



# Cancer in South Australia 2007

with projections to 2010

A report on the incidence and  
mortality patterns of cancer

Cancer Series Number Thirty



**Government  
of South Australia**

SA Health



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**South Australian Cancer Registry, Epidemiology Branch  
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## Preface

Cancer is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in our community. It continues to be a health issue of broad community interest, with many cancer-related topics being featured in the media. During the last twelve months media topics included the expansion of the national bowel cancer screening program in Australia, and continuing concerns about clusters of cancers in workplaces. Ensuring that we can identify the size of emerging problems and assess the impact of our efforts to manage them is vital. This year's report includes three special chapters on Indigenous cancer incidence and mortality rates in South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory. This is the first time this topic has been revisited in a South Australian cancer report since 1996.

The data collected by the South Australian Cancer Registry can be used to evaluate the impact of screening programs such as the Cervix Screening Program of SA and BreastScreen SA. Secondly, they can be used to examine the impact of anti-smoking and sun protection campaigns. Thirdly, they support research into cancer risk factors, unusual incidence patterns, and the risks of particular population groups.

This South Australian cancer report is the latest in one of the longest running continuous public health information collections in Australia (having commenced in 1977). It represents the culmination of a large volume of information collected about the cancer patterns in our State.

The Hon. John Hill  
Minister for Health

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## Executive Summary

In 2007 there were 8989 new cases of cancer diagnosed in South Australia, while there were 3466 cancer deaths. This represented 397 additional new cases over the previous year, and 30 more deaths.

Until 2003 there was a trend towards stable incidence rates for both males and females, but the 2004 – 2007 period saw an increase in prostate cancer incidence which caused the all cancers incidence rate for males to rise. Incidence is rising most rapidly in cancers where population-based or private screening services are available, such as colorectal cancer, breast cancer, melanoma and prostate cancer. It is also rising in cancers where improved diagnostic methods are available, such as kidney cancer and ovarian cancer.

Mortality rates have shown declines in both males and females in recent years, mainly due to declines in prostate cancer deaths in males and breast cancer deaths in females. For most of the major cancer sites there has been a steady decrease in mortality rate, with the exceptions being female lung (increase), kidney (slight increase) and Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Melanoma (stable).

- The most common cancers in South Australia are:
  - In males – Prostate, colorectal, lung and melanoma; and
  - In females – Breast, colorectal, lung and melanoma.
- Developments of note are:
  - The continued increase in prostate cancer incidence to a level where it almost equals the peak rate set in 1993, which is a result of the corresponding rise in PSA testing;
  - Decreasing mortality rates over the last 10-15 years for prostate cancer and female breast cancer;
  - A steady increase in male liver cancer (albeit from a low base rate) over the last 5 years;
  - A steady decrease in male lung cancer mortality and a steady increase in female lung cancer mortality; and
  - A steady decrease in female colon cancer mortality.
- Cancer is a disease predominantly affecting the older population, with:
  - 0-14 year olds accounting for 0.5% of cancers;
  - 15-44 year olds accounting for 7% of cancers;
  - 45-64 year olds accounting for 32.5% of cancers; and
  - 65+ year olds accounting for 60% of cancers.

## 1. Introduction

Cancer remains one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in South Australia and is the second highest cause of death after cardiovascular disease. One in three South Australians will be diagnosed with cancer at some time during their lives. During 2007, the burden was 8989 new cancer cases and 3466 cancer deaths.

Over the last 30 years the annual *Cancer in South Australia* report has become the major reference for providing details of cancer trends in this state. As well as providing a broad picture of cancer incidence and mortality in South Australia, the editors of this report have always aimed to include chapters of special interest. This year we have made Indigenous cancer our feature topic with chapters 2, 3 and 4 outlining Indigenous cancer incidence, Indigenous cancer mortality and major outcomes and issues respectively. This represents the largest work on Indigenous cancer undertaken in this state since the 1996 cancer report, and this time South Australian data have been combined with Western Australian and Northern Territory data to increase numbers for specific cancer sites, and to make the results more meaningful. These chapters focus on age-specific cancer rates, and provide some very interesting results. Chapters 5 and 6 are regular chapters in the report. Chapter 5 covers the most common cancers in terms of incidence, mortality, age and sex differences, and distribution by age. Chapter 6 examines time trends in cancer incidence and mortality for each major cancer site, with projections to 2010. Chapter 7 covers twelve feature cancer sites in detail including two new sites from last year's report, both of which have particular relevance to the Indigenous population – liver, and head and neck cancers.

Also of interest for the second year is the inclusion of several newly classified lymphohaematopoietic diseases. These conditions, which can transform into frank malignancy, include polycythemia rubra vera, refractory anaemia with excess blasts, essential thrombocythemia, myelodysplasia, myelodysplastic syndrome and myelofibrosis. Detailed information on these conditions is included in Appendix 1 under the ICD-03 groupings D45 Polycythaemia rubra vera, D46 Myelodysplastic syndromes and D47 Other chronic myeloproliferative diseases.

It is important to note that while these newly classified cancers are coded in ICD-03, all other cancers are coded in ICD-9. ICD-03 coding began in South Australia in mid-2007, so future editions of this report will not universally utilise ICD-03 format until the 2008 report is produced next year.

### Cancer Surveillance in South Australia

The South Australian Cancer Registry (SACR) provides population-based statistics about cancer incidence, mortality, and case fatality (survival) for the residents of South Australia. The data from the registry, the second oldest in the country, are now available for the diagnostic period 1977 to 2007.

## The SACR data collection

The SACR began operation in 1977. It documents all new cases of invasive cancer diagnosed in South Australia (SA) and tracks the progress of these cases. While in situ cancers of the bladder, female breast and melanomas are included in the collection, they are excluded from all analyses in this report.

Primary sources of information include pathology laboratories, hospitals, radiotherapy departments, the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) and other supplementary sources such as clinicians. These notifications are mandated by the SA Cancer Regulations. The information is refined through contact with the primary health-care sector and with other cancer registries, resulting in near 100% ascertainment.

The SACR collects a minimum data set for each cancer case, including such elements as place of residence, sex, date of birth, date of diagnosis, cancer site and morphology, means of diagnosis, whether there were multiple primary sites of cancer, race, country of birth, and date, place and cause of death, where applicable. These data elements can be reported on in various combinations to meet special research requirements.

## Using SACR information

The Registry uses its data to give direction to cancer-control planning and programs in the areas of prevention, screening, treatment and rehabilitation, as well as hospice and palliative care, and to monitor and evaluate the impact of these programs.

The SACR enables surveillance of trends in cancer incidence, mortality and survival within SA by cancer type and by age, sex, geographic area of residence and diagnostic period. It also allows comparison nationally and internationally using agreed standards, by providing SA cancer data to the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House, and to the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Continuous monitoring permits a prompt response to public concerns about clusters of cancers or regional elevations. This has been an area of increased activity for SACR staff in recent years. Continuous monitoring also shows emerging cancer problems that require preventive interventions, assists in the evaluation of screening programs and identifies issues for population-specific groups.

For example, assessments of SACR data by Indigenous status are important for setting priorities, planning and evaluating cancer-control programs in Aboriginal communities. Occupational assessments enable an informed response to concerns about work-related exposures and indicate where interventions should be directed. The high incidence of cancers of the lip, melanoma and, by inference, non-melanocytic skin cancers among rural workers, fishers and truck drivers, underscores the need to promote sun protection among these groups.

Researchers frequently make use of Registry data, given appropriate Ethics Committee approval. The information is used to underpin examinations of cancer risk in particular populations, e.g. occupational groups (veterans, particular industry workers), geographic regions, or population groups (e.g. indigenous, migrant). The provision of cancer data to researchers for the investigation of aetiological factors and factors which affect the natural history of disease enable studies of outcomes of preventive, treatment and rehabilitative procedures, and of the effectiveness of palliative and hospice services.

The SACR also supports large public health interventions such as those of SA Cervix Screening, BreastScreen SA and more recently the rollout of national bowel cancer screening. Mortality and case-survival data are important for assessing outcomes of screening and treatment programs at a population level, and for assessing the impact of new program initiatives and treatments. They indicate whether the cancer-control effort in South Australia is having an impact comparable to control programs elsewhere.

South Australia has a network of metropolitan, hospital-based cancer registries which collect more detailed information including stage, grade, initial course of treatment, and a range of prognostic factors, for specific tumour sites. These registries allow clinicians to add information on stage of progression of disease at diagnosis, other prognostic indicators, initial round of treatment, and initial response to care. These registries are used by clinicians to monitor changing patterns of care and effects of these changes on survival rates and other case outcomes. They can be used to support clinical epidemiological studies where more detailed information is required.

The aim of this work is to reduce, as far as is practicable, the burden of cancer on the South Australian population – directed by the information from the SACR.

## 2. A Comparison of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Age-Specific Cancer Incidence Rates Using Data from Three Jurisdictions

This chapter outlines the age-specific incidence rates for persons of both genders for a range of cancers, using combined data from South Australia (SA), Western Australia (WA) and the Northern Territory (NT). These jurisdictions are included because they are considered to have better Indigenous ascertainment in their hospital data than other jurisdictions<sup>1</sup>, which would increase the quality of these data in their cancer registries. By bringing the data from these three jurisdictions together and by using five years of data, the information presented gives the most detailed picture of Indigenous age-specific cancer incidence rates yet presented in Australia.

Making effective comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous age-specific cancer incidence rates is a complicated task, primarily due to the small size of the Indigenous population in most Australian states and territories. In the Northern Territory, where the Indigenous population represents about 30% of the population, the total population is only about 220,000 people. The jurisdictions included in this report do not have large Indigenous populations, yet together they constitute one-third of Australia's Indigenous population. In 2006 the estimated resident Indigenous population for Australia was 517,200, with WA (77,900), NT (66,600), and SA (27,800) making up a population of 172,300 people.

Under-ascertainment of cancer cases among Indigenous people can occur for two reasons<sup>2</sup>. The first, which is considered to be the primary reason for under-ascertainment in all jurisdictions, is the under-ascertainment of Indigenous status. The second, is the under-ascertainment of Indigenous cancers, which results from factors such as lower rates of autopsy for Indigenous persons. The best estimates of under-ascertainment from both causes made in the past are for cancer mortality. In NT it has been estimated that the under reporting of Indigenous cancer mortality may be 15-20%, whereas in WA and SA the under reporting is more likely to be in the range of 25-30% and 30-35% respectively<sup>3</sup>. More recent data from WA shows that the recording of Indigenous status in metropolitan hospital admission data has improved significantly since 2002, with under reporting now being less than 10%<sup>4</sup>. This does not necessarily mean that the level of under reporting in Indigenous cancer statistics is this low however, as hospital admission data are only one of a number of sources of information for cancer registries. This level of ascertainment means there are inaccuracies in Indigenous cancer registry data, and when examining age-specific rates, these inaccuracies may not be equally distributed across all age ranges.

Another factor which leads to lower than expected age-specific rates for cancers where screening programs exist was the low participation of Indigenous persons in these programs. The increasing level of Indigenous participation over time is leading to increasing incidence of these cancers.

## Methods

Indigenous and non-Indigenous summary cancer incidence data for major cancer sites were sourced from the South Australian Cancer Registry, the Northern Territory Cancer Registry and the Western Australian Cancer Registry for the five-year study period 2002-06. Age-specific rates were calculated using 2001 estimated resident Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations for each jurisdiction (individual year Indigenous population data were not available for some jurisdictions). Because populations have increased since 2001, this may mean that some of the incidence rates quoted in this chapter will be higher than other rates given for these populations. Age-specific rates were determined for all major cancer sites (prostate, female breast, colorectal, lung, melanoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, uterus, pancreas, stomach, bladder and unknown primary site) and for several cancer sites of particular importance to Indigenous populations (cervix, lip/mouth/pharynx and liver). The order of listing of cancer sites in this chapter was determined by the ranking of age-standardised rates for Indigenous persons for the combined state data. The age-specific rates included only 16 age categories up to age 75+, as one state analysed Indigenous data only in these categories.

The number of cancer cases in age groupings above age 50 was low for some major cancer sites, giving wide confidence intervals for incidence rates of older age groups. Confidence intervals for age-specific rates are only shown for cancer sites where there was a large difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rates. All confidence intervals on the age-specific rate graphs were calculated using the Poisson exact method.

Age-standardised rates were calculated using direct standardisation with the Australian 2001 population. Age-standardised rates for the three jurisdictions combined and for each jurisdiction individually were included for each cancer site.

## Results

### All Cancers

For the five-year study period there were 1115 Indigenous cancer cases and 88434 non-Indigenous cancer cases for the combined (SA, WA, NT) population. Indigenous cancer cases represented 1.2% of all cases, whereas Indigenous persons represented 4.0% of the total population. The combined age-standardised rate for all cancers per 100,000 for Indigenous persons was 391.6 (CI 366.2 - 417.0) and non-Indigenous persons 503.3 (CI 500.2 - 506.5). By individual jurisdictions, NT recorded the highest rates for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups – Indigenous 413.7 (CI 373.0 – 454.4) non-Indigenous 517.3 (CI 491.9 – 542.6); WA was intermediate – Indigenous 394.9 (CI 355.4 – 434.3) non-Indigenous 514.2 (CI 509.7 – 518.8); and SA had the lowest rates – Indigenous 326.3 (CI 268.1 – 384.5) non-Indigenous 491.8

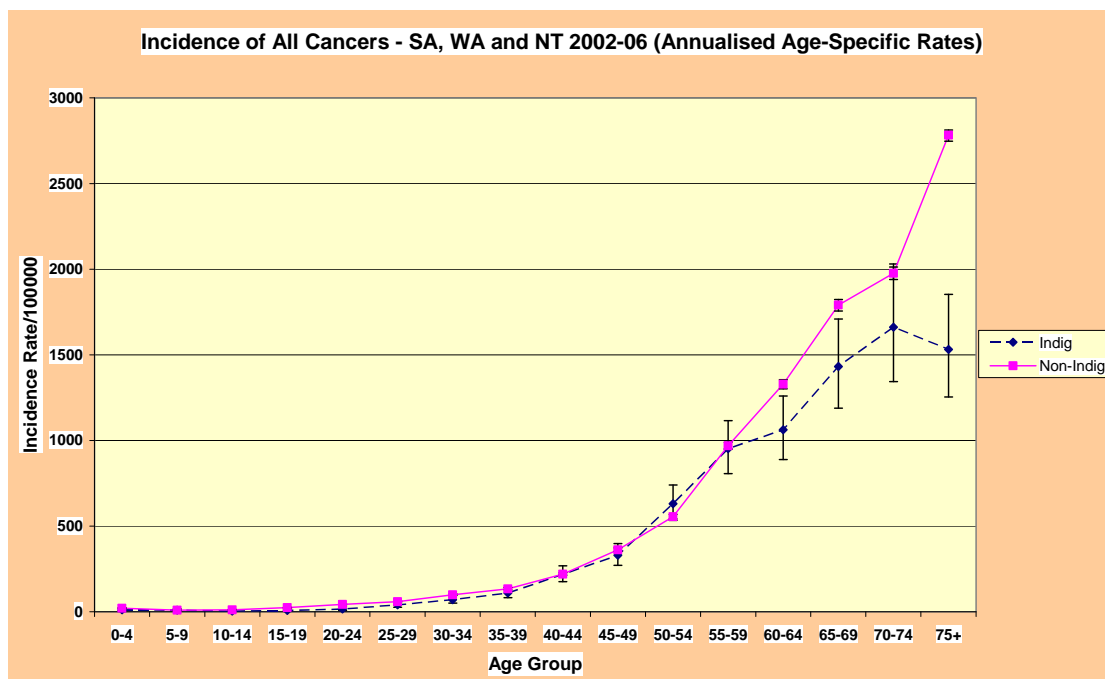
(CI 487.2 – 496.3). These state rankings were broadly in line with the estimated under-reporting of Indigenous cancer mortality, with the age-standardised Indigenous: non-Indigenous rate ratio being NT 0.811, WA 0.768, SA 0.666<sup>3</sup>.

There were important differences in the male:female incidence ratio between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations for some jurisdictions. The NT male:female ratio for Indigenous cases was 1:1.1 and for non-Indigenous cases 1:0.6. This difference in ratios was not replicated in SA (1:0.8 for Indigenous cases and 1:0.8 for non-Indigenous cases), but was confirmed in WA (1: 1.1 for Indigenous cases and 1:0.8 for non-Indigenous cases). It is worth noting that even though more Indigenous women than men were diagnosed with cancer, the male age-standardised incidence rates were higher due to high incidence rates for men in older age groups.

There was a trend for Indigenous persons to be more likely to be diagnosed with cancer in the 50-54 age group than non-Indigenous persons, although this trend has to be viewed with caution as it was the only age group where the Indigenous incidence rate was higher than the non-Indigenous rate. For Indigenous persons aged 50-54 the age-specific incidence rate was 638.8/10<sup>5</sup> (CI 541.3 – 748.8), whereas for non-Indigenous persons the rate was 554.6/10<sup>5</sup> (CI 541.5 – 568.0).

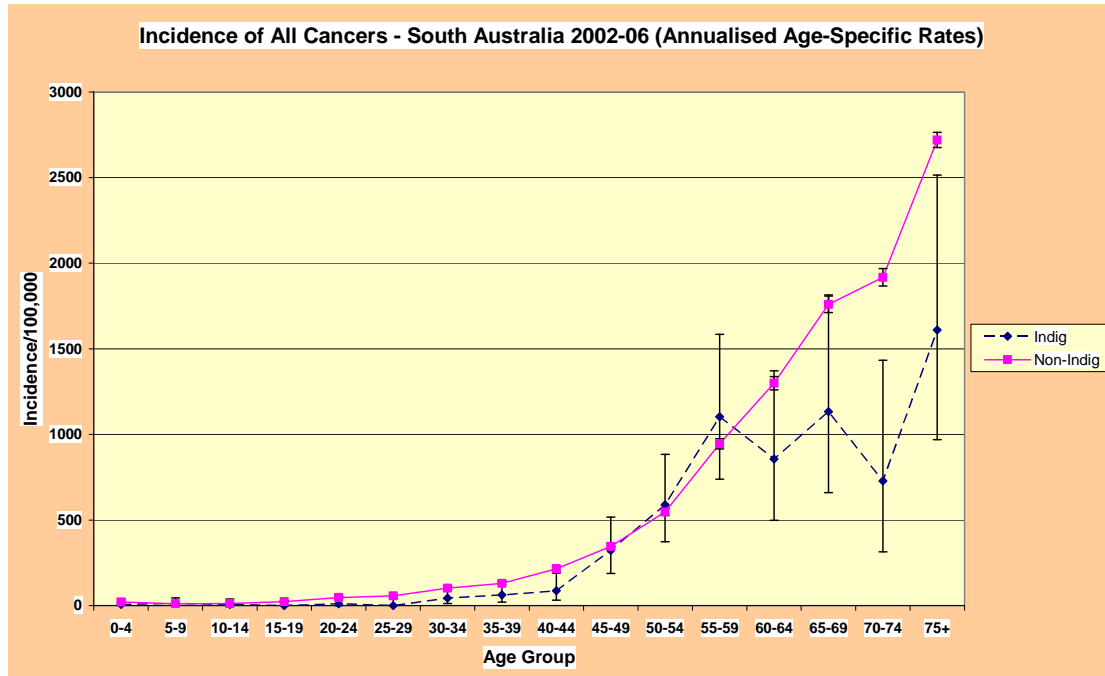
By comparison, non-Indigenous persons had significantly higher age-specific incidence rates in three age groups 60-64, 65-69 and 75+. Incidence rates for the 75+ age group were non-Indigenous 2782.7/10<sup>5</sup> (CI 2750.2 – 2815.5), Indigenous 1531.8/10<sup>5</sup> (CI 1254.1 – 1852.7).

Fig 1



It was notable that all-cancer, age-specific incidence rates were not greatly different between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations up to age 60 (see Fig 1).

Fig 2



The SA only data showed highly variable age-specific rates in the Indigenous population beyond age 60, due mainly to small Indigenous populations and low numbers of cancers in the 60+ age groups (see Fig 2).

## Lung

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 74.8 (62.8 – 86.8); non-Indigenous 47.1 (46.1 – 48.1)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

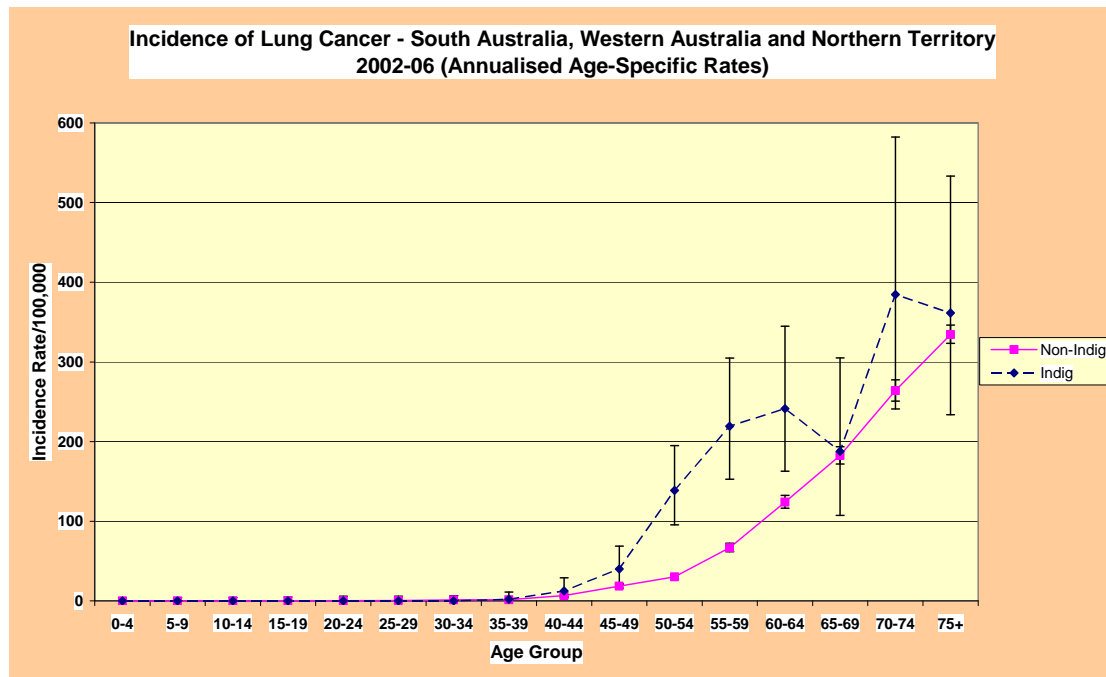
SA Indigenous 81.5 (51.0 – 112.1); non-Indigenous 44.0 (42.6 – 45.4)

WA Indigenous 67.6 (49.6 – 85.6); non-Indigenous 49.8 (48.3 – 51.3)

NT Indigenous 78.7 (60.5 – 96.9); non-Indigenous 62.7 (52.7 – 72.7)

Lung cancer was common in both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, with Indigenous persons having high smoking rates throughout the three jurisdictions. In SA lung cancer was the most common cancer amongst Indigenous persons and the fourth most common cancer amongst non-Indigenous persons. It was also the most common cancer in Indigenous persons in WA and NT<sup>5</sup>. The non-Indigenous incidence rate in the NT was significantly higher than WA and SA.

Fig 3



Lung cancer incidence was significantly higher in the Indigenous population than in the non-Indigenous population in the 50-64 year age groups (see Fig 3).

The bi-modal pattern in the Indigenous graph is replicated in a number of cancer sites for both incidence and mortality. The dip in the Indigenous graph for age group 65-69 may be due to a number of factors including death from co-morbidities in Indigenous persons beyond age 60, which may lower the cancer detection rate in this age grouping. One factor which does assist the detection of Indigenous lung cancer is its severe impact on health, with the short survival time of 4.3 months<sup>6</sup>.

It is likely that the higher than average Indigenous rate was maintained across the age range to age 75+, but the large confidence intervals around Indigenous data beyond age 65 ensured that there were no significant differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous incidence rates in the three oldest age-specific groups.

## Unknown Primary Site

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 42.9 (33.4 – 52.4); non-Indigenous 15.8 (15.2 – 16.3)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 31.3 (13.3 – 49.2); non-Indigenous 15.5 (14.7 – 16.3)

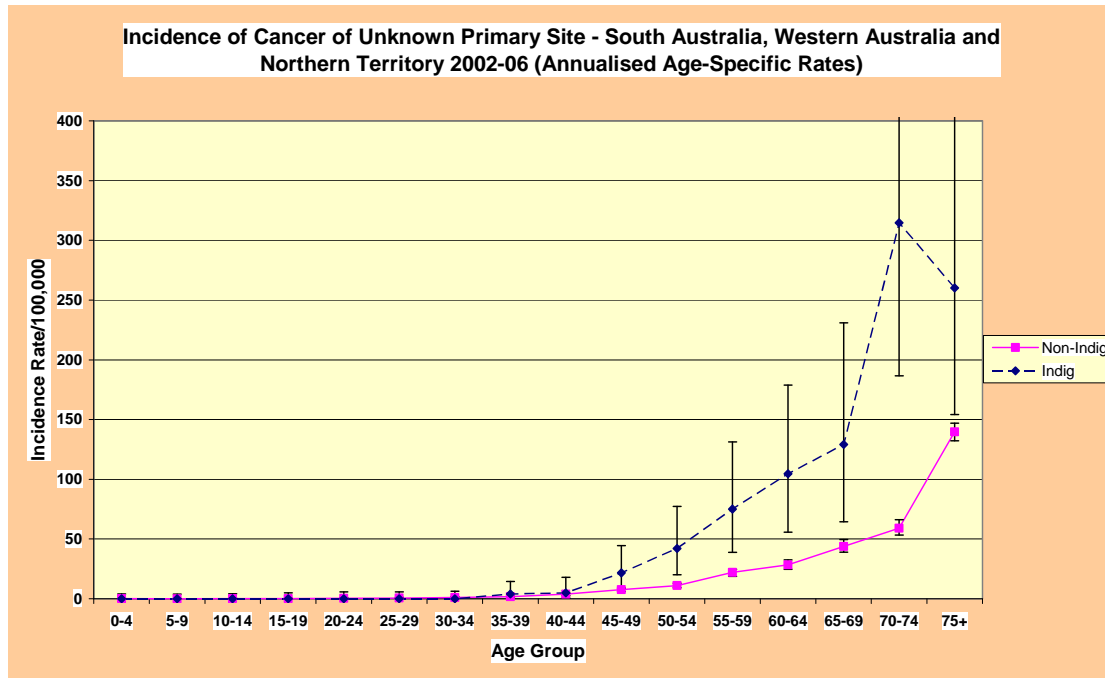
WA Indigenous 41.9 (27.0 – 56.7); non-Indigenous 15.7 (14.8 – 16.5)

NT Indigenous 49.7 (33.7 – 65.7); non-Indigenous 24.9 (18.5 – 31.4)

Cancer of unknown primary site was the fourth most common cancer classification in Indigenous persons and the seventh most common cancer in non-Indigenous persons in SA. NT and WA had higher Indigenous incidence rates than SA, and NT had significantly higher non-Indigenous rates than both SA and WA. While cancer of unknown primary site has been increasing in incidence across Australia recently<sup>7</sup>, some aspects of this cancer classification are poorly understood. Smoking is the major risk factor, with half of all cases having a current or past smoking history. It is also likely that late stage presentation of cancer, and poor or delayed access to diagnostic and treatment services may be responsible for the higher rate among Indigenous persons. The refusal to have autopsies by some Indigenous persons who have a poorly defined cause of death may also have elevated the Indigenous rate for this site.

As can be seen from Figure 4 Indigenous rates of cancer of unknown primary site were uniformly higher than non-Indigenous rates beyond age 45. Indigenous incidence rates for age groups 70-74 and 75+ are both in the range of 250-300/100,000. Only for lung cancer, were age-specific rates higher than this found in the Indigenous population.

Fig 4



### Female Breast

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 34.1 (26.7 – 41.6); non-Indigenous 63.0 (61.8 – 64.1)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 44.7 (16.4 – 73.0); non-Indigenous 63.0 (61.3 – 64.7)

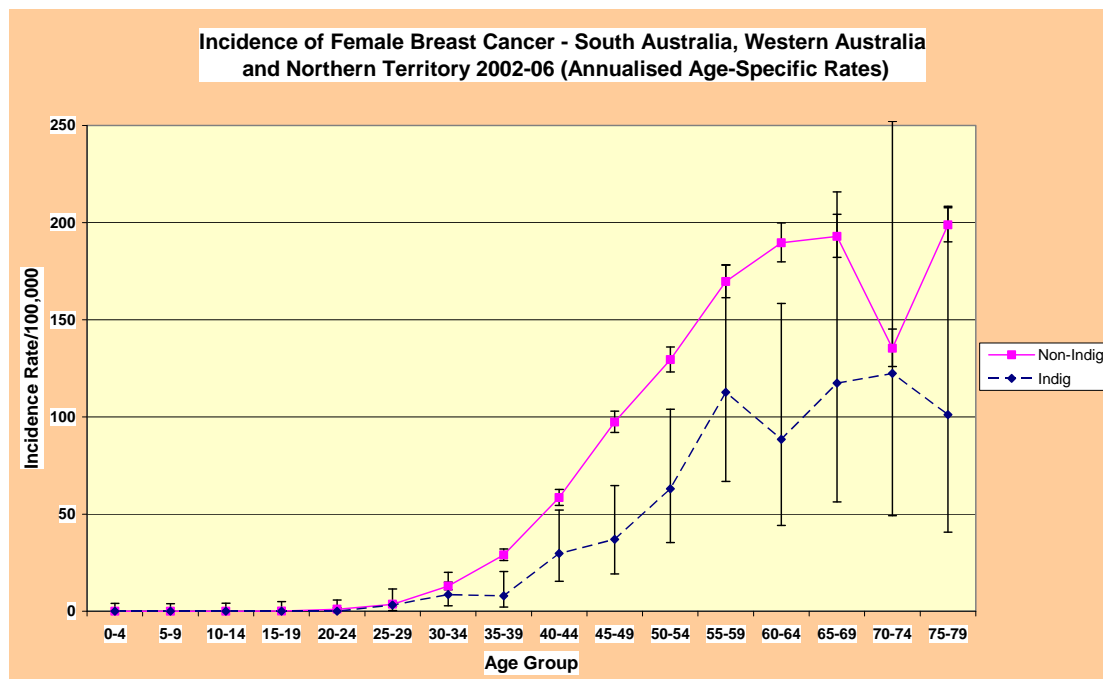
WA Indigenous 34.5 (23.5 – 45.6); non-Indigenous 63.8 (62.2 – 65.4)

NT Indigenous 32.5 (21.3 – 43.8); non-Indigenous 47.1 (40.1 – 54.1)

In SA female breast cancer was the second most common cancer in Indigenous persons and the third most common cancer in non-Indigenous persons, but incidence rates were lower in Indigenous persons. Age-specific rates were lower in Indigenous females across the entire age range beyond 30 years, and significantly lower in the 30-64 age group (see Fig 5). There was a significant decrease in the non-Indigenous rate in the 70-74 age group. This difference was consistent across SA, WA and NT. The dip in the non-Indigenous incidence rate for age 70-74 occurs in the age group immediately beyond the breast screening target age group. It is well documented that breast cancer incidence rates decrease with decreasing socio-economic status, as

women from poor communities, including Indigenous communities, are less likely to use and/or have access to breast cancer screening services<sup>2</sup>.

Fig 5



### Lip/Mouth/Pharynx

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 30.9 (23.9 – 37.9); non-Indigenous 15.2 (14.6 – 15.7)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 19.2 (7.6 – 30.7); non-Indigenous 8.3 (7.7 – 9.0)

WA Indigenous 26.9 (16.9 – 36.8); non-Indigenous 14.8 (14.0 – 15.6)

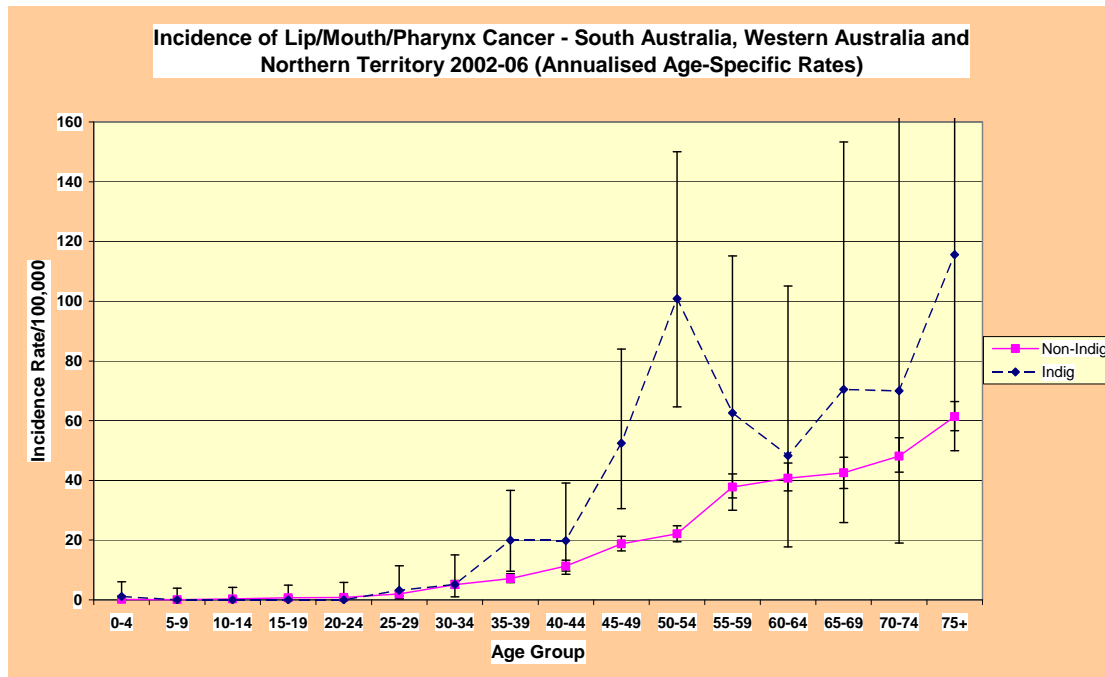
NT Indigenous 40.1 (27.2 – 53.0); non-Indigenous 25.2 (19.7 – 30.7)

Lip/mouth/pharynx cancers include all cancers of the oral cavity associated with smoking. In SA cancer of the lip/mouth/pharynx was the fifth most common cancer in Indigenous persons and was not included in the top ten cancers for non-Indigenous persons. In NT this site was third ranked for Indigenous persons and sixth ranked for non-Indigenous persons. This cancer shows a clear pattern of being most common in

NT, intermediate in WA and least common in SA, in both Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.

The most important risk factors for these cancers are smoking and alcohol consumption and the incidence rate is increasing in women<sup>8</sup>. This cancer can often lead to facial disfigurement, making diagnosis in advanced cases relatively straightforward.

Fig 6



The Indigenous incidence graph showed a strongly bi-modal pattern (see Fig 6) which was very different to the non-Indigenous graph. Indigenous incidence rates of lip/mouth/pharynx cancer were significantly higher than non-Indigenous rates for the 45-49 and 50-54 age groups.

### Colorectal

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 29.9 (22.5 – 37.3); non-Indigenous 64.7 (63.5 – 65.9)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 37.4 (14.7 – 60.1); non-Indigenous 67.7 (66.0 – 69.5)

WA Indigenous 30.7 (18.1 – 43.3); non-Indigenous 61.7 (60.0 – 63.3)  
 NT Indigenous 27.8 (17.7 – 38.0); non-Indigenous 65.6 (55.7 – 75.4)

Colorectal cancer was the third most common cancer in Indigenous persons and the second most common cancer in non-Indigenous persons in SA. The higher SA incidence rates compared to both WA and NT may be due to a longer history of colorectal cancer screening in SA (national pilot screening program began in 2003). Interestingly, colorectal cancer rates were similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations up to age 50 (see Fig 7). Beyond age 50 the two rates diverged sharply. The elevated (but non-significant) rate of rectal cancer in Indigenous men may be related to excessive alcohol consumption<sup>9</sup> in a small proportion of the Indigenous population (see Fig 8).

Fig 7

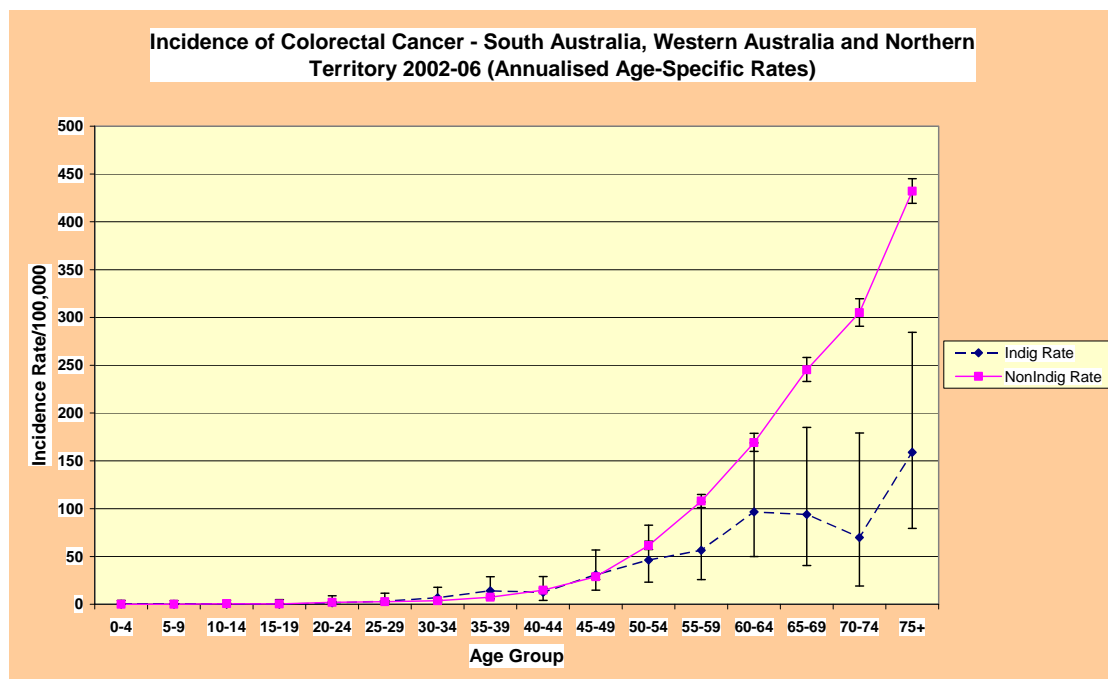
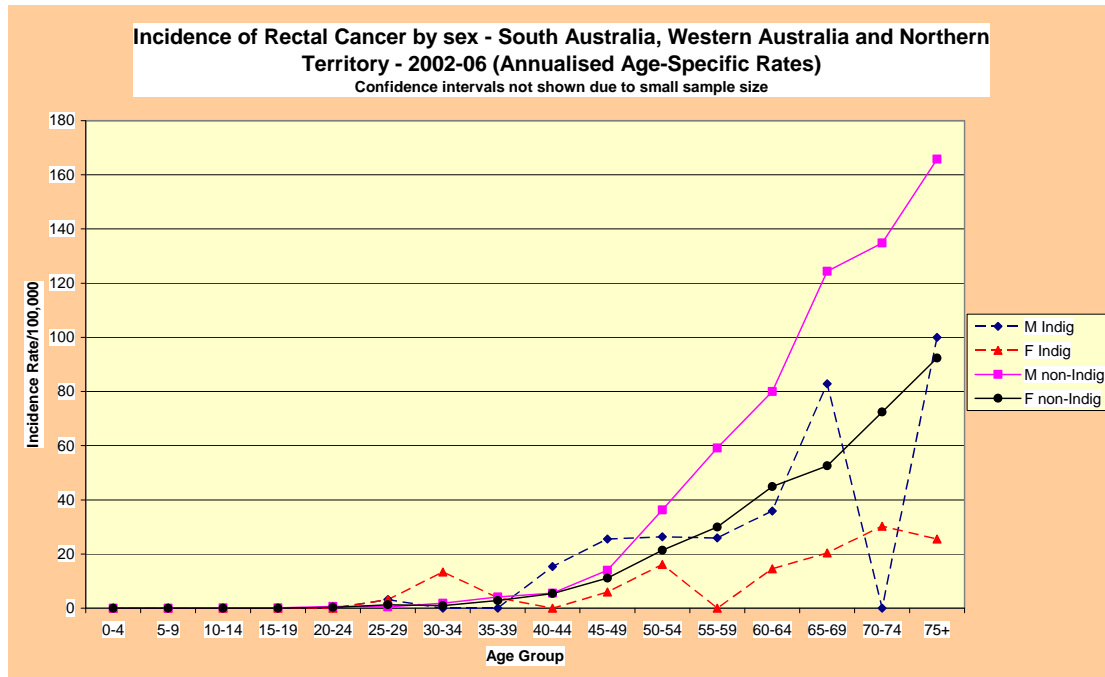


Fig 8



## Prostate

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 17.4 (11.5 – 23.3); non-Indigenous 77.9 (76.6 – 79.2)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 11.5 (0.0 – 23.0); non-Indigenous 73.8 (72.0 – 75.6)

WA Indigenous 22.0 (12.3 – 31.7); non-Indigenous 81.4 (79.5 – 83.3)

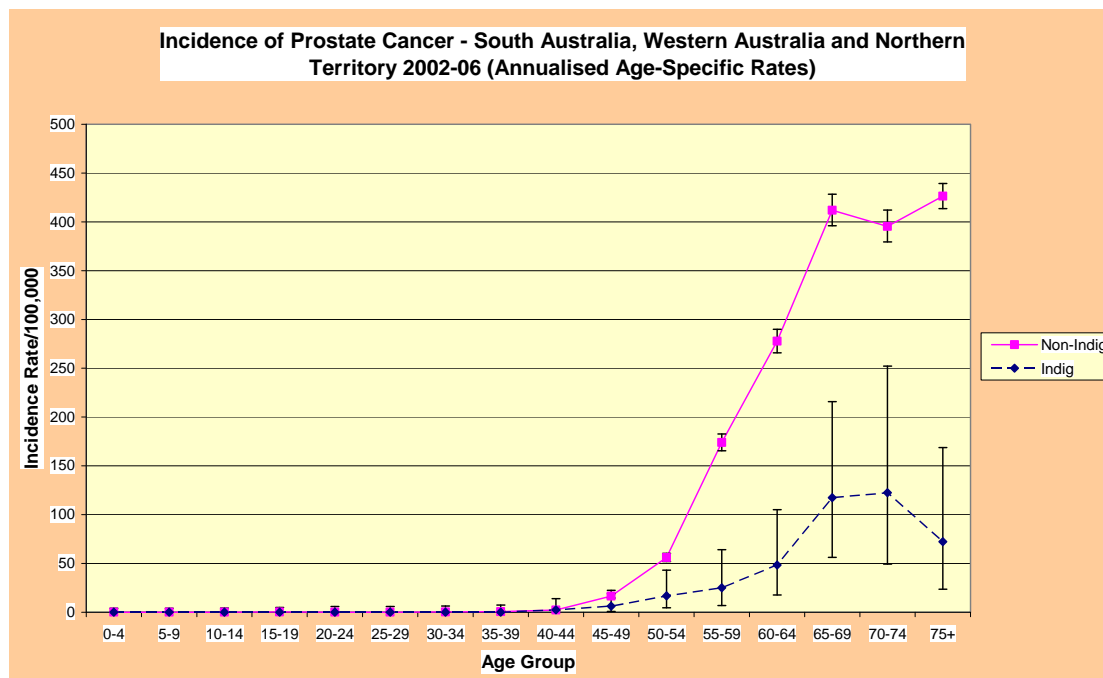
NT Indigenous 14.0 (5.4 – 22.6); non-Indigenous 89.2 (77.5 – 100.9)

Prostate Cancer was the eighth most common cancer in Indigenous males and the most common cancer in non-Indigenous males in SA. This large difference between non-Indigenous and Indigenous incidence rates occurred in NT and WA as well. Interestingly, NT had a significantly higher non-Indigenous rate of prostate cancer than SA.

