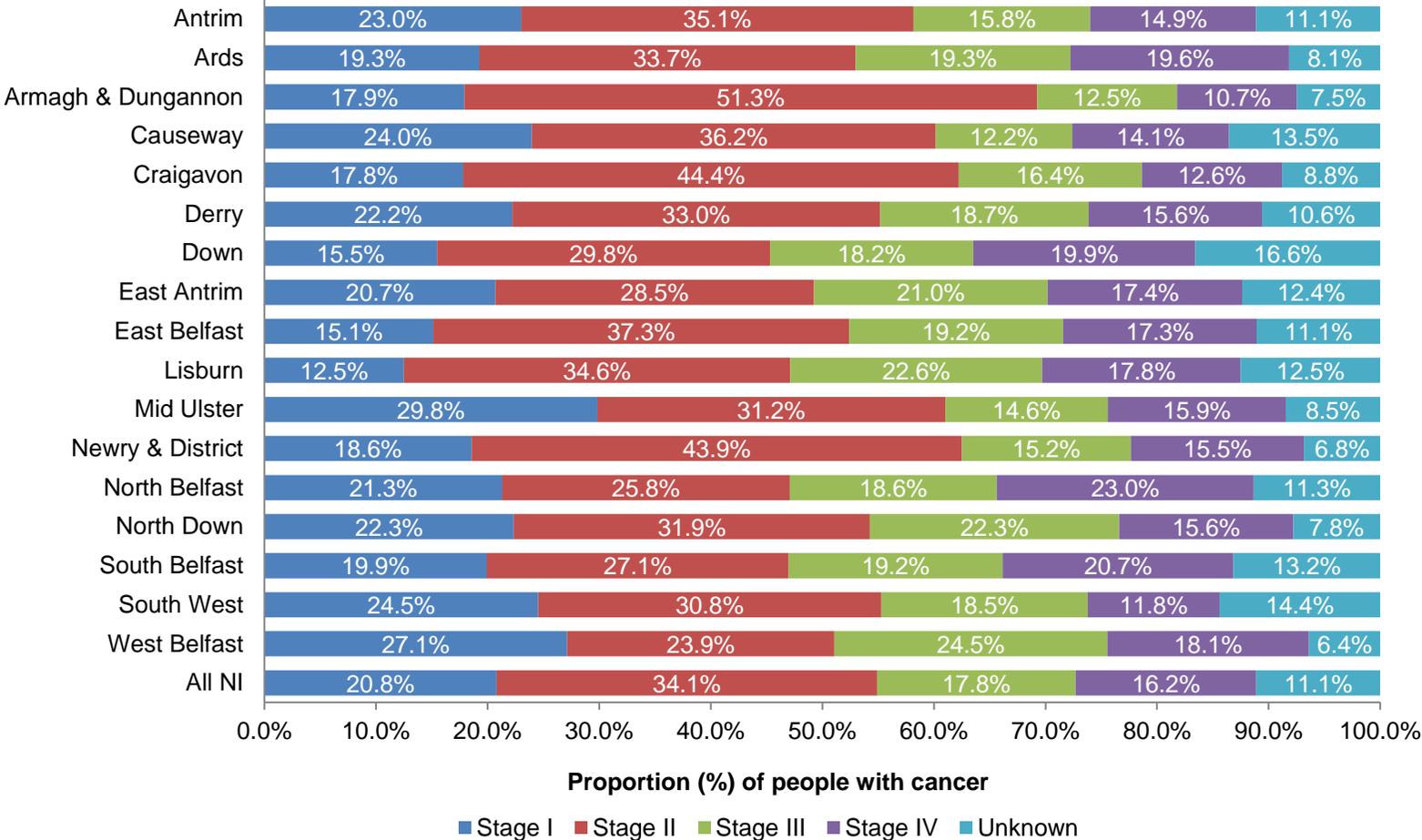
- The findings of chi-square analysis showed no significant differences across GPFs in the proportions of people diagnosed with colorectal cancer at each stage (p=0.143).

Figure B4. Proportion of people (%) diagnosed with lung cancer by Stage at Diagnosis and GP Federation



- The findings of chi-square analysis showed no significant differences across GPFs in the proportions of people diagnosed with lung cancer at each stage (p=0.073).

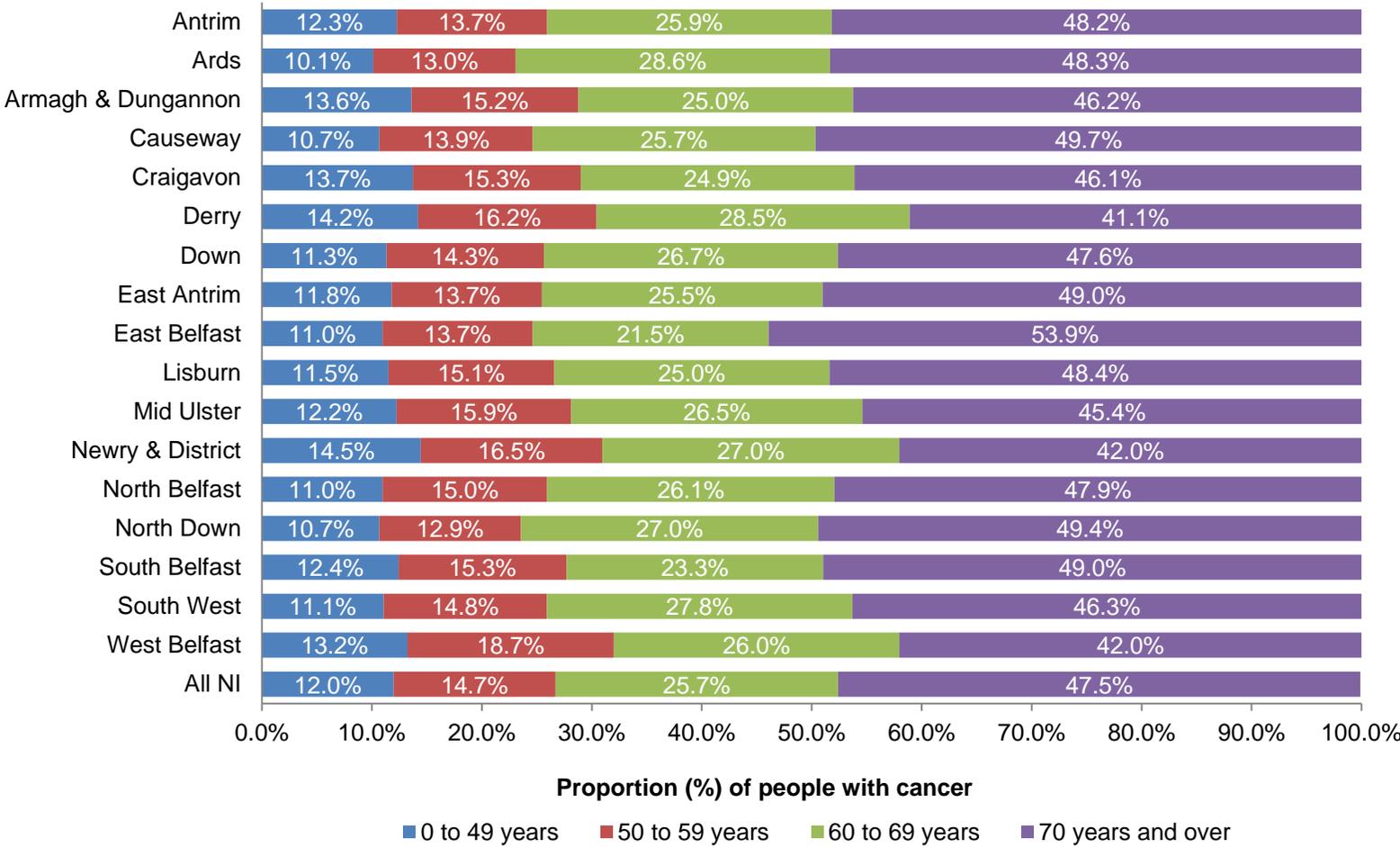
Figure B5. Proportion of men (%) diagnosed with prostate cancer by Stage at Diagnosis and GP Federation



- The findings of chi-square analysis have highlighted significant differences across GPFs in the proportions of men diagnosed with prostate cancer at each stage (p<0.001).

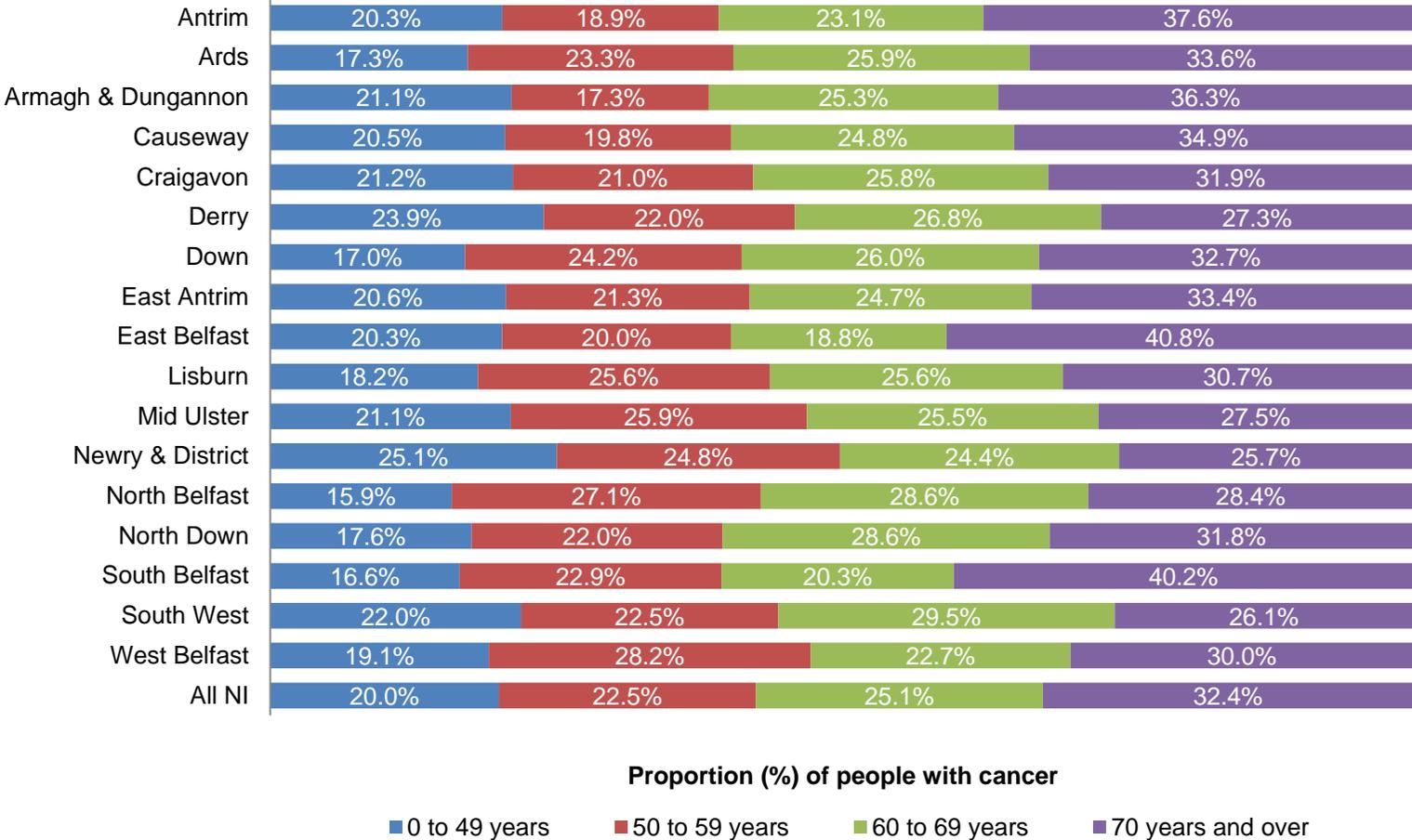
Appendix C. Age at Diagnosis

Figure C1. Proportion of people (%) diagnosed with all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at Diagnosis and GP Federation



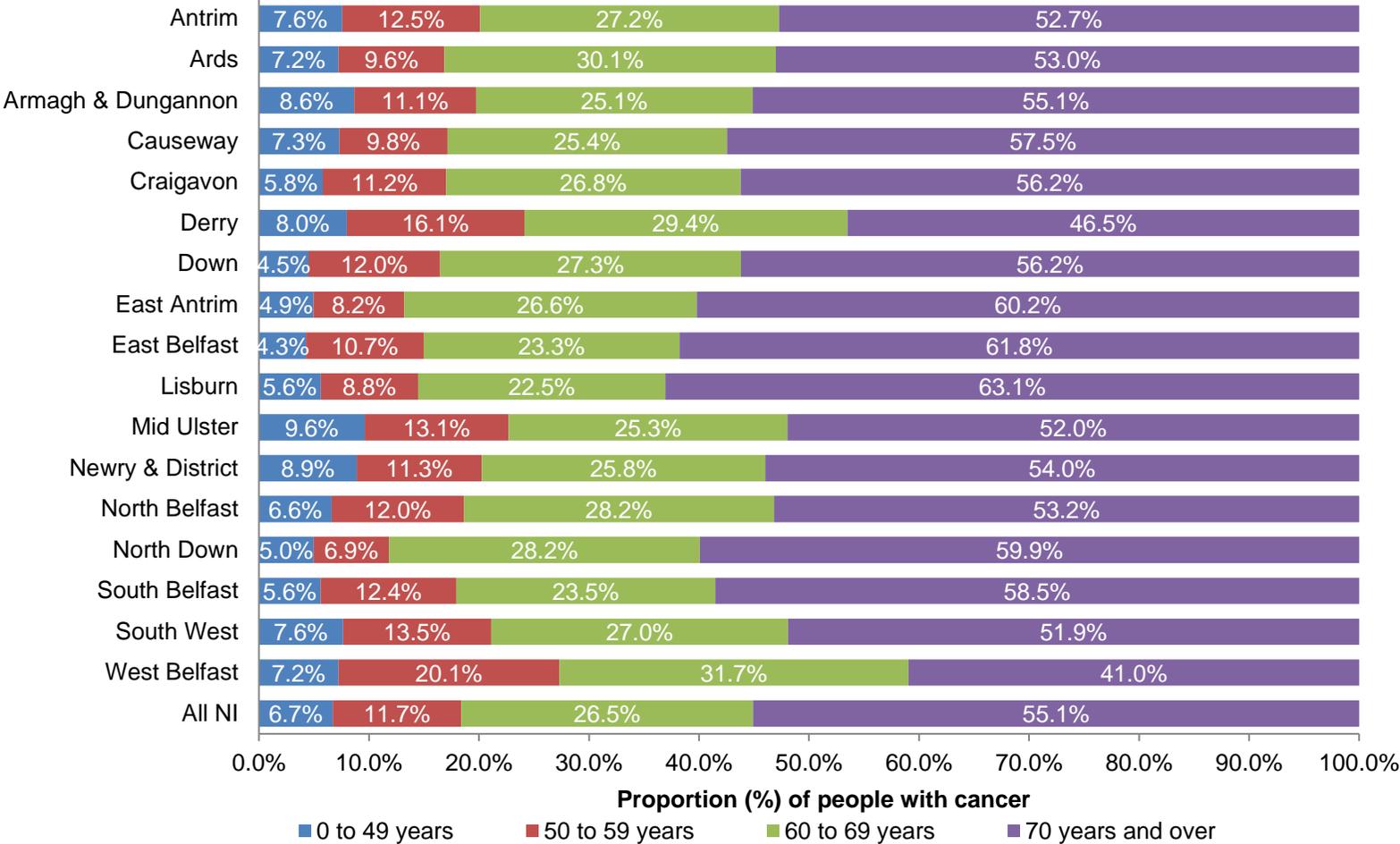
- The findings of chi-square analysis have highlighted significant differences across GPFs in the proportions of people in each of the age groups at the time of their cancer diagnosis (p<0.001).

Figure C2. Proportion of women (%) diagnosed with female breast cancer by age at Diagnosis and GP Federation



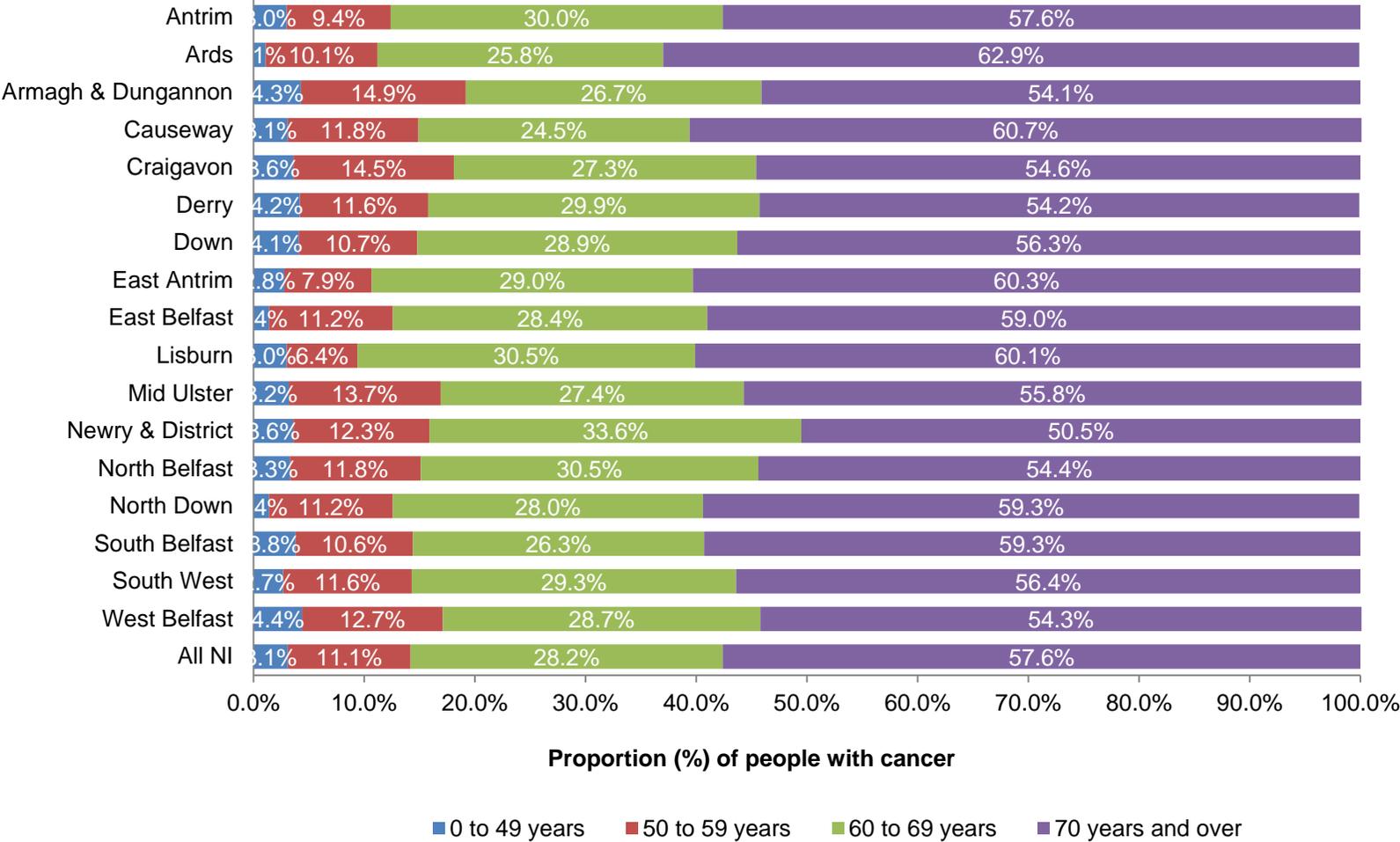
- The findings of chi-square analysis have highlighted significant differences across GPFs in the proportions of women in each of the age groups at the time of their breast cancer diagnosis (p<0.001).

Figure C3. Proportion of people (%) diagnosed with colorectal cancer by age at Diagnosis and GP Federation



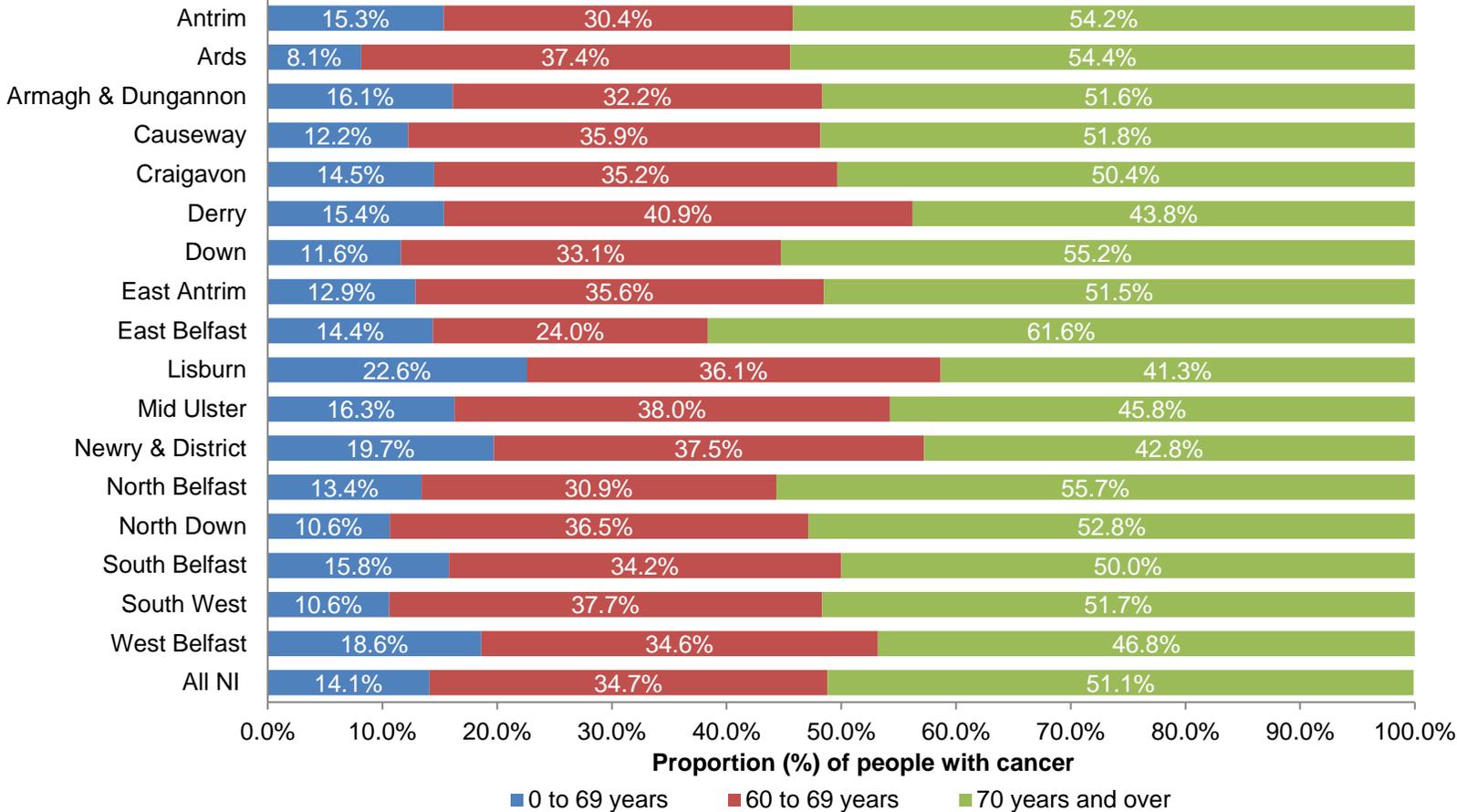
- The findings of chi-square analysis have highlighted significant differences across GPFs in the proportions of people in each of the age groups at the time of their colorectal cancer diagnosis (p<0.001).

Figure C4. Proportion of people (%) diagnosed with lung by age at Diagnosis and GP Federation



- The findings of chi-square analysis have shown no significant differences across GPFs in the proportions of people in each of the age groups at the time of their lung cancer diagnosis (p=0.265).

Figure C5. Proportion of men (%) diagnosed with prostate by age at Diagnosis and GP Federation



- The findings of chi-square analysis have highlighted significant differences across GPFs in the proportions of men in each of the age groups at the time of their prostate cancer diagnosis (p<0.001).

Appendix D. 2013 European Age Standardised incidence rates

Table D1. Average number of cases of All cancers ex.NMSC (ICD10 C00-C97ex.C44) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in Males, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

All Cancers ex.NMSC (Male)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio (95% CI)	
Antrim	295	643.0	(609.6,676.5)	97.5	(92.5,102.5)
Ards	208	644.6	(605.0,684.3)	98.6	(92.6,104.6)
Armagh & Dungannon	258	639.3	(603.6,675.1)	97.5	(92.2,102.8)
Causeway	261	612.6	(579.0,646.2)	93.3*	(88.2,98.4)
Craigavon	343	669.7	(637.0,702.3)	101.6	(96.8,106.4)
Derry	422	640.9	(612.0,669.8)	97.5	(93.4,101.7)
Down	169	617.3	(575.1,659.4)	94.1	(87.7,100.4)
East Antrim	357	683.7	(651.3,716.1)	102.6	(97.8,107.3)
East Belfast	257	677.4	(640.3,714.5)	102.3	(96.7,107.9)
Lisburn	197	636.8	(596.4,677.2)	96.7	(90.7,102.8)
Mid Ulster	188	664.9	(621.4,708.3)	100.7	(94.3,107.2)
Newry & District	238	627.4	(590.6,664.3)	96.1	(90.7,101.6)
North Belfast	307	755.4	(716.6,794.1)	112.6**	(107.0,118.2)
North Down	210	608.9	(571.8,646.0)	92.7*	(87.1,98.3)
South Belfast	251	675.0	(637.0,713.1)	102.4	(96.8,108.1)
South West	286	690.3	(653.6,727.0)	103.1	(97.8,108.5)
West Belfast	190	732.2	(683.1,781.3)	111.4**	(104.3,118.5)
Northern Ireland	4557	680.0	(671.1, 689.0)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D2. Average number of cases of All cancers ex.NMSC (ICD10 C00-C97ex.C44) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in Females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

All Cancers ex.NMSC (Female)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio (95% CI)	
Antrim	284	511.7	(485.2,538.3)	95.8	(90.8,100.7)
Ards	189	502.7	(470.7,534.7)	93.5*	(87.5,99.4)
Armagh & Dungannon	239	488.7	(460.9,516.5)	91.9*	(86.7,97.1)
Causeway	250	497.6	(470.1,525.1)	93.1*	(87.9,98.2)
Craigavon	364	574.5	(548.1,600.9)	107.6**	(102.7,112.6)
Derry	410	517.6	(495.0,540.2)	97.5	(93.3,101.7)
Down	156	478.3	(444.7,511.8)	89.8*	(83.5,96.1)
East Antrim	373	567.9	(542.1,593.6)	106.4**	(101.6,111.3)
East Belfast	279	560.2	(530.5,589.8)	105.1	(99.6,110.6)
Lisburn	201	515.7	(483.9,547.5)	96.2	(90.2,102.1)
Mid Ulster	160	475.5	(442.4,508.5)	89.4*	(83.2,95.6)
Newry & District	230	495.7	(466.9,524.6)	93.2*	(87.8,98.6)
North Belfast	318	631.0	(600.0,662.0)	117.6**	(111.8,123.4)
North Down	211	491.8	(462.0,521.6)	92.0*	(86.4,97.5)
South Belfast	277	579.5	(548.6,610.4)	107.4**	(101.7,113.0)
South West	258	535.8	(506.5,565.1)	99.8	(94.4,105.3)
West Belfast	203	629.9	(590.6,669.2)	115.9**	(108.8,123.1)
Northern Ireland	4516	542.5	(535.4, 549.5)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D3. Average number of cases of All cancers ex.NMISC(ICD10 C00-C97ex.C44) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in Both Sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

All Cancers ex.NMISC (Both Sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	578	565.7	(545.0,586.3)	96.8	(93.3,100.3)
Ards	397	562.9	(538.2,587.7)	96.5	(92.2,100.7)
Armagh & Dungannon	497	551.9	(530.1,573.8)	94.6*	(90.9,98.4)
Causeway	511	544.7	(523.6,565.7)	93.4*	(89.7,97.0)
Craigavon	707	609.0	(588.8,629.2)	104.5**	(101.1,108.0)
Derry	832	567.1	(549.6,584.7)	97.7	(94.8,100.7)
Down	325	536.9	(510.8,563.0)	92.1*	(87.6,96.6)
East Antrim	730	610.3	(590.6,630.1)	104.5**	(101.1,107.9)
East Belfast	536	601.3	(578.5,624.0)	103.2	(99.2,107.1)
Lisburn	398	562.2	(537.5,586.8)	96.3	(92.0,100.5)
Mid Ulster	348	558.7	(532.2,585.1)	95.4*	(90.9,99.9)
Newry & District	468	546.9	(524.6,569.3)	94.7*	(90.8,98.5)
North Belfast	626	672.8	(649.2,696.3)	114.8**	(110.8,118.8)
North Down	421	539.2	(516.2,562.2)	92.3*	(88.4,96.2)
South Belfast	528	615.3	(591.6,639.0)	104.7**	(100.7,108.7)
South West	543	598.3	(575.8,620.9)	101.9	(98.1,105.8)
West Belfast	393	666.9	(636.7,697.1)	113.3**	(108.2,118.3)
Northern Ireland	9073	598.2	(592.7, 603.7)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D4. Average number of cases of Bladder cancer(ICD10 C67)diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in Both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Bladder (Both Sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio (95% CI)	
Antrim	11	11.8	(8.7,14.9)	80.6	(59.5,101.7)
Ards	10	14.9	(10.7,19.0)	102.7	(74.2,131.2)
Armagh & Dungannon	10	12.0	(8.7,15.4)	84.4	(61.3,107.6)
Causeway	9	9.8	(6.9,12.7)	67.8*	(47.8,87.8)
Craigavon	17	15.6	(12.3,19.0)	108.6	(85.4,131.9)
Derry	19	14.6	(11.6,17.6)	102.0	(81.5,122.5)
Down	8	13.5	(9.3,17.7)	96.2	(66.4,126.0)
East Antrim	20	17.3	(13.9,20.7)	121.8	(98.1,145.6)
East Belfast	11	12.1	(8.9,15.4)	84.6	(62.0,107.1)
Lisburn	13	18.9	(14.3,23.6)	131.5	(99.3,163.7)
Mid Ulster	6	11.1	(7.3,15.0)	77.2	(50.4,103.9)
Newry & District	11	13.6	(10.0,17.3)	97.5	(71.8,123.3)
North Belfast	18	20.1	(15.9,24.2)	140.9**	(111.8,170.1)
North Down	11	14.6	(10.8,18.4)	100.6	(74.2,126.9)
South Belfast	13	16.5	(12.5,20.5)	112.4	(85.3,139.5)
South West	10	11.4	(8.2,14.6)	80.0	(57.6,102.4)
West Belfast	8	15.6	(10.7,20.6)	103.3	(70.8,135.7)
Northern Ireland	209	14.4	(13.5, 15.3)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D5. Average number of cases of Brain & other CNS cancer(ICD10 C70-C72; C75.1-C75.3) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Brain & Other CNS (Both Sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio (95% CI)	
Antrim	8	7.1	(4.8,9.3)	84.0	(57.7,110.4)
Ards	7	10.2	(6.9,13.5)	121.1	(82.1,160.1)
Armagh & Dungannon Causeway	8	8.2	(5.6,10.7)	97.3	(67.5,127.1)
Craigavon	7	7.1	(4.7,9.4)	84.7	(56.7,112.8)
Derry	11	8.5	(6.2,10.7)	102.0	(75.1,129.0)
Down	10	6.4	(4.5,8.2)	73.9*	(53.8,94.0)
East Antrim	5	7.5	(4.5,10.6)	88.3	(52.9,123.6)
East Belfast	11	8.3	(6.1, 10.6)	100.4	(73.4,127.4)
Lisburn	9	9.9	(7.0,12.8)	115.8	(82.0,149.6)
Mid Ulster	8	11.2	(7.7,14.7)	128.5	(89.2,167.8)
Newry & District	7	9.6	(6.4,12.9)	121.5	(81.8,161.2)
North Belfast	8	8.6	(5.9,11.3)	99.9	(68.9,130.8)
North Down	8	8.1	(5.6,10.7)	94.2	(65.0,123.4)
South Belfast	7	8.9	(6.0,11.9)	105.0	(70.2,139.7)
South West	9	9.4	(6.5,12.2)	108.4	(76.3,140.4)
West Belfast	11	10.9	(7.9,13.8)	130.3	(95.9,164.7)
Northern Ireland	4	6.6	(3.7,9.5)	71.7	(41.1,102.4)
	143	8.8	(8.2,9.5)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D6. Average number of cases of Breast cancer diagnosed (ICD10 C50) per year 2011-2015 in females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Breast (Female)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	86	153.2	(138.7,167.8)	96.2	(87.1,105.3)
Ards	60	158.8	(140.8,176.8)	99.7	(88.4,110.9)
Armagh & Dungannon	67	136.8	(122.0,151.5)	86.2*	(77.0,95.4)
Causeway	81	161.1	(145.3,176.8)	101.3	(91.4,111.1)
Craigavon	105	162.8	(148.8,176.8)	102.5	(93.7,111.3)
Derry	125	152.2	(140.1,164.3)	95.9	(88.4,103.4)
Down	45	136.2	(118.3,154.2)	85.7*	(74.4,96.9)
East Antrim	114	174.4	(160.1,188.8)	109.7**	(100.7,118.7)
East Belfast	83	169.5	(153.0,186.1)	107.0	(96.7,117.3)
Lisburn	67	172.1	(153.7,190.5)	107.7	(96.2,119.2)
Mid Ulster	49	144.2	(126.1,162.3)	91.4	(80.0,102.8)
Newry & District	62	131.3	(116.6,146.1)	83.5*	(74.2,92.8)
North Belfast	89	176.3	(159.9,192.7)	111.0**	(100.7,121.3)
North Down	69	164.0	(146.6,181.3)	102.7	(91.9,113.5)
South Belfast	86	177.3	(160.2,194.4)	110.9**	(100.4,121.4)
South West	77	157.2	(141.4,172.9)	99.4	(89.5,109.3)
West Belfast	55	164.7	(144.9,184.5)	102.9	(90.8,115.1)
Northern Ireland	1333	159.1	(155.2, 162.9)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D7. Average number of cases of Cervical cancer(ICD10 C53) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Cervix (female)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate		Standardised Incidence Ratio	
Antrim	4	6.6	(3.7,9.6)	65.6*	(36.9,94.4)
Ards	4	10.0	(5.4,14.7)	99.6	(53.6,145.5)
Armagh & Dungannon	4	7.4	(4.3,10.6)	76.1	(44.3,107.9)
Causeway	3	6.0	(3.0,9.1)	59.0*	(29.2,88.9)
Craigavon	8	11.2	(7.8,14.6)	114.3	(79.7,148.9)
Derry	10	10.3	(7.4,13.2)	100.3	(72.5,128.1)
Down	3	9.4	(4.8,14.0)	92.3	(47.1,137.5)
East Antrim	7	10.6	(7.4, 14.1)	103.8	(69.4,138.2)
East Belfast	7	13.4	(8.9,17.8)	133.5	(89.3,177.7)
Lisburn	4	9.3	(5.2,13.3)	94.5	(53.1,135.9)
Mid Ulster	3	7.3	(3.4,11.2)	69.1	(32.9,105.2)
Newry & District	4	7.3	(4.0,10.6)	71.2	(40.0,102.5)
North Belfast	8	13.7	(9.4,18.1)	138.3	(94.9,181.7)
North Down	4	10.8	(6.2,15.3)	109.6	(63.8,155.4)
South Belfast	7	11.0	(7.1,14.9)	104.0	(68.5,139.5)
South West	4	7.2	(4.0,10.4)	72.9	(41.0,104.9)
West Belfast	9	20.9	(14.7,27.2)	206.5**	(145.5,267.5)
Northern Ireland	94	10.3	(9.4, 11.2)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D8. Average number of cases of Colorectal cancer(ICD10 C18-C20) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in males, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Colorectal (male)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)	Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI
Antrim	41	90.9 (78.2,103.6)	90.3 (78.0,102.6)
Ards	28	87.9 (73.0,102.8)	87.8 (73.3,102.2)
Armagh & Dungannon	40	100.8 (86.4,115.3)	100.2 (86.3,114.0)
Causeway	34	80.6 (68.2,93.1)	79.1*
Craigavon	51	99.0 (86.7,111.3)	100.3 (88.0,112.6)
Derry	68	102.7 (91.2,114.1)	104.3 (93.2,115.4)
Down	33	121.5 (102.6,140.3)	121.3**
East Antrim	60	114.4 (101.2,127.5)	113.7**
East Belfast	42	111.6 (96.3,126.9)	109.6 (94.8,124.5)
Lisburn	25	86.3 (70.9,101.8)	81.8*
Mid Ulster	25	91.8 (74.9,108.6)	87.5 (72.0,103.0)
Newry & District	38	101.5 (86.5,116.5)	100.7 (86.3,115.1)
North Belfast	46	114.0 (98.9,129.2)	112.3 (97.8,126.7)
North Down	31	92.2 (77.4,107.0)	90.2 (76.1,104.4)
South Belfast	35	98.2 (83.3,113.0)	95.4 (81.3,109.5)
South West	46	106.8 (92.5,121.2)	108.8 (94.7,122.9)
West Belfast	28	107.3 (88.2,126.4)	110.4 (92.2,128.6)
Northern Ireland	680	102.1 (98.6, 105.6)	

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D9. Average number of cases of Colorectal cancer(ICD10 C18-C20) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Colorectal (female)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	35	63.9	54.4,73.3	99.9	(85.1,114.7)
Ards	22	57.9	46.9,68.8	88.3	(71.6,104.9)
Armagh & Dungannon	34	70.5	59.8,81.1	110.7	(94.0,127.3)
Causeway	29	58.2	48.7,67.6	90.6	(76.0,105.3)
Craigavon	45	73.7	64.1,83.3	113.8	(98.9,128.6)
Derry	50	65.4	57.2,73.6	103.6	(90.7,116.5)
Down	20	63.8	51.3,76.2	97.8	(78.8,116.8)
East Antrim	37	56.2	48.0,64.3	87.1*	(74.5,99.7)
East Belfast	33	64.5	54.5,74.5	101.2	(85.7,116.6)
Lisburn	25	64.4	53.0,75.8	98.0	(80.7,115.3)
Mid Ulster	21	62.9	50.8,74.9	101.4	(82.1,120.7)
Newry & District	28	61.7	51.3, 72.1	95.6	(79.7,111.6)
North Belfast	35	70.5	60.1, 81.0	108.6	(92.5,124.6)
North Down	21	48.1	38.8, 57.4	75.1*	(60.8,89.4)
South Belfast	33	70.9	59.9, 81.9	108.2	(91.6,124.7)
South West	33	70.1	59.3, 80.8	108.4	(91.8,124.9)
West Belfast	22	70.3	56.9, 83.8	108.5	(88.0,128.9)
Northern Ireland	534	64.8	(62.4,67.3)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D10. Average number of cases of Colorectal cancer(ICD10 C18-C20) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Colorectal (Both sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	77	76.0	(68.3,83.7)	94.5	(85.1,104.0)
Ards	50	71.2	(62.3,80.0)	88.2*	(77.2,99.1)
Armagh & Dungannon Causeway	74	84.7	(76.0,93.4)	104.9	(94.2,115.5)
Craigavon	63	68.1	(60.6,75.7)	84.2*	(74.9,93.5)
Derry	118	82.3	(75.5,89.1)	104.4	(96.0,112.8)
Down	53	90.7	(79.8,101.6)	111.4	(98.0,124.7)
East Antrim	97	82.5	(75.2,89.9)	101.7	(92.6,110.7)
East Belfast	75	85.2	(76.6,93.9)	104.9	(94.3,115.6)
Lisburn	50	72.8	(63.8,81.9)	88.6*	(77.6,99.6)
Mid Ulster	46	75.3	(65.4,85.2)	93.8	(81.7,106.0)
Newry & District	65	79.5	(70.8,88.2)	98.6	(87.9,109.3)
North Belfast	82	89.7	(81.0,98.5)	110.6	(99.8,121.3)
North Down	52	67.6	(59.4,75.8)	83.2*	(73.1,93.2)
South Belfast	68	82.4	(73.6,91.3)	100.8	(90.1,111.5)
South West	79	88.1	(79.3,96.9)	109.4	(98.6,120.2)
West Belfast	50	86.5	(75.4,97.6)	109.3	(95.7,122.9)
Northern Ireland	1214	81.6	(79.6, 83.7)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D11. Average number of cases of Head & Neck cancer(ICD10 C00-C14; C30-C32) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in males, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Head & Neck (males)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio (95% CI)	
Antrim	12	26.2	(19.5,32.9)	79.4*	(59.7,99.2)
Ards	12	33.2	(24.6,41.8)	107.9	(80.1,135.7)
Armagh & Dungannon Causeway	13	27.1	(20.3,33.9)	92.2	(69.6,114.8)
Craigavon	9	20.1	(14.1,26.2)	62.8*	(44.5,81.2)
Derry	19	35.2	(27.8,42.7)	107.0	(85.5,128.5)
Down	22	32.8	(26.2,39.3)	96.4	(78.6,114.3)
East Antrim	8	28.5	(19.8,37.2)	90.5	(63.2,117.9)
East Belfast	19	32.5	(25.7,39.2)	103.8	(82.7,124.9)
East Belfast	15	35.3	(27.1,43.4)	113.7	(87.7,139.8)
Lisburn	10	30.2	(21.8,38.6)	96.7	(70.1,123.2)
Mid Ulster	6	21.0	(13.5,28.5)	63.6*	(41.2,85.9)
Newry & District	13	33.6	(24.9,42.2)	97.9	(73.9,121.9)
North Belfast	22	47.6	(38.3,56.9)	150.9**	(122.4,179.3)
North Down	10	27.2	(19.6,34.8)	87.2	(63.0,111.4)
South Belfast	13	30.9	(23.2,38.6)	100.8	(76.3,125.3)
South West	14	34.0	(25.8,42.2)	99.0	(76.2,121.9)
West Belfast	15	48.1	(36.0,60.1)	155.1**	(119.5,190.6)
Northern Ireland	234	32.6	(30.7, 34.5)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D12. Average number of cases of Head & Neck cancer(ICD10 C00-C14; C30-C32) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Head & Neck (females)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio (95% CI)	
Antrim	7	13.2	(8.9,17.5)	111.8	(75.3,148.3)
Ards	5	13.0	(7.9,18.1)	112.2	(68.2,156.2)
Armagh & Dungannon	4	7.3	(3.9,10.8)	64.4*	(34.7,94.2)
Causeway	4	8.6	(5.0,12.2)	76.0	(44.2,107.7)
Craigavon	6	8.9	(5.6,12.2)	76.9	(48.4,105.3)
Derry	8	10.4	(7.1,13.6)	89.3	(62.0,116.6)
Down	4	12.3	(6.9,17.7)	105.9	(59.5,152.4)
East Antrim	8	12.2	(8.4,16.0)	105.8	(73.0,138.6)
East Belfast	6	13.9	(9.0,18.9)	110.9	(71.9,150.0)
Lisburn	4	10.9	(6.2,15.6)	92.9	(53.2,132.7)
Mid Ulster	3	9.2	(4.7,13.7)	82.5	(42.1,122.9)
Newry & District	5	10.7	(6.4,15.0)	90.4	(54.2,126.6)
North Belfast	9	19.3	(13.8,24.9)	163.4**	(116.7,210.1)
North Down	5	11.2	(6.7,15.8)	95.6	(57.3,133.8)
South Belfast	4	9.4	(5.4,13.5)	77.1	(44.1,110.1)
South West	6	12.0	(7.6,16.5)	103.0	(65.5,140.4)
West Belfast	6	19.3	(12.5,26.1)	170.1**	(111.2,229.1)
Northern Ireland	96	11.6	(10.6,12.7)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D13. Average number of cases of Head & Neck cancer(ICD10 C00-C14; C30-C32) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Head & Neck (Both Sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio (95% CI)	
Antrim	20	19.3	(15.4,23.1)	88.9	(71.3,106.6)
Ards	17	22.8	(17.9,27.7)	109.2	(85.7,132.6)
Armagh & Dungannon	16	17.2	(13.4,21.0)	84.5	(66.2,102.9)
Causeway	13	14.1	(10.7,17.4)	66.8*	(50.8,82.8)
Craigavon	25	20.7	(17.0,24.4)	98.1	(80.8,115.4)
Derry	31	20.7	(17.3,24.1)	95.1	(80.0,110.1)
Down	12	20.2	(15.2,25.3)	95.3	(71.6,119.0)
East Antrim	27	21.7	(18.0,25.4)	103.8	(86.1,121.4)
East Belfast	21	23.8	(19.2,28.4)	111.4	(90.0,132.8)
Lisburn	14	20.1	(15.4,24.7)	94.7	(72.8,116.5)
Mid Ulster	9	14.5	(10.3,18.7)	69.5*	(49.6,89.4)
Newry & District	18	20.6	(16.2,24.9)	95.9	(75.9,115.9)
North Belfast	31	32.5	(27.4,37.7)	154.7**	(130.3,179.0)
North Down	15	18.7	(14.5,23.0)	88.9	(68.6,109.2)
South Belfast	17	19.3	(15.1,23.4)	93.1	(73.4,112.8)
South West	20	22.3	(17.9,26.7)	101.5	(81.7,121.3)
West Belfast	21	32.4	(26.0,38.9)	159.4**	(128.9,189.9)
Northern Ireland	330	21.3	(20.3, 22.4)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D14. Average number of cases of Kidney cancer(ICD10 C64-C66;C68) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in males, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Kidney (males)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)	Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI
Antrim	13	27.1 (20.4,33.8)	97.1 (73.5,120.7)
Ards	8	24.9 (17.2,32.5)	91.0 (63.5,118.5)
Armagh & Dungannon	10	22.7 (16.1,29.2)	81.5 (58.4,104.5)
Causeway	12	29.2 (21.5,37.0)	95.8 (71.3,120.2)
Craigavon	15	30.1 (22.8,37.4)	100.8 (78.1,123.5)
Derry	21	30.0 (24.1,35.9)	110.4 (89.5,131.3)
Down	10	34.9 (24.8,45.0)	121.0 (86.8,155.2)
East Antrim	19	35.9 (28.5,43.3)	126.1** (101.0,151.2)
East Belfast	11	27.3 (19.8,34.8)	95.1 (69.5,120.7)
Lisburn	10	33.1 (23.6,42.7)	106.5 (76.4,136.7)
Mid Ulster	6	22.7 (14.5,30.8)	77.0 (50.3,103.7)
Newry & District	8	20.8 (14.3,27.3)	76.0* (53.0,98.9)
North Belfast	12	28.1 (20.7,35.5)	98.6 (73.7,123.6)
North Down	9	27.2 (19.2,35.2)	92.6 (65.8,119.4)
South Belfast	14	37.6 (28.7,46.4)	130.7** (100.5,160.9)
South West	12	25.4 (18.7,32.1)	94.3 (70.0,118.5)
West Belfast	7	24.0 (15.3,32.7)	85.2 (56.1,114.3)
Northern Ireland	201	29.4 (27.5, 31.2)	

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D15. Average number of cases of Kidney cancer(ICD10 C64-C66;C68) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Kidney (females)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	10	18.2	(13.2,23.3)	125.7	(91.2,160.2)
Ards	4	10.1	(5.5,14.6)	67.9*	(37.4,98.4)
Armagh & Dungannon	4	7.5	(4.0,10.9)	50.8*	(27.3,74.3)
Causeway	9	17.1	(12.0,22.3)	116.5	(81.7,151.3)
Craigavon	10	16.0	(11.6,20.5)	108.6	(78.5,138.7)
Derry	10	12.6	(9.0,16.2)	84.4	(60.5,108.3)
Down	4	13.0	(7.4,18.6)	88.0	(50.4,125.7)
East Antrim	12	17.8	(13.2,22.4)	122.6	(91.3,153.8)
East Belfast	9	17.4	(12.1,22.6)	118.1	(82.8,153.4)
Lisburn	5	11.9	(7.1,16.7)	83.7	(50.2,117.1)
Mid Ulster	4	12.2	(6.8,17.6)	82.2	(46.2,118.3)
Newry & District	7	14.5	(9.5,19.5)	98.7	(65.0,132.3)
North Belfast	10	19.5	(14.0,24.9)	134.8	(97.5,172.2)
North Down	4	9.2	(5.1,13.3)	63.0*	(35.4,90.6)
South Belfast	7	15.3	(10.2,20.3)	103.5	(69.7,137.3)
South West	7	14.0	(9.3,18.8)	96.7	(64.2,129.2)
West Belfast	6	21.2	(13.7,28.7)	136.0	(88.9,183.1)
Northern Ireland	122	14.7	(13.5,15.9)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D16. Average number of cases of Kidney cancer(ICD10 C64-C66;C68) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Kidney (both sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	23	22.6	(18.4,26.7)	108.1	(88.4,127.8)
Ards	12	17.0	(12.7,21.3)	82.4	(61.7,103.1)
Armagh & Dungannon	13	14.5	(11.0,18.1)	70.1*	(53.2,87.0)
Causeway	20	22.0	(17.7,26.3)	103.8	(83.7,124.0)
Craigavon	25	21.8	(17.9,25.7)	103.7	(85.6,121.8)
Derry	31	20.9	(17.6,24.3)	101.3	(85.3,117.2)
Down	14	22.9	(17.5,28.3)	108.9	(83.2,134.6)
East Antrim	31	25.7	(21.7,29.8)	124.2**	(104.7,143.7)
East Belfast	19	21.7	(17.3,26.0)	103.0	(82.4,123.6)
Lisburn	14	20.7	(15.9,25.5)	97.0	(74.6,119.4)
Mid Ulster	10	16.8	(12.2,21.4)	79.6	(57.9,101.2)
Newry & District	15	17.4	(13.4,21.4)	84.6	(65.4,103.7)
North Belfast	22	22.9	(18.6,27.3)	112.3	(91.3,133.2)
North Down	13	17.0	(12.9,21.1)	80.5*	(61.1,100.0)
South Belfast	22	25.3	(20.4,30.1)	119.6	(97.0,142.1)
South West	18	19.5	(15.4,23.5)	96.1	(76.5,115.8)
West Belfast	13	22.2	(16.6,27.7)	104.3	(78.9,129.6)
Northern Ireland	323	21.2	(20.1,22.2)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D17. Average number of cases of Leukaemia (ICD10 C91-C95) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in males, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Leukaemia (males)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	9	17.6	(12.1,23.1)	108.5	(76.1,140.9)
Ards	6	18.9	(12.0,25.8)	117.1	(75.9,158.3)
Armagh & Dungannon	5	12.2	(7.3,17.1)	72.8	(44.8,100.8)
Causeway	6	14.8	(9.4,20.3)	88.7	(57.9,119.4)
Craigavon	11	20.1	(14.1,26.0)	116.5	(85.2,147.9)
Derry	11	15.5	(10.8,20.2)	94.4	(69.4,119.3)
Down	4	13.7	(7.3,20.1)	80.8	(44.5,117.2)
East Antrim	8	14.1	(9.7,18.6)	88.8	(61.3,116.4)
East Belfast	7	18.1	(12.0,24.3)	105.3	(70.4,140.2)
Lisburn	6	19.0	(12.1,25.9)	115.4	(74.8,156.0)
Mid Ulster	6	19.0	(11.8,26.3)	110.3	(69.4,151.1)
Newry & District	7	17.7	(11.8,23.6)	110.0	(74.5,145.4)
North Belfast	8	17.0	(11.3,22.7)	107.8	(74.0,141.7)
North Down	5	16.2	(10.0,22.5)	94.2	(58.7,129.8)
South Belfast	6	15.4	(9.5,21.2)	92.5	(60.0,125.1)
South West	8	18.5	(12.6,24.4)	109.3	(75.4,143.2)
West Belfast	4	17.5	(9.2,25.8)	88.5	(50.7,126.4)
Northern Ireland	123	17.6	(16.1, 19.0)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