With Indigenous men having low participation rates in PSA testing for prostate cancer<sup>10</sup>, the finding that non-Indigenous incidence rates are higher than Indigenous rates is not surprising. The fact that non-Indigenous rates are very much higher than

Indigenous rates (age-standardised rate is 348% higher) points towards other factors being involved, but there are no studies available at present to shed further light on this issue (see Fig 9).

Fig 9



## Pancreas

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 12.7 (7.9 – 17.6); non-Indigenous 10.8 (10.3 – 11.3)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 11.2 (0.0 – 23.3); non-Indigenous 10.6 (9.9 – 11.3)

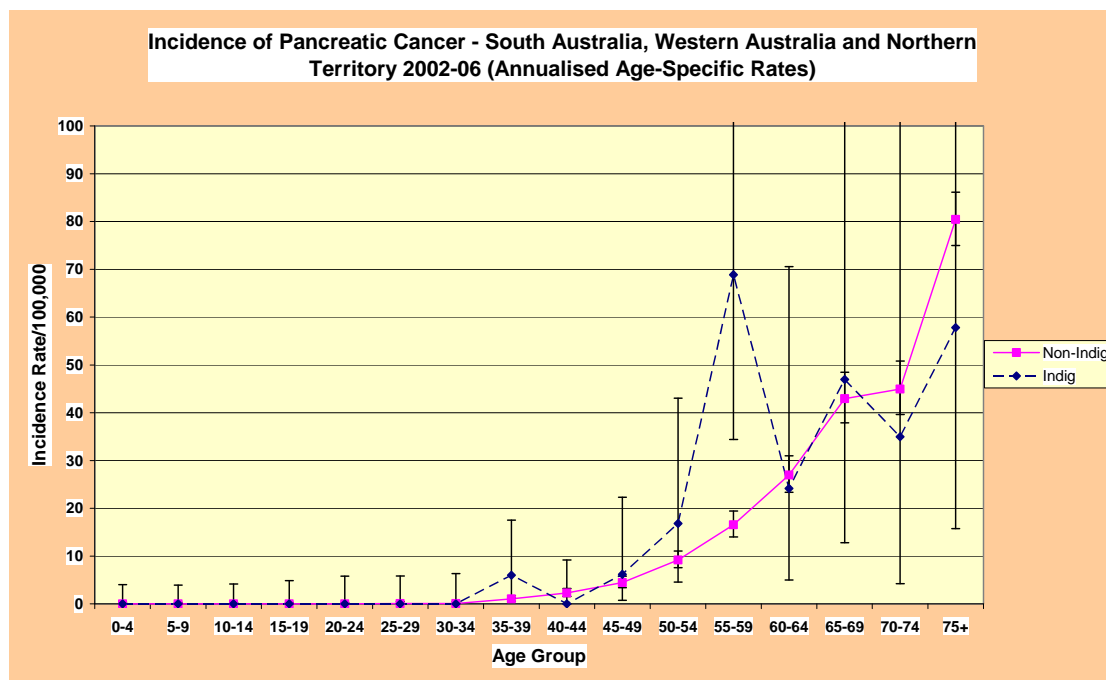
WA Indigenous 16.2 (7.7 – 24.7); non-Indigenous 11.1 (10.4 – 11.8)

NT Indigenous 9.2 (3.0 – 15.4); non-Indigenous 9.7 (5.7 – 13.7)

Pancreatic cancer was the ninth most common cancer in Indigenous persons and the ninth most common cancer in non-Indigenous persons in SA. The number of pancreatic cancers in the Indigenous population across three jurisdictions was low, which resulted in wide variation in age-specific rates. However, pancreatic cancer was an important cancer with high mortality rates among Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.

The high incidence rate in the 55-59 year age group in the Indigenous population (see Fig 10) is also reflected in a high mortality rate in the same age group. This early onset of pancreatic cancer compared with the Non-Indigenous population reflects the importance of smoking as a risk factor<sup>11</sup>.

Fig 10



## Liver

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 10.9 (6.8 – 15.0); non-Indigenous 4.5 (4.2 – 4.8)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 4.4 (0.0 – 9.4); non-Indigenous 4.6 (4.1 – 5.0)

WA Indigenous 11.2 (4.9 – 17.5); non-Indigenous 4.5 (4.1 – 5.0)

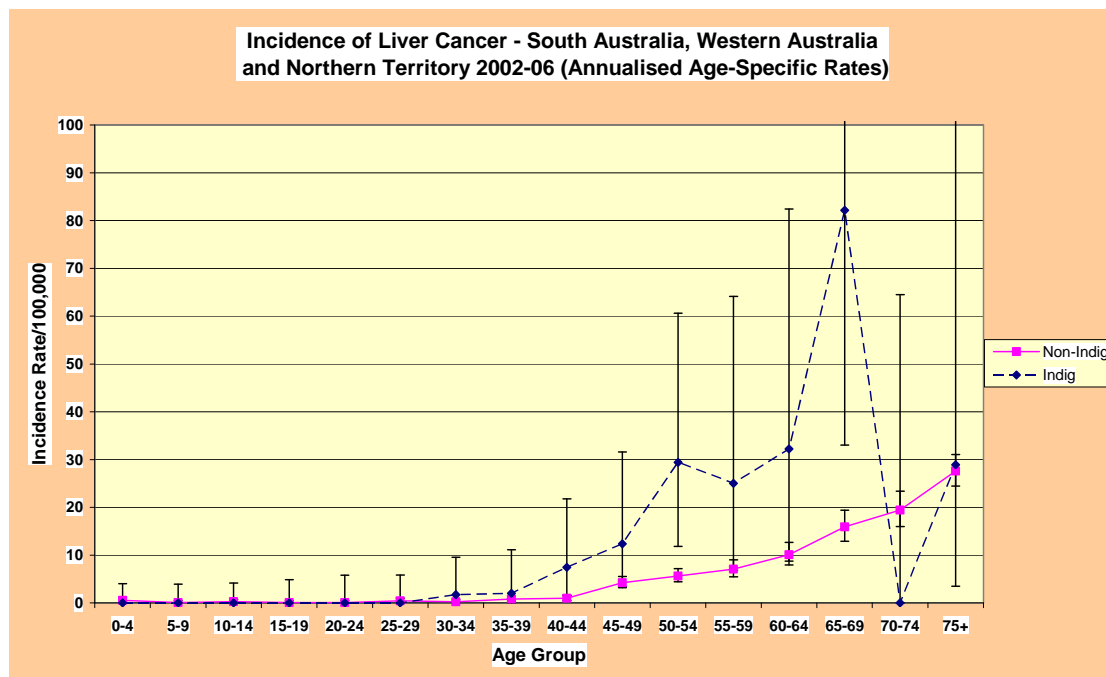
NT Indigenous 13.5 (CI 6.1 – 21.0); non-Indigenous 2.6 (0.8 – 4.3)

Liver cancer is known to be an important cancer in Indigenous populations. In SA however, liver cancer was a relatively rare cancer in both Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. This was compared with NT and WA where Indigenous rates are higher (significantly so in NT) than non-Indigenous rates.

The high Indigenous incidence rate of liver cancer across the 50-59 age range (see Fig 11), was largely attributable to high rates of Hepatitis B infection and excessive alcohol consumption in some males. The rate of Hepatitis B infection would itself have been strongly associated with past periods of incarceration and injecting drug use<sup>12</sup>.

The decline in Indigenous liver cancer rates in the 70+ age group may reflect a number of factors, including premature death of the at risk population due to other causes.

Fig 11



### Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL)

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 10.1 (6.3 – 14.0); non-Indigenous 21.6 (20.9 – 22.3)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

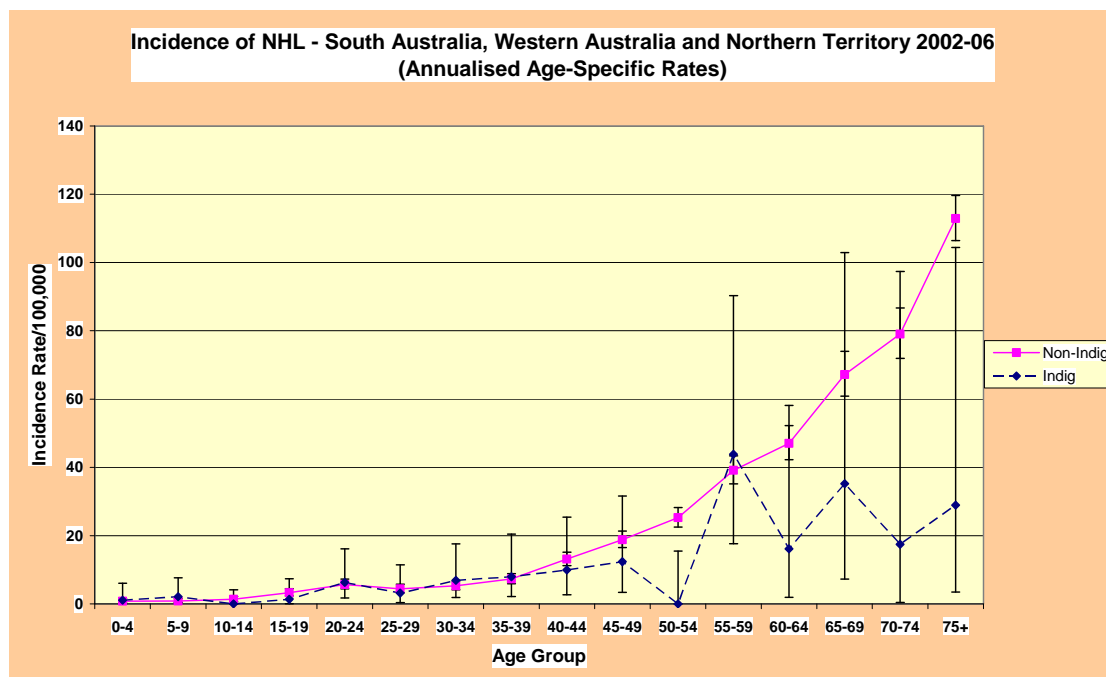
SA Indigenous 12.5 (3.4 – 21.6); non-Indigenous 24.4 (23.3 – 25.5)

WA Indigenous 7.7 (2.3 – 13.1); non-Indigenous 19.2 (18.3 – 20.2)

NT Indigenous 12.0 (5.4 – 18.7); non-Indigenous 19.4 (14.5 – 24.4)

NHL was the seventh most common cancer in Indigenous persons and the sixth most common cancer in non-Indigenous persons in SA. WA had generally lower rates of NHL for Indigenous persons and non-Indigenous persons. Figure 12 shows that the age-specific rates for NHL for Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations tended to diverge at around age 40, with Indigenous age-specific rates remaining at around 30/10<sup>5</sup> in the 55+ age group and non-Indigenous rates increasing to about 110/10<sup>5</sup> at age 75+. The high variability of Indigenous data beyond age 50 made it difficult to determine the true age-specific rates in older Indigenous persons, but it is clear that the incidence rate is lower than that of older non-Indigenous persons.

Fig 12



## Uterus

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 8.6 (5.2 – 12.0); non-Indigenous 8.8 (8.4 – 9.3)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 1.7 (0.0 – 5.1); non-Indigenous 10.0 (9.3 – 10.7)

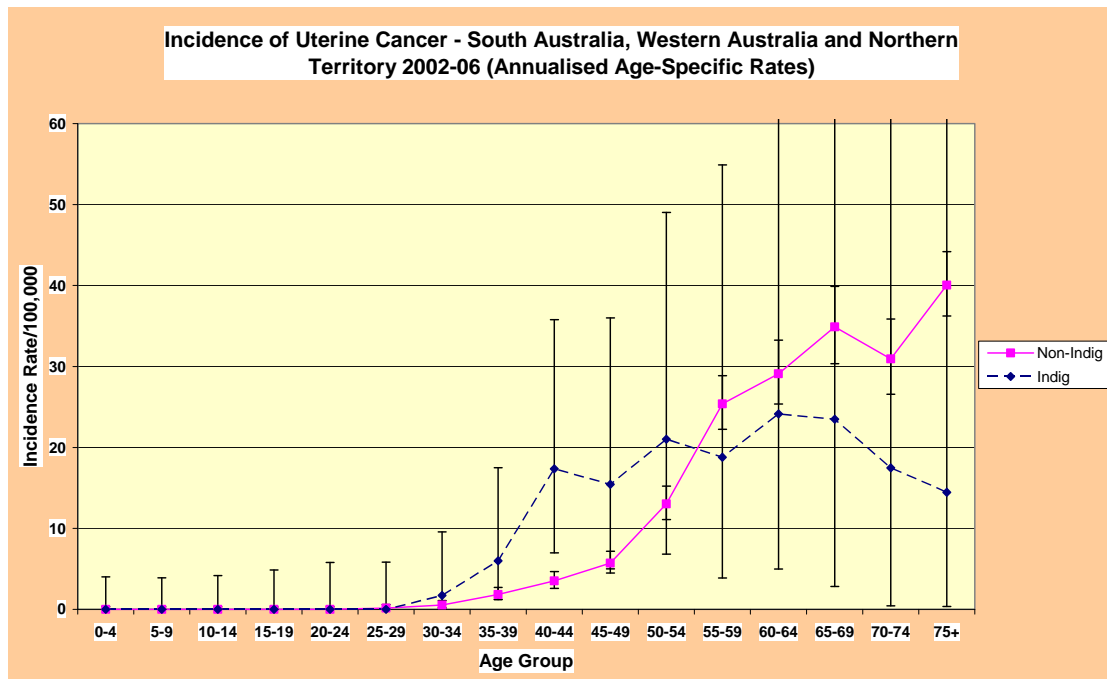
WA Indigenous 7.2 (2.7 – 11.7); non-Indigenous 7.9 (7.3 – 8.5)

NT Indigenous 13.1 (6.3 – 19.8); non-Indigenous 8.7 (5.0 – 12.4)

Uterine cancer incidence rates for non-Indigenous persons in SA were significantly higher than WA rates, and for Indigenous persons SA rates were significantly lower than NT rates. As with cervix cancer the SA Indigenous rate may be lower than the national average due to poor ascertainment of Indigenous status in women.

While the incidence of uterine cancer generally increases with age, this is not the case for Indigenous women (see Fig 13). Age-specific incidence rates for uterine cancer were reasonably high for Indigenous women from age 40 and above and significantly higher than non-Indigenous rates for age 40-44, with a tendency for rates to plateau in the 40+ age groups. For non-Indigenous women rates increase markedly above age 50. An elevated risk of uterine cancer is associated with higher abdominal fatness and low levels of physical activity<sup>13,14</sup>. The earlier age at which uterine cancer becomes an issue for Indigenous women, may be due to an earlier onset of obesity in Indigenous women<sup>15</sup>.

Fig 13



## Bladder

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 8.9 (4.8 – 13.1); non-Indigenous 10.9 (10.4 – 11.4)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 16.5 (2.2 – 30.9); non-Indigenous 10.5 (9.8 – 11.1)

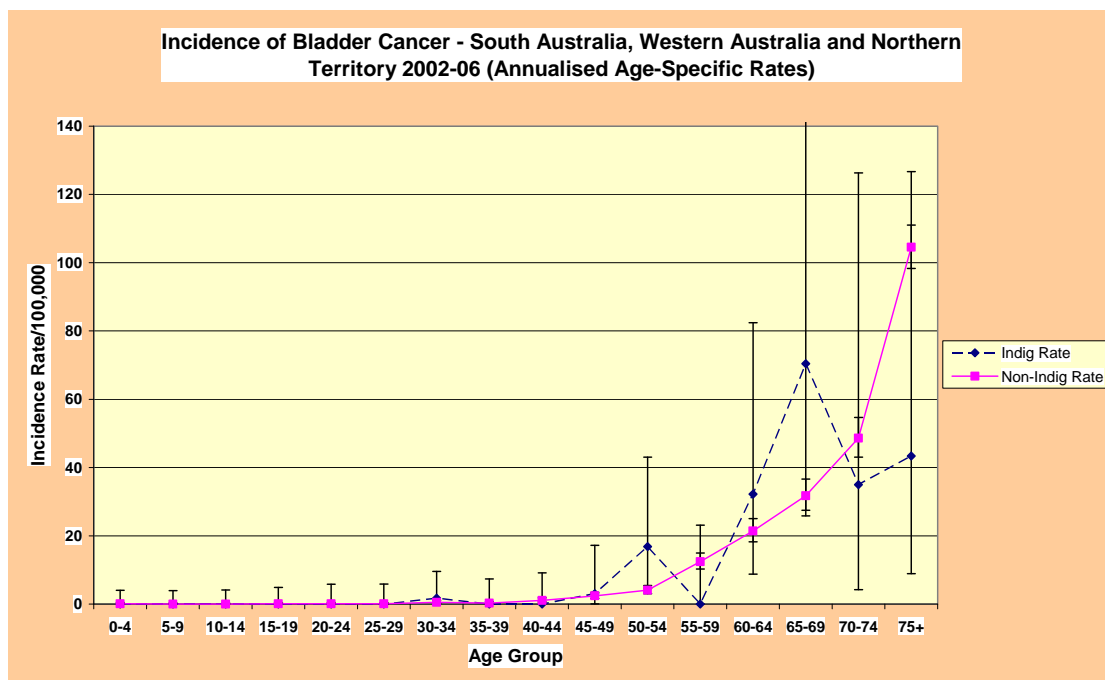
WA Indigenous 6.1 (0.9 – 11.3); non-Indigenous 11.2 (10.5 – 12.0)

NT Indigenous 9.0 (2.3 – 15.6); non-Indigenous 12.9 (8.0 – 17.7)

Bladder cancer ranked sixth in Indigenous persons in SA and tenth in non-Indigenous persons. There were no significant differences between states for either Indigenous or non-Indigenous incidence rates. Smoking is the major risk factor for bladder cancer<sup>17</sup>, and the high Indigenous rates of smoking in many SA Indigenous communities may explain why Indigenous incidence rates were elevated in SA.

Figure 14 shows that Indigenous and non-Indigenous age-specific incidence rates were comparable for bladder cancer in all age groups with the exception of the 65-69 and 75+ age groups.

Fig 14



## Cervix

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 8.6 (5.1 – 12.1); non-Indigenous 3.4 (3.2 – 3.7)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 2.3 (0.0 – 5.5); non-Indigenous 3.0 (2.6 – 3.4)

WA Indigenous 6.7 (3.3 – 10.1); non-Indigenous 4.0 (3.6 – 4.4)

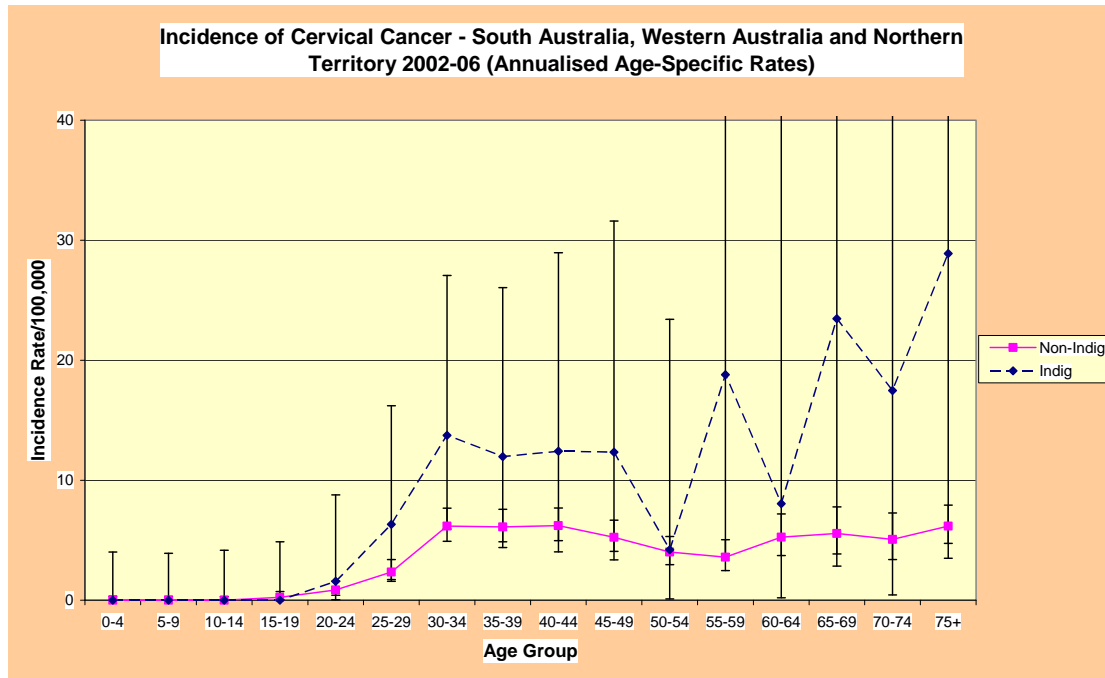
NT Indigenous 14.5 (6.4 – 22.5); non-Indigenous 4.3 (2.4 – 6.2)

Cervical cancer incidence rates are known to be higher in Indigenous women than non-Indigenous women, potentially reflecting higher rates of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection in Indigenous women<sup>2</sup>. As with uterine cancer, NT had the highest Indigenous rates (significantly higher than SA), followed by WA and SA. Interestingly, even with five years of data and a combined population of 73,500 Indigenous women, the age-specific rates in the 50+ age group were highly variable (see Fig 15). The SA Indigenous rate appears to be artificially low. This may be due to either poor ascertainment of ethnicity for this cancer in SA or recording of SA cases as NT cases due to service patterns. A similar pattern was evident for other cancers of the female genitalia, in that SA incidence rates were below those recorded in NT and WA.

The high rates of cervical cancer amongst older Indigenous women in NT and WA is of concern.

It is well known that incidence of cervical cancer is related to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection which may be correlated with other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The incidence of these infections has been very high in areas such as central Australia, but has decreased in recent years with comprehensive control programs<sup>16</sup>.

Fig 15



## Stomach

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 7.1 (3.6 – 10.6); non-Indigenous 9.3 (8.8 – 9.7)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

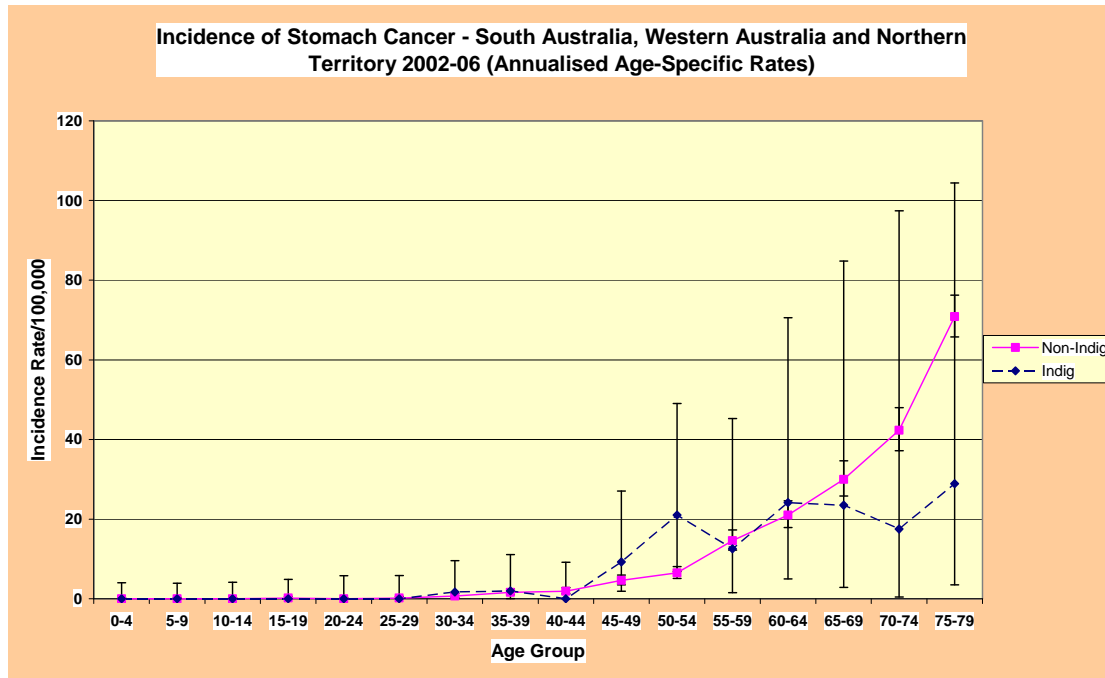
SA Indigenous 7.8 (0.1 – 15.5); non-Indigenous 9.7 (9.1 – 10.2)

WA Indigenous 6.8 (0.7 – 12.9); non-Indigenous 8.9 (8.3 – 9.6)

NT Indigenous 7.6 (2.2 – 13.0); non-Indigenous 6.5 (3.5 – 9.4)

In SA stomach cancer was ranked eleventh in Indigenous persons and twelfth in non-Indigenous persons. Incidence rates across the three jurisdictions are remarkably consistent compared with other cancer sites. Age-specific incidence rates for both populations remained similar up to age 70, beyond which there is a major divergence in age-specific rates. Helicobacter pylori infection, obesity and smoking are all linked with increased rates of stomach cancer<sup>17</sup>. These risk factors may help explain the elevated incidence of stomach cancer in Indigenous persons for age groups 45-49 and 50-54 (see Fig 16).

Fig 16



## Melanoma

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 3.4 (1.0 – 5.8); non-Indigenous 48.2 (47.2 – 49.2)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06) with 95% confidence intervals:

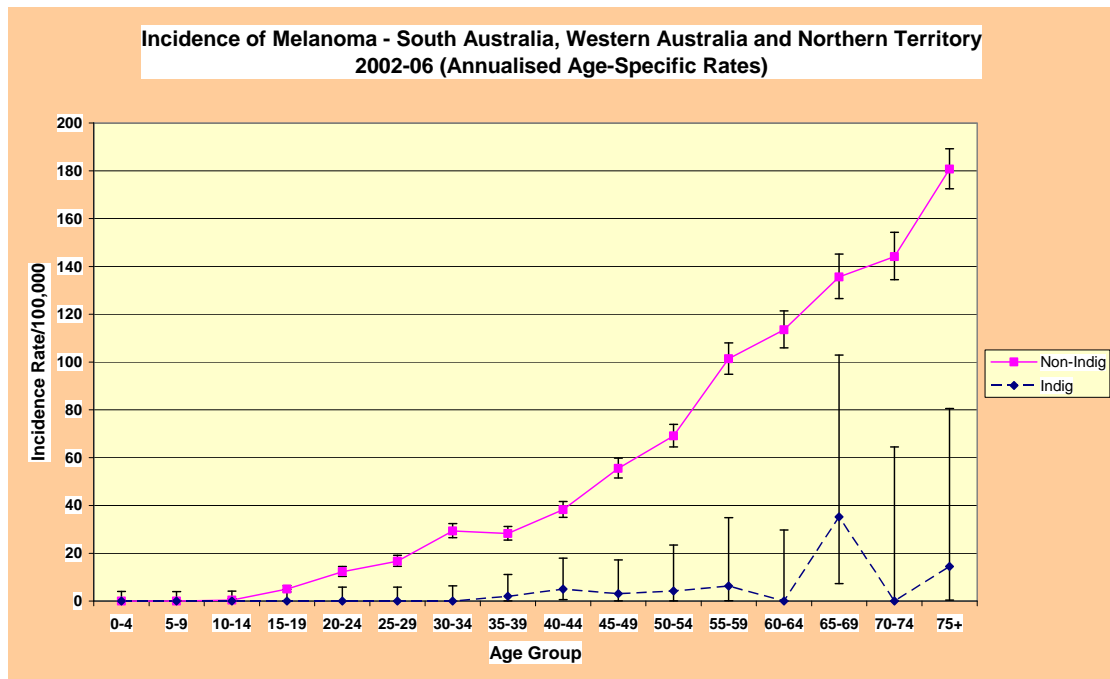
SA Indigenous 7.9 (0.0 – 17.3); non-Indigenous 41.5 (40.1 – 43.0)

WA Indigenous 2.1 (0.0 – 4.5); non-Indigenous 54.5 (52.9 – 56.0)

NT Indigenous 2.6 (0.0 – 5.3); non-Indigenous 41.9 (35.4 – 48.4)

Melanoma was a rare cancer in the combined Indigenous population, but in the non-Indigenous population it was the fourth-fifth ranked cancer. In SA melanoma was the ninth ranked cancer for Indigenous persons and the fifth ranked cancer for non-Indigenous persons. The higher rates in WA than in SA in the non-Indigenous population was probably due to a larger non-Indigenous population living in middle latitudes (10° S – 25° S). Non-Indigenous incidence rates for melanoma were significantly higher than Indigenous rates for all age groups, with the exception of the three age groups less than age 15 (see Fig 17).

Fig 17



## Ranking of Cancer Incidence for Persons, by Indigenous Status

The top ten ranked cancer sites by incidence rate were quite different for Indigenous persons and non-Indigenous persons. The most notable cancer sites which were ranked much higher amongst Indigenous persons than non-Indigenous persons were lung (rank 1 vs 5) and unknown primary site (rank 2 vs 7). Conversely, prostate cancer (rank 1 vs 6) and bowel cancer (rank 2 vs 5) were ranked higher in non-Indigenous persons than Indigenous persons. An earlier report (1996) on the actual and expected number of Indigenous cancer cases in SA, gives a similar ranking of Indigenous cancers, with the only notable change being the decline in importance of cervical cancer<sup>18</sup>.

**Table 1 – Top ten Indigenous and non-Indigenous cancer sites ranked by incidence rate (persons) 2002-06, SA WA & NT.**

Rank	Indigenous	Rate	CI	Non-Indigenous	Rate	CI
1	Lung	74.8	(62.8-86.8)	Prostate	77.9	(76.6-79.2)
2	Unknown Primary	42.9	(33.4-52.4)	Colorectal	64.7	(63.5-65.9)
3	Female Breast	34.1	(26.7-41.6)	Female Breast	63.0	(61.8-64.1)
4	Lip/Mouth/Pharynx	30.9	(23.9-37.9)	Melanoma	48.2	(47.2-49.2)
5	Colorectal	29.9	(22.5-37.3)	Lung	47.1	(46.1-48.1)
6	Prostate	17.4	(11.5-23.3)	NHL	21.6	(20.9-22.3)
7	Pancreas	12.7	(7.9-17.6)	Unknown Primary	15.8	(15.2-16.3)
8	Liver	10.9	(6.8-15.0)	Lip/Mouth/Pharynx	15.2	(14.6-15.7)
9	NHL	10.1	(6.3-14.0)	Kidney	12.5	(12.0-13.0)
10	Bladder	8.9	(4.8-13.1)	Bladder	10.9	(10.4-11.4)
11	Uterus	8.6	(5.2-12.0)	Pancreas	10.8	(10.3-11.3)
12	Cervix	8.6	(5.1-12.1)	Stomach	9.3	(8.8-9.7)
13	Stomach	7.1	(3.6-10.6)	Uterus	8.8	(8.4-9.3)
	<b>Other Sites</b>					
	Kidney	5.6	(2.8-8.5)	Liver	4.5	(4.2-4.8)
	Melanoma	3.4	(1.0-5.8)	Cervix	3.4	(3.2-3.7)

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### 3. A Comparison of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Age-Specific Cancer Mortality Rates Using Data from Three Jurisdictions

This chapter outlines the age-specific mortality rates for a range of cancers using the same methodology as that used in Chapter 2. The problems associated with high variation in age-specific rates in Indigenous incidence data are more acute in mortality data because the rates for most cancers are significantly lower. For most Indigenous cancers, age-specific rates become highly variable once the overall age-standardised rate drops below  $10/10^5$ . Thus Indigenous graphs for NHL, prostate, bladder, stomach, uterus, melanoma, brain, kidney and cervix cancers need to be interpreted with caution.

Table 1 shows that while Indigenous incidence rates for all cancers in aggregate may be lower than Non-Indigenous rates. The corresponding Indigenous mortality rates are higher than non-Indigenous rates. For the combined data the mortality:incidence ratio for Indigenous persons is 70% higher than that of non-Indigenous persons.

**Table 1 Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for the combined and individual jurisdictions, all cancers in aggregate**

	Incidence rate	Mortality rate	Mort:Inc ratio
Indigenous Combined	392	261	0.67
Non-Indigenous Combined	503	195	0.39
Indigenous SA	327	204	0.62
Non-Indigenous SA	492	198	0.40
Indigenous WA	395	270	0.68
Non-Indigenous WA	514	196	0.38
Indigenous NT	423	280	0.66
Non-Indigenous NT	522	204	0.39

Essentially, Indigenous and non-Indigenous cancer mortality can be summarised as follows. Cancers where Indigenous persons have a much higher mortality rate than non-Indigenous persons (in order of mortality rate) include – lung (2x), unknown primary (3x), lip/mouth/pharynx (4x), pancreas (1.5x), liver (3x), cervix (5x) and uterus (2x). Cancers where the opposite is true include – colorectal (1.5x), prostate (3x), non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma (NHL) (2x), brain (3x), melanoma (6x) and kidney (3x). Cancers where the mortality rate is even include – female breast, stomach and bladder. For five of the seven sites where Indigenous mortality rates are higher than non-Indigenous rates the Indigenous rate is over  $10.0/10^5$ , whereas for four of the six sites where non-Indigenous rates are higher the non-Indigenous rate is under  $10.0/10^5$ .

## Methods

The methods used with the mortality data were identical to those described in the previous chapter on incidence. Cancer deaths were recorded in SA and WA using Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) notifications, whereas NT used Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) causes of death. As a result of this, NT data used in this analysis could not include 2006, and was for 2001-2005.

Please note that as in Chapter 2, age-standardised and age-specific death rates were calculated using the 2001 estimated resident Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations from the three jurisdictions, which may mean that some of the mortality rates quoted in this chapter will be higher than other rates given for these populations.

Again, the order of listing of cancer sites in this chapter was determined by the ranking of age-standardised mortality rates for Indigenous persons for the combined jurisdictional data. Age-standardised rates for the combined data and for each individual jurisdiction are listed for each cancer site.

## Results

### All Cancers

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 261.0 (239.0 – 282.9); non-Indigenous 195.0 (193.0 – 197.0)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 204.1 (158.6 – 249.7); non-Indigenous 197.8 (194.9 – 200.8)

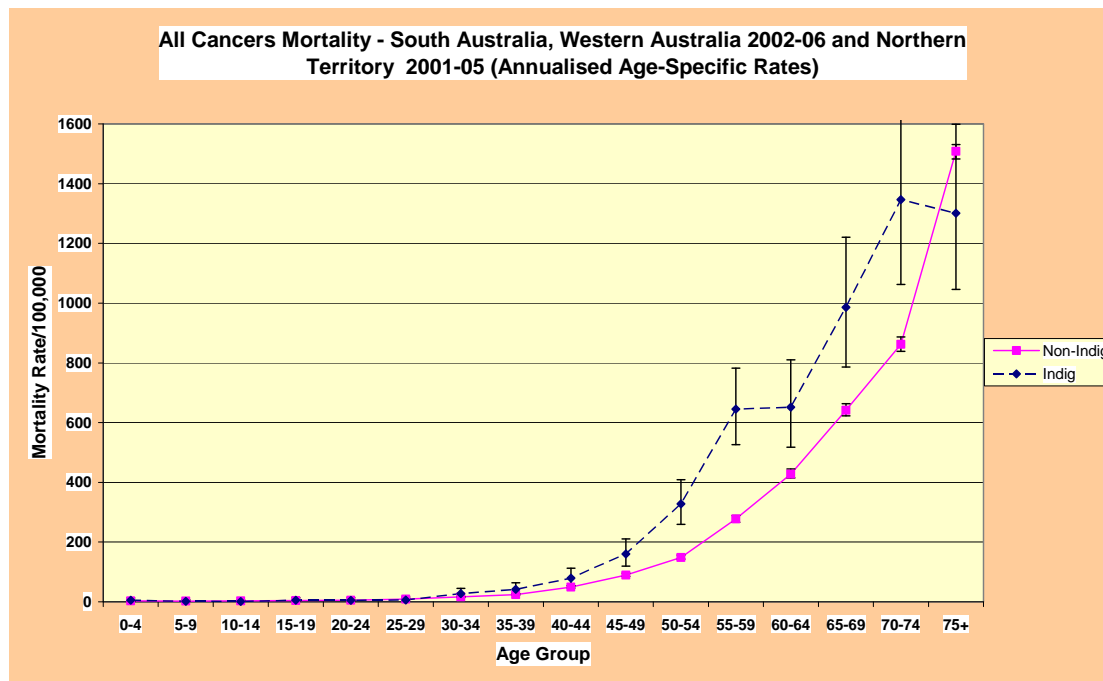
WA Indigenous 270.3 (235.2 – 305.4); non-Indigenous 195.5 (192.6 – 198.4)

NT Indigenous 279.6 (244.3 – 315.0); non-Indigenous 204.0 (186.0 – 222.0)

For the five-year study period there were 653 Indigenous cancer deaths and 34,202 non-Indigenous cancer deaths for the combined (SA, WA, NT) population. Indigenous cancer deaths represented 2.4% of all cancer deaths, whereas Indigenous persons represented 4.0% of the total population. The mortality graph (Fig 1) was virtually a reversal of the incidence graph in Chapter 2, with Indigenous mortality rates significantly higher than non-Indigenous rates for all age groups above age 35-39 with the exception of age 75+. Higher age-specific mortality rates confirmed a previous finding that non-Indigenous cancer patients survive longer than Indigenous patients, even after allowing for a range of factors such as more advanced stage at diagnosis and higher co-morbidity<sup>1</sup>. There was evidence in Figure 1 of an elevated mortality

rate in Indigenous persons in the 55-59 age group, which was consistent with the bi-modal age-specific incidence graphs shown for some cancers in Chapter 2.

Fig 1



## Lung

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 62.3 (51.4 – 73.2); non-Indigenous 38.5 (37.5 – 39.4)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 54.3 (29.8 – 78.7); non-Indigenous 36.5 (35.3 – 37.8)

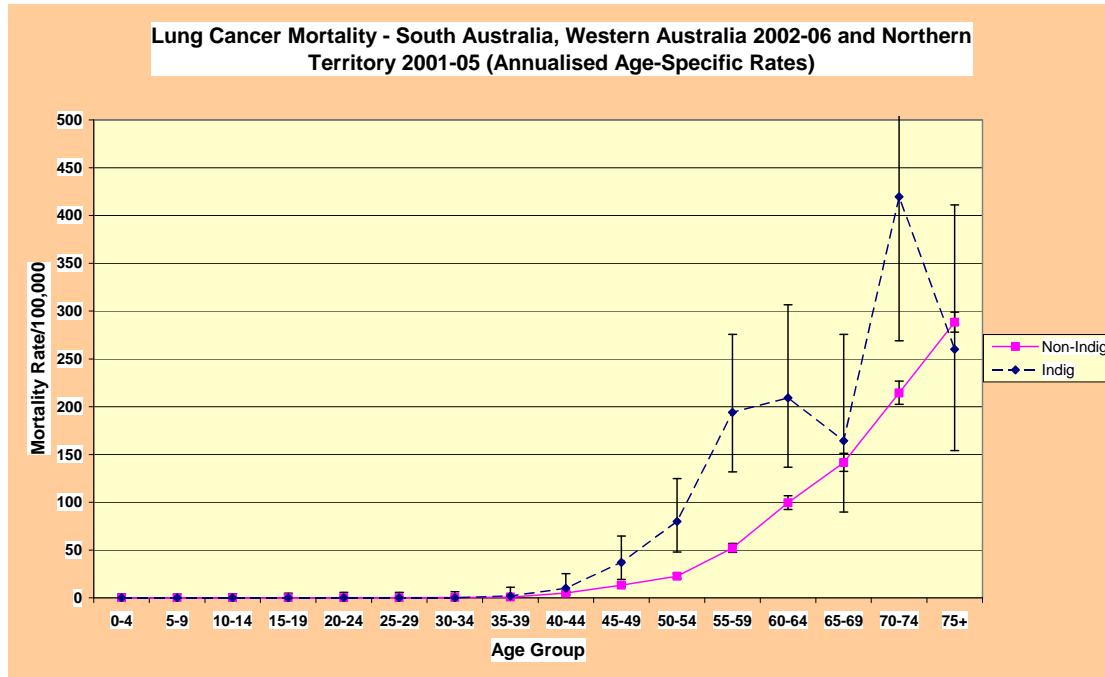
WA Indigenous 60.1 (42.7 – 77.6); non-Indigenous 40.5 (39.2 – 41.8)

NT Indigenous 70.1 (52.7 – 87.4); non-Indigenous 45.6 (37.1 – 54.2)

The combined and WA lung cancer mortality rates for Indigenous persons were significantly higher than for non-Indigenous persons. There was a trend for NT to have the highest lung cancer mortality rates in both populations followed by WA and SA, which is consistent with the very high rates of smoking reported for parts of NT<sup>2</sup>. Age-specific rates for age groups 40-44 through to 60-64 and for age group 70-74 were significantly higher for Indigenous persons, than for non-Indigenous persons

(see Fig 2). As with the lung cancer incidence graph there was evidence of a bi-modal pattern of mortality for lung mortality.