TableD18. Average number of cases of Leukaemia (ICD10 C91-C95) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Leukaemia (females)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio (95% CI)	
Antrim	7	13.5	(9.2,17.9)	133.5	(90.5,176.6)
Ards	4	10.9	(6.1,15.8)	107.3	(60.3,154.4)
Armagh & Dungannon	3	6.3	(3.1,9.4)	64.3*	(32.8,95.8)
Causeway	4	8.0	(4.6,11.5)	83.5	(47.8,119.2)
Craigavon	7	9.7	(6.4,13.1)	103.5	(68.2,138.9)
Derry	9	10.5	(7.3,13.7)	110.2	(77.3,143.2)
Down	4	13.2	(7.7,18.8)	133.5	(77.7,189.3)
East Antrim	8	11.2	(7.6,14.8)	115.9	(79.0,152.7)
East Belfast	5	9.2	(5.5,12.9)	94.1	(56.5,131.8)
Lisburn	4	9.3	(5.1,13.5)	96.1	(52.9,139.4)
Mid Ulster	3	8.7	(4.3,13.1)	93.9	(47.9,139.9)
Newry & District	4	8.9	(5.0,12.8)	89.3	(51.1,127.5)
North Belfast	5	9.2	(5.5,12.8)	97.1	(59.0,135.1)
North Down	3	7.3	(3.7,11.0)	74.1	(37.8,110.5)
South Belfast	6	12.1	(7.6,16.5)	122.3	(78.5,166.0)
South West	5	9.3	(5.5,13.1)	94.7	(56.0,133.4)
West Belfast	2	7.3	(2.9,11.7)	66.7	(27.3,106.2)
Northern Ireland	89	10.4	(9.4, 11.3)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D19. Average number of cases of Leukaemia (ICD10 C91-C95) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Leukaemia (Both sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	16	15.1	(11.8,18.5)	118.8	(92.8,144.9)
Ards	10	14.4	(10.4,18.4)	113.2	(82.1,144.2)
Armagh & Dungannon	8	9.1	(6.3,12.0)	69.4*	(48.4,90.4)
Causeway	11	11.2	(8.2,14.3)	86.7	(63.4,110.1)
Craigavon	17	13.9	(10.9,16.9)	111.1	(87.6,134.6)
Derry	20	12.6	(10.0,15.2)	101.1	(81.0,121.1)
Down	8	13.5	(9.3,17.6)	102.8	(71.3,134.2)
East Antrim	16	12.7	(9.9,15.6)	99.9	(77.7,122.1)
East Belfast	12	12.8	(9.5,16.1)	99.7	(74.3,125.2)
Lisburn	10	13.5	(9.7,17.3)	106.7	(77.1,136.2)
Mid Ulster	9	13.5	(9.4,17.6)	104.3	(73.5,135.1)
Newry & District	12	13.0	(9.6,16.4)	101.5	(75.4,127.6)
North Belfast	13	12.9	(9.7,16.1)	103.3	(78.0,128.6)
North Down	9	10.9	(7.6,14.2)	85.1	(59.7,110.6)
South Belfast	12	13.4	(9.9,16.8)	104.8	(78.5,131.1)
South West	13	13.7	(10.3,17.2)	104.3	(78.5,130.0)
West Belfast	6	11.7	(7.5,16.0)	79.6	(52.0,107.2)
Northern Ireland	213	13.6	(12.8, 14.4)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D20. Average number of cases of Lung cancer(ICD10 C33-C34) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in males, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Lung (males)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	42	93.8	(80.8,106.9)	96.1	(83.1,109.2)
Ards	31	99.3	(83.5,115.1)	102.0	(86.1,118.0)
Armagh & Dungannon Causeway	34	86.8	(73.4,100.2)	90.0	(76.4,103.5)
Craigavon	32	75.8	(64.0,87.7)	78.5*	(66.3,90.7)
Derry	48	100.5	(87.3,113.7)	100.3	(87.6,112.9)
Down	64	102.1	(90.4,113.7)	105.1	(93.6,116.7)
East Antrim	21	77.5	(62.6,92.4)	82.2*	(66.6,97.9)
East Belfast	49	96.4	(84.0, 108.9)	97.2	(85.0,109.4)
Lisburn	38	102.2	(87.5,116.8)	104.9	(90.0,119.8)
Mid Ulster	30	99.8	(83.5,116.1)	102.0	(85.6,118.4)
Newry & District	21	77.3	(62.2,92.4)	79.4*	(64.2,94.6)
North Belfast	32	88.9	(74.6,103.1)	91.4	(77.2,105.5)
North Down	59	145.6	(128.4,162.8)	150.1**	(132.9,167.3)
South Belfast	24	69.6	(57.0,82.1)	73.0*	(60.0,86.0)
South West	32	93.4	(78.7,108.0)	93.8	(79.4,108.3)
West Belfast	38	96.6	(82.3,110.9)	95.7	(82.0,109.3)
Northern Ireland	39	158.5	(135.5,181.6)	166.2**	(143.0,189.5)
	667	102.4	(98.8,105.9)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D21. Average number of cases of Lung cancer(ICD10 C33-C34) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Lung (females)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	31	57.7	(48.6,66.8)	88.1	(74.2,102.0)
Ards	22	59.9	(48.7,71.1)	90.0	(73.2,106.8)
Armagh & Dungannon	27	57.5	(47.7,67.3)	88.9	(73.9,104.0)
Causeway	33	66.1	(56.0,76.2)	101.9	(86.3,117.5)
Craigavon	41	67.9	(58.6,77.2)	104.8	(90.5,119.1)
Derry	50	66.8	(58.4,75.1)	103.8	(90.9,116.7)
Down	18	56.4	(44.8,68.0)	88.6	(70.4,106.8)
East Antrim	44	67.8	(58.8,76.8)	105.9	(92.0,119.9)
East Belfast	32	65.6	(55.3,76.0)	100.9	(85.2,116.6)
Lisburn	17	44.0	(34.6,53.5)	67.9*	(53.4,82.4)
Mid Ulster	17	53.5	(42.1,65.0)	82.4*	(64.9,99.9)
Newry & District	23	53.9	(44.0,63.7)	82.7*	(67.8,97.7)
North Belfast	50	102.8	(90.0,115.5)	157.8**	(138.3,177.4)
North Down	19	43.5	(34.6,52.5)	67.1*	(53.5,80.8)
South Belfast	30	66.7	(55.9,77.5)	103.0	(86.5,119.4)
South West	28	60.8	(50.6,70.9)	92.5	(77.1,107.9)
West Belfast	33	112.5	(95.3,129.8)	170.3**	(144.4,196.1)
Northern Ireland	543	67.3	(64.8, 69.9)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D22. Average number of cases of Lung cancer(ICD10 C33-C34) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Lung (both sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	73	73.2	(65.6,80.8)	92.7	(83.2,102.3)
Ards	53	77.3	(68.0,86.6)	97.0	(85.4,108.7)
Armagh & Dungannon	61	69.8	(61.8,77.7)	89.5*	(79.4,99.6)
Causeway	65	69.7	(62.1,77.3)	89.1*	(79.3,98.8)
Craigavon	89	80.1	(72.6,87.6)	102.3	(92.8,111.8)
Derry	114	82.5	(75.3,89.0)	104.9	(96.3,113.6)
Down	39	66.5	(57.2,75.8)	85.3*	(73.4,97.2)
East Antrim	93	80.1	(72.6,87.6)	101.0	(91.8,110.2)
East Belfast	70	80.0	(71.6,88.5)	102.1	(91.4,112.8)
Lisburn	47	68.0	(59.3,76.8)	86.0*	(74.9,97.0)
Mid Ulster	38	63.7	(54.6,72.9)	81.2*	(69.6,92.7)
Newry & District	55	68.6	(60.5,76.8)	87.5*	(77.2,97.9)
North Belfast	109	120.0	(109.9,130.2)	153.2**	(140.3,166.1)
North Down	43	55.1	(47.7,62.5)	70.1*	(60.7,79.5)
South Belfast	62	76.8	(68.2,85.4)	97.6	(86.7,108.4)
South West	66	75.1	(66.9,83.3)	94.9	(84.7,105.2)
West Belfast	73	132.5	(118.6,146.4)	167.6**	(150.4,184.8)
Northern Ireland	1210	82.1	(80.1, 84.2)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D23. Average number of cases of Lymphoma (ICD10 C81-C86) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in males, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Lymphoma (males)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	15	32.3	(24.8,39.7)	105.6	(82.0,129.2)
Ards	9	27.7	(19.3,36.0)	89.0	(62.7,115.4)
Armagh & Dungannon	14	32.9	(24.8,40.9)	106.2	(81.1,131.2)
Causeway	13	28.0	(21.1,35.0)	95.9	(72.4,119.4)
Craigavon	15	27.9	(21.3,34.5)	90.7	(70.2,111.2)
Derry	19	25.2	(19.8,30.6)	86.8	(69.2,104.4)
Down	8	26.1	(17.9,34.3)	92.7	(64.0,121.5)
East Antrim	18	34.7	(27.2,42.2)	109.3	(86.9,131.8)
East Belfast	11	28.7	(21.1,36.3)	92.4	(68.2,116.6)
Lisburn	14	46.4	(35.3,57.4)	144.9**	(111.2,178.6)
Mid Ulster	10	36.6	(26.4,46.8)	113.4	(82.5,144.2)
Newry & District	14	36.5	(27.6,45.4)	118.0	(90.7,145.2)
North Belfast	13	29.6	(22.4,36.9)	100.4	(76.3,124.4)
North Down	8	23.7	(16.1,31.4)	73.6*	(50.5,96.7)
South Belfast	13	32.1	(23.9,40.3)	107.9	(81.9,133.9)
South West	12	28.6	(21.1,36.0)	90.9	(68.1,113.7)
West Belfast	8	27.1	(18.2,35.9)	94.8	(65.8,123.8)
Northern Ireland	220	31.5	(29.6, 33.4)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D24. Average number of cases of Lymphoma (ICD10 C81-C86) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Lymphoma (females)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio (95% CI)	
Antrim	10	17.7	(12.8,22.7)	83.3	(60.2,106.4)
Ards	7	17.9	(11.9,24.0)	83.3	(55.3,111.3)
Armagh & Dungannon	8	15.4	(10.6,20.2)	75.4*	(52.0,98.8)
Causeway	11	22.1	(16.3,28.0)	100.5	(74.0,127.1)
Craigavon	16	25.0	(19.4,30.5)	115.1	(89.7,140.5)
Derry	17	22.0	(17.2,26.8)	98.5	(77.5,119.6)
Down	8	23.5	(16.0,31.0)	107.4	(73.3,141.6)
East Antrim	16	24.7	(19.3,30.1)	113.9	(89.1,138.7)
East Belfast	11	22.1	(16.2,28.0)	103.3	(76.2,130.3)
Lisburn	6	16.3	(10.7,22.0)	75.3	(49.2,101.4)
Mid Ulster	9	25.5	(17.8,33.2)	118.1	(82.8,153.4)
Newry & District	11	23.9	(17.4,30.3)	107.5	(78.9,136.2)
North Belfast	12	22.9	(17.0,28.7)	106.3	(79.2,133.4)
North Down	9	20.4	(14.3,26.5)	95.2	(67.1,123.3)
South Belfast	11	22.7	(16.5,28.8)	104.2	(76.6,131.7)
South West	13	26.2	(19.7,32.8)	120.4	(90.7,150.1)
West Belfast	6	16.8	(10.5,23.2)	78.2	(49.2,107.2)
Northern Ireland	182	21.8	(20.4, 23.2)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D25. Average number of cases of Lymphoma (ICD10 C81-C86) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Lymphoma (both sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	25	24.2	(20.0,28.5)	95.6	(79.0,112.2)
Ards	16	22.0	(17.1,26.9)	86.5	(67.3,105.7)
Armagh & Dungannon	22	23.3	(18.9,27.8)	92.4	(75.0,109.7)
Causeway	24	25.0	(20.5,29.5)	98.2	(80.5,115.8)
Craigavon	31	26.3	(22.1,30.5)	101.8	(85.7,117.8)
Derry	35	23.4	(19.9,27.0)	92.2	(78.6,105.8)
Down	16	25.0	(19.4,30.6)	99.5	(77.4,121.6)
East Antrim	34	33.7	(28.7,38.8)	111.2	(94.6,127.8)
East Belfast	22	24.7	(20.1,29.3)	97.0	(79.1,115.0)
Lisburn	21	29.5	(23.8,35.2)	112.1	(90.5,133.8)
Mid Ulster	19	30.5	(24.2,36.7)	115.9	(92.6,139.2)
Newry & District	25	29.3	(24.1,34.5)	113.3	(93.5,133.1)
North Belfast	25	26.3	(21.6,30.9)	103.0	(85.0,121.0)
North Down	17	21.2	(16.7,25.8)	83.4	(65.4,101.3)
South Belfast	24	26.6	(21.8,31.5)	105.9	(87.0,124.8)
South West	25	27.0	(22.2,31.9)	104.4	(86.0,122.7)
West Belfast	14	21.6	(16.3,26.9)	87.2	(66.6,107.8)
Northern Ireland	402	26.1	(25.0, 27.3)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D26. Average number of cases of Melanoma (ICD10 C43) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Melanoma (both sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	20	18.3	(14.6,21.9)	83.3*	(66.8,99.8)
Ards	14	20.6	(15.9,25.4)	93.1	(71.6,114.6)
Armagh & Dungannon	25	26.1	(21.5,30.8)	119.6	(98.8,140.4)
Causeway	17	17.2	(13.5,20.9)	78.9*	(61.9,95.9)
Craigavon	35	28.3	(24.0,32.6)	128.8**	(109.7,147.9)
Derry	26	16.5	(13.5,19.4)	74.0*	(61.3,86.7)
Down	12	19.5	(14.6,24.4)	90.1	(67.7,112.5)
East Antrim	32	26.2	(22.1,30.3)	119.6**	(101.1,138.1)
East Belfast	20	21.2	(17.0,25.4)	98.5	(79.2,117.8)
Lisburn	15	20.6	(15.9,25.2)	93.9	(72.8,115.0)
Mid Ulster	15	22.7	(17.5,28.0)	102.7	(79.6,125.8)
Newry & District	20	21.2	(17.0,25.4)	101.4	(81.7,121.1)
North Belfast	19	19.8	(15.8,23.7)	89.6	(71.7,107.4)
North Down	23	29.7	(24.2,35.1)	135.0**	(110.3,159.6)
South Belfast	26	28.0	(23.0,32.9)	123.2**	(102.0,144.4)
South West	19	20.5	(16.2,24.7)	88.0	(70.1,105.9)
West Belfast	12	15.9	(11.6,20.1)	80.8	(60.2,101.4)
Northern Ireland	357	22.5	(21.4,23.6)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D27. Average number of cases of Oesophageal cancer (ICD10 C15) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Oesophagus (both sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	14	14.4	(11.0,17.7)	105.3	(80.9,129.6)
Ards	11	15.0	(10.9,19.0)	110.4	(80.7,140.1)
Armagh & Dungannon	11	12.1	(8.9,15.4)	90.8	(66.6,115.0)
Causeway	13	14.0	(10.6,17.4)	103.1	(78.0,128.2)
Craigavon	14	12.8	(9.8,15.8)	94.0	(72.3,115.7)
Derry	17	11.8	(9.2,14.4)	88.9	(70.0,107.8)
Down	8	13.1	(9.0,17.2)	98.6	(68.0,129.1)
East Antrim	16	13.7	(10.7,16.7)	100.7	(78.8,122.6)
East Belfast	11	12.4	(9.1,15.7)	92.2	(67.8,116.5)
Lisburn	10	15.1	(11.0,19.3)	109.6	(79.8,139.4)
Mid Ulster	9	14.5	(10.1,18.8)	104.3	(73.1,135.4)
Newry & District	12	14.6	(10.8,18.3)	105.7	(78.7,132.7)
North Belfast	11	12.6	(9.2,15.9)	88.8	(65.3,112.2)
North Down	11	13.5	(9.9,17.2)	100.9	(74.0,127.8)
South Belfast	13	15.8	(11.9,19.6)	115.0	(87.0,142.9)
South West	14	14.9	(11.4,18.5)	113.0	(86.3,139.7)
West Belfast	7	13.0	(8.5,17.5)	88.1	(58.5,117.8)
Northern Ireland	206	13.8	(13.0,14.7)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D28. Average number of cases of Ovarian cancer (ICD10 C56) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Ovary (female)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)	Standardised Incidence Ratio (95% CI)
Antrim	10	18.4 (13.4,23.4)	88.0 (64.1,111.9)
Ards	7	17.6 (11.7,23.5)	85.4 (56.7,114.1)
Armagh & Dungannon Causeway	13	25.1 (18.9,31.3)	122.1 (92.2,152.0)
Craigavon	9	17.1 (12.0,22.2)	80.9 (56.7,105.0)
Derry	17	20.4 (16.0,24.8)	98.7 (77.8,119.7)
Down	4	11.7 (6.4,17.1)	54.7* (30.1,79.3)
East Antrim	17	25.9 (20.4,31.5)	122.3 (96.3,148.3)
East Belfast	10	20.0 (14.4,25.7)	95.3 (68.9,121.7)
Lisburn	11	28.3 (20.8,35.8)	132.0 (97.1,166.9)
Mid Ulster	7	20.9 (13.9,27.9)	96.8 (64.7,128.9)
Newry & District	11	22.6 (16.5,28.6)	110.0 (80.9,139.0)
North Belfast	11	21.2 (15.6,26.9)	101.2 (74.5,128.0)
North Down	9	22.1 (15.7,28.5)	105.0 (75.0,135.0)
South Belfast	10	19.9 (14.2,25.6)	93.1 (67.0,119.2)
South West	10	20.0 (14.3,25.7)	92.5 (66.3,118.7)
West Belfast	7	21.1 (13.9,28.3)	93.9 (62.4,125.5)
Northern Ireland	181	21.4 (20.0, 22.8)	

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D29. Average number of cases of Prostate cancer (ICD10 C61) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in males, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Prostate (male)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)	Standardised Incidence Ratio	95% CI
Antrim	81	177.6 (160.0,195.2)	110.2	(99.4,120.9)
Ards	54	167.6 (147.3,188.0)	103.4	(91.1,115.8)
Armagh & Dungannon	67	168.5 (150.1,186.8)	105.5	(94.2,116.8)
Causeway	77	180.6 (162.4,198.9)	112.6**	(101.3,123.8)
Craigavon	84	168.4 (151.8,185.0)	103.8	(93.9,113.7)
Derry	96	146.8 (133.0,160.6)	92.9	(84.6,101.2)
Down	36	138.5 (117.9,159.1)	83.1*	(71.0,95.3)
East Antrim	79	153.3 (137.7,168.8)	93.4	(84.2,102.6)
East Belfast	54	146.9 (129.3,164.5)	89.8	(79.1,100.5)
Lisburn	42	131.6 (113.3,149.9)	84.3*	(72.9,95.8)
Mid Ulster	59	209.2 (184.9,233.5)	132.3**	(117.2,147.4)
Newry & District	53	139.7 (122.4,156.9)	89.1*	(78.4,99.9)
North Belfast	58	147.8 (130.2,165.3)	88.6*	(78.4,98.8)
North Down	56	161.8 (142.7,180.9)	100.6	(88.9,112.4)
South Belfast	53	147.5 (129.5,165.6)	92.2	(81.1,103.2)
South West	83	205.0 (184.7,225.2)	123.9**	(112.0,135.8)
West Belfast	38	150.1 (127.8,172.3)	93.7	(80.3,107.1)
Northern Ireland	1092	164.8 (160.4, 169.3)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D30. Average number of cases of Stomach cancer (ICD10 C16) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in both sexes, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Stomach (both sexes)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)	Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI
Antrim	12	11.8 (8.8,14.9)	81.0 (60.3,101.7)
Ards	8	12.3 (8.5,16.0)	83.0 (57.9,108.1)
Armagh & Dungannon Causeway	13	15.1 (11.4,18.8)	100.5 (75.9,125.2)
Craigavon	11	12.1 (8.9,15.3)	82.8 (61.1,104.5)
Craigavon	16	14.1 (11.0,17.2)	98.0 (76.5,119.5)
Derry	25	17.8 (14.6,21.0)	124.1** (102.2,145.9)
Down	8	14.1 (9.8,18.4)	96.9 (67.6,126.2)
East Antrim	17	14.5 (11.4,17.6)	97.2 (76.5,118.0)
East Belfast	14	15.5 (11.9,19.2)	106.4 (81.5,131.3)
Lisburn	8	12.2 (8.5,16.0)	80.7 (56.0,105.4)
Mid Ulster	7	12.0 (8.1,16.0)	82.1 (55.3,108.9)
Newry & District	16	19.9 (15.5,24.3)	132.6** (103.4,161.9)
North Belfast	22	24.0 (19.5,28.5)	164.2** (133.5,194.9)
North Down	6	7.5 (4.8,10.3)	50.7* (32.3,69.2)
South Belfast	11	13.0 (9.5,16.4)	89.1 (65.5,112.6)
South West	10	12.1 (8.8,15.4)	80.7 (58.8,102.7)
West Belfast	11	21.1 (15.3,26.9)	132.8 (97.4,168.2)
Northern Ireland	219	14.9 (14.0,15.8)	

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D31. Average number of cases of Testicular cancer (ICD10 C62) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in males, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Testis (males)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	4	6.8	(3.9,9.6)	106.9	(62.2,151.6)
Ards	3	7.4	(3.4,11.5)	114.2	(52.1,176.3)
Armagh & Dungannon	3	3.8	(1.7,5.9)	61.0*	(27.8,94.2)
Causeway	3	6.0	(3.0,8.9)	93.5	(47.7,139.3)
Craigavon	5	6.1	(3.7,8.6)	98.2	(59.7,136.7)
Derry	7	6.1	(4.1,8.2)	95.0	(63.0,126.9)
Down	3	7.0	(3.2,10.8)	109.5	(50.0,169.0)
East Antrim	5	6.8	(4.0,9.5)	107.5	(63.6,151.5)
East Belfast	3	5.2	(2.5,8.0)	82.8	(39.4,126.2)
Lisburn	4	9.3	(5.2,13.4)	145.9	(82.0,209.9)
Mid Ulster	4	9.3	(5.4,13.2)	145.9	(84.9,206.9)
Newry & District	5	7.4	(4.3,10.4)	115.1	(68.1,162.1)
North Belfast	3	4.9	(2.4,7.3)	74.5	(36.8,112.2)
North Down	2	6.4	(2.8,10.0)	99.3	(43.1,155.6)
South Belfast	4	5.1	(2.8,7.4)	85.3	(46.9,123.6)
South West	4	7.0	(4.0,10.0)	105.8	(60.5,151.0)
West Belfast	3	6.1	(3.1,9.2)	99.6	(50.8,148.5)
Northern Ireland	65	7.1	(6.3, 7.9)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Table D32. Average number of cases of Uterine cancer (ICD10 C54-55) diagnosed per year 2011-2015 in females, age-specific incidence rates and standardised incidence ratio by GP Federation (2016)

Uterus (female)	Average cases per year	2013 European Age Standardised Incidence Rate (95%CI)		Standardised Incidence Ratio 95% CI	
Antrim	16	28.6	(22.3,34.9)	97.4	(75.9,118.9)
Ards	9	24.1	(17.1,31.1)	81.9	(58.3,105.6)
Armagh & Dungannon	18	38.0	(30.0,45.9)	127.0**	(100.6,153.3)
Causeway	11	23.3	(17.2,29.3)	77.6*	(57.4,97.7)
Craigavon	21	34.3	(27.8,40.9)	115.0	(93.1,136.9)
Derry	23	28.4	(23.2,33.7)	98.9	(80.8,117.0)
Down	8	24.1	(16.5,31.7)	82.2	(56.4,108.0)
East Antrim	21	32.4	(26.2,38.6)	109.0	(88.0,129.9)
East Belfast	16	31.9	(24.8,39.1)	111.9	(87.0,136.7)
Lisburn	12	31.6	(23.6,39.6)	105.6	(78.9,132.3)
Mid Ulster	7	23.1	(15.6,30.6)	76.1	(51.6,100.6)
Newry & District	14	32.4	(24.8,39.9)	108.1	(83.1,133.1)
North Belfast	16	33.2	(25.9,40.5)	109.9	(85.8,134.0)
North Down	9	20.9	(14.7,27.1)	70.8*	(49.9,91.7)
South Belfast	14	31.6	(24.1,39.0)	105.0	(80.6,129.4)
South West	15	32.2	(25.0,39.4)	109.0	(84.6,133.3)
West Belfast	8	24.7	(17.0,32.3)	85.7	(59.5,112.0)
Northern Ireland	242	29.7	(28.1, 31.4)		

* Lower than NI average ** Higher than NI average

Antrim GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the Antrim GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of people diagnosed, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the Antrim GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

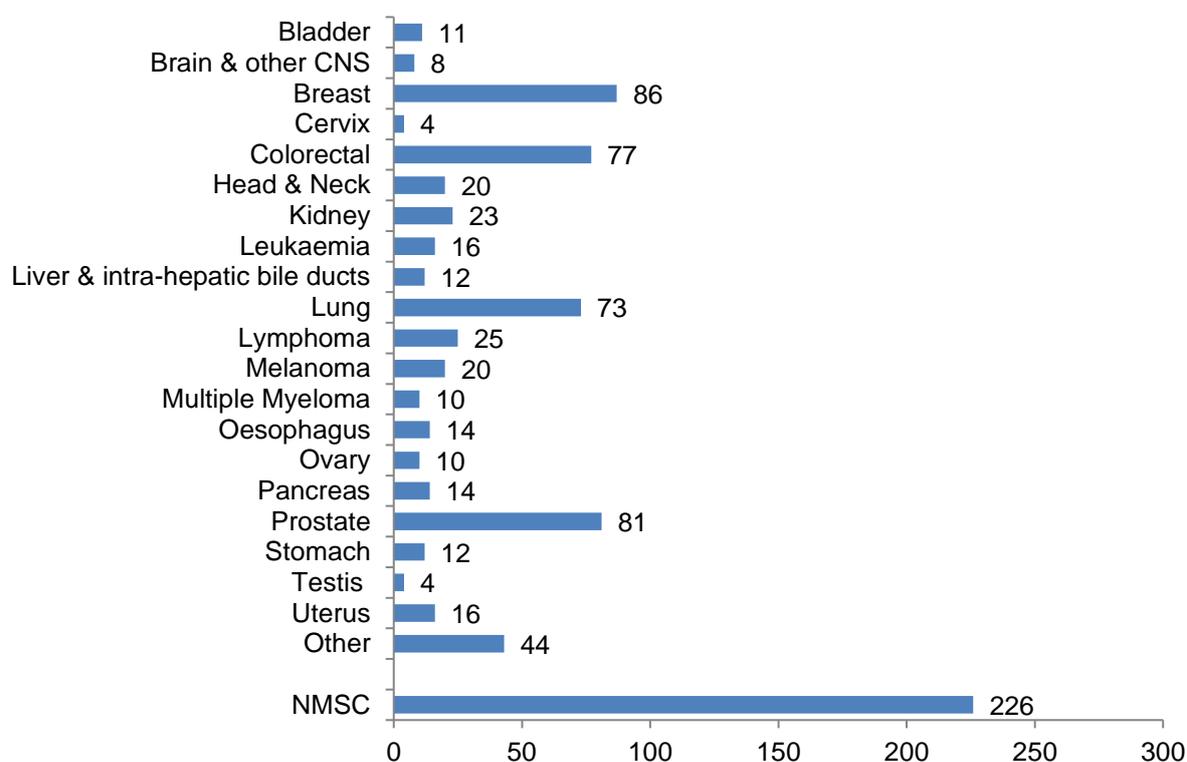
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in Antrim GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	294.6	283.8	578.4
10 year prevalence	1,265	1,440	2,705
23 year prevalence	1,679	2,163	3,842

Incidence

- There were on average 578 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011-2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in Antrim GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 86 cases of invasive breast cancer, 81 cases of prostate cancer, 77 cases of colorectal cancer, 73 cases of lung cancer and 226 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in Antrim GP Federation area

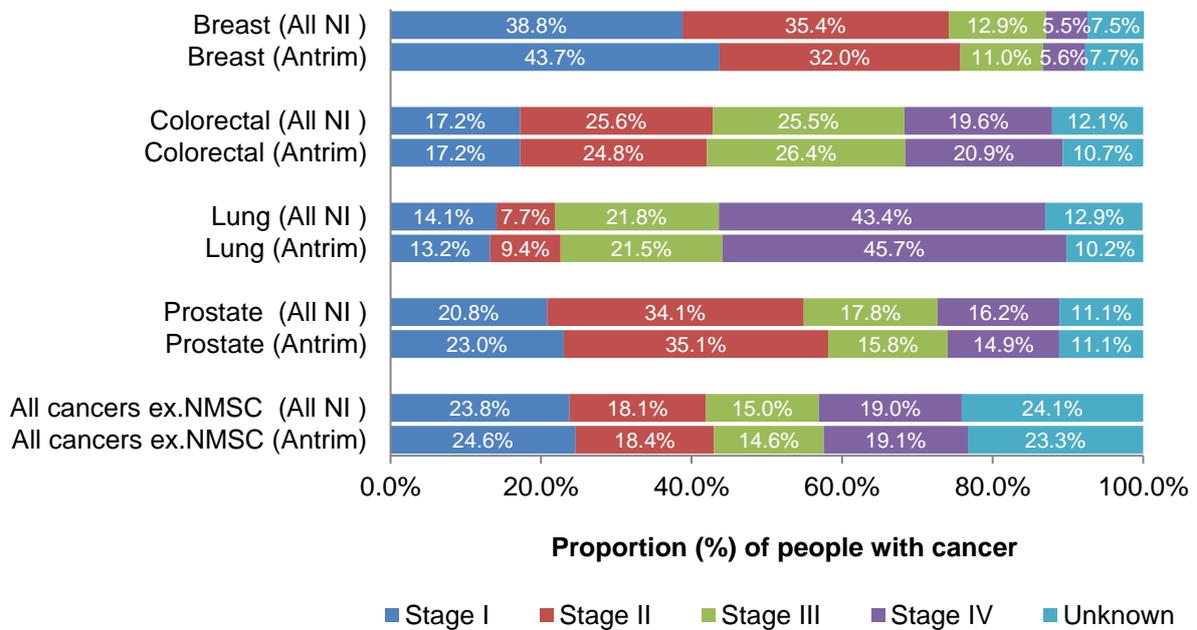
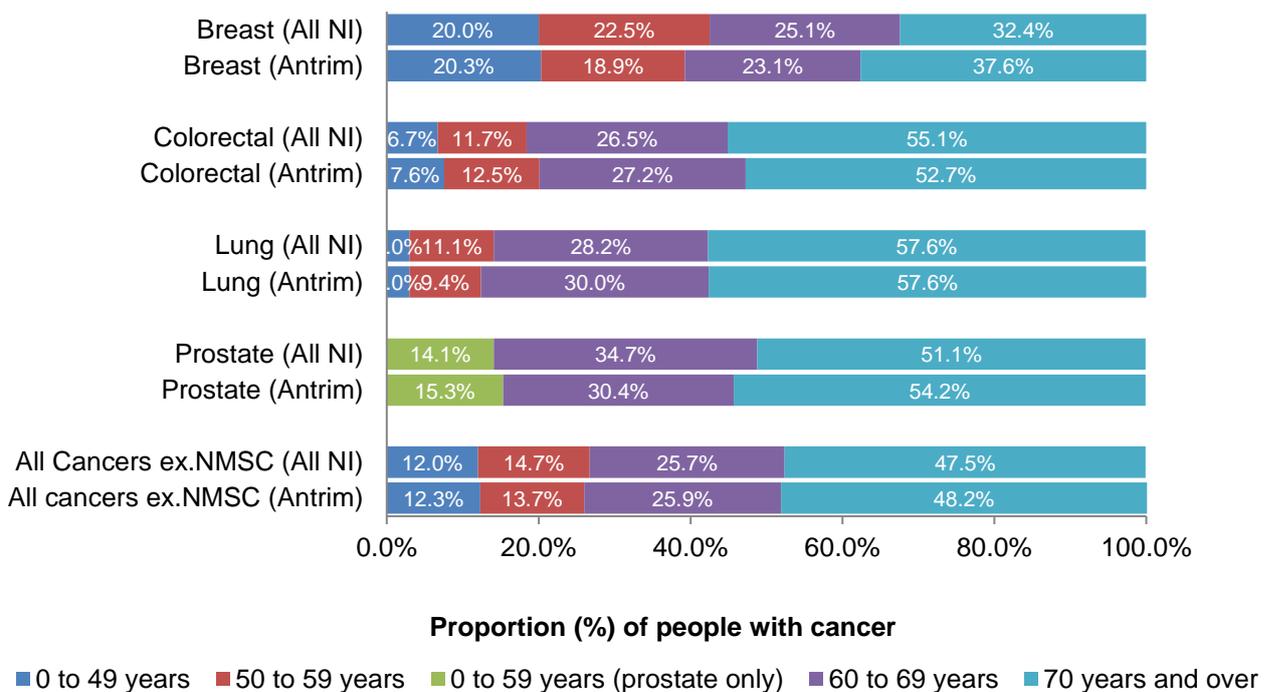
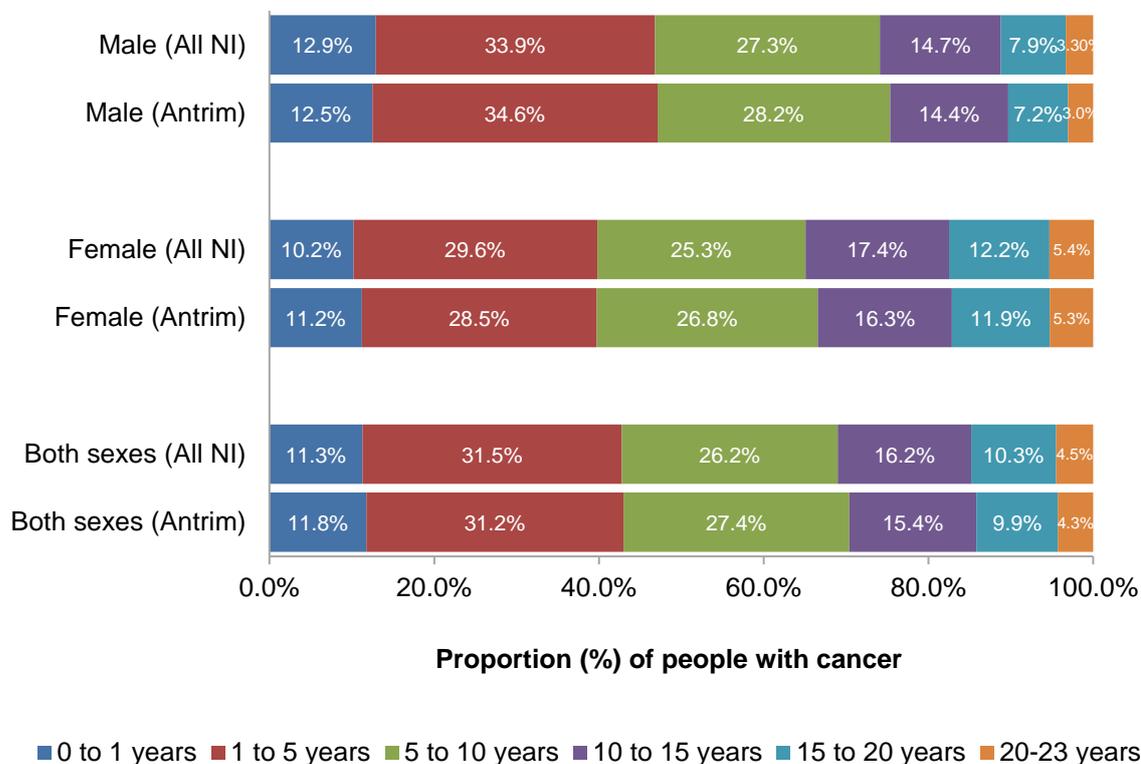


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in Antrim GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in Antrim GP Federation area



The 23-year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 453 (210 males and 243 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,651 (791 males and 860 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,705 (1,265 males and 1,440 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,842 (1,679 males and 2,163 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in Antrim GP Federation area

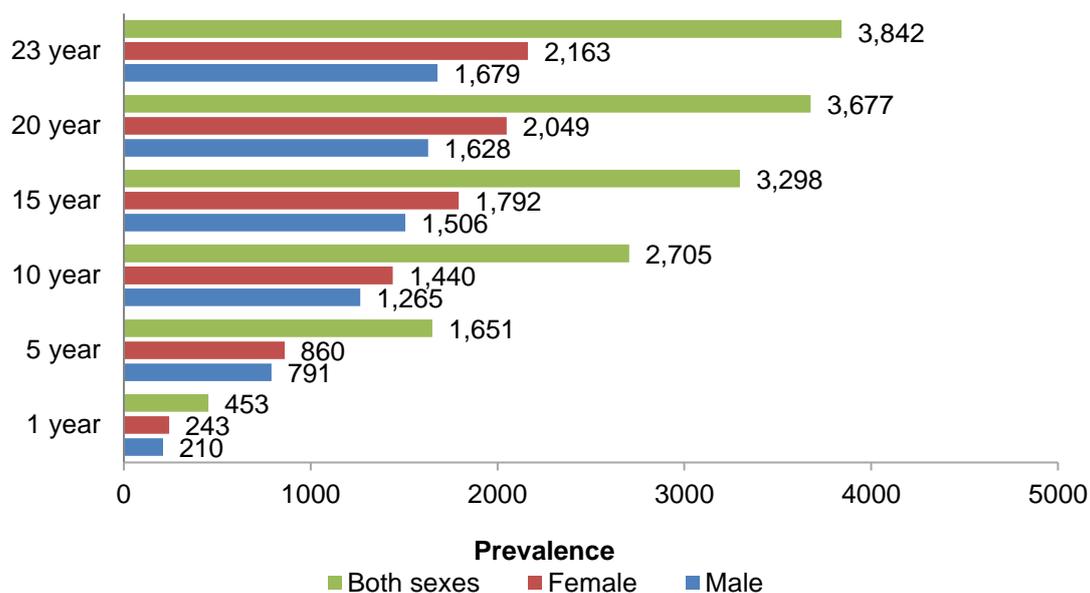
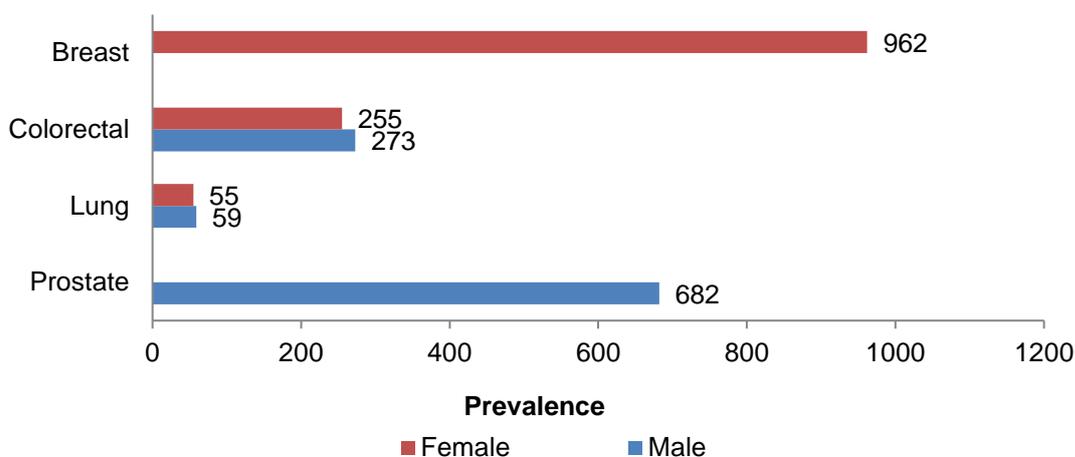


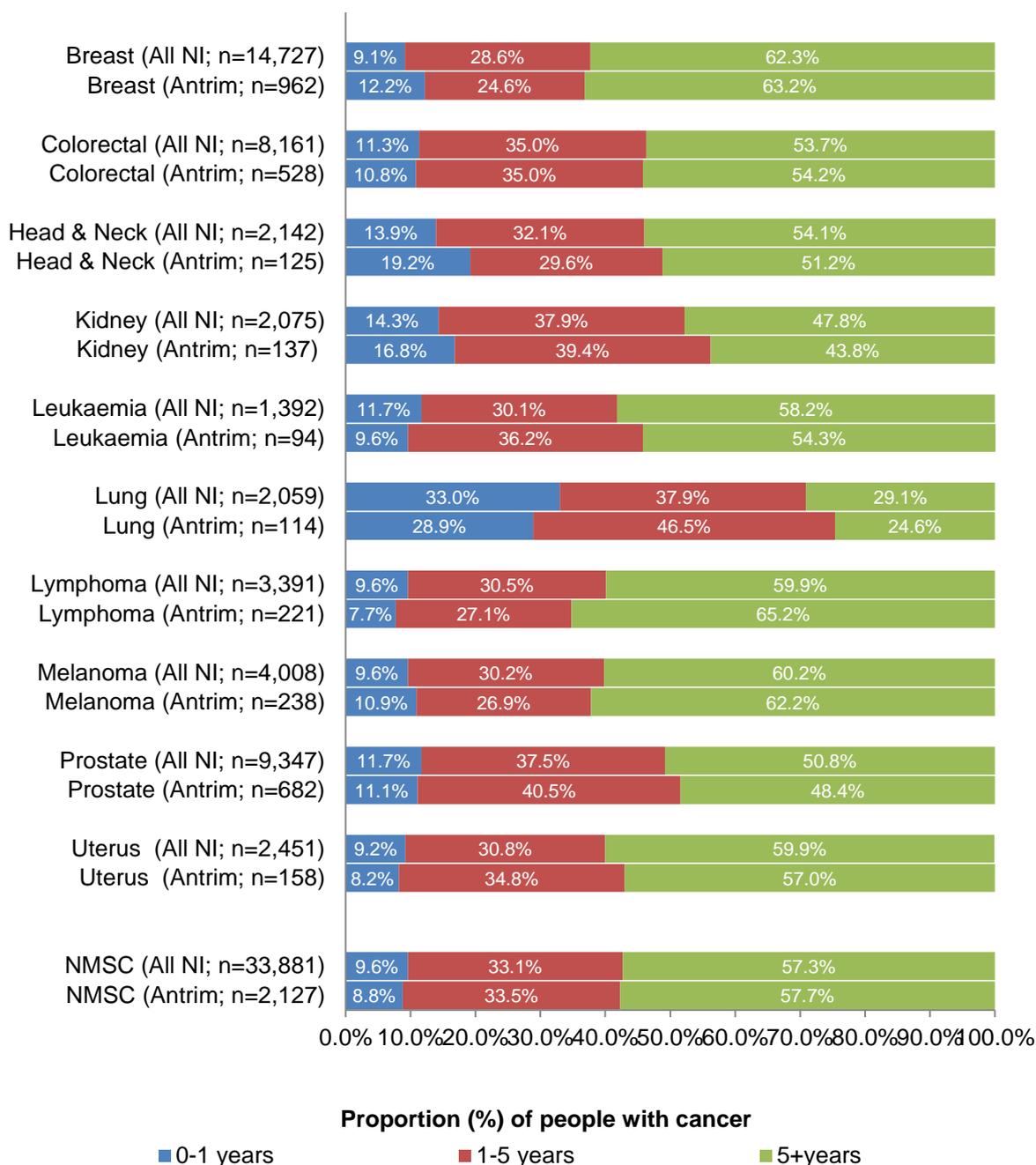
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in Antrim GP Federation area



At 31stDecember 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Antrim GP Federation:

- Over half (59.5%) had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 2,163 were females and of these over 4 in 10 females (44.5%) had had a diagnosis of Invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,679 were males and of these 4 in 10 males (40.6%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

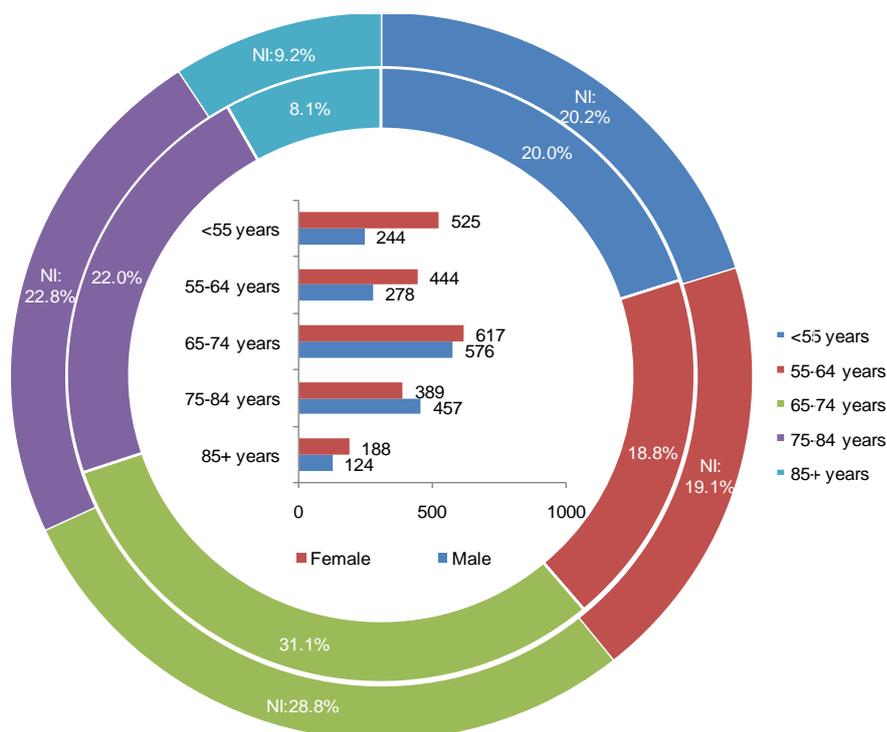
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in Antrim GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Antrim GP Federation:

- Two thirds of people diagnosed with bladder cancer (66.7%), lymphoma (65.2%), female breast cancer (63.2%) and melanoma (62.2%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Over half (54.2%) people diagnosed with colorectal cancer were diagnosed more than five years previously.

Figure 8. 23-year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in Antrim GP Federation area



- 8 out of 10 (80.0%) of people diagnosed with all cancers excluding NMSC between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five (22.0%) of people aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

This work has been undertaken by the N.Ireland Cancer Registry as part of the Macmillan-NICR Partnership funded by Macmillan Cancer Support. The N.Ireland Cancer Registry is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the health service as part of their care and support. Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr. Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028 e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



Ards GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the Ards GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the Ards GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

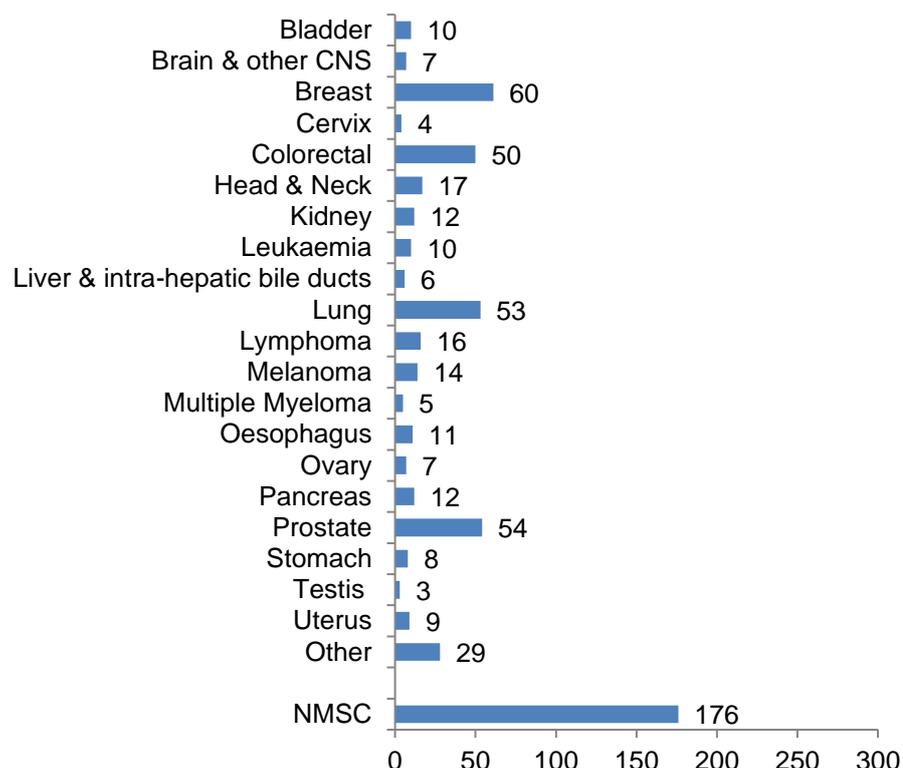
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in Ards GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	207.6	189.2	396.8
10 year prevalence	869	954	1,823
23 year prevalence	1,125	1,495	2,620

Incidence

- There were on average 397 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma Skin Cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in Ards GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 60 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 54 cases of prostate cancer, 50 cases of colorectal cancer, 53 cases of lung cancer and 176 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in Ards GP Federation area

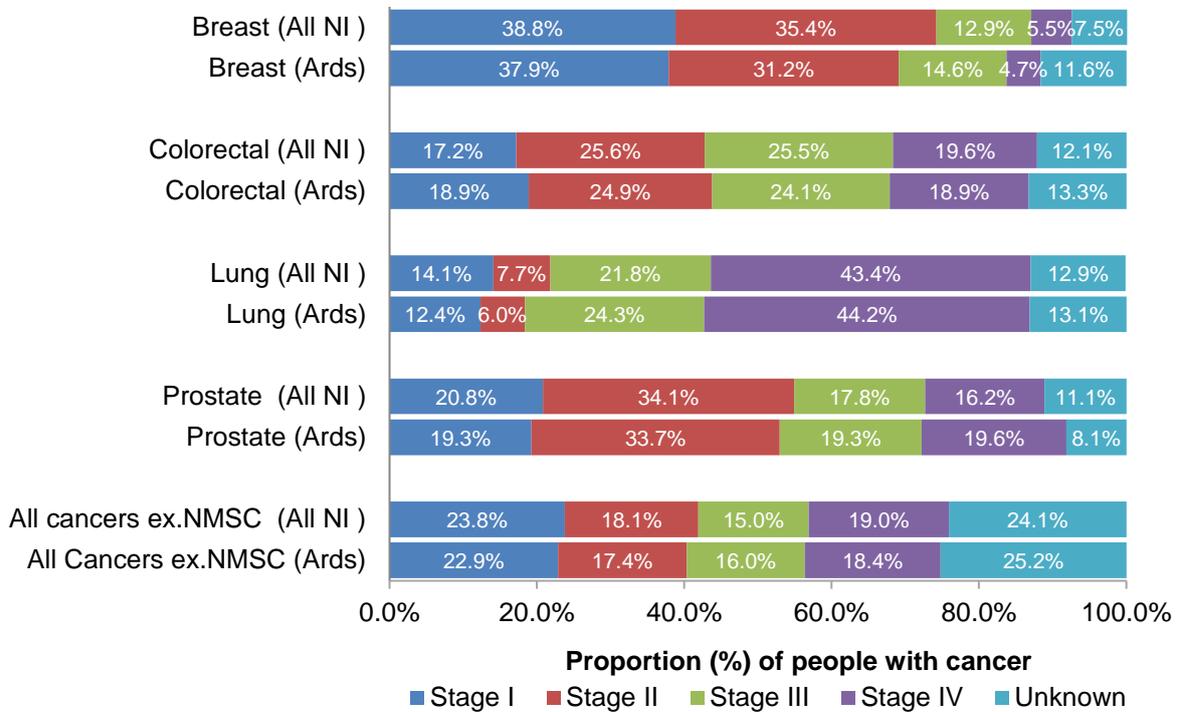
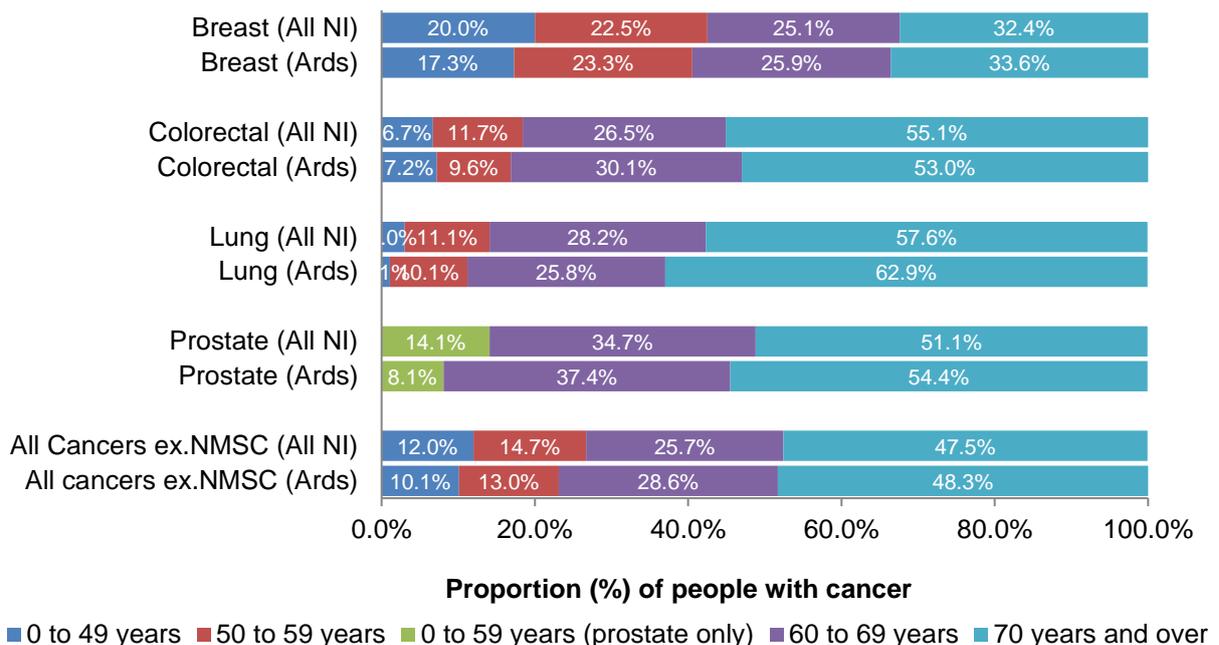
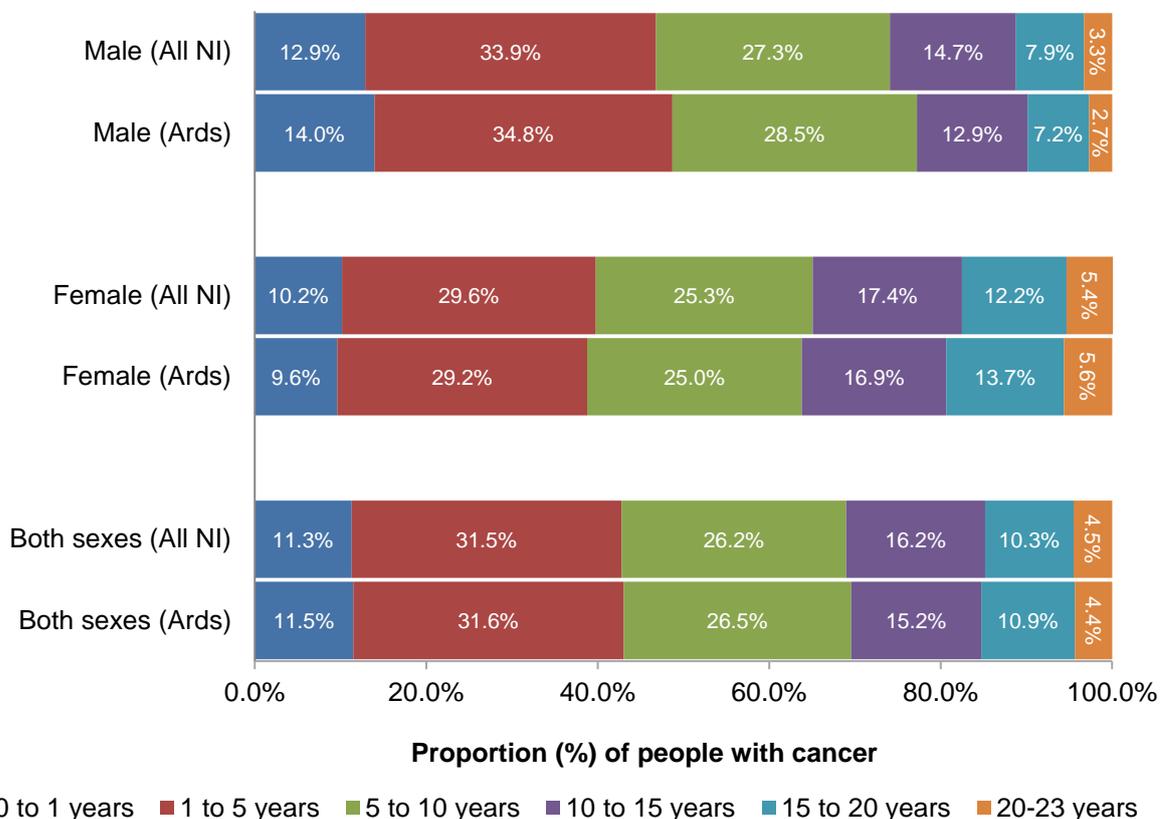


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in Ards GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in Ards GP Federation area



The 23- year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 301 (157 males and 144 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,128 (548 males and 580 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,823 (869 males and 954 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,620 (1,125 males and 1,495 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in Ards GP Federation area

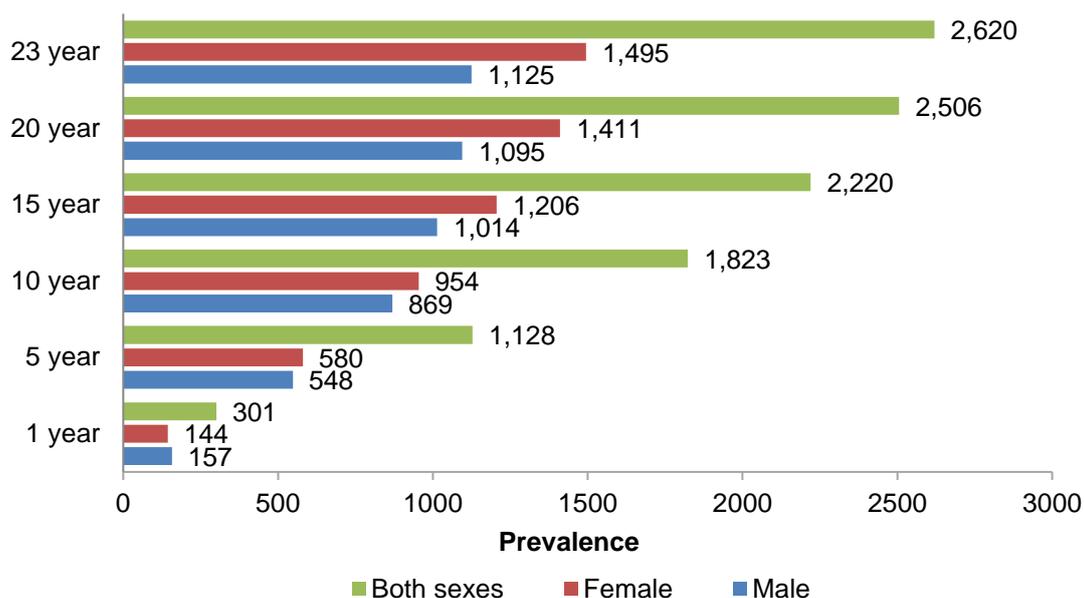
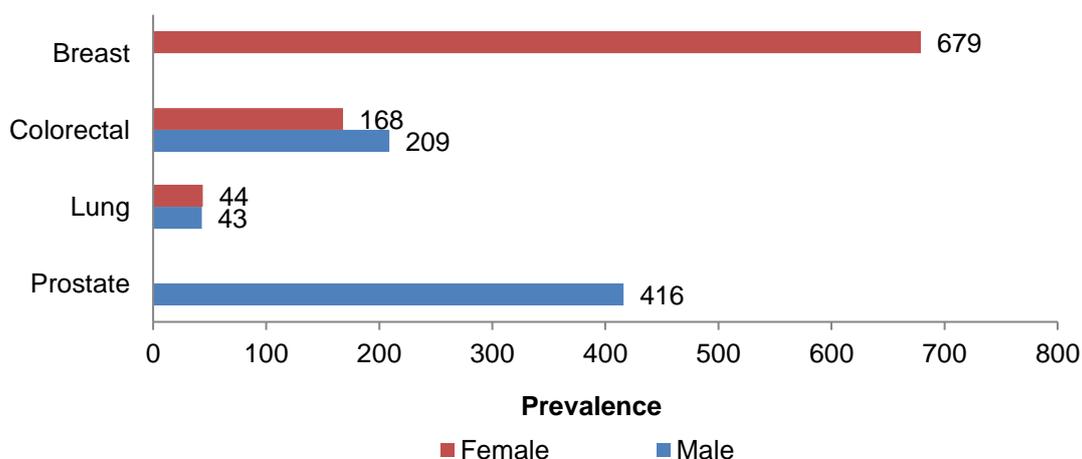


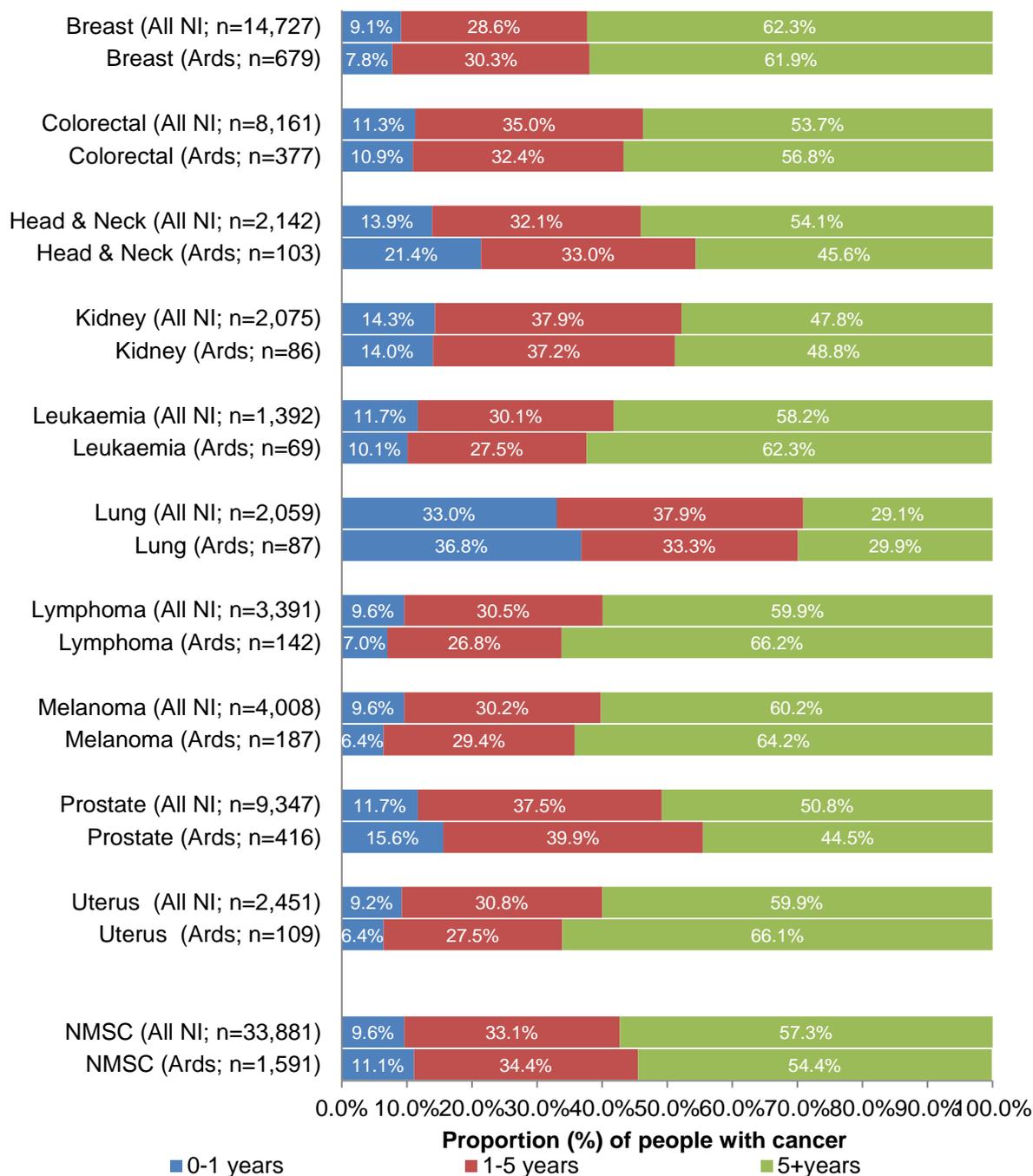
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in Ards GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Ards GP Federation:

- Over half (59.5%) of people with cancer had been diagnosed with breast cancer, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,495 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (45.4%) had had a diagnosis of Invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,125 were males and of these 3 in 10 males (36.9%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

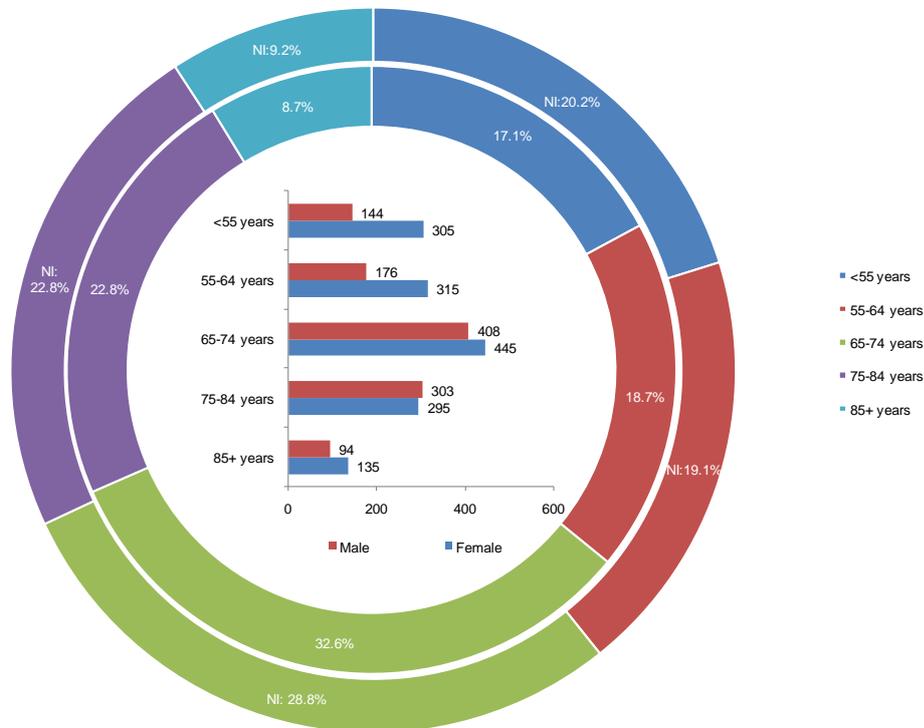
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in Ards GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Ards GP Federation:

- Two thirds of people diagnosed with bladder (67.1%), lymphoma (66.2%), and melanoma (64.2%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Over half (55.5%) of men diagnosed with prostate cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8.23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in Ards GP Federation area



- Over 8 in 10 (82.9%) of people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five (22.8%) people aged between 75 and 84 years.

Acknowledgements

This work has been undertaken by the N.Ireland Cancer Registry as part of the Macmillan-NICR Partnership funded by Macmillan Cancer Support. The N.Ireland Cancer Registry is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the health service as part of their care and support. Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr.
 Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028 e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

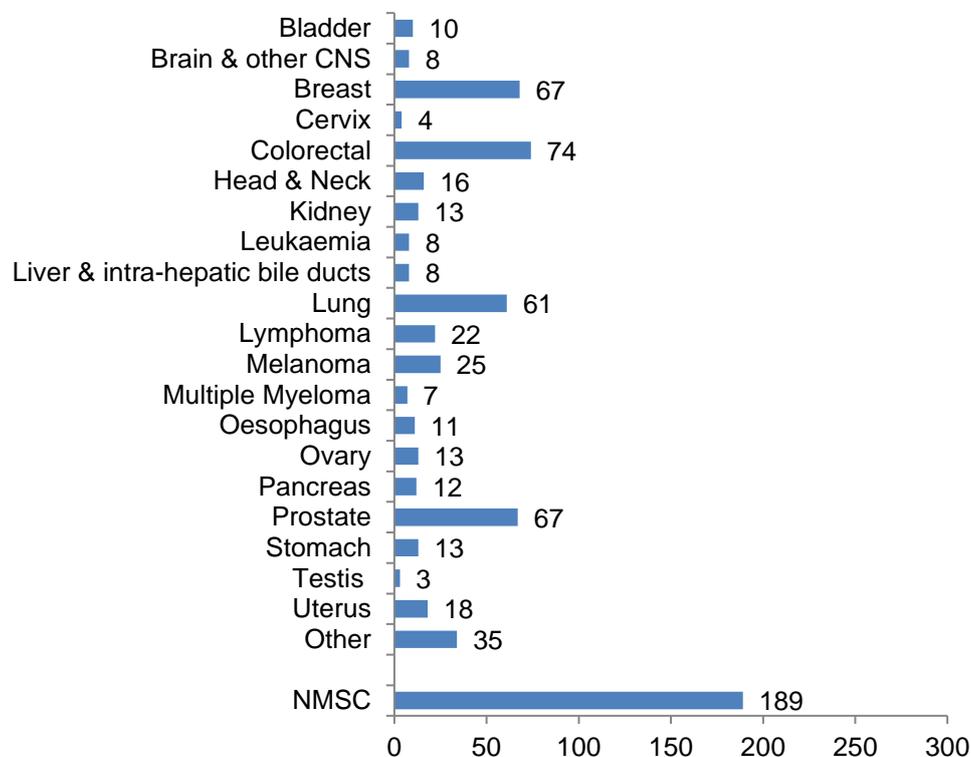
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	258.0	239.0	497.0
10 year prevalence	1,102	1,207	2,309
23 year prevalence	1,465	1,817	3,282

Incidence

- There were on average 497 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 67 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 67 cases of prostate cancer, 74 cases of colorectal cancer, 61 cases of lung cancer and 189 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation

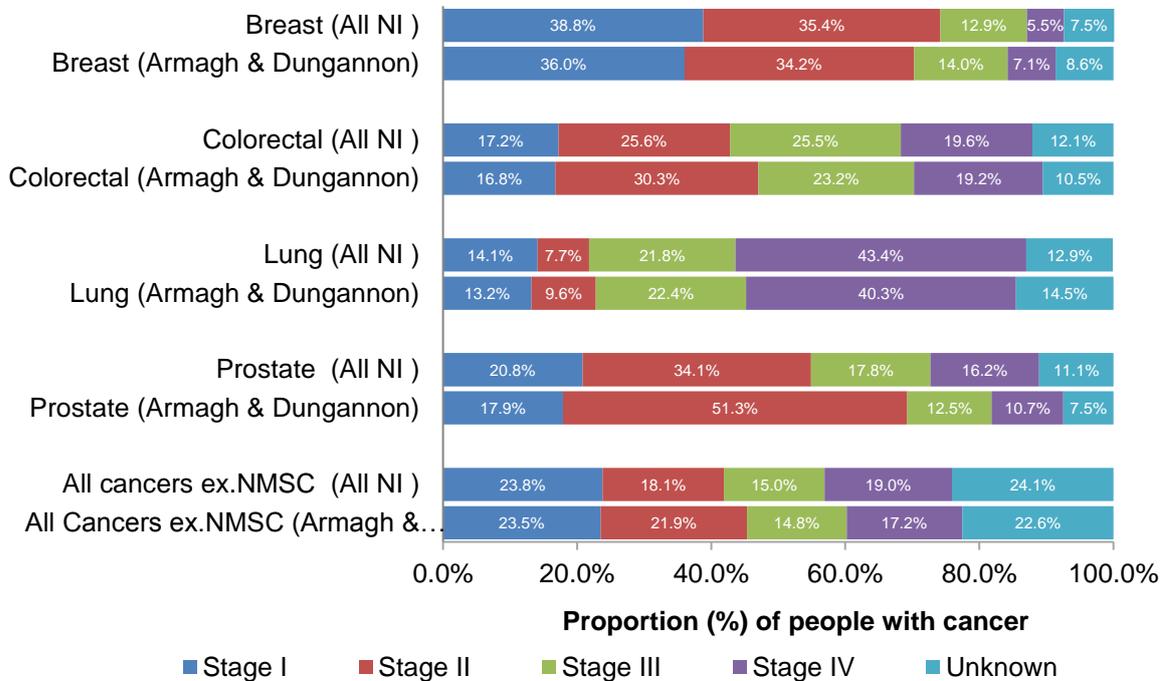
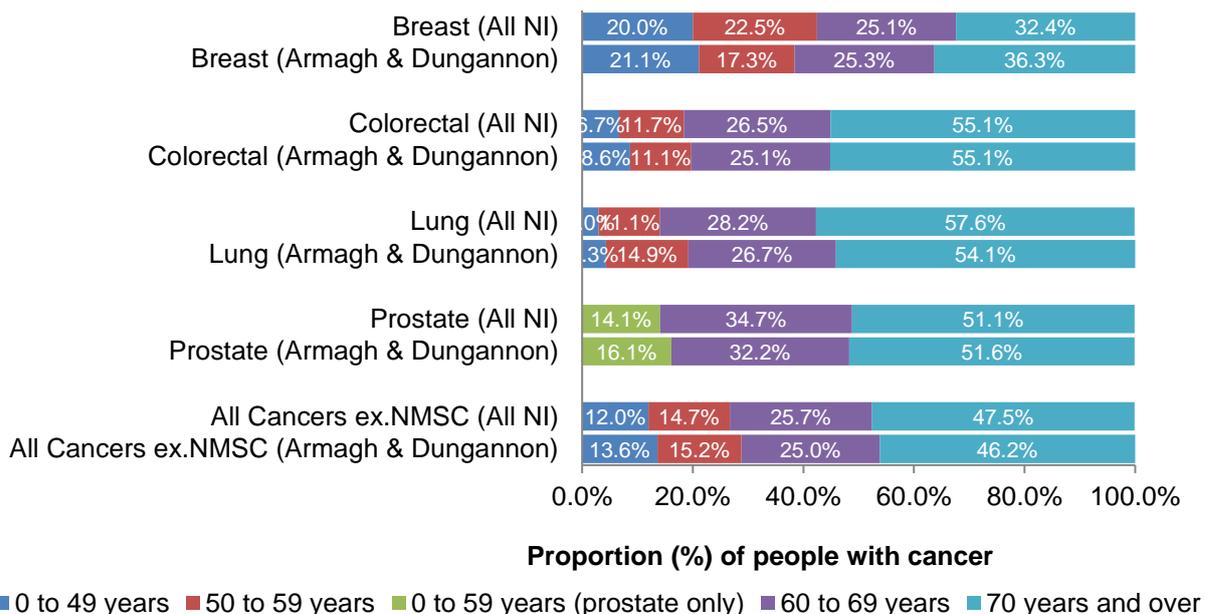
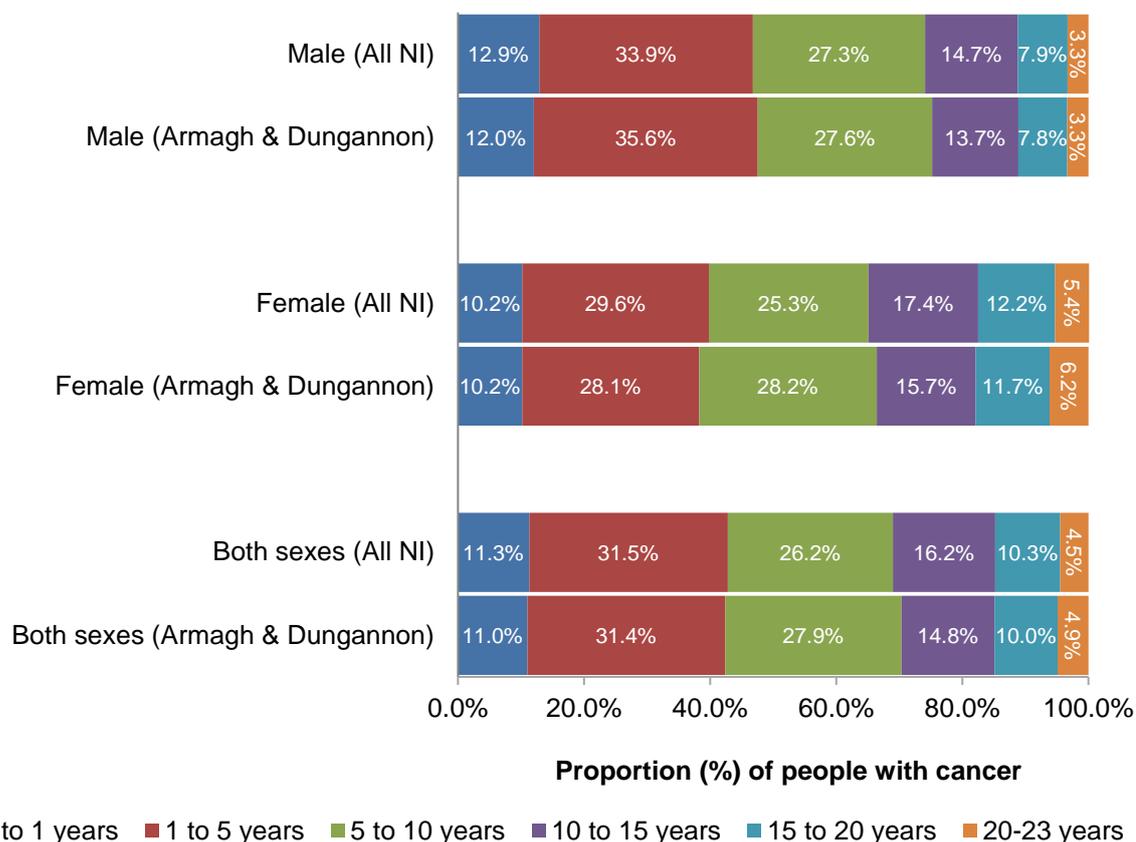


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation area



The 23- year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 361 (176 males and 185 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,392 (697 males and 695 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,309 (1,102 males and 1,207 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,282 (1,465 males and 1,817 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation

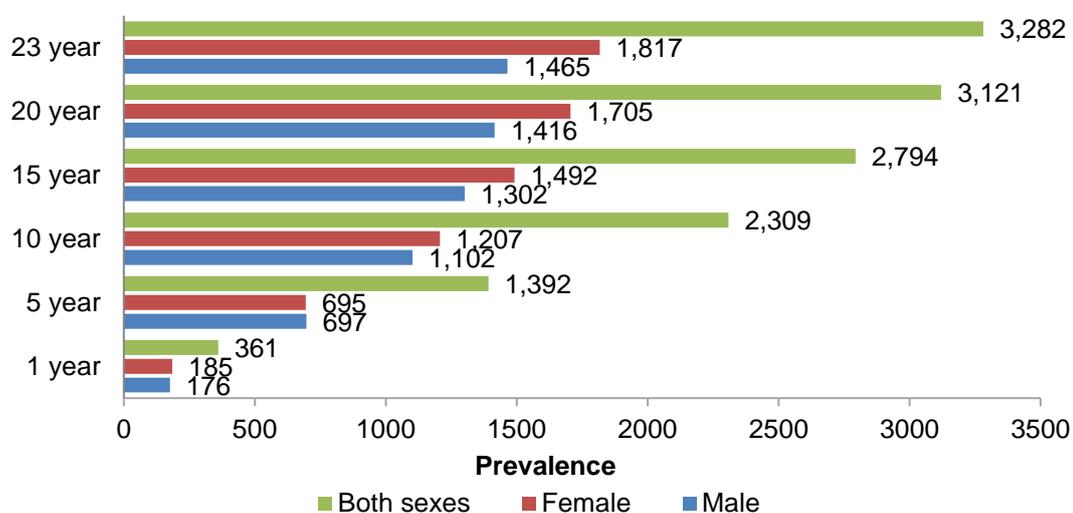
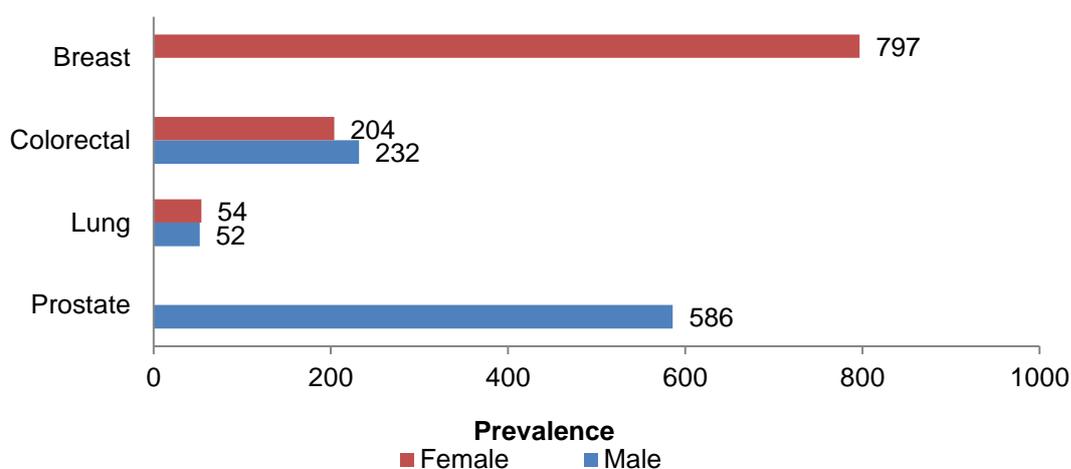


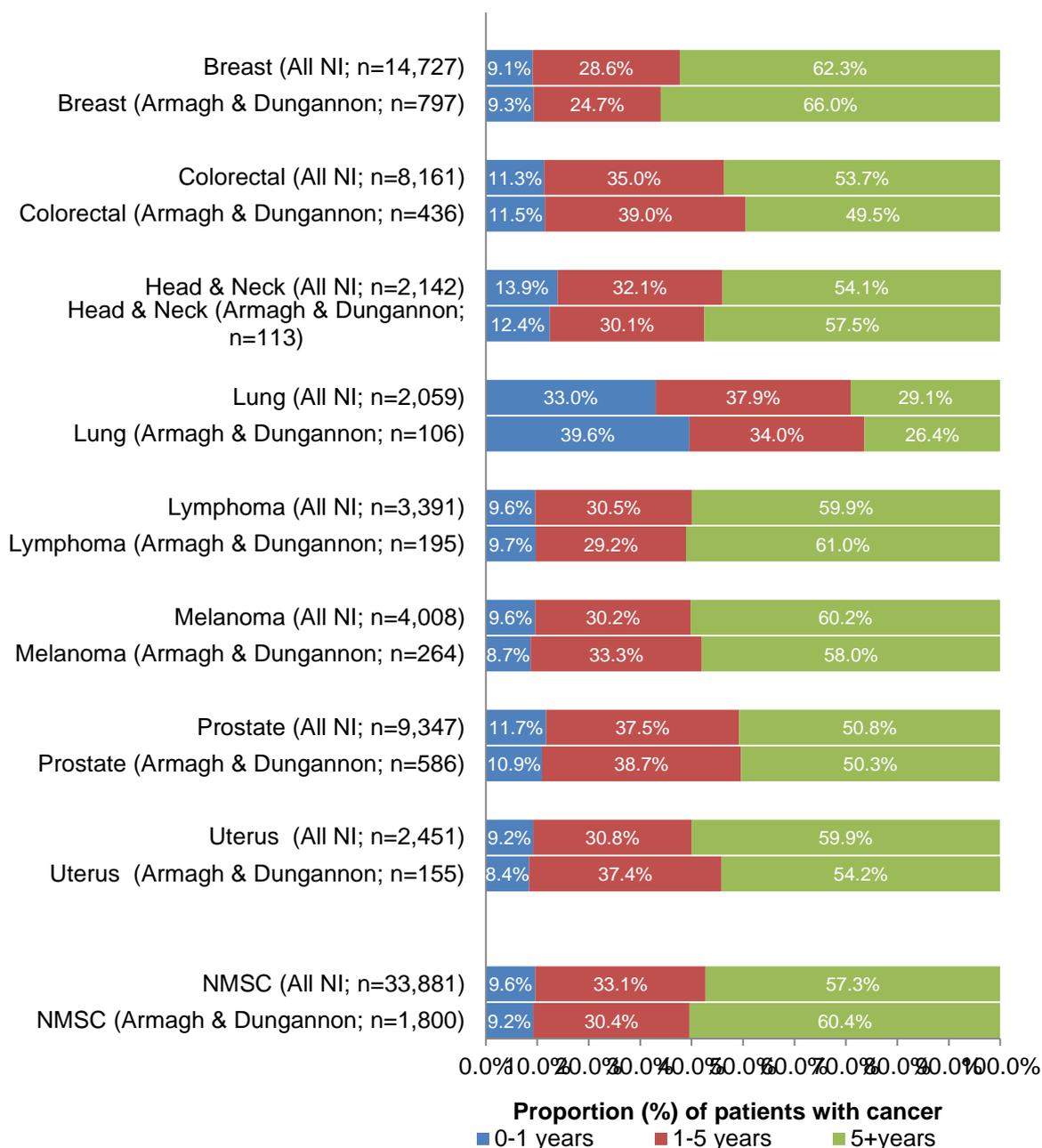
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation:

- Over half (58.7%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1817 were females and of these over 4 in 10 females (43.9%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1465 were males and of these 4 in 10 males (40.0%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

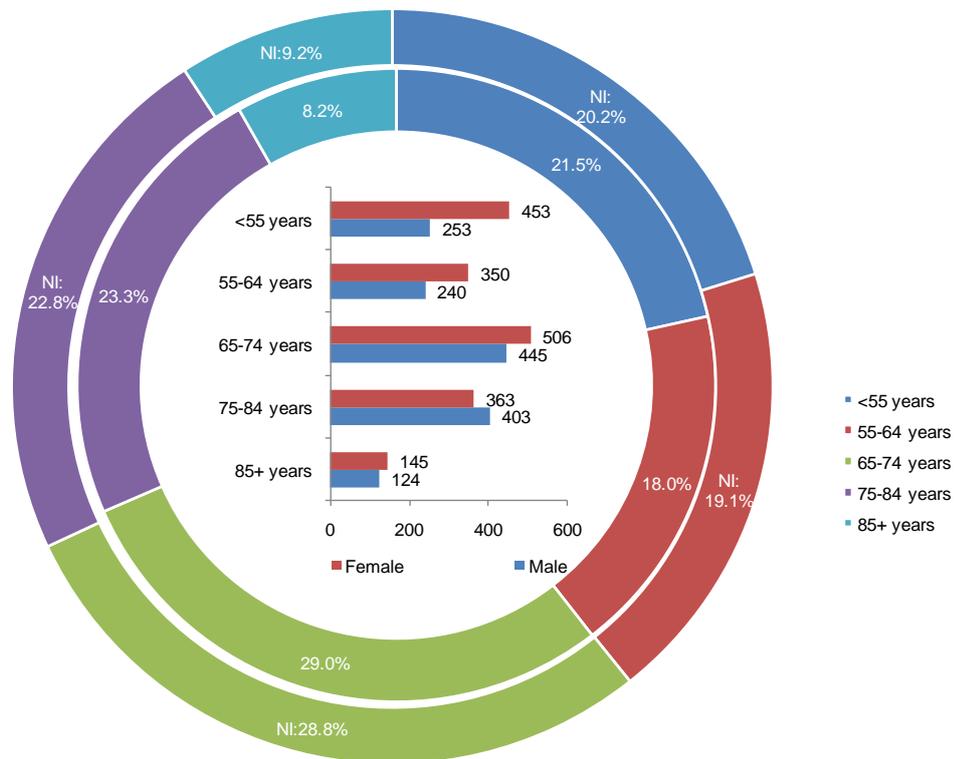
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation:

- Two thirds of people diagnosed with female breast cancer (66.0%) and melanoma (58.0%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Over half (50.5%) of people diagnosed with colorectal cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in Armagh & Dungannon GP Federation area



- Over three quarters (78.5%) of people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five of people (23.3%) aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

This work has been undertaken by the N.Ireland Cancer Registry as part of the Macmillan-NICR Partnership funded by Macmillan Cancer Support. The N.Ireland Cancer Registry is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the health service as part of their care and support. Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr.
Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028 e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



Causeway GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the Causeway GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the Causeway GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

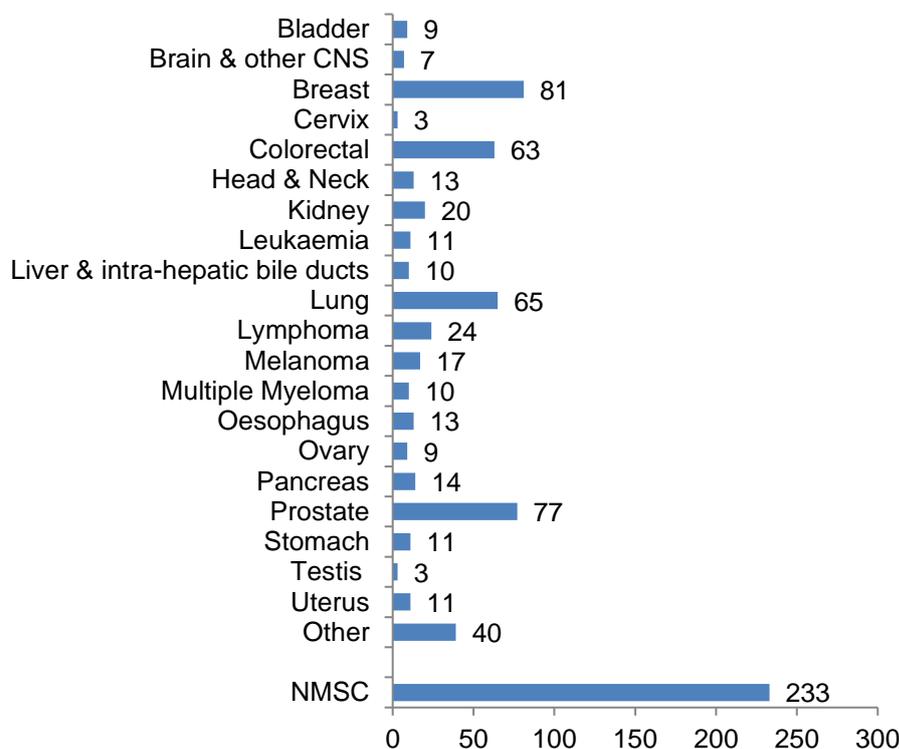
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in Causeway GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	260.6	250.0	510.6
10 year prevalence	1,166	1,289	2,455
23 year prevalence	1,579	1,960	3,539

Incidence

- There were on average 511 of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in Causeway GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 81 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 77 cases of prostate cancer, 63 cases of colorectal cancer, 65 cases of lung cancer and 233 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in Causeway GP Federation area

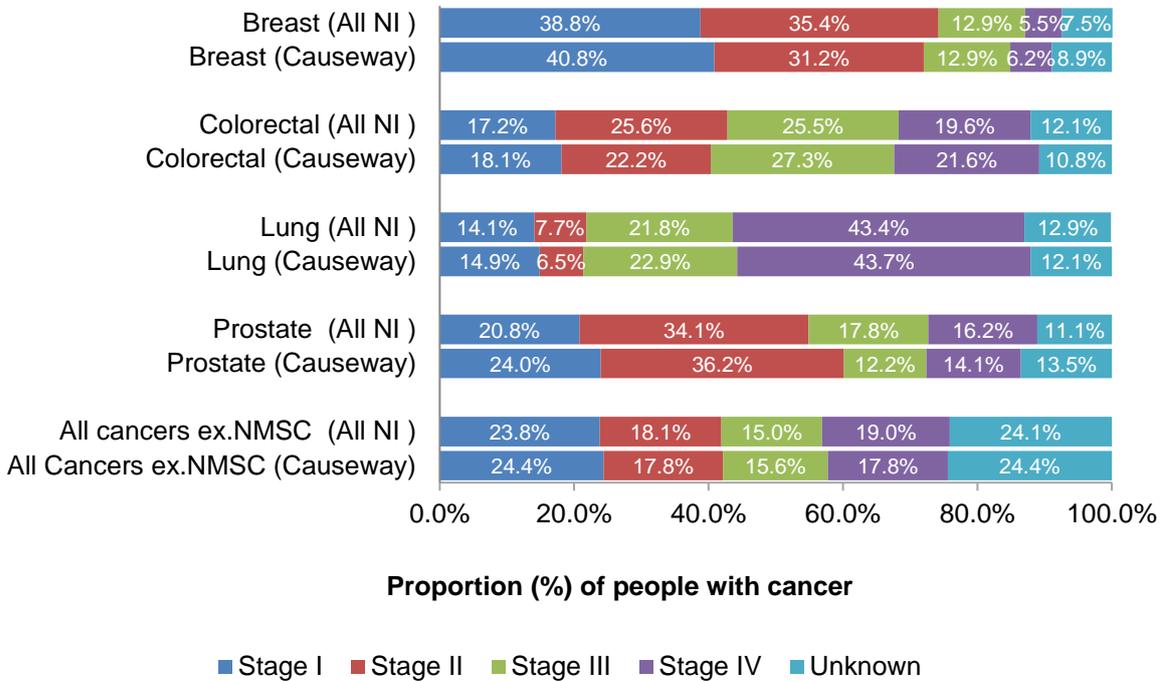
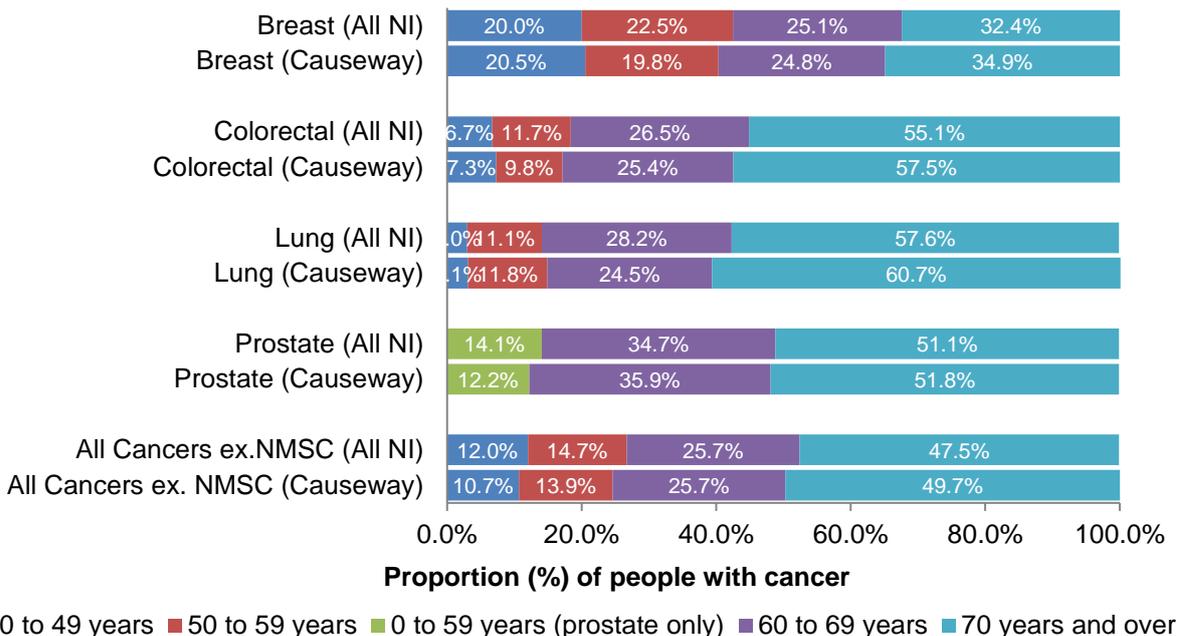
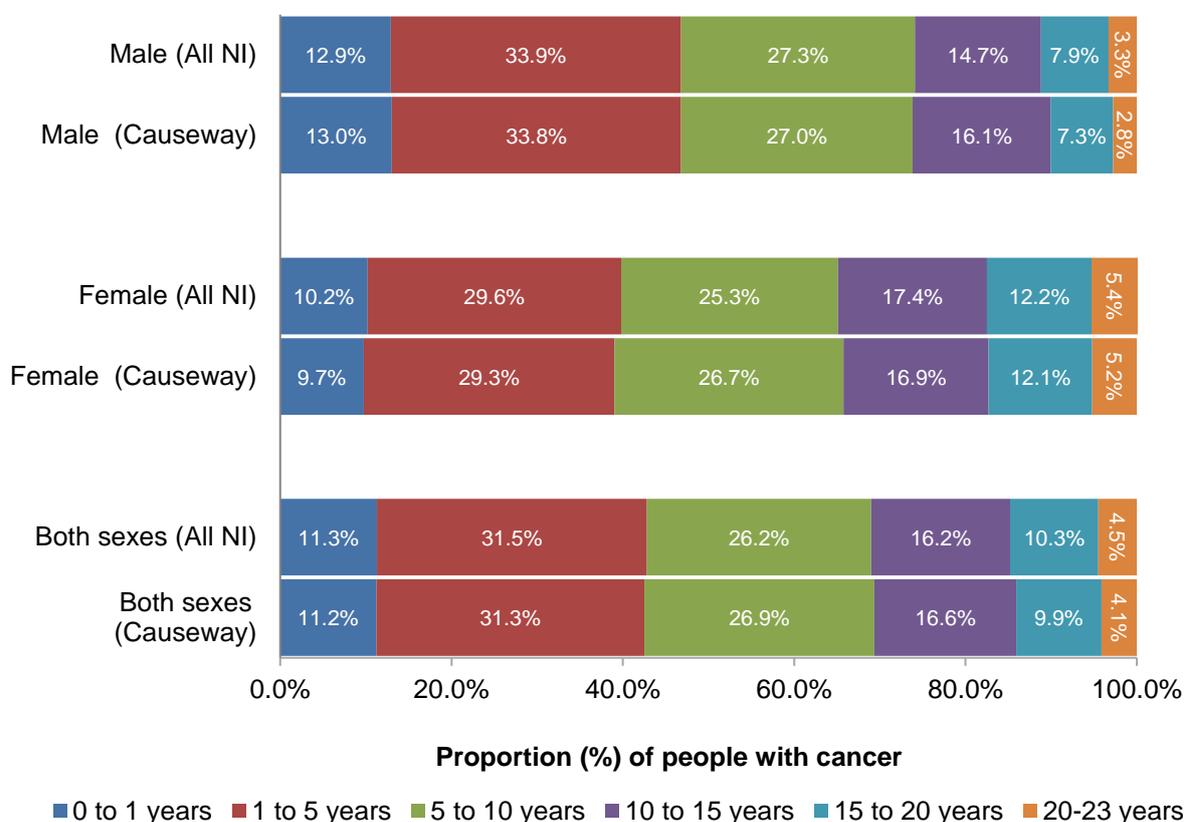


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in Causeway GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in Causeway GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 397 (206 males and 191 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,504 (739 males and 765 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,455 (1,166 males and 1,289 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,539 (1,579 males and 1,960 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in Causeway GP Federation area

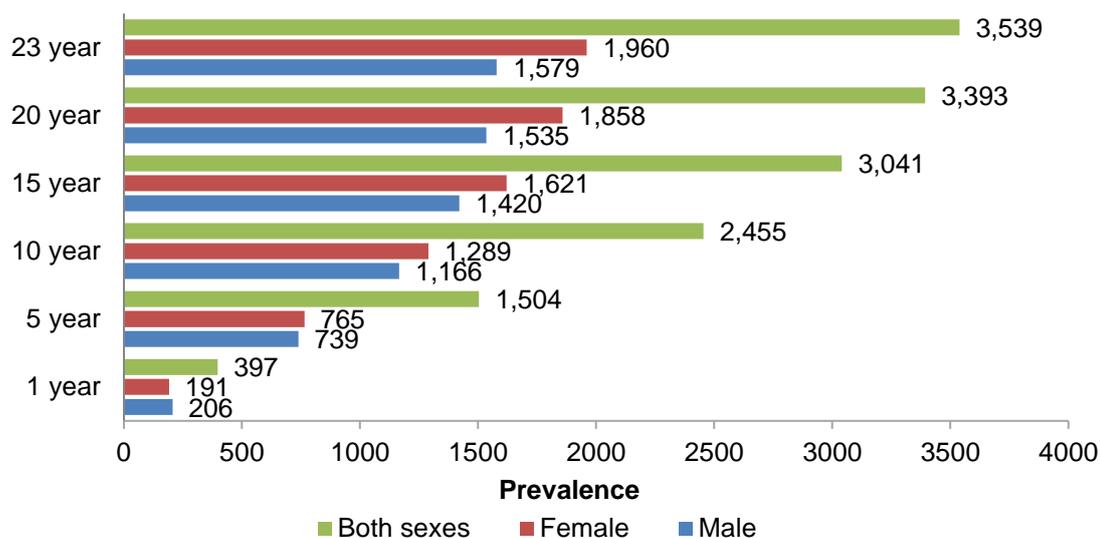
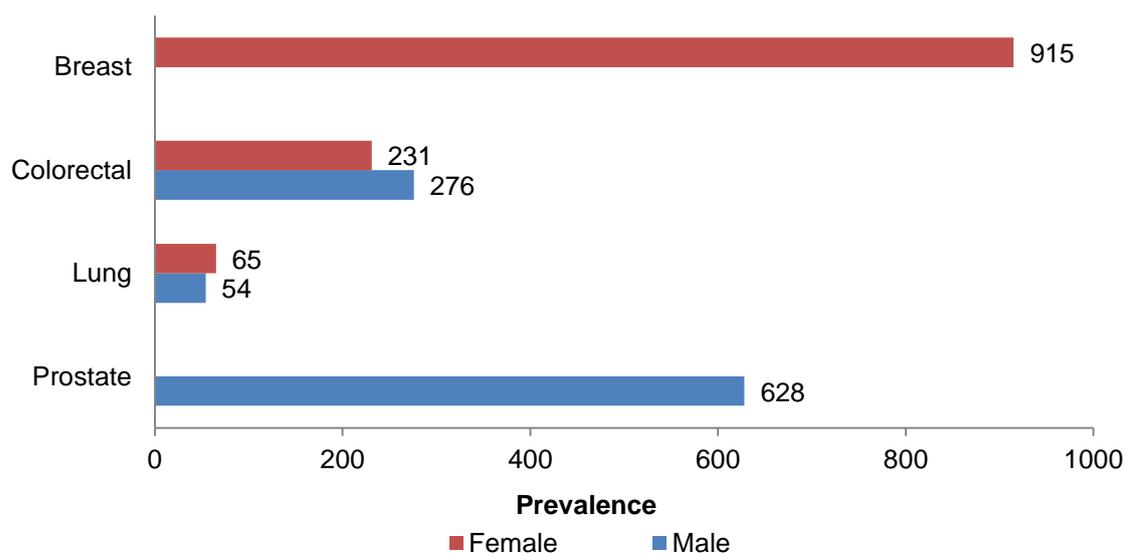


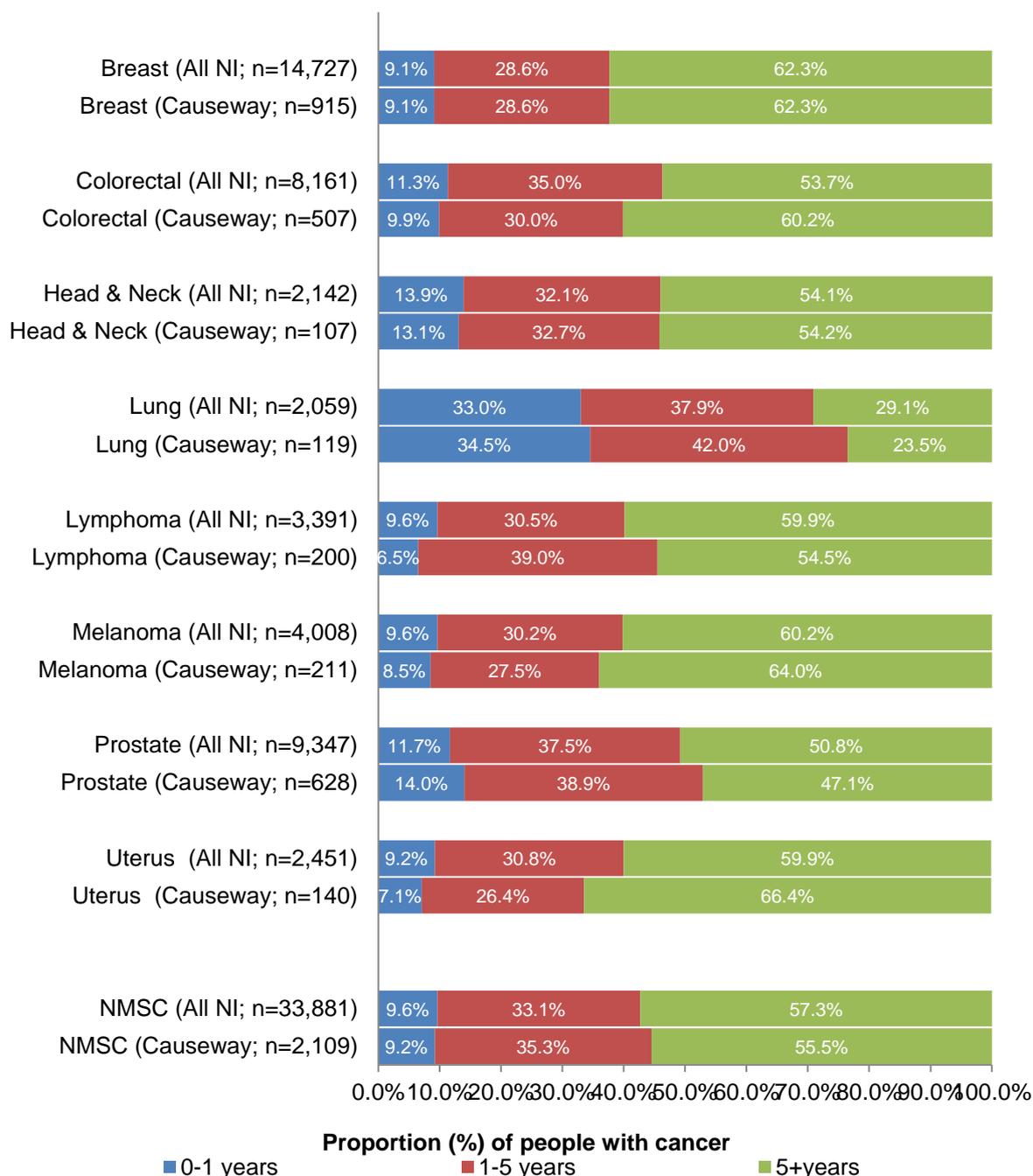
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in Causeway GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Causeway GP Federation:

- Over half (61.3%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,960 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (46.7%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,579 were male and of these 3 in 10 males (39.8%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

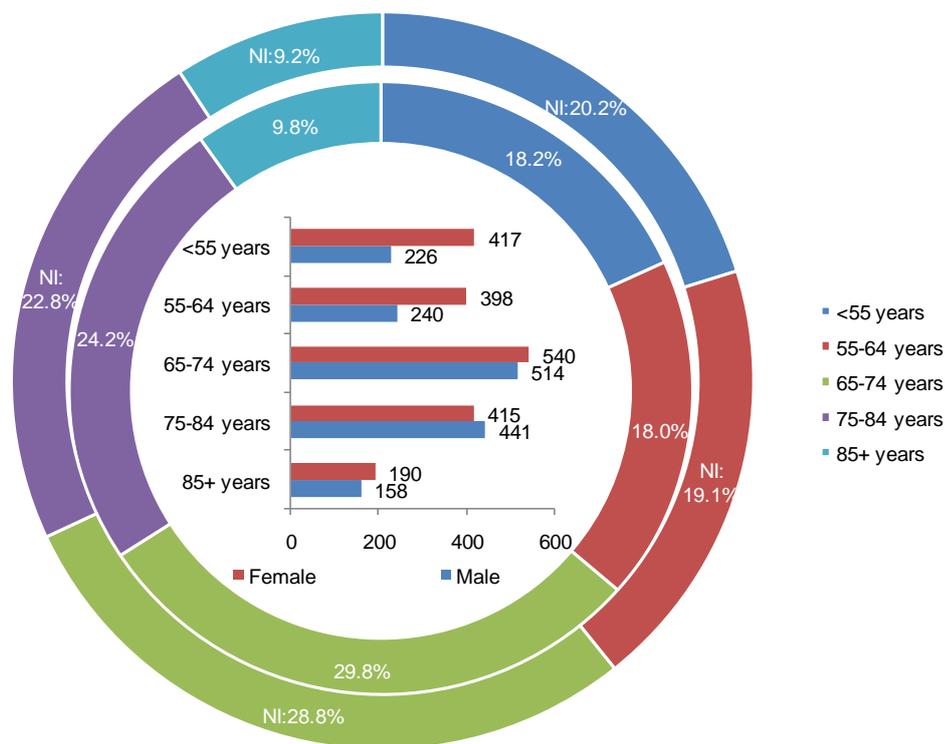
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in Causeway GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Causeway GP Federation:

- Almost two thirds of people diagnosed with female breast cancer (62.3%) and melanoma (64.0%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Over half (52.9%) of men diagnosed with prostate cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8.23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in Causeway GP Federation area



- 8 out of 10 (81.8%) people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with almost a quarter (24.2%) of people aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

This work has been undertaken by the N.Ireland Cancer Registry as part of the Macmillan-NICR Partnership funded by Macmillan Cancer Support. The N.Ireland Cancer Registry is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the health service as part of their care and support. Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr.
 Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028 e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



Craigavon GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the Craigavon GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the Craigavon GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

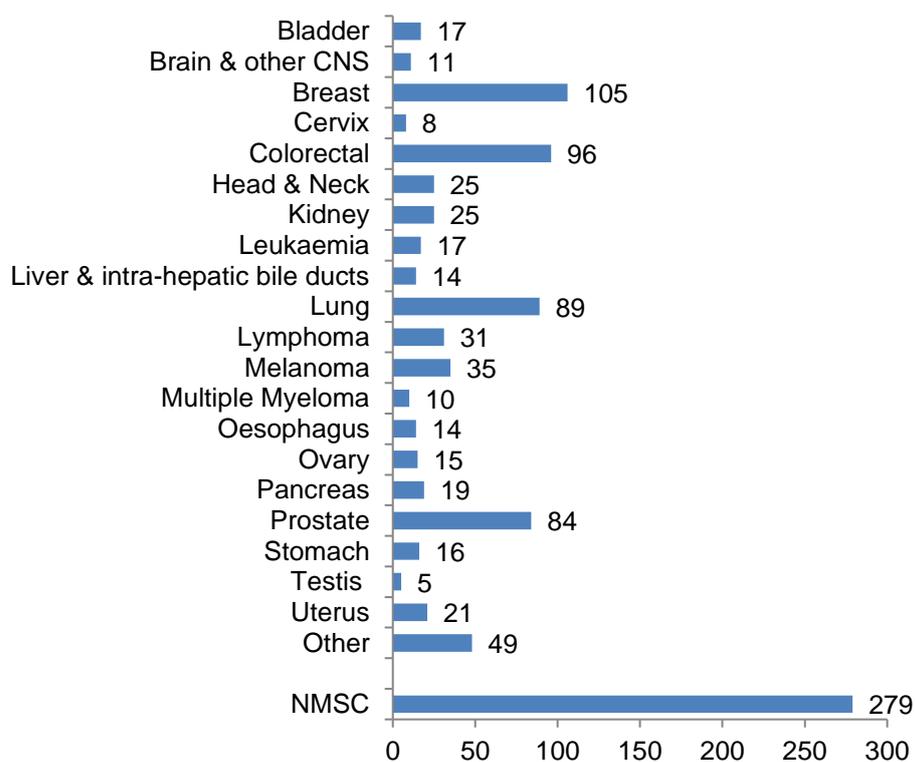
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in Craigavon GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	343.0	363.6	706.6
10 year prevalence	1,511	1,674	3,185
23 year prevalence	2,033	2,591	4,624