Fig 2



### Unknown Primary Site

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 31.1 (23.0 – 39.3); non-Indigenous 11.9 (11.4 – 12.4)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 32.3 (12.0 – 52.5); non-Indigenous 13.2 (12.5 – 14.0)

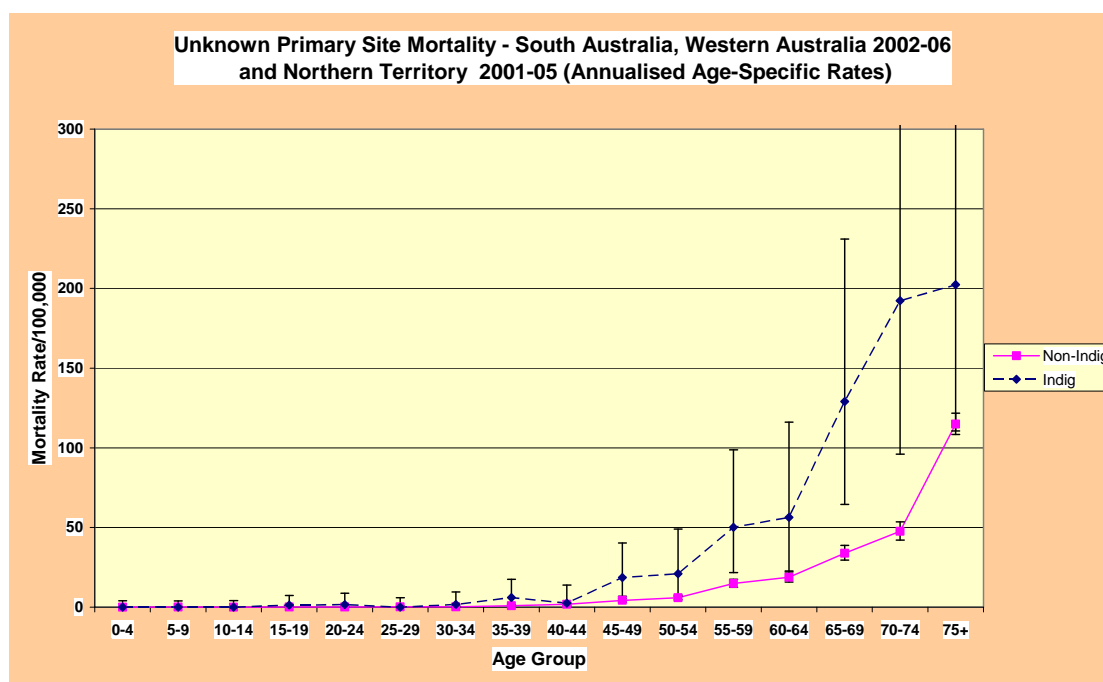
WA Indigenous 34.1 (20.6 – 47.6); non-Indigenous 10.5 (9.8 – 11.1)

NT Indigenous 27.6 (16.0 – 39.3); non-Indigenous 19.1 (13.3 – 24.9)

The combined and WA cancer of unknown primary site mortality rates for Indigenous persons were significantly higher than for non-Indigenous persons. Jurisdictional mortality rates were similar, with the exception of the NT non-Indigenous rate which was significantly higher than the WA non-Indigenous rate.

Cancer of unknown primary site and liver cancer were the only sites where the age-specific mortality rates were higher in the Indigenous population than the Non-Indigenous population in all four 60+ age groups, and in the case of unknown primary site three of those four age groups had significantly higher rates for Indigenous persons. Lung cancer and cancer of the unknown primary site both had age-specific mortality rates approaching or above 200/10<sup>5</sup> and therefore account for much of the mortality in Indigenous persons in the 70-74 and 75+ age groups (see Fig 3).

Fig 3



### Colorectal

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 16.7 (10.9 – 22.5); non-Indigenous 25.0 (24.3 – 25.7)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

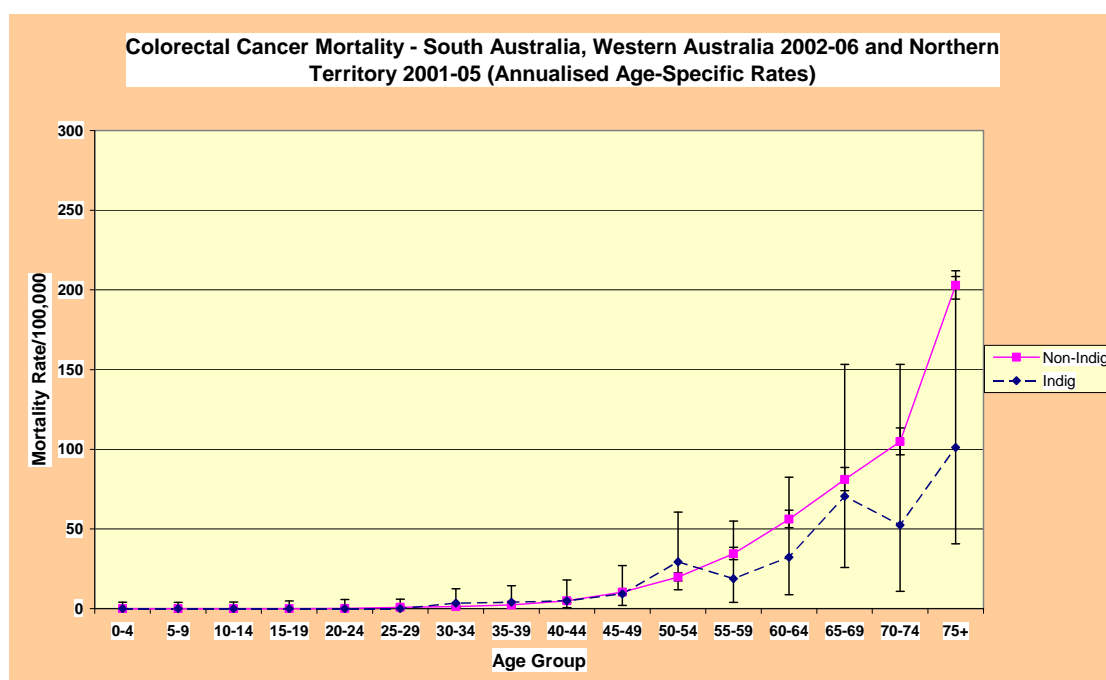
SA Indigenous 23.4 (8.5 – 38.2); non-Indigenous 26.4 (25.3 – 27.5)

WA Indigenous 18.4 (8.1 – 28.7); non-Indigenous 23.9 (22.9 – 25.0)

NT Indigenous 10.5 (3.9 – 17.1); non-Indigenous 22.5 (16.3 – 28.7)

SA, which had the most comprehensive bowel cancer screening program in the study period of the three jurisdictions<sup>3</sup>, had the highest bowel cancer mortality rate for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons, with only a small difference in rates between the two populations. While there was a much smaller disparity between Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons in colorectal mortality rates than there was for colorectal incidence rates, nonetheless the age-standardised mortality rate for non-Indigenous persons was still higher than for Indigenous persons across the 55+ age range. While this situation may alter in future as the availability of colorectal screening services improves, there are significant cultural issues for Indigenous persons<sup>4</sup> around bowel cancer testing which will hinder the rate of uptake of screening (see Fig 4).

Fig 4



### Lip/Mouth/Pharynx

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 15.3 (10.5 – 20.1); non-Indigenous 3.4 (3.1 – 3.6)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

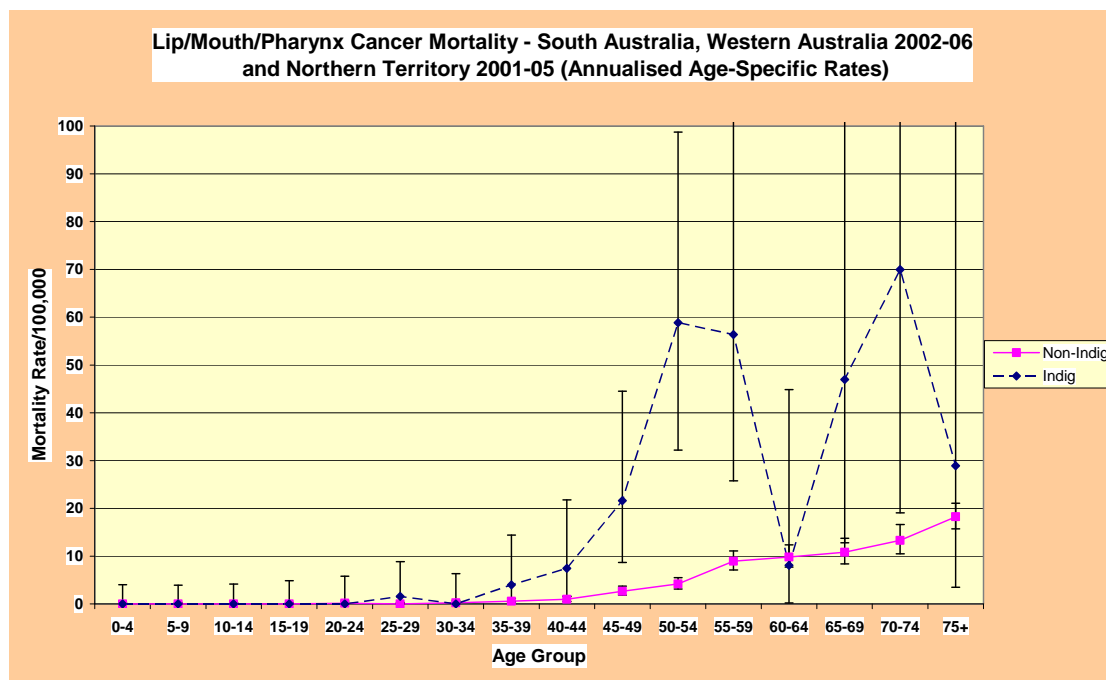
SA Indigenous 5.0 (0.0 – 10.8); non-Indigenous 3.0 (2.6 – 3.4)

WA Indigenous 12.8 (6.3 – 19.3); non-Indigenous 3.6 (3.2 – 4.0)

NT Indigenous 22.6 (13.0 – 32.1); non-Indigenous 9.6 (5.8 – 13.5)

The combined and WA age-standardised mortality rates for Indigenous persons were significantly higher than the corresponding rates for non-Indigenous persons. The NT Indigenous rate was significantly higher than the SA rate, and the NT non-Indigenous rate was significantly higher than both WA and SA. There was generally a large disparity in age-specific mortality rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons for persons over 35 years of age (see Fig 5), which reflected the significantly higher age-standardised mortality rate for Indigenous persons. The strongly bi-modal pattern shown in the lip/mouth/pharynx Indigenous incidence graph was also repeated in the mortality graph.

Fig 5



### Female Breast

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 14.9 (9.5 – 20.4); non-Indigenous 14.0 (13.4 – 14.5)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

SA Indigenous 10.2 (0.0 – 21.6); non-Indigenous 15.7 (14.9 – 16.6)

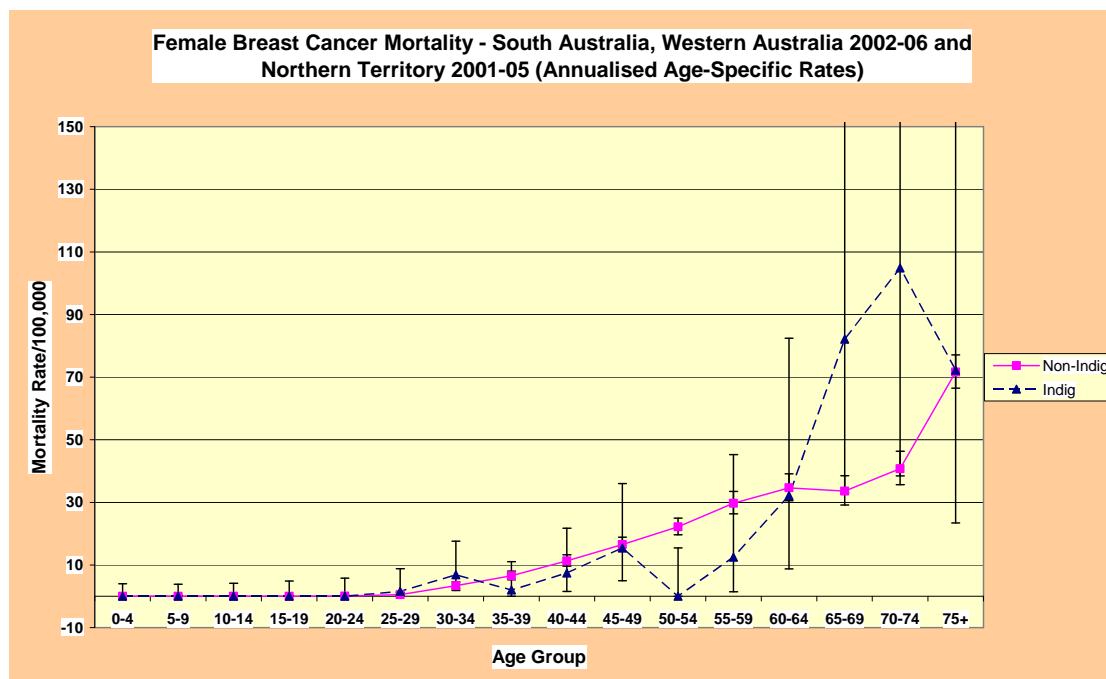
WA Indigenous 16.6 (7.5 – 25.8); non-Indigenous 13.0 (12.3 – 13.8)

NT Indigenous 15.6 (7.2 – 24.0); non-Indigenous 8.9 (5.4 – 12.5)

Indigenous and non-Indigenous breast cancer age-standardised mortality rates are generally similar, with some variation between jurisdictions. The pattern of age-specific rates however, is quite different between the two populations, with two points worth noting. Firstly, the generally lower incidence of breast cancer in Indigenous than non-Indigenous women is reflected in the lower mortality rates in the 50-54 and 55-59 age groups, with Indigenous women in these age groups tending to take appropriate action after diagnosis. Secondly, the higher mortality in Indigenous women in the 65-69 and 70-74 age groups may be due to the fact that elderly Indigenous women are disproportionately affected by poor access and cultural reticence to treatment and surgery<sup>5,6,7</sup>. Some of these cancers in elderly women may have been detected when the affected women were in the breast screening target age group, and some may have been diagnosed as late stage breast cancers<sup>5</sup>.

These mortality figures show the Indigenous mortality rate being very similar to the non-Indigenous rate, a finding consistent with previous publications which have reported the combined Indigenous rate for Qld, SA, WA and NT (2000-04) being 9% higher (but not significantly so) than the non-Indigenous rate<sup>8</sup> (see Fig 6).

Fig 6



## Pancreas

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 14.3 (8.6 – 20.0); non-Indigenous 9.8 (9.3 – 10.2)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

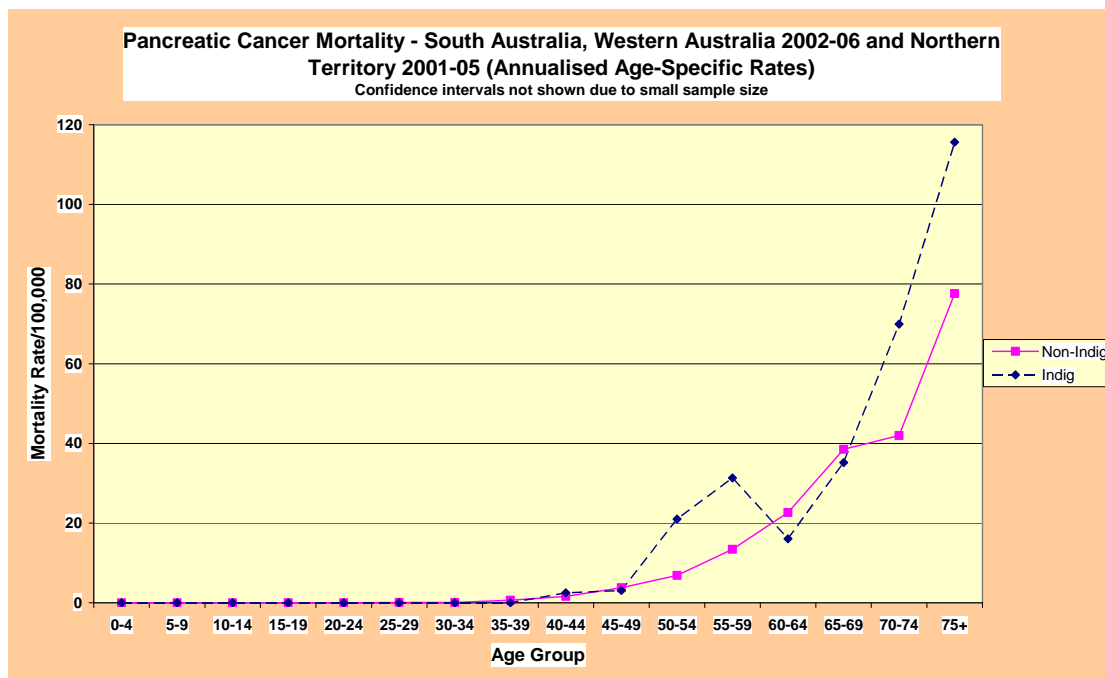
SA Indigenous 10.8 (0.0 – 22.4); non-Indigenous 9.6 (8.9 – 10.2)

WA Indigenous 18.4 (8.1 – 28.7); non-Indigenous 10.1 (9.4 – 10.8)

NT Indigenous 11.5 (3.7 – 19.2); non-Indigenous 7.1 (3.6 – 10.5)

Pancreatic cancer mortality rates tend to be higher in Indigenous populations than non-Indigenous populations, but not significantly so. The bi-modal pattern of pancreatic cancer incidence for Indigenous persons shown in Chapter 2 is repeated in the mortality graph (see Fig 7) and is common in most cancer sites where smoking is a risk factor. Error bars are not shown on this graph as there were no significant differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates.

Fig 7



## Liver

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 10.9 (6.8 – 15.1); non-Indigenous 3.4 (3.1 – 3.7)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

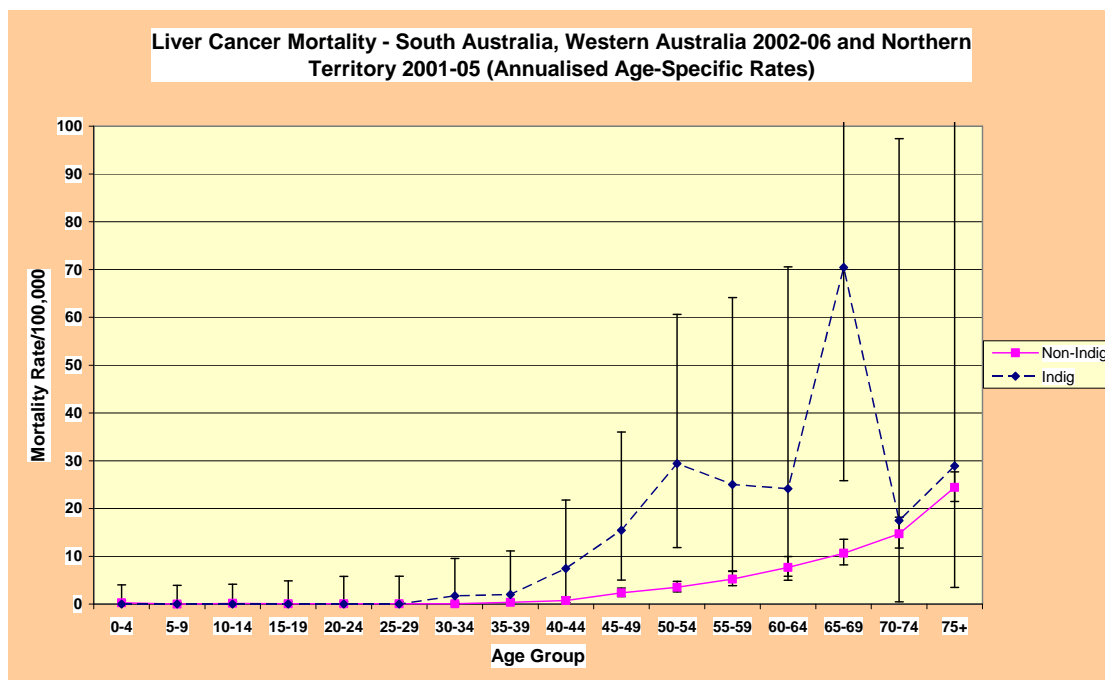
SA Indigenous 4.4 (0.0 – 9.4); non-Indigenous 3.4 (3.0 – 3.8)

WA Indigenous 11.3 (4.8 – 17.7); non-Indigenous 3.4 (3.0 – 3.8)

NT Indigenous 13.5 (6.1 – 21.0); non-Indigenous 2.6 (0.8 – 4.3)

The combined, WA and NT age-standardised mortality rates for liver cancer for Indigenous persons were significantly higher than the rates for non-Indigenous persons. In SA there was little difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rates, but there were few liver cancer deaths in the Indigenous population. Although liver cancer mortality is high in WA and NT, it is not a cancer where mortality rates are especially high in rural and remote communities<sup>9</sup>. The liver cancer age-specific mortality graph is remarkably similar to the incidence graph, which reflects the low survival rate from this cancer (see Fig 8). Both graphs show a bi-modal pattern for the Indigenous population.

Fig 8



## Stomach

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 6.3 (2.9 – 9.7); non-Indigenous 7.0 (6.6 – 7.4)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

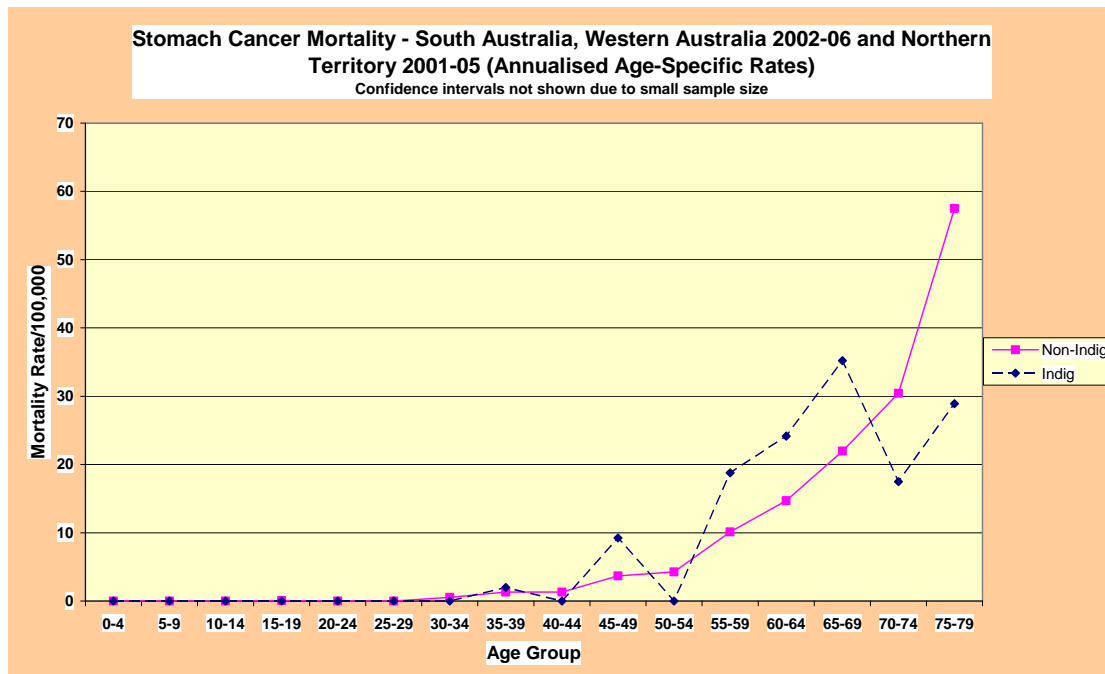
SA Indigenous 6.5 (0.0 – 13.8); non-Indigenous 7.5 (6.9 – 8.1)

WA Indigenous 6.8 (0.7 – 12.9); non-Indigenous 6.7 (6.1 – 7.2)

NT Indigenous 6.0 (1.0 – 11.1); non-Indigenous 5.9 (2.7 – 9.1)

The Indigenous and non-Indigenous stomach cancer age-standardised rates are remarkably consistent across all three jurisdictions. The age-specific mortality rate graph for stomach cancer, like the incidence graph, indicates that Indigenous persons tend to be diagnosed with stomach cancer at a relatively younger age than are non-Indigenous persons (see Fig 9). Error bars are not shown on this graph as there were no significant differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates.

Fig 9



## Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL)

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 5.7 (2.4 – 8.9); non-Indigenous 7.5 (7.1 – 7.9)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

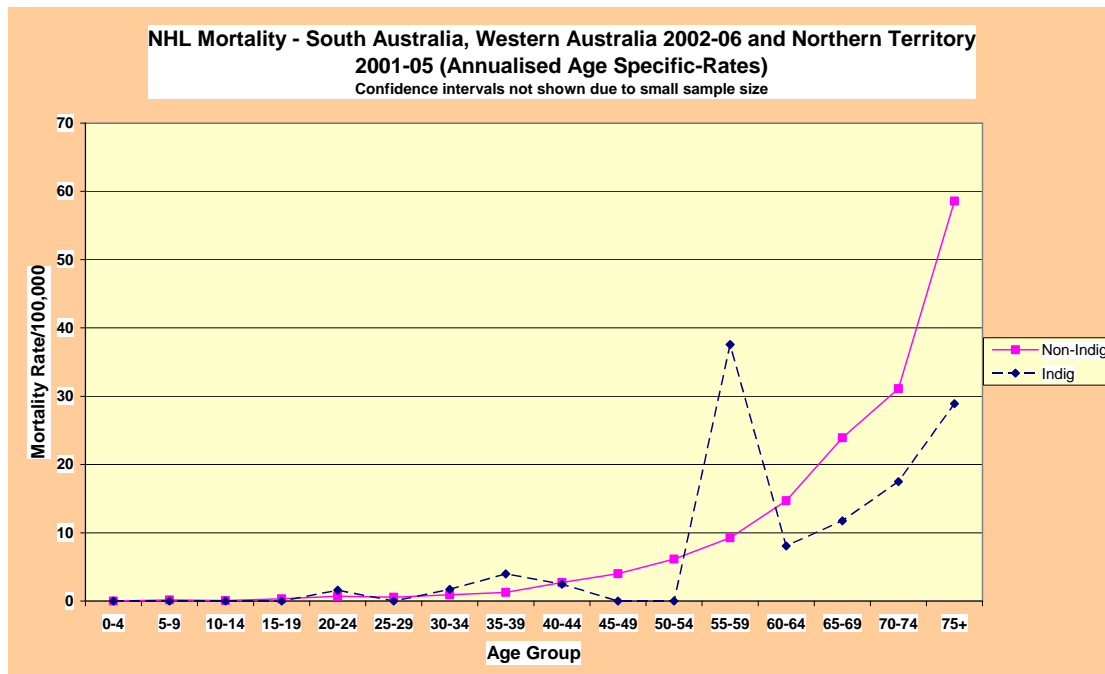
SA Indigenous 4.9 (0.0 – 10.7); non-Indigenous 8.4 (7.8 – 9.0)

WA Indigenous 2.7 (0.0 – 5.4); non-Indigenous 6.9 (6.3 – 7.5)

NT Indigenous 9.3 (2.1 – 16.4); non-Indigenous 5.1 (2.2 – 8.0)

As with NHL incidence, Indigenous age-standardised NHL mortality rates were generally lower than non-Indigenous rates. With only 16 Indigenous deaths from NHL in SA, WA and NT over the 2002-06 (2001-05 for NT) period there were insufficient numbers to produce a meaningful age-specific mortality graph. Error bars are not shown on this graph as there were no significant differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates (see Fig 10).

Fig 10



## Bladder

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 5.3 (2.1 – 7.6); non-Indigenous 4.9 (4.5 – 5.2)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

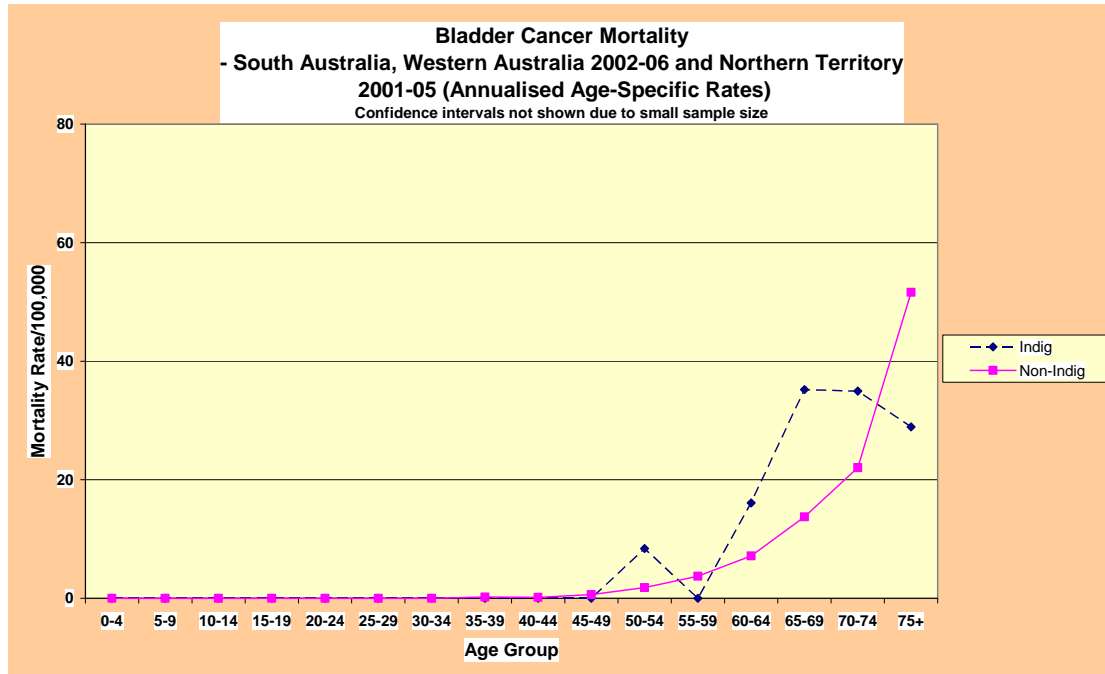
SA Indigenous 14.0 (0.8 – 27.3); non-Indigenous 5.1 (4.7 – 5.6)

WA Indigenous 2.9 (0.0 – 7.2); non-Indigenous 4.7 (4.2– 5.1)

NT Indigenous 4.3 (0.0 – 8.6); non-Indigenous 5.9 (2.4 – 9.5)

Bladder cancer mortality rates were highly variable both between jurisdictions at the age-standardised rate level and also at the age-specific rate level (see Fig 11). More data are required to better understand bladder cancer mortality in Indigenous populations. Error bars are not shown on this graph as there were no significant differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates.

Fig 11



## Cervix

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 4.9 (2.1 – 7.6); non-Indigenous 1.1 (0.9 – 1.2)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

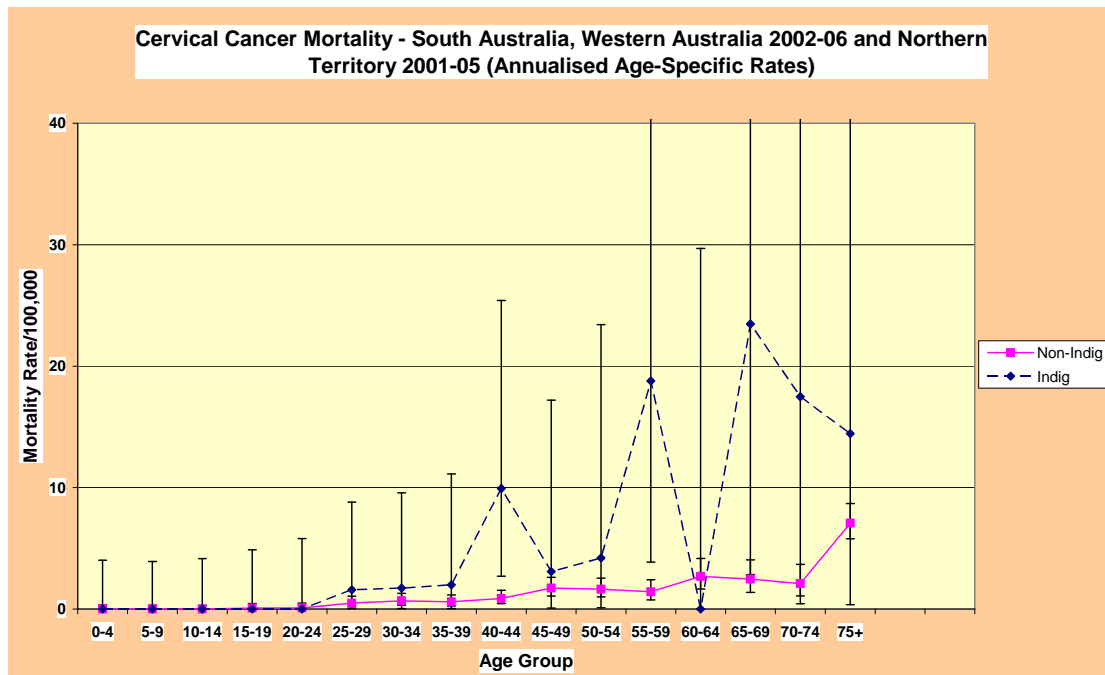
SA Indigenous 3.3 (0.0 – 8.0); non-Indigenous 1.1 (0.9 – 1.4)

WA Indigenous 5.9 (1.8 – 10.0); non-Indigenous 1.3 (1.1 – 1.5)

NT Indigenous 4.3 (0.0 – 9.1); non-Indigenous 0.6 (0.1 – 1.2)

The combined and WA cervical cancer mortality rates for Indigenous persons were significantly higher than for non-Indigenous persons. There is evidence that cervical cancer mortality has declined in Indigenous populations in recent years<sup>10</sup>, but that it still remains a problem in rural and remote communities<sup>9</sup>. The highly variable nature of the Indigenous mortality data for cervical cancer in the age-specific rates graph means that although Indigenous rates were significantly higher than non-Indigenous rates in the 40-44 and 55-59 age groups, it is difficult to gain an accurate picture of the pattern of Indigenous age-specific rates (see Fig 12).

Fig 12



## Prostate

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 4.9 (1.5 – 8.2); non-Indigenous 13.5 (13.0 – 14.1)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

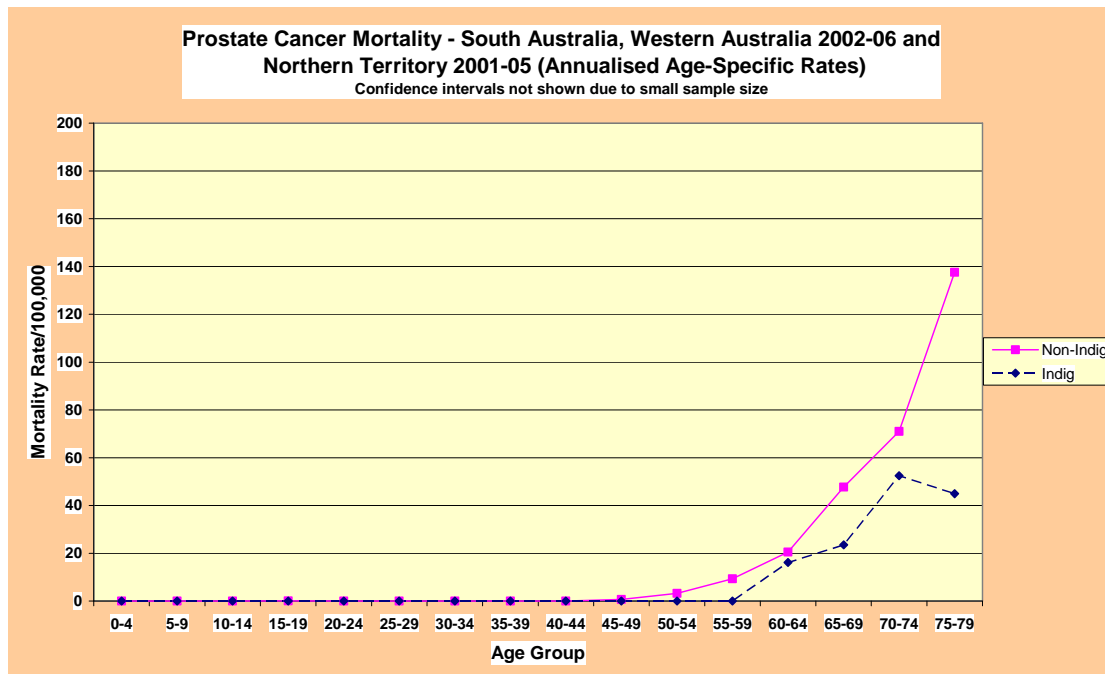
SA Indigenous 0.0 (0.0 – 0.0); non-Indigenous 14.3 (13.5 – 15.1)

WA Indigenous 8.3 (1.9 – 14.8); non-Indigenous 12.9 (12.1 – 13.7)

NT Indigenous 3.1 (0.0 – 7.7); non-Indigenous 16.3 (10.5 – 22.2)

The combined, SA and NT prostate cancer mortality rates for Indigenous persons were significantly lower than for non-Indigenous persons. Prostate cancer mortality rates tended to be lower for Indigenous persons than Non-Indigenous persons in the four oldest age groups where Indigenous deaths were recorded. Error bars are not shown on this graph as there were no significant differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates (see Fig 13).

Fig 13



## Brain

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 2.2 (0.2 – 4.2); non-Indigenous 6.1 (5.7 – 6.5)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

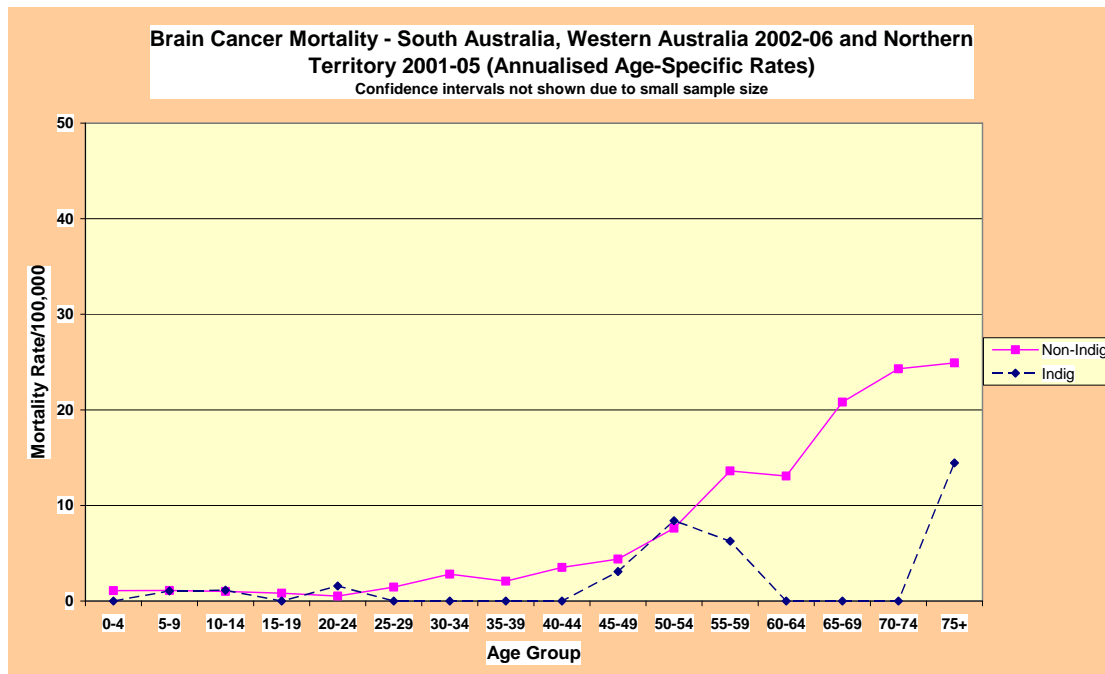
SA Indigenous 2.1 (0.0 – 5.0); non-Indigenous 6.4 (5.8 – 6.9)

WA Indigenous 0.6 (0.0 – 1.8); non-Indigenous 5.9 (5.4 – 6.4)

NT Indigenous 4.0 (0.0 – 8.6); non-Indigenous 4.4 (2.4 – 6.3)

Brain cancer is amongst the top ten leading sites in terms of non-Indigenous cancer mortality. The non-Indigenous age-standardised mortality rate is significantly higher than the Indigenous rate. The number of Indigenous deaths is too low to make an effective comparison of age-specific mortality rates (see Fig 14). Error bars are not shown on this graph as there were no significant differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates.

Fig 14



## Melanoma

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 1.2 (0.0 – 2.9); non-Indigenous 5.5 (5.1 – 5.8)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

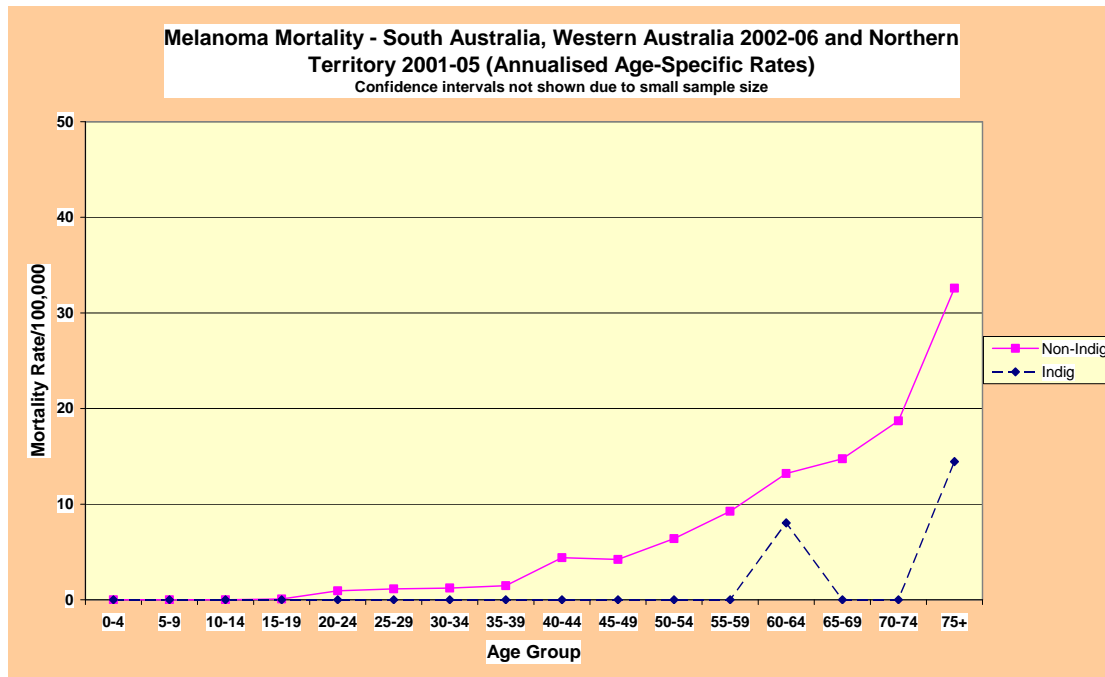
SA Indigenous 0.0 (0.0 – 0.0); non-Indigenous 4.5 (4.1 – 5.0)

WA Indigenous 0.0 (0.0 – 0.0); non-Indigenous 6.6 (6.0 – 7.1)

NT Indigenous 2.9 (0.0 – 7.2); non-Indigenous 2.2 (0.7 – 3.8)

The combined non-Indigenous age-standardised melanoma mortality rate is significantly higher than the Indigenous rate. The WA non-Indigenous mortality rate was significantly higher than the SA rate, which was in turn significantly higher than the NT rate. There were very few Indigenous deaths from melanoma, and besides confirming that the non-Indigenous mortality rate is higher than the Indigenous rate (see Fig 15), the age-specific graph adds little. Error bars are omitted.

Fig 15



## Kidney

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 3.5 (0.5 – 6.4); non-Indigenous 4.9 (4.6 – 5.2)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

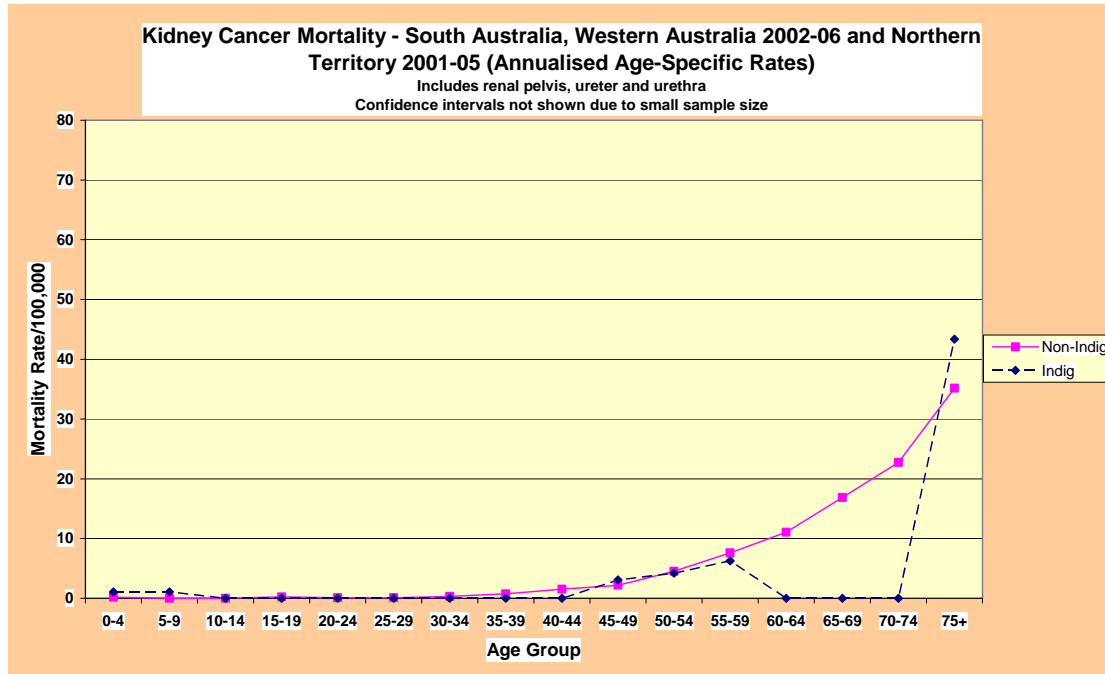
SA Indigenous 1.3 (0.0 – 3.9); non-Indigenous 5.2 (4.7 – 5.7)

WA Indigenous 4.8 (0.0 – 10.5); non-Indigenous 4.7 (4.2 – 5.2)

NT Indigenous 3.0 (0.0 – 7.2); non-Indigenous 5.5 (2.4 – 8.7)

There was no significant difference in kidney cancer mortality rates, with the exception of SA, where the non-Indigenous rate was higher than the Indigenous rate. The SA figures were based on very few Indigenous deaths, and as such should be viewed with caution. There were too few Indigenous deaths for the age-specific graph to provide further information. Error bars are omitted (see Fig 16).

Fig 16



## Uterus

Jurisdiction-combined, age-standardised rate per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

Indigenous 2.8 (0.2 – 5.4); non-Indigenous 1.6 (1.4 – 1.8)

Jurisdiction-specific, age-standardised rates per 100,000 (2002-06; NT 2001-05) with 95% confidence intervals:

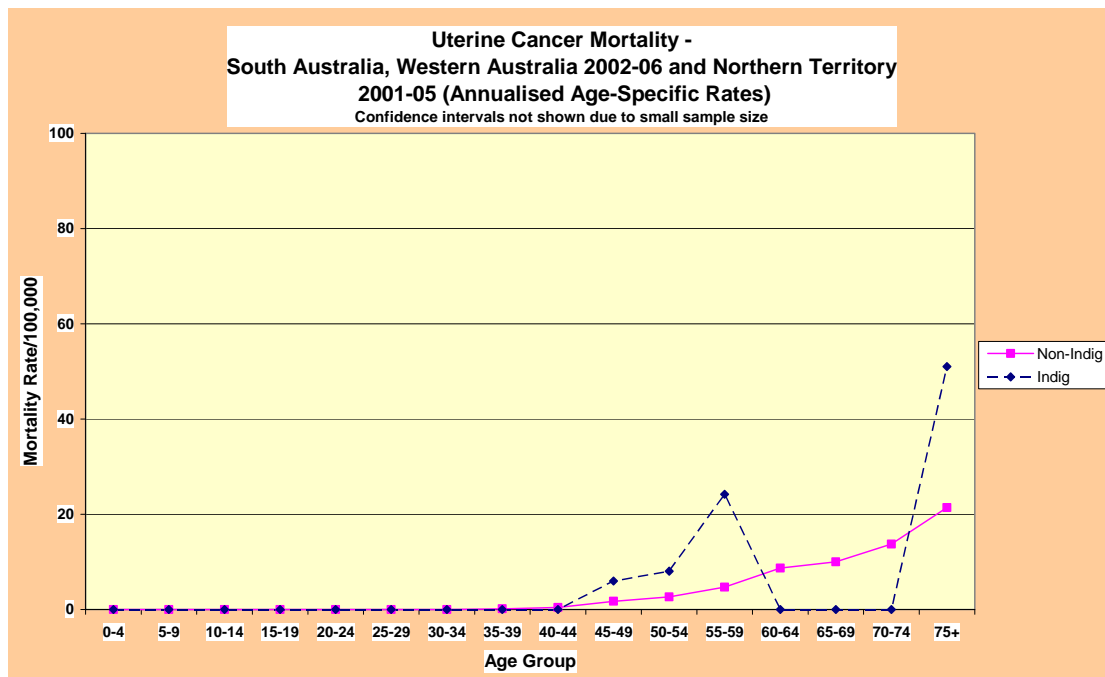
SA Indigenous 0.0 (0.0 – 0.0); non-Indigenous 1.7 (1.4 – 2.0)

WA Indigenous 3.3 (0.0 – 7.6); non-Indigenous 1.7 (1.4 – 1.9)

NT Indigenous 3.4 (0.0 – 7.9); non-Indigenous 1.3 (0.0 – 2.9)

There was no significant difference in uterine age-standardised mortality rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Mortality data were too sparse to provide a useful Indigenous age-specific graph (see Fig 17). Error bars are omitted.

Fig 17



## Ranking of Cancer Mortality for Persons by Indigenous Status

The top ten ranked cancer sites by mortality rate for Indigenous persons and non-Indigenous persons were closer in order than they were for incidence rate. Lung, colorectal, female breast and unknown primary were ranked in the top five sites in both populations. The most notable cancer sites which were ranked higher amongst Indigenous persons than non-Indigenous persons were unknown primary (rank 2 vs 5), lip/mouth/pharynx (rank 4 vs unranked) and liver (rank 7 vs unranked). Conversely, prostate cancer (rank 4 vs 12), brain cancer (rank 9 vs unranked) and melanoma (rank 10 vs unranked) were ranked higher in non-Indigenous persons than Indigenous persons.

**Table 2 – Top ten Indigenous and Non-Indigenous cancer sites ranked by mortality rate (persons), SA WA 2002-06 & NT 2001-05.**

Rank	Indigenous	Rate	CI	Non-Indigenous	Rate	CI
1	Lung	62.3	(51.4-73.2)	Lung	38.5	(37.5-39.4)
2	Unknown Primary	31.1	(23.0-39.3)	Colorectal	25.0	(24.3-25.7)
3	Colorectal	16.7	(10.9-22.5)	Female Breast	14.0	(13.4-14.5)
4	Lip/Mouth	15.3	(10.5-20.1)	Prostate	13.5	(13.0-14.1)
5	Female Breast	14.9	(9.5-20.4)	Unknown Primary	11.9	(11.4-12.4)
6	Pancreas	14.3	(8.6-20.0)	Pancreas	9.8	(9.3-10.2)
7	Liver	10.9	(6.8-15.1)	NHL	7.5	(7.1-7.9)
8	Stomach	6.3	(2.9-9.7)	Stomach	7.0	(6.6-7.4)
9	NHL	5.7	(2.4-8.9)	Brain	6.1	(5.7-6.5)
10	Bladder	5.3	(1.9-8.6)	Melanoma	5.5	(5.1-5.8)
11	Cervix	4.9	(2.1-7.6)	Kidney	4.9	(4.6-5.2)
12	Prostate	4.9	(1.5-8.2)	Bladder	4.9	(4.5-5.2)
	<b>Other Sites</b>					
	Kidney	3.5	(0.5-6.4)	Liver	3.4	(3.1-3.7)
	Uterus	2.8	(0.2-5.4)	Lip/Mouth	3.4	(3.1-3.6)
	Brain	2.2	(0.2-4.2)	Uterus	1.6	(1.4-1.8)
	Melanoma	1.2	(0.0-2.9)	Cervix	1.1	(0.9-1.2)

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## 4. Major Outcomes and Issues in Comparing of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Age-Specific Cancer Rate

This chapter outlines the most important outcomes and issues around comparing Indigenous and non-Indigenous cancer rates, most of which have been briefly outlined in the two previous chapters.

There are some very pronounced differences in both age-specific and age-standardised cancer incidence and mortality rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory. Overall, cancer is a bigger issue for the Indigenous community than it is for the non-Indigenous community for several reasons. Firstly, while Indigenous people may have lower rates of cancer incidence for some cancers, the observation that the age-standardised Indigenous cancer mortality rate is 34% higher than the corresponding non-Indigenous rate indicates a much greater health impact of cancer on Indigenous people. Secondly, Indigenous people are diagnosed with and die from cancer at a younger age than non-Indigenous people, meaning that cancer mortality is contributing to the shorter life expectancy of Indigenous people.

The large differences in cancer incidence and mortality occur in a health information environment where there are some deficiencies in the recording of Indigenous cancer data, specifically the correct recording of Indigenous status. However, cancer registries get and verify case and death information from a number of sources, and it is clear that some of those sources such as hospital case notifications, hospital morbidity databases and mortality data have improved over time<sup>1</sup>. Other sources such as pathology data still do not routinely record Indigenous status. Having multiple sources of demographic information does allow for checking of Indigenous status, using secondary data sources. In SA verification of Indigenous status within cancer registry data for the period 2002-06 by using the SA hospital morbidity database, led to an increased ascertainment of Indigenous cases and deaths of about 15%. While Indigenous cancer data quality issues are acknowledged, it should be noted that there is now strong corroboration of evidence over a series of studies on what are the most important cancers in the Indigenous population, and on the high rate of cancer mortality for Indigenous persons<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>. There is also agreement that the current data errs on the side of under-reporting Indigenous morbidity and mortality.

An important difference in age-specific rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons was the bi-modal pattern of Indigenous cancer incidence and mortality across the 16 age groups for a range of cancers. It is worth outlining a possible reason for this difference, as it was such a pronounced pattern.

The bi-modal pattern of incidence and mortality for Indigenous cancers in sites such as lip/mouth/pharynx cancer and pancreatic cancer, and to a lesser extent lung cancer, liver cancer and cervix cancer, was probably due to a subset of the Indigenous population having a much higher exposure than the non-Indigenous

population to tobacco smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, hepatitis B, HPV or a mix of these factors, and commencing this higher exposure at a young age<sup>5</sup>. Of these risk factors, tobacco smoking is the most important, being a well established risk factor for three of the five sites. This increased exposure led to high cancer and other chronic illness morbidity and mortality rates in the 50-54 and 55-59 age groups, which for some cancers such as lip/mouth/pharynx and pancreatic cancer match the morbidity and mortality rate in the 75+ age group. Despite this peak in Indigenous cancer morbidity and mortality in the earlier age groups, there was also a population of Indigenous persons whose exposure to these risk factors more closely resembled the non-Indigenous population and whose cancer morbidity and mortality peaked in the 75+ age group. Factors which contributed to the decrease in incidence and mortality in the 60-64 and 65-69 age groups and which accentuate the bi-modal pattern may have been twofold. Firstly, the under-investigation by health practitioners of Indigenous persons in the 60+ age groups, and secondly the high death rates from co-morbidities in the Indigenous population which could explain both the loss of people who would have potentially developed cancer in the future and the loss of people with cancers with a long latency period which remained undiagnosed. Under-investigation for cancer of the elderly and people with co-morbid conditions has been reported in past studies of non-Indigenous populations<sup>6</sup>, for people over age 75-80, and probably leads to the decline in non-Indigenous age-specific rates in the 90+ age group for colorectal cancer in SA shown in Figure 1. This decline in cancer rates occurred despite an all-cause mortality rate which increased with age (see Fig 2).

Fig 1

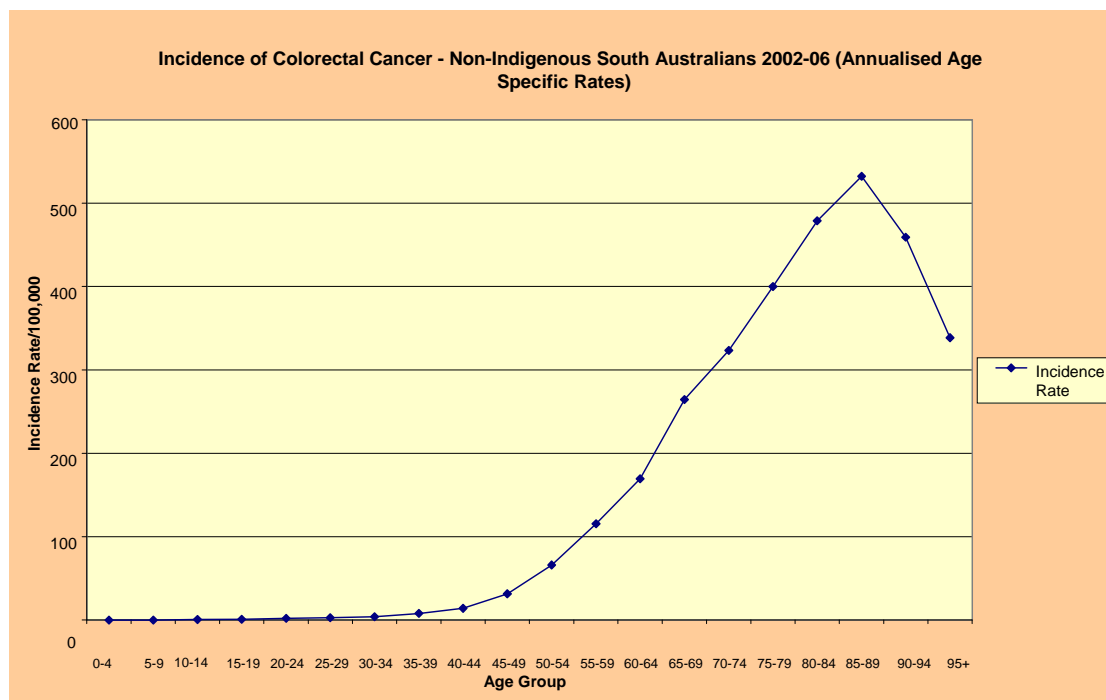
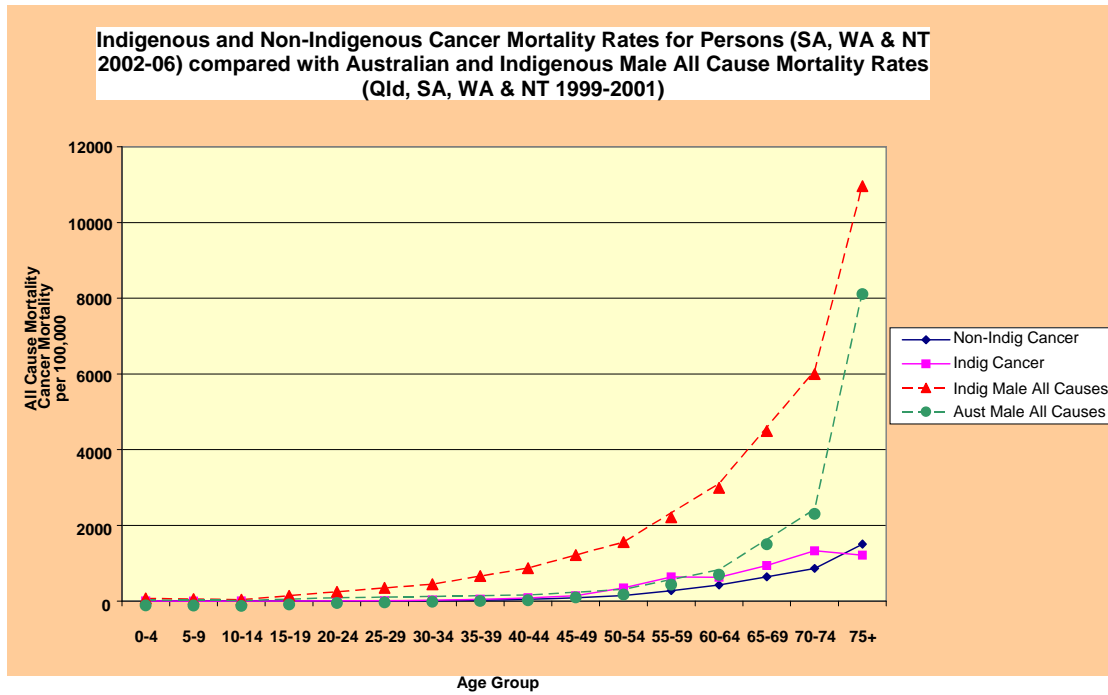


Fig 2

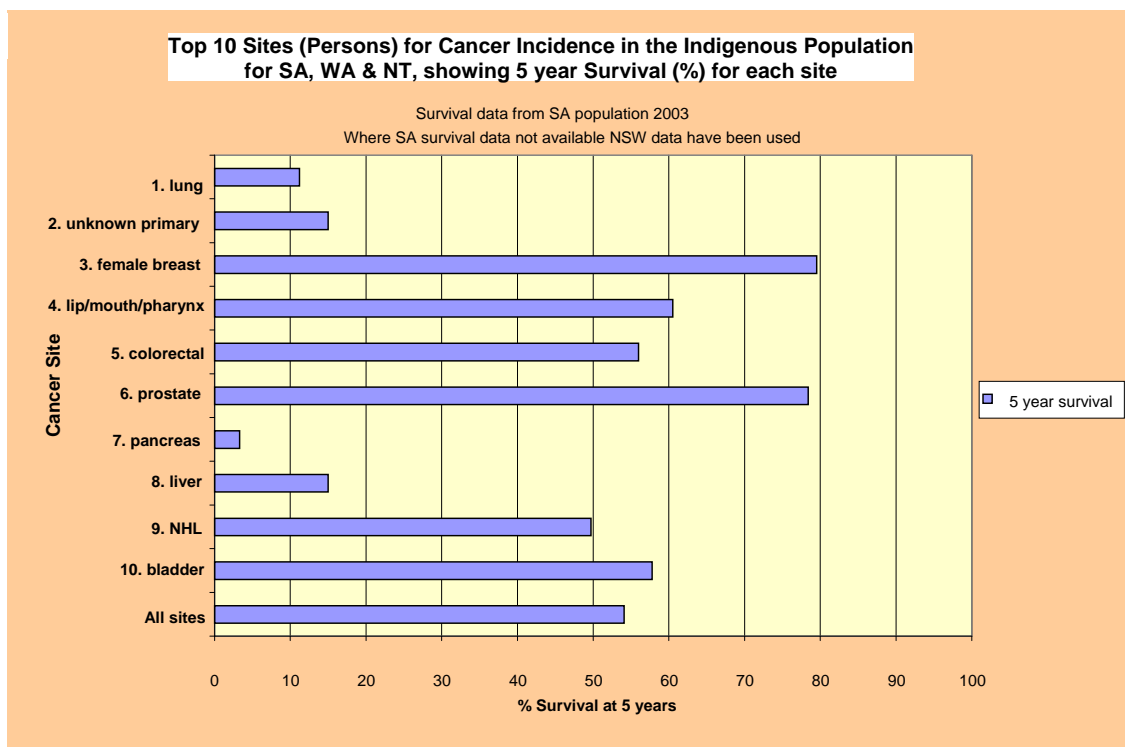


All cause mortality data from ABS The health and welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples Cat No. 4704.0 ABS Canberra 2003

An Indigenous person diagnosed with cancer was 1.29 times more likely to be a woman than a non-Indigenous person was. It appears that the factors that are protective for non-Indigenous women (relative to men) developing cancer are less prevalent amongst Indigenous women.

Indigenous persons are more likely to be diagnosed with cancers which have a low survival rate than non-Indigenous persons. Figures 3 and 4 show that lung, unknown primary, pancreatic and liver cancers are more highly ranked in incidence than they are for non-Indigenous persons. These four cancers all have very low 5-year survival rates.

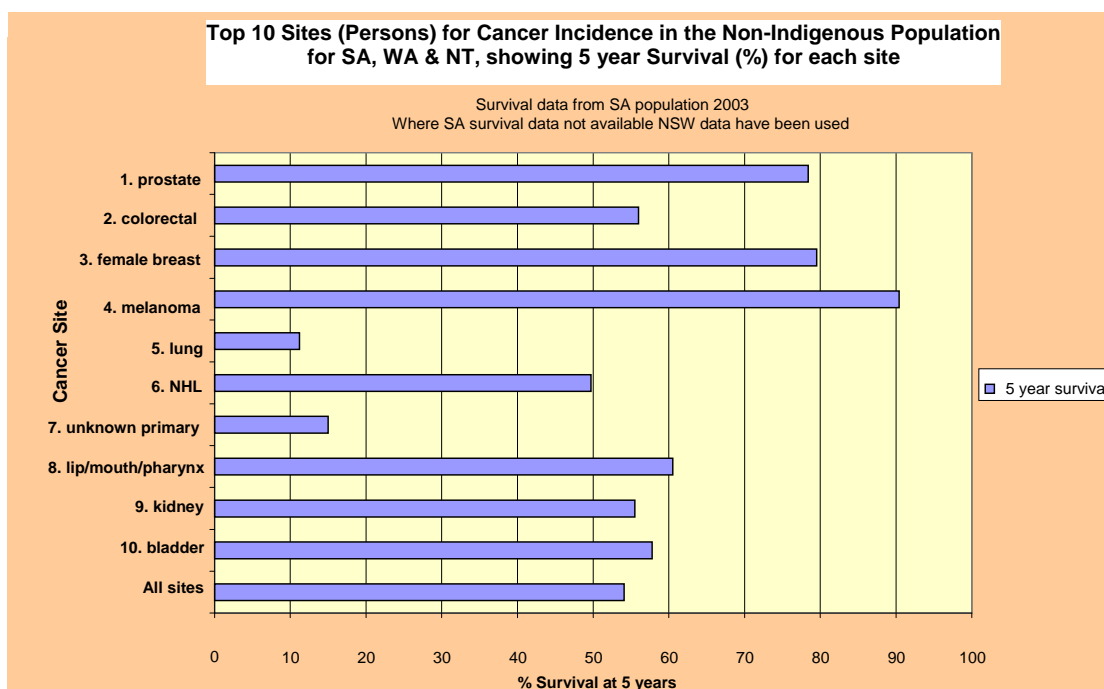
Fig 3



SA survival data 2003 from South Australian Cancer Registry (2007) *Cancer in South Australia 2004 – with projections to 2007*. Adelaide: South Australian Department of Health.

NSW survival data from Tracey E, Alam N, Chen W et al. *Cancer in New South Wales: Incidence and Mortality 2006*. Sydney: Cancer Institute NSW, November 2008

Fig 4



SA survival data 2003 from South Australian Cancer Registry (2007) *Cancer in South Australia 2004 – with projections to 2007*. Adelaide: South Australian Department of Health.

NSW survival data from Tracey E, Alam N, Chen W et al. *Cancer in New South Wales: Incidence and Mortality 2006*. Sydney: Cancer Institute NSW, November 2008

There were two cancer sites where unusual Indigenous profiles of age-specific rates, which were quite different to the bi-modal pattern, occurred – uterine cancer incidence and female breast cancer mortality. In the case of Indigenous incidence of uterine cancer, the strong link between obesity and uterine cancer seems a highly plausible explanation as to why indigenous women would exhibit higher rates of this cancer in younger age groups. Breast cancer mortality is more complex, but it is clear that elderly Indigenous women in particular are disadvantaged in terms of poor outcomes after diagnosis. In SA, Indigenous women who died of breast cancer had lived an average of just 1.3 years after diagnosis, whereas non-Indigenous women had lived an average of 6.7 years. In both instances there are clear target groups for preventive measures in the Indigenous population – overweight and obese females aged 0-30 in the case of uterine cancer, and women with potential cultural and access issues in the breast screening target age group for female breast cancer.

The data presented in the previous two chapters confirms a lower rate of cancer incidence for Indigenous persons for some of the major cancers as compared to the non-Indigenous population. These cancers include prostate cancer, female breast cancer, colorectal cancer and melanoma. The differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous incidence rates were large and consistent across all age groups for

both melanoma and prostate cancer where non-zero numbers of cancers were recorded for non-Indigenous persons. It seems clear that these differences were real, and will be reduced only slightly by better screening for these cancers in Indigenous populations. The situations with female breast cancer and colorectal cancer however, are less clear. For female breast cancer it is plausible that better and more accessible diagnostic and screening services for Indigenous women may lead to an incidence rate in Indigenous women that is very close to that of non-Indigenous women. Certainly mortality rates for this cancer were similar between the two populations. Colorectal cancer remains the most difficult of all cancers in which to determine the true Indigenous incidence and mortality rate. There are profound cultural reasons why the Indigenous incidence and mortality rates for this cancer will remain underestimated. In SA, where bowel cancer screening rates and community awareness of the cancer is high, the mortality rate from colorectal cancer for both populations was very similar. Rectal cancer may be relatively more important than colon cancer to a greater degree in Indigenous populations than in non-Indigenous populations. Overall, Indigenous and non-Indigenous rates of colorectal cancer incidence and mortality may be much closer than current figures suggest.

In summary, the task of comparing age-standardised and age-specific rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations for all cancers and a range of specific sites is complex. The lower age-standardised incidence rate among Indigenous persons for all cancers masks the fact that Indigenous persons die at a comparatively much younger age from cancer than non-Indigenous persons, and as a result their age-standardised mortality rates are much higher.

As a result of being diagnosed with and dying from cancer at a younger age, the pattern of the age-specific graphs for Indigenous persons is very different to that for non-Indigenous persons. The bi-modal pattern shown for a number of cancer sites for Indigenous persons most likely reflects high exposure to a range of risk factors, and emphasises the need for cancer prevention services.

The situation regarding Indigenous cancer mortality is one of late diagnosis, short survival times and early death. This means that Indigenous populations require much improved access to diagnosis, treatment and palliative care to ensure that their health outcomes in relation to cancer come to more closely mirror those of the non-Indigenous population.

## References

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## 5. Most Common Cancers in South Australia

There are many types of cancer, varying by site of origin (primary site) and by tumour type (histology). This section describes the patterns of the most common invasive cancers by primary site in South Australia for 2007, examining them by using measures of incidence (new cases) and mortality (deaths), by both sex and age groups.

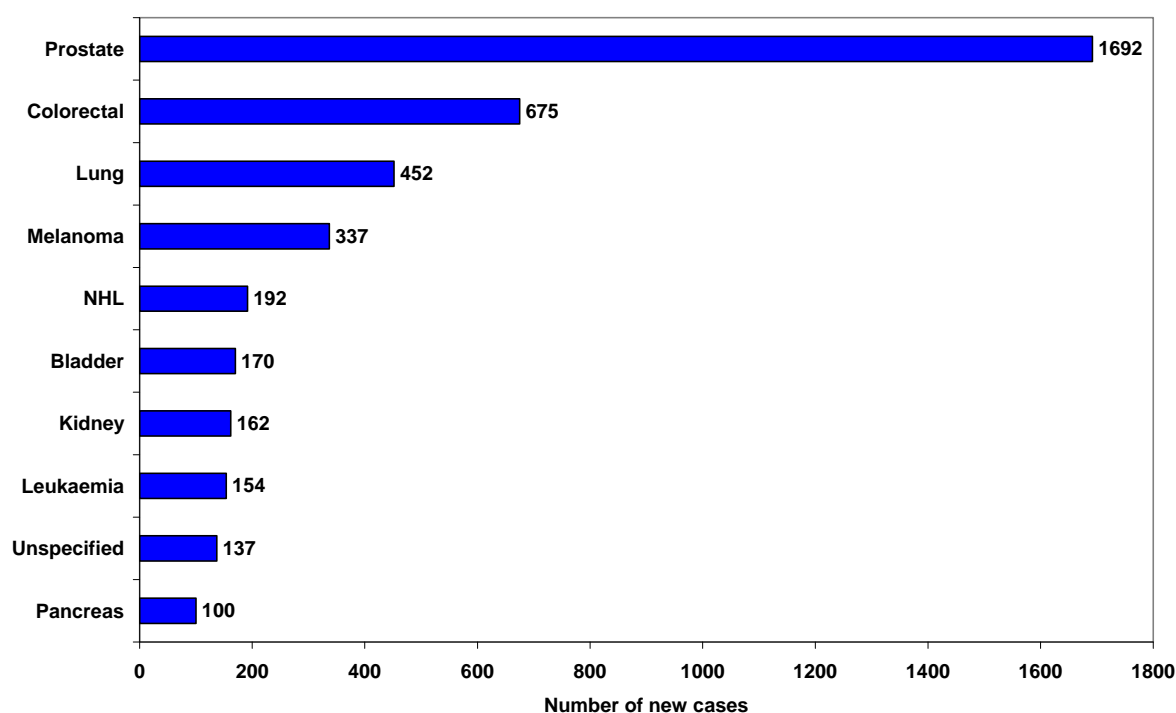
This section should be read in conjunction with Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 for the ten most common cancers, and Appendix 1 for other cancer sites.

### 5.1 Incidence

#### Males

Prostate cancer was the most commonly reported cancer in males, accounting for 33.9% of all cancers, increasing significantly as a percentage of all cancers since 2003. South Australia has now reached the record rates of prostate cancer incidence recorded in the early 1990s. Colorectal cancer (13.5%), lung cancer (9.1%) and melanoma (6.8%) were ranked second to fourth in frequency, followed by non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (3.9%), leukaemias (3.1%), bladder (3.4%), cancers of the kidney (3.2%), unknown primary site (2.7%), and stomach (2.0%) (Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1). The percentage distribution by cancer type changed from 2006 due to the rising number of prostate cancers.

**Figure 5.1: Most common cancers in South Australia 2007 – Males**



**Table 5.1: Most common cancers in South Australia 2007 – Males**

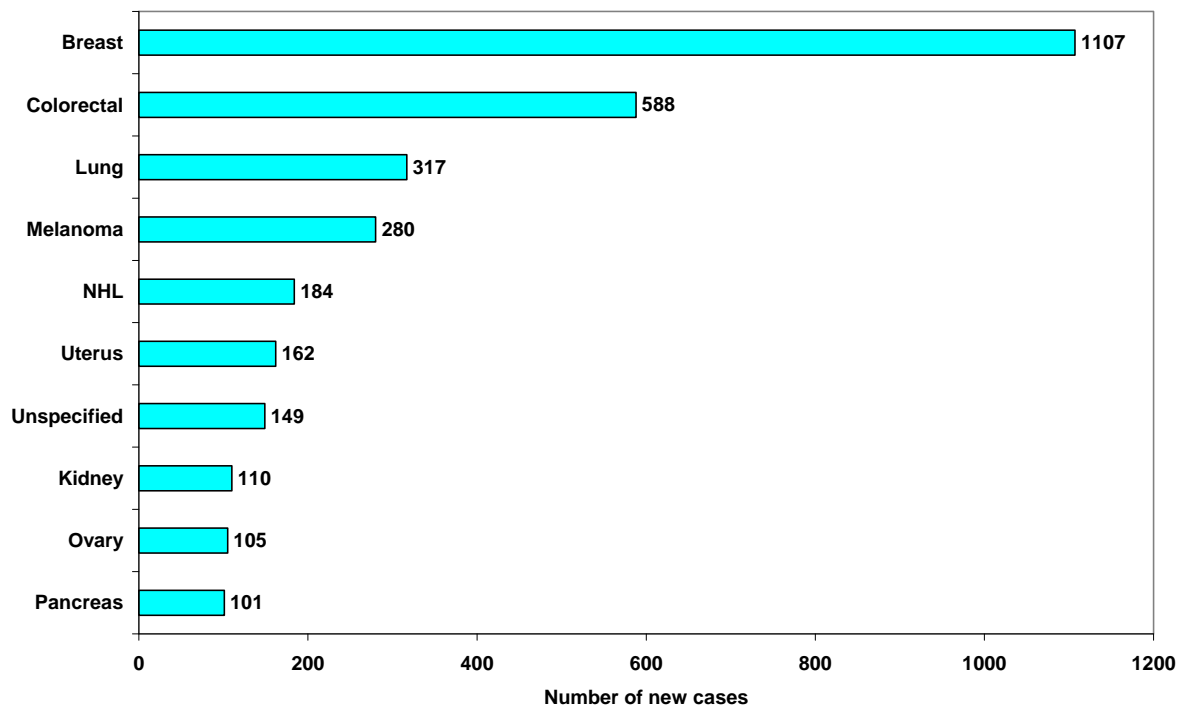
Site name	Incidence				Mortality			
	New cases	Rate	Lifetime risk	% all Cancers	Deaths	Rate	Lifetime risk	% all Cancers
Prostate	1692	193.5	1 in 7	33.9	254	29.9	1 in 122	13.2
Colorectal	675	78.1	1 in 17	13.5	234	27.4	1 in 53	12.2
Lung	452	52.3	1 in 28	9.1	421	48.7	1 in 33	21.9
Melanoma	337	39.5	1 in 35	6.8	55	6.4	1 in 263	2.9
NHL	192	22.5	1 in 63	3.9	64	7.4	1 in 208	3.3
Bladder	170	19.7	1 in 80	3.4	66	7.7	1 in 370	3.4
Kidney	162	18.8	1 in 69	3.2	68	8.0	1 in 207	3.5
Leukaemia	154	18.2	1 in 71	3.1	87	10.1	1 in 185	4.5
Unspecified	137	16.0	1 in 114	2.7	114	13.4	1 in 128	5.9
Pancreas	100	11.5	1 in 121	2.0	97	11.1	1 in 121	5.0
<i>All Cancers</i>	<i>5088</i>	<i>589.6</i>	<i>1 in 3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>229.0</i>	<i>1 in 8</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Notes: See Appendix 1 for naming and coding conventions. Rates are expressed per 100,000 and standardised to the Australian 2001 population. Lifetime risk is calculated to age 75.

### Females

Breast cancer remained the most commonly reported cancer in females, accounting for 28.7% of all cancers. Breast cancer has continued to plateau in incidence and as a percentage of all female cancers. Most other female cancer sites have been quite stable over the last three years in terms of their percentage of all female cancers. (Figure 5.2 and Table 5.2).

**Figure 5.2: Most common cancers in South Australia 2007 – Females**



**Table 5.2: Most common cancers in South Australia 2007 – Females**

Site name	Incidence				Mortality			
	New cases	Rate	Lifetime risk	% all Cancers	Deaths	Rate	Lifetime Risk	% all Cancers
Breast	1107	116.4	1 in 11	28.7	251	24.0	1 in 56	16.9
Colorectal	588	56.6	1 in 24	15.2	188	17.4	1 in 97	12.7
Lung	317	31.0	1 in 44	8.2	236	22.2	1 in 64	15.9
Melanoma	280	30.3	1 in 43	7.3	35	3.4	1 in 460	2.4
NHL	184	18.4	1 in 68	4.8	60	5.2	1 in 369	4.0
Uterus	162	16.3	1 in 71	4.2	30	2.6	1 in 531	2.0
Unspecified	149	13.1	1 in 129	3.9	119	10.1	1 in 183	8.0
Kidney	110	11.0	1 in 115	2.9	47	4.2	1 in 406	3.2
Ovary	105	10.8	1 in 121	2.7	64	6.3	1 in 195	4.3
Pancreas	101	9.2	1 in 197	2.6	77	6.9	1 in 228	5.2
<i>All Cancers</i>	<i>3900</i>	<i>393.4</i>	<i>1 in 4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1501</i>	<i>138.8</i>	<i>1 in 12</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Notes: See Appendix 1 for naming and coding conventions. Rates are expressed per 100,000 and standardised to the Australian 2001 population. Lifetime risk is calculated to age 75.

## Persons

Prostate cancer continued to be the most common cancer for persons in 2007. Prostate cancer represented 19.1%, colorectal cancer 14.3%, and female breast cancer 12.5% of all registrable cancers. Because of the rapid rise in the number of prostate cancers, the number of colorectal and breast cancers as a percentage of all cancers has decreased over the last five years. Overall the top five cancers accounted for almost 60% of all cancers in South Australia.

## 5.2 Mortality

### Males

Lung cancer remained the leading cause of cancer death in South Australian males (21.9%), even though lung cancer mortality has been declining steadily. Of the other cancer sites prostate and colorectal were by far the most important causes of deaths in males accounting for a further 25.4% of deaths. (Table 5.1).

### Females

Breast cancer, lung cancer and colorectal cancer all accounted for a similar percentage of cancer deaths in females (16.9%, 15.9% and 12.7% respectively) in South Australia. This has not always been the case, as lung cancer accounted for only 8% of deaths in 1980. Other leading cancer sites were those of unspecified primary site, pancreas, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, leukaemia and ovary (Table 5.2).

## Persons

Lung cancer and colorectal cancer combined represented 34.1% of all cancer deaths for all persons in South Australia. Prostate, female breast and unspecified site were the most important of the remaining sites accounting for a further 21.7% of all cancer deaths (Table 5.3).

**Table 5.3: Most common cancers in South Australia 2007 – Persons**

Site name	New cases	Rate	Lifetime risk	% all Cancers	Deaths	Rate	Lifetime Risk	% all Cancers
Prostate	1692	88.8	1 in 14	19.1	254	12.0	1 in 254	7.5
Colorectal	1263	66.4	1 in 20	14.3	422	21.9	1 in 69	12.4
Female breast	1107	60.9	1 in 21	12.5	251	13.0	1 in 109	7.4
Lung	769	40.3	1 in 34	8.7	657	34.0	1 in 44	19.3
Melanoma	617	34.2	1 in 39	7.0	90	4.7	1 in 337	2.6
NHL	376	20.3	1 in 66	4.3	124	6.2	1 in 268	3.6
Unspecified	286	14.2	1 in 121	3.2	233	11.5	1 in 152	6.8
Kidney	272	14.6	1 in 86	3.1	115	5.9	1 in 277	3.4
Leukaemia	242	13.3	1 in 100	2.7	146	7.4	1 in 254	4.3
Bladder	232	11.7	1 in 129	2.6	98	4.7	1 in 466	2.9
<i>All Cancers</i>	<i>8988</i>	<i>480.1</i>	<i>1 in 3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3466</i>	<i>177.1</i>	<i>1 in 10</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Notes: See Appendix 1 for naming and coding conventions. Rates are expressed per 100,000 and standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

Lifetime risk is calculated to age 75.

### 5.3 Most common cancers by age

Cancer was predominantly a disease of the elderly in South Australia with 60.3% occurring in the 65+ age group. The relatively few cancers which occurred in the 0-44 age group account for only 7.3% of all cancers (642 cases).

In people aged 0-14, leukaemias (14 cases), non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (4 cases), cancers of the brain (10 cases) and kidney (6 cases) accounted for 76% of all cancers.

For people in the 15-44 age group, melanoma (104 cases), female breast (125), non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (37), thyroid (37), testis (34), cervix (22) and brain (17) were the most commonly reported cancer sites accounting for 57% of all cancers. Cancers such as testicular cancer and thyroid cancer in particular were relatively more common than they were in older age groups. Cancer deaths were very rare in the 0-14 age group, but in the 15-44 age group deaths were largely confined to the commonly diagnosed sites of melanoma, female breast and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

In the 65-85+ age group it was the most common cancers overall that predominated, with prostate (1195 cases), colorectal (884), lung (552), female breast (441) and

melanoma (258) being the most commonly diagnosed cancers. These same cancers also accounted for a large number of cancer deaths – prostate (240 deaths), colorectal (322), lung (494), female breast (147) and melanoma (53). All these cancer sites showed a marked increase in incidence with age except female breast and melanoma.