Incidence

- There were on average 707 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in Craigavon GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 105 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 84 cases of prostate cancer, 96 cases of colorectal cancer, 89 cases of lung cancer and 279 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in Craigavon GP Federation area

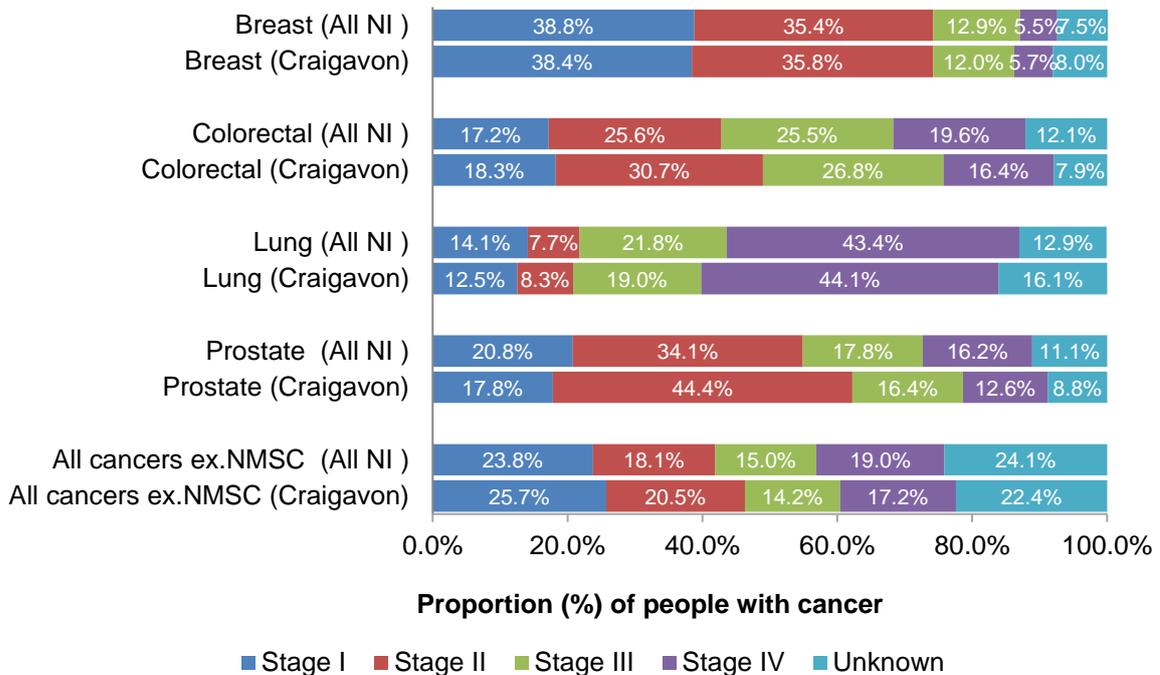
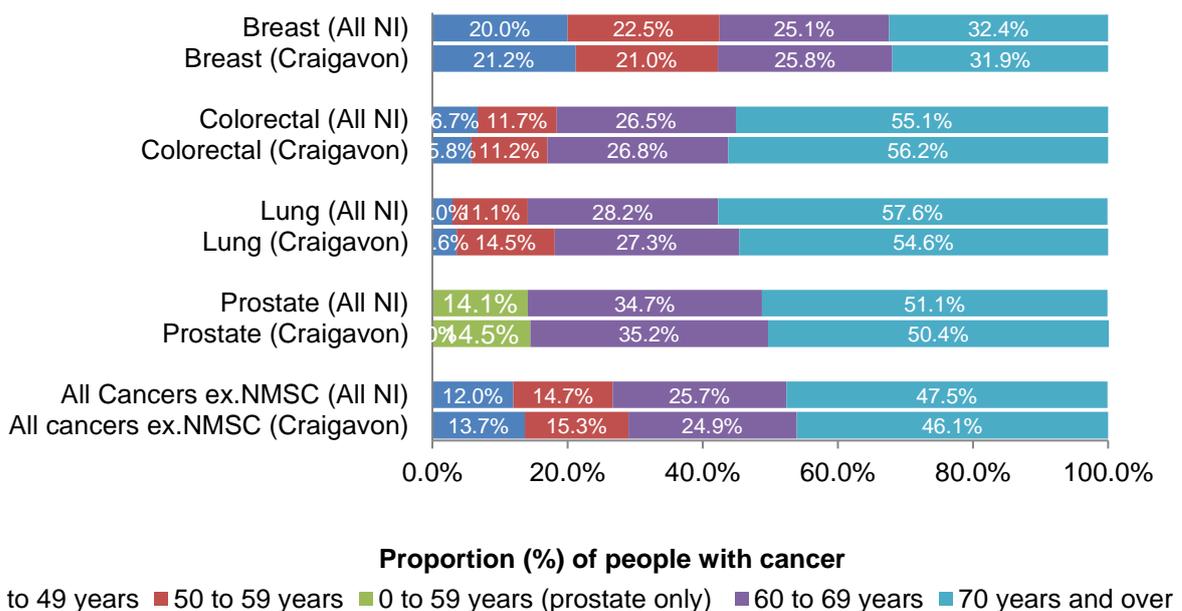
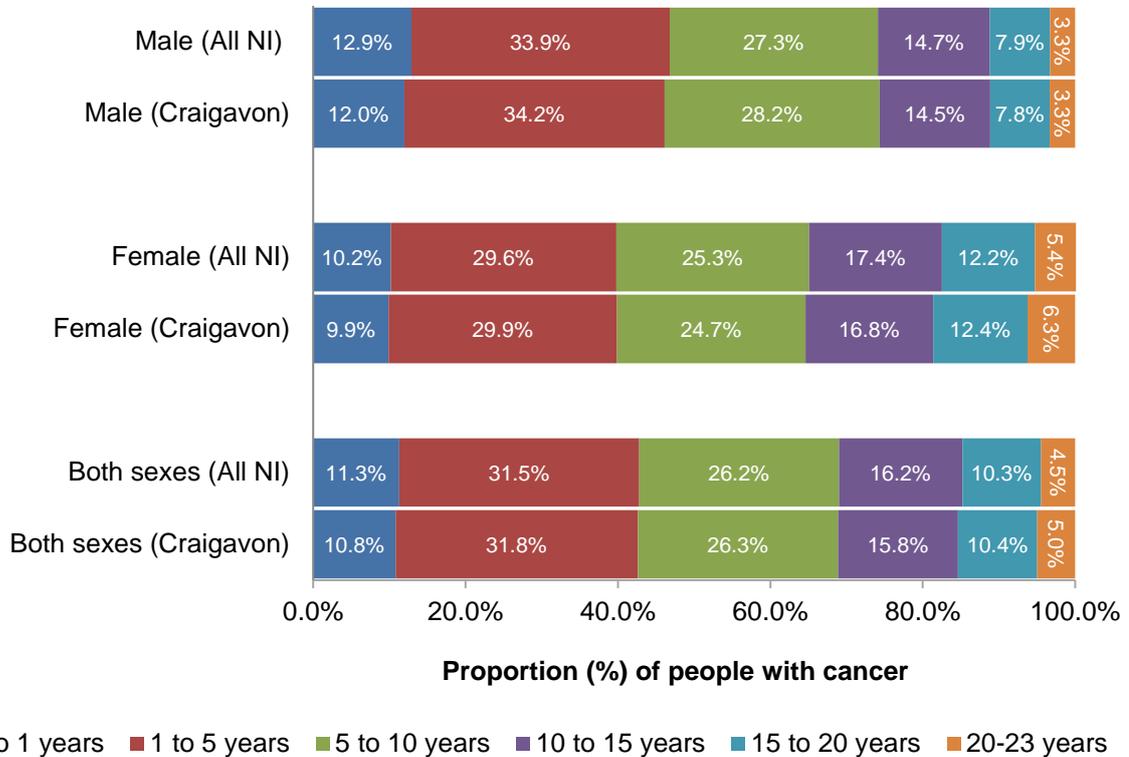


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in Craigavon GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in Craigavon GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 500 (243 males and 257 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,971 (938 males and 1,033 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,185 (1,511 males and 1,674 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 4,624 (2,033 males and 2,591 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in Craigavon GP Federation area

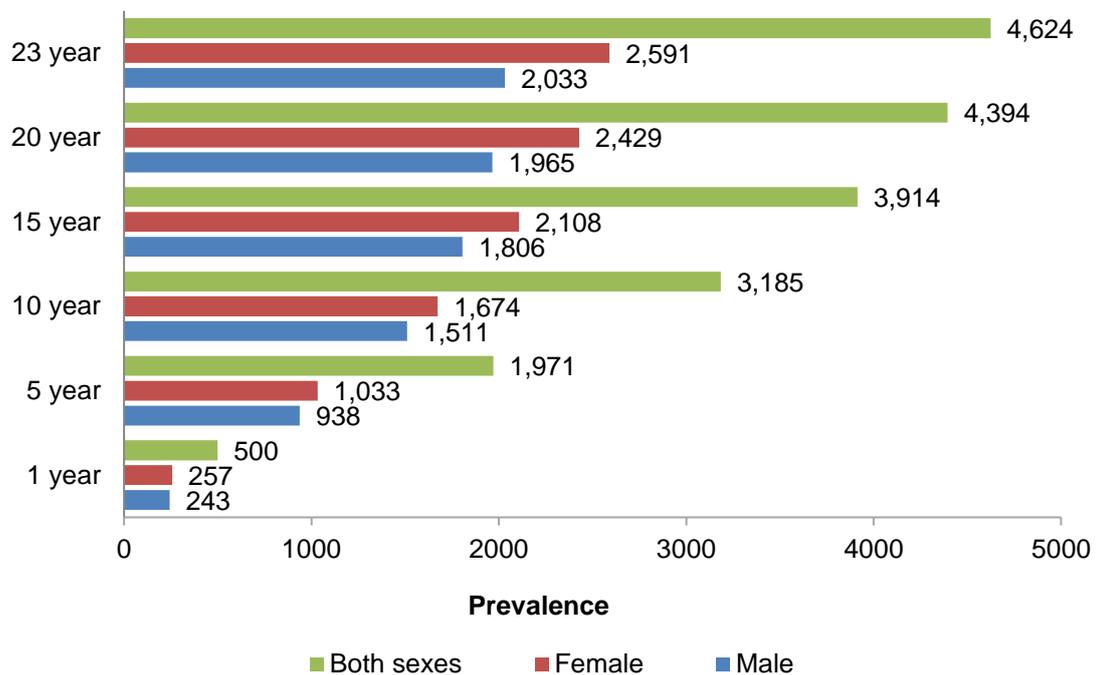
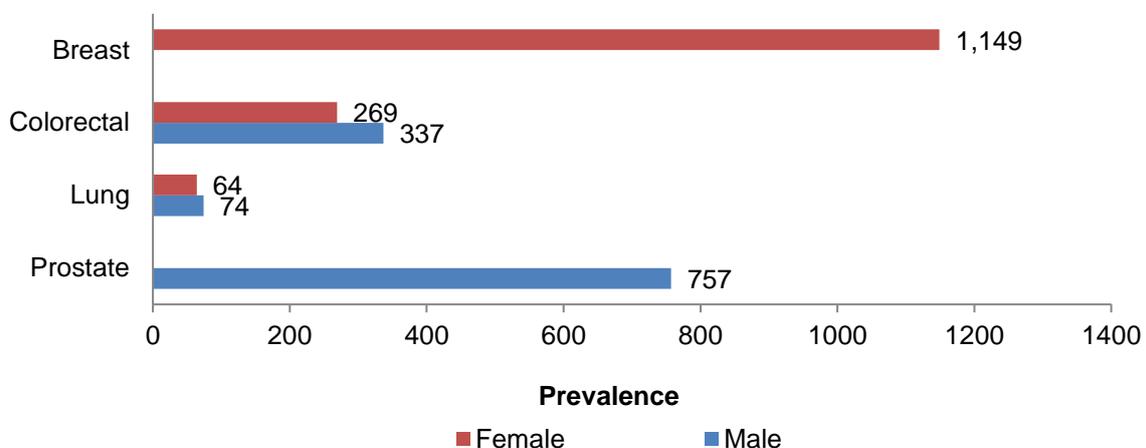


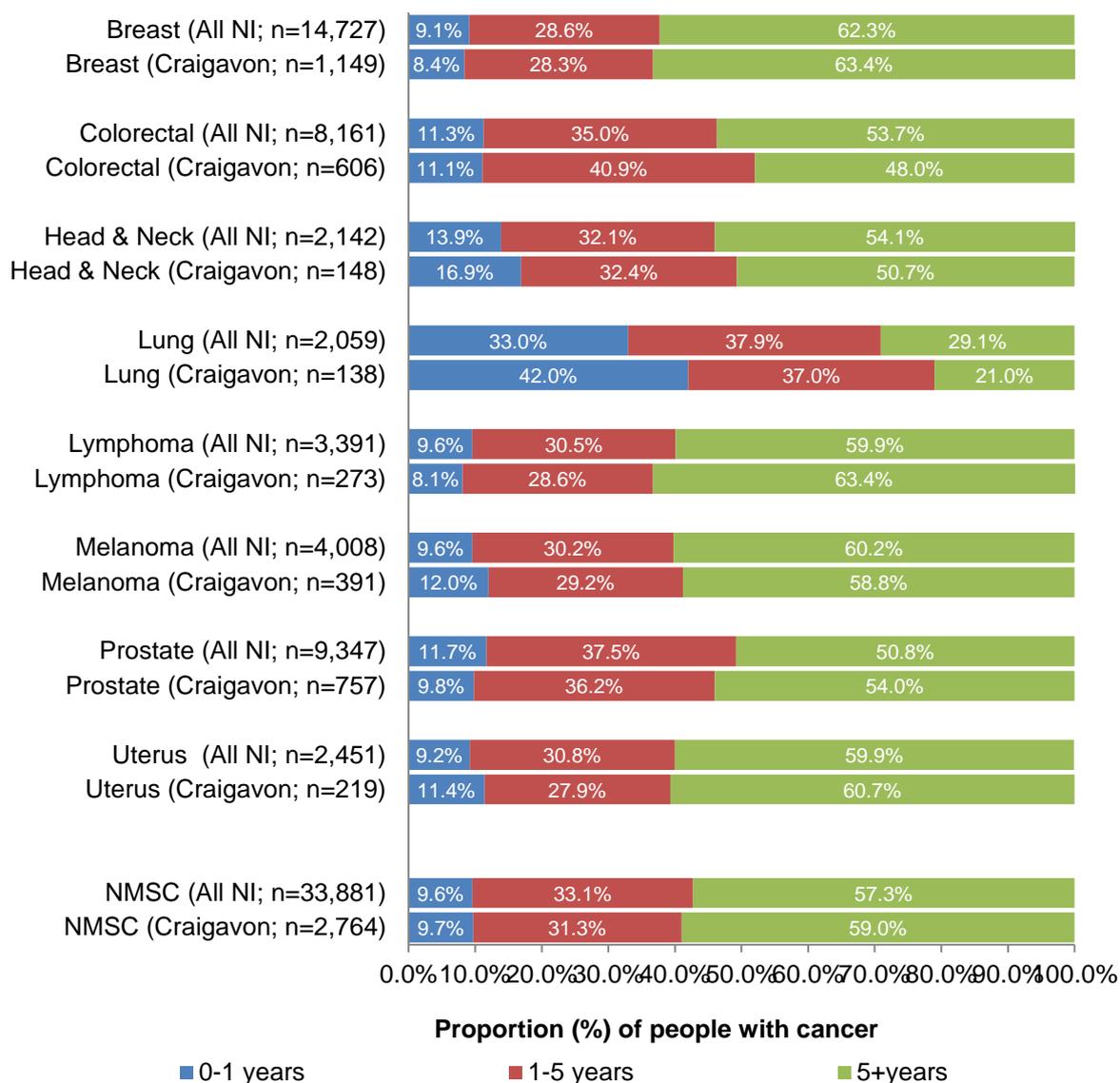
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in Craigavon GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Craigavon GP Federation:

- Over half (57.3%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 2,591 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (44.3%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast Cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 2,033 were male and of these 3 in 10 males (37.2%) had had a diagnosis of prostate Cancer (ICD10 C61).

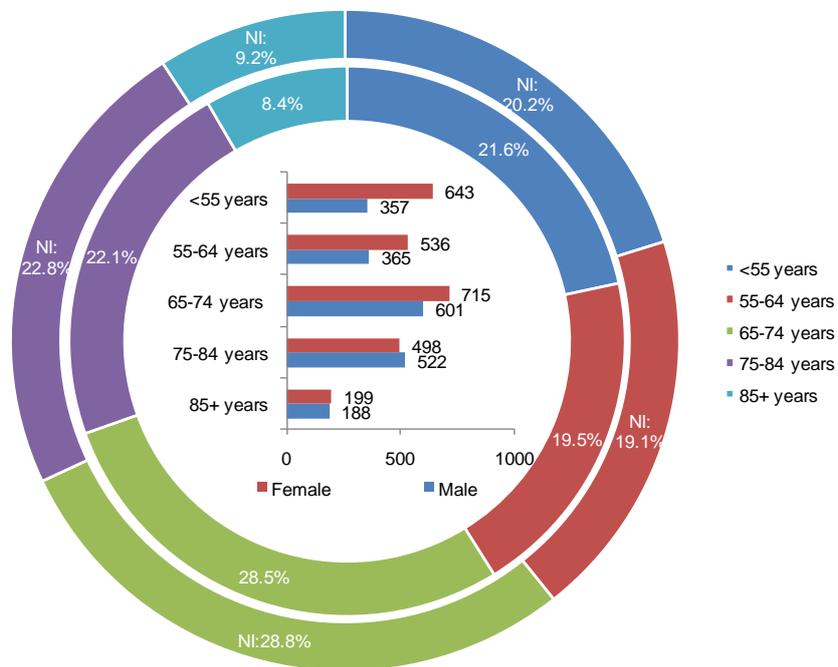
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in Craigavon GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Craigavon GP Federation:

- Almost two thirds of people diagnosed with lymphoma (63.4%) and female breast cancer (63.4%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Over half (52.0%) of people diagnosed with colorectal cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in Craigavon GP Federation area



Over three quarters (78.4%) of people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five (22.1%) of people aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

This work has been undertaken by the N.Ireland Cancer Registry as part of the Macmillan-NICR Partnership funded by Macmillan Cancer Support. The N.Ireland Cancer Registry is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the health service as part of their care and support. Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr.
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Derry GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the Derry GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the Derry GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

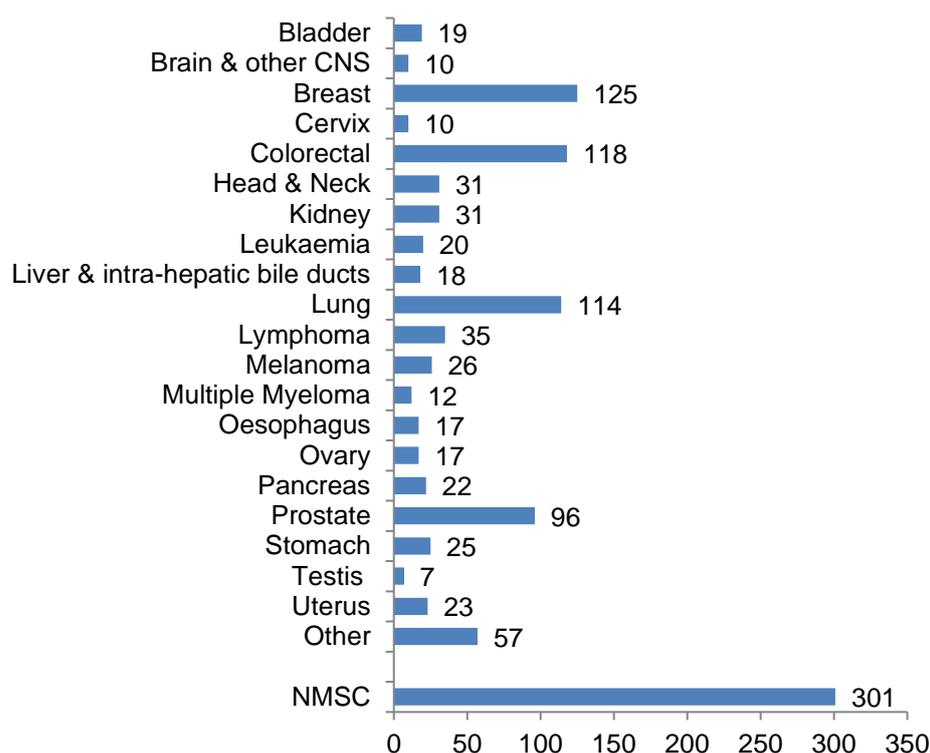
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in Derry GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	421.6	410.4	832.0
10 year prevalence	1,719	2,001	3,720
23 year prevalence	2,339	2,980	5,319

Incidence

- There were on average 832 cases diagnosed of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in Derry GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 125 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 96 cases of prostate cancer, 118 cases of colorectal cancer, 114 cases of lung cancer and 301 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in Derry GP Federation

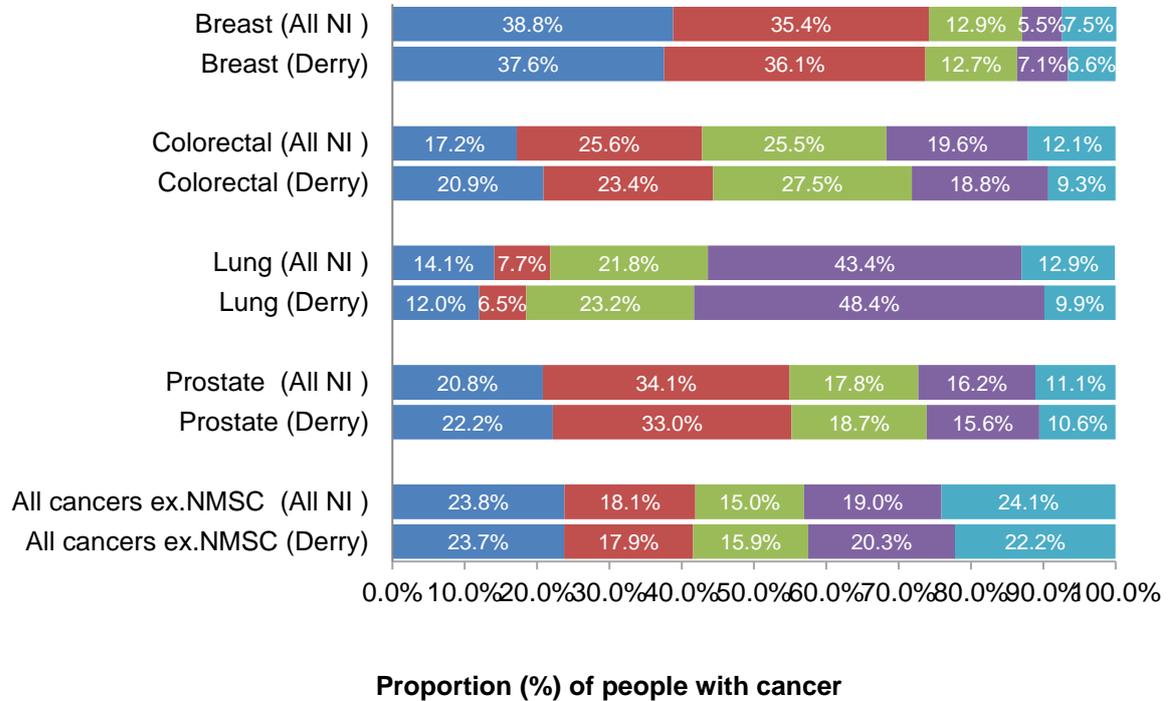
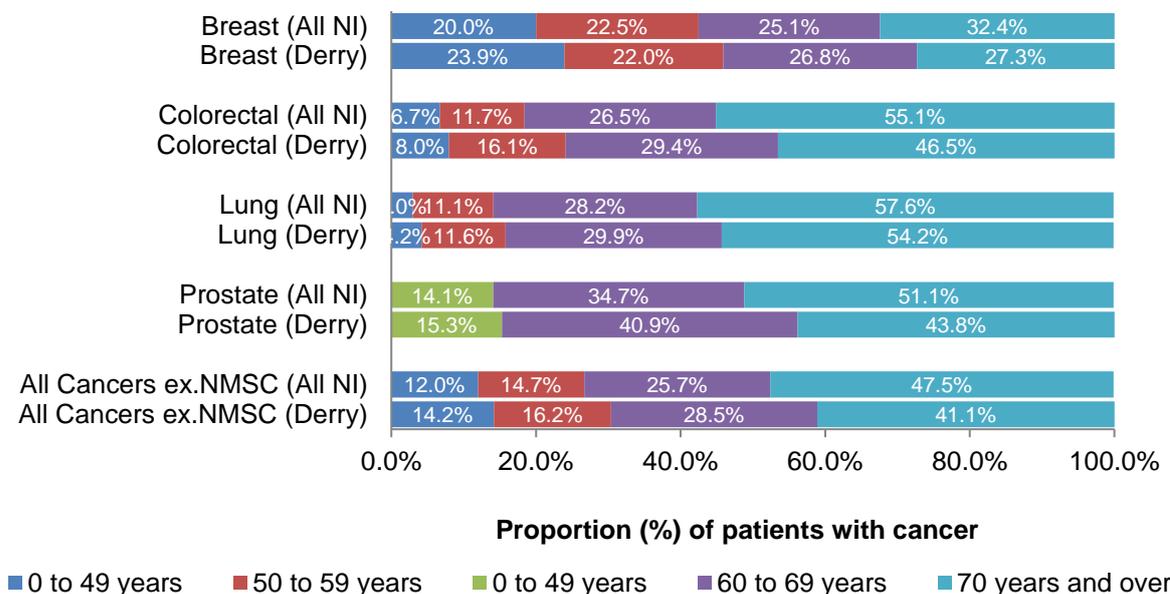
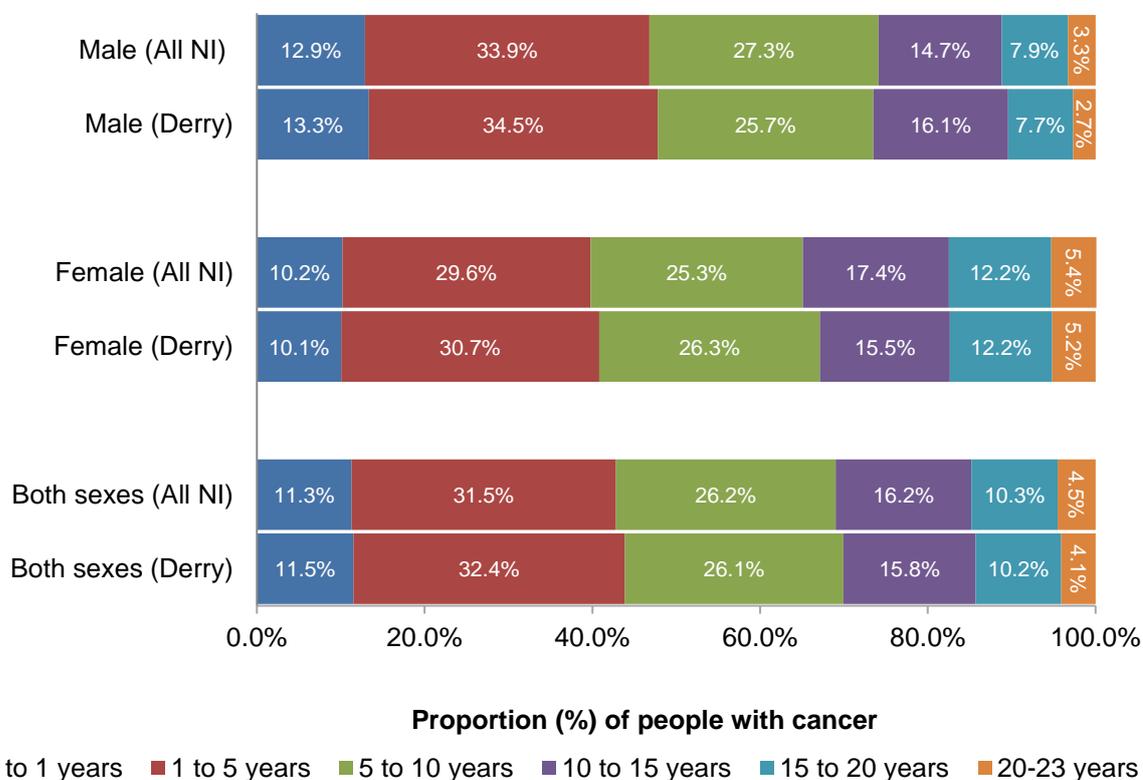


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in Derry GP Federation



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in Derry GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 612 (312 males and 300 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,334 (1,118 males and 1,216 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,720 (1,719 males and 2,001 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 5,319 (2,339 males and 2,980 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in Derry GP Federation

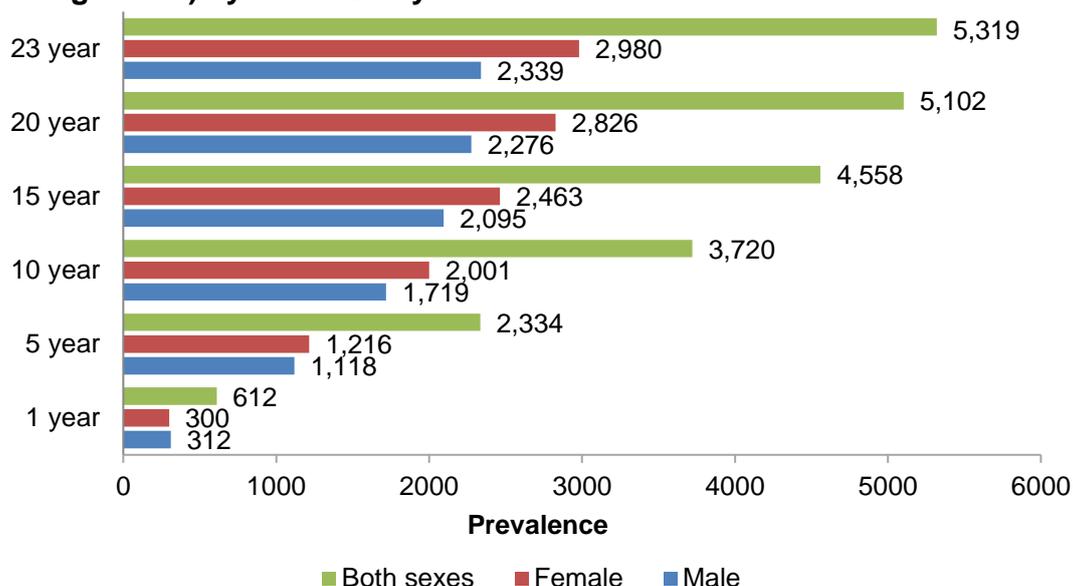
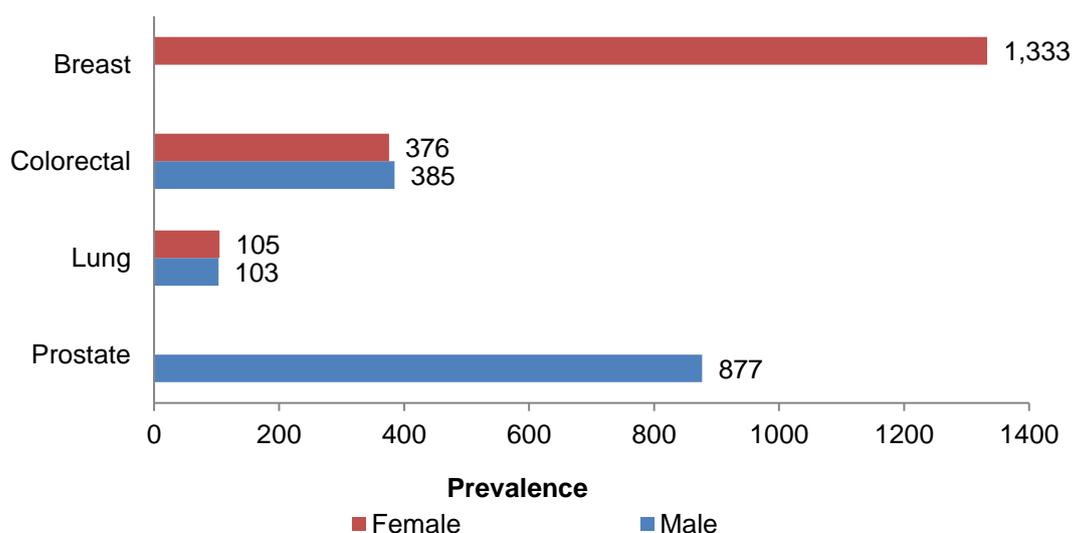


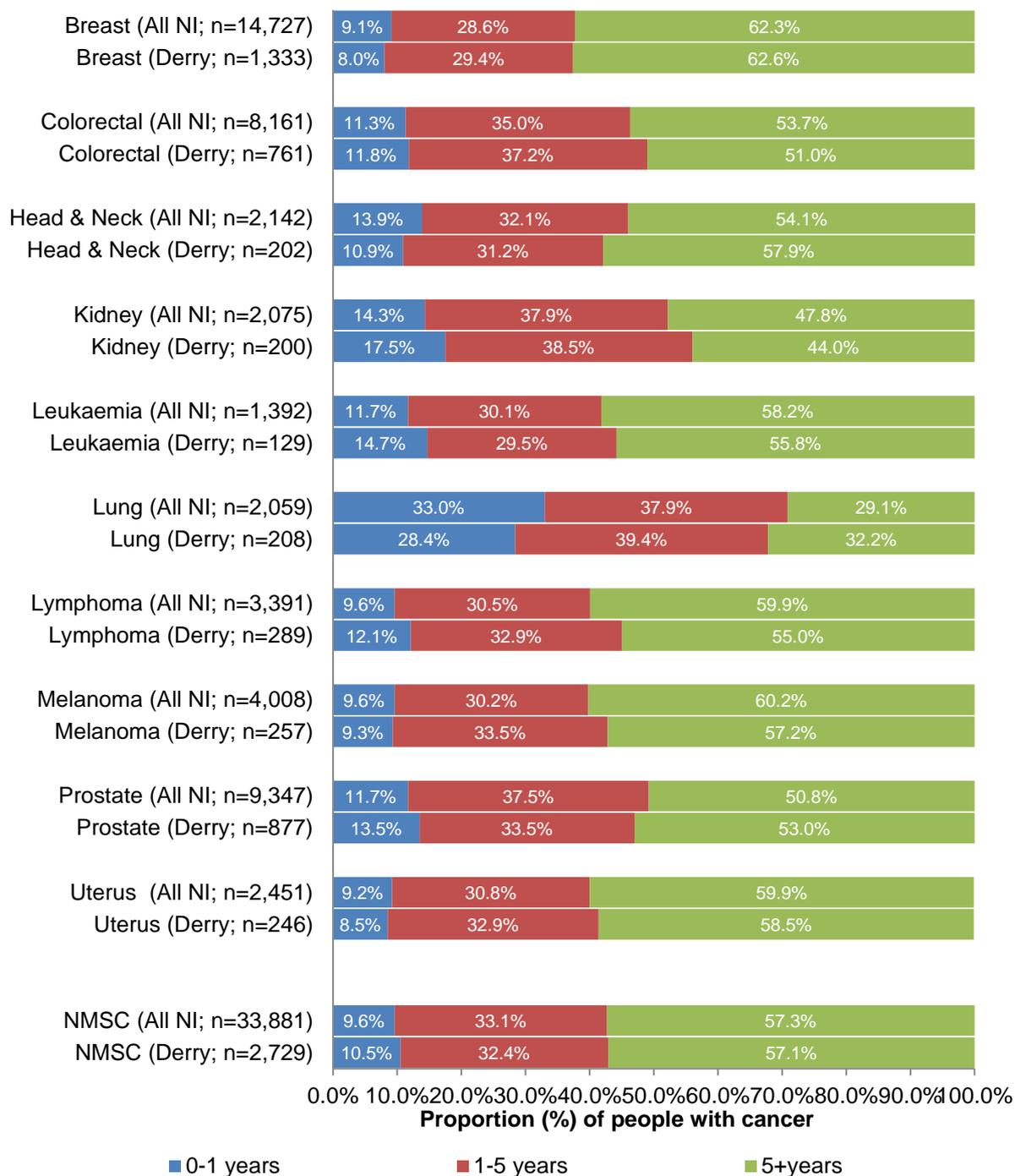
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in Derry GP Federation



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Derry GP Federation:

- Over half (59.8%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 2,980 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (44.7%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 2,339 were male and of these 3 in 10 males (37.5%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

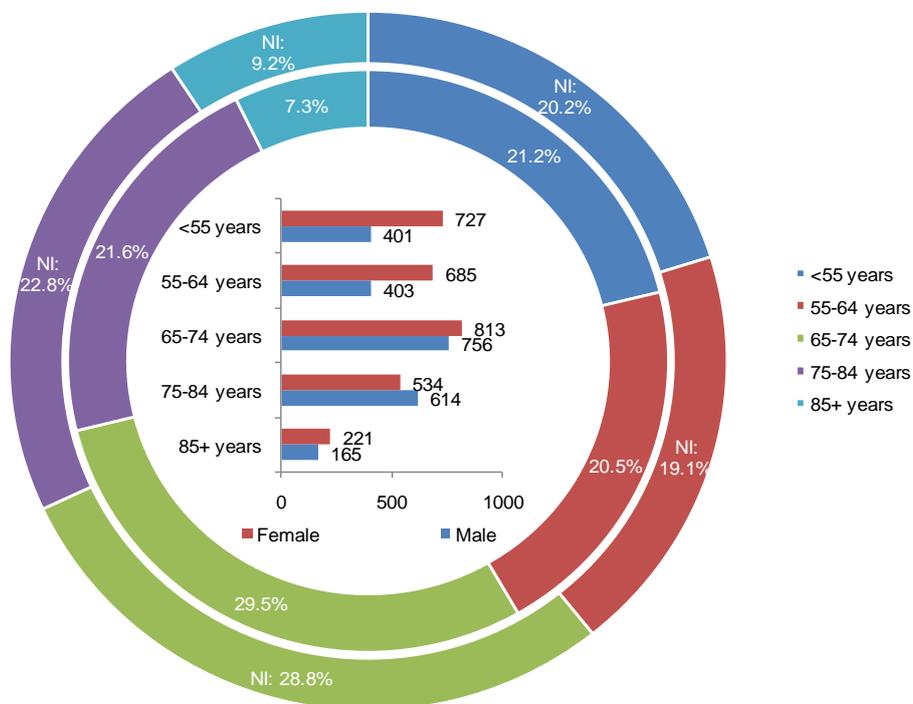
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in Derry GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Derry GP Federation:

- Over two thirds (67.8%) of people diagnosed with lung cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in Derry GP Federation area



- Over three quarters (78.8%) of people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five (21.6%) of people aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

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Down GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the Down GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the Down GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

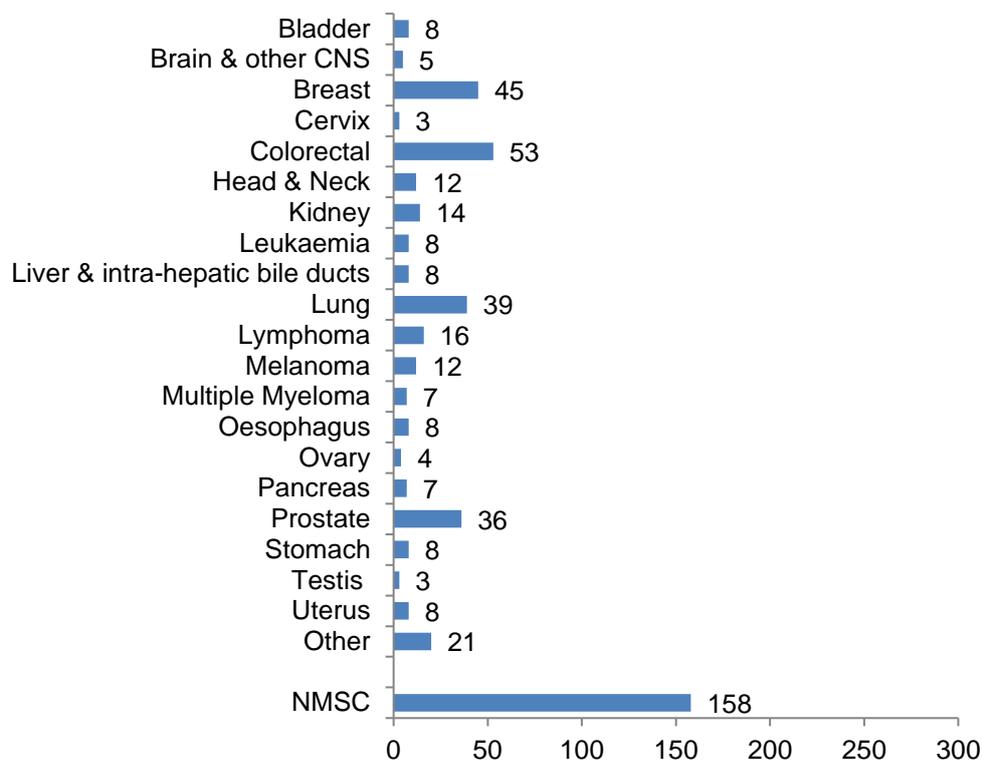
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in Down GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	168.6	156.4	325.0
10 year prevalence	776	793	1,569
23 year prevalence	1,054	1,270	2,324

Incidence

- There were on average 325 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in Down GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 45 cases of invasive breast cancer, 36 cases of prostate cancer, 53 cases of colorectal cancer, 39 cases of lung cancer and 158 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in Down GP Federation

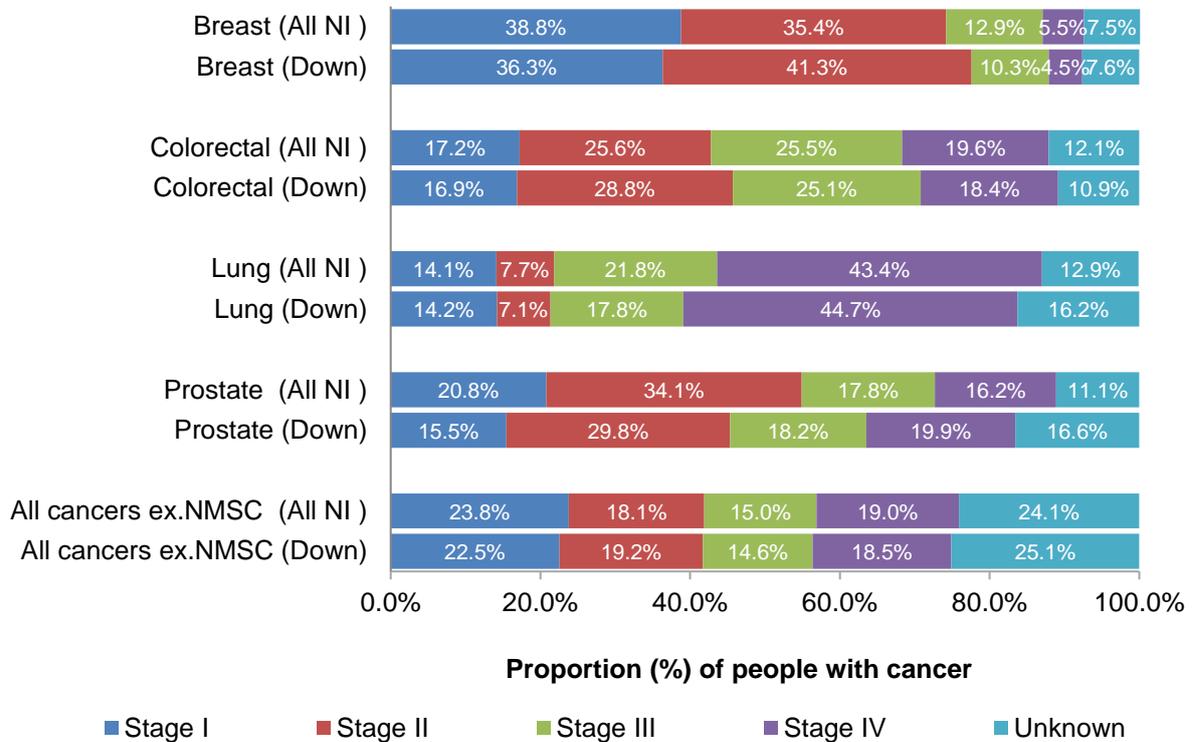
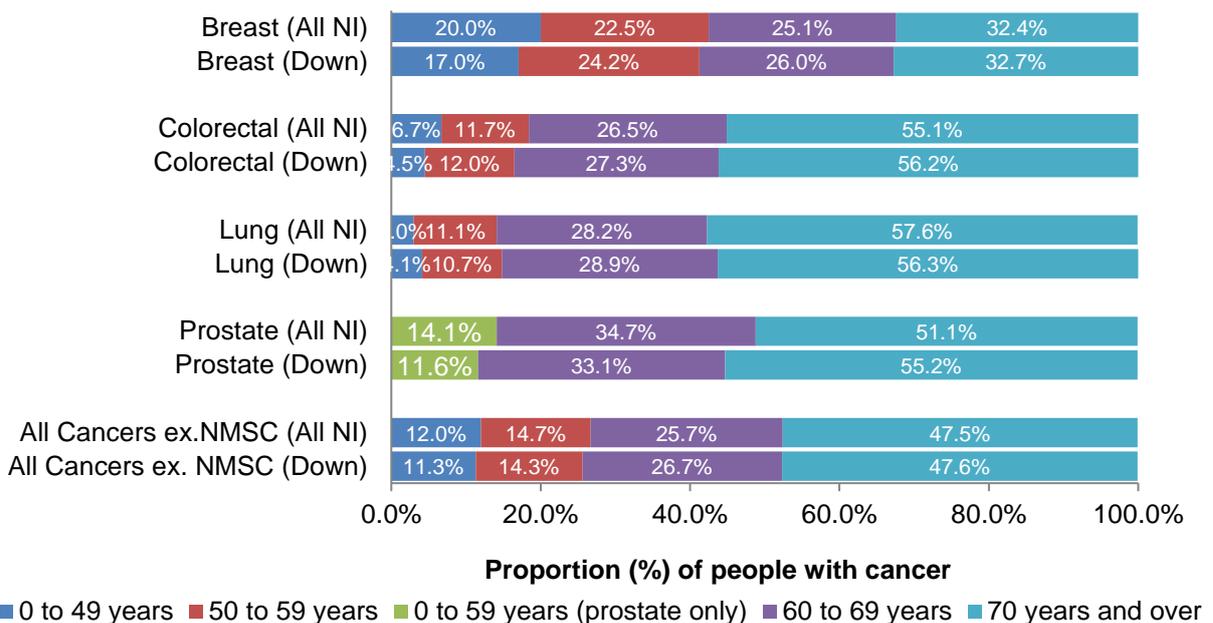
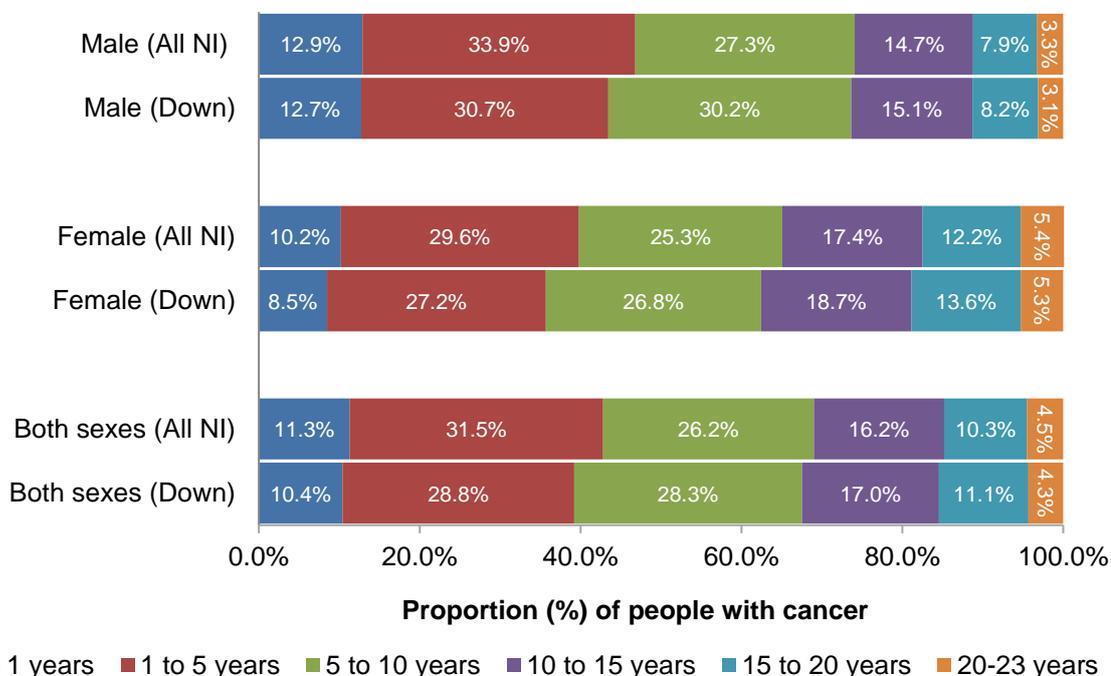


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in Down GP Federation



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in Down GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 242 (134 males and 108 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 911 (458 males and 453 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,569 (776 males and 793 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,324 (1,054 males and 1,270 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in Down GP Federation

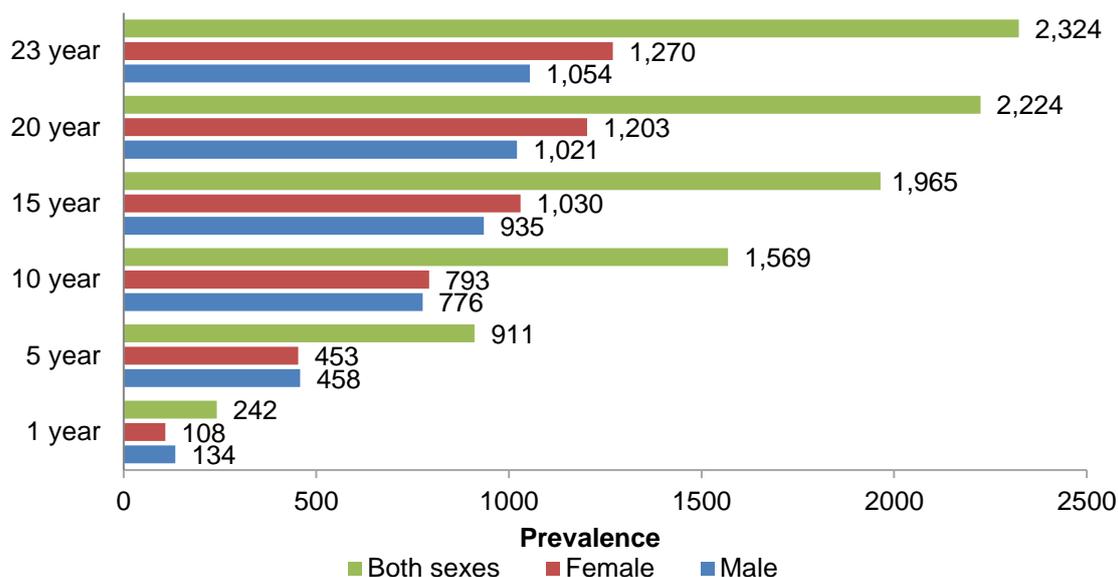
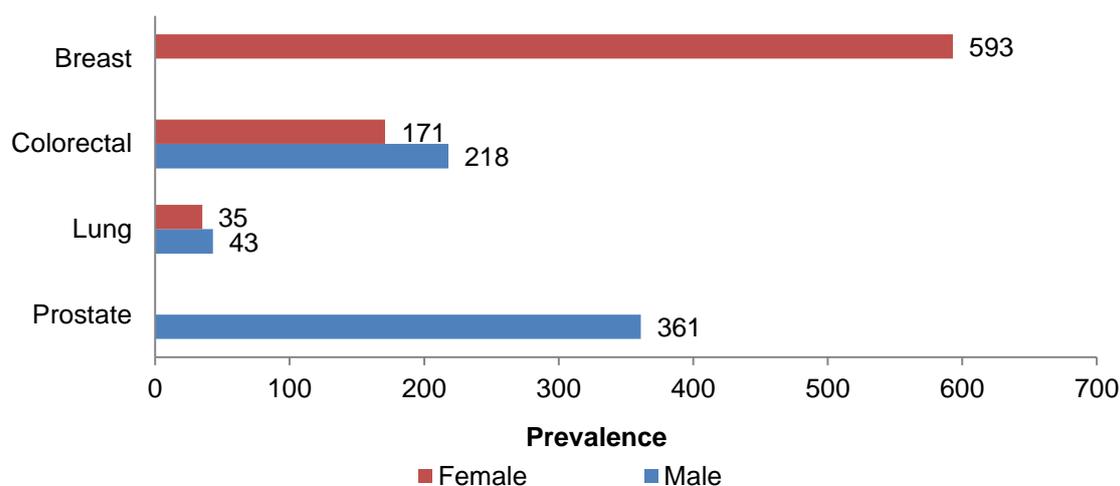


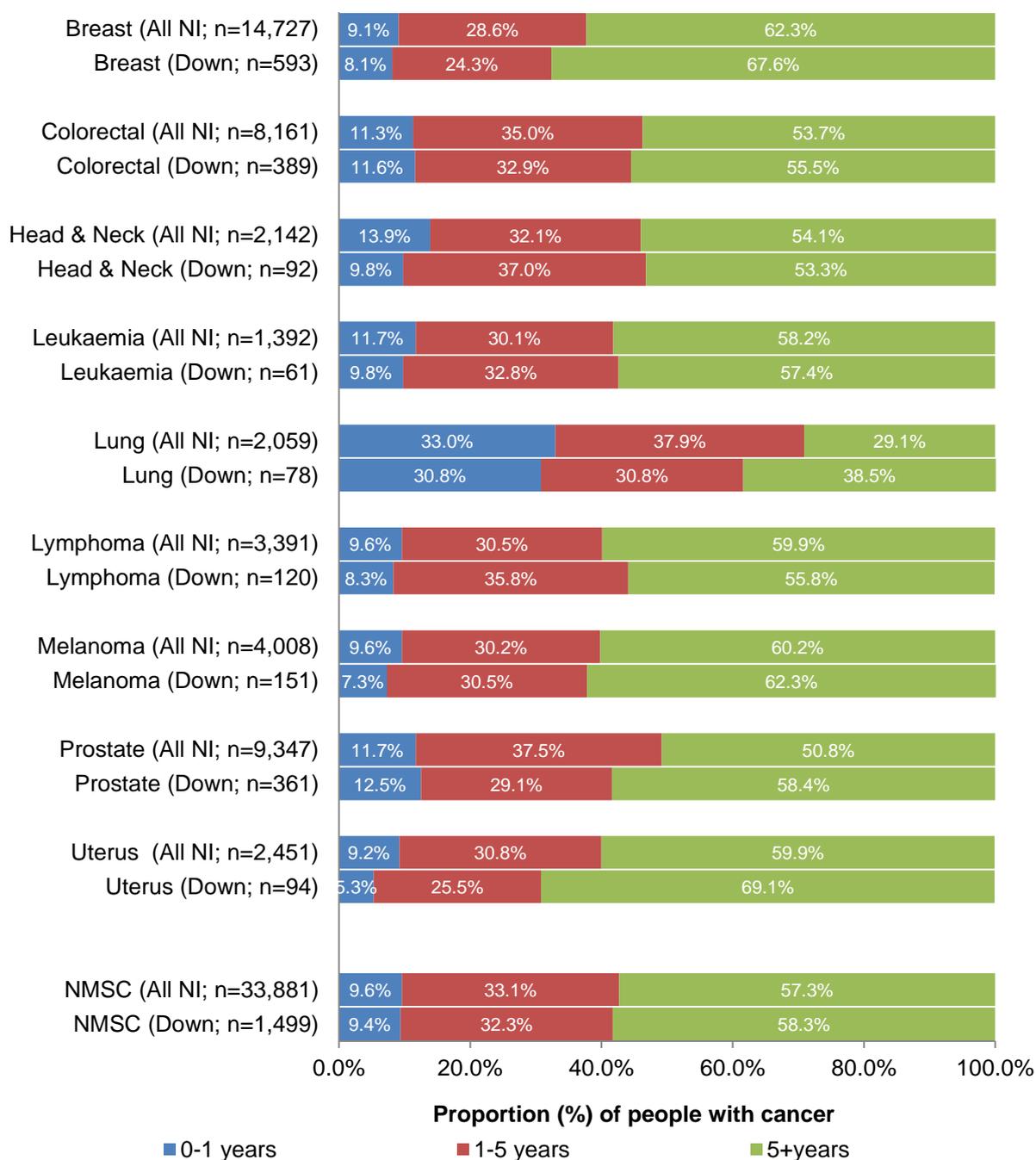
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in Down GP Federation



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Down GP Federation:

- Over half (61.1%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,270 were females and of these over 4 in 10 females (46.7%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,054 were males and of these 3 in 10 males (34.3%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

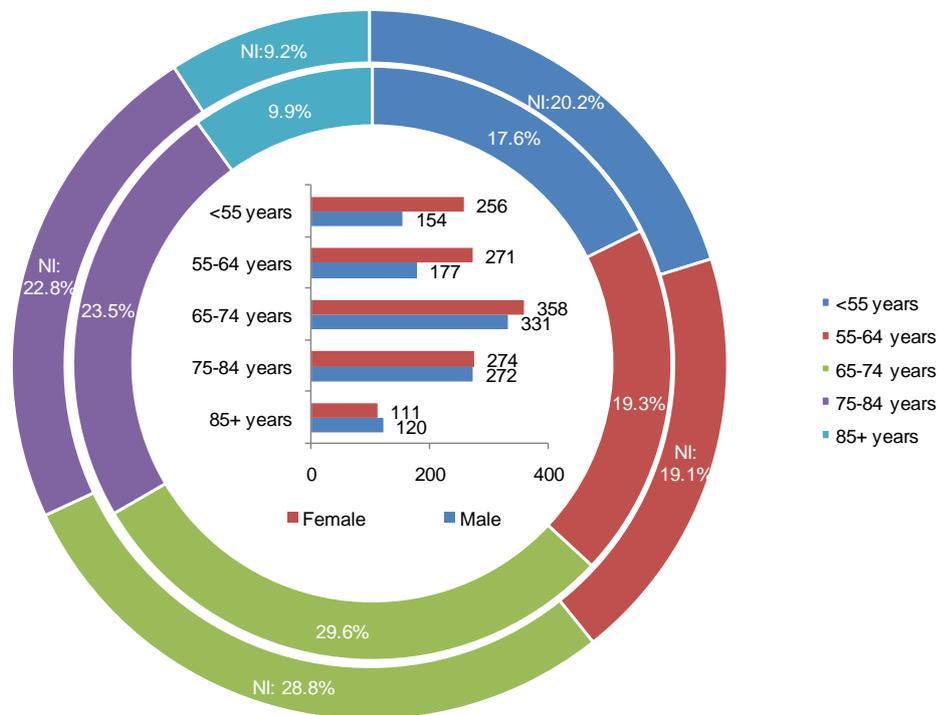
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in Down GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Down GP Federation:

- Two thirds of people diagnosed female breast cancer (67.6%), melanoma (62.3%) and uterine cancer (69.1%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Over half (61.6%) of people diagnosed with lung cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in Down GP Federation area



- 8 out of 10 (82.4%) people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with a quarter (23.5%) of people aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

This work has been undertaken by the N.Ireland Cancer Registry as part of the Macmillan-NICR Partnership funded by Macmillan Cancer Support. The N.Ireland Cancer Registry is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the health service as part of their care and support. Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr.