## 5.4 Age and sex differences

Cancer occurred more commonly in males than females in South Australia. This disparity was true across a broad range of cancer sites with breast and thyroid being the two important exceptions. The age-standardised incidence rate for 2007 for all invasive cancers combined was 577.8 cases per 100,000 for males and 389.5 cases per 100,000 for females, resulting in an age-adjusted male-female ratio of 1.48.

Interestingly, below the age of 55 female cases (928) significantly outnumber male cases (674). In percentage terms cases below 55 years of age represented 24.1% of all female cancers, but only 13.5% of all male cancers. This is due largely to female breast cancer cases and to a lesser extent cervix and thyroid cancer cases.

The detailed age breakdown of new cancer diagnoses for 2007 was 0-14 (0.5% of all cancers), 15-44 (6.7%), 45-64 (32.3%) and 65+ (60.5%). This pattern of age breakdown has been fairly consistent over the last 20 years. The age breakdown of cancer deaths was even more biased towards the older age groups, with the 65+ age group accounting for 74.6% of all cancer deaths. The predominance of deaths in the 65+ age group was 75.7% in males and 73.2% in females.

For many of the most common cancers the age-sex-specific incidence and mortality rates were reasonably similar for both sexes. However, melanoma and lung were two interesting exceptions. Melanoma was much more common amongst older (65+) men than older women. This was also true of lung cancer where cancer incidence peaks at 413.8/100,000 in the 65+ age groups for males, but only 249.7/100,000 for females.

## 5.5 Risks of cancer

The lifetime risks of cancer shown in Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 confirm the importance of prostate, colorectal, female breast and lung cancers together with melanoma as the greatest cancer risks for the South Australian population. These risks also confirm the greater risk for men of being diagnosed with cancer and dying from cancer relative to women.

**Summary Table 5.4 - Male incidence and mortality**

South Australia – 2007

**Males**

Site Name	Incidence					Mortality				
	New Cases	ASR(A)	ASR(W)	Risk (1 in n)	% of All Cancer	Deaths	ASR(A)	ASR(W)	Risk (1 in n)	% of All Cancer
<i>All Cancers</i>	5088	589.6	423.4	1 in 3	100.0	1965	229.0	150.3	1 in 8	100.0
Lip	68	8.1	6.2	1 in 172	1.4	1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
<i>Lip, &amp; skin of lip</i>	90	10.7	8.1	1 in 132	1.8	1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Tongue	24	2.7	2.1	1 in 432	0.5	12	1.4	1.0	1 in 838	0.6
Salivary gland	19	2.2	1.4	1 in 935	0.4	4	0.5	0.3	1 in 11550	0.2
Gum	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 11298	0.0	2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Floor of mouth	6	0.7	0.6	1 in 2007	0.1	5	0.6	0.4	1 in 3987	0.3
Other parts of mouth	9	1.0	0.7	1 in 1512	0.2	7	0.8	0.6	1 in 1279	0.4
<i>Buccal cavity</i>	150	17.6	13.2	1 in 82	3.0	31	3.6	2.4	1 in 433	1.6
Oropharynx	19	2.2	1.8	1 in 545	0.4	9	1.0	0.8	1 in 1123	0.5
Nasopharynx	4	0.5	0.4	1 in 2533	0.1	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 10734	0.1
Hypopharynx	5	0.6	0.4	1 in 2790	0.1	7	0.8	0.6	1 in 1457	0.4
Unspecified oral cavity	4	0.5	0.3	1 in 5564	0.1	5	0.6	0.4	1 in 2448	0.3
Oesophagus	90	10.3	7.4	1 in 126	1.8	50	5.8	3.9	1 in 261	2.6
Stomach	99	11.4	7.8	1 in 134	2.0	78	9.1	6.0	1 in 194	4.1
Small intestine	14	1.6	1.3	1 in 660	0.3	7	0.8	0.6	1 in 1350	0.4
Large intestine	413	48.0	32.8	1 in 28	8.3	148	17.4	11.4	1 in 99	7.7
Rectum	262	30.0	22.2	1 in 41	5.3	86	10.0	7.2	1 in 112	4.5
<i>Colon and rectum</i>	675	78.1	55.0	1 in 17	13.5	234	27.4	18.5	1 in 53	12.2
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts	63	7.3	5.3	1 in 178	1.3	47	5.4	3.8	1 in 294	2.4
Gallbladder & bile ducts	27	3.1	2.0	1 in 521	0.5	27	3.0	2.0	1 in 614	1.4
Pancreas	100	11.5	7.9	1 in 121	2.0	97	11.1	7.9	1 in 121	5.0
Unspecified digestive organs	8	1.0	0.9	1 in 1354	0.2	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 3418	0.1
<i>Digestive organs</i>	1074	124.3	87.4	1 in 11	21.5	542	63.1	42.9	1 in 24	28.2
Nasal cavities	6	0.7	0.5	1 in 1986	0.1	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 3987	0.1
Larynx	36	4.0	2.9	1 in 351	0.7	12	1.4	0.9	1 in 1031	0.6
Trachea, bronchus & lung	452	52.3	35.7	1 in 28	9.1	421	48.7	32.5	1 in 33	21.9
Pleura	39	4.5	3.0	1 in 278	0.8	49	5.7	3.8	1 in 251	2.5
<i>Respiratory organs</i>	533	61.5	42.1	1 in 23	10.7	484	56.0	37.4	1 in 28	25.1
Thymus and heart	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 4576	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Bone and articular cartilage	9	1.1	1.0	1 in 1227	0.2	2	0.3	0.2	1 in 5527	0.1
Connective & other soft tissue	46	5.3	4.0	1 in 265	0.9	16	1.9	1.4	1 in 777	0.8
Melanoma of skin	337	39.5	29.9	1 in 35	6.8	55	6.4	4.5	1 in 263	2.9
Other skin - lip & anus	25	2.9	2.1	1 in 508	0.5	1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Male breast	10	1.2	0.8	1 in 1031	0.2	4	0.4	0.3	1 in 3322	0.2
Prostate	1692	193.5	136.3	1 in 7	33.9	254	29.9	16.6	1 in 122	13.2
Testis	46	6.2	5.9	1 in 239	0.9	3	0.4	0.4	1 in 3518	0.2
Penis and other male genitals	11	1.3	1.0	1 in 1321	0.2	2	0.2	0.1	1 in 9964	0.1
Bladder	170	19.7	12.9	1 in 80	3.4	66	7.7	4.5	1 in 370	3.4
Kidney	162	18.8	14.1	1 in 69	3.2	68	8.0	5.2	1 in 207	3.5
Eye	12	1.4	1.2	1 in 798	0.2	1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Brain	88	10.5	8.9	1 in 117	1.8	59	6.9	5.4	1 in 180	3.1
Cranial nerves	4	0.5	0.4	1 in 2638	0.1	4	0.5	0.4	1 in 2822	0.2
Thyroid gland	24	2.9	2.3	1 in 538	0.5	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 11550	0.1
Other endocrine glands	6	0.7	0.7	1 in 2047	0.1	6	0.7	0.6	1 in 1957	0.3
Unspecified site	137	16.0	10.1	1 in 114	2.7	114	13.4	8.5	1 in 128	5.9
<i>Diffuse NHL</i>	142	16.7	12.2	1 in 91	2.8	51	5.9	3.8	1 in 284	2.6
<i>Hodgkin's disease</i>	24	3.0	2.9	1 in 439	0.5	7	0.8	0.6	1 in 1859	0.4
<i>Nodular lymphomas</i>	40	4.6	3.9	1 in 259	0.8	11	1.3	1.0	1 in 829	0.6
<i>Other lymphomas</i>	9	1.0	0.7	1 in 1089	0.2	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 11550	0.1
<i>Tumors of histiocytic tissue</i>	1	0.1	0.2	1 in 10373	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
<i>Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma</i>	192	22.5	17.0	1 in 63	3.9	64	7.4	5.0	1 in 208	3.3
Multiple myeloma	66	7.7	5.5	1 in 158	1.3	30	3.5	2.2	1 in 669	1.6
<i>All lymphomas</i>	215	25.4	19.7	1 in 56	4.3	71	8.2	5.6	1 in 187	3.7
All lymphoid leukaemias	71	8.3	6.7	1 in 153	1.4	31	3.6	2.3	1 in 615	1.6
Acute lymphatic leukaemia	9	1.2	1.4	1 in 1236	0.2	4	0.5	0.4	1 in 3465	0.2
Chronic lymphatic leukaemia	62	7.1	5.3	1 in 175	1.2	27	3.1	1.9	1 in 747	1.4
Acute myeloid leukaemia	53	6.3	4.5	1 in 216	1.1	43	5.0	3.3	1 in 342	2.2
Chronic myeloid leukaemia	14	1.7	1.4	1 in 658	0.3	6	0.7	0.4	1 in 3418	0.3
<i>All myeloid leukaemias</i>	67	8.0	5.9	1 in 163	1.3	49	5.7	3.7	1 in 311	2.5
Chronic monocytic leukaemia	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other specified leukaemias	14	1.6	1.2	1 in 829	0.3	6	0.7	0.4	1 in 2137	0.3
Unspecified cell leukaemias	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 3418	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 9964	0.1
<i>All leukaemias</i>	154	18.2	13.9	1 in 71	3.1	87	10.1	6.5	1 in 185	4.5
Polycythaemia rubra vera	13	1.5	1.3	1 in 887	0.3	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 11253	0.1
Myelodysplastic syndromes	54	6.3	4.2	1 in 265	1.1	28	3.2	1.8	1 in 1378	1.4
Myeloproliferative disorders	35	4.1	2.9	1 in 331	0.7	10	1.2	0.7	1 in 1588	0.5

Note: See Appendix 1 for naming and coding. Rates are expressed per 100,000 and standardised to the Australian 2001 population (A) and new World standard population (W). Lifetime risk is calculated to age 75, where risk marked (-) not calculated due to unreliable calculation.

**Summary Table 5.5 - Female incidence and mortality**

South Australia - 2007

**Females**

Site Name	Incidence					Mortality				
	New Cases	ASR(A)	ASR(W)	Risk	% of All Cancer	Deaths	ASR(A)	ASR(W)	Risk (1 in n)	% of All Cancer
<i>All cancers</i>	3900	393.4	298.5	1 in 4	100.0	1501	138.8	95.3	1 in 12	100.0
Lip	28	2.6	1.8	1 in 686	0.7	1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
<i>Lip &amp; skin of lip</i>	44	4.0	2.7	1 in 488	1.1	1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Tongue	13	1.3	0.9	1 in 956	0.3	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 11014	0.1
Salivary gland	7	0.8	0.6	1 in 1719	0.2	6	0.6	0.4	1 in 6793	0.4
Gum	4	0.4	0.3	1 in 3833	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 10338	0.1
Floor of mouth	6	0.6	0.4	1 in 1881	0.2	2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Other parts of mouth	10	1.0	0.8	1 in 1359	0.3	1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
<i>Buccal cavity</i>	84	8.0	5.6	1 in 192	2.2	12	1.1	0.7	1 in 2988	0.8
Oropharynx	6	0.5	0.4	1 in 2637	0.2	1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Nasopharynx	4	0.4	0.3	1 in 5333	0.1	3	0.3	0.2	1 in 3693	0.2
Hypopharynx	1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Unspecified oral cavity	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Oesophagus	30	2.5	1.6	1 in 638	0.8	17	1.6	1.1	1 in 903	1.1
Stomach	51	4.6	3.1	1 in 356	1.3	32	3.1	2.2	1 in 512	2.2
Small intestine	15	1.5	1.1	1 in 927	0.4	6	0.5	0.3	1 in 11788	0.4
Large intestine	423	40.5	28.5	1 in 33	11.0	124	11.3	7.5	1 in 144	8.4
Rectum	165	16.0	11.7	1 in 78	4.3	64	6.2	4.1	1 in 294	4.3
<i>Colon and rectum</i>	588	56.6	40.2	1 in 24	15.2	188	17.4	11.6	1 in 97	12.7
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts	30	2.8	1.8	1 in 772	0.8	22	2.2	1.6	1 in 532	1.5
Gallbladder & bile ducts	37	3.4	2.2	1 in 508	1.0	27	2.5	1.6	1 in 739	1.8
Pancreas	101	9.2	6.2	1 in 197	2.6	77	6.9	4.7	1 in 228	5.2
Unspecified digestive organs	20	2.2	1.8	1 in 588	0.5	21	2.1	1.5	1 in 842	1.4
<i>Digestive organs</i>	870	82.5	57.8	1 in 18	22.6	388	36.1	24.5	1 in 46	26.1
Nasal cavities	5	0.5	0.4	1 in 2177	0.1	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 5694	0.1
Larynx	4	0.4	0.2	1 in 6793	0.1	4	0.4	0.2	1 in 5746	0.3
Trachea ,bronchus & lung	317	31.0	22.1	1 in 44	8.2	236	22.2	15.4	1 in 64	15.9
Pleura	9	0.9	0.6	1 in 1592	0.2	4	0.4	0.2	1 in 8798	0.3
<i>Respiratory organs</i>	335	32.7	23.4	1 in 41	8.7	246	23.2	16.1	1 in 62	16.6
Thymus and heart	2	0.2	0.1	1 in 8798	0.1	3	0.3	0.3	1 in 2654	0.2
Bone and articular cartilage	6	0.7	0.7	1 in 1854	0.2	2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Connective & other soft tissue	44	4.5	3.5	1 in 327	1.1	18	1.6	1.1	1 in 1123	1.2
Melanoma of skin	280	30.3	24.7	1 in 43	7.3	35	3.4	2.5	1 in 460	2.4
Other skin - lip & anus	19	1.7	1.1	1 in 1291	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Female breast	1107	116.4	92.0	1 in 11	28.7	251	24.0	17.6	1 in 56	16.9
Cervix uteri	43	5.2	4.5	1 in 277	1.1	12	1.3	1.0	1 in 1408	0.8
Placenta	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Body of the uterus	162	16.3	12.5	1 in 71	4.2	30	2.6	1.8	1 in 531	2.0
Ovary	105	10.8	8.5	1 in 121	2.7	64	6.3	4.7	1 in 195	4.3
Vagina	9	0.8	0.6	1 in 1417	0.2	10	0.9	0.6	1 in 3355	0.7
Vulva	19	1.8	1.2	1 in 1044	0.5	8	0.6	0.3	1 in 5746	0.5
Other female genitals	28	2.6	1.7	1 in 602	0.7	18	1.5	0.9	1 in 2119	1.2
Bladder	62	5.4	3.5	1 in 306	1.6	32	2.7	1.7	1 in 612	2.2
Kidney	110	11.0	8.2	1 in 115	2.9	47	4.2	2.7	1 in 406	3.2
Eye	9	0.9	0.8	1 in 1019	0.2	5	0.4	0.3	1 in 4258	0.3
Brain	34	3.7	3.2	1 in 362	0.9	36	3.7	2.9	1 in 339	2.4
Cranial nerves	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Thyroid gland	71	8.5	7.6	1 in 147	1.8	5	0.4	0.2	-	0.3
Other endocrine glands	3	0.4	0.4	1 in 3208	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Unspecified site	149	13.1	8.4	1 in 129	3.9	119	10.1	6.2	1 in 183	8.0
<i>Diffuse NHL</i>	121	11.9	9.0	1 in 108	3.1	46	4.0	2.5	1 in 426	3.1
<i>Hodgkin's disease</i>	26	3.4	3.6	1 in 448	0.7	3	0.3	0.3	1 in 4850	0.2
<i>Nodular lymphomas</i>	48	5.0	4.1	1 in 215	1.2	11	1.0	0.6	1 in 2766	0.7
Other lymphomas	15	1.5	1.1	1 in 1145	0.4	3	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
Tumors of histiocytic tissue	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	184	18.4	14.1	1 in 68	4.8	60	5.2	3.2	1 in 369	4.0
Multiple myeloma	38	3.7	2.7	1 in 328	1.0	33	2.9	1.8	1 in 624	2.2
All lymphomas	210	21.9	17.7	1 in 59	5.4	63	5.4	3.5	1 in 343	4.2
All lymphoid leukaemias	50	5.2	4.2	1 in 276	1.3	23	2.1	1.3	1 in 1306	1.5
<i>Acute lymphatic leukaemia</i>	11	1.4	1.6	1 in 1131	0.3	9	0.9	0.7	1 in 2393	0.6
Chronic lymphatic leukaemia	39	3.8	2.7	1 in 365	1.0	14	1.1	0.6	1 in 2873	0.9
Acute myeloid leukaemia	24	2.5	2.0	1 in 639	0.6	24	2.3	1.7	1 in 687	1.6
Chronic myeloid leukaemia	7	0.6	0.5	1 in 2351	0.2	9	0.8	0.5	1 in 5424	0.6
<i>All myeloid leukaemias</i>	31	3.2	2.5	1 in 503	0.8	33	3.1	2.2	1 in 610	2.2
Chronic monocytic leukaemia	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other specified leukaemias	5	0.5	0.4	1 in 2437	0.1	2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Unspecified cell leukaemias	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 5038	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 5746	0.1
<i>All leukaemias</i>	88	9.1	7.3	1 in 161	2.3	59	5.5	3.7	1 in 388	4.0
Polycythaemia rubra vera	3	0.3	0.2	1 in 5746	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Myelodysplastic syndromes	26	2.3	1.4	1 in 642	0.7	13	1.0	0.6	1 in 1718	0.9
Myeloproliferative disorders	15	1.5	1.1	1 in 751	0.4	3	0.2	0.1	-	0.2

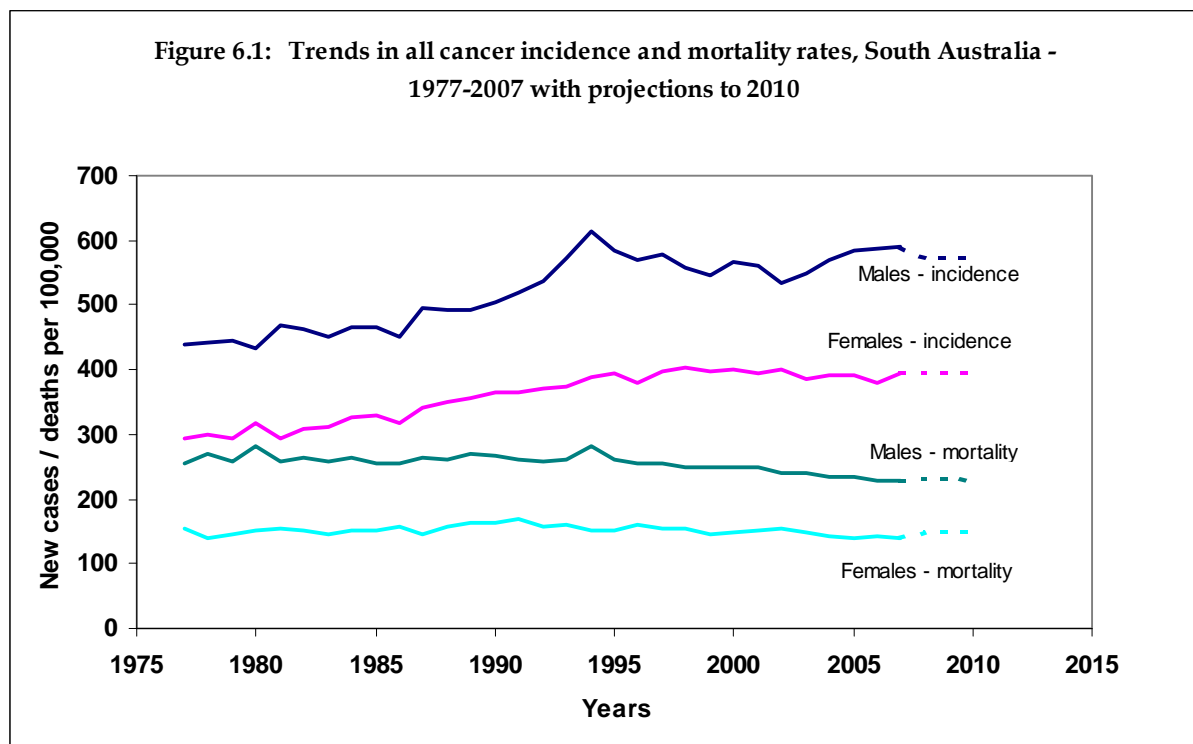
Note: See Appendix 1 for naming and coding. Rates are expressed per 100,000 and standardised to the Australian 2001 population (A) and New World population (W). Lifetime risk is calculated to age 75, where risk marked (-) not calculated due to unreliable calculation

## 6. Trends in Cancer Incidence and Mortality

### All Cancers Combined

Total numbers of cancers have been increased by the inclusion of haemopoietic cancers since the 2005 report, a class of cancers which was until now excluded from these statistics.

Cancer incidence and mortality have shown distinct trends over time in South Australia. Male incidence rates have increased by 1.8% per annum between 2003 and 2007, while female rates have not changed on average over the last 5 years. Despite this females are approximately 30% below their male counterparts in both cancer incidence and mortality. Mortality rates in males have shown a decline of 1.2% per annum, while females have declined by 1.4% per annum (see Fig 6.1).



### Incidence

The age adjusted (Aust. Population) incidence rate for South Australia in 2007 was 589.6 new cases per 100,000 for males and 393.5 for females. In the last five years incidence rates have tended to increase slightly in males due mainly to an increase in the rate of prostate cancer diagnoses. The incidence rate in females has steadied. South Australian rates for all cancers do not vary significantly from the national average.

## Mortality

The age adjusted mortality rate for South Australia was 229.0 deaths per 100,000 for males and 138.8 for females. In the last five years mortality rates have decreased slightly for both males and females. Much of this reduction in male mortality has been as the result of a decrease in the rate of prostate cancer mortality. Females have shown a drop in breast cancer mortality rates. South Australian mortality rates are similar to national averages.

## Projections

Using a conservative projection methodology, numbers of cases, deaths and rates have been projected from 2008 to 2010 for all cancers and for each of the most common cancers (Tables 6.1 and 6.2) based on the extensive disease histories held in the Central Cancer Registry.

Taking into account the current age/sex patterns of cancer and changing populations over projected years, the overall cancer patterns show a slight, but not significant, increase in incidence rates and decline in mortality rates in males and females. The number of new cases of cancer in males is expected to rise by 195 from 5088 in 2007 to 5283 in 2010, and by 209 from 3901 in 2007 to 4110 in 2010 in females. Cancer deaths in males are expected to increase by 147 from 1965 in 2007 to 2112 in 2010, and by 187 from 1501 in 2007 to 1688 in 2010 in females.

**Table 6.1: Cancer incidence and mortality rate projections, males, South Australia, 2008-2010**

<b>Males</b>	<b>Incidence (new cases)</b>				<b>Mortality (deaths)</b>			
	<b>Site/Year</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Prostate	193.5 (1692)	159.1 (1428)	160.0 (1472)	161.0 (1520)	29.9 (254)	34.3 (300)	34.4 (309)	34.4 (319)
Colorectal	78.1 (675)	81.7 (724)	82.2 (745)	82.7 (767)	27.4 (234)	33.2 (294)	33.2 (301)	33.2 (301)
Lung	52.3 (452)	56.8 (498)	55.9 (500)	54.9 (501)	48.7 (421)	51.5 (451)	50.8 (454)	50.2 (448)
Melanoma	39.5 (337)	44.7 (383)	44.7 (390)	44.7 (397)	6.4 (55)	6.2 (54)	6.3 (56)	6.3 (56)
NHL	22.5 (192)	24.5 (212)	24.8 (219)	25.1 (226)	7.4 (64)	10.3 (90)	10.4 (93)	10.5 (94)
<i>All cancers</i>	<i>589.6</i> <i>(5088)</i>	<i>571.3</i> <i>(5035)</i>	<i>572.0</i> <i>(5157)</i>	<i>572.8</i> <i>(5283)</i>	<i>229.0</i> <i>(1965)</i>	<i>232.3</i> <i>(2042)</i>	<i>230.6</i> <i>(2077)</i>	<i>228.9</i> <i>(2112)</i>

Notes: Rates are expressed per 100,000 and standardised to the Australian 2001 population. New cases and deaths are presented in brackets.

**Table 6.2: Cancer incidence and mortality rate projections, females, South Australia, 2008-2010**

<b>Females</b>	<b>Incidence (new cases)</b>				<b>Mortality (deaths)</b>			
	<b>Site/Year</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Breast	116.4 (1107)	125.8 (1201)	127.5 (1236)	129.2 (1272)	24.0 (251)	28.3 (295)	28.3 (301)	28.3 (306)
Colorectal	56.6 (588)	55.1 (597)	55.3 (609)	55.4 (621)	17.4 (188)	21.5 (248)	21.4 (252)	21.3 (252)
Melanoma	30.3 (280)	34.2 (313)	34.0 (316)	33.9 (319)	3.4 (35)	3.0 (33)	3.0 (34)	3.0 (34)
Lung	31.0 (317)	27.3 (290)	27.4 (298)	27.6 (306)	22.2 (236)	20.5 (221)	20.5 (226)	20.6 (227)
NHL	18.4 (184)	17.7 (178)	17.9 (183)	18.1 (188)	5.2 (60)	7.3 (83)	7.4 (86)	7.4 (86)
<i>All cancers</i>	<i>393.5</i> <i>(3901)</i>	<i>394.5</i> <i>(3972)</i>	<i>394.7</i> <i>(4041)</i>	<i>394.9</i> <i>(4110)</i>	<i>138.8</i> <i>(1501)</i>	<i>147.3</i> <i>(1631)</i>	<i>147.2</i> <i>(1660)</i>	<i>147.0</i> <i>(1688)</i>

Notes: Rates are expressed per 100,000 and standardised to the Australian 2001 population. New cases and deaths are presented in brackets.

## Specific Cancers

Incidence and mortality rates for the most common cancers have shown some variation over the last 30 years. These have responded to shifting risk factors, increased screening or diagnostic testing, and medical intervention. Below are graphs showing incidence and mortality trends for two cancer sites which are not often discussed in detail – liver, and head and neck. Figures 6.2-6.3 provide trends for these two cancers, and show that while liver cancers have steadily increased in incidence and mortality especially in males, cancers of the head and neck have remained steady in incidence and reduced in mortality, probably due to improved diagnostic techniques and adjuvant therapies.

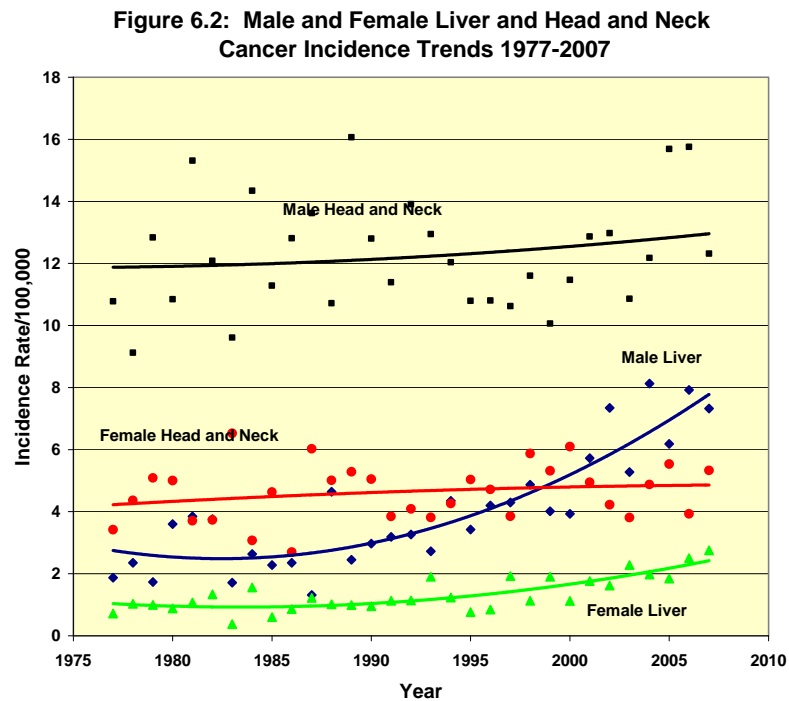
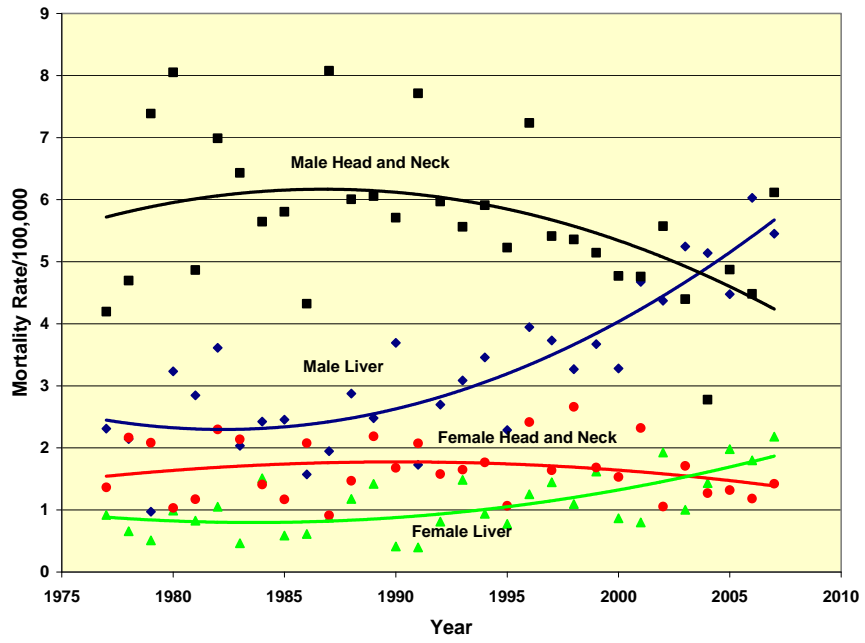


Figure 6.3: Male and Female Liver and Head and Neck Cancer Mortality Trends 1977-2007



## 7. Feature Cancer Sites

This section sets out some key information about the patterns, risk factors, treatments and trends in twelve selected cancers. There is a table and two graphs for each cancer site. The table shows the sex-specific rates and percent of all cancers for incidence and mortality, and the lifetime risk for incidence. The first graph, showing cancer incidence and mortality by age group, is for the period 2001-2007, and the second graph, showing total new cases and deaths, is for the period 1977-2007.

- Prostate cancer
- Melanoma
- Breast cancer
- Lung cancer
- Colon cancer
- Rectum cancer
- Cervix cancer
- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- Leukaemia
- Uterine cancer
- Head and Neck cancers
- Liver cancer

## 7.1 Prostate Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	1692	193.5	33.9	1 in 7	254	29.9	13.2

Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

Prostate cancer has for some time been the most commonly diagnosed cancer in males, but in the last two years it has also become the most commonly diagnosed cancer in all persons. In South Australia, a two-fold increase in incidence rates was observed in the period 1990-1995 compared with rates in the 1980s. Similar trends have been reported in other countries. Internationally, the highest rates are found in American blacks and the lowest in Japanese and other Asian males.

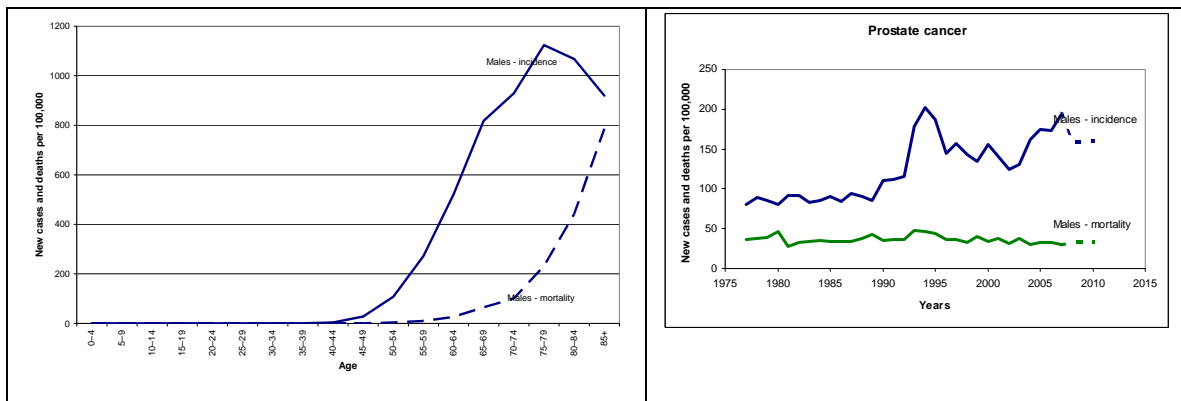
The rise in incidence during the 1990s has been attributed to the wide-spread use of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing, frequently followed by trans-rectal ultrasonography and biopsy (TRUS). For the same period, the death rate for prostate cancer increased only marginally, and this marginal increase may be attributable to a greater awareness reflected on death certification. Because the prevalence of latent disease is very high, affecting about half of men over 60 years of age, increased investigations can lead to substantial increases in numbers of detected cancers of uncertain clinical significance. The management of prostate cancer ranges from radical prostatectomy, radiotherapy, hormonal therapy and chemotherapy, to "watchful waiting", where a case is monitored for any signs of extension of the disease beyond the prostate capsule. Longitudinal studies are underway to determine whether widespread PSA testing results in reductions in prostate cancer-specific mortality.

The causes of prostate cancer are uncertain, although western diets high in animal fats and proteins have been implicated. Populations with high intakes of fruit and vegetables have been reported to have lower incidence and mortality rates. More recently, sexual activity has been reported to have a protective effect.

As reported for other populations, incidence rates are higher for the upper socio-economic areas, which may reflect differences in access to PSA testing and biopsy.

**Prostate cancer accounted for 30% of all male cancers in 2007. It is the most common cancer in men and in all persons.**

Recently identified factors that may be protective but require further investigation include higher intakes of selenium, carotenoids (found in tomatoes) and other antioxidants, and reduced animal fat intake, which may influence androgens, prostaglandins, or cell membrane receptor activity. Although cigarette smoking does not appear to increase the risk of prostate cancer, some studies have noted an association with fatal cases. Increasing physical activity is generally beneficial for good health, but only extreme energy expenditure appears to decrease the risk of prostate cancer.



## 7.2 Melanoma

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	337	39.5	6.8	1 in 35	55	6.4	2.9
Females	280	30.3	7.3	1 in 43	35	3.4	2.4

Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

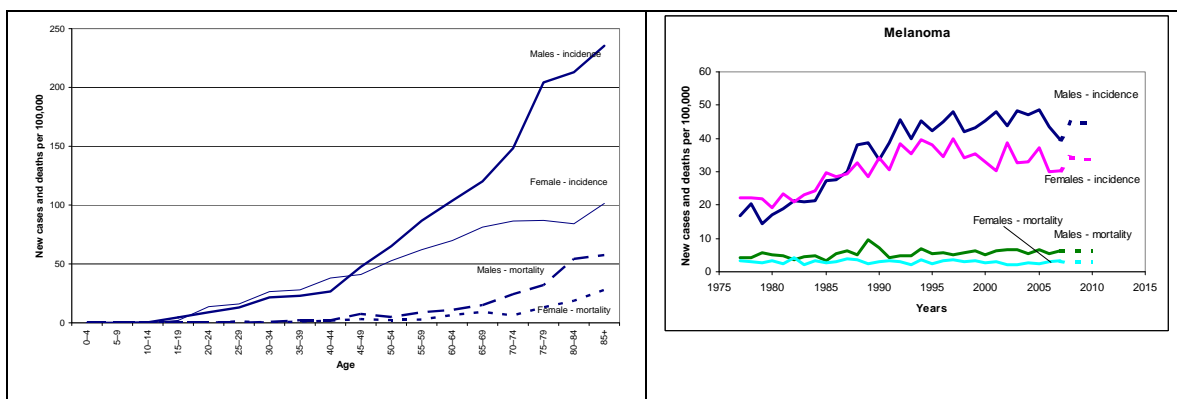
Melanoma is more common in Australia than in any other country in the world. The incidence of melanoma has increased for both sexes in South Australia over the past 30 years, with some levelling off in more recent years. The increase has been larger in males, in the older age groups, and in sun-exposed occupations such as farmers and labourers. Excessive exposure to sunlight, particularly during childhood, is considered to be a major risk factor, with intermittent acute exposures to sunlight being a causal factor in the observed high rates amongst some professional and clerical workers. Melanoma has been observed to be more common in general among the Australian-born than among migrant populations in South Australia. It is rarely found in the Aboriginal population or others with pigmented skin such as immigrants from Asia.

Malignant melanoma is a potentially curable cancer when diagnosed and treated early in development. Increased awareness of suspicious skin lesions by both clinicians and the community, and a simple routine skin inspection, can change the natural history of this disease. A change in the colour, size and borders of a mole is the most common sign, occurring in over 70% of thin and curable melanomas. Bleeding, ulceration and tenderness are usually late changes that indicate more advanced disease.

Preventive measures are promoted by organisations such as the Cancer Council SA and The Health Promotion Branch of the Department of Health. Campaigns are directed at minimising exposure to sunlight by the wearing of suitable clothing including hats, making use of shade, avoiding the sun at high risk times such as noon, and applying effective sun screens.

**The incidence rate of melanoma is higher in South Australian males than females.**

Management is focussed on early detection of small lesions which can be excised before local spread and metastasis occurs. In early stage melanoma, tumour thickness is the primary criterion in determining the surgical approach to the primary site and regional lymph nodes. Radiation therapy will reduce bone pain from metastases. Cranial and spinal cord irradiation combined with dexamethasone therapy effectively palliates central nervous system metastases. Imidazole carboxamide (DTIC) has been used both as a single chemotherapeutic agent and in combination with other agents. The absence of effective chemotherapy for late stage melanoma and the development of recombinant DNA technology have led to the investigation of a variety of immunological and biological agents. Another area of investigation is the development of monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigens expressed on the surface of melanoma cells. As is the case with other cancers, the progress in our understanding of the human genome has the potential to increase therapeutic options.



## 7.3 Breast Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Females	1107	116.4	28.7	1 in 11	251	24.0	16.9

Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

The incidence of female breast cancer increased during the late 1990s following the introduction of mammographic screening. This was particularly apparent in the 50-69 year old target group. An effect of screening and allied initiatives was the increased numbers of detected small lesions with a diameter of less than 15mm. During the 1980s, and before the advent of screening, the proportion of such small lesions was about 15%. By the year 2000, the corresponding proportion was about 40%. Among the screen-targeted 50-69 year olds, the proportion of small lesions increased from 13% to 44%. Apart from better survival, such tumours are less likely to require radical treatment.

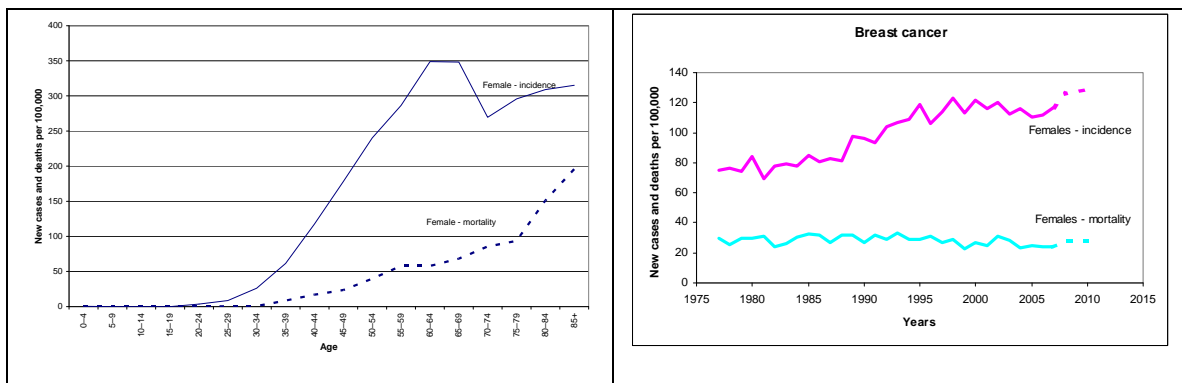
Breast cancer-specific mortality fell by over 25% for all ages between 1991-1992 and 2003-2007. The impact of advances in cancer screening takes many years to show an effect. Screening in SA women was still limited in the early 1990s but is now at levels where it is having an impact. A sustainable reduction in breast-cancer-specific mortality attributable to mammography can now be demonstrated from these figures.

**Breast cancer mortality has been decreasing since 1990 despite increases in incidence.**

A review of trial data by IARC (International Association of Cancer Registries), released in 2002, concluded that a 25% reduction in breast cancer mortality was achieved in women offered mammographic screening compared with those who were not.

Risk factors for breast cancer include a family history, increased body size, a history of benign breast disease, and nulliparity or late age at the first full-term pregnancy. Less well established risk factors include high fat and alcohol intake, and exposure to ionising radiation.

Management is determined by disease stage, age and the patient's general condition. The increasingly diagnosed small lesions may be treated by simple lumpectomy with or without radiotherapy. Larger lesions, and those with lymph node involvement, require more extensive surgery, usually with radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Tamoxifen and similar medications have become valuable chemotherapeutic assets for many cases of invasive breast cancer.



## 7.4 Lung Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	452	52.3	9.1	1 in 28	421	48.7	21.9
Females	317	31.0	8.2	1 in 44	236	22.2	15.9

Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

The incidence of lung cancer has fallen by about 25% in males since 1977, with an equivalent reduction taking place in mortality. Most of this reduction has occurred in younger age groups. By comparison, females showed a 65% increase in incidence for the same period. This increase has continued during the 2000s with incidence rates now approaching 30/100,000. Male and female lung cancer mortality rates have followed the divergent pattern of incidence. Male mortality rates have decreased from 70/100,000 to around 49/100,000, while female mortality rates have increased from 10/100,000 to around 22/100,000.

Higher incidence rates are typically found in the lower socioeconomic areas of Adelaide. Aboriginal women have particularly high rates of this disease. Overseas-born males have a higher incidence of lung cancer than Australian-born males, with immigrants from the UK and Southern Europe being at an elevated risk. Asian-born males have a lower risk of lung cancer than Australian-born males.