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East Antrim GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the East Antrim GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the East Antrim GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

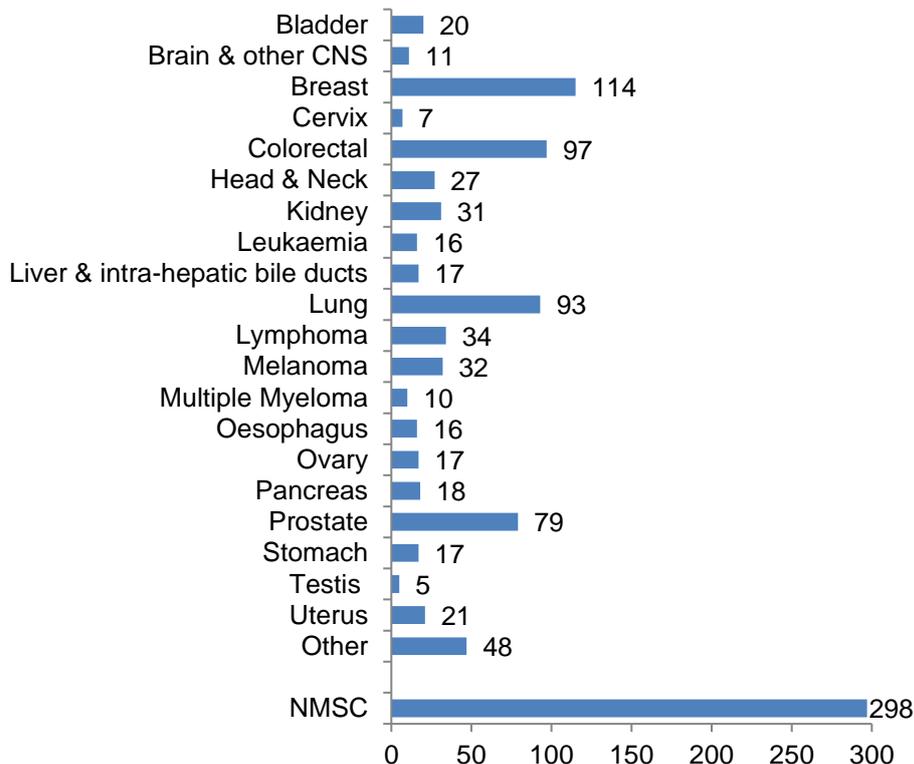
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in East Antrim GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	356.8	372.8	729.6
10 year prevalence	1,523	1,685	3,208
23 year prevalence	1,995	2,619	4,614

Incidence

- There were on average 730 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in East Antrim GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 114 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 79 cases of prostate cancer, 97 cases of colorectal cancer, 93 cases of lung cancer and 298 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in East Antrim GP Federation area

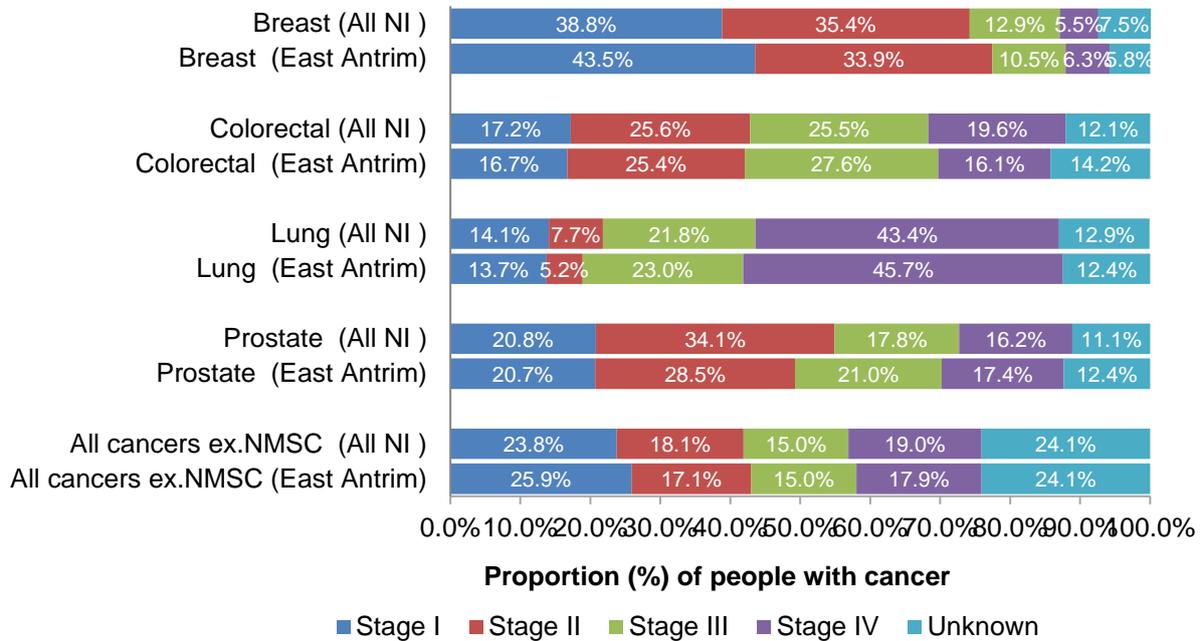
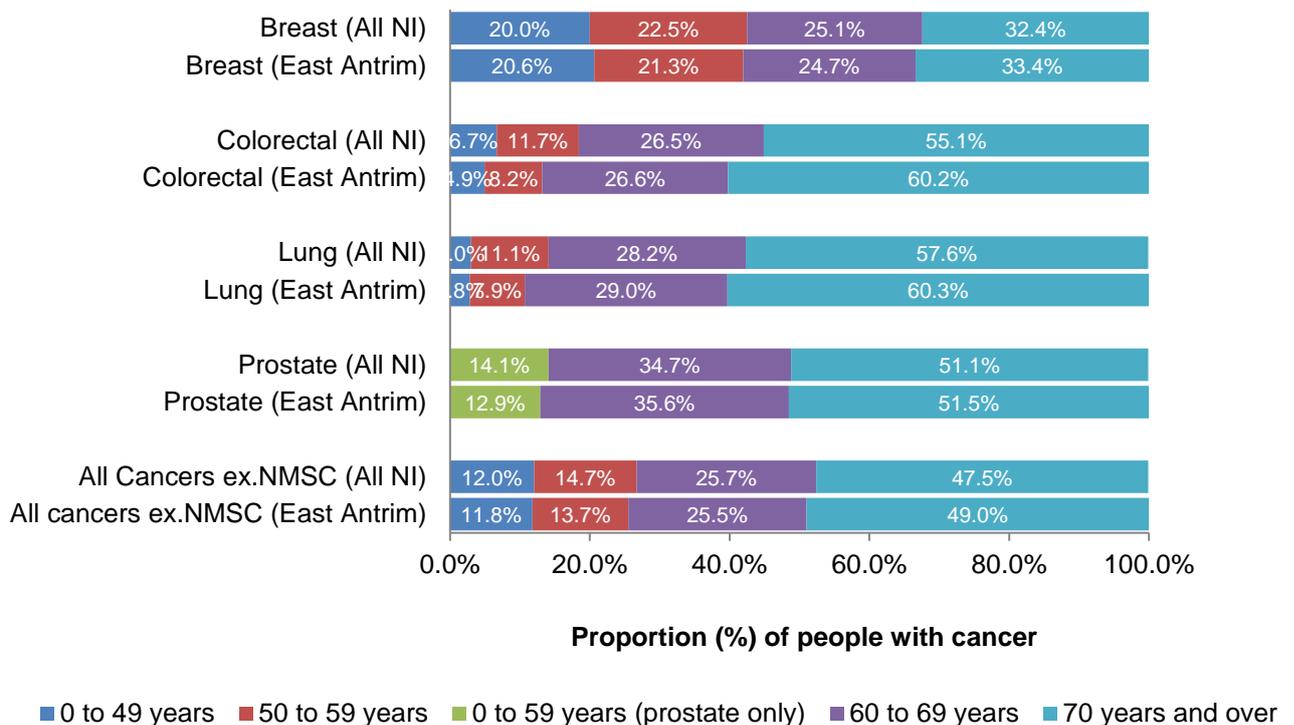
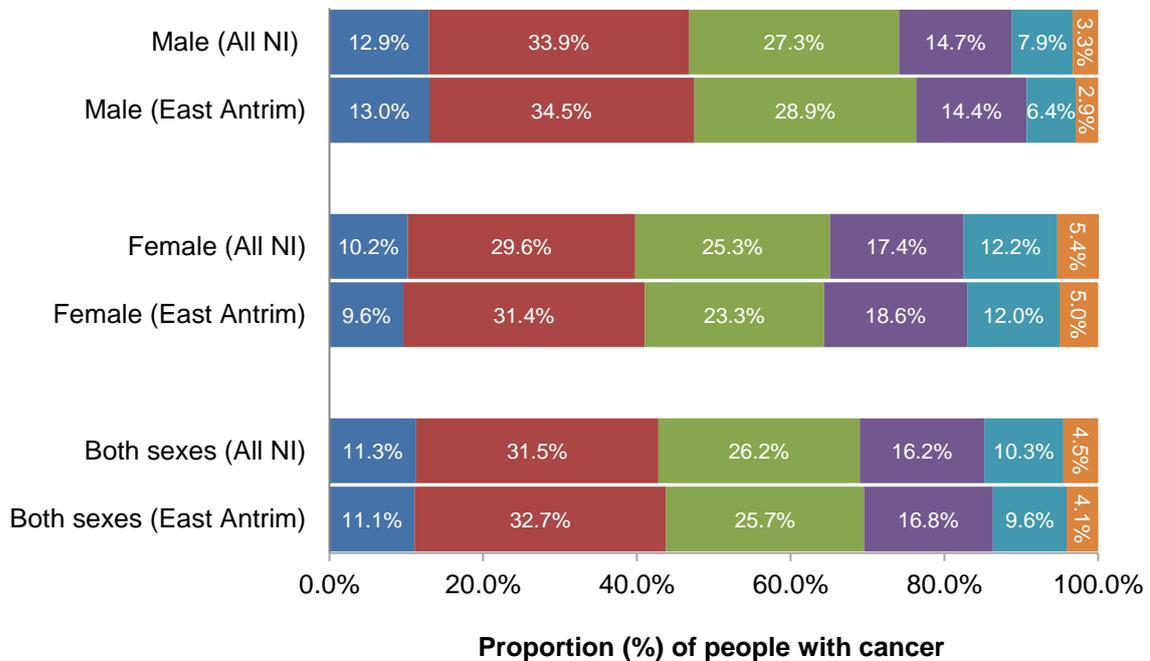


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in East Antrim GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in East Antrim GP Federation area



■ 0 to 1 years ■ 1 to 5 years ■ 5 to 10 years ■ 10 to 15 years ■ 15 to 20 years ■ 20-23 years

The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 511 (259 males and 252 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,022 (947 males and 1,075 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,208 (1,523 males and 1,685 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 4,614 (1,995 males and 2,619 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in East Antrim GP Federation area

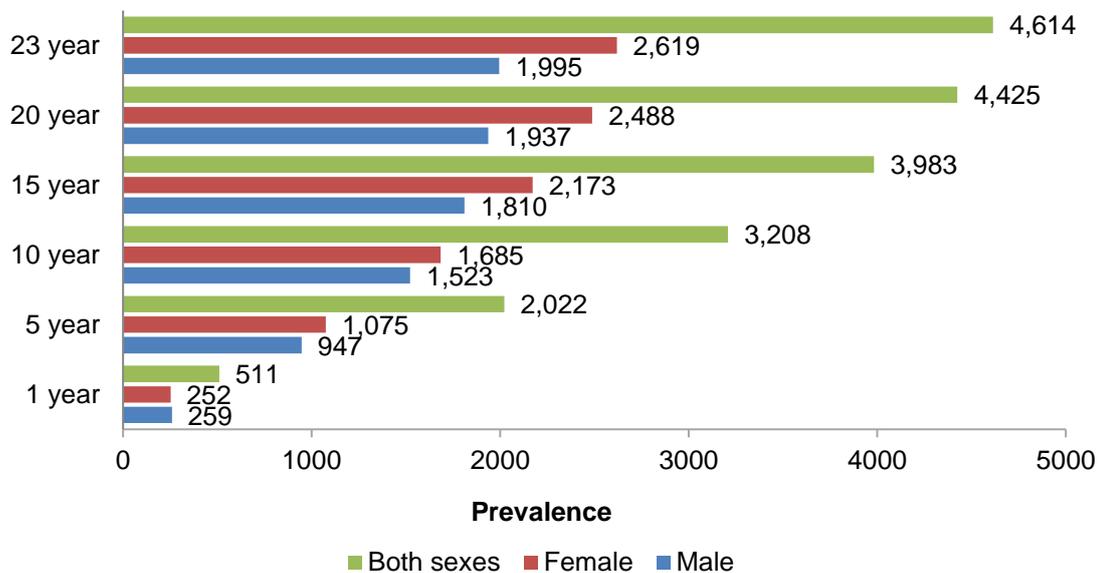
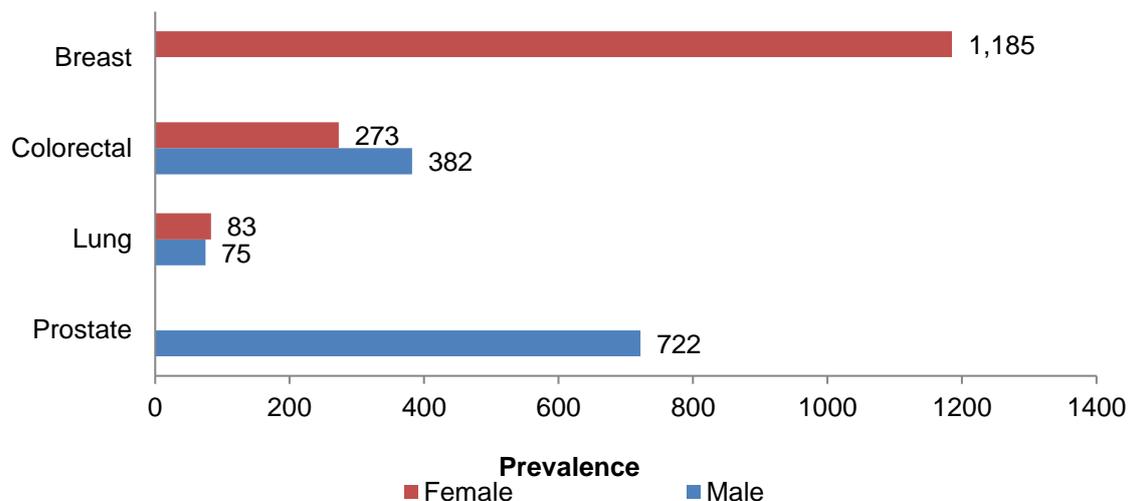


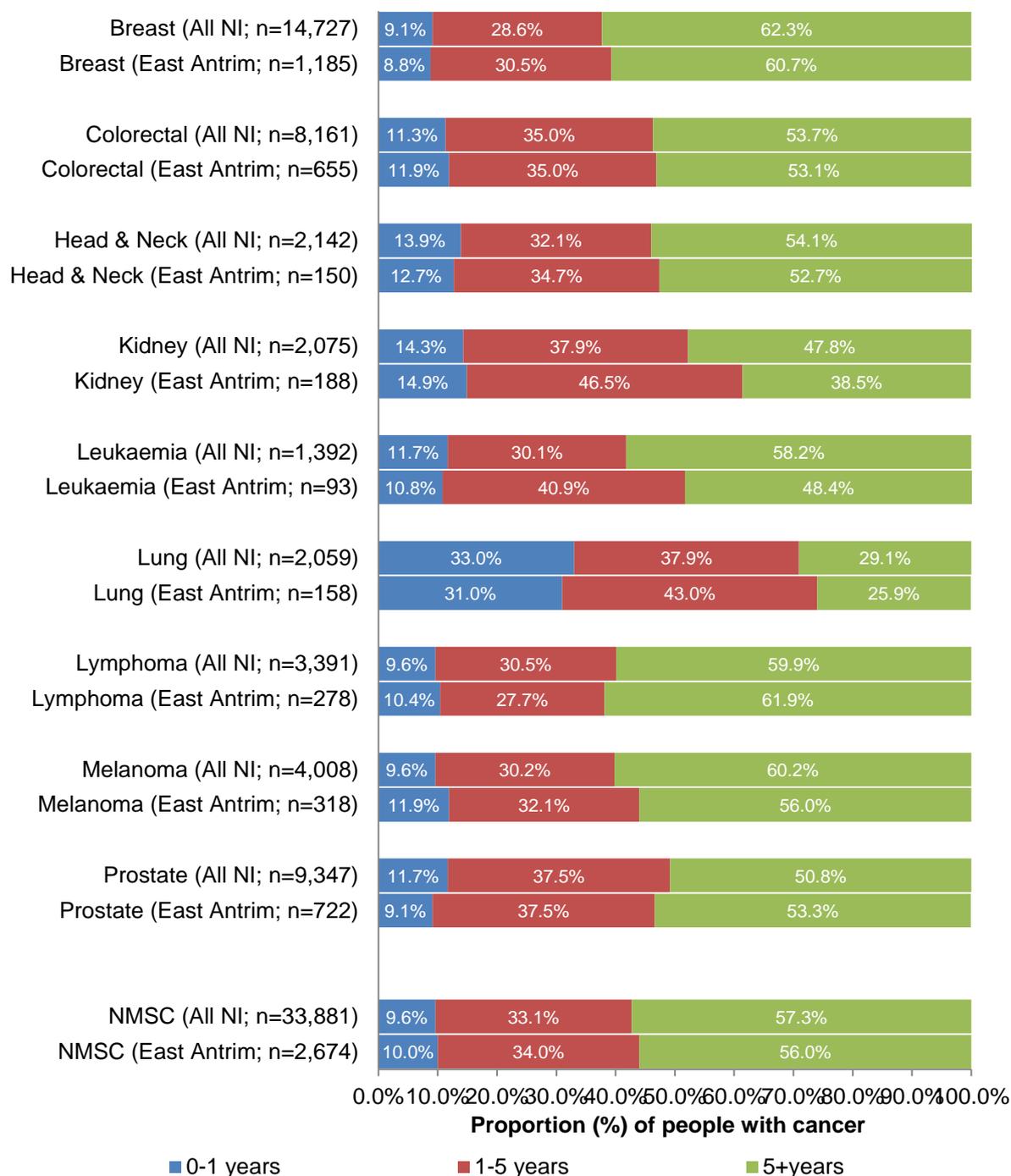
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in East Antrim GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the East Antrim GP Federation:

- Over half (59.0%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 2,619 were females and of these over 4 in 10 females (45.2%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,995 were males and of these 3 in 10 males (36.2%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

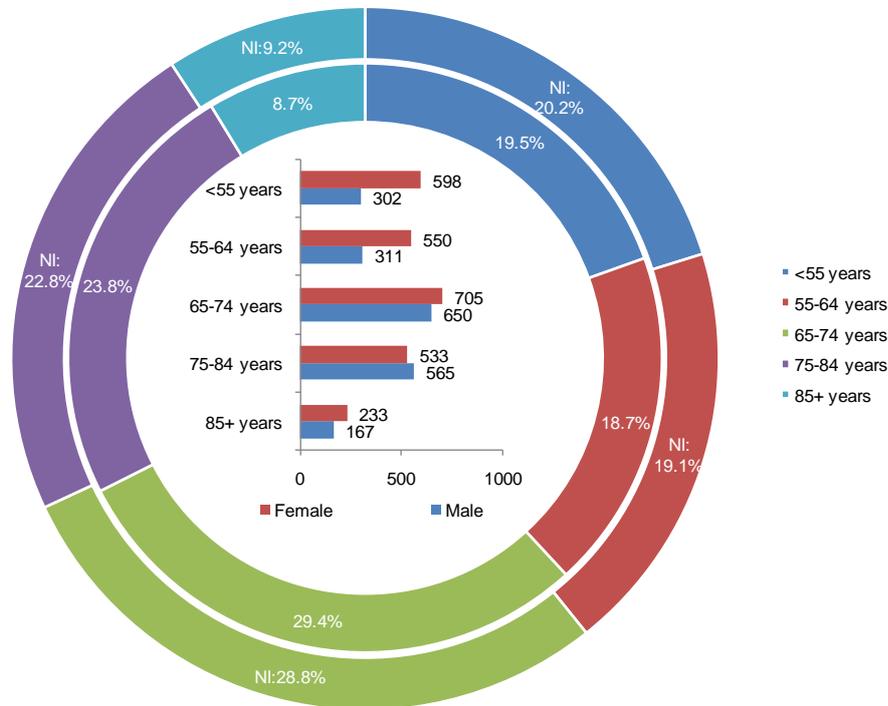
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in East Antrim GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the East Antrim GP Federation:

- Almost two thirds of people diagnosed with Lymphoma (61.9%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Almost three quarters (74.0%) of people diagnosed with lung cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in East Antrim GP Federation area



- 8 out of 10 (80.5%) people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five (23.8%) people aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

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East Belfast GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the East Belfast GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the East Belfast GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

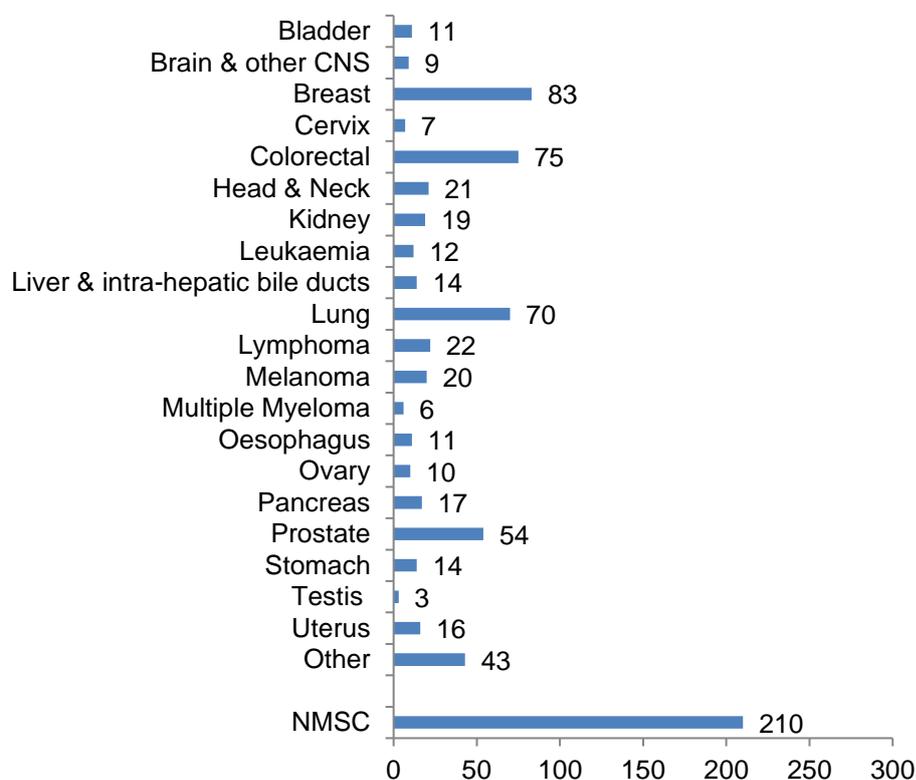
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in East Belfast GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	257.2	278.8	536.0
10 year prevalence	962	1,199	2,161
23 year prevalence	1,310	1,898	3,208

Incidence

- There were on average 536 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011-2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in East Belfast GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 83 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 54 cases of prostate cancer, 75 cases of colorectal cancer, 70 cases of lung cancer and 210 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in East Belfast GP Federation area

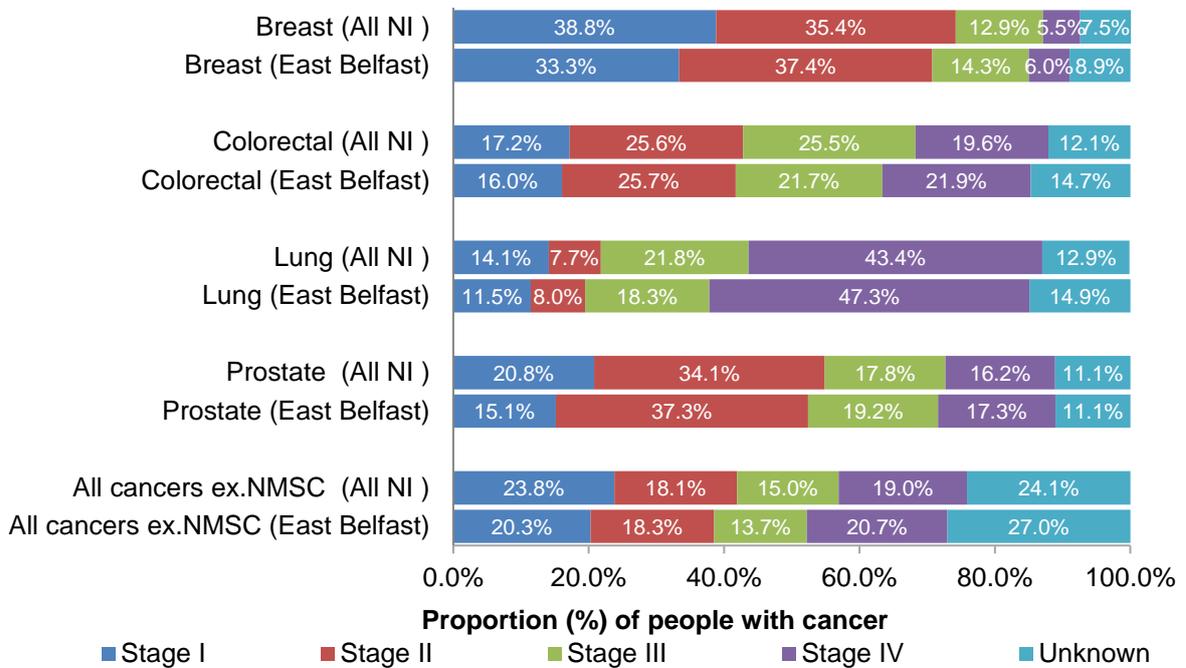
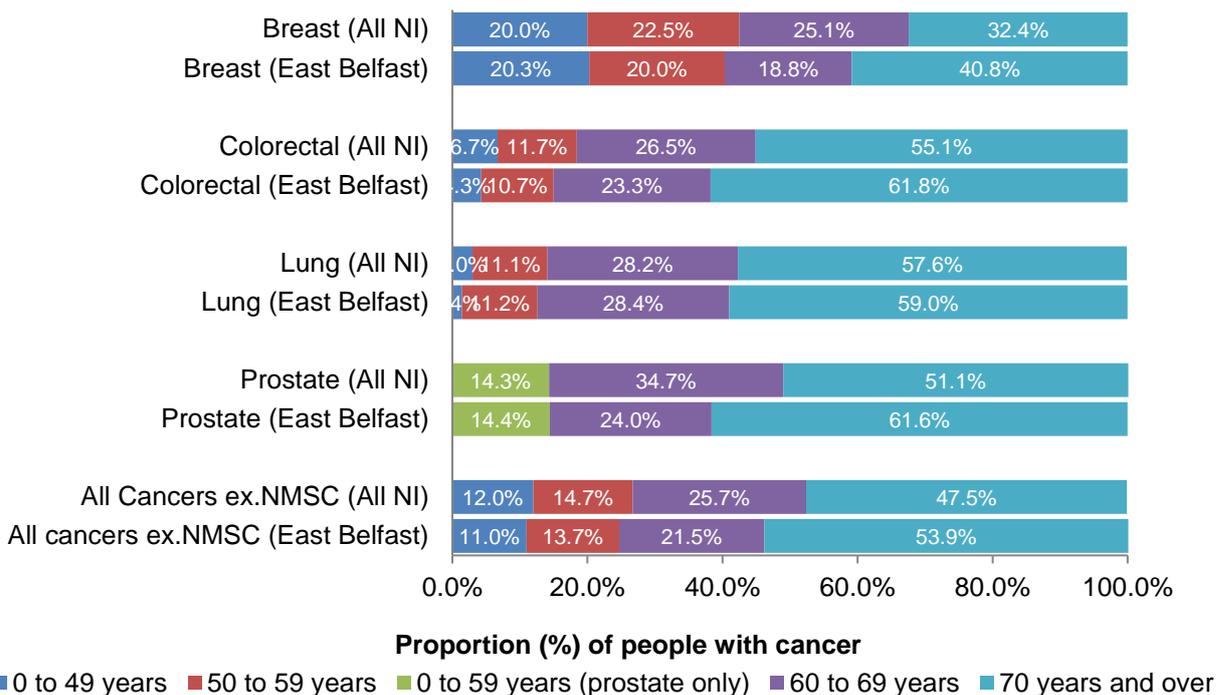
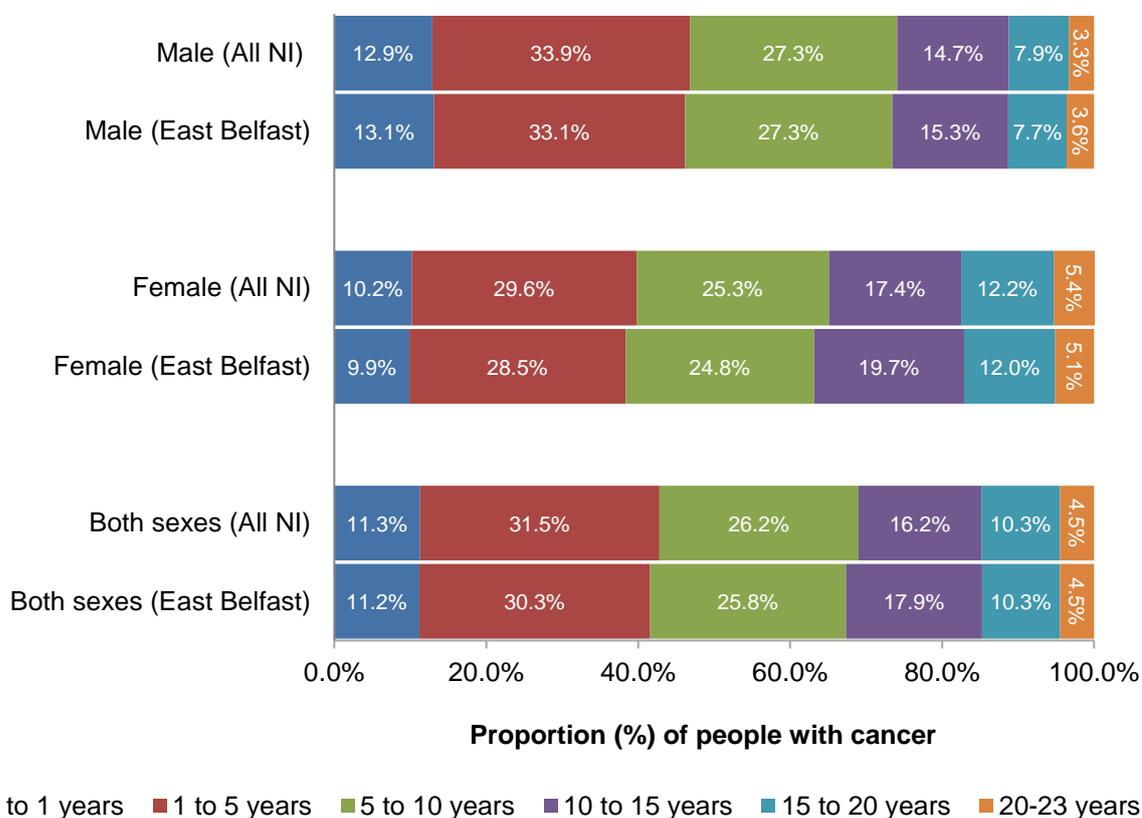


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in East Belfast GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in East Belfast GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 360 (172 males and 188 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,333 (605 males and 728 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,161 (962 males and 1,199 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,208 (1,310 males and 1,898 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in East Belfast GP Federation area

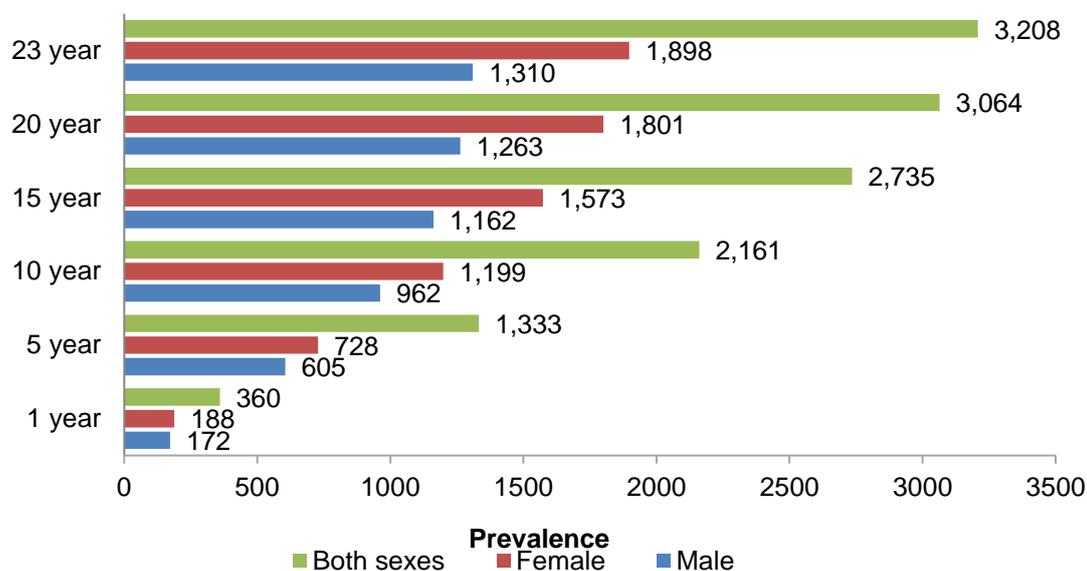
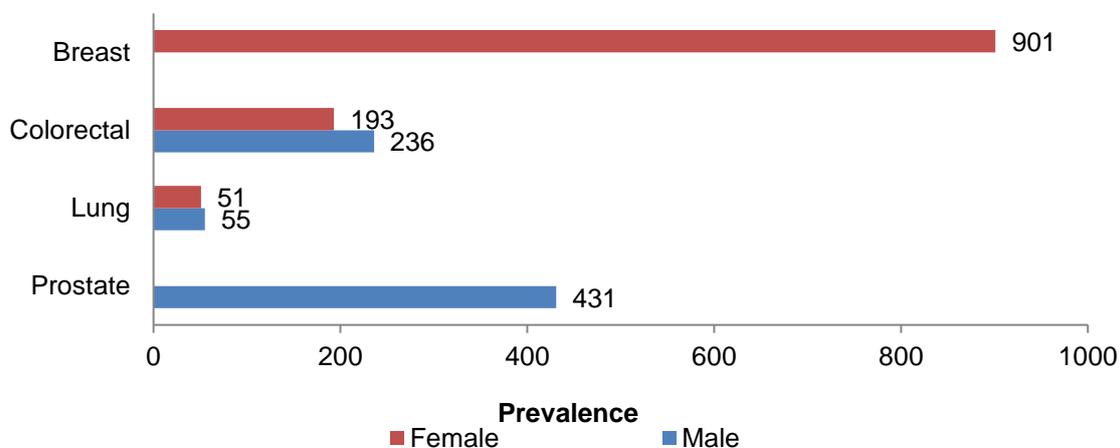


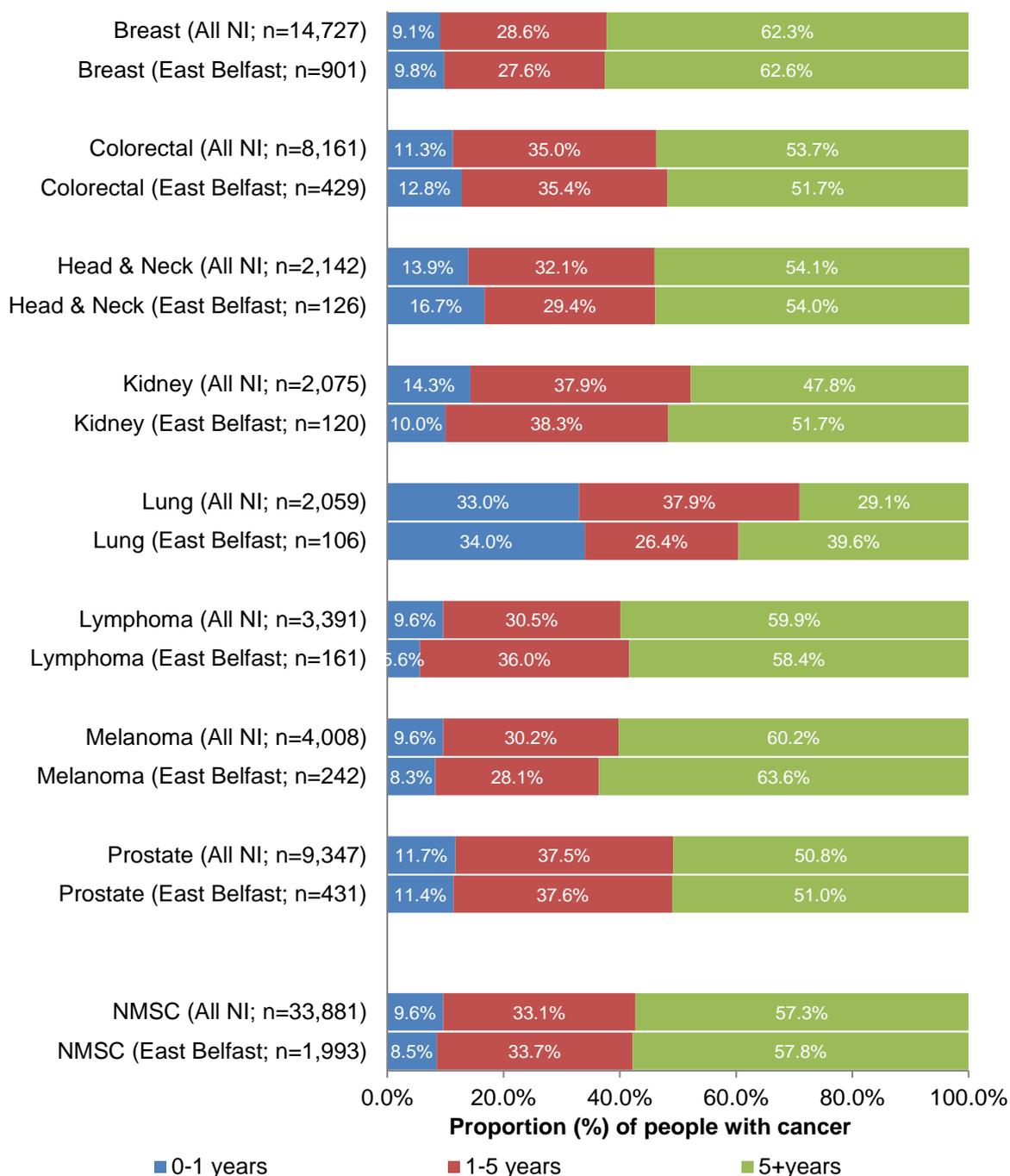
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in East Belfast GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the East Belfast GP Federation:

- Over half (58.2%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,898 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (47.5%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,310 were male and of these 3 in 10 males (32.9%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

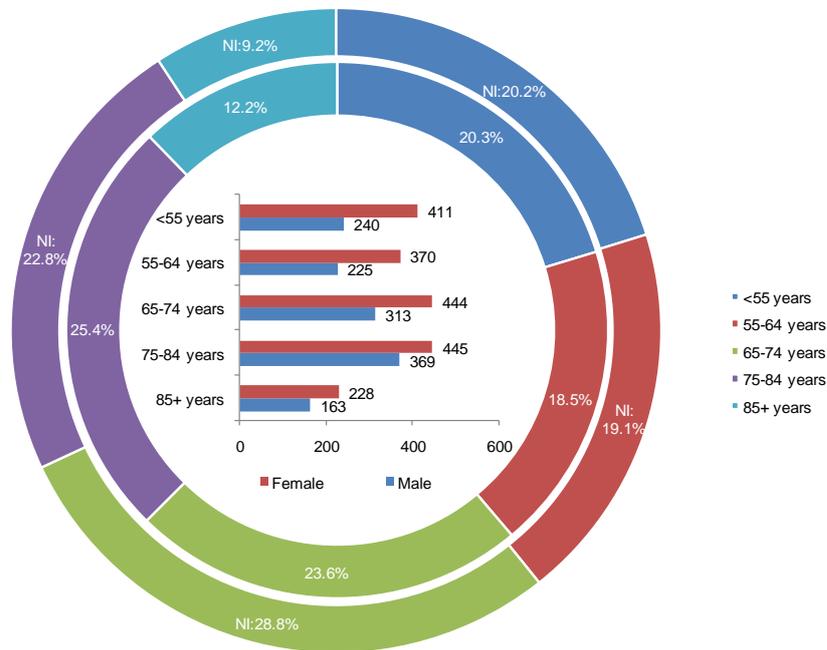
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in East Belfast GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the East Belfast GP Federation:

- Almost two thirds of people diagnosed with female breast cancer (62.6%) and melanoma (63.6%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Over half (60.4%) of people diagnosed with lung cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in East Belfast GP Federation area



- 8 out of 10 (79.7%) people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with a quarter of people (25.4%) aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

This work has been undertaken by the N.Ireland Cancer Registry as part of the Macmillan-NICR Partnership funded by Macmillan Cancer Support. The N.Ireland Cancer Registry is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the health service as part of their care and support. Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr.
 Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028 e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



Lisburn GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the Lisburn GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the Lisburn GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

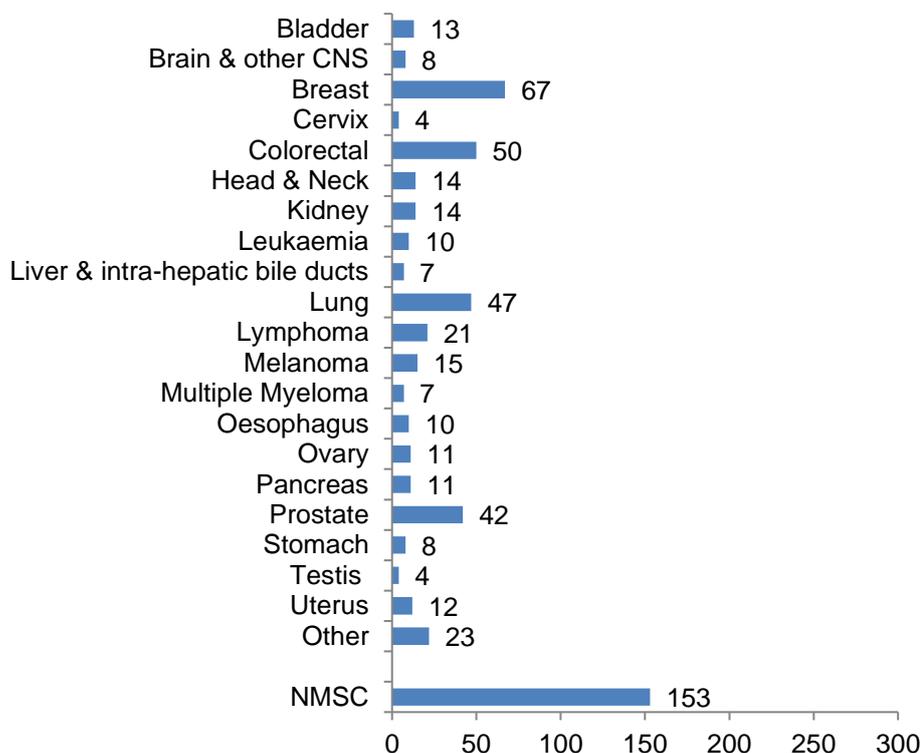
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in Lisburn GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	196.6	201.4	398.0
10 year prevalence	862	1,053	1,915
23 year prevalence	1,190	1,623	2,813

Incidence

- There were on average 398 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in Lisburn GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 67 cases of invasive breast cancer, 42 cases of prostate cancer, 50 cases of colorectal cancer, 47 cases of lung cancer and 153 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in Lisburn GP Federation area

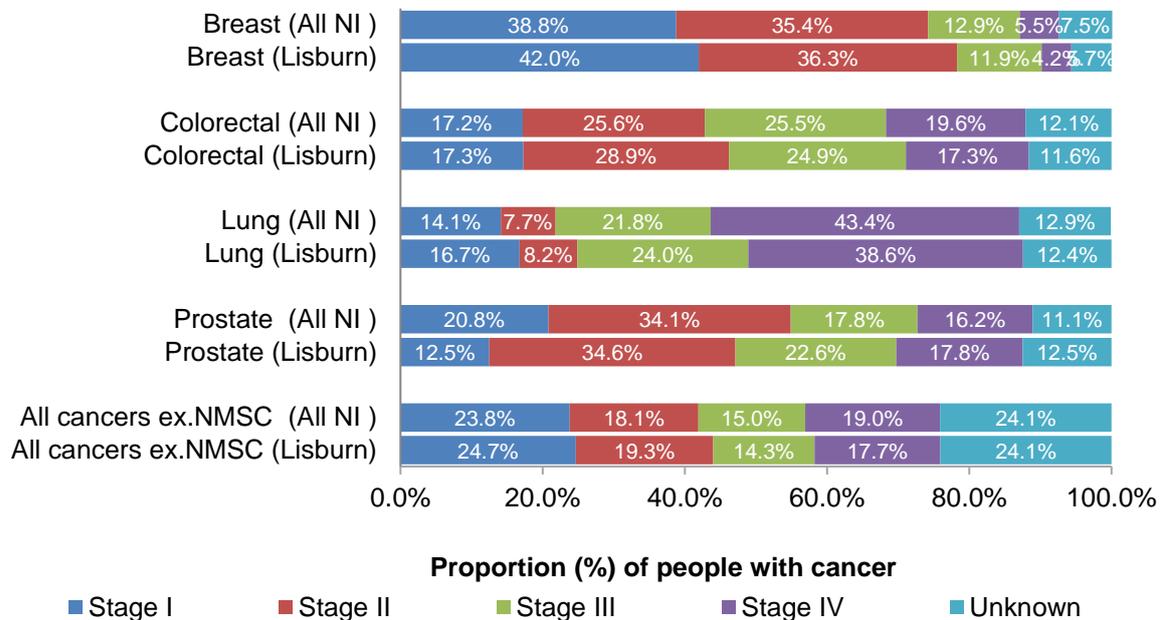
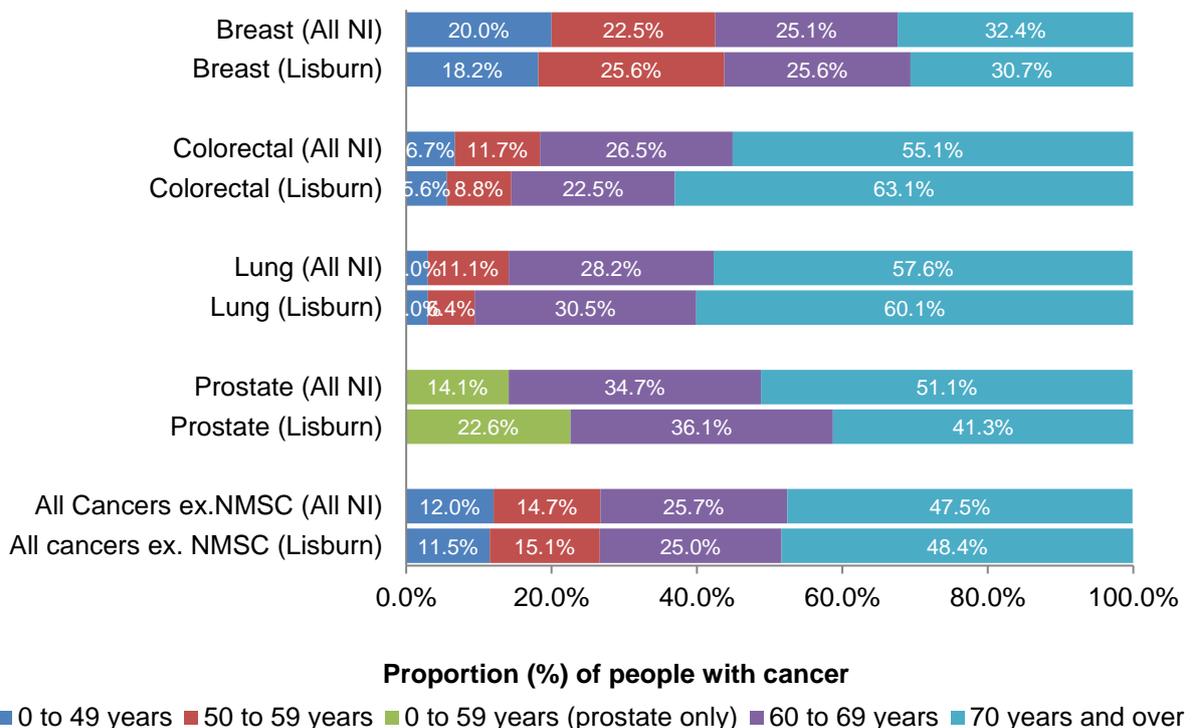
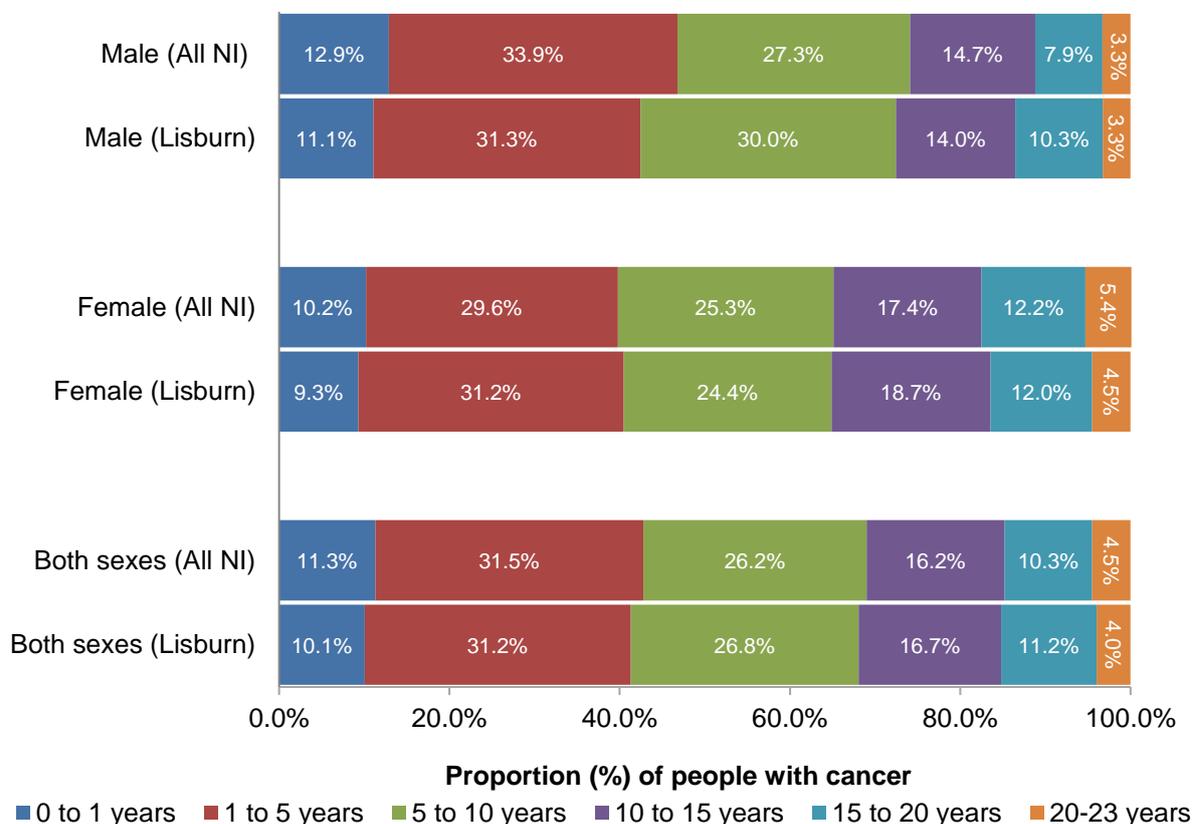