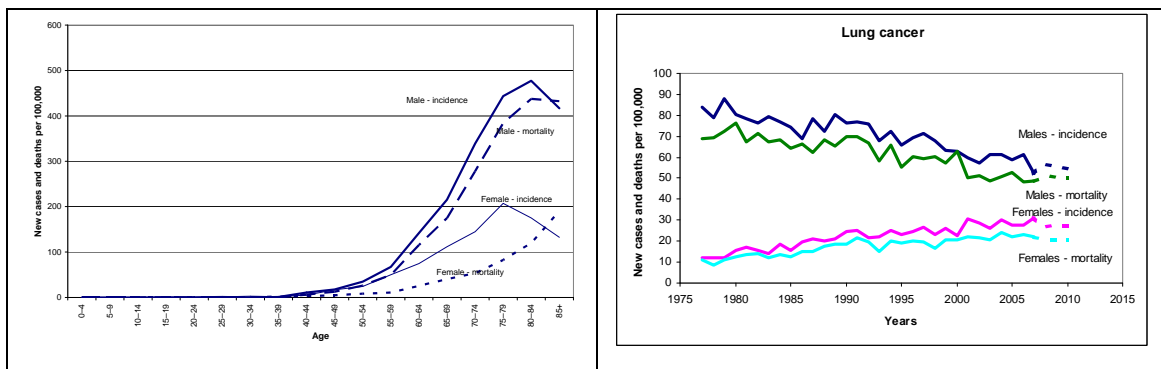
It is accepted that smoking is the most powerful risk factor, although lung cancer can be caused by exposure to some occupational carcinogens including ionising radiation (especially radon gas), asbestos, petroleum, chromates, nickel and arsenic. Smoking is considered to be more strongly associated with small-cell and squamous-cell lesions, than with adenocarcinomas. It is accepted that most of the decreased incidence in South Australian males has been due to reduced tobacco smoking from the 1970s. This is confirmed by SACR data which show a decreasing ratio of small-cell or squamous-cell to adenocarcinoma cell lesions in males over the past 30 years.

Preventive measures include anti-smoking campaigns, air filtration and the wearing of personal protective equipment in occupational settings.

The majority of patients with lung cancer have symptoms related to the primary tumour such as a persistent cough, haemoptysis, and unilateral wheezing. The latter is pathognomonic of partial bronchial obstruction. Diagnosis is usually made by a plain chest X-ray, followed by other imaging to determine the extent of the disease and treatment options. Laboratory diagnosis by positive cytology occurs in about 70% of cases. A complete and careful examination of the entire bronchial tree is achieved by bronchoscopy. Biopsy of the suspicious lesion confirms the diagnosis.

**Lung cancer mortality is decreasing in men and increasing in women**

Surgical resection is the treatment of choice for early stage lung cancer. Radiation therapy can be an effective form of primary treatment, in pre-surgical debulking, and is of benefit in the palliation of haemoptysis, bronchial obstruction and bone pain in metastatic disease. Chemotherapy may be used in the primary treatment of small cell cancers and as palliation in the later stages of this disease.



## 7.5 Colon Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	413	48.0	8.3	1 in 28	148	17.4	7.7
Females	423	40.5	11.0	1 in 33	124	11.3	8.4

Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

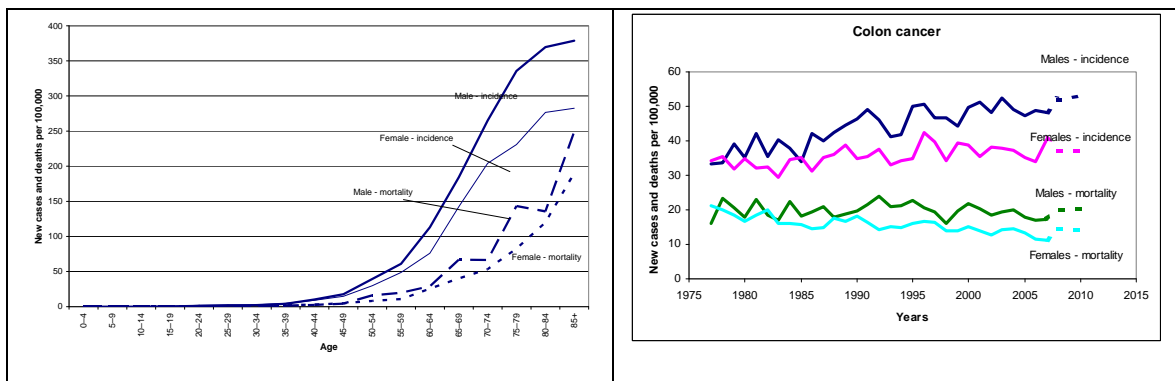
Cancers of the colon are mainly adenocarcinomas. There has been an increase in incidence of about 40% in males and 6% in females over the past 30 years. Mortality rates have decreased by 40% in females and by 15% in males over the same time period, with most of the decrease for males occurring in the last 10 years. This pattern of incidence increasing predominantly in males and mortality decreasing predominantly in females, has led to improved five-year survival from colon cancer.

Suggested risk factors include diets high in processed foods, fat and animal protein, but low in fibre, fresh fruit and vegetables. Other probable contributors include more sedentary life styles, and in females, older age at first birth and lower parity. Incidence rates may have increased artificially through an increased detection by faecal occult blood testing and more frequent use of colonoscopy. A number of predisposing conditions for colon cancer have been identified. These include familial polyposis, an inherited condition. The adenomatous polyps have a tendency to undergo malignant change when the subject is relatively young, probably because the polyps develop early. Regular colonoscopy has the potential to remove such lesions before malignant change occurs. Patients who have pancolonic involvement with chronic ulcerative colitis are at an increased risk of developing colon cancer, with the risk rising steadily after ten years of disease. The risk is dramatically reduced when there is less extensive colitis. Family cancer syndrome refers to those with a familial tendency to develop uterine, breast, or colon cancer. Such people should also be screened by colonoscopy on a regular basis.

South Australian data have shown an increased incidence in upper socioeconomic areas. Aboriginal residents have a comparatively low incidence of colon cancer. Those born in Australia appear to be at higher risk than the overseas-born, with migrants from Southern Europe having a particularly low incidence. By occupation, higher rates have been observed in white collar workers including managers, medical practitioners, pharmacists, optometrists, physiotherapists, and teachers.

Cancers of the colon are removed by wide surgical resection of the primary lesion together with all mesentery that contains lymph nodes to which the malignancy is likely to spread. Post-operative radiotherapy is used for tumours dissecting the bowel wall or with cancer positive lymph nodes. Advances in case survival, after stage adjustment, reflect improved surgical management and more recently, gains in adjuvant chemotherapy.

**For both males and females colon cancer is increasing in incidence yet decreasing in mortality**



## 7.6 Rectum Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	262	30.0	5.3	1 in 41	86	10.0	4.5
Females	165	16.0	4.3	1 in 78	64	6.2	4.3

Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

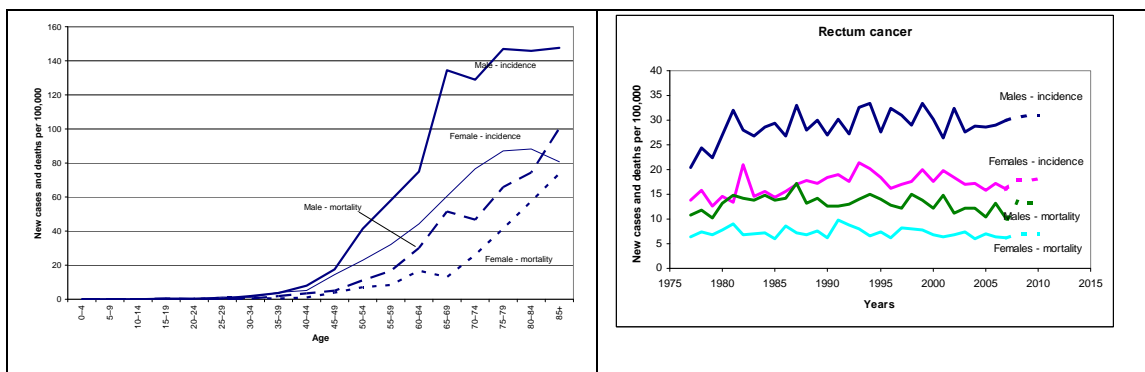
Cancers of the rectum increased in incidence through to the 1990s, beyond which time incidence has levelled out. Mortality rates also reached a peak in the 1990s in both sexes, and have declined slightly since.

Like colon cancers, cancers of the rectum have a higher incidence in Adelaide than in country areas, with higher socioeconomic areas having elevated rates. Australian-born residents have a higher incidence than those born overseas.

Risk factors are very similar to those for colon cancer. However, studies have found a link with excessive alcohol consumption, with HIV infection, and other sexually transmitted infections for cancers of the rectum and anal canal. Individuals who are not at obvious risk and who have no symptoms should be screened annually beginning at age 40. This should consist of an annual digital rectal examination and inflexible sigmoidoscopy. For those over 50 years, additional screening procedures by means of an annual faecal occult blood testing and flexible sigmoidoscopy to access the colon should be performed every three to five years.

The only curative therapy is surgical resection of the primary tumour and the regional mesenteric lymph nodes. Local excision of rectal cancers helps to avoid a colostomy for well differentiated lesions less than three centimetres in diameter. Lesions that do not meet these criteria are best removed with more extensive procedures, including a total anterior–posterior resection. Patients with favourable lesions at the time of surgery should have annual follow-up for a minimum of five years for the primary tumour, and then be assessed every two to three years thereafter. Additional therapy may include trans-anal radiation and, increasingly, adjuvant chemotherapy. Adjuvant therapy for rectal cancers centres on radiation therapy, together with the use of various radiation sensitisers and the sequencing of the sensitisers and radiation therapy. New chemotherapeutic agents have resulted in significant gains in survival for advanced colorectal cancer.

**There is an increased incidence of cancers of the rectum in higher socioeconomic status areas**



## 7.7 Cervix Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Females	43	5.2	1.1	1 in 277	12	1.3	0.8

Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

The genital organs are among the most common sites of cancer in women. Due to widespread screening programs, more than 70% of cervical cancers in Australia are now detected in the eminently curable in situ stage.

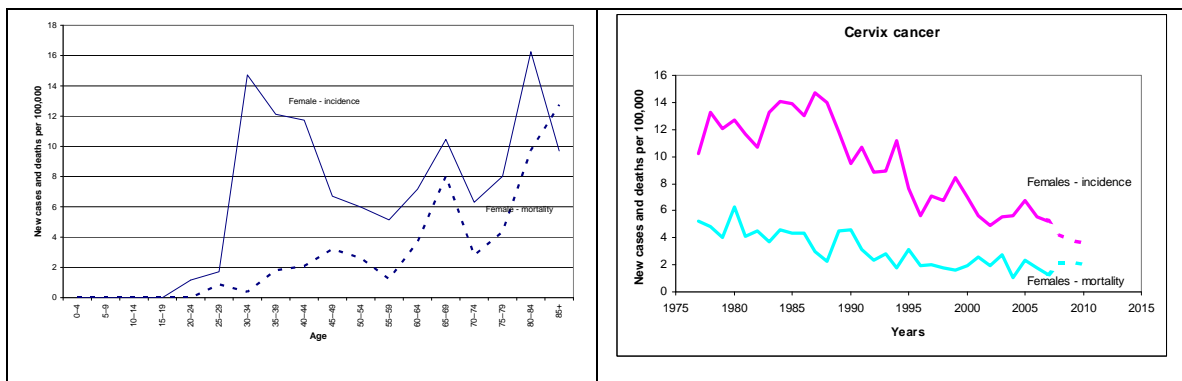
In South Australia, the incidence of cervix cancer has fallen by about 40% over the past 30 years. This is attributed to the detection and early treatment of precursor lesions through the cervical screening program.

South Australian mortality rates have reduced by 70% for the same period. Overall, the proportional reduction in mortality has been greater than the corresponding decline in incidence. This is attributed to earlier intervention following detection through Pap smear screening, in addition to disease prevention initiatives. Increased cervical cancer incidence is found in the lower socioeconomic areas of Adelaide, in keeping with socioeconomic trends in other populations. Indigenous women have been found to have 5-6 times higher incidence rates than other South Australians. There is an urgent need to address this discrepancy.

**The incidence of cervix cancer has fallen 40% in South Australia over the last 30 years.**

Management ranges from a simple cone biopsy wherein the affected part of the cervix is removed, to more radical surgery followed by radiotherapy and chemotherapy.

Risk factors include an early age at first sexual intercourse and multiple male sex partners. Barrier contraception appears to reduce the risk of cervical cancer. These associations support the hypothesis that strains of human papilloma virus (HPV) are involved in human cervical cancer biology. DNA sequences of HPV have been found with greater frequency in cervical cancer cells than in normal cervical cells. HPV infection of the cervix has been shown to be closely related to cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), which is in turn related to cancer of the cervix. The extensive epidemiological data pointing towards an HPV aetiology suggests that antiviral strategies, such as vaccination against HPV at about 12 years of age have great potential. Such strategies may circumvent some of the cultural factors that diminish acceptance of traditional screening in some cultures.



## 7.8 Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	192	22.5	3.9	1 in 63	64	7.4	3.3
Females	184	18.4	4.8	1 in 68	60	5.2	4.0

Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

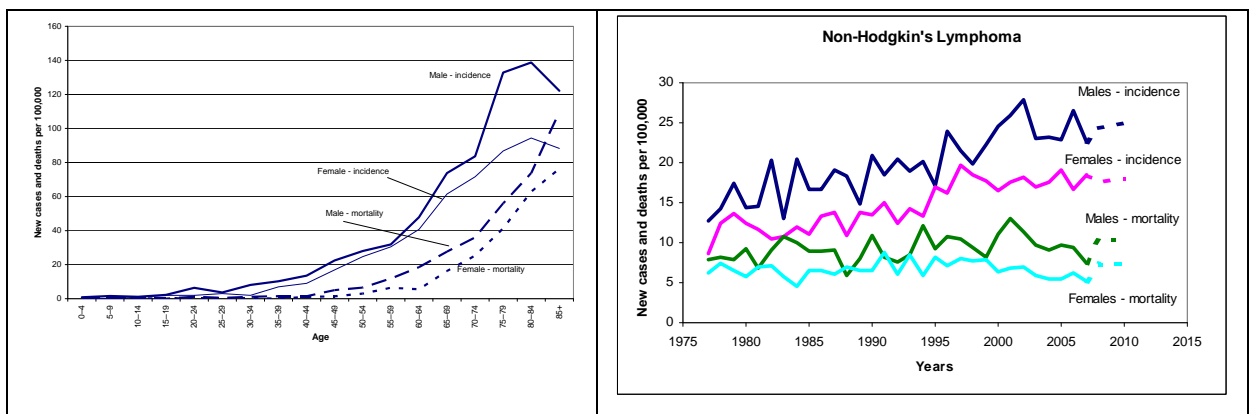
An increased incidence of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas of 35% in males and 45% in females has been recorded in South Australia over the past 30 years, with most applying to persons over 50 years of age. Most of the increase was attributable to increasing rates of diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Mortality rates have remained stable apart from an increase in females aged 70 years and over.

Risk factors for diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) include HIV and other viral infections, hair dyes, immunosuppressive states, and exposure to biocides and other environmental carcinogens. A viral aetiology has been implicated in specific types of NHL. Burkitt's lymphoma, Mediterranean lymphoma, and T-cell lymphoma have been shown by epidemiologic, electron microscopy, cell culture, and immunologic studies to have features implicating viral aetiologies. Serologic studies have demonstrated an association between HTLV-I infection and T-cell lymphoma, the virus having been isolated from T lymphocytes. NHL is seen more frequently in those with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and in patients who have undergone immunosuppression following kidney and heart transplantation.

Overseas-born South Australians tend to have lower incidence rates than the Australian-born. For non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, Adelaide residents have higher rates than those who live in country areas.

The primary role of surgery is in the diagnosis and anatomic staging of lymphoma with the exception of splenectomy and gastro-intestinal disease where other therapies have a significant risk of fatal perforation or haemorrhage. Radiotherapy is confined to areas of clinically evident disease.

The prime means of treatment is chemotherapy with a variety of programs, including single agents and combinations such as "CHOP" (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisolone). As the results of chemotherapy continue to improve, there is a tendency to use chemotherapy alone and to reserve radiation therapy for those who have localised lesions or who have incomplete responses. This category of malignant disease has shown the way for advances in chemotherapy, and combined chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Because of the marked differences in age, performance status, and the ability to tolerate therapy, protocols must be individualised.



## 7.9 Leukaemia

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	154	18.2	3.1	1 in 71	87	10.1	4.5
Females	88	9.1	2.3	1 in 161	59	5.5	4.0

Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

The incidence of leukaemia has risen by about 30% in both males and females over the past 30 years, largely due to increases in diagnosed chronic lymphatic leukaemia and acute myeloid leukaemia. Mortality rates have remained stable over this period, although some reduction was evident for chronic myeloid leukaemia, possibly reflecting advances in chemotherapy. The overall increase in incidence may be secondary to increased diagnostic sensitivity with more blood and other hemopoietic tissue analyses being performed on older people.

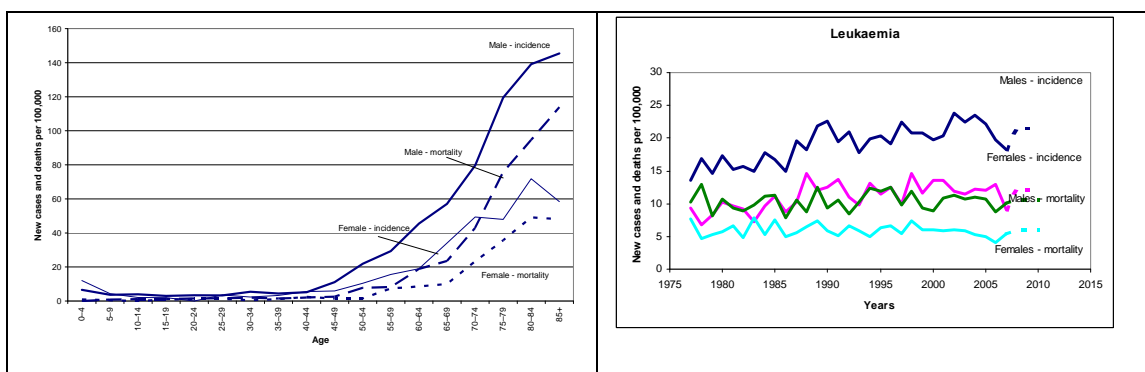
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL) is the commonest cancer in childhood with peak incidence occurring between two and four years of age. ALL is a heterogeneous disorder, whose classification rests on both morphologic and immunologic criteria. Exposure to ionising radiation and cytogenic abnormalities are associated with this tumour. Aggressive multi-chemotherapeutic regimes are used to eradicate the tumour and prevent recurrence.

**The incidence rate of leukaemias has gradually increased over the last 30 years for men and women.**

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia (CLL) is usually an indolent disease with no effective treatment. CLL is characterised by lymphocytosis, lymphadenopathy, and splenomegaly. Nearly all cases of CLL are B-cell disorders, with T-cell CLL representing a more unfavourable condition with unique clinical and laboratory features.

Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML) is a group of tumours where cells of bone marrow origin predominate. Risk factors include Down's syndrome, ionising radiation, benzene, chloramphenicol, and phenylbutazone. Peak incidence occurs at about 60 years of age. Treatment involves intensive chemotherapy and bone marrow transplantation, following ablative therapy. The survival rate at five years is about 12%. Allogenic bone marrow transplantation has been performed both in remission and during relapse. The best results are obtained in young patients with identical matches during first remission. Overall, two- to five-year, disease-free survival has been known to approach 50%.

Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia (CML) is a chronic myeloproliferative disorder characterised by excessive growth and expansion of differentiated cells. CML is associated with myeloid hyperplasia, splenomegaly, and eventual transformation into acute leukaemia—called a blast crisis. Incidence peaks at about 60 years. Risk factors include radiation and benzene exposure. Recent advances in chemotherapy induce transient responses. The agent imatinib is undergoing promising trials in South Australia. Bone marrow transplantation is compromised by the usual complications.



## 7.10 Uterine Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Females	162	16.3	4.2	1 in 71	30	2.6	2.0

Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

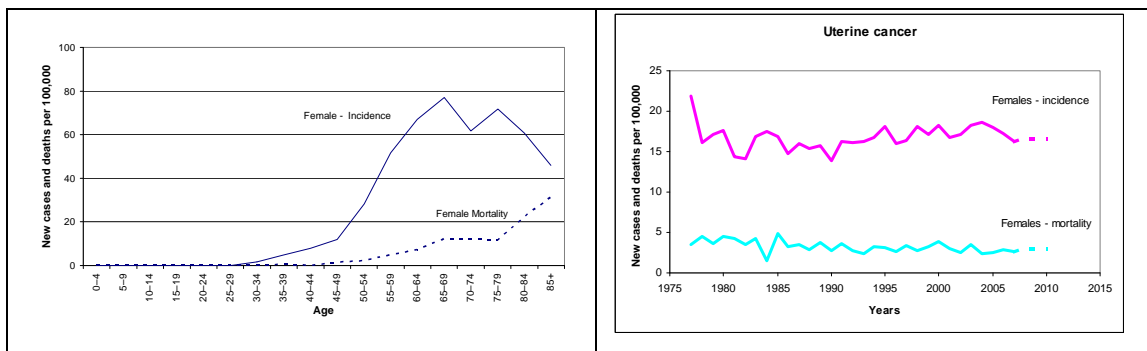
Cancers of the uterine body are the most common of gynaecological malignancies and rank about sixth in the incidence of new cases of all cancers in women. Approximately 90% of tumours arise in the epithelium of the uterus and are categorized as endometrial carcinomas. Of these, most are typical endometrial adenocarcinomas, which are further divided into three architectural grades based on the percentage of solid tumour growth. Grade I cancers have identifiable endometrial glands, are well differentiated and have a good prognosis. Grade III tumours are comprised of more solid sheets of cells with poor differentiation and a worse prognosis.

As the normal endometrium is a hormonally responsive tissue, oestrogenic stimulation produces cellular growth and glandular proliferation. The best recognised risk factors for endometrial cancer are related to chronic oestrogen exposure. These include exogenous oral oestrogen without progestins, oestrogen secreting tumours, low parity, extended periods of anovulation, early menarche, and late menopause. Women with a history of multiple pregnancies and hence more frequent nine month periods of progesterone stimulation, are less likely to develop endometrial carcinoma. Other risk factors include obesity, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and, possibly, tamoxifen therapy.

The diagnosis of uterine cancer usually follows investigations for postmenopausal vaginal bleeding, heavy or prolonged peri-menopausal bleeding, and in pre-menopausal women, abnormal bleeding patterns, especially if associated with other risk factors such as obesity. Although a formal dilatation and curettage has been the traditional means of diagnosis, outpatient endometrial biopsy with several passes has replaced it in most situations.

Treatment consists of total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy to prevent metastasis to ovarian tissue. More extensive radical hysterectomy or combined therapy, using external beam radiotherapy, is used in patients with extensive disease with gross cervical involvement.

Long term survival of patients with endometrial cancer is related to their surgical stage. Recent South Australian hospital-based cancer registry data show a five-year survival ranging from 87% for FIGO stage I disease, 73% for stage II, 37% for stage III, to 40% for stage IV disease. Other factors associated with poorer survival include older age, poorer differentiation, and atypical histopathological type. The large proportion of survivors in recent times with these cancers reflects a disease course characterised by early onset of symptoms leading to early detection, and advances in combination surgery, radiotherapy, hormone therapy, and chemotherapy.



## 7.11 Head and Neck Cancers

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	<b>106</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1 in 115</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Females	<b>53</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1 in 263</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

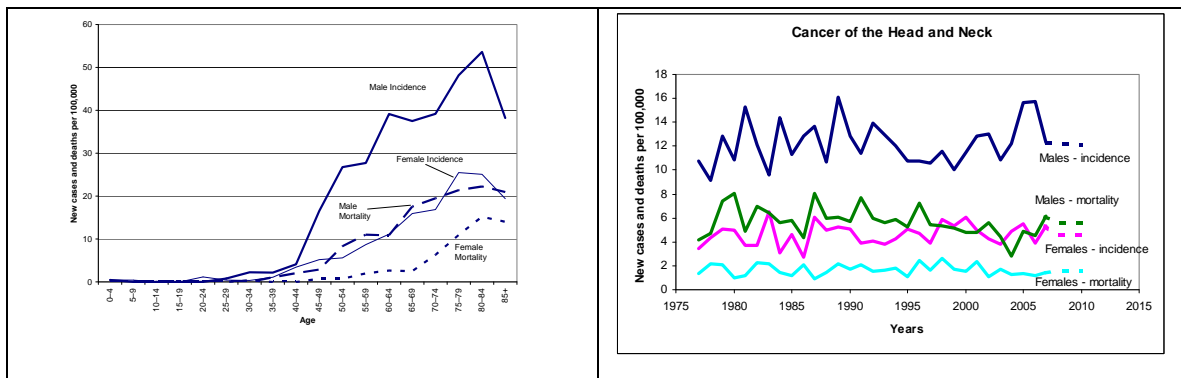
Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

Head and neck cancers are invasive tumours that arise in mucosal cells that line the upper aerodigestive tract. Mucosal surfaces are moist tissues lining hollow organs and cavities of the body open to the environment. The normal lining cells look like scales under the microscope and most head and neck cancers that arise from these are referred to as squamous cell carcinomas. Some head and neck cancers begin in other types of cells. Those that arise in glandular cells are known as adenocarcinomas.

Cancers of the head and neck are further identified by the region in which they have their origin. Primary sites include the oral cavity, salivary glands, paranasal sinuses, nasal cavity, nasopharynx, oropharynx, and hypopharynx. The larynx is included in many clinical texts.

There are many potential carcinogens because of the large number of environmental agents that can come into contact with the breathing and swallowing passages. However tobacco, ethyl alcohol, and the combination of tobacco and alcohol, are the best established and most significant carcinogens of mucosal malignancy in the oral cavity, oropharynx, hypopharynx and larynx. Nutritional deficiency, suboptimal orodental hygiene, viral and genetic factors have also been implicated. Wood dust, leather refining and nickel processing have been implicated as causal agents in the case of cancers of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. Nitrosamines and the Epstein-Barr virus have been associated with nasopharyngeal cancers. Genetic factors and ionising radiation are related to salivary gland cancers.

Diagnosis is by observation, palpation, imaging and biopsy. Management increasingly involves the participation of multiple medical disciplines: medical oncology, radiation therapy, head and neck surgery, dentistry, maxillofacial prosthodontics, nutrition, speech therapy, social work, nursing and hospice care. Head and neck cancers are a visible and a significant threat to life and lifestyle. Treatments and clinical expectations vary from site to site with each case presenting a unique situation.



## 7.12 Liver Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	<b>63</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1 in 178</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Females	<b>30</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1 in 772</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>

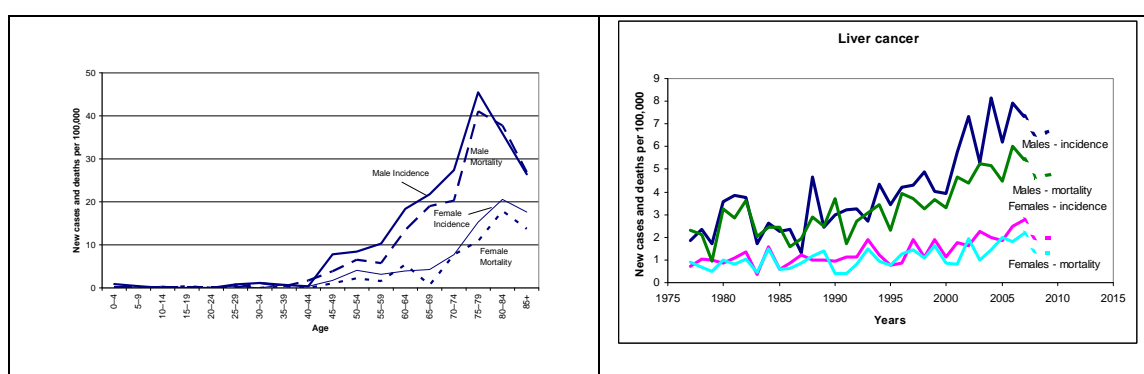
Incidence and mortality rates per 100,000. Rates age standardised to the Australian 2001 population.

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) of the liver is the most common solid-organ tumour worldwide and is responsible for more than one million deaths annually. In South Australia, HCC was about the 25<sup>th</sup> most common cancer for 2007, with a higher proportion being found in Indigenous Australians. The difficulties in treating HCC and the high mortality associated with it include the common association with cirrhosis of the liver which is not only the cause of high morbidity but also limits treatment options for the cancer. Furthermore, the liver structure is such that there is a high propensity for advanced intravascular and intrabiliary extension. For South Australia, five-year survival was 7% for males and 10% for females which is similar to overseas findings.

The incidence of HCC increases with age and is about four to eight times more common in males than in females. This cancer is clearly associated with chronic liver injury and the geographic distribution of HCC closely reflects that of viral hepatitis. Countries with a high incidence of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, such as Korea and China, and countries in tropical Africa, have the highest incidence of HCC. Areas where Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections are endemic such as Japan also experience high rates of HCC.

Carcinogens linked to primary liver cancers include nitrites, hydrocarbons, organochlorine pesticides, certain metals, and polychlorinated biphenyls. Of all the chemicals linked to the development of HCC, the most important is ethyl alcohol. Ethanol is thought to produce HCC through the development of hepatic cirrhosis or as a co-carcinogen with other agents such as HBV, HCV, hepatotoxins, and tobacco. Aflatoxins, which are produced by fungi often found on the surface of spoiled grains and nuts, represent the most hepatotoxic agents known and chronic exposure leads to the development of HCC. Other conditions leading to the development of HCC include haemochromatosis and Wilson's disease which are disorders in the metabolism of iron and copper respectively.

Clinical presentation is that of a space occupying lesion of the liver and distorted liver function in the later stages. Imaging techniques and a needle biopsy confirm the diagnosis. Treatment is surgical with partial hepatectomy representing the most common treatment of HCC with curative intent in a non-cirrhotic liver.



## 8. Methods and Terminology

This section sets out the issues involved in and terms used in cancer registration, and highlights practices adopted by the South Australian Cancer Registry (SACR) staff over its history. While this is not a listing of all the issues, it highlights those that are of significance. The explanation of technical terms used in the report which follows, will assist the reader in interpreting tables and graphs.

### Coding issues in cancer registration

Demographic and cancer-related information is entered by SACR staff from the sources described and following the procedures explained in Section 1. The SACR staff currently use the International Classification of Diseases (9th Revision) to describe the topographic cancer site. The Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine and Modifications (SNOMED II) is used to classify histopathology. For particular cancer sites there are coding rules and issues which need to be highlighted:

#### Exclusions

The non-melanocytic skin cancers are not included in the cancer registry collections, with the exception of such lesions of skin immediately adjacent to the lip and anus. “In-situ” cancers and neoplasms of uncertain behaviour are not included, except where otherwise stated in Section 1 of this report.

Sites for metastatic disease are not coded as such, but are assigned to the original primary sites or as “unknown primary” where applicable.

#### Coding options

- Soft-tissue cancers such as sarcomas and Merkel cell tumours of the intra-thoracic, breast or abdominal organs are coded to the relevant organ. Others are coded to the ICD-9 soft tissue site 171.
- Bladder tumours diagnosed prior to 1982 were all recorded as invasive cancers. These would have included some “in-situ” carcinomas and papillary non-invasive tumours.
- Urinary-tract tumours are counted as one primary when they are multifocal transitional cell carcinomas.

## Cancer registry terminology

A number of terms are used to define concepts in cancer registry work. Some of the most common ones are discussed below.

### Cancer incidence

Cancer incidence is defined as the number of new cases of cancer notified for a specified period and for a specified population (e.g. South Australia for 2003 or 1977-2003). It is usually presented as either the number of new cases or as a rate per 100,000 population (see below).

### Cancer prevalence

Cancer prevalence is a measure of the number of people with cancer at a specified point in time. There are two measures of prevalence used in this report – five year prevalence and care prevalence. Five year prevalence is the number of people who were alive on a certain day and had had a diagnosis in the preceding five year period. Care prevalence is an estimate of the prevalent cases that are still under care.

### Cancer mortality

Cancer mortality is defined as the number of deaths where cancer is specified as the underlying cause of death. The underlying cause of death is derived from the death certificate issued by a certified medical practitioner and is based on the World Health Organisation's rules for attribution of cause of death. Information about death and its cause may form part of the mandatory notification made when cancer cases die in hospitals. Such information may also be retrieved by linking the SACR records to the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Non-cancer deaths are also recorded on the Registry however these are not coded specifically to their cause of death, only to a generic non-cancer death code.

### Age-specific rates

Age-specific incidence or mortality rates were calculated by dividing the number of new cases or deaths in each age group by the at risk population for that age group and multiplying by 100,000. These rates are usually presented in five year age groups and by sex.

## Crude rates

A crude incidence or mortality rate is defined as the number of new cancer cases or deaths (usually across all ages) divided by the population at risk in a specified time period. Crude incidence and mortality rates in this report were calculated using the estimated resident South Australian population for 2004 and are expressed as cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

## Age-standardised rates

Summary incidence or mortality rates across all ages can be calculated to provide an overview of the impact of cancer. These rates are either expressed as crude rates (see above) or standardised rates (sometimes referred to as adjusted rates). Standardised rates enable comparisons of cancer rates between populations with different age distributions – an important advantage as the risk of cancer increases with age. Age-standardised incidence or mortality rates highlight the differences in cancer risk between populations that would be observed, had their age distributions been the same.

The age-standardised method used in this report is the direct method where a standard (or reference) population is used.

## Standard populations

There are two standard populations used in this report – the New World Population and the Australian Standard Population 2001. The New World Population is an estimate of the proportional age distribution of the whole world and the Australian Standard Population is the actual Australian population from the 2001 Census.

## Risk

Cumulative risk is the risk an individual would have of developing or dying from a particular cancer, over a defined life span, if that person were not to die beforehand from another cause. Cumulative risk is usually calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Cumulative risk} = (1 - e^{-\text{cumulative rate}/100})$$

The cumulative rate (a component of the calculation) is the sum of the age-specific incidence or mortality rates over a certain specified age range (life expectancy or other specified range). It is calculated by using the formula:

$$\text{Cumulative rate} = \frac{5 \times (\text{sum of age specific rates}) \times 100}{100,000}$$

This formula assumes that age groups are arranged in five yearly blocks. Typically this rate ranges from less than 1 per cent for rare cancers to around nine per cent for common cancers.

Lifetime risk is another common way of expressing risk, where the risk is expressed as a 1 in x chance of being diagnosed with or dying of a cancer. It is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Lifetime risk} = 1 / \text{cumulative risk}$$

For example a cumulative rate of, say, 4.4 percent for lung cancer in males would mean that one out of every 23 males would be expected to be diagnosed with lung cancer by age 75 years if he were not to die before that age from another disease.

### Person-Years of Life Lost

Years of potential life lost (PYLL) is a measure of the number of years of life lost per annum due to premature death from a particular cause given a specified life expectancy. While life expectancy has changed, as discussed above, this report adopted the international approach of reporting this measure to age 74. There are a number of methods used to estimate cancer impact. This report used the simple approximation of:

$$\text{PYLL} = 75 - \text{age at death} \times \text{number of deaths at each age}$$

The calculation in this report was performed on five year age groups from 0-4 through to 70-74.

### Projections of cancer rates for selected sites

The full time series of crude incidence rates was graphed separately for males and females for each site. From these graphs a subjective decision was made about which part of the series best reflected recent trends in incidence for these sites. For consistency, where the sites were in the top 15 for both males and females, the same part of the series was used for projection for each sex.

There was a discontinuity in the series for prostate cancer, which was reflected in the series for all sites for males. Thus cancers for all sites for males were only modelled based on data from 1996 onwards. The series for all cancers for females had no such

problem, but for consistency this series was also modelled on data limited to 1996 onwards.

Key sites and appropriate years of diagnosis were selected as the base for projections. For each site, the age and sex specific crude rates were assessed for a linear trend. This was done by fitting a simple linear regression of the series against the year, and examining whether the coefficient of year was statistically significant at the 5% level. This model utilised the calculation of robust estimators of standard errors provided as an option by the Stata statistical package. The Huber/White/sandwich robust variance estimator produces consistent standard errors for Ordinary Least Squares regression coefficient estimates in the presence of heteroskedasticity.

Since the data are time series, it is possible that they are autocorrelated. Accordingly the errors in the regression model were tested for autocorrelation using the Durbin Watson alternative test for first order serial correlation in the disturbance. Where autocorrelation in the errors was detected, the model was refit using the Newey-West variance estimator, which handles autocorrelation up to and including a specified lag, as well as the presence of heteroskedasticity. The Newey-West model produces variance estimates that are exactly the Huber/White/sandwich robust variance estimates calculated by the robust regression estimator above when no lag is included in the model. Thus the two models used to assess linear trend are entirely consistent. Only first order correlation was allowed for in the fitting of the models.

Where a linear trend was established, projections were based on this trend. Where the trend was not statistically significant, projections were based on the mean crude rate of the series over that part of the series being applied.

## 9. Glossary

### Adenocarcinoma

Cancers of this type often originate from normal gland-forming epithelial cells as found, for example, in sweat glands and salivary glands.

### Age-specific rate (per 100,000 population)

The number of new cases of cancer (incidence) or deaths (mortality) in a specified age group divided by the number of people at risk for that age group, multiplied by 100,000.

### Age-standardised rate

Cancer rates vary with age. A crude (see below) or summary rate can therefore be a misleading way to characterise a population that includes people of different ages. This problem is even more challenging when summary rates of two populations are being compared. An age-standardised rate is a summary rate that has been constructed to reflect what would be the case if the population of interest had the age distribution of some other, known, population, eg an agreed standard population. Age-standardisation facilitates more logical comparison between populations.

### Cancer

An abnormal, uncontrolled cell growth that invades parts of the body locally but also has the capacity to metastasise or spread to distant organs through the blood and lymphatic system.

### Confidence intervals (95%)

A measure of variability in an estimate of the cancer rate in a particular population subgroup. A 95% confidence interval is an interval such that the probability that the interval contains the true value is 0.95

### Crude Rate

Crude rates are calculated by dividing the number of new cases (incidence) or deaths (mortality) during a given period of time, by the number of people at risk. They are usually expressed per 100,000 people per annum.

### Cumulative rate

The sum of the age-specific incidence or mortality rates over a certain specified age range. It is a good approximation to the cumulative risk & expressed as a percent.

### Cumulative risk

The risk an individual would have of developing or dying of a particular cancer over a defined life span if no other causes of death existed.

## Incidence

The number of new cases of cancer occurring within a given population during a specified period.

## Indigenous

Aboriginal and/ or Torres Strait Islander origin

## Leukaemia

A progressive, malignant (cancerous) disease of the blood and blood-forming organs, characterised by over-proliferation and development of white blood cells.

## Lifetime risk

The reciprocal of cumulative risk and is expressed as a 1 in x chance of being diagnosed with or dying of a cancer.

## Lymphoma

Cancer of the lymphatic system, categorised as: Hodgkin's disease or Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

## Mesothelioma

A rare form of cancer of mesothelium, which is a membrane that covers and protects most of the body's internal organs. This cancer is almost always caused by exposure to asbestos, which is found in mining, building, and construction.

## Melanoma

A very malignant form of skin cancer that begins in the pigment cells or melanocytes and spreads to other skin cells.

## Mortality

The number of deaths from cancer in a given population during a specified period.

## Moving average

When annualised data is expressed as a three-year moving average, each data point is the average of the preceding year's data point, the actual year's data point and the following year's data point. The resulting graph is consequently smoother than using original data.

## Multiple Myeloma

Cancer of the white blood cells found in the bone marrow.

### Person-Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

A measure of the number of years of life lost due to premature death from a particular cause, given a specified life expectancy.

### Prevalence

The proportion of people with cancer, or a specific type of cancer, in a population at a single point in time.

### Socioeconomic Status (SES)

Socioeconomic status is a measure of a person's relative level of advantage in the community, based on the person's income, education level, occupation and type of housing.

### Statistical Local Area (SLA)

A statistical local area is the main geographical unit currently used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. SLAs have populations in South Australia varying from 1,000 people to 33,000 people.

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## Appendix 1: List of Site Specific Tables (Including ICD Codes)

All incidence and mortality rates in this appendix are per 100,000 people, adjusted to the Australian 2001 population.