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in Lisburn GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in Lisburn GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 283 (132 males and 151 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,162 (505 males and 657 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,915 (862 males and 1,053 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,813 (1,190 males and 1,623 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in Lisburn GP Federation

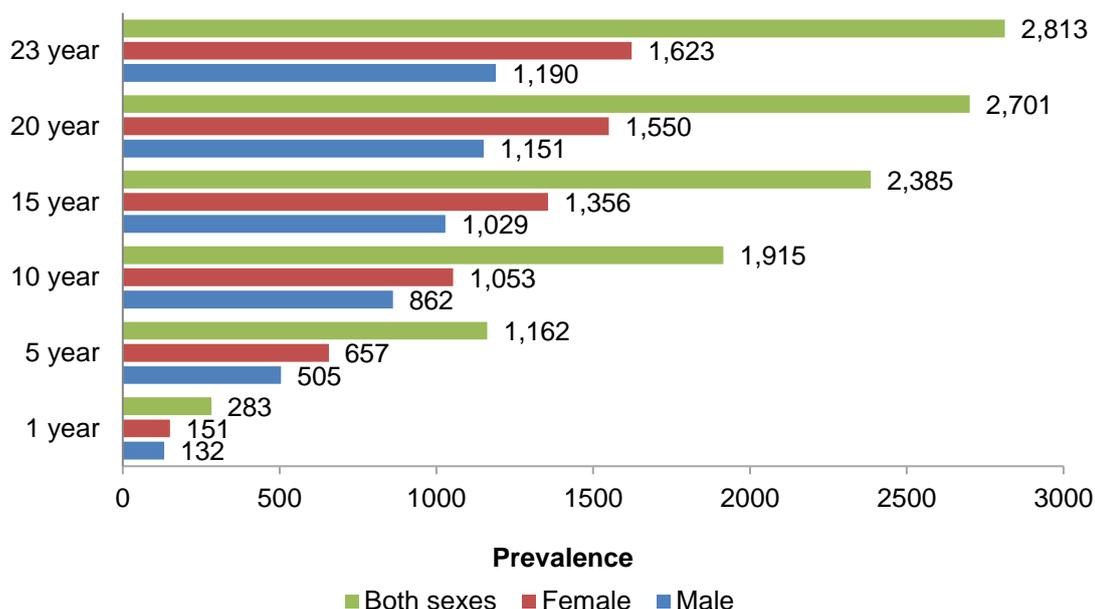
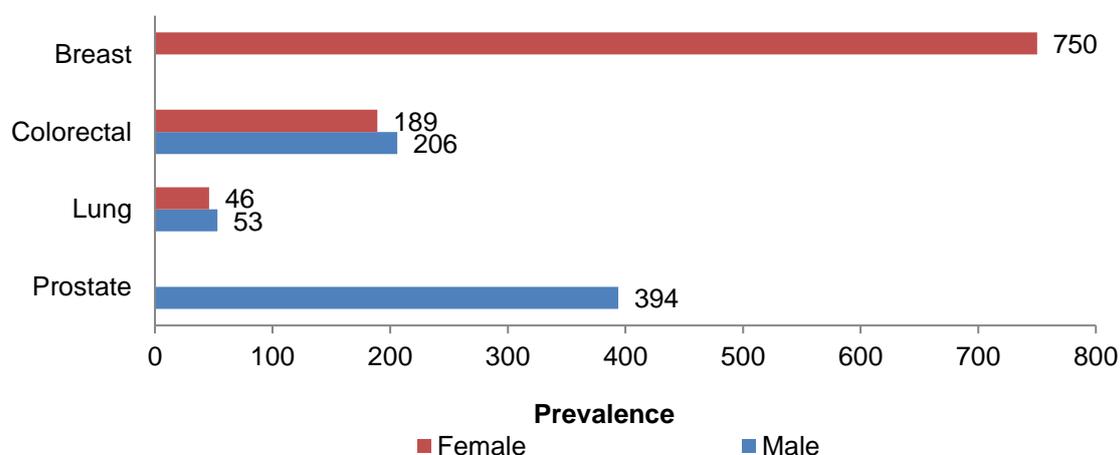


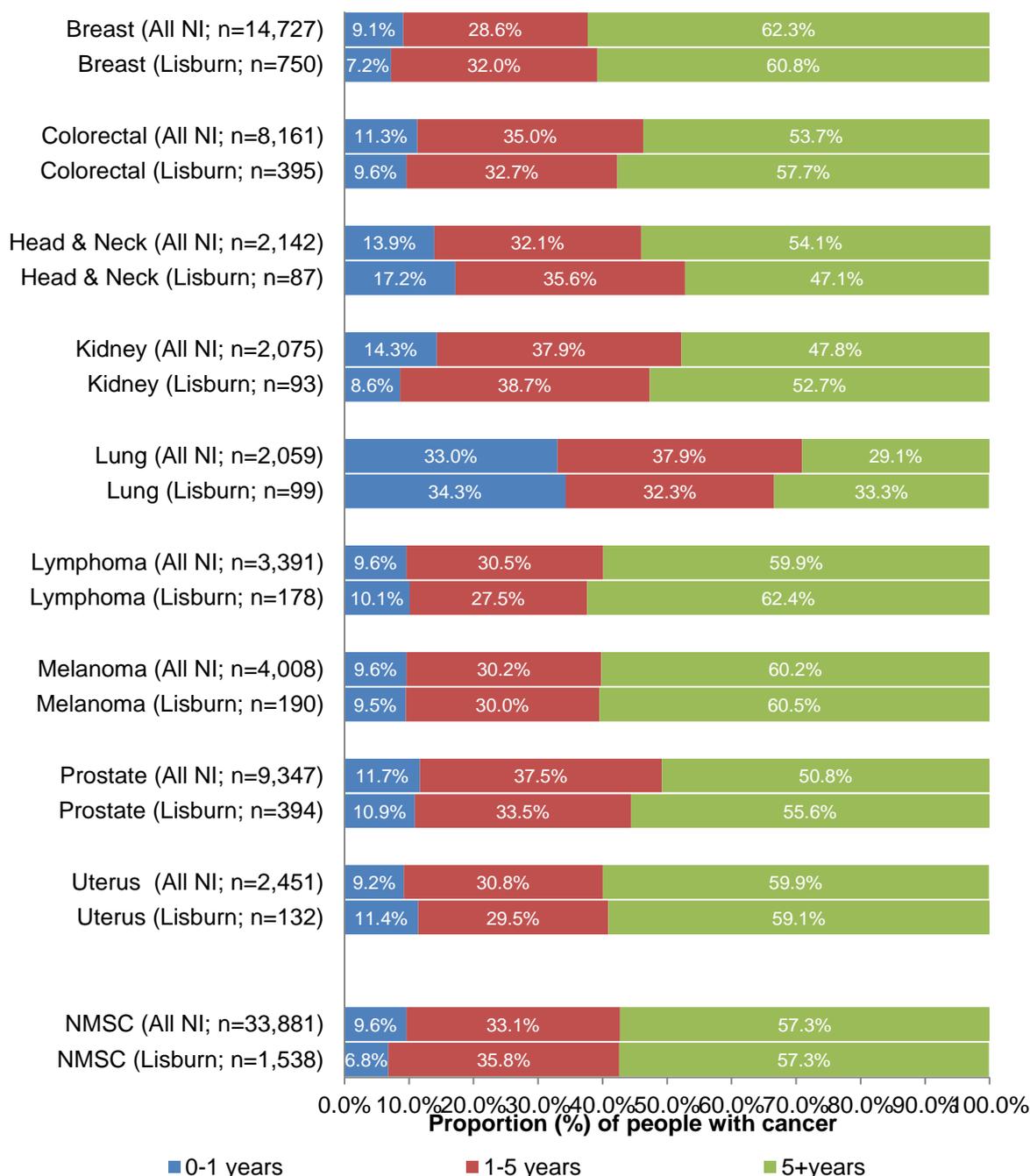
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in Lisburn GP Federation



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Lisburn GP Federation:

- Over half (58.2%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,623 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (46.2%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,190 were male and of these 4 in 10 males (33.1%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

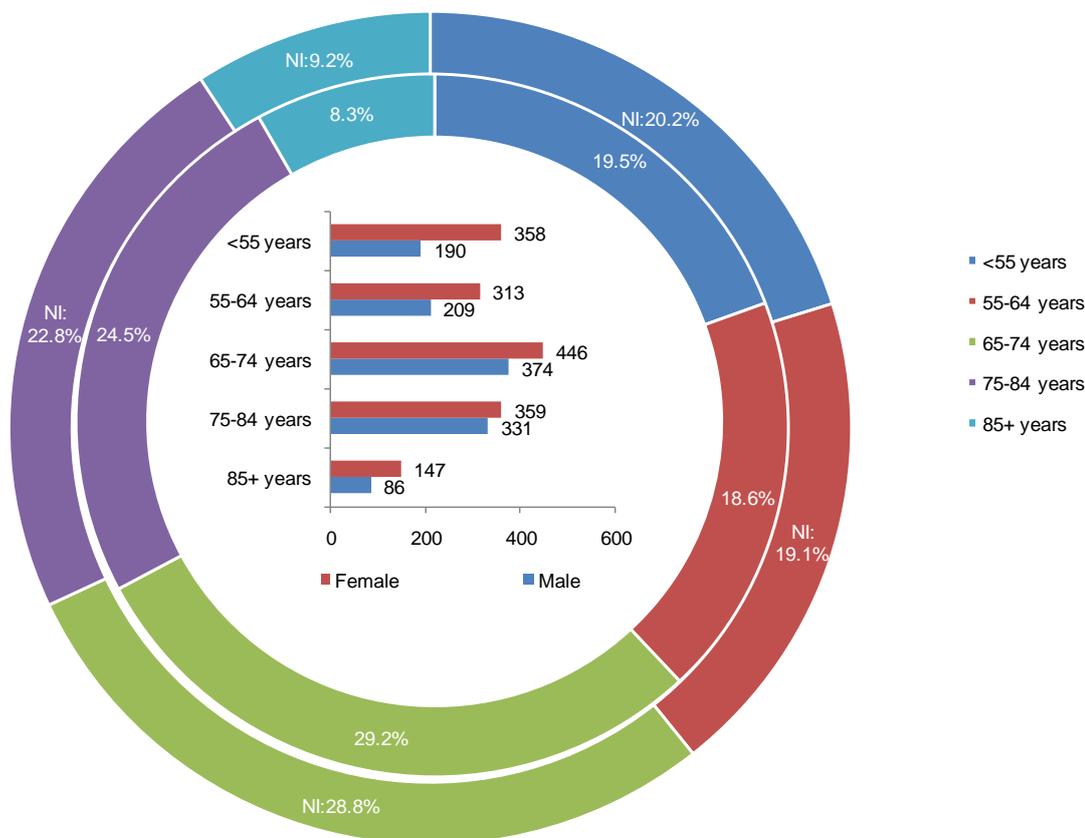
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in Lisburn GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Lisburn GP Federation:

- Over half of people diagnosed lymphoma (62.4%), female breast cancer (60.8%) and melanoma (60.5%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Two thirds (66.6%) of people diagnosed with lung cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in Lisburn GP Federation area



- 8 out of 10 (80.5%) people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with a quarter (24.5%) of people aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

This work has been undertaken by the N.Ireland Cancer Registry as part of the Macmillan-NICR Partnership funded by Macmillan Cancer Support. The N.Ireland Cancer Registry is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast. This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the health service as part of their care and support. Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr.
Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028 e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



Mid Ulster GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the Mid Ulster GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the Mid Ulster GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

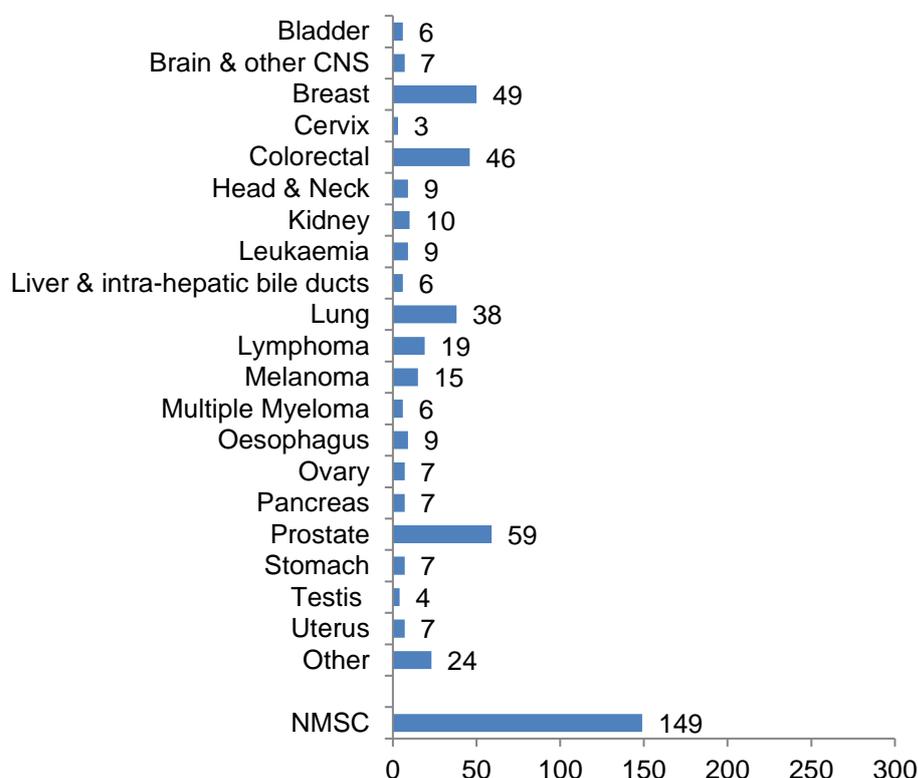
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in Mid Ulster GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	187.8	160.0	347.8
10 year prevalence	863	846	1,709
23 year prevalence	1,116	1,285	2,401

Incidence

- There were on average 348 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in Mid Ulster GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 49 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 59 cases of prostate cancer, 46 cases of colorectal cancer, 38 cases of lung cancer and 149 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in Mid Ulster GP Federation

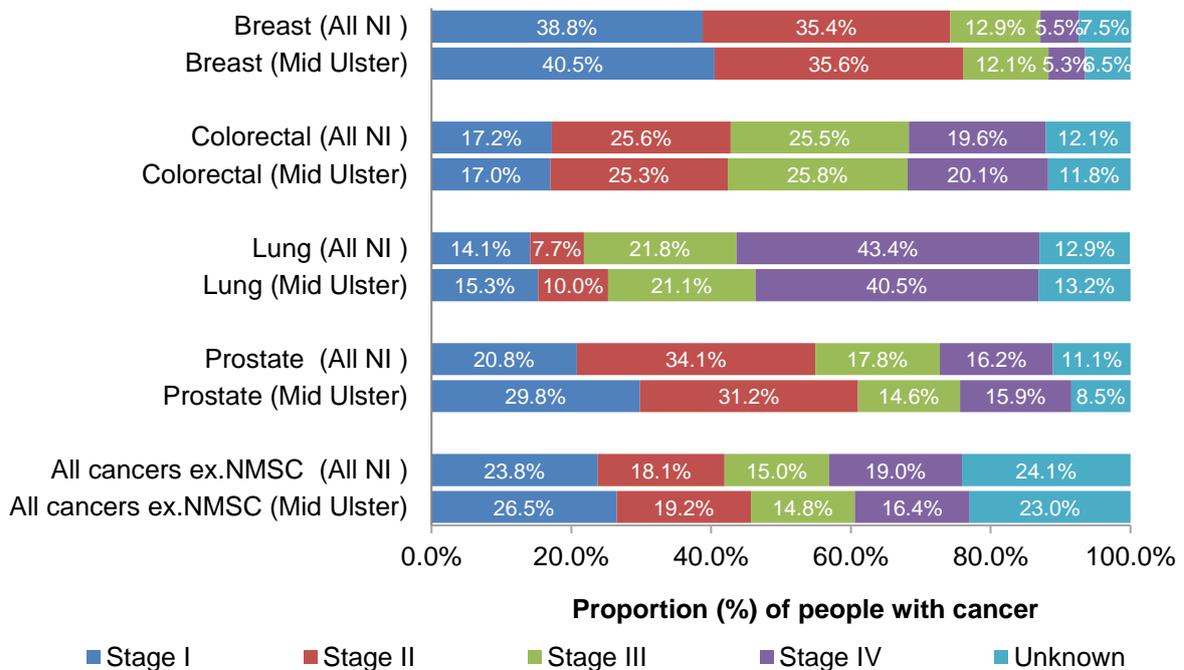
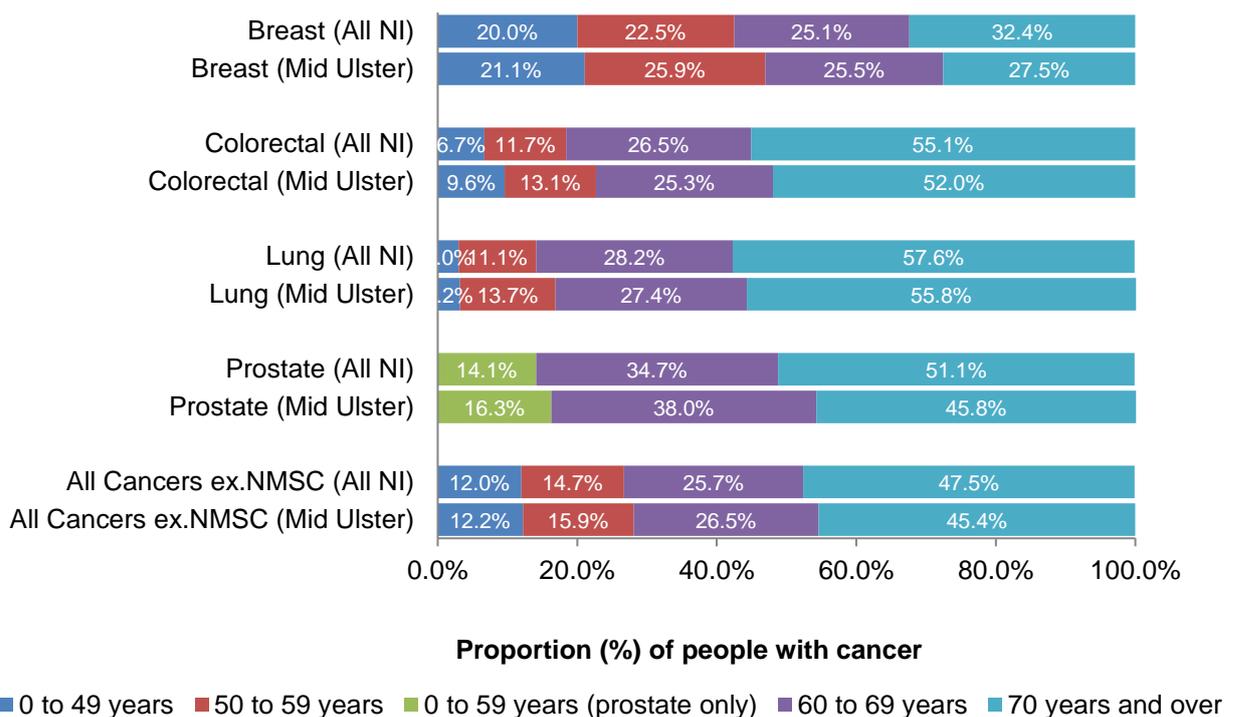
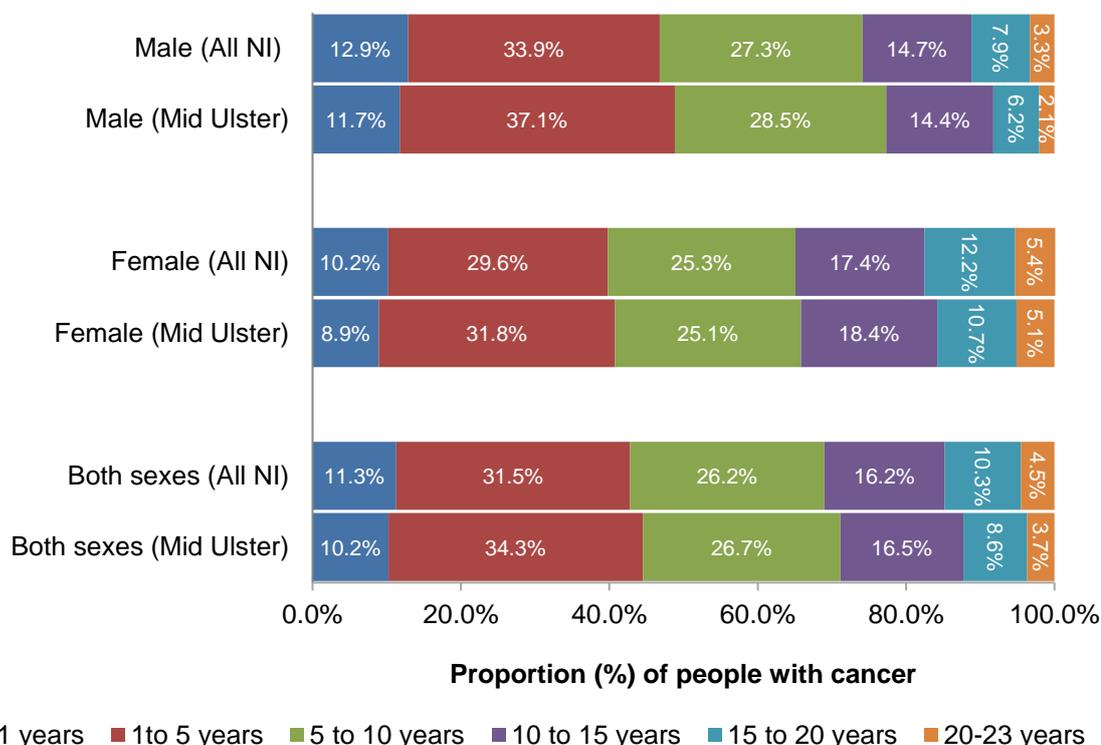


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in Mid Ulster GP Federation



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in Mid Ulster GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 246 (131 males and 115 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,069 (545 males and 524 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,709 (863 males and 846 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,401 (1,116 males and 1,285 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in Mid Ulster GP Federation area

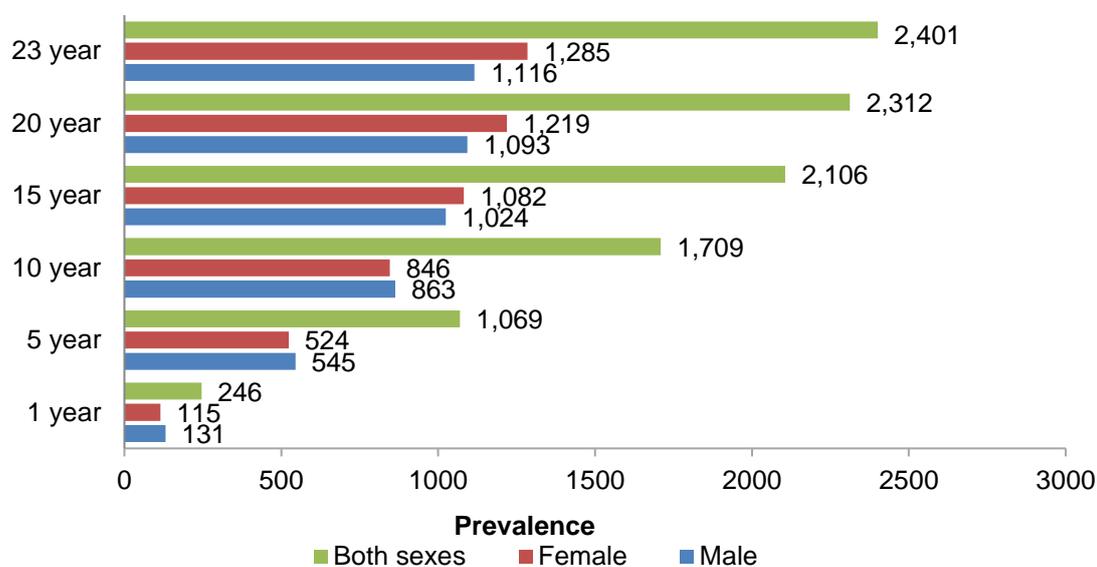
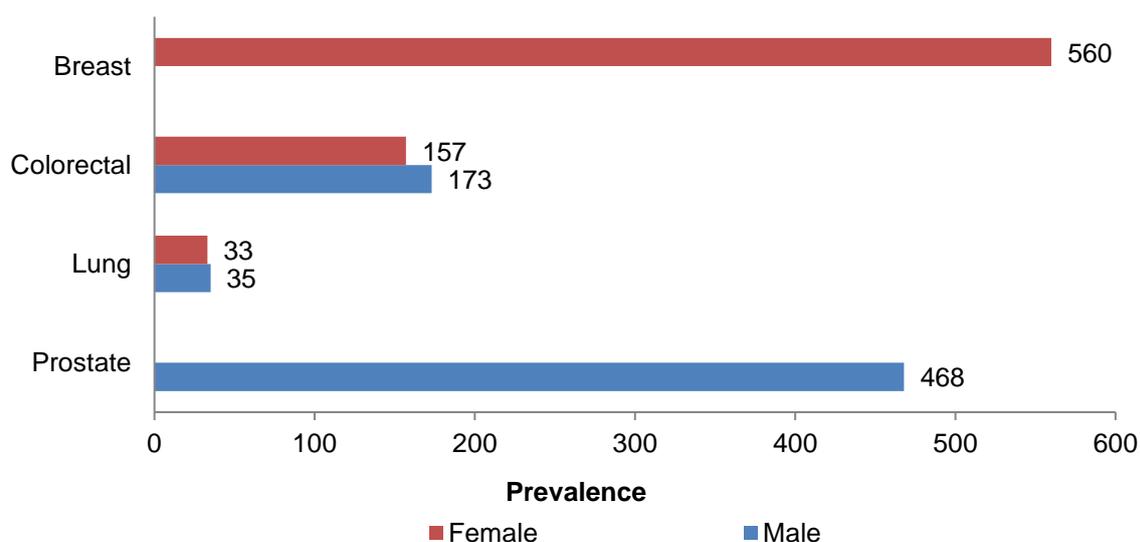


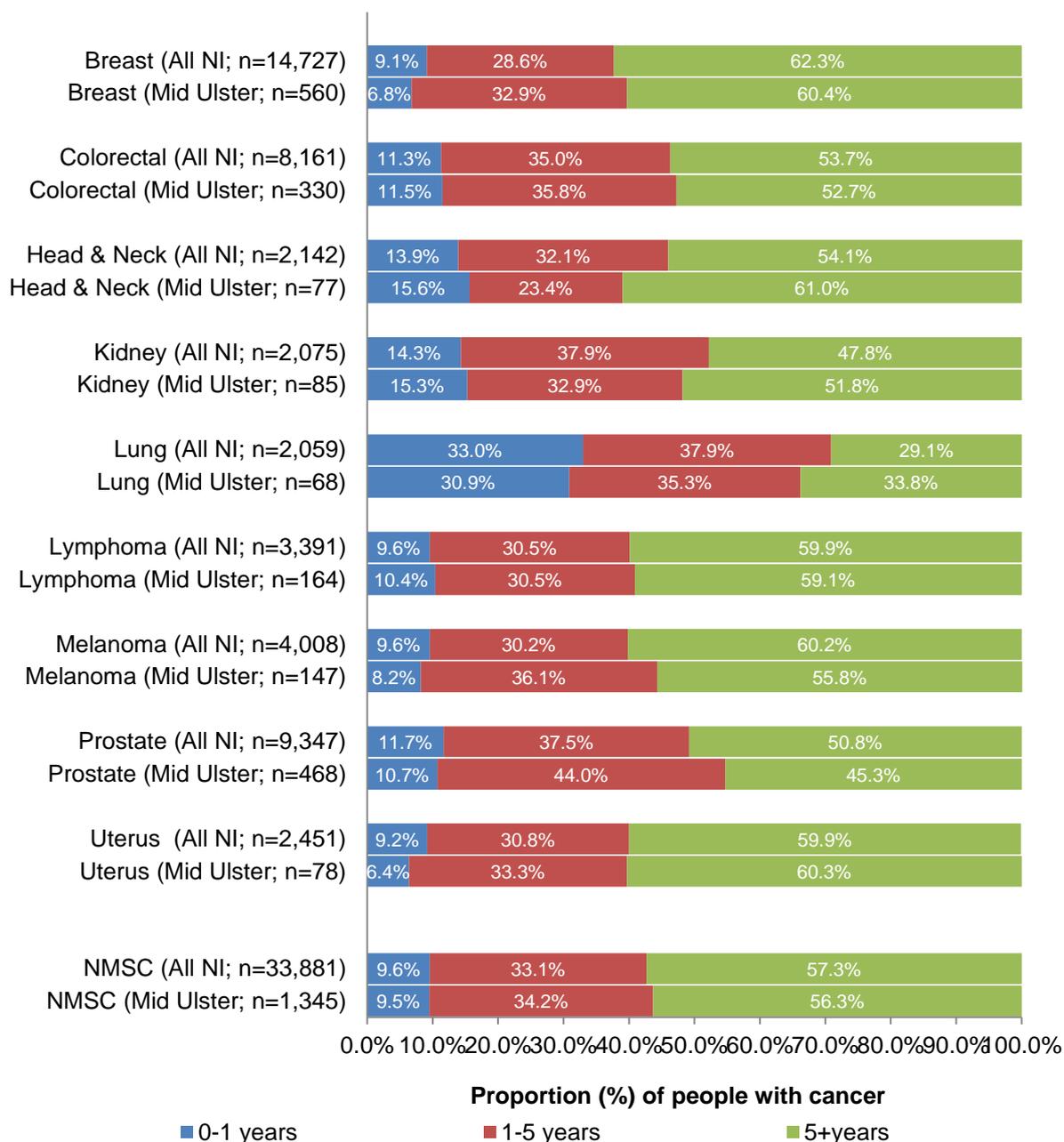
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in Mid Ulster GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Mid Ulster GP Federation:

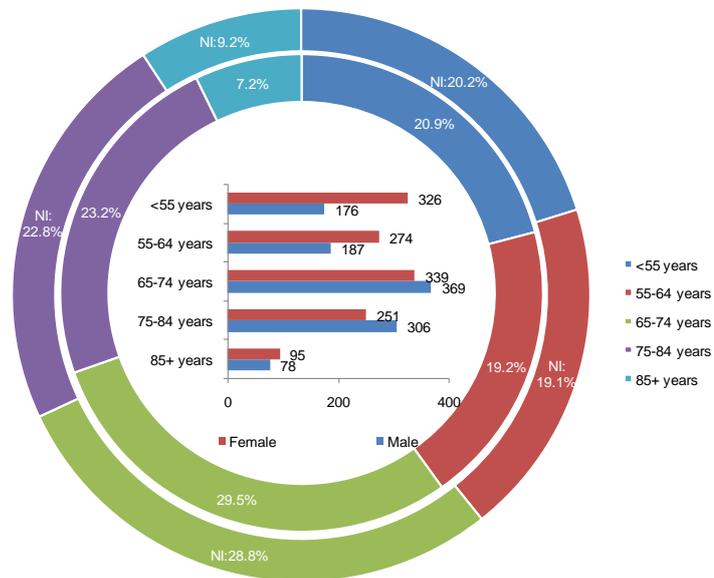
- Over half (59.4%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,285 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (43.6%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,116 were male and of these 4 in 10 males (41.9%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in Mid Ulster GP Federation area



- At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Mid Ulster GP Federation:
- Over half (54.7%) of men diagnosed with prostate cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in Mid Ulster GP Federation area



- Almost 8 out of 10 (79.1%) people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five people (23.2%) aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

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 Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028 e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



Newry & District GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the Newry & District GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the Newry & District GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also where data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

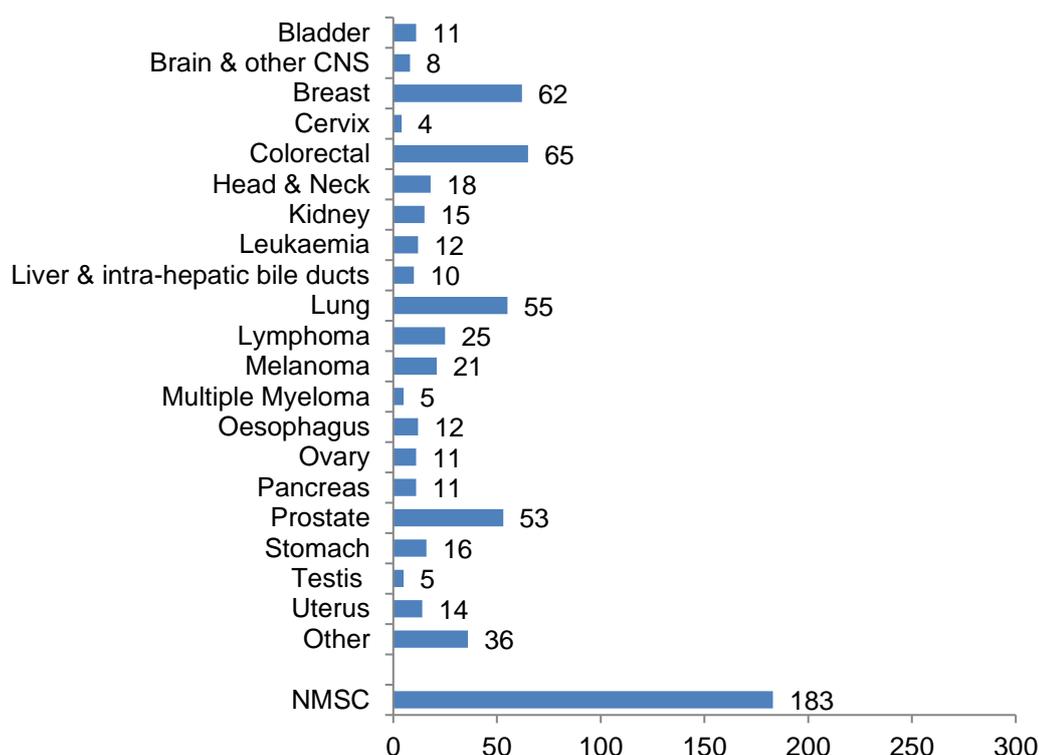
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in Newry & District GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	238.0	229.8	467.8
10 year prevalence	988	1,104	2,092
23 year prevalence	1,328	1,684	3,012

Incidence

- There were on average 468 cases diagnosed of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in Newry & District GP Federation



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 62 cases of invasive breast cancer, 53 cases of prostate cancer, 65 cases of colorectal cancer, 55 cases of lung cancer and 183 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in Newry & District GP Federation area

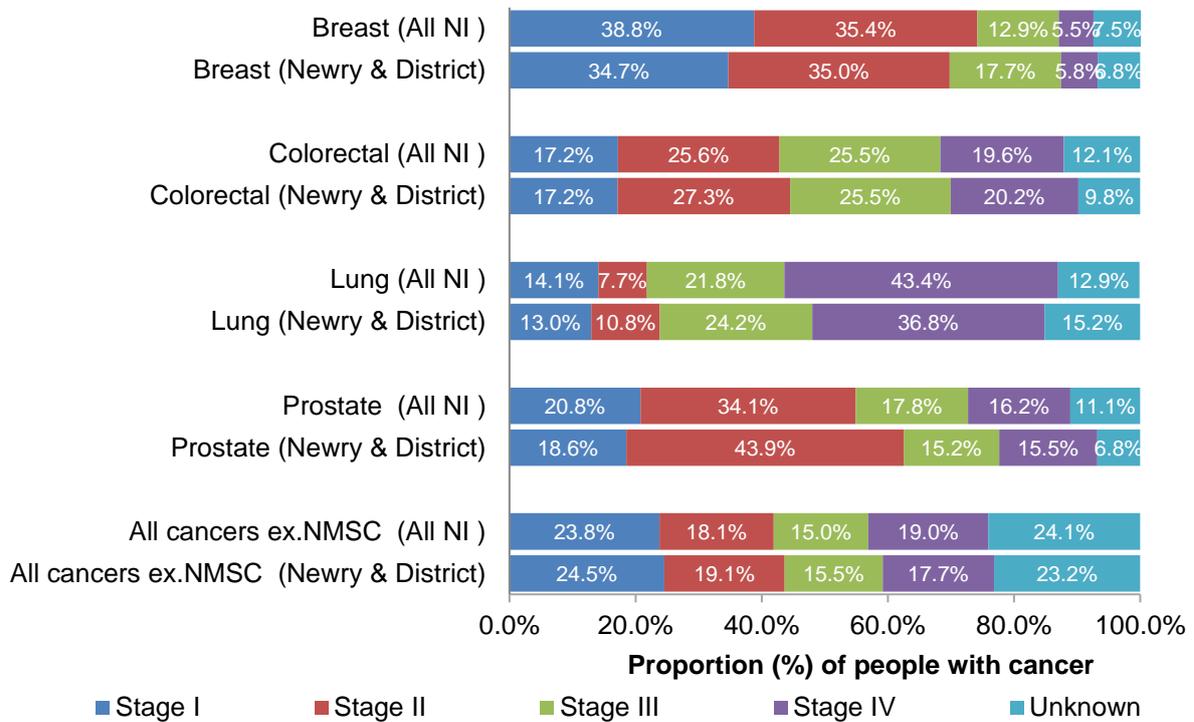
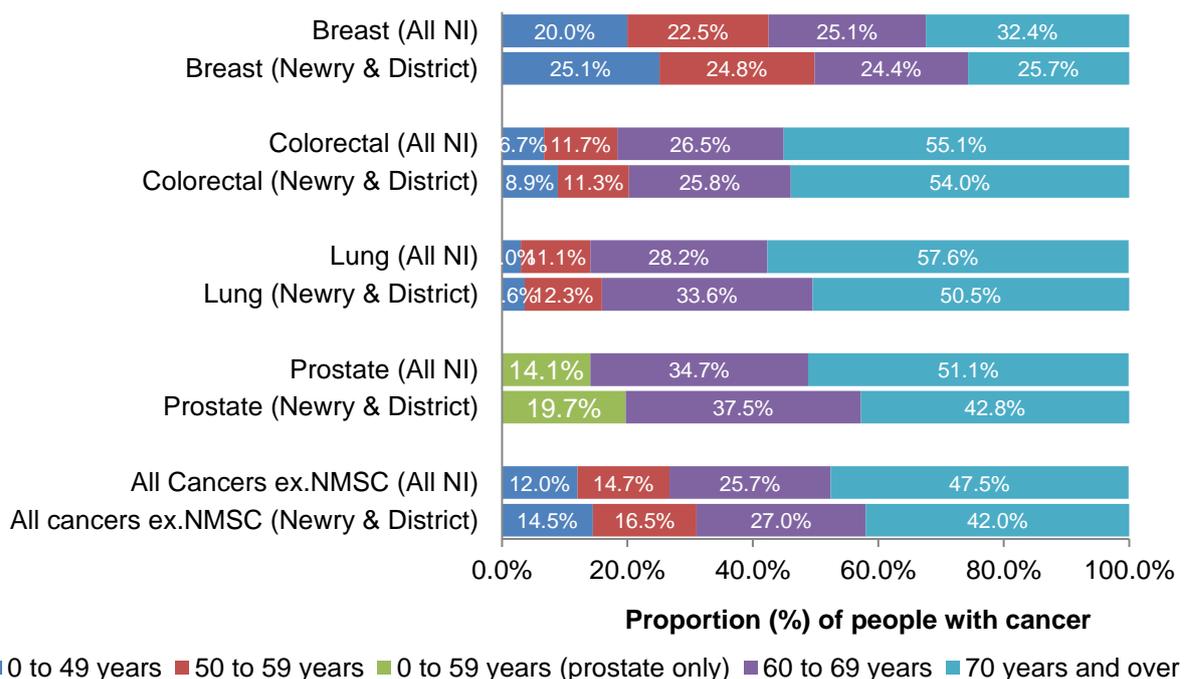
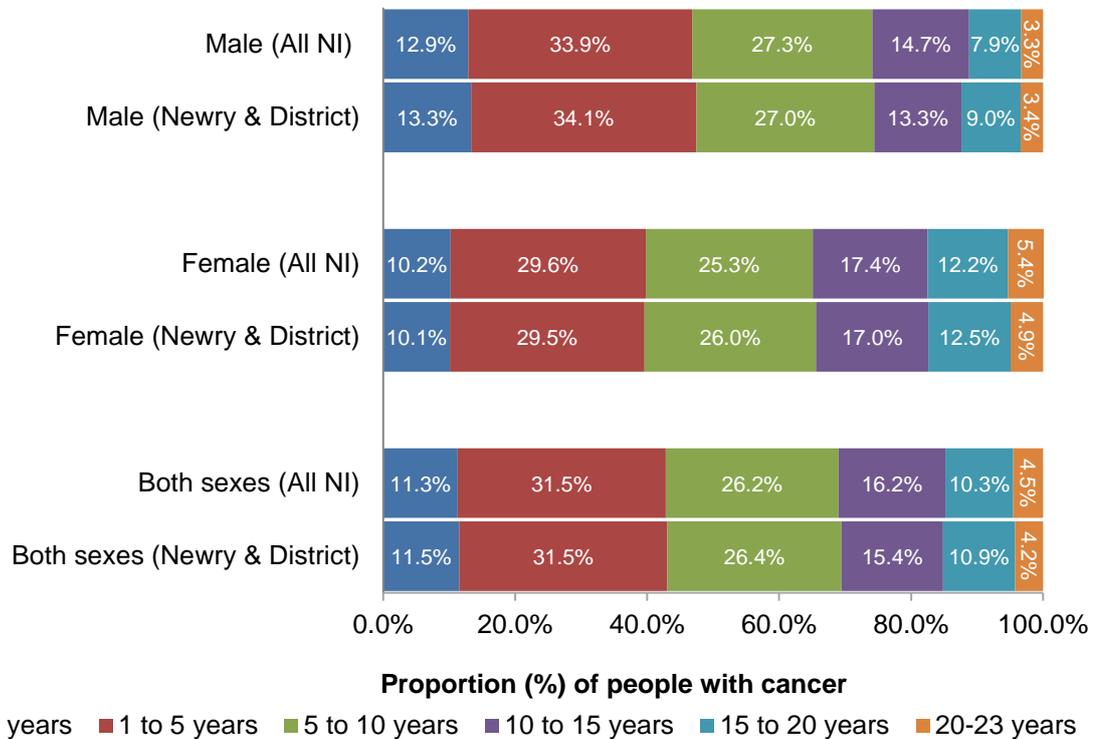


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in Newry & District GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in Newry & District GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 347 (177 males and 170 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,297 (630 males and 667 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,092 (988 males and 1104 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,012 (1,328 males and 1,684 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in Newry & District GP Federation area

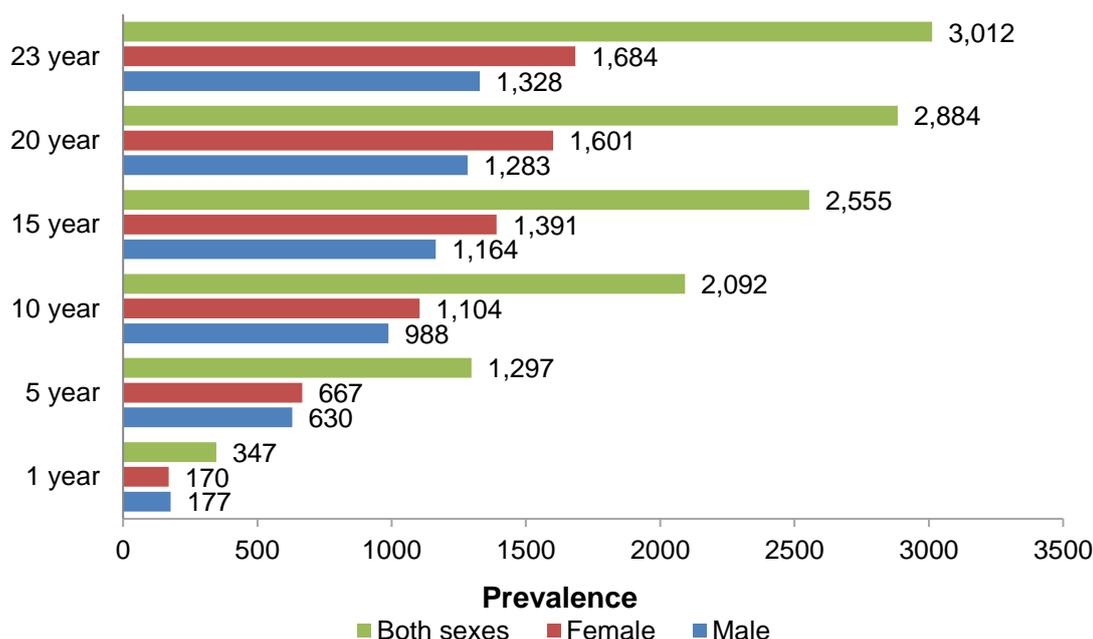
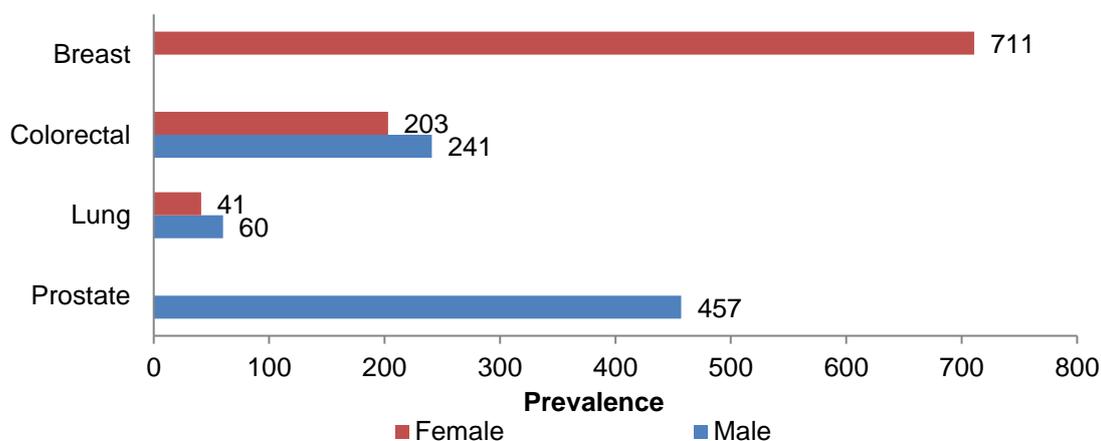


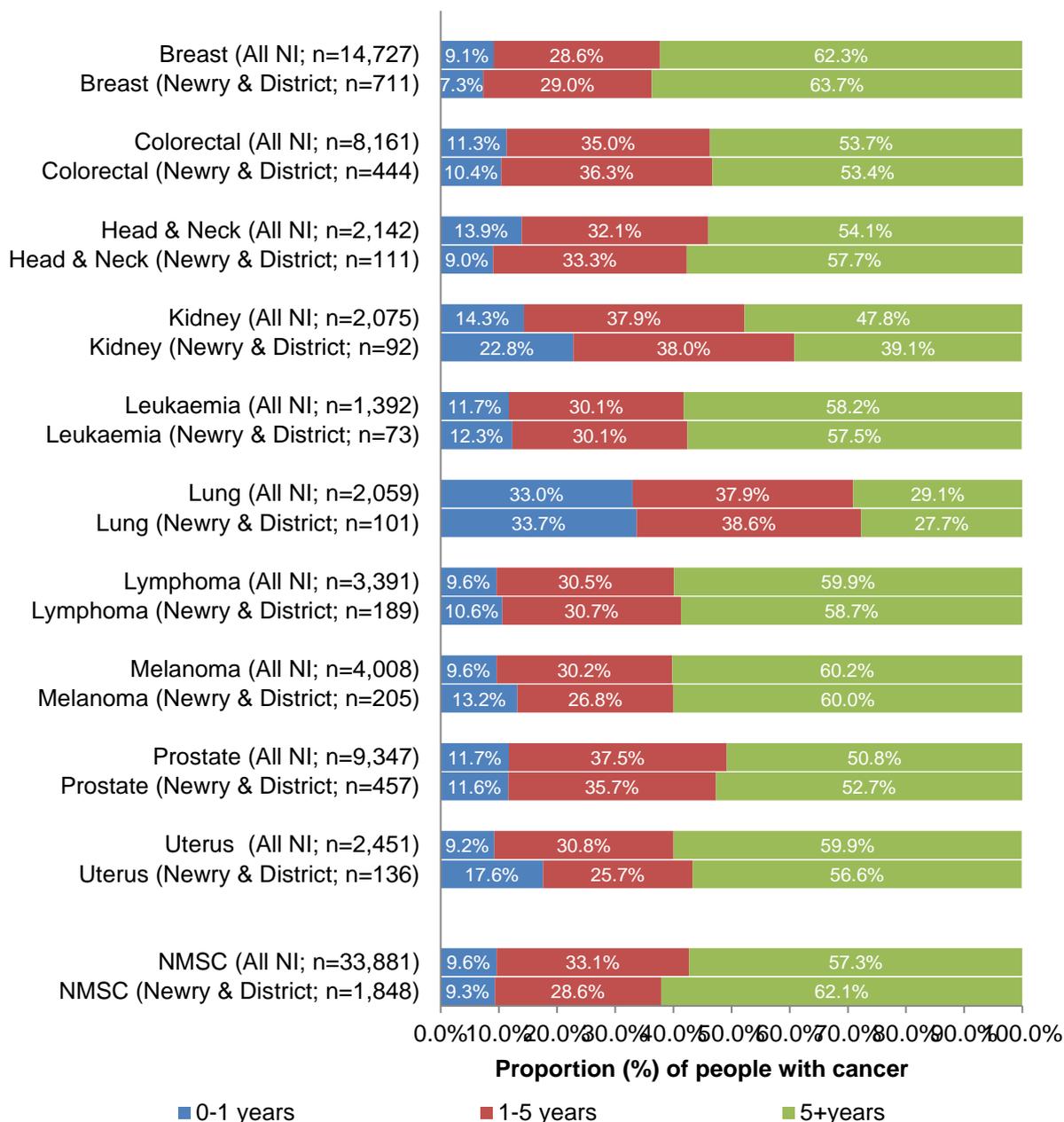
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in Newry & District GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Newry & District GP Federation:

- Over half (56.9%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,684 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (42.2%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,328 were male and of these 3 in 10 males (34.4%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