### Site specific tables of incidence and mortality by age and sex

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**Table 1 – All cancers (excluding NMSC) (140–208)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	11	8	19	23.6	18.0	20.8	0	1	1	0.0	2.2	1.1
5–9	9	6	15	18.6	12.9	15.8	1	1	2	2.1	2.1	2.1
10–14	8	4	12	15.4	8.1	11.9	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	2.0
15–19	11	12	23	20.1	23.3	21.7	2	0	2	3.7	0.0	1.9
20–24	19	23	42	33.8	42.6	38.1	6	3	9	10.7	5.6	8.2
25–29	24	22	46	47.5	45.3	46.4	2	4	6	4.0	8.2	6.1
30–34	38	51	89	75.1	102.4	88.6	4	3	7	7.9	6.0	7.0
35–39	57	91	148	100.9	162.2	131.4	14	11	25	24.8	19.6	22.2
40–44	84	171	255	147.5	299.8	223.7	25	30	55	43.9	52.6	48.2
45–49	158	245	403	273.6	415.7	345.4	48	46	94	83.1	78.1	80.6
50–54	269	296	565	501.2	537.5	519.6	76	73	149	141.6	132.6	137.0
55–59	507	385	892	1,017.7	744.8	878.8	120	90	210	240.9	174.1	206.9
60–64	617	427	1,044	1,458.7	970.7	1,209.9	178	140	318	420.8	318.3	368.5
65–69	761	418	1,179	2,400.3	1,230.8	1,795.4	236	152	388	744.4	447.6	590.9
70–74	720	396	1,116	2,767.8	1,378.5	2,038.8	241	154	395	926.5	536.1	721.6
75–79	802	479	1,281	3,607.3	1,785.2	2,610.8	352	238	590	1,583.2	887.0	1,202.5
80–84	607	434	1,041	3,820.5	1,878.5	2,669.8	360	272	632	2,265.9	1,177.3	1,620.9
85+	386	432	818	3,637.4	1,959.4	2,504.6	298	283	581	2,808.1	1,283.6	1,778.9
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>5,088</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>8,988</b>	<b>650.3</b>	<b>486.4</b>	<b>567.4</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>251.2</b>	<b>187.2</b>	<b>218.8</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>589.6</b>	<b>393.4</b>	<b>480.1</b>				<b>229.0</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>177.1</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				573.4 – 605.9	380.8 – 406.1	470.1 – 490.1				218.9 – 239.2	131.6 – 146.0	171.1 – 183.0
AS Rate (World)				423.4	298.5	354.7				150.3	95.3	119.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				412.5 – 434.4	289.2 – 307.9	347.6 – 361.9				144.2 – 156.4	90.5 – 100.1	115.5 – 123.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 3	1 in 4	1 in 3				1 in 8	1 in 12	1 in 10
PYLL										11,953	9,760	21,713
% of all cancers				100.0	100.0	100.0				100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>				<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>

**Table 2 – Cancer of the Lip (140)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	3	0	3	5.9	0.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	5	1	6	8.9	1.8	5.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	4	0	4	7.0	0.0	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	2	2	4	3.5	3.4	3.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	7	1	8	13.0	1.8	7.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	9	4	13	18.1	7.7	12.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	9	2	11	21.3	4.5	12.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	2	1	3	6.3	2.9	4.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	8	2	10	30.8	7.0	18.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	10	4	14	45.0	14.9	28.5	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0
80–84	6	5	11	37.8	21.6	28.2	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6
85+	2	6	8	18.8	27.2	24.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>				<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.2 – 10.0	1.6 – 3.5	4.2 – 6.3				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.2
AS Rate (World)				6.2	1.8	4.0				0.1	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.9 – 7.6	1.1 – 2.4	3.2 – 4.7				0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 172	1 in 686	1 in 278				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				1.3	0.7	1.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-8.4%</b>	<b>-8.9%</b>	<b>-8.6%</b>				<b>-14.5%</b>	<b>undefined</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

**Table 3 – Cancer of the Lip, & skin of lip (non-melanoma) (140, 173.0)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	3	0	3	5.9	0.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	8	1	9	14.2	1.8	8.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	4	1	5	7.0	1.8	4.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	4	2	6	6.9	3.4	5.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	7	3	10	13.0	5.4	9.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	10	5	15	20.1	9.7	14.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	12	4	16	28.4	9.1	18.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	5	1	6	15.8	2.9	9.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	10	2	12	38.4	7.0	21.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	11	6	17	49.5	22.4	34.6	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0
80–84	10	7	17	62.9	30.3	43.6	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6
85+	5	12	17	47.1	54.4	52.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>				<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.5 – 12.9	2.7 – 5.2	6.0 – 8.4				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.2
AS Rate (World)				8.1	2.7	5.3				0.1	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.5 – 9.6	1.9 – 3.5	4.5 – 6.2				0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 132	1 in 488	1 in 211				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				1.8	1.1	1.5				0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-8.0%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>-7.5%</b>				<b>-16.4%</b>	<b>undefined</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 4 – Cancer of the Tongue (141)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	2	1	3	3.5	1.8	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	5	1	6	9.3	1.8	5.5	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
55–59	3	0	3	6.0	0.0	3.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	6	1	7	14.2	2.3	8.1	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3
65–69	3	1	4	9.5	2.9	6.1	3	0	3	9.5	0.0	4.6
70–74	1	3	4	3.8	10.4	7.3	2	0	2	7.7	0.0	3.7
75–79	1	1	2	4.5	3.7	4.1	2	0	2	9.0	0.0	4.1
80–84	1	3	4	6.3	13.0	10.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	2	1	3	18.8	4.5	9.2	2	0	2	18.8	0.0	6.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>				<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.6 – 3.9	0.6 – 2.0	1.3 – 2.6				0.6 – 2.2	0.0 – 0.4	0.3 – 1.1
AS Rate (World)				2.1	0.9	1.5				1.0	0.1	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.3 – 3.0	0.4 – 1.4	1.0 – 2.0				0.4 – 1.5	0.0 – 0.3	0.2 – 0.8
Lifetime Risk				1 in 432	1 in 956	1 in 598				1 in 838	1 in 11,014	1 in 1,608
PYLL										70	23	93
% of all cancers				0.5	0.3	0.4				0.6	0.1	0.4
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>8.1%</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>				<b>14.4%</b>	<b>-15.1%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>

**Table 5 – Cancer of the Salivary gland (142)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	1	2	3	1.7	3.4	2.6	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	3	1	4	5.6	1.8	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	3	0	3	7.1	0.0	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	1	2	3.2	2.9	3.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.9	1.5
70–74	1	1	2	3.8	3.5	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	3	1	4	13.5	3.7	8.2	2	4	6	9.0	14.9	12.2
80–84	3	1	4	18.9	4.3	10.3	1	1	2	6.3	4.3	5.1
85+	4	0	4	37.7	0.0	12.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>				<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.2 – 3.2	0.2 – 1.3	0.8 – 1.9				0.0 – 0.9	0.1 – 1.0	0.2 – 0.9
AS Rate (World)				1.4	0.6	0.9				0.3	0.4	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.8 – 2.1	0.2 – 1.0	0.6 – 1.3				0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.6	0.2 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 935	1 in 1719	1 in 1218				1 in 11,550	1 in 6,793	1 in 8,404
PYLL										28	8	35
% of all cancers				0.4	0.2	0.3				0.2	0.4	0.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>17.1%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>				<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>

**Table 6 – Cancer of the Gum (143)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	1	1	0.0	2.9	1.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0
80–84	1	1	2	6.3	4.3	5.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.7	0.1 – 0.6				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				0.2	0.3	0.2				0.1	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.4				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 11298	1 in 3833	1 in 5603				N/A	1 in 10,338	1 in 20,302
PYLL										0	18	18
% of all cancers				0.0	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>42.2%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>				<b>220.6%</b>	<b>174.3%</b>	<b>121.0%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 7 – Cancer of the Floor of mouth (144)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	1	1	2	2.4	2.3	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	1	1	0.0	2.9	1.5	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	0	1	1	0.0	3.5	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0
80–84	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6	3	0	3	18.9	0.0	7.7
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>				<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 1.3	0.1 – 1.0	0.3 – 1.0				0.1 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.4	0.1 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				0.6	0.4	0.5				0.4	0.1	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 1.1	0.1 – 0.8	0.2 – 0.8				0.1 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.2	0.1 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 2007	1 in 1881	1 in 1915				1 in 3,987	N/A	1 in 8,189
PYLL										30	0	30
% of all cancers				0.1	0.2	0.1				0.3	0.1	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-11.1%</b>	<b>115.0%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>				<b>-13.6%</b>	<b>-15.1%</b>	<b>-13.5%</b>

**Table 8 – Cancer of Other & unspec parts of mouth (145)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	3	0	3	5.6	0.0	2.8
55–59	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2
65–69	1	2	3	3.2	5.9	4.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	1	1	2	3.8	3.5	3.7	2	0	2	7.7	0.0	3.7
75–79	1	2	3	4.5	7.5	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	3	1	4	18.9	4.3	10.3	1	1	2	6.3	4.3	5.1
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>				<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.7	0.4 – 1.7	0.6 – 1.5				0.2 – 1.5	0.0 – 0.2	0.1 – 0.8
AS Rate (World)				0.7	0.8	0.7				0.6	0.0	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.1	0.3 – 1.2	0.4 – 1.0				0.2 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.1	0.1 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1512	1 in 1359	1 in 1432				1 in 1,279	N/A	1 in 2,642
PYLL										85	0	85
% of all cancers				0.2	0.3	0.2				0.4	0.1	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-8.9%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>				<b>33.1%</b>	<b>-13.9%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

**Table 9 – Cancer of the Buccal cavity (140-145, 173.0)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	3	0	3	5.9	0.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	9	2	11	15.9	3.6	9.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	7	3	10	12.3	5.3	8.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	5	5	10	8.7	8.5	8.6	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	17	6	23	31.7	10.9	21.2	4	1	5	7.5	1.8	4.6
55–59	15	6	21	30.1	11.6	20.7	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60–64	23	7	30	54.4	15.9	34.8	3	0	3	7.1	0.0	3.5
65–69	10	7	17	31.5	20.6	25.9	4	1	5	12.6	2.9	7.6
70–74	13	8	21	50.0	27.8	38.4	4	0	4	15.4	0.0	7.3
75–79	16	12	28	72.0	44.7	57.1	6	5	11	27.0	18.6	22.4
80–84	19	13	32	119.6	56.3	82.1	5	3	8	31.5	13.0	20.5
85+	11	15	26	103.7	68.0	79.6	3	1	4	28.3	4.5	12.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>17.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>				<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				14.8 – 20.5	6.2 – 9.8	10.9 – 14.2				2.3 – 4.9	0.5 – 1.7	1.6 – 2.9
AS Rate (World)				13.2	5.6	9.3				2.4	0.7	1.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				11.2 – 15.1	4.4 – 6.8	8.1 – 10.4				1.6 – 3.2	0.4 – 1.0	1.1 – 1.9
Lifetime Risk				1 in 82	1 in 192	1 in 116				1 in 433	1 in 2,988	1 in 775
PYLL										213	48	260
% of all cancers				2.9	2.2	2.6				1.6	0.8	1.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-4.5%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>				<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 10 – Cancer of the Oropharynx (146)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	4	1	5	6.9	1.7	4.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	5	0	5	9.3	0.0	4.6	3	0	3	5.6	0.0	2.8
55–59	3	0	3	6.0	0.0	3.0	3	0	3	6.0	0.0	3.0
60–64	3	0	3	7.1	0.0	3.5	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2
65–69	0	2	2	0.0	5.9	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8
75–79	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6	1	1	2	6.3	4.3	5.1
85+	0	2	2	0.0	9.1	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>				<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.2 – 3.2	0.1 – 1.0	0.8 – 1.9				0.4 – 1.7	0.0 – 0.2	0.2 – 0.9
AS Rate (World)				1.8	0.4	1.1				0.8	0.0	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.0 – 2.6	0.1 – 0.7	0.7 – 1.5				0.3 – 1.3	0.0 – 0.1	0.2 – 0.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 545	1 in 2637	1 in 912				1 in 1,123	N/A	1 in 2,299
PYLL										135	0	135
% of all cancers				0.4	0.2	0.3				0.5	0.1	0.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>11.3%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>				<b>15.1%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>

**Table 11 – Cancer of the Nasopharynx (147)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	3.5	1.8
75–79	0	2	2	0.0	7.5	4.1	1	1	2	4.5	3.7	4.1
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.8	0.1 – 0.8				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				0.4	0.3	0.4				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.6	0.1 – 0.6				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 2533	1 in 5333	1 in 3440				1 in 10,734	1 in 3,693	1 in 5,360
PYLL										23	20	43
% of all cancers				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-8.2%</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>				<b>90.3%</b>	<b>295.4%</b>	<b>129.5%</b>

**Table 12 – Cancer of the Hypopharynx (148)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3
65–69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8
75–79	1	1	2	4.5	3.7	4.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6
85+	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>				<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 1.1	0.0 – 0.3	0.1 – 0.6				0.2 – 1.4	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				0.4	0.1	0.2				0.6	0.0	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.1	0.1 – 0.4				0.2 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 2790	N/A	1 in 5726				1 in 1,457	N/A	1 in 3,007
PYLL										53	0	53
% of all cancers				0.1	0.0	0.1				0.4	0.0	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>5.4%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>				<b>85.1%</b>	<b>-25.0%</b>	<b>54.4%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 13 – Cancer of Unspec sites - lip, oral cavity & pharynx (149)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	2	6.3	0.0	3.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6
85+	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>				<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4				0.1 – 1.1	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				0.3	0.0	0.2				0.4	0.0	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3				0.1 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 5564	N/A	1 in 11257				1 in 2,448	N/A	1 in 5,044
PYLL										38	0	38
% of all cancers				0.1	0.0	0.0				0.3	0.0	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-28.9%</b>	<b>-8.6%</b>				<b>43.0%</b>	<b>-26.4%</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>

**Table 14 – Cancer of the Oesophagus (150)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	3	0	3	5.3	0.0	2.6	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	4	1	5	7.5	1.8	4.6	2	1	3	3.7	1.8	2.8
55–59	11	0	11	22.1	0.0	10.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	12	3	15	28.4	6.8	17.4	6	2	8	14.2	4.5	9.3
65–69	13	3	16	41.0	8.8	24.4	9	3	12	28.4	8.8	18.3
70–74	13	4	17	50.0	13.9	31.1	7	2	9	26.9	7.0	16.4
75–79	12	3	15	54.0	11.2	30.6	11	2	13	49.5	7.5	26.5
80–84	12	6	18	75.5	26.0	46.2	7	6	13	44.1	26.0	33.3
85+	7	10	17	66.0	45.4	52.1	6	1	7	56.5	4.5	21.4
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>				<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.2 – 12.5	1.6 – 3.5	5.1 – 7.3				4.2 – 7.5	0.8 – 2.3	2.6 – 4.3
AS Rate (World)				7.4	1.6	4.3				3.9	1.1	2.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.9 – 8.8	1.0 – 2.2	3.6 – 5.1				2.9 – 4.9	0.6 – 1.6	1.8 – 2.9
Lifetime Risk				1 in 126	1 in 638	1 in 214				1 in 261	1 in 903	1 in 413
PYLL										275	75	350
% of all cancers				1.8	0.8	1.3				2.5	1.1	1.9
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>4.4%</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>				<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>-9.3%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>

**Table 15 – Cancer of the Stomach (151)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	6	4	10	10.4	6.8	8.6	1	2	3	1.7	3.4	2.6
50–54	2	2	4	3.7	3.6	3.7	2	2	4	3.7	3.6	3.7
55–59	11	4	15	22.1	7.7	14.8	12	3	15	24.1	5.8	14.8
60–64	9	5	14	21.3	11.4	16.2	4	4	8	9.5	9.1	9.3
65–69	13	2	15	41.0	5.9	22.8	4	1	5	12.6	2.9	7.6
70–74	13	6	19	50.0	20.9	34.7	12	3	15	46.1	10.4	27.4
75–79	22	6	28	99.0	22.4	57.1	17	6	23	76.5	22.4	46.9
80–84	13	10	23	81.8	43.3	59.0	14	3	17	88.1	13.0	43.6
85+	9	12	21	84.8	54.4	64.3	9	6	15	84.8	27.2	45.9
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>11.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>				<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				9.2 – 13.7	3.3 – 5.9	6.5 – 9.0				7.1 – 11.1	2.0 – 4.2	4.7 – 6.8
AS Rate (World)				7.8	3.1	5.3				6.0	2.2	3.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.4 – 9.2	2.2 – 3.9	4.5 – 6.1				4.8 – 7.2	1.5 – 3.0	3.2 – 4.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 134	1 in 356	1 in 197				1 in 194	1 in 512	1 in 286
PYLL										515	298	813
% of all cancers				1.9	1.3	1.7				4.0	2.1	3.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>	<b>-6.3%</b>				<b>-6.2%</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 16 – Cancer of the Small intestine, incl. duodenum (152)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
50–54	2	2	4	3.7	3.6	3.7	2	0	2	3.7	0.0	1.8
55–59	1	3	4	2.0	5.8	3.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	3	0	3	7.1	0.0	3.5	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2
65–69	2	0	2	6.3	0.0	3.0	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	2	3	5	7.7	10.4	9.1	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8
75–79	1	3	4	4.5	11.2	8.2	1	1	2	4.5	3.7	4.1
80–84	0	2	2	0.0	8.7	5.1	0	2	2	0.0	8.7	5.1
85+	1	1	2	9.4	4.5	6.1	0	2	2	0.0	9.1	6.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>				<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.8 – 2.5	0.7 – 2.3	1.0 – 2.2				0.2 – 1.4	0.1 – 0.9	0.3 – 1.1
AS Rate (World)				1.3	1.1	1.2				0.6	0.3	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.6 – 1.9	0.6 – 1.6	0.8 – 1.6				0.2 – 1.1	0.1 – 0.5	0.2 – 0.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 660	1 in 927	1 in 773				1 in 1,350	1 in 11,788	1 in 2,481
PYLL										95	28	123
% of all cancers				0.3	0.4	0.3				0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-15.8%</b>	<b>-7.6%</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>				<b>-8.9%</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>	<b>-6.3%</b>

**Table 17 – Cancer of the Large intestine, except rectum (153)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	3	3	0.0	6.2	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
35–39	1	4	5	1.8	7.1	4.4	2	1	3	3.5	1.8	2.7
40–44	4	9	13	7.0	15.8	11.4	3	1	4	5.3	1.8	3.5
45–49	9	11	20	15.6	18.7	17.1	1	3	4	1.7	5.1	3.4
50–54	21	17	38	39.1	30.9	34.9	9	5	14	16.8	9.1	12.9
55–59	33	27	60	66.2	52.2	59.1	8	5	13	16.1	9.7	12.8
60–64	34	35	69	80.4	79.6	80.0	8	9	17	18.9	20.5	19.7
65–69	60	57	117	189.3	167.8	178.2	23	15	38	72.5	44.2	57.9
70–74	82	65	147	315.2	226.3	268.5	18	13	31	69.2	45.3	56.6
75–79	74	66	140	332.8	246.0	285.3	29	22	51	130.4	82.0	103.9
80–84	62	62	124	390.2	268.4	318.0	24	21	45	151.1	90.9	115.4
85+	31	64	95	292.1	290.3	290.9	23	28	51	216.7	127.0	156.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>48.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>43.9</b>				<b>17.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				43.4 – 52.7	36.6 – 44.5	40.9 – 46.9				14.6 – 20.2	9.2 – 13.3	12.3 – 15.6
AS Rate (World)				32.8	28.5	30.4				11.4	7.5	9.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				29.9 – 35.7	25.8 – 31.2	28.5 – 32.4				9.7 – 13.0	6.2 – 8.8	8.2 – 10.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 28	1 in 33	1 in 31				1 in 99	1 in 144	1 in 118
PYLL										860	653	1,513
% of all cancers				8.1	10.8	9.3				7.5	8.3	7.8
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>				<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>-6.3%</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>

**Table 18 – Cancer of the Hepatic flexure (153.0)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	3	1	4	6.0	1.9	3.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	4	4	0.0	9.1	4.6	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2
65–69	5	0	5	15.8	0.0	7.6	1	1	2	3.2	2.9	3.0
70–74	7	5	12	26.9	17.4	21.9	2	0	2	7.7	0.0	3.7
75–79	3	3	6	13.5	11.2	12.2	2	1	3	9.0	3.7	6.1
80–84	2	6	8	12.6	26.0	20.5	2	3	5	12.6	13.0	12.8
85+	0	3	3	0.0	13.6	9.2	1	1	2	9.4	4.5	6.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>				<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.3 – 3.4	1.2 – 3.0	1.6 – 2.9				0.3 – 1.6	0.1 – 1.0	0.4 – 1.1
AS Rate (World)				1.7	1.4	1.5				0.6	0.4	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.0 – 2.3	0.8 – 1.9	1.1 – 2.0				0.2 – 0.9	0.1 – 0.6	0.2 – 0.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 411	1 in 662	1 in 513				1 in 1,845	1 in 3,833	1 in 2,546
PYLL										13	20	33
% of all cancers				0.4	0.6	0.5				0.4	0.5	0.4
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.5%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>				<b>2.5%</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 19 – Cancer of the Transverse colon (153.1)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	2	1	3	3.7	1.8	2.8	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
55–59	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	2.0	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.0
60–64	2	5	7	4.7	11.4	8.1	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2
65–69	6	6	12	18.9	17.7	18.3	1	1	2	3.2	2.9	3.0
70–74	8	6	14	30.8	20.9	25.6	2	1	3	7.7	3.5	5.5
75–79	7	7	14	31.5	26.1	28.5	3	1	4	13.5	3.7	8.2
80–84	4	8	12	25.2	34.6	30.8	5	2	7	31.5	8.7	18.0
85+	0	7	7	0.0	31.7	21.4	0	3	3	0.0	13.6	9.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>				<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.3 – 4.8	2.7 – 5.2	2.9 – 4.7				0.7 – 2.3	0.4 – 1.7	0.7 – 1.7
AS Rate (World)				2.4	2.7	2.6				0.9	0.7	0.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.6 – 3.2	1.9 – 3.5	2.0 – 3.2				0.5 – 1.3	0.3 – 1.1	0.5 – 1.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 335	1 in 350	1 in 343				1 in 1,347	1 in 1,598	1 in 1,474
PYLL										48	88	135
% of all cancers				0.6	1.1	0.8				0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-10.4%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>-6.0%</b>				<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>-15.4%</b>	<b>-8.4%</b>

**Table 20 – Cancer of the Descending colon (153.2)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	2.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	1	2	3	2.4	4.5	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	2	3	5	6.3	8.8	7.6	2	1	3	6.3	2.9	4.6
70–74	6	2	8	23.1	7.0	14.6	0	1	1	0.0	3.5	1.8
75–79	6	2	8	27.0	7.5	16.3	1	1	2	4.5	3.7	4.1
80–84	4	4	8	25.2	17.3	20.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	1	2	3	9.4	9.1	9.2	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>				<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.6 – 3.8	1.2 – 3.0	1.7 – 3.1				0.1 – 1.1	0.0 – 0.7	0.1 – 0.7
AS Rate (World)				1.8	1.6	1.7				0.4	0.2	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.1 – 2.4	0.9 – 2.3	1.2 – 2.2				0.1 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 540	1 in 630	1 in 588				1 in 2,406	1 in 3,113	1 in 2,710
PYLL										33	10	43
% of all cancers				0.5	0.5	0.5				0.3	0.2	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>				<b>-4.5%</b>	<b>-13.3%</b>	<b>-9.0%</b>

**Table 21 – Cancer of the Sigmoid colon (153.3)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	1	3	3.5	1.8	2.7
40–44	2	6	8	3.5	10.5	7.0	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	1	5	6	1.7	8.5	5.1	0	3	3	0.0	5.1	2.6
50–54	8	3	11	14.9	5.4	10.1	5	3	8	9.3	5.4	7.4
55–59	15	12	27	30.1	23.2	26.6	2	4	6	4.0	7.7	5.9
60–64	18	11	29	42.6	25.0	33.6	4	3	7	9.5	6.8	8.1
65–69	27	16	43	85.2	47.1	65.5	10	5	15	31.5	14.7	22.8
70–74	17	19	36	65.4	66.1	65.8	5	7	12	19.2	24.4	21.9
75–79	20	13	33	90.0	48.4	67.3	7	6	13	31.5	22.4	26.5
80–84	16	6	22	100.7	26.0	56.4	7	5	12	44.1	21.6	30.8
85+	7	8	15	66.0	36.3	45.9	9	5	14	84.8	22.7	42.9
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>14.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>				<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				12.4 – 17.5	8.1 – 12.1	10.6 – 13.8				4.5 – 7.8	2.9 – 5.4	3.9 – 5.9
AS Rate (World)				10.7	7.5	9.0				4.2	3.0	3.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				9.0 – 12.5	6.1 – 9.0	7.9 – 10.1				3.1 – 5.2	2.1 – 3.9	2.8 – 4.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 83	1 in 108	1 in 94				1 in 254	1 in 304	1 in 277
PYLL										393	350	743
% of all cancers				2.6	2.5	2.6				2.6	2.8	2.7
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>				<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 22 – Cancer of the Caecum (153.4)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	2	2	0.0	3.5	1.8	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
45–49	3	2	5	5.2	3.4	4.3	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	2	4	6	3.7	7.3	5.5	2	0	2	3.7	0.0	1.8
55–59	5	4	9	10.0	7.7	8.9	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60–64	5	6	11	11.8	13.6	12.7	1	2	3	2.4	4.5	3.5
65–69	6	11	17	18.9	32.4	25.9	7	0	7	22.1	0.0	10.7
70–74	18	10	28	69.2	34.8	51.2	5	2	7	19.2	7.0	12.8
75–79	20	22	42	90.0	82.0	85.6	8	8	16	36.0	29.8	32.6
80–84	19	20	39	119.6	86.6	100.0	3	5	8	18.9	21.6	20.5
85+	10	27	37	94.2	122.5	113.3	6	9	15	56.5	40.8	45.9
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>				<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.3 – 12.6	7.9 – 11.6	8.7 – 11.5				2.7 – 5.4	1.5 – 3.3	2.4 – 3.9
AS Rate (World)				6.6	6.3	6.5				2.6	1.4	2.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.4 – 7.8	5.1 – 7.5	5.6 – 7.3				1.8 – 3.4	0.9 – 1.9	1.5 – 2.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 166	1 in 191	1 in 179				1 in 392	1 in 1,317	1 in 616
PYLL										168	80	248
% of all cancers				1.7	2.8	2.2				1.7	1.9	1.8
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>1.2%</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>				<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>-7.8%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>

**Table 23 – Cancer of the Appendix (153.5)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	2	4.5	3.7	4.1
80–84	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>				<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 1.0	0.2 – 1.4	0.3 – 1.0				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				0.4	0.8	0.6				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.8	0.2 – 1.4	0.2 – 0.9				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 2720	1 in 1712	1 in 2122				1 in 11,392	1 in 8,798	1 in 9,823
PYLL										33	13	45
% of all cancers				0.1	0.2	0.1				0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>67.9%</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>45.1%</b>				<b>130.2%</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>

**Table 24 – Cancer of the Ascending colon (153.6)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	1	2	3	1.7	3.4	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	3	6	9	5.6	10.9	8.3	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8
55–59	6	3	9	12.0	5.8	8.9	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	3	2	5	7.1	4.5	5.8	2	1	3	4.7	2.3	3.5
65–69	10	16	26	31.5	47.1	39.6	0	5	5	0.0	14.7	7.6
70–74	15	18	33	57.7	62.7	60.3	3	1	4	11.5	3.5	7.3
75–79	14	11	25	63.0	41.0	51.0	4	1	5	18.0	3.7	10.2
80–84	11	15	26	69.2	64.9	66.7	3	5	8	18.9	21.6	20.5
85+	7	13	20	66.0	59.0	61.2	3	5	8	28.3	22.7	24.5
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>				<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.5 – 10.4	6.4 – 10.0	7.0 – 9.6				1.1 – 3.1	0.9 – 2.4	1.2 – 2.5
AS Rate (World)				5.7	5.6	5.6				1.3	1.1	1.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.5 – 6.8	4.4 – 6.7	4.8 – 6.4				0.8 – 1.9	0.6 – 1.6	0.8 – 1.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 168	1 in 149	1 in 158				1 in 914	1 in 898	1 in 905
PYLL										105	75	180
% of all cancers				1.4	2.2	1.8				0.9	1.3	1.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>1.7%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>				<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 25 – Cancer of the Splenic flexure (153.7)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	3	1	4	5.6	1.8	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	3.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	1	2	3	2.4	4.5	3.5	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2
65–69	2	3	5	6.3	8.8	7.6	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	4	3	7	15.4	10.4	12.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	3	2	5	13.5	7.5	10.2	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0
80–84	3	1	4	18.9	4.3	10.3	3	0	3	18.9	0.0	7.7
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	2	9.4	4.5	6.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>				<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.1 – 3.1	0.8 – 2.4	1.2 – 2.4				0.3 – 1.5	0.0 – 0.2	0.1 – 0.7
AS Rate (World)				1.5	1.2	1.3				0.6	0.0	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.9 – 2.1	0.6 – 1.8	0.9 – 1.8				0.2 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.1	0.1 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 595	1 in 643	1 in 620				1 in 2,658	N/A	1 in 5,455
PYLL										38	0	38
% of all cancers				0.4	0.4	0.4				0.4	0.1	0.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>				<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-24.7%</b>	<b>-15.8%</b>

**Table 26 – Cancer of Other specified sites of the colon (153.8)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	2	0	2	3.7	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	1	1	2	2.4	2.3	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	2	3.2	2.9	3.0
70–74	2	2	4	7.7	7.0	7.3	1	1	2	3.8	3.5	3.7
75–79	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0	0	2	2	0.0	7.5	4.1
80–84	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	2	1	3	18.8	4.5	9.2	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>				<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.5 – 2.1	0.2 – 1.3	0.5 – 1.4				0.0 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.8	0.1 – 0.7
AS Rate (World)				0.9	0.6	0.7				0.2	0.3	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.4	0.1 – 1.0	0.4 – 1.1				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1024	1 in 1512	1 in 1227				1 in 2,858	1 in 3,113	1 in 2,986
PYLL										10	10	20
% of all cancers				0.2	0.2	0.2				0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>53.4%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>				<b>22.1%</b>	<b>187.3%</b>	<b>70.0%</b>

**Table 27 – Cancer of the Colon, unspecified (153.9)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	3	1	4	7.1	2.3	4.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	2	2	4	6.3	5.9	6.1	0	1	1	0.0	2.9	1.5
70–74	4	0	4	15.4	0.0	7.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	5	6	4.5	18.6	12.2	2	1	3	9.0	3.7	6.1
80–84	2	1	3	12.6	4.3	7.7	1	1	2	6.3	4.3	5.1
85+	3	3	6	28.3	13.6	18.4	1	3	4	9.4	13.6	12.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>				<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.9 – 2.6	0.5 – 1.8	0.9 – 1.9				0.1 – 1.1	0.1 – 0.8	0.2 – 0.9
AS Rate (World)				1.1	0.8	0.9				0.3	0.3	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.6 – 1.7	0.4 – 1.2	0.6 – 1.3				0.1 – 0.6	0.1 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 695	1 in 2029	1 in 1059				1 in 10,734	1 in 6,793	1 in 8,189
PYLL										23	8	30
% of all cancers				0.3	0.3	0.3				0.3	0.4	0.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>-13.1%</b>	<b>-9.2%</b>				<b>-14.8%</b>	<b>-12.4%</b>	<b>-13.1%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 28 – Cancer of the Rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anal canal (154)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	3	2	5	5.3	3.6	4.4	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40–44	7	3	10	12.3	5.3	8.8	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	9	3	12	15.6	5.1	10.3	3	0	3	5.2	0.0	2.6
50–54	18	9	27	33.5	16.3	24.8	6	6	12	11.2	10.9	11.0
55–59	35	20	55	70.3	38.7	54.2	6	4	10	12.0	7.7	9.9
60–64	33	24	57	78.0	54.6	66.1	10	5	15	23.6	11.4	17.4
65–69	54	23	77	170.3	67.7	117.3	15	1	16	47.3	2.9	24.4
70–74	29	19	48	111.5	66.1	87.7	20	9	29	76.9	31.3	53.0
75–79	32	25	57	143.9	93.2	116.2	7	18	25	31.5	67.1	51.0
80–84	24	21	45	151.1	90.9	115.4	8	13	21	50.4	56.3	53.9
85+	18	16	34	169.6	72.6	104.1	9	6	15	84.8	27.2	45.9
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>30.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>				<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				26.4 – 33.7	13.5 – 18.5	20.4 – 24.7				7.9 – 12.2	4.6 – 7.7	6.7 – 9.2
AS Rate (World)				22.2	11.7	16.6				7.2	4.1	5.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				19.6 – 24.7	10.0 – 13.5	15.1 – 18.2				5.7 – 8.6	3.2 – 5.1	4.7 – 6.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 41	1 in 78	1 in 54				1 in 112	1 in 294	1 in 165
PYLL										700	383	1,083
% of all cancers				5.1	4.2	4.8				4.4	4.3	4.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>1.8%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>				<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>

**Table 29 – Cancer of the Rectosigmoid junction (154.0)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	2	2	4	3.5	3.4	3.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	3	2	5	5.6	3.6	4.6	4	3	7	7.5	5.4	6.4
55–59	11	6	17	22.1	11.6	16.7	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	7	5	12	16.5	11.4	13.9	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2
65–69	16	10	26	50.5	29.4	39.6	3	0	3	9.5	0.0	4.6
70–74	8	6	14	30.8	20.9	25.6	7	5	12	26.9	17.4	21.9
75–79	8	4	12	36.0	14.9	24.5	2	4	6	9.0	14.9	12.2
80–84	6	8	14	37.8	34.6	35.9	2	5	7	12.6	21.6	18.0
85+	6	4	10	56.5	18.1	30.6	2	2	4	18.8	9.1	12.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>				<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.9 – 9.6	3.2 – 5.8	4.9 – 7.1				1.5 – 3.7	1.0 – 2.7	1.5 – 2.9
AS Rate (World)				5.7	3.3	4.4				1.8	1.1	1.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.4 – 6.9	2.4 – 4.3	3.6 – 5.2				1.1 – 2.5	0.7 – 1.6	1.1 – 1.9
Lifetime Risk				1 in 154	1 in 249	1 in 191				1 in 415	1 in 876	1 in 571
PYLL										160	80	240
% of all cancers				1.3	1.2	1.3				1.1	1.3	1.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>				<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>

**Table 30 – Cancer of the Rectum (154.1)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	2	2	4	3.5	3.6	3.6	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40–44	5	3	8	8.8	5.3	7.0	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	6	1	7	10.4	1.7	6.0	3	0	3	5.2	0.0	2.6
50–54	15	5	20	28.0	9.1	18.4	2	3	5	3.7	5.4	4.6
55–59	23	12	35	46.2	23.2	34.5	5	4	9	10.0	7.7	8.9
60–64	25	16	41	59.1	36.4	47.5	9	5	14	21.3	11.4	16.2
65–69	36	13	49	113.6	38.3	74.6	12	1	13	37.9	2.9	19.8
70–74	20	12	32	76.9	41.8	58.5	13	4	17	50.0	13.9	31.1
75–79	21	21	42	94.5	78.3	85.6	5	14	19	22.5	52.2	38.7
80–84	18	12	30	113.3	51.9	76.9	6	6	12	37.8	26.0	30.8
85+	10	10	20	94.2	45.4	61.2	6	4	10	56.5	18.1	30.6
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>20.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>				<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				17.7 – 23.7	8.4 – 12.5	13.5 – 17.0				5.5 – 9.1	2.9 – 5.5	4.5 – 6.7
AS Rate (World)				15.4	7.6	11.3				5.3	2.9	4.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				13.3 – 17.5	6.2 – 9.0	10.0 – 12.5				4.0 – 6.5	2.0 – 3.7	3.3 – 4.8
Lifetime Risk				1 in 58	1 in 126	1 in 80				1 in 152	1 in 442	1 in 231
PYLL										540	303	843
% of all cancers				3.6	2.7	3.2				3.2	2.9	3.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>2.0%</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>				<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 31 – Cancer of the Anal canal (154.2)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	2	2	0.0	4.5	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	1	1	2	3.8	3.5	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	2	0	2	9.0	0.0	4.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6
85+	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.5	0.2 – 1.2	0.4 – 1.2				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.1
AS Rate (World)				0.6	0.6	0.6				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.0	0.2 – 1.0	0.3 – 0.8				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1908	1 in 1459	1 in 1651				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.1	0.2	0.2				0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>22.4%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>				<b>13.6%</b>	<b>-19.1%</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>

**Table 32 – Cancer of the Anorectal junction (154.8)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	1	1	2	2.4	2.3	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6
85+	1	2	3	9.4	9.1	9.2	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>				<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 1.3	0.0 – 0.7	0.2 – 0.8				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.2
AS Rate (World)				0.5	0.2	0.4				0.1	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.6				0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 2152	1 in 4891	1 in 3015				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>12.7%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>				<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>	<b>-9.6%</b>

**Table 33 – Cancer of the Colon and rectum (including anus) (153-154)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
20–24	1	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	3	3	0.0	6.2	3.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30–34	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
35–39	4	6	10	7.1	10.7	8.9	2	2	4	3.5	3.6	3.6
40–44	11	12	23	19.3	21.0	20.2	4	1	5	7.0	1.8	4.4
45–49	18	14	32	31.2	23.8	27.4	4	3	7	6.9	5.1	6.0
50–54	39	26	65	72.7	47.2	59.8	15	11	26	28.0	20.0	23.9
55–59	68	47	115	136.5	90.9	113.3	14	9	23	28.1	17.4	22.7
60–64	67	59	126	158.4	134.1	146.0	18	14	32	42.6	31.8	37.1
65–69	114	80	194	359.6	235.6	295.4	38	16	54	119.9	47.1	82.2
70–74	111	84	195	426.7	292.4	356.2	38	22	60	146.1	76.6	109.6
75–79	106	91	197	476.8	339.1	401.5	36	40	76	161.9	149.1	154.9
80–84	86	83	169	541.3	359.3	433.4	32	34	66	201.4	147.2	169.3
85+	49	80	129	461.7	362.8	395.0	32	34	66	301.5	154.2	202.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>26.6</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>78.1</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>66.4</b>				<b>27.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				72.2 – 84.0	51.9 – 61.2	62.7 – 70.1				23.9 – 31.0	14.9 – 20.0	19.8 – 24.0
AS Rate (World)				55.0	40.2	47.1				18.5	11.6	14.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				51.1 – 58.8	37.0 – 43.5	44.6 – 49.6				16.3 – 20.7	10.0 – 13.3	13.4 – 16.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 17	1 in 24	1 in 20				1 in 53	1 in 97	1 in 69
PYLL										1,560	1,035	2,595
% of all cancers				13.3	15.1	14.1				11.9	12.5	12.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>				<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 34 – Cancer of the Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts (primary) (155)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	4	0	4	6.9	0.0	3.4	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7
50–54	8	4	12	14.9	7.3	11.0	2	2	4	3.7	3.6	3.7
55–59	4	1	5	8.0	1.9	4.9	4	1	5	8.0	1.9	4.9
60–64	5	3	8	11.8	6.8	9.3	6	4	10	14.2	9.1	11.6
65–69	11	1	12	34.7	2.9	18.3	5	0	5	15.8	0.0	7.6
70–74	9	2	11	34.6	7.0	20.1	5	6	11	19.2	20.9	20.1
75–79	9	6	15	40.5	22.4	30.6	10	2	12	45.0	7.5	24.5
80–84	9	6	15	56.6	26.0	38.5	7	4	11	44.1	17.3	28.2
85+	3	6	9	28.3	27.2	27.6	4	2	6	37.7	9.1	18.4
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>				<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.5 – 9.1	1.7 – 3.8	3.9 – 5.9				3.9 – 7.0	1.2 – 3.1	2.8 – 4.5
AS Rate (World)				5.3	1.8	3.5				3.8	1.6	2.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.0 – 6.5	1.2 – 2.5	2.8 – 4.2				2.8 – 4.8	0.9 – 2.2	2.0 – 3.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 178	1 in 722	1 in 291				1 in 294	1 in 532	1 in 381
PYLL										375	175	550
% of all cancers				1.2	0.8	1.0				2.4	1.5	2.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>6.3%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>				<b>2.6%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>

**Table 35 – Cancer of the Gallbladder & bile ducts (156)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8
55–59	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	2.0	5	0	5	10.0	0.0	4.9
60–64	2	1	3	4.7	2.3	3.5	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3
65–69	4	3	7	12.6	8.8	10.7	2	5	7	6.3	14.7	10.7
70–74	5	6	11	19.2	20.9	20.1	3	2	5	11.5	7.0	9.1
75–79	9	8	17	40.5	29.8	34.6	4	6	10	18.0	22.4	20.4
80–84	5	10	15	31.5	43.3	38.5	8	8	16	50.4	34.6	41.0
85+	1	5	6	9.4	22.7	18.4	3	3	6	28.3	13.6	18.4
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>				<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.0 – 4.3	2.3 – 4.5	2.5 – 4.1				1.9 – 4.2	1.5 – 3.5	2.0 – 3.4
AS Rate (World)				2.0	2.2	2.1				2.0	1.6	1.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.4 – 2.7	1.5 – 2.8	1.6 – 2.6				1.3 – 2.6	1.0 – 2.2	1.3 – 2.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 521	1 in 508	1 in 514				1 in 614	1 in 739	1 in 673
PYLL										135	120	255
% of all cancers				0.5	0.9	0.7				1.4	1.8	1.6
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>5.5%</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>				<b>1.3%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>

**Table 36 – Cancer of the Pancreas (157)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	2	2	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3	0	3	5.3	0.0	2.6
45–49	3	4	7	5.2	6.8	6.0	3	1	4	5.2	1.7	3.4
50–54	2	4	6	3.7	7.3	5.5	6	4	10	11.2	7.3	9.2
55–59	7	12	19	14.1	23.2	18.7	9	9	18	18.1	17.4	17.7
60–64	17	5	22	40.2	11.4	25.5	18	6	24	42.6	13.6	27.8
65–69	13	8	21	41.0	23.6	32.0	12	8	20	37.9	23.6	30.5
70–74	15	7	22	57.7	24.4	40.2	12	7	19	46.1	24.4	34.7
75–79	18	20	38	81.0	74.5	77.4	13	12	25	58.5	44.7	51.0
80–84	11	17	28	69.2	73.6	71.8	11	11	22	69.2	47.6	56.4
85+	12	21	33	113.1	95.2	101.0	10	19	29	94.2	86.2	88.8
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>				<b>11.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				9.3 – 13.8	7.4 – 11.1	8.9 – 11.7				8.9 – 13.4	5.3 – 8.5	7.6 – 10.2
AS Rate (World)				7.9	6.2	7.0				7.9	4.7	6.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.4 – 9.3	5.1 – 7.4	6.1 – 7.9				6.4 – 9.4	3.6 – 5.7	5.3 – 7.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 121	1 in 197	1 in 152				1 in 121	1 in 228	1 in 159
PYLL										818	428	1,245
% of all cancers				2.0	2.6	2.2				4.9	5.1	5.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>				<b>2.1%</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 37 – Cancer of Unspecified sites - digestive organs (159)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.1
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	1	2	2.0	2.1	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	2	2	0.0	3.5	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	3	4	1.9	5.4	3.7	0	3	3	0.0	5.4	2.8
55–59	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1	2	3	2.0	3.9	3.0
60–64	0	2	2	0.0	4.5	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	2	3	3.2	5.9	4.6	0	3	3	0.0	8.8	4.6
70–74	0	2	2	0.0	7.0	3.7	1	1	2	3.8	3.5	3.7
75–79	0	3	3	0.0	11.2	6.1	0	6	6	0.0	22.4	12.2
80–84	0	2	2	0.0	8.7	5.1	0	4	4	0.0	17.3	10.3
85+	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.7	1.2 – 3.2	1.0 – 2.3				0.0 – 0.6	1.2 – 3.0	0.7 – 1.7
AS Rate (World)				0.9	1.8	1.4				0.2	1.5	0.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.6	1.0 – 2.5	0.9 – 1.9				0.0 – 0.4	0.8 – 2.2	0.5 – 1.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1354	1 in 588	1 in 810				1 in 3,418	1 in 842	1 in 1,335
PYLL										20	195	215
% of all cancers				0.2	0.5	0.3				0.1	1.4	0.7
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-7.3%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>				<b>-8.1%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>