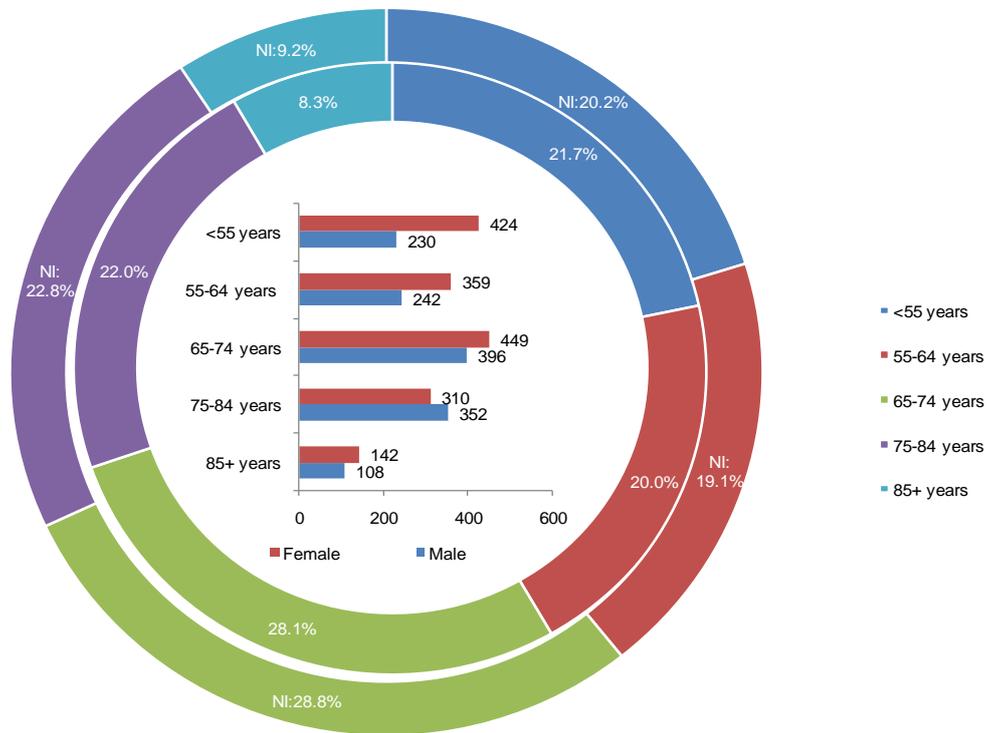
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in Newry & District GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the Newry & District GP Federation:

- Almost two thirds of people diagnosed with female breast cancer (63.7%) and melanoma (60.0%) and non-melanoma skin cancer (62.1%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Almost two thirds (72.3%) of people diagnosed with lung cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in Newry & District GP Federation area



- Over three quarters (78.3%) of people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five (22.0%) people aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

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Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028 e-mail: nicr@qub.ac.uk



North Belfast GP Federation

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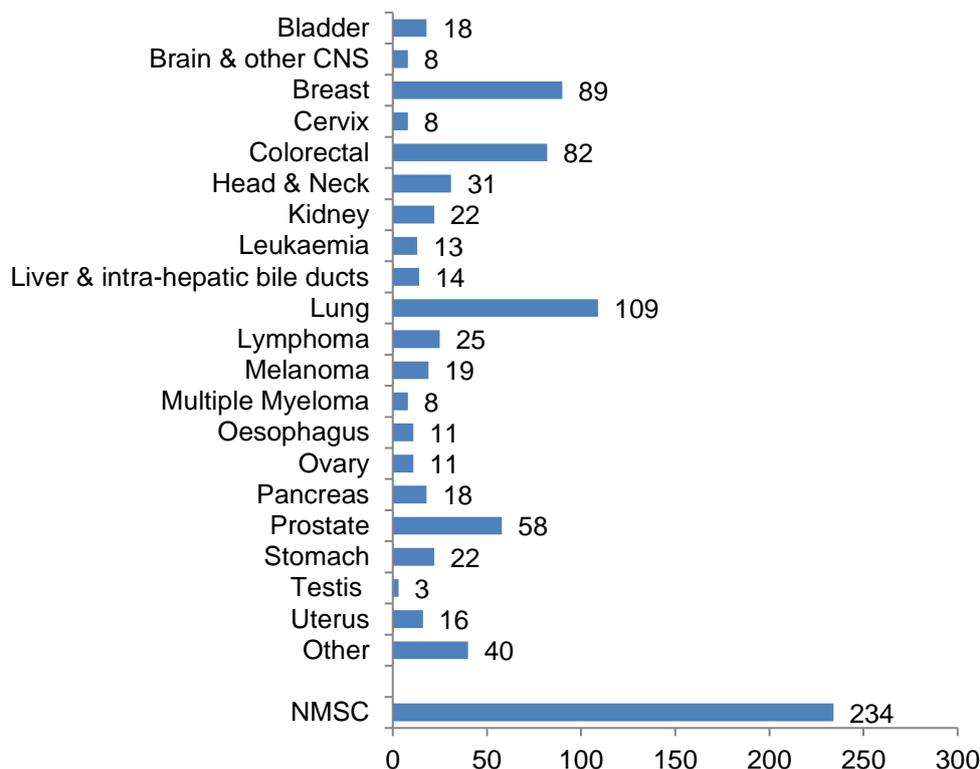
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer) in North Belfast GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	307.4	318.4	625.8
10 year prevalence	1,090	1,295	2,385
23 year prevalence	1,426	1,938	3,364

Incidence

- There were on average 626 cases of all cancers excluding Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in North Belfast GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 89 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 58 cases of prostate cancer, 82 cases of colorectal cancer, 109 cases of lung cancer and 234 cases of Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in North Belfast GP Federation area

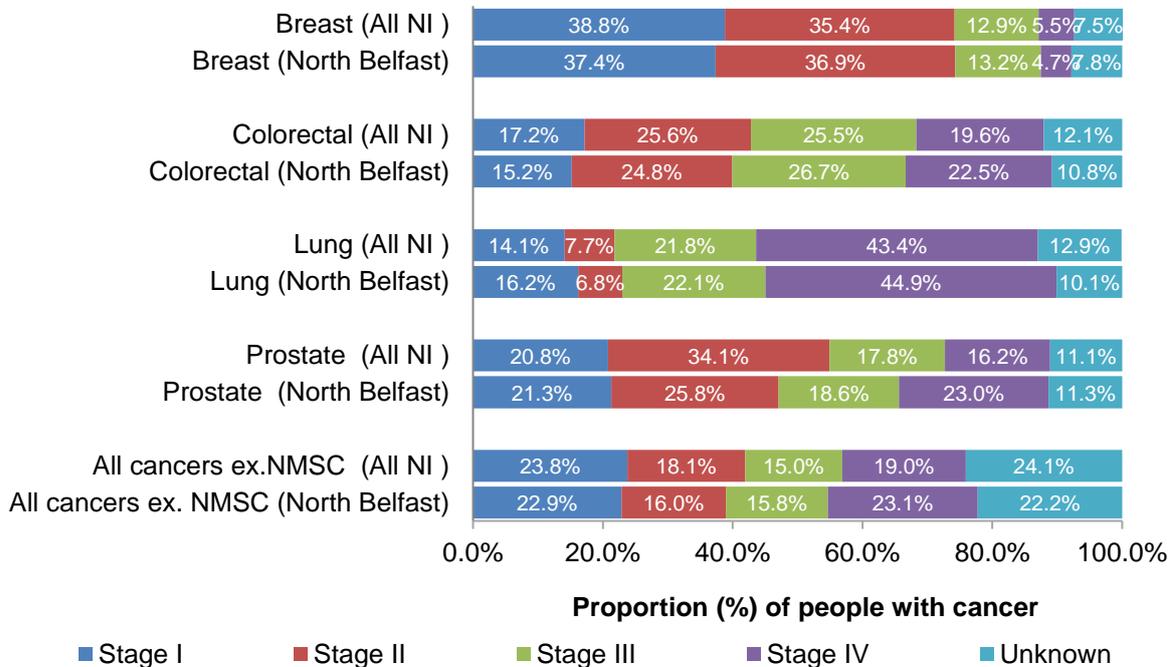
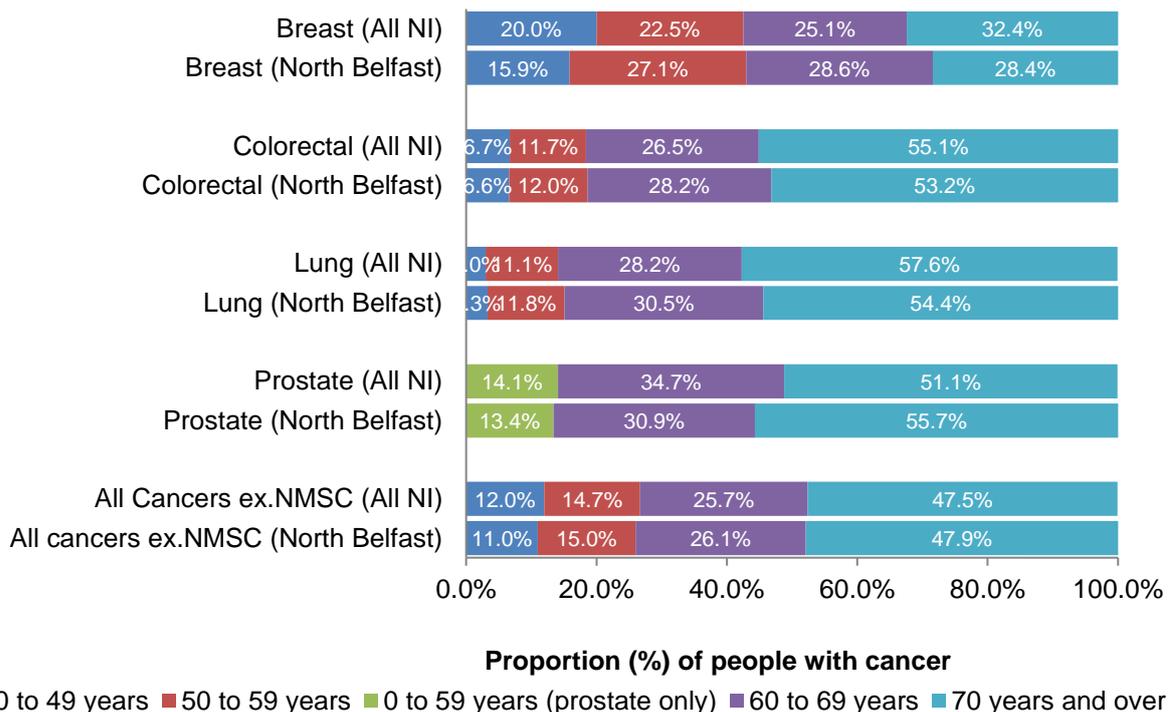
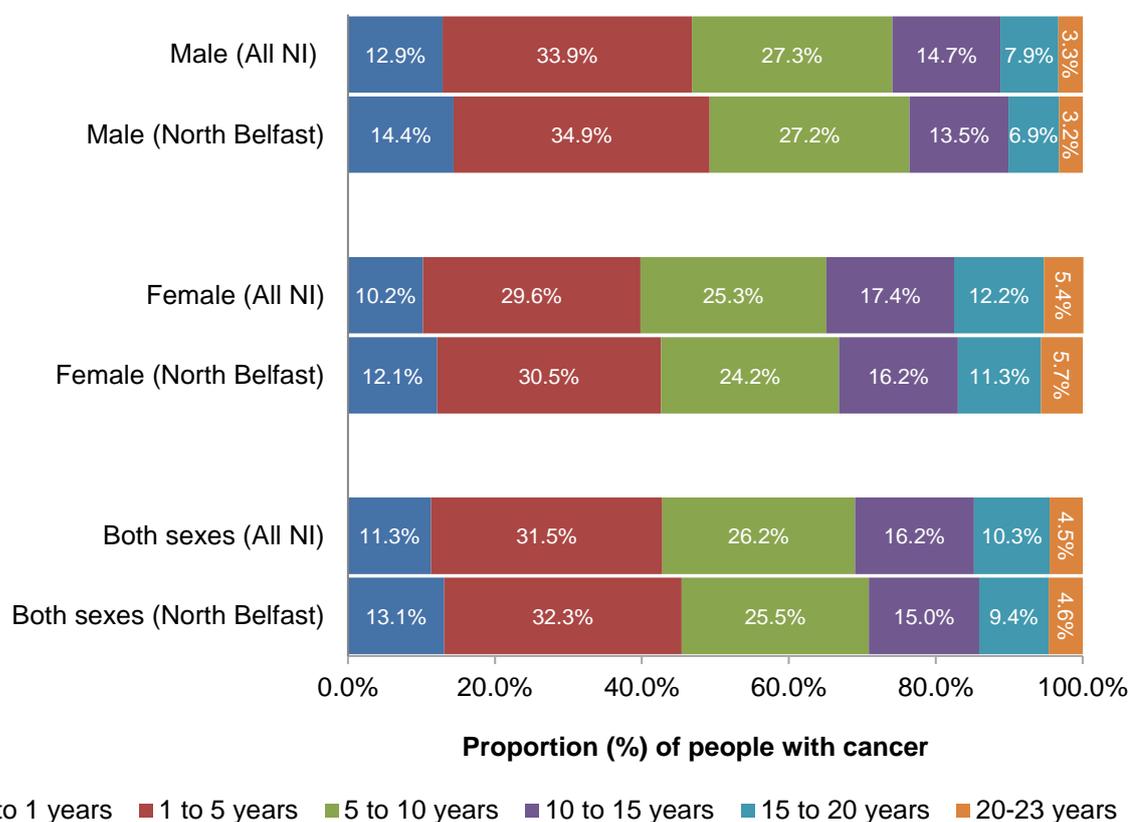


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in North Belfast GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in North Belfast GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 440 (205 males and 235 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,528 (702 males and 826 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,385 (1,090 males and 1,295 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,364 (1,426 males and 1,938 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in North Belfast GP Federation area

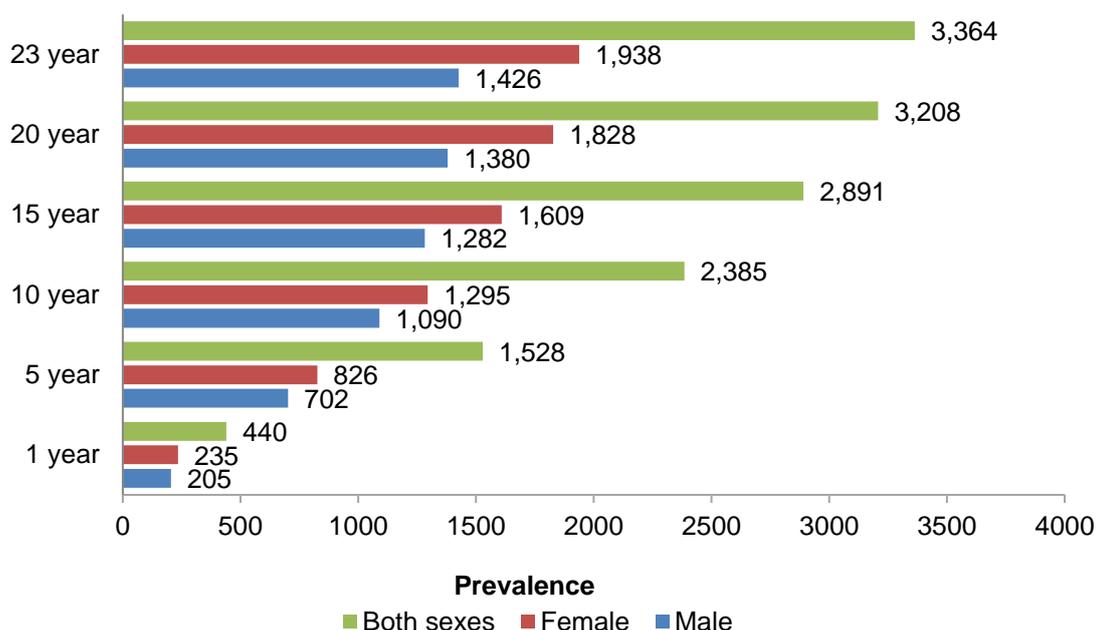
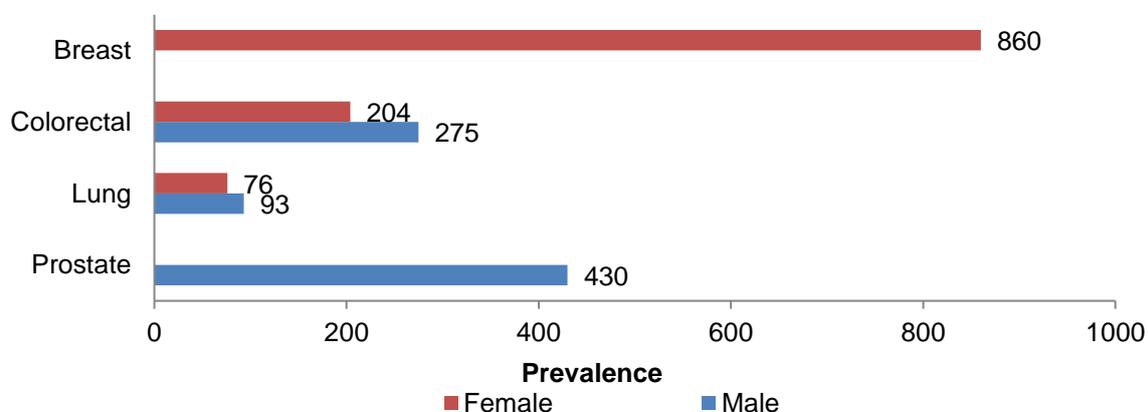


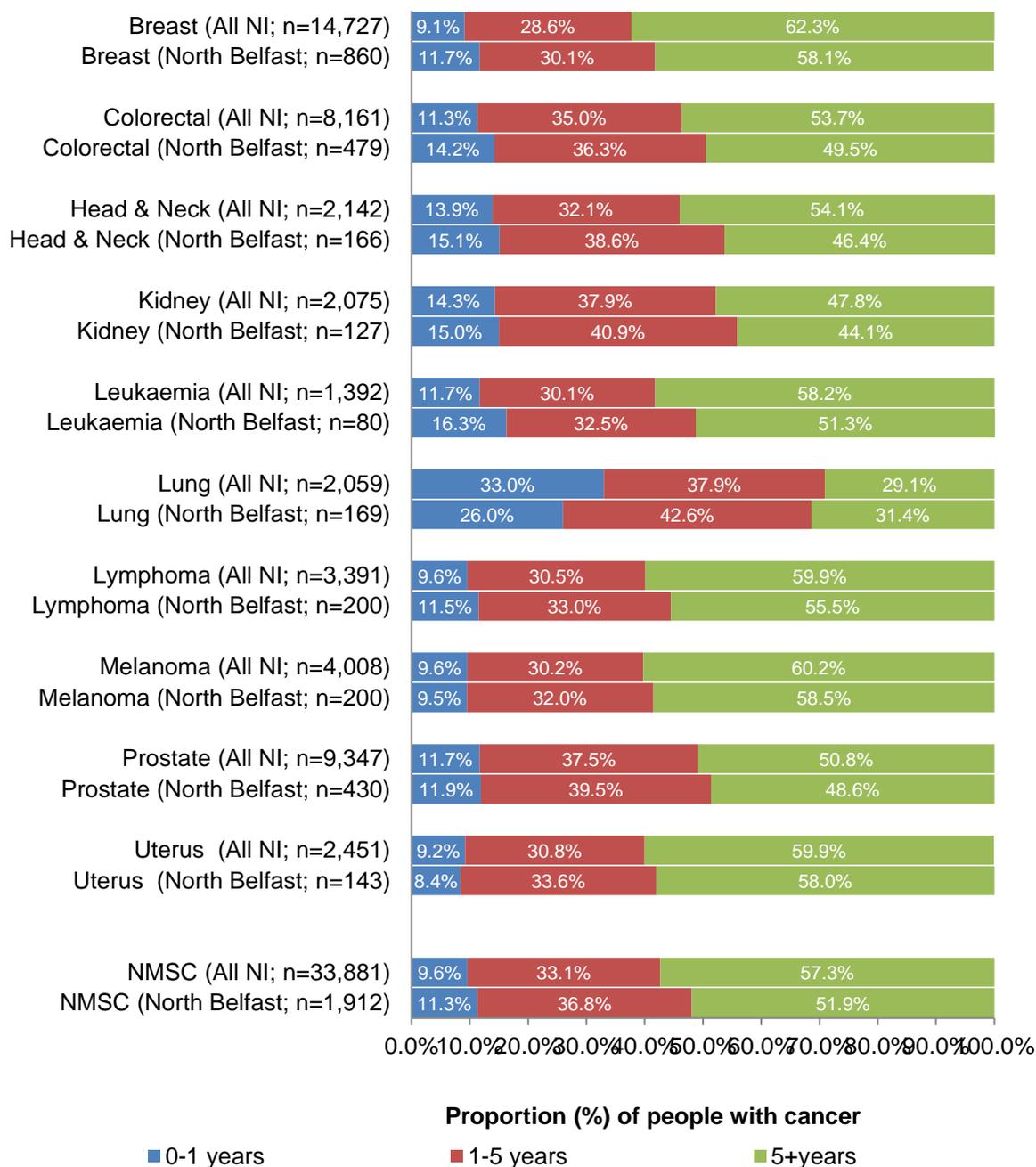
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in North Belfast GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the North Belfast GP Federation:

- Over half (57.6%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,938 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (44.4%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,426 were male and of these 3 in 10 males (30.2%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

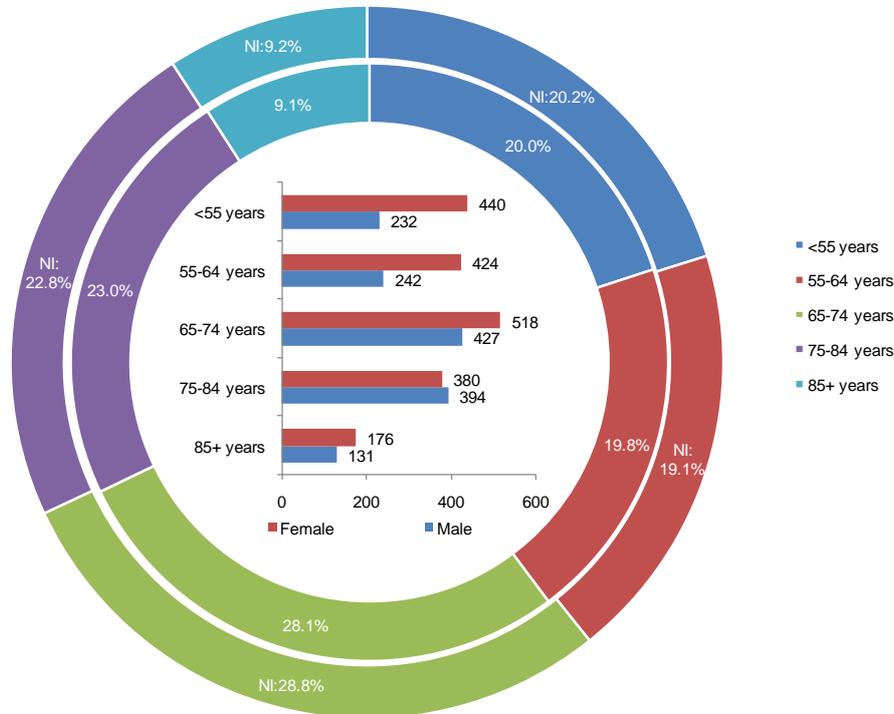
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in North Belfast GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the North Belfast GP Federation:

- Over half of people diagnosed with lymphoma (55.5%), female breast cancer (58.1%) and melanoma (58.5%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Over half (51.4%) of men diagnosed with prostate cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8.23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in North Belfast GP Federation area



- 8 out of 10 (80.0%) of people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five people (23.0%) aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

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North Down GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the North Down GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the North Down GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

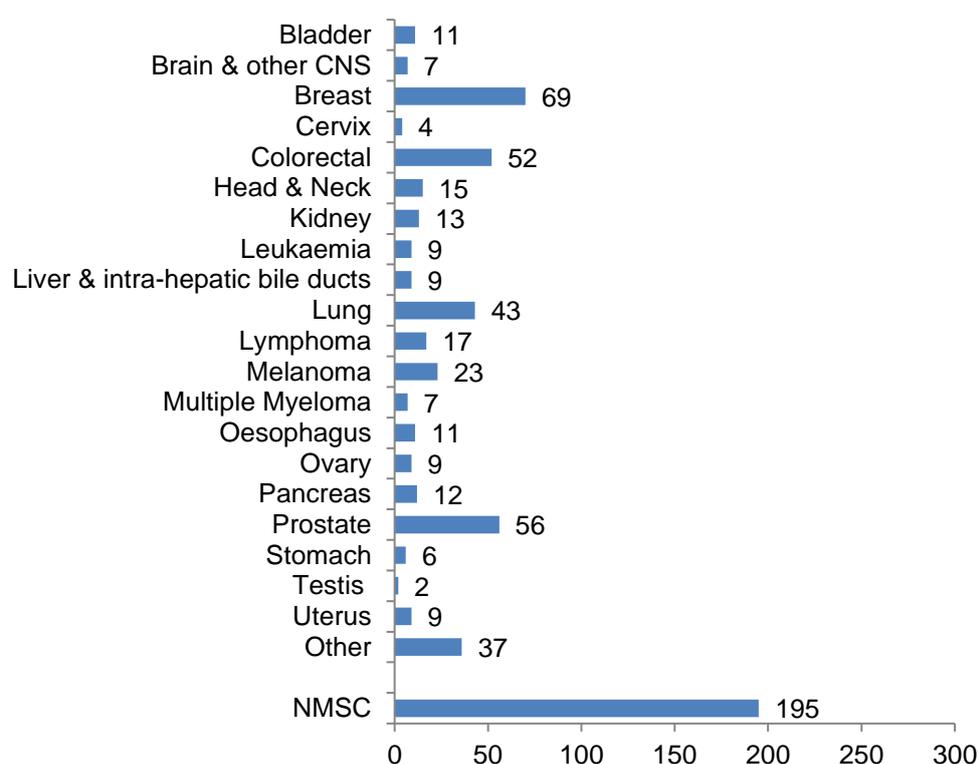
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in North Down GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	210.0	211.0	421.0
10 year prevalence	915	1,095	2,010
23 year prevalence	1,230	1,703	2,933

Incidence

- There were on average 421 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in North Down GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 69 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 56 cases of prostate cancer, 52 cases of colorectal cancer, 43 cases of lung cancer and 195 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in North Down GP Federation area

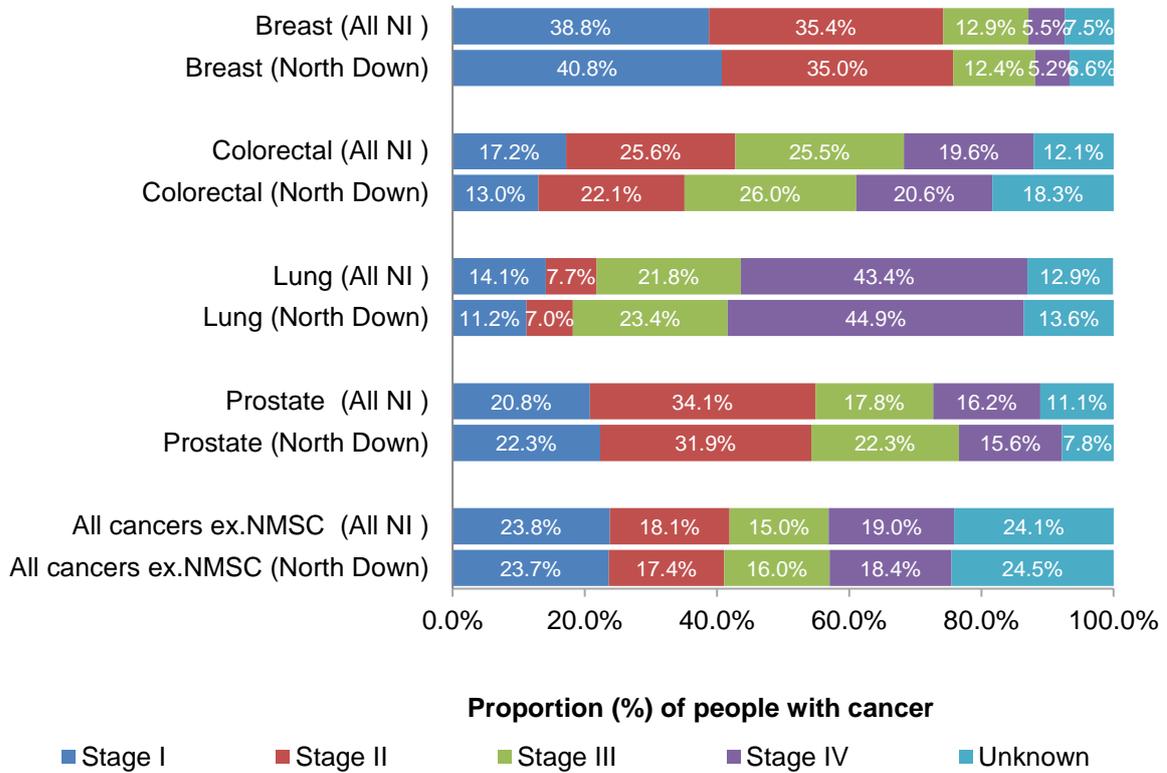
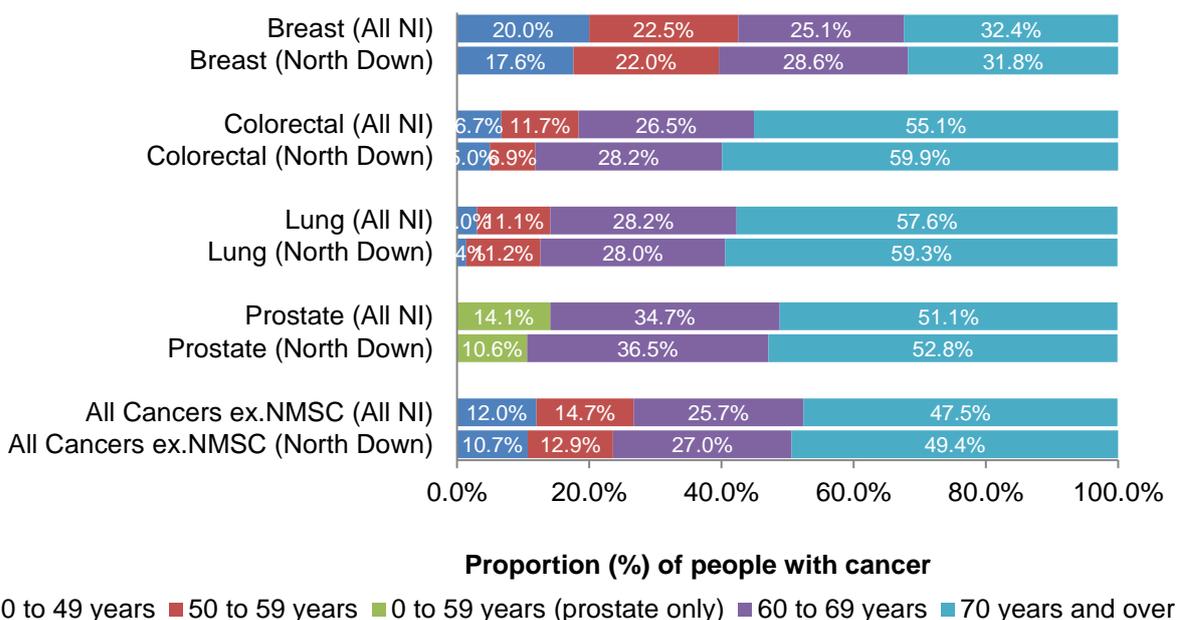
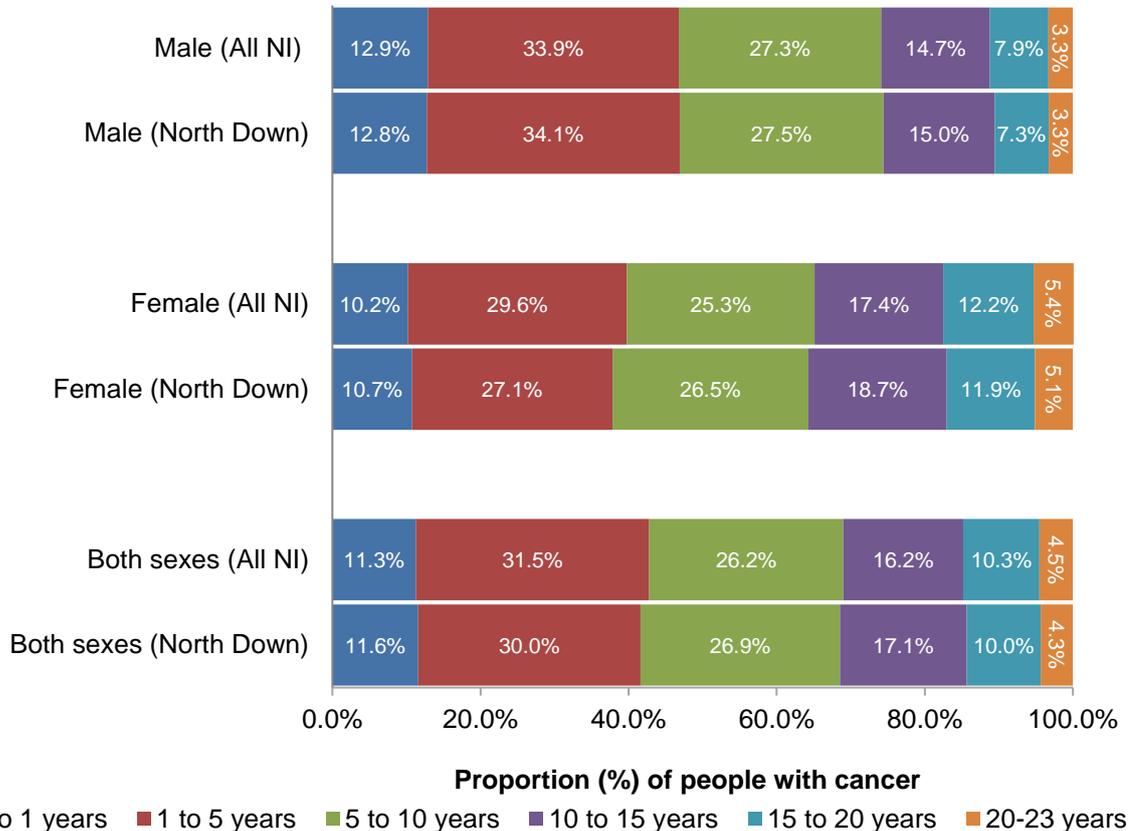


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in North Down GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in North Down GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 340 (157 males and 183 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,221 (577 males and 644 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,010 (915 males and 1,095 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,933 (1,230 males and 1,703 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in North Down GP Federation area

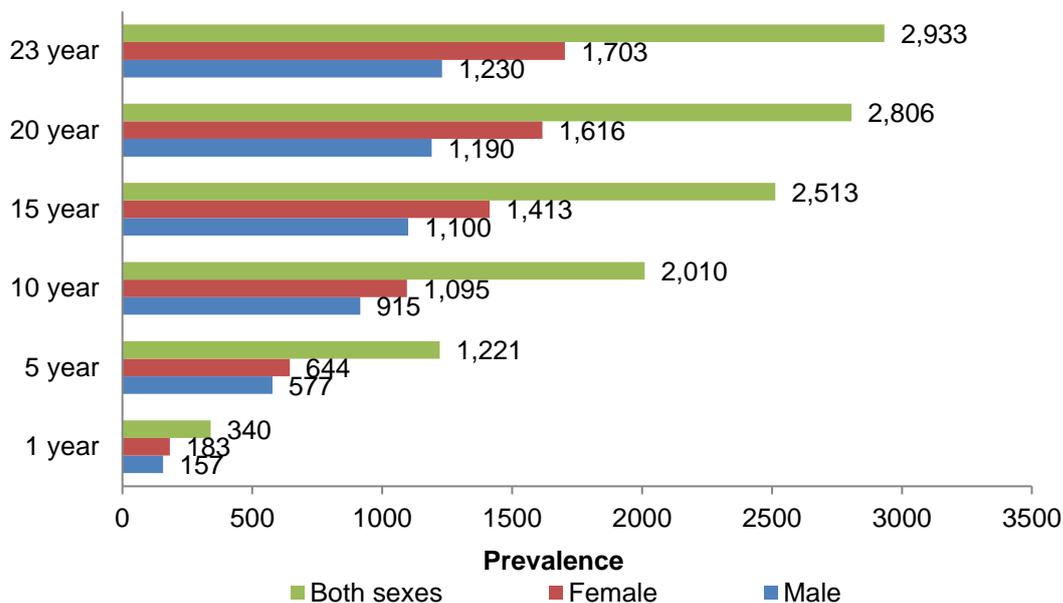
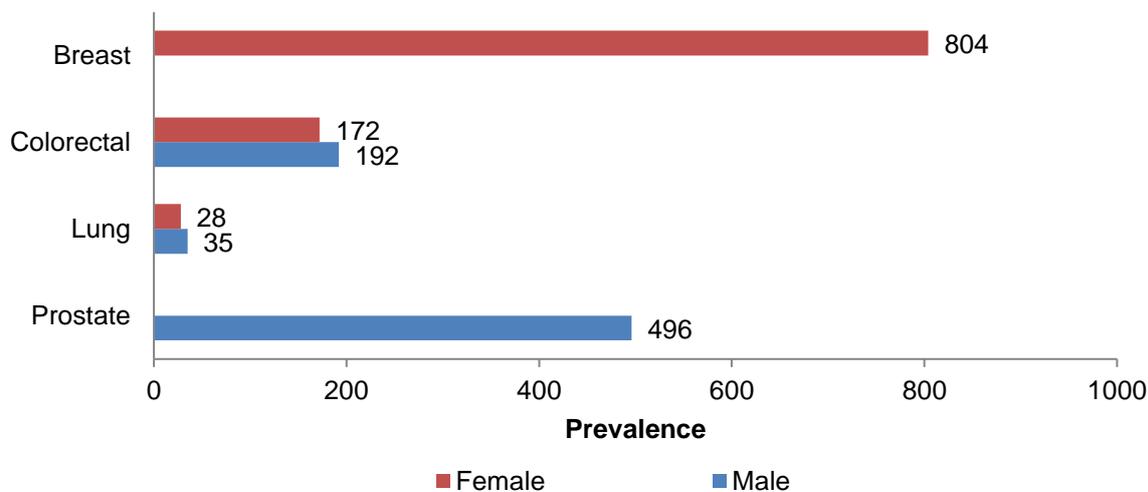


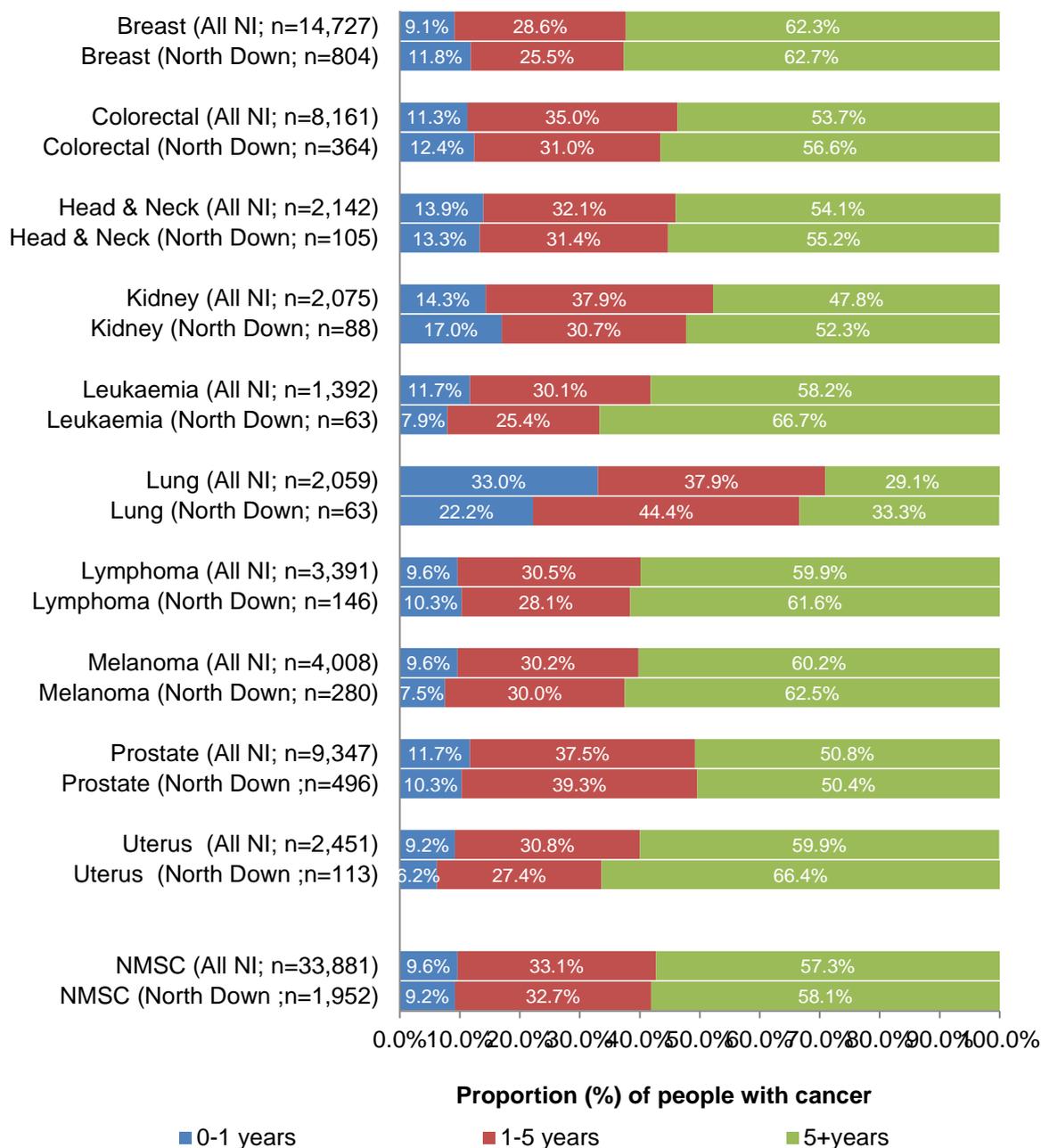
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in North Down GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the North Down GP Federation:

- Over half (58.8%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,703 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (47.2%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,230 were male and of these 4 in 10 males (40.3%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

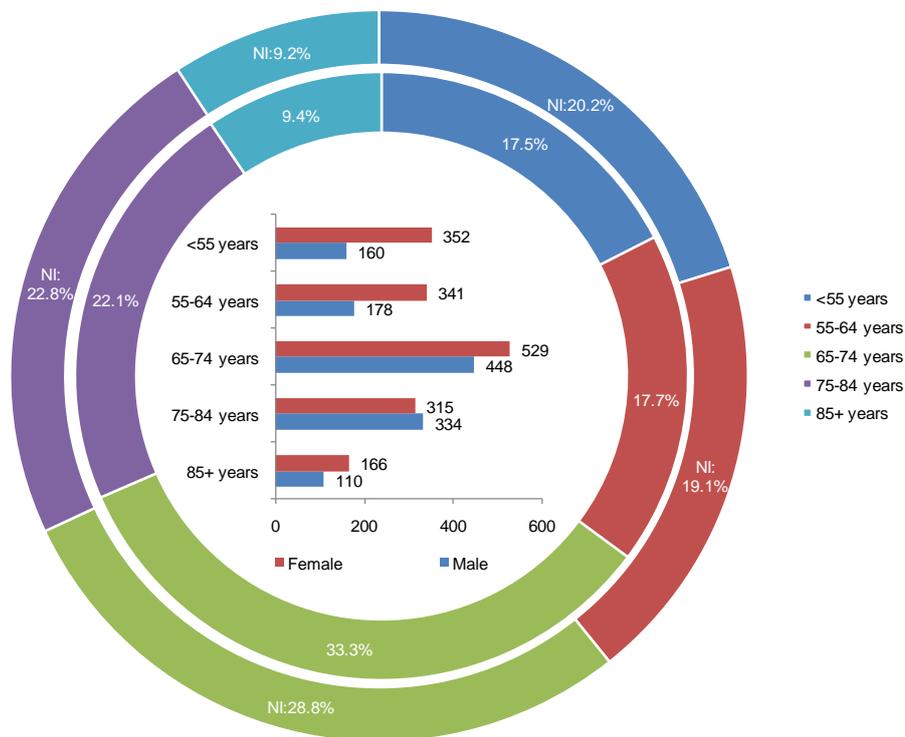
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in North Down GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the North Down GP Federation:

- Two thirds of people diagnosed with leukaemia (66.7%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Two thirds (66.6%) of people diagnosed with lung cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in North Down GP Federation area



- 8 out of 10 people (82.5%) diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five (22.1%) people aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

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South Belfast GP Federation

This factsheet presents information on cancer incidence and prevalence in the South Belfast GP Federation to provide those working with cancer some idea of the number of people diagnosed each year, the ages of these people, the type of cancer they have had and how many people are living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis between 1993-2015. It forms part of a larger report produced as part of the Macmillan-NICR partnership to describe the cancer profiles of the 17 GP Federations in Northern Ireland (NI). The full report can be accessed at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/>. The data are reported based on GP federation of care rather than GP federation of residence i.e. people registered at GP practices in the South Belfast GP Federation area and not based on their home address. Also were data are presented for 'All cancers' this excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

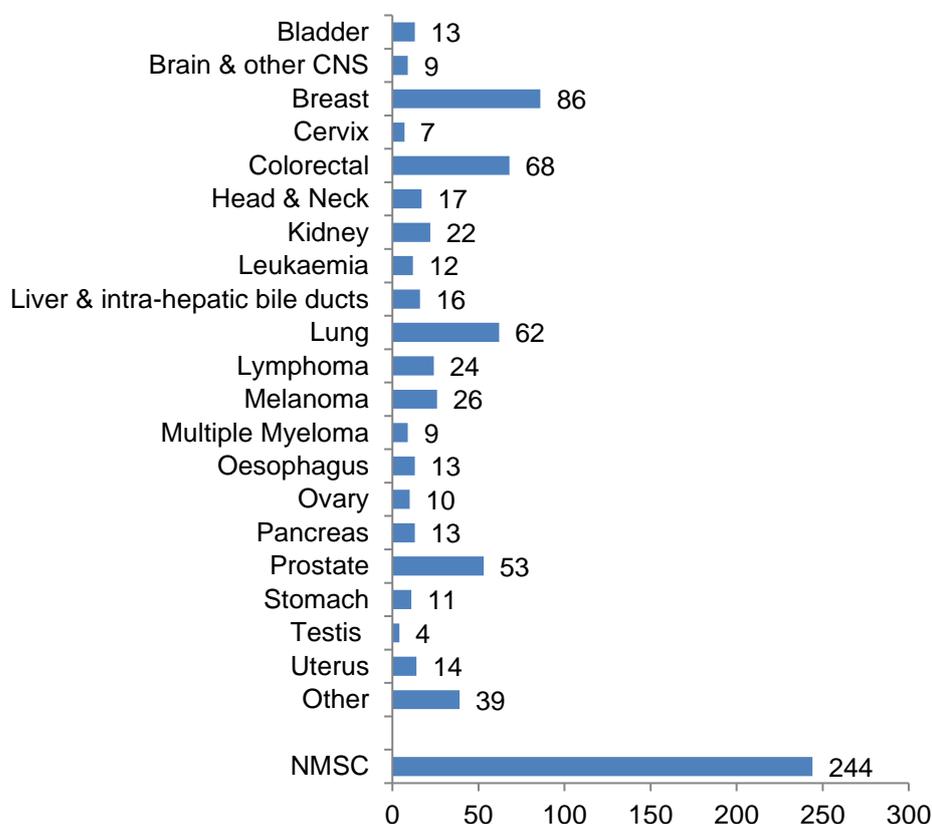
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer in South Belfast GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	251.4	276.8	528.2
10 year prevalence	1,052	1,341	2,393
23 year prevalence	1,468	2,074	3,542

Incidence

- There were on average 528 cases diagnosed and 214 deaths each year from all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44).

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in South Belfast GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 86 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 53 cases of prostate cancer, 68 cases of colorectal cancer, 62 cases of Lung cancer and 244 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in South Belfast GP Federation

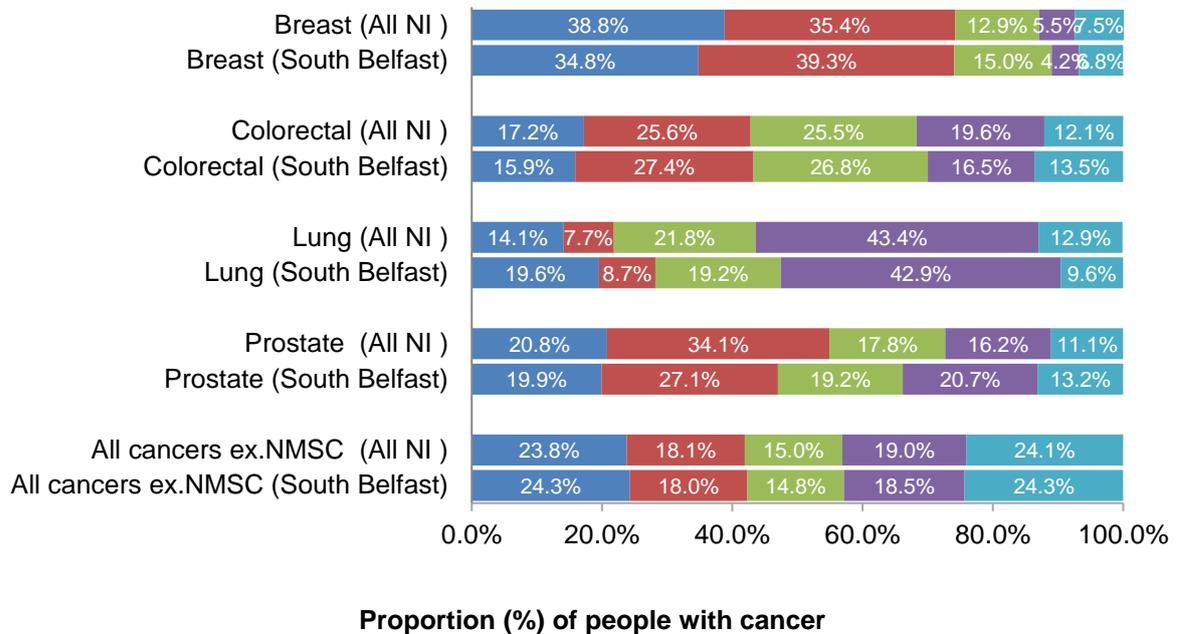
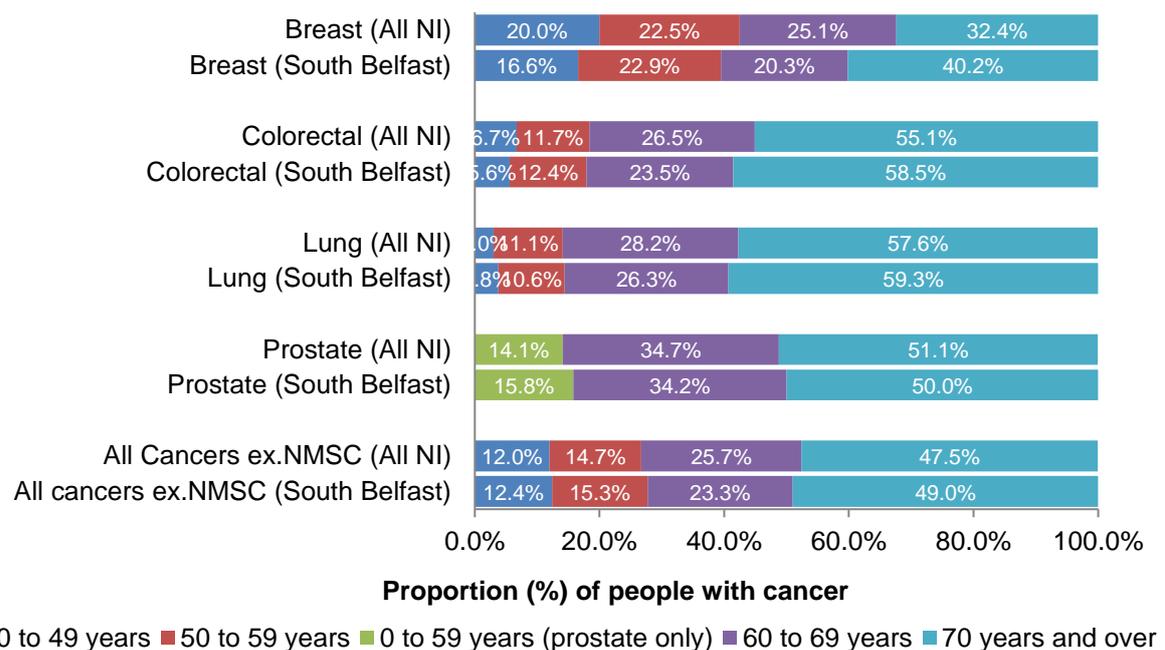
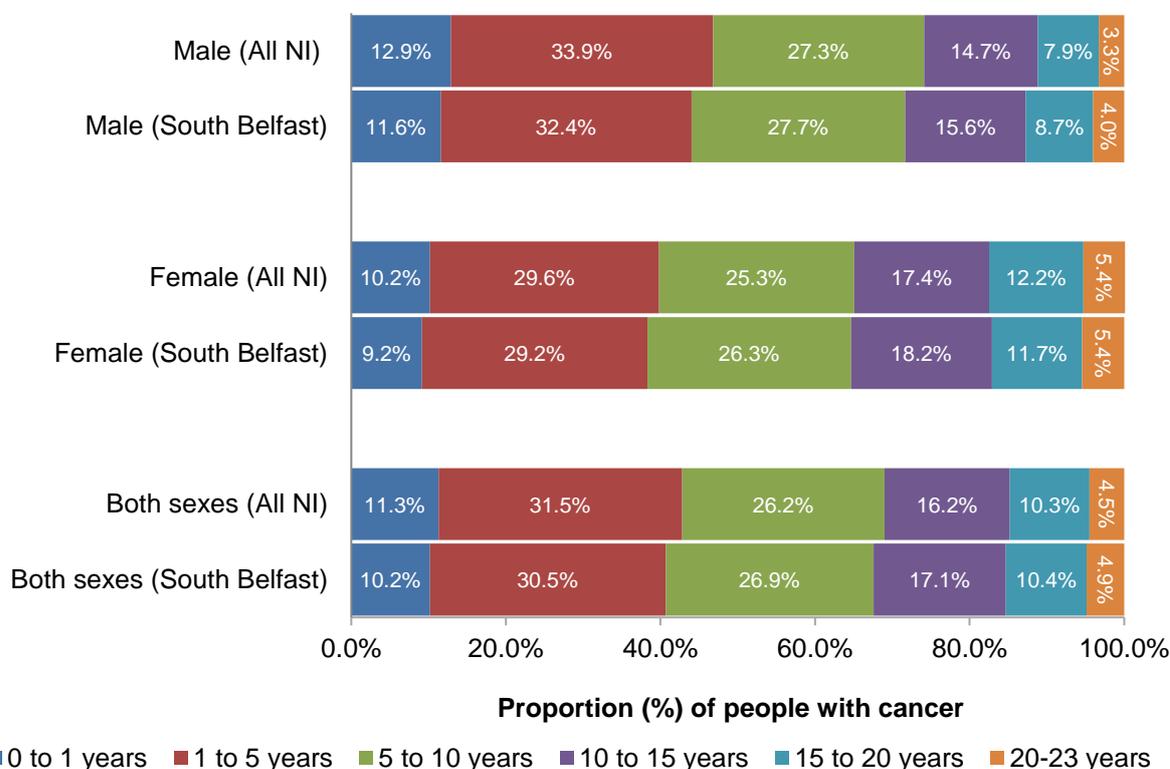


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in South Belfast GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in South Belfast GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 360 (170 males and 190 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,441 (646 males and 795 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,393 (1,052 males and 1,341 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,542 (1,468 males and 2,074 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in South Belfast GP Federation area

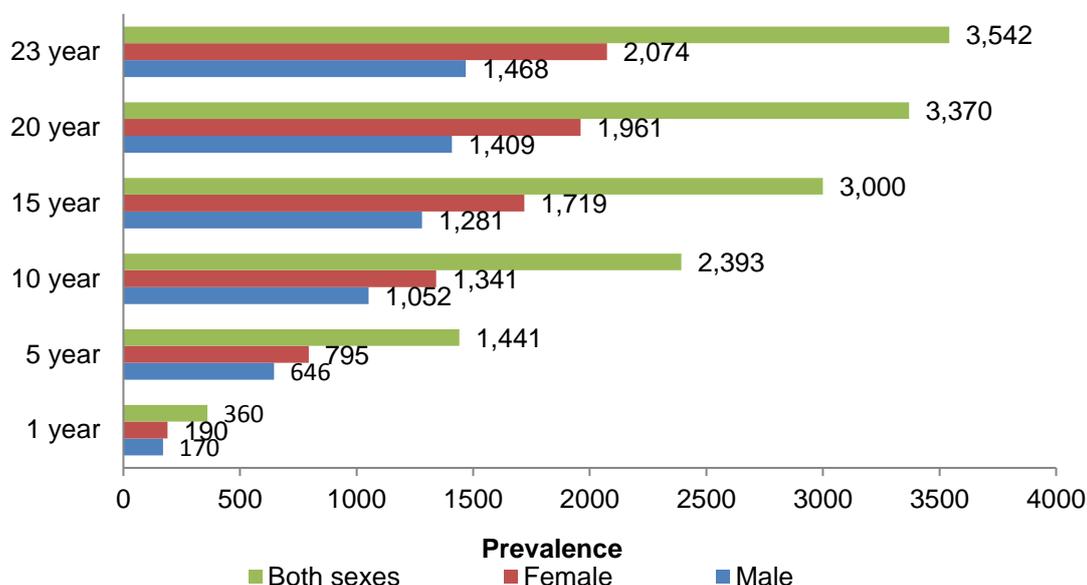
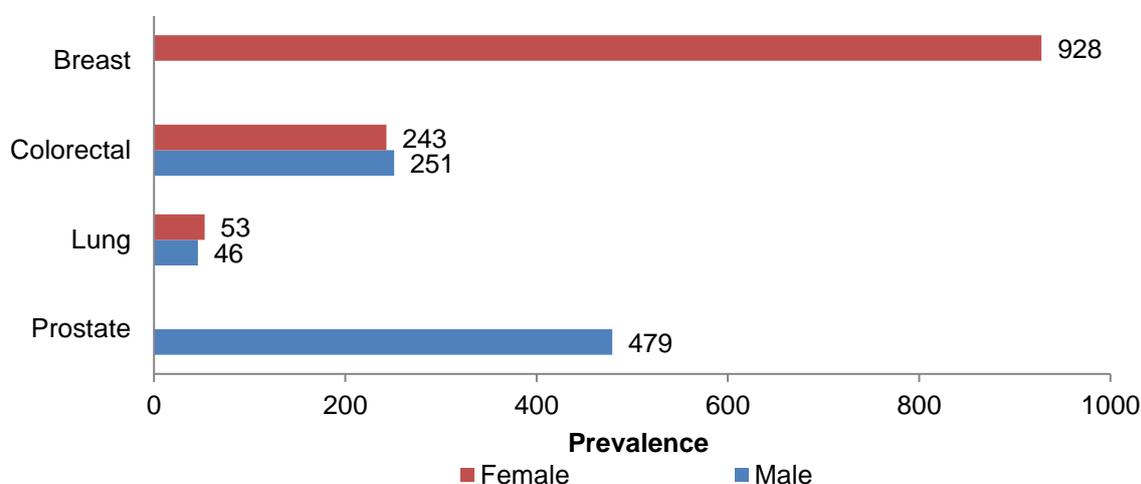


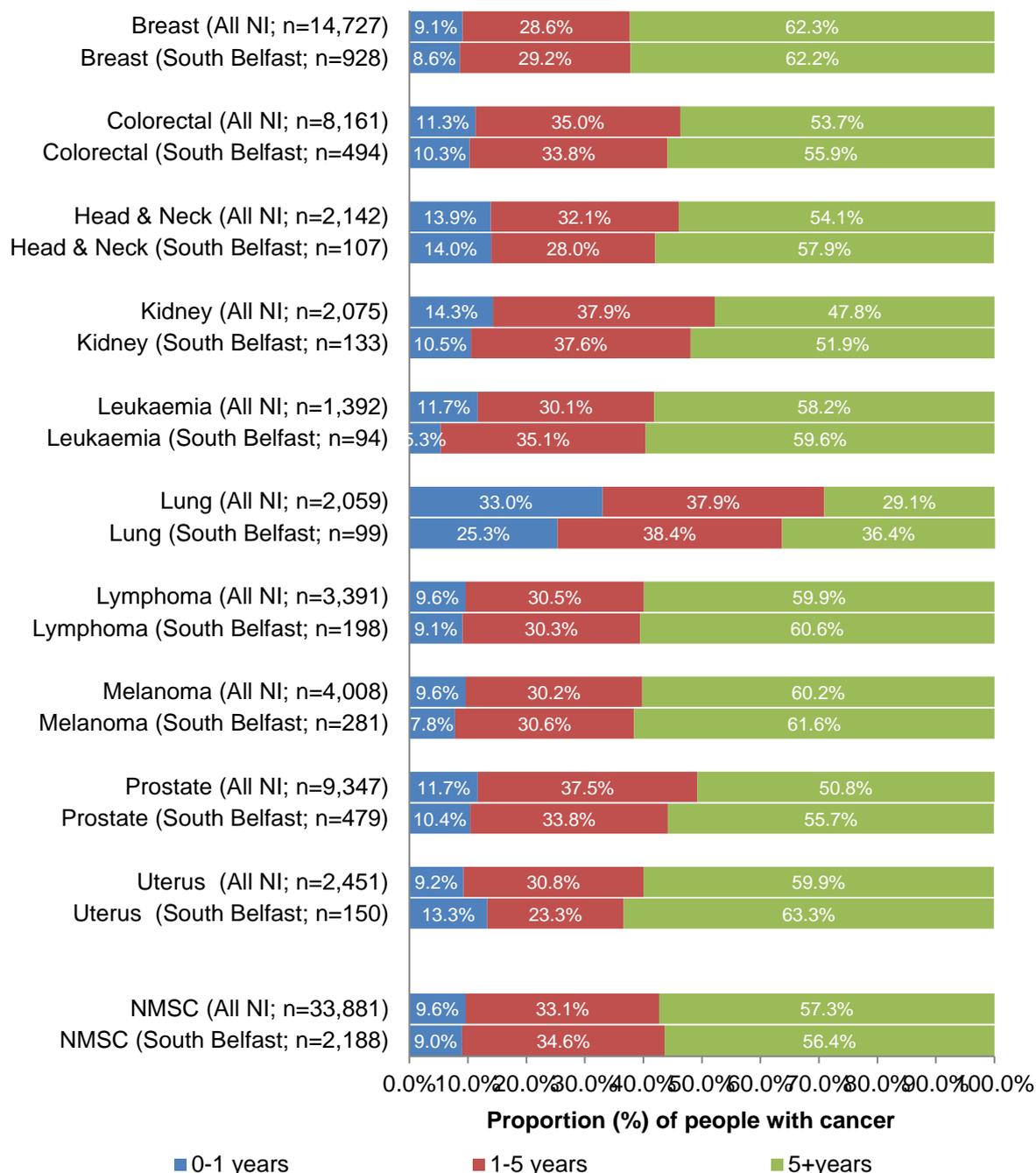
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in South Belfast GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the South Belfast GP Federation:

- Over half (56.4%) of people who were living with a cancer diagnosis had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 2,074 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (44.7%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,468 were male and of these 3 in 10 males (32.6%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

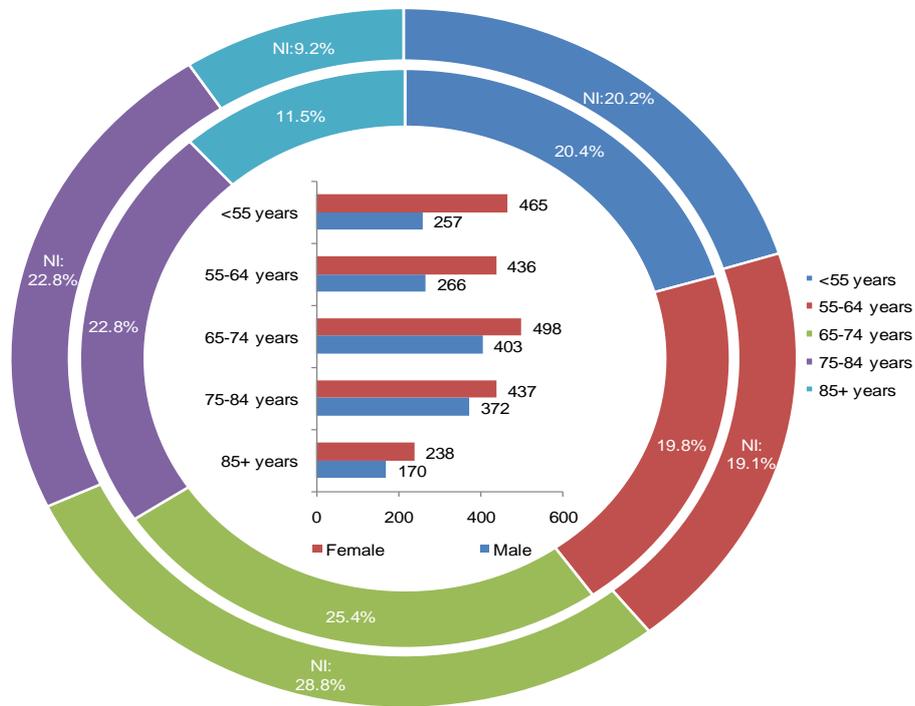
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in South Belfast GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the South Belfast GP Federation:

- Almost two thirds of women diagnosed with female breast cancer (62.2%) and melanoma (61.6%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Almost two thirds (63.7%) of people diagnosed with lung cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in South Belfast GP Federation area



- 8 out of 10 (79.6%) people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five (22.8%) people aged between 75 and 85 years.

Acknowledgements

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South West GP Federation

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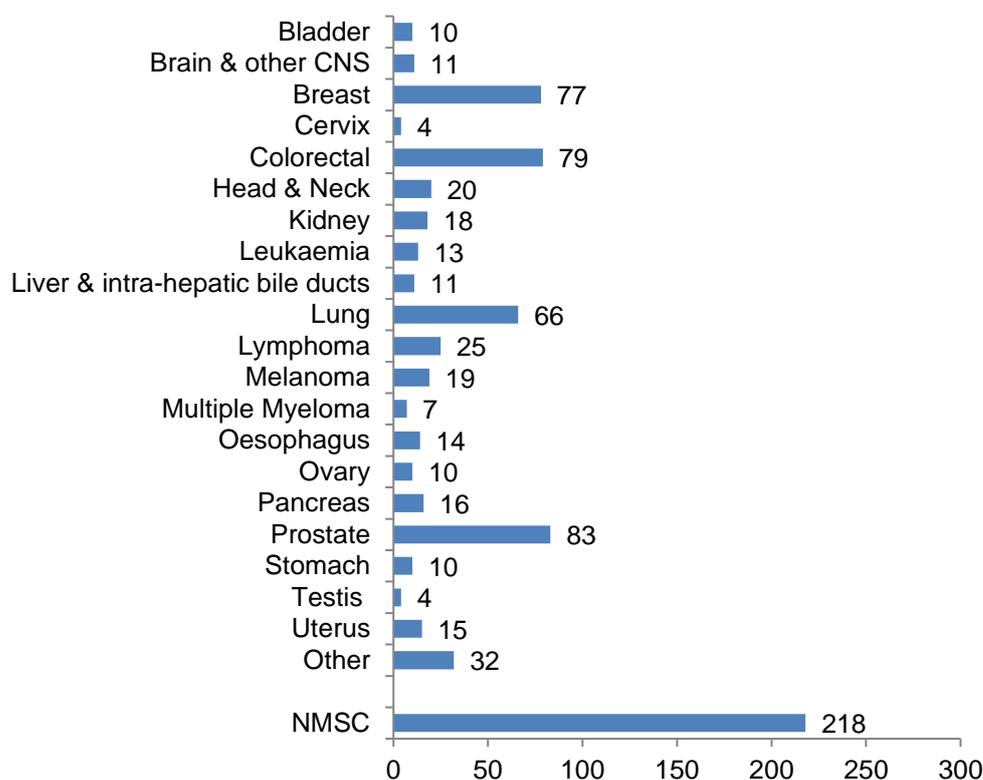
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in South West GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	285.6	257.8	543.4
10 year prevalence	1,256	1,266	2,522
23 year prevalence	1,701	1,908	3,609

Incidence

- There were on average 543 cases diagnosed of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in South West GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 77 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 83 cases of prostate cancer, 79 cases of colorectal cancer, 66 cases of Lung cancer and 218 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in South West GP Federation area

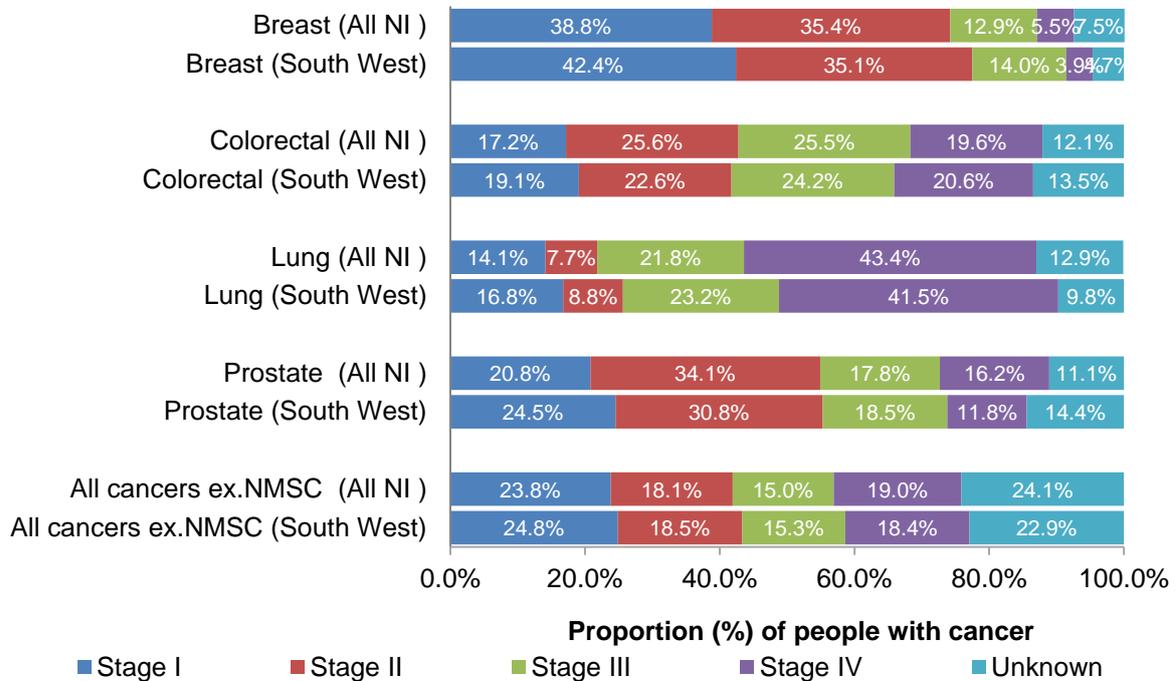
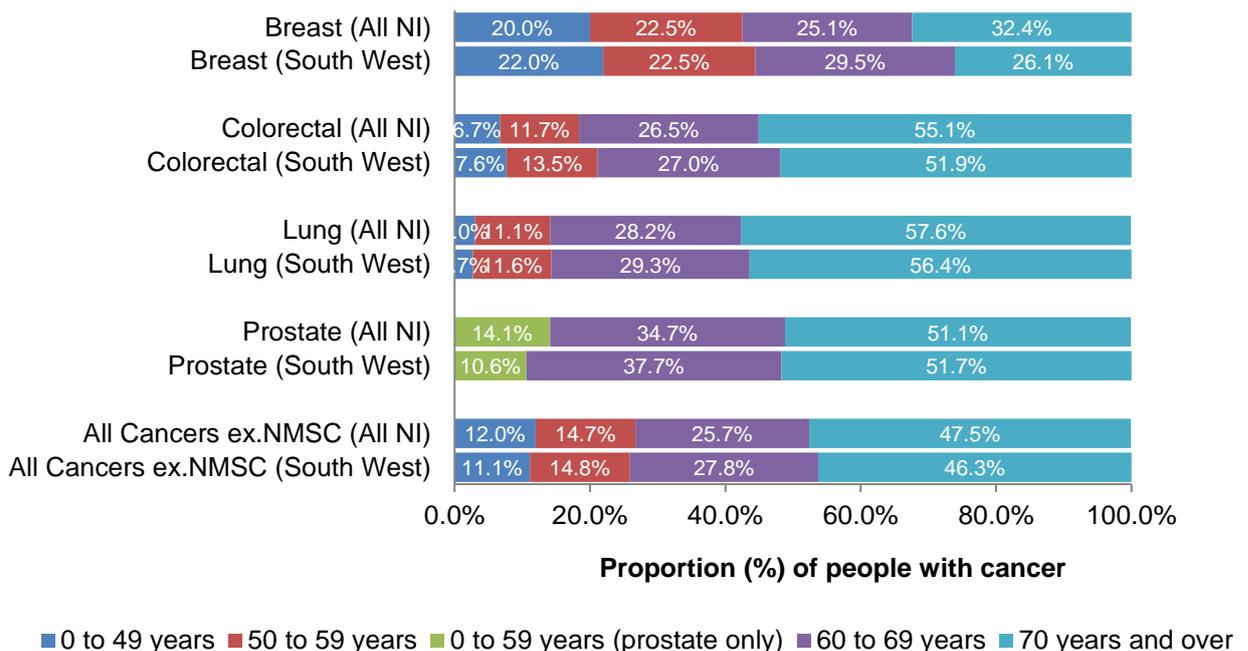
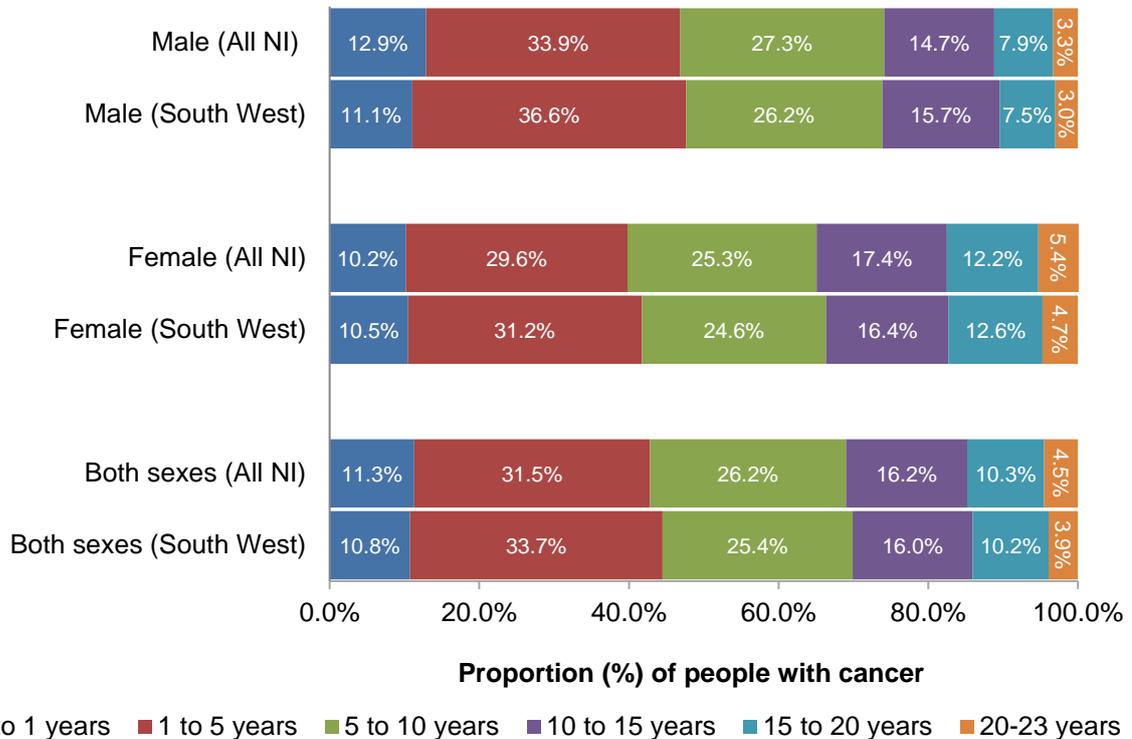


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in South West GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in South West GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 388 (188 males and 200 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,606 (810 males and 796 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,522 (1,256 males and 1,266 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 3,609 (1,701 males and 1,908 females).

Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in South West GP Federation area

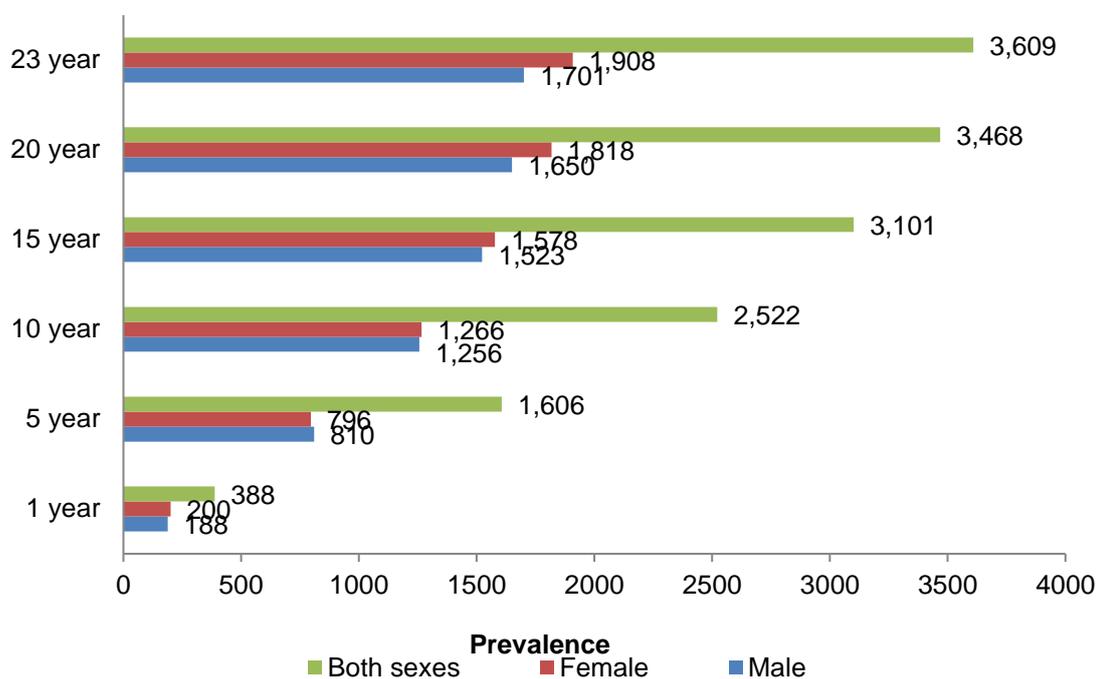
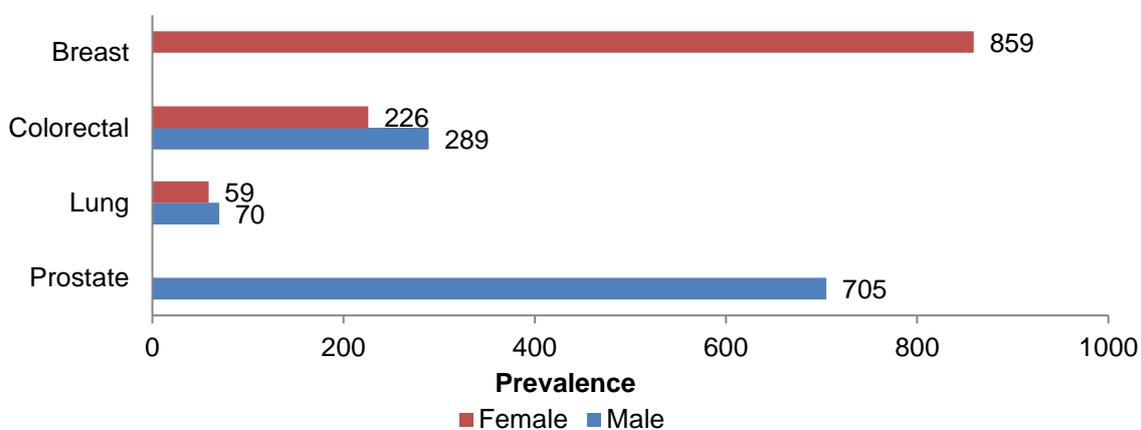


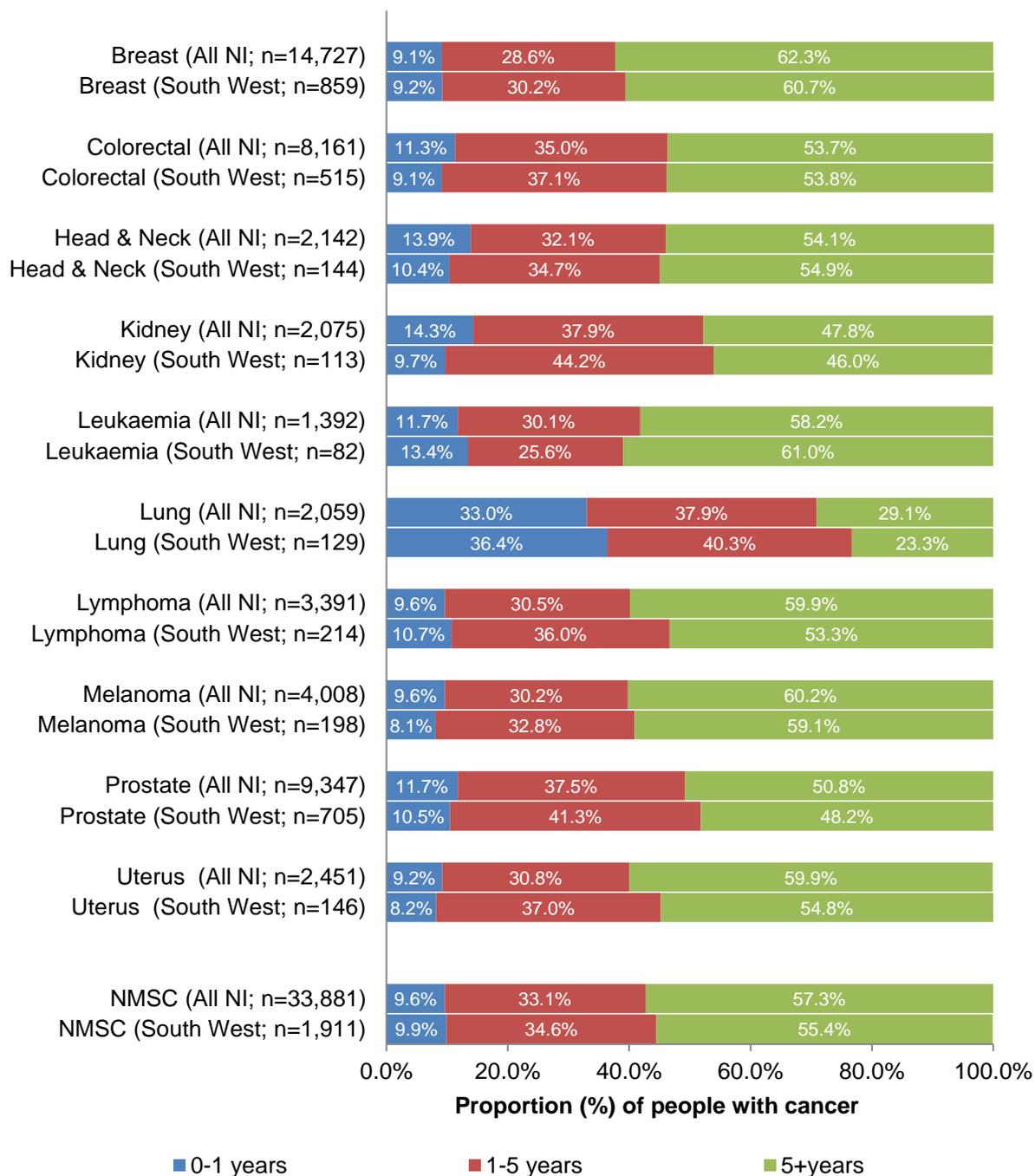
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in South West GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the South West GP Federation:

- Over half (61.2%) of people had been diagnosed with breast, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,908 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (45.0%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 1,701 were male and of these 4 in 10 males (41.4%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

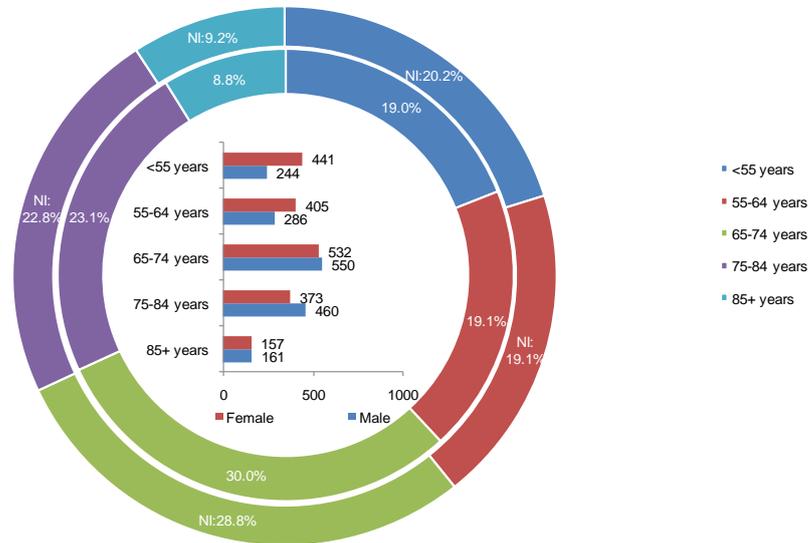
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in South West GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the South West GP Federation:

- Two thirds of people diagnosed with leukaemia (61.0%), female breast cancer (60.7%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Over three quarters (76.7%) of people diagnosed with lung cancer were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in South West GP Federation area



- 8 out of 10 (81.0%) people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five (23.1%) people aged between 75 and 85 years.

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West Belfast GP Federation

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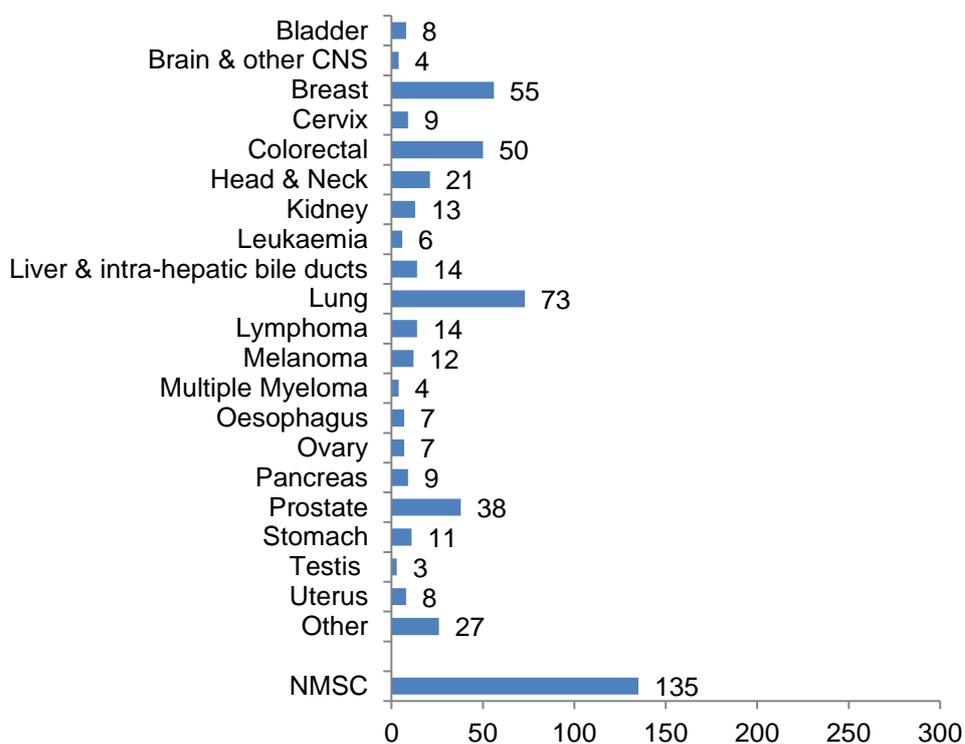
Table 1. Summary statistics for all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in West Belfast GP Federation area

	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Average cases diagnosed per year (2011-2015)	190.0	202.6	392.6
10 year prevalence	698	864	1,562
23 year prevalence	920	1,298	2,218

Incidence

- There were on average 393 cases of all cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC; C00-C97 ex.C44) diagnosed each year between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1. Average number of cases of specific cancers diagnosed each year between 2011-2015 in people registered in West Belfast GP Federation area



- In 2011-2015 there were on average 55 cases of invasive female breast cancer, 38 cases of prostate cancer, 50 cases of colorectal cancer, 73 cases of Lung cancer and 135 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed each year.

Figure 2. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and stage at diagnosis in West Belfast GP Federation area

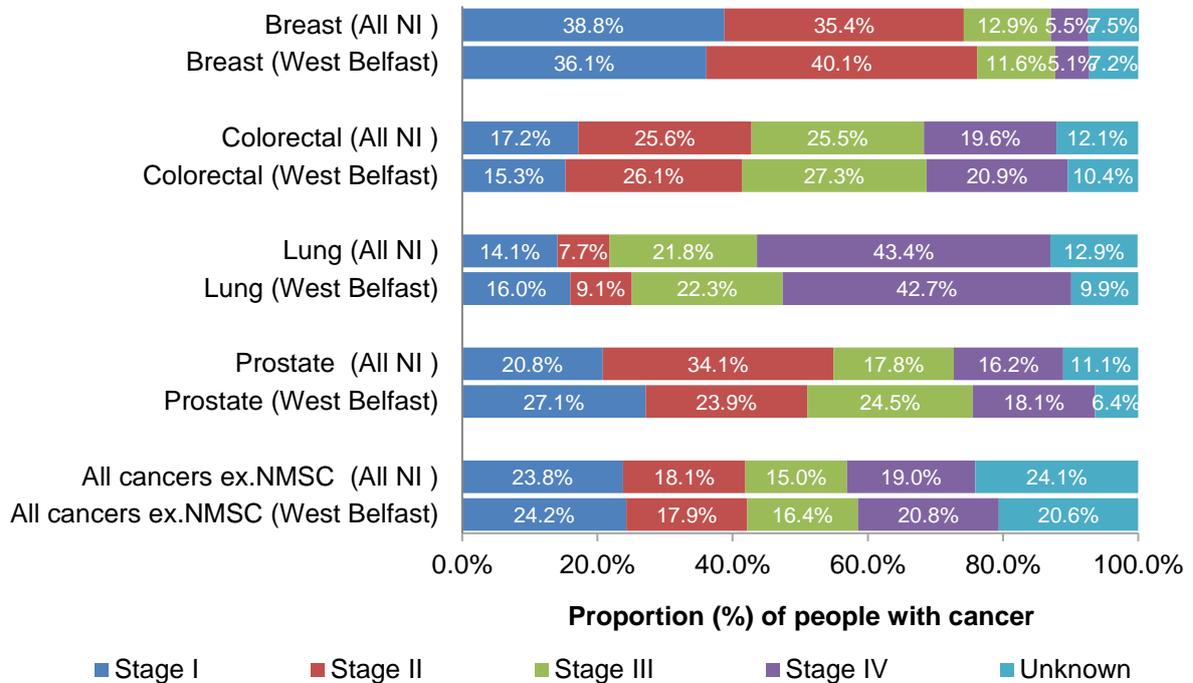
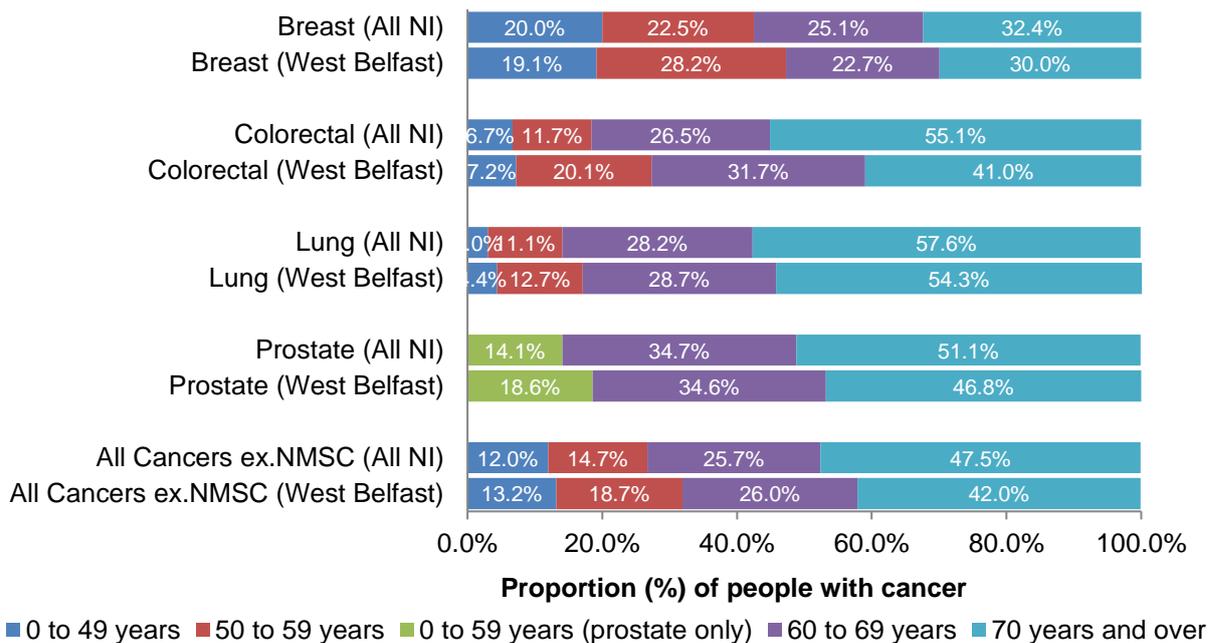
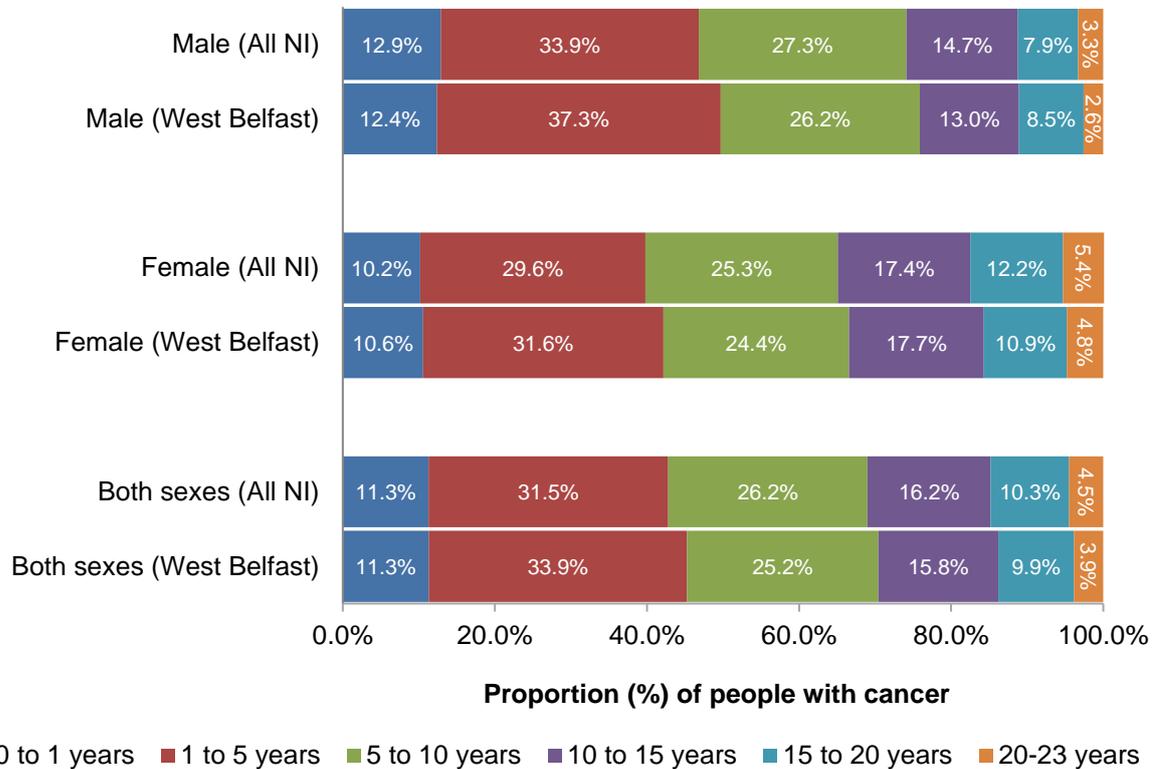


Figure 3. Proportion (%) of cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 by specific cancer site and age at diagnosis in West Belfast GP Federation area



Prevalence

Figure 4. 23-year prevalence of all cancer (excluding NMSC) by sex and time from diagnosis in West Belfast GP Federation area



The 23 year prevalence represents all people diagnosed with cancer during 1993-2015 who are still alive at the end of 2015. Other prevalence measures commonly used, which depend on the diagnosis period considered, include:

- One year prevalence (people diagnosed in 2015) which at the end of 2015 was 251 (114 males and 137 females).
- Five year prevalence (people diagnosed 2011-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,004 (457 males and 547 females).
- Ten year prevalence (people diagnosed 2006-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 1,562 (698 males and 864 females).
- Twenty-three year prevalence (people diagnosed 1993-2015) which at the end of 2015 was 2,218 (920 males and 1,298 females).
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Figure 5. 23 year prevalence (based on time since diagnosis) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex in West Belfast GP Federation area

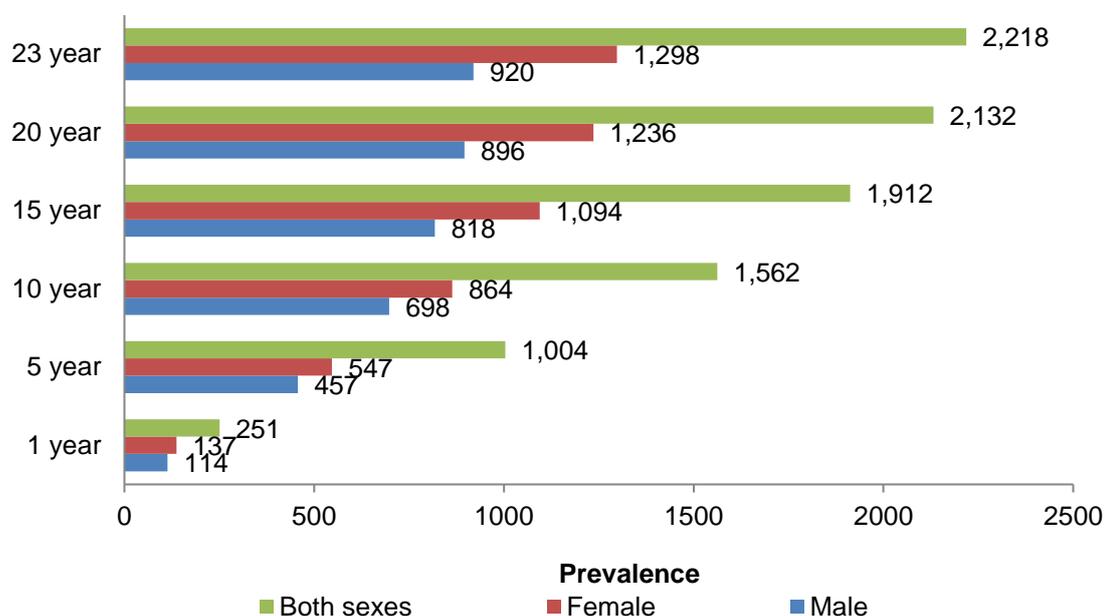
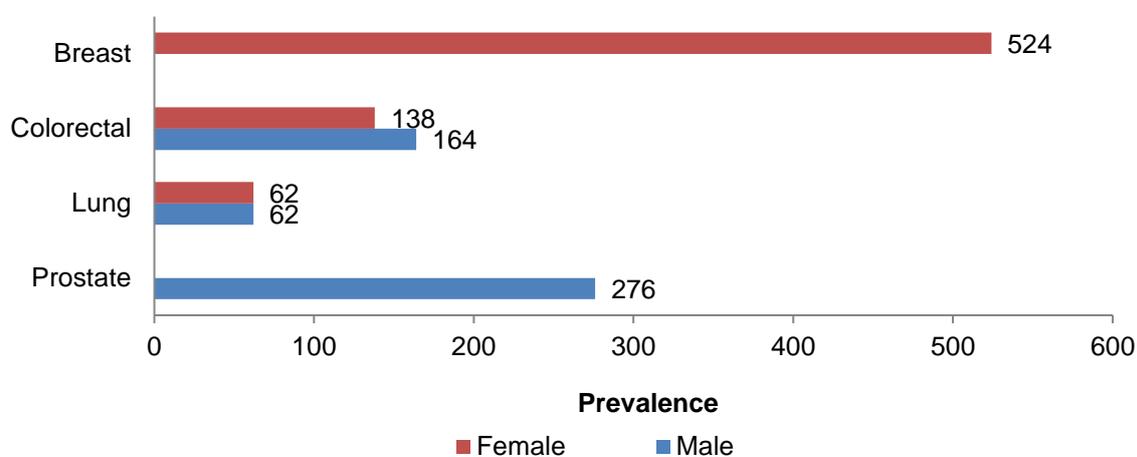


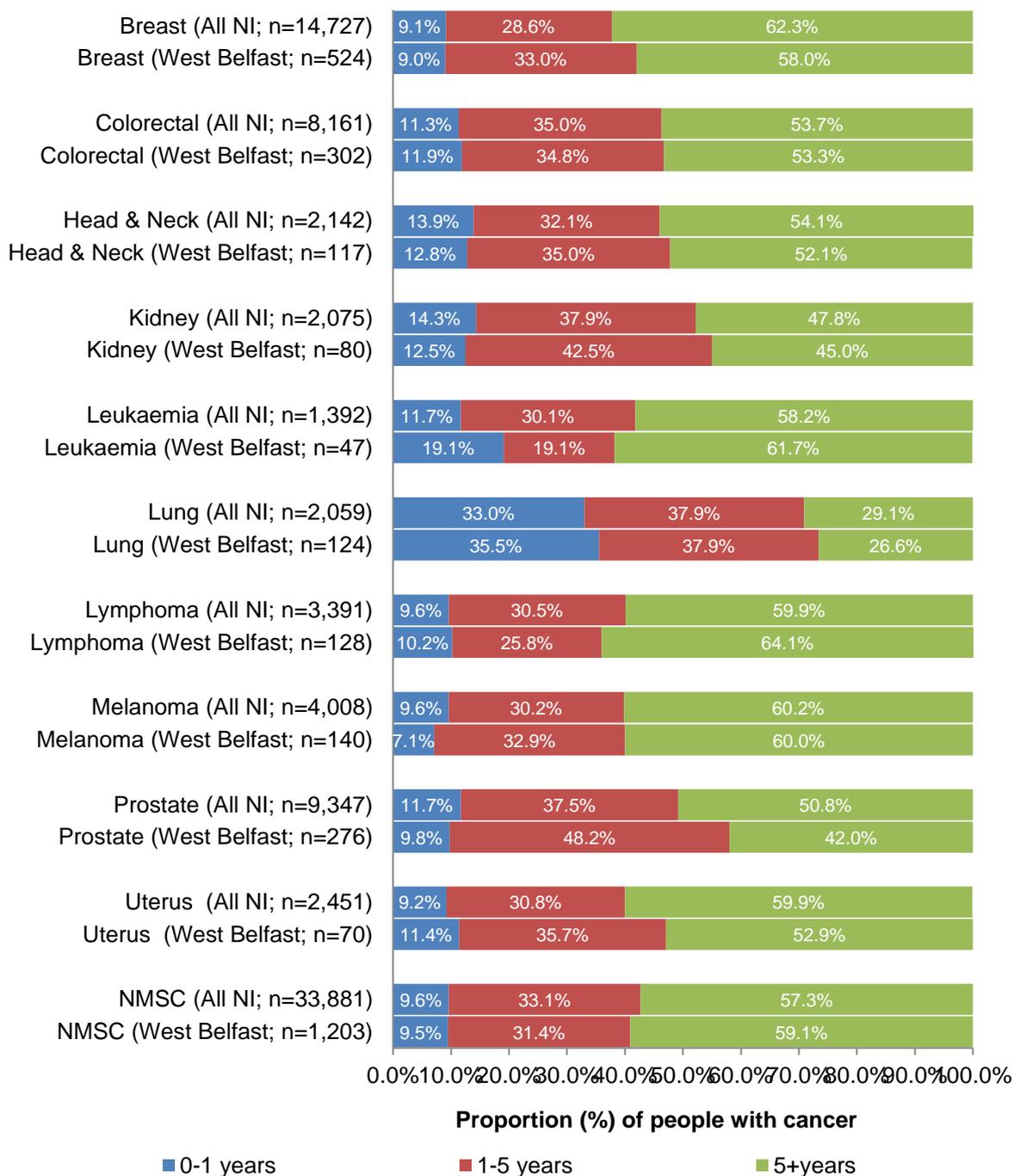
Figure 6. 23-year prevalence (number of people) for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by sex and cancer site in West Belfast GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the West Belfast GP Federation:

- Over half (55.2%) of people had been diagnosed with breast cancer, prostate, colorectal or lung cancer.
- 1,298 were female and of these over 4 in 10 females (40.4%) had had a diagnosis of invasive breast cancer (ICD10 C50).
- 920 were male and of these 3 in 10 males (30.0%) had had a diagnosis of prostate cancer (ICD10 C61).

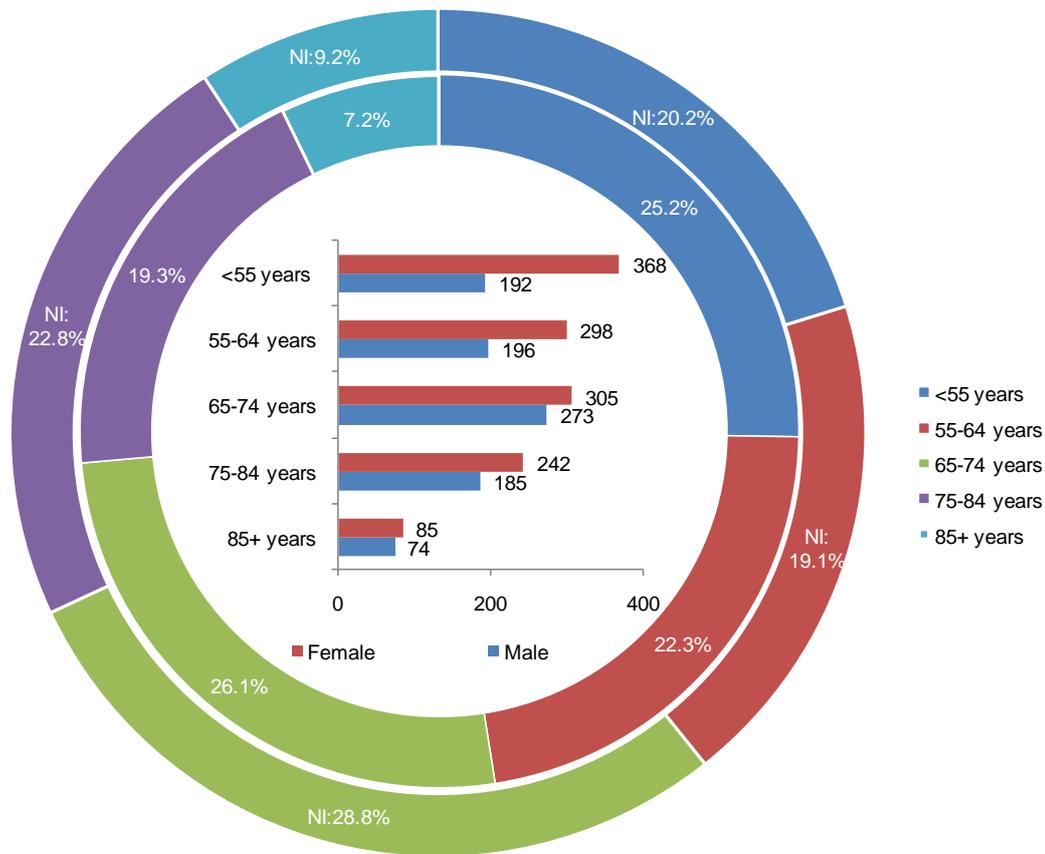
Figure 7. 23-year prevalence for all cancers (excluding NMSC) by cancer site and time since diagnosis in West Belfast GP Federation area



At 31st December 2015, of those people living up to 23 years after a cancer diagnosis (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) in the West Belfast GP Federation:

- Almost two thirds of people diagnosed with lymphoma (64.1%) and leukaemia (61.7%) were diagnosed more than five years previously.
- Over half (58.0%) of prostate cancer and almost three quarters of people diagnosed with lung cancer (73.4%) were diagnosed within the last five years.

Figure 8. 23- year prevalence of all cancers (excluding NMSC) by age at end 2015 in West Belfast GP Federation area



- Three quarters (74.8%) of people diagnosed between 1993-2015 and alive at end of 2015 were aged 55 years or over at 31st December 2015 with one in five people (19.3%) aged between 75 and 85 years.

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