**Table 38 – Cancer of the Digestive organs (150-159)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.1
10–14	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
20–24	1	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	4	5	2.0	8.2	5.0	1	2	3	2.0	4.1	3.0
30–34	2	1	3	4.0	2.0	3.0	2	2	4	4.0	4.0	4.0
35–39	6	8	14	10.6	14.3	12.4	4	3	7	7.1	5.3	6.2
40–44	17	17	34	29.8	29.8	29.8	9	2	11	15.8	3.5	9.6
45–49	35	24	59	60.6	40.7	50.6	11	7	18	19.0	11.9	15.4
50–54	58	43	101	108.1	78.1	92.9	29	25	54	54.0	45.4	49.7
55–59	102	70	172	204.7	135.4	169.4	45	24	69	90.3	46.4	68.0
60–64	115	78	193	271.9	177.3	223.7	55	30	85	130.0	68.2	98.5
65–69	171	99	270	539.4	291.5	411.2	71	35	106	223.9	103.1	161.4
70–74	168	113	281	645.8	393.4	513.3	79	43	122	303.7	149.7	222.9
75–79	177	140	317	796.1	521.8	646.1	92	75	167	413.8	279.5	340.4
80–84	136	136	272	856.0	588.7	697.5	79	72	151	497.2	311.6	387.3
85+	83	135	218	782.1	612.3	667.5	64	67	131	603.1	303.9	401.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>58.7</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>124.3</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>101.8</b>				<b>63.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>48.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				116.8 – 131.8	76.9 – 88.1	97.2 – 106.4				57.8 – 68.4	32.4 – 39.8	45.0 – 51.3
AS Rate (World)				87.4	57.8	71.6				42.9	24.5	32.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				82.5 – 92.2	54.0 – 61.6	68.6 – 74.7				39.6 – 46.2	22.1 – 26.9	30.9 – 34.9
Lifetime Risk				1 in 11	1 in 18	1 in 14				1 in 24	1 in 46	1 in 32
PYLL										3,793	2,345	6,138
% of all cancers				21.1	22.3	21.6				27.6	25.8	26.8
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>				<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>

**Table 39 – Cancer of the Nose,nasal cavities,middle ear & accessory sinuses (160)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8
55–59	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	2	2	0.0	4.5	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	2	1	3	6.3	2.9	4.6	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	2	1	3	12.6	4.3	7.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 1.2	0.1 – 0.9	0.2 – 0.9				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				0.5	0.4	0.4				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.8	0.2 – 0.7				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1986	1 in 2177	1 in 2083				1 in 3,987	1 in 5,694	1 in 4,741
PYLL										30	50	80
% of all cancers				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>5.8%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>				<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 40 – Cancer of the Larynx (161)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	7	0	7	14.1	0.0	6.9	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	9	0	9	21.3	0.0	10.4	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2
65–69	4	1	5	12.6	2.9	7.6	3	0	3	9.5	0.0	4.6
70–74	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8	1	1	2	3.8	3.5	3.7
75–79	3	1	4	13.5	3.7	8.2	0	2	2	0.0	7.5	4.1
80–84	6	2	8	37.8	8.7	20.5	2	0	2	12.6	0.0	5.1
85+	3	0	3	28.3	0.0	9.2	3	1	4	28.3	4.5	12.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>				<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.7 – 5.3	0.0 – 0.7	1.4 – 2.6				0.6 – 2.2	0.0 – 0.8	0.4 – 1.2
AS Rate (World)				2.9	0.2	1.5				0.9	0.2	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.0 – 3.8	0.0 – 0.4	1.0 – 1.9				0.4 – 1.4	0.0 – 0.4	0.3 – 0.8
Lifetime Risk				1 in 351	1 in 6793	1 in 681				1 in 1,031	1 in 5,746	1 in 1,782
PYLL										83	3	85
% of all cancers				0.7	0.1	0.4				0.6	0.3	0.5
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.9%</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>				<b>7.9%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>

**Table 41 – Cancer of the Trachea,bronchus & lung (162)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
35–39	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	6	3	9	10.5	5.3	7.9	5	3	8	8.8	5.3	7.0
45–49	11	8	19	19.0	13.6	16.3	10	6	16	17.3	10.2	13.7
50–54	17	22	39	31.7	40.0	35.9	18	10	28	33.5	18.2	25.8
55–59	34	32	66	68.2	61.9	65.0	23	17	40	46.2	32.9	39.4
60–64	49	31	80	115.8	70.5	92.7	47	23	70	111.1	52.3	81.1
65–69	71	47	118	223.9	138.4	179.7	59	35	94	186.1	103.1	143.1
70–74	70	37	107	269.1	128.8	195.5	56	26	82	215.3	90.5	149.8
75–79	92	67	159	413.8	249.7	324.1	93	44	137	418.3	164.0	279.2
80–84	61	32	93	383.9	138.5	238.5	70	36	106	440.6	155.8	271.9
85+	40	35	75	376.9	158.7	229.6	40	35	75	376.9	158.7	229.6
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>41.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>52.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>40.3</b>				<b>48.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				47.5 – 57.2	27.5 – 34.4	37.5 – 43.2				44.0 – 53.4	19.3 – 25.1	31.3 – 36.6
AS Rate (World)				35.7	22.1	28.2				32.5	15.4	23.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				32.6 – 38.7	19.8 – 24.5	26.3 – 30.1				29.6 – 35.3	13.5 – 17.4	21.5 – 24.9
Lifetime Risk				1 in 28	1 in 44	1 in 34				1 in 33	1 in 64	1 in 44
PYLL										2,415	1,443	3,858
% of all cancers				8.9	8.1	8.6				21.4	15.7	19.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>				<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Table 42 – Cancer of the Pleura (163)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	1	2	3	2.0	3.9	3.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	3	1	4	7.1	2.3	4.6	6	1	7	14.2	2.3	8.1
65–69	9	1	10	28.4	2.9	15.2	10	0	10	31.5	0.0	15.2
70–74	9	1	10	34.6	3.5	18.3	7	0	7	26.9	0.0	12.8
75–79	7	2	9	31.5	7.5	18.3	10	2	12	45.0	7.5	24.5
80–84	6	1	7	37.8	4.3	18.0	5	0	5	31.5	0.0	12.8
85+	4	1	5	37.7	4.5	15.3	7	1	8	66.0	4.5	24.5
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>				<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.1 – 6.0	0.3 – 1.4	1.8 – 3.2				4.1 – 7.3	0.0 – 0.7	2.0 – 3.5
AS Rate (World)				3.0	0.6	1.7				3.8	0.2	1.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.1 – 3.9	0.2 – 1.0	1.2 – 2.1				2.8 – 4.8	0.0 – 0.4	1.4 – 2.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 278	1 in 1592	1 in 487				1 in 251	1 in 8,798	1 in 504
PYLL										263	13	275
% of all cancers				0.8	0.2	0.5				2.5	0.3	1.5
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-7.4%</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>				<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-14.5%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 43 – Cancer of the Respiratory organs (160-163)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
35-39	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	7	3	10	12.3	5.3	8.8	5	3	8	8.8	5.3	7.0
45-49	13	9	22	22.5	15.3	18.9	13	7	20	22.5	11.9	17.1
50-54	18	22	40	33.5	40.0	36.8	20	11	31	37.3	20.0	28.5
55-59	43	34	77	86.3	65.8	75.9	25	17	42	50.2	32.9	41.4
60-64	61	34	95	144.2	77.3	110.1	54	24	78	127.7	54.6	90.4
65-69	86	50	136	271.3	147.2	207.1	73	35	108	230.3	103.1	164.5
70-74	80	38	118	307.5	132.3	215.6	64	27	91	246.0	94.0	166.2
75-79	102	70	172	458.8	260.9	350.6	103	48	151	463.3	178.9	307.8
80-84	75	36	111	472.1	155.8	284.7	77	36	113	484.6	155.8	289.8
85+	47	36	83	442.9	163.3	254.1	50	37	87	471.2	167.8	266.4
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>61.5</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>45.4</b>				<b>56.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				56.2 – 66.7	29.1 – 36.2	42.4 – 48.4				51.0 – 61.0	20.2 – 26.1	35.0 – 40.5
AS Rate (World)				42.1	23.4	31.8				37.4	16.1	25.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				38.8 – 45.4	20.9 – 25.8	29.8 – 33.9				34.4 – 40.5	14.1 – 18.1	24.0 – 27.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 23	1 in 41	1 in 30				1 in 28	1 in 62	1 in 39
PYLL										2,790	1,508	4,298
% of all cancers				10.5	8.6	9.7				24.6	16.4	21.1
<b>Trend 2003-2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>				<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

**Table 44 – Cancer of the Thymus, heart and mediastinum (164)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40-44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	1	1	2	2.4	2.3	2.3	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2
65-69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70-74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	3.5	1.8
75-79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80-84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.4				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				0.2	0.1	0.1				0.0	0.3	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.3				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 4576	1 in 8798	1 in 6056				N/A	1 in 2,654	1 in 5,163
PYLL										0	53	53
% of all cancers				0.0	0.1	0.0				0.0	0.2	0.1
<b>Trend 2003-2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-18.8%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>-12.6%</b>				<b>-17.3%</b>	<b>undefined</b>	<b>7.6%</b>

**Table 45 – Cancer of the Bone and articular cartilage (170)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1	2	3	1.8	3.9	2.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45-49	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55-59	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	0	1	1	0.0	2.9	1.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70-74	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	1	1	2	4.5	3.7	4.1	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0
80-84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>				<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.9	0.1 – 1.3	0.5 – 1.4				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				1.0	0.7	0.9				0.2	0.1	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.6	0.1 – 1.4	0.4 – 1.3				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1227	1 in 1854	1 in 1487				1 in 5,527	N/A	1 in 11,131
PYLL										55	0	55
% of all cancers				0.2	0.2	0.2				0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Trend 2003-2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>82.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>				<b>-17.0%</b>	<b>-20.7%</b>	<b>-18.3%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 46 – Cancer of the Connective & other soft tissue (171)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.2	1.1
5–9	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	2	3	5	3.6	5.6	4.5	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	4	4	0.0	7.0	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6	2	2	4	3.5	3.4	3.4
50–54	2	2	4	3.7	3.6	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	7	3	10	14.1	5.8	9.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	4	4	8	9.5	9.1	9.3	2	1	3	4.7	2.3	3.5
65–69	7	3	10	22.1	8.8	15.2	2	1	3	6.3	2.9	4.6
70–74	4	4	8	15.4	13.9	14.6	2	2	4	7.7	7.0	7.3
75–79	7	7	14	31.5	26.1	28.5	2	2	4	9.0	7.5	8.2
80–84	5	2	7	31.5	8.7	18.0	1	5	6	6.3	21.6	15.4
85+	4	8	12	37.7	36.3	36.7	3	4	7	28.3	18.1	21.4
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>				<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.8 – 6.9	3.1 – 5.9	3.8 – 5.9				1.0 – 2.8	0.8 – 2.4	1.2 – 2.4
AS Rate (World)				4.0	3.5	3.7				1.4	1.1	1.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.9 – 5.2	2.4 – 4.6	3.0 – 4.5				0.7 – 2.1	0.5 – 1.7	0.8 – 1.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 265	1 in 327	1 in 294				1 in 777	1 in 1,123	1 in 923
PYLL										205	153	358
% of all cancers				0.9	1.1	1.0				0.8	1.2	1.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>4.9%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>				<b>17.4%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>

**Table 47 – Melanoma of skin (172)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	2	0	2	3.7	0.0	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	10	11	1.8	18.5	10.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	8	3	11	15.8	6.2	11.1	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30–34	5	12	17	9.9	24.1	16.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	11	15	26	19.5	26.7	23.1	3	0	3	5.3	0.0	2.7
40–44	12	25	37	21.1	43.8	32.5	1	2	3	1.8	3.5	2.6
45–49	22	28	50	38.1	47.5	42.9	5	3	8	8.7	5.1	6.9
50–54	34	23	57	63.4	41.8	52.4	4	1	5	7.5	1.8	4.6
55–59	47	31	78	94.3	60.0	76.8	5	2	7	10.0	3.9	6.9
60–64	47	23	70	111.1	52.3	81.1	5	5	10	11.8	11.4	11.6
65–69	24	20	44	75.7	58.9	67.0	5	3	8	15.8	8.8	12.2
70–74	31	25	56	119.2	87.0	102.3	4	2	6	15.4	7.0	11.0
75–79	34	20	54	152.9	74.5	110.1	4	6	10	18.0	22.4	20.4
80–84	32	22	54	201.4	95.2	138.5	13	3	16	81.8	13.0	41.0
85+	27	23	50	254.4	104.3	153.1	6	7	13	56.5	31.7	39.8
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>39.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>34.2</b>				<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				35.2 – 43.7	26.7 – 34.0	31.5 – 36.9				4.7 – 8.1	2.2 – 4.5	3.7 – 5.7
AS Rate (World)				29.9	24.7	27.0				4.5	2.5	3.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				26.9 – 33.0	21.9 – 27.6	24.9 – 29.0				3.4 – 5.6	1.6 – 3.3	2.7 – 4.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 35	1 in 43	1 in 39				1 in 263	1 in 460	1 in 337
PYLL										570	343	913
% of all cancers				6.6	7.2	6.9				2.8	2.3	2.6
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-4.2%</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>				<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

**Table 48 – Melanoma of lip (172.0)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-25.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-25.0%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 49 – Melanoma of eyelid, including canthus (172.1)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6
85+	0	2	2	0.0	9.1	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>				<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.4				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1
AS Rate (World)				0.2	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.2				0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 10734	N/A	1 in 21747				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.0	0.1	0.0				0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>63.7%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>				<b>undefined</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>undefined</b>

**Table 50 – Melanoma of ear (172.2)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	2	2	0.0	3.7	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	7	1	8	14.1	1.9	7.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	1	2	3.2	2.9	3.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.9	1.5
70–74	2	1	3	7.7	3.5	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	5	1	6	22.5	3.7	12.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	4	0	4	25.2	0.0	10.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	4	0	4	37.7	0.0	12.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.9 – 4.3	0.3 – 1.6	1.2 – 2.5				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.2
AS Rate (World)				2.1	0.8	1.4				0.0	0.1	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.4 – 2.9	0.3 – 1.4	0.9 – 1.9				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 598	1 in 1287	1 in 827				N/A	1 in 6,793	1 in 13,134
PYLL										0	8	8
% of all cancers				0.5	0.2	0.4				0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>9.5%</b>	<b>169.5%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>				<b>-7.7%</b>	<b>125.1%</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>

**Table 51 – Melanoma of unspecified parts of face (172.3)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	3	3	6	5.2	5.1	5.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	2	3	1.9	3.6	2.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	5	1	6	11.8	2.3	7.0	1	1	2	2.4	2.3	2.3
65–69	3	1	4	9.5	2.9	6.1	1	1	2	3.2	2.9	3.0
70–74	4	1	5	15.4	3.5	9.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	7	4	11	31.5	14.9	22.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	4	4	8	25.2	17.3	20.5	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6
85+	0	6	6	0.0	27.2	18.4	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>				<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.1 – 4.6	1.3 – 3.1	2.0 – 3.6				0.0 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				2.4	1.5	2.0				0.3	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.6 – 3.3	0.9 – 2.1	1.4 – 2.5				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 420	1 in 947	1 in 590				1 in 3,625	1 in 3,833	1 in 3,729
PYLL										20	20	40
% of all cancers				0.6	0.6	0.6				0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-10.5%</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>	<b>-9.1%</b>				<b>1.6%</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 52 – Melanoma of scalp and neck (172.4)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	2	3	1.8	3.6	2.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
55–59	3	1	4	6.0	1.9	3.9	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	4	0	4	9.5	0.0	4.6	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2
65–69	2	2	4	6.3	5.9	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	7	1	8	26.9	3.5	14.6	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8
75–79	4	1	5	18.0	3.7	10.2	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0
80–84	4	1	5	25.2	4.3	12.8	3	0	3	18.9	0.0	7.7
85+	6	1	7	56.5	4.5	21.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.8 – 5.5	0.5 – 1.9	1.7 – 3.2				0.1 – 1.2	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.7
AS Rate (World)				2.9	1.0	1.8				0.4	0.2	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.0 – 3.8	0.4 – 1.6	1.3 – 2.3				0.2 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.4	0.1 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 346	1 in 1083	1 in 535				1 in 3,418	1 in 4,891	1 in 4,090
PYLL										20	35	55
% of all cancers				0.7	0.3	0.5				0.3	0.1	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-2.4%</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>				<b>13.7%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>

**Table 53 – Melanoma of trunk (172.5)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	2	3	2.0	4.1	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	2	2	4	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	6	1	7	10.6	1.8	6.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	7	4	11	12.3	7.0	9.6	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	7	5	12	12.1	8.5	10.3	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6
50–54	10	9	19	18.6	16.3	17.5	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	17	7	24	34.1	13.5	23.6	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.0
60–64	19	5	24	44.9	11.4	27.8	1	1	2	2.4	2.3	2.3
65–69	11	5	16	34.7	14.7	24.4	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	7	1	8	26.9	3.5	14.6	1	1	2	3.8	3.5	3.7
75–79	9	3	12	40.5	11.2	24.5	2	1	3	9.0	3.7	6.1
80–84	12	1	13	75.5	4.3	33.3	6	1	7	37.8	4.3	18.0
85+	9	3	12	84.8	13.6	36.7	2	2	4	18.8	9.1	12.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>13.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>				<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				11.1 – 16.1	3.9 – 7.0	7.7 – 10.6				1.2 – 3.2	0.1 – 1.1	0.8 – 1.8
AS Rate (World)				10.4	4.6	7.3				1.5	0.4	0.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.6 – 12.2	3.3 – 5.9	6.2 – 8.4				0.9 – 2.1	0.1 – 0.7	0.6 – 1.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 100	1 in 231	1 in 141				1 in 978	1 in 2,685	1 in 1,446
PYLL										168	43	210
% of all cancers				2.3	1.3	1.8				1.0	0.5	0.8
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>				<b>2.7%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

**Table 54 – Melanoma of upper limb (172.6)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	2	2	0.0	3.7	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	4	0	4	7.9	0.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	3	4	2.0	6.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	5	6	1.8	8.9	5.3	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	2	13	15	3.5	22.8	13.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	5	8	13	8.7	13.6	11.1	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
50–54	10	3	13	18.6	5.4	12.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	8	7	15	16.1	13.5	14.8	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	7	8	15	16.5	18.2	17.4	1	2	3	2.4	4.5	3.5
65–69	5	5	10	15.8	14.7	15.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	6	14	20	23.1	48.7	36.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	6	3	9	27.0	11.2	18.3	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0
80–84	3	7	10	18.9	30.3	25.6	2	0	2	12.6	0.0	5.1
85+	6	2	8	56.5	9.1	24.5	2	0	2	18.8	0.0	6.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.9 – 9.7	7.0 – 11.0	6.9 – 9.6				0.1 – 1.3	0.1 – 1.0	0.2 – 0.9
AS Rate (World)				6.1	7.3	6.7				0.4	0.4	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.6 – 7.5	5.8 – 8.9	5.6 – 7.7				0.1 – 0.8	0.1 – 0.8	0.2 – 0.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 173	1 in 129	1 in 147				1 in 4,838	1 in 2,446	1 in 3,223
PYLL										50	70	120
% of all cancers				1.3	2.1	1.6				0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>				<b>-8.6%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 55 – Melanoma of lower limb (172.7)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	4	4	0.0	7.4	3.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	1	2	2.0	2.1	2.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30–34	1	7	8	2.0	14.1	8.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	2	5	7	3.5	8.9	6.2	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	3	6	9	5.3	10.5	7.9	0	2	2	0.0	3.5	1.8
45–49	4	9	13	6.9	15.3	11.1	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
50–54	9	8	17	16.8	14.5	15.6	2	0	2	3.7	0.0	1.8
55–59	10	14	24	20.1	27.1	23.6	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60–64	5	8	13	11.8	18.2	15.1	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2
65–69	1	6	7	3.2	17.7	10.7	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	4	7	11	15.4	24.4	20.1	2	1	3	7.7	3.5	5.5
75–79	1	8	9	4.5	29.8	18.3	1	4	5	4.5	14.9	10.2
80–84	5	8	13	31.5	34.6	33.3	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6
85+	1	6	7	9.4	27.2	21.4	0	3	3	0.0	13.6	9.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>				<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.0 – 7.3	8.4 – 12.7	6.9 – 9.6				0.5 – 1.9	0.6 – 2.2	0.8 – 1.9
AS Rate (World)				4.6	8.8	6.7				0.9	1.0	1.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.4 – 5.8	7.1 – 10.5	5.7 – 7.8				0.4 – 1.5	0.5 – 1.6	0.6 – 1.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 226	1 in 125	1 in 161				1 in 892	1 in 1,578	1 in 1,154
PYLL										153	160	313
% of all cancers				0.9	2.5	1.6				0.5	0.9	0.7
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>1.1%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>				<b>3.4%</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>

**Table 56 – Melanoma of other site (172.8)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.1				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-26.5%</b>	<b>-21.8%</b>				<b>-33.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-27.0%</b>

**Table 57 – Melanoma - site unspecified (172.9)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	2	2	4	3.5	3.4	3.4	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7
50–54	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	5	1	6	11.8	2.3	7.0	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2
65–69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5	2	1	3	6.3	2.9	4.6
70–74	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6
85+	1	2	3	9.4	9.1	9.2	1	2	3	9.4	9.1	9.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>				<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.8 – 2.4	0.2 – 1.4	0.7 – 1.7				0.4 – 1.8	0.0 – 0.6	0.3 – 1.1
AS Rate (World)				1.3	0.6	0.9				0.9	0.2	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.6 – 1.9	0.2 – 1.0	0.5 – 1.3				0.3 – 1.4	0.0 – 0.4	0.2 – 0.8
Lifetime Risk				1 in 717	1 in 2166	1 in 1092				1 in 1,126	1 in 6,793	1 in 1,955
PYLL										160	8	168
% of all cancers				0.3	0.2	0.2				0.5	0.3	0.4
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-7.1%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>				<b>-5.5%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 58 – Cancer of Other skin - lip & anus (173)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	3	0	3	5.3	0.0	2.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	4	4	0.0	7.3	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	4	2	6	9.5	4.5	7.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	3	0	3	9.5	0.0	4.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	2	0	2	7.7	0.0	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	2	3	4.5	7.5	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	5	2	7	31.5	8.7	18.0	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6
85+	3	7	10	28.3	31.7	30.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>				<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.7 – 4.0	0.9 – 2.5	1.6 – 2.9				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1
AS Rate (World)				2.1	1.1	1.6				0.1	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.3 – 2.9	0.6 – 1.7	1.1 – 2.1				0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 508	1 in 1291	1 in 739				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.5	0.5	0.5				0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-5.5%</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>				<b>-16.4%</b>	<b>-25.7%</b>	<b>-21.8%</b>

**Table 59 – Cancer of the Skin of lip (173.0)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	3	0	3	5.3	0.0	2.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	3	2	5	7.1	4.5	5.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	3	0	3	9.5	0.0	4.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	2	0	2	7.7	0.0	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	2	3	4.5	7.5	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	4	2	6	25.2	8.7	15.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	3	6	9	28.3	27.2	27.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.5 – 3.7	0.7 – 2.1	1.3 – 2.6				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				1.9	0.9	1.4				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.1 – 2.6	0.5 – 1.4	0.9 – 1.8				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 572	1 in 1686	1 in 867				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.4	0.4	0.4				0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-6.9%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>				<b>-21.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-21.9%</b>

**Table 60 – Cancer of the Skin of anus (173.5)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>				<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.7	0.1 – 0.6				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1
AS Rate (World)				0.2	0.2	0.2				0.1	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.4				0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 4576	1 in 5507	1 in 5021				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>6.8%</b>	<b>-9.7%</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>				<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>-25.7%</b>	<b>-21.8%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 61 – Cancer of the Female breast (174)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	2	2	0.0	4.1	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	14	14	0.0	28.1	13.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	29	29	0.0	51.7	25.8	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8
40–44	0	79	79	0.0	138.5	69.3	0	11	11	0.0	19.3	9.6
45–49	0	120	120	0.0	203.6	102.8	0	19	19	0.0	32.2	16.3
50–54	0	125	125	0.0	227.0	115.0	0	19	19	0.0	34.5	17.5
55–59	0	138	138	0.0	267.0	136.0	0	22	22	0.0	42.6	21.7
60–64	0	158	158	0.0	359.2	183.1	0	31	31	0.0	70.5	35.9
65–69	0	106	106	0.0	312.1	161.4	0	27	27	0.0	79.5	41.1
70–74	0	90	90	0.0	313.3	164.4	0	22	22	0.0	76.6	40.2
75–79	0	93	93	0.0	346.6	189.5	0	20	20	0.0	74.5	40.8
80–84	0	73	73	0.0	316.0	187.2	0	34	34	0.0	147.2	87.2
85+	0	79	79	0.0	358.3	241.9	0	44	44	0.0	199.6	134.7
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>60.9</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	109.5 – 123.4	57.3 – 64.5				0.0 – 0.0	21.0 – 27.1	11.4 – 14.6
AS Rate (World)				0.0	92.0	47.6				0.0	17.6	9.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	86.7 – 97.3	44.9 – 50.3				0.0 – 0.0	15.4 – 19.8	8.2 – 10.5
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 11	1 in 21				N/A	1 in 56	1 in 109
PYLL										0	2,413	2,413
% of all cancers				0.0	28.4	12.3				0.0	16.7	7.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>

**Table 62 – Cancer of the Male breast (175)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0	3	6.0	0.0	3.0
60–64	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	3	0	3	11.5	0.0	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	2	0	2	9.0	0.0	4.1	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0
80–84	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>				<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.9	0.0 – 0.0	0.2 – 0.9				0.0 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				0.8	0.0	0.4				0.3	0.0	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.2	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.6				0.1 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1031	N/A	1 in 2146				1 in 3,322	N/A	1 in 6,768
PYLL										53	0	53
% of all cancers				0.2	0.0	0.1				0.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>21.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>				<b>undefined</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>undefined</b>

**Table 63 – Cancer of the Cervix uteri, unspecified (180.9)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	4	4	0.0	8.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	8	8	0.0	14.3	7.1	0	3	3	0.0	5.3	2.7
40–44	0	8	8	0.0	14.0	7.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
45–49	0	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	3	3	0.0	5.4	2.8	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8
55–59	0	3	3	0.0	5.8	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	4	4	0.0	11.8	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	1	1	0.0	3.5	1.8	0	1	1	0.0	3.5	1.8
75–79	0	4	4	0.0	14.9	8.2	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0
80–84	0	3	3	0.0	13.0	7.7	0	4	4	0.0	17.3	10.3
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	3.6 – 6.8	1.8 – 3.4				0.0 – 0.0	0.5 – 2.1	0.3 – 1.1
AS Rate (World)				0.0	4.5	2.3				0.0	1.0	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	3.3 – 5.7	1.7 – 2.9				0.0 – 0.0	0.5 – 1.5	0.2 – 0.8
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 277	1 in 548				N/A	1 in 1,408	1 in 2,775
PYLL										0	193	193
% of all cancers				0.0	1.1	0.5				0.0	0.8	0.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-9.7%</b>	<b>-9.4%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 64 – Cancer of the Placenta (181)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>51.9%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Table 65 – Cancer of the Body of the uterus (182)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	4	4	0.0	7.0	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	7	7	0.0	11.9	6.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
50–54	0	14	14	0.0	25.4	12.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	24	24	0.0	46.4	23.6	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	2.0
60–64	0	30	30	0.0	68.2	34.8	0	2	2	0.0	4.5	2.3
65–69	0	26	26	0.0	76.6	39.6	0	7	7	0.0	20.6	10.7
70–74	0	13	13	0.0	45.3	23.7	0	2	2	0.0	7.0	3.7
75–79	0	20	20	0.0	74.5	40.8	0	4	4	0.0	14.9	8.2
80–84	0	13	13	0.0	56.3	33.3	0	2	2	0.0	8.7	5.1
85+	0	10	10	0.0	45.4	30.6	0	10	10	0.0	45.4	30.6
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	13.7 – 18.8	7.2 – 9.9				0.0 – 0.0	1.7 – 3.6	0.9 – 2.0
AS Rate (World)				0.0	12.5	6.5				0.0	1.8	1.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	10.6 – 14.4	5.6 – 7.5				0.0 – 0.0	1.1 – 2.5	0.6 – 1.3
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 71	1 in 138				N/A	1 in 531	1 in 1,028
PYLL										0	145	145
% of all cancers				0.0	4.2	1.8				0.0	2.0	0.9
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>

**Table 66 – Cancer of the Ovary and other uterine adnexa (183)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	2	2	0.0	3.7	1.8	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9
25–29	0	3	3	0.0	6.2	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	3	3	0.0	5.3	2.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	5	5	0.0	8.8	4.4	0	2	2	0.0	3.5	1.8
45–49	0	12	12	0.0	20.4	10.3	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
50–54	0	5	5	0.0	9.1	4.6	0	4	4	0.0	7.3	3.7
55–59	0	12	12	0.0	23.2	11.8	0	4	4	0.0	7.7	3.9
60–64	0	17	17	0.0	38.6	19.7	0	12	12	0.0	27.3	13.9
65–69	0	9	9	0.0	26.5	13.7	0	11	11	0.0	32.4	16.8
70–74	0	7	7	0.0	24.4	12.8	0	6	6	0.0	20.9	11.0
75–79	0	13	13	0.0	48.4	26.5	0	10	10	0.0	37.3	20.4
80–84	0	5	5	0.0	21.6	12.8	0	6	6	0.0	26.0	15.4
85+	0	12	12	0.0	54.4	36.7	0	7	7	0.0	31.7	21.4
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	8.7 – 12.9	4.6 – 6.8				0.0 – 0.0	4.7 – 7.8	2.5 – 4.2
AS Rate (World)				0.0	8.5	4.4				0.0	4.7	2.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	6.9 – 10.2	3.6 – 5.3				0.0 – 0.0	3.5 – 5.8	1.9 – 3.0
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 121	1 in 236				N/A	1 in 195	1 in 380
PYLL										0	553	553
% of all cancers				0.0	2.7	1.2				0.0	4.3	1.8
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 67 – Cancer of the Other & unspecified female genitalia (184)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
45–49	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	4	4	0.0	7.7	3.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2
65–69	0	2	2	0.0	5.9	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	4	4	0.0	13.9	7.3	0	1	1	0.0	3.5	1.8
75–79	0	5	5	0.0	18.6	10.2	0	3	3	0.0	11.2	6.1
80–84	0	4	4	0.0	17.3	10.3	0	5	5	0.0	21.6	12.8
85+	0	6	6	0.0	27.2	18.4	0	6	6	0.0	27.2	18.4
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	1.6 – 3.6	0.9 – 2.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.8 – 2.2	0.5 – 1.3
AS Rate (World)				0.0	1.7	0.9				0.0	0.9	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	1.1 – 2.4	0.6 – 1.3				0.0 – 0.0	0.5 – 1.3	0.3 – 0.7
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 602	1 in 1164				N/A	1 in 2,119	1 in 4,126
PYLL										0	65	65
% of all cancers				0.0	0.7	0.3				0.0	1.2	0.5
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>

**Table 68 – Cancer of the Vagina & unspec female genital organ (184.0 184.8 184.9)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2
65–69	0	1	1	0.0	2.9	1.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	2	2	0.0	7.0	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0	0	3	3	0.0	11.2	6.1
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2	2	0.0	8.7	5.1
85+	0	3	3	0.0	13.6	9.2	0	2	2	0.0	9.1	6.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.3 – 1.4	0.2 – 0.8				0.0 – 0.0	0.3 – 1.5	0.2 – 0.8
AS Rate (World)				0.0	0.6	0.3				0.0	0.6	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.2 – 0.9	0.1 – 0.5				0.0 – 0.0	0.2 – 0.9	0.1 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 1417	1 in 2732				N/A	1 in 3,355	1 in 6,620
PYLL										0	63	63
% of all cancers				0.0	0.2	0.1				0.0	0.7	0.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>

**Table 69 – Cancer of the Vulva (184.1 184.2 184.3 184.4)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	3	3	0.0	5.8	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	1	1	0.0	2.9	1.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	2	2	0.0	7.0	3.7	0	1	1	0.0	3.5	1.8
75–79	0	4	4	0.0	14.9	8.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	4	4	0.0	17.3	10.3	0	3	3	0.0	13.0	7.7
85+	0	3	3	0.0	13.6	9.2	0	4	4	0.0	18.1	12.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	1.0 – 2.6	0.5 – 1.4				0.0 – 0.0	0.2 – 1.0	0.1 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				0.0	1.2	0.6				0.0	0.3	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.7 – 1.7	0.4 – 0.9				0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 1044	1 in 2028				N/A	1 in 5,746	1 in 10,948
PYLL										0	3	3
% of all cancers				0.0	0.5	0.2				0.0	0.5	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 70 – Cancer of the Prostate (185)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	4	0	4	7.0	0.0	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	23	0	23	39.8	0.0	19.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	65	0	65	121.1	0.0	59.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	158	0	158	317.2	0.0	155.7	4	0	4	8.0	0.0	3.9
60–64	246	0	246	581.6	0.0	285.1	10	0	10	23.6	0.0	11.6
65–69	315	0	315	993.6	0.0	479.7	20	0	20	63.1	0.0	30.5
70–74	279	0	279	1,072.5	0.0	509.7	18	0	18	69.2	0.0	32.9
75–79	301	0	301	1,353.8	0.0	613.5	46	0	46	206.9	0.0	93.8
80–84	195	0	195	1,227.3	0.0	500.1	74	0	74	465.8	0.0	189.8
85+	105	0	105	989.4	0.0	321.5	82	0	82	772.7	0.0	251.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>216.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>193.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>88.8</b>				<b>29.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				184.2 – 202.7	0.0 – 0.0	84.6 – 93.1				26.2 – 33.6	0.0 – 0.0	10.5 – 13.5
AS Rate (World)				136.3	0.0	63.7				16.6	0.0	6.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				130.3 – 142.4	0.0 – 0.0	60.7 – 66.6				14.9 – 18.3	0.0 – 0.0	6.1 – 7.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 7	N/A	1 in 14				1 in 122	N/A	1 in 254
PYLL										390	0	390
% of all cancers				33.3	0.0	18.8				12.9	0.0	7.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>9.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>				<b>-3.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>

**Table 71 – Cancer of the Testis (186)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	4	0	4	7.1	0.0	3.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	5	0	5	9.9	0.0	5.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
30–34	13	0	13	25.7	0.0	12.9	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
35–39	5	0	5	8.9	0.0	4.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	7	0	7	12.3	0.0	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	5	0	5	8.7	0.0	4.3	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	4	0	4	7.5	0.0	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>				<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.4 – 8.0	0.0 – 0.0	2.2 – 4.0				0.0 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				5.9	0.0	3.0				0.4	0.0	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.4 – 7.5	0.0 – 0.0	2.2 – 3.8				0.0 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 239	N/A	1 in 475				1 in 3,518	N/A	1 in 6,988
PYLL										118	0	118
% of all cancers				0.9	0.0	0.5				0.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>				<b>11.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>

**Table 72 – Cancer of the Penis and other male genital organs (187)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	2	0	2	9.0	0.0	4.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6
85+	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.5 – 2.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.2 – 0.9				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2
AS Rate (World)				1.0	0.0	0.5				0.1	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.5	0.0 – 0.0	0.2 – 0.7				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1321	N/A	1 in 2686				1 in 9,964	N/A	1 in 20,302
PYLL										18	0	18
% of all cancers				0.2	0.0	0.1				0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>3.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>				<b>7.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 73 – Cancer of the Bladder (188)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	3	0	3	5.2	0.0	2.6	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	2	1	3	3.7	1.8	2.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	11	5	16	22.1	9.7	15.8	2	3	5	4.0	5.8	4.9
60–64	17	4	21	40.2	9.1	24.3	3	1	4	7.1	2.3	4.6
65–69	26	7	33	82.0	20.6	50.3	7	6	13	22.1	17.7	19.8
70–74	25	7	32	96.1	24.4	58.5	5	2	7	19.2	7.0	12.8
75–79	31	9	40	139.4	33.5	81.5	16	2	18	72.0	7.5	36.7
80–84	29	13	42	182.5	56.3	107.7	18	8	26	113.3	34.6	66.7
85+	24	16	40	226.2	72.6	122.5	14	10	24	131.9	45.4	73.5
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>19.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>				<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				16.7 – 22.7	4.0 – 6.8	10.2 – 13.2				5.8 – 9.6	1.7 – 3.6	3.8 – 5.7
AS Rate (World)				12.9	3.5	7.8				4.5	1.7	2.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				11.1 – 14.7	2.6 – 4.3	6.8 – 8.7				3.6 – 5.5	1.1 – 2.3	2.4 – 3.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 80	1 in 306	1 in 129				1 in 370	1 in 612	1 in 466
PYLL										165	115	280
% of all cancers				3.3	1.6	2.6				3.4	2.1	2.8
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>				<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

**Table 74 – Cancer of the Kidney, pelvis and other unspec urinary organs (189)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	2	3	5	4.3	6.7	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	2	1	3	3.5	1.8	2.7	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	6	0	6	10.5	0.0	5.3	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.8
45–49	5	4	9	8.7	6.8	7.7	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6
50–54	14	14	28	26.1	25.4	25.8	2	2	4	3.7	3.6	3.7
55–59	23	6	29	46.2	11.6	28.6	3	2	5	6.0	3.9	4.9
60–64	13	9	22	30.7	20.5	25.5	6	2	8	14.2	4.5	9.3
65–69	30	14	44	94.6	41.2	67.0	7	5	12	22.1	14.7	18.3
70–74	17	17	34	65.4	59.2	62.1	11	6	17	42.3	20.9	31.1
75–79	21	12	33	94.5	44.7	67.3	13	9	22	58.5	33.5	44.8
80–84	16	19	35	100.7	82.2	89.8	10	10	20	62.9	43.3	51.3
85+	11	10	21	103.7	45.4	64.3	11	10	21	103.7	45.4	64.3
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>18.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>				<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				15.9 – 21.7	8.9 – 13.1	12.9 – 16.4				6.1 – 9.9	3.0 – 5.4	4.8 – 7.0
AS Rate (World)				14.1	8.2	11.0				5.2	2.7	3.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				12.0 – 16.1	6.6 – 9.7	9.7 – 12.2				4.1 – 6.4	2.0 – 3.5	3.2 – 4.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 69	1 in 115	1 in 86				1 in 207	1 in 406	1 in 277
PYLL										410	185	595
% of all cancers				3.2	2.8	3.0				3.5	3.1	3.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.3%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>				<b>9.4%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>

**Table 75 – Cancer of the Eye (190)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
45–49	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	1	2	3	2.0	3.9	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	3	4	3.2	8.8	6.1	0	1	1	0.0	2.9	1.5
70–74	2	1	3	7.7	3.5	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	2	0	2	9.0	0.0	4.1	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1	0	3	3	0.0	13.6	9.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>				<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.6 – 2.2	0.3 – 1.6	0.7 – 1.7				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.8	0.1 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				1.2	0.8	1.0				0.1	0.3	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.5 – 1.9	0.3 – 1.3	0.6 – 1.4				0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 798	1 in 1019	1 in 895				N/A	1 in 4,258	1 in 8,334
PYLL										0	40	40
% of all cancers				0.2	0.2	0.2				0.1	0.3	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>				<b>-17.4%</b>	<b>106.1%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 76 – Cancer of the Brain (191)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	2	0	2	4.3	0.0	2.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	3	3	6	6.2	6.4	6.3	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1
10–14	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	1	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
20–24	1	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.8	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9
25–29	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	4	1	5	7.9	2.0	5.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
35–39	2	1	3	3.5	1.8	2.7	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
40–44	4	0	4	7.0	0.0	3.5	3	2	5	5.3	3.5	4.4
45–49	5	2	7	8.7	3.4	6.0	5	2	7	8.7	3.4	6.0
50–54	5	4	9	9.3	7.3	8.3	4	3	7	7.5	5.4	6.4
55–59	16	5	21	32.1	9.7	20.7	9	5	14	18.1	9.7	13.8
60–64	11	1	12	26.0	2.3	13.9	8	6	14	18.9	13.6	16.2
65–69	11	4	15	34.7	11.8	22.8	7	2	9	22.1	5.9	13.7
70–74	6	2	8	23.1	7.0	14.6	6	4	10	23.1	13.9	18.3
75–79	5	4	9	22.5	14.9	18.3	6	4	10	27.0	14.9	20.4
80–84	3	3	6	18.9	13.0	15.4	2	4	6	12.6	17.3	15.4
85+	6	2	8	56.5	9.1	24.5	5	2	7	47.1	9.1	21.4
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>10.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>				<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.3 – 12.7	2.4 – 5.0	5.7 – 8.1				5.1 – 8.7	2.5 – 4.9	4.1 – 6.2
AS Rate (World)				8.9	3.2	5.9				5.4	2.9	4.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				7.0 – 10.8	2.0 – 4.4	4.8 – 7.0				4.0 – 6.7	1.9 – 3.8	3.3 – 4.9
Lifetime Risk				1 in 117	1 in 362	1 in 178				1 in 180	1 in 339	1 in 237
PYLL										855	465	1,320
% of all cancers				1.7	0.9	1.4				3.0	2.4	2.7
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>6.5%</b>	<b>-7.9%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>				<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>

**Table 77 – Cancer of the Cranial nerves,spinal cord,meninges & unspec part (192)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>				<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4				0.0 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				0.4	0.0	0.2				0.4	0.0	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4				0.0 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 2638	N/A	1 in 5357				1 in 2,822	N/A	1 in 5,722
PYLL										88	0	88
% of all cancers				0.1	0.0	0.0				0.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.8%</b>	<b>-15.5%</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>				<b>14.3%</b>	<b>-23.9%</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>

**Table 78 – Cancer of the Thyroid gland (193)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	3	7	10	5.9	14.1	10.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	4	8	12	7.1	14.3	10.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	12	12	0.0	21.0	10.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	1	11	12	1.7	18.7	10.3	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	1	5	6	1.9	9.1	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	2	5	7	4.0	9.7	6.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	3	11	14	7.1	25.0	16.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	3	3	6	9.5	8.8	9.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	3	3	0.0	10.4	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	5	1	6	22.5	3.7	12.2	1	1	2	4.5	3.7	4.1
80–84	1	2	3	6.3	8.7	7.7	0	3	3	0.0	13.0	7.7
85+	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>2.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.7 – 4.1	6.5 – 10.6	4.5 – 6.9				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.7	0.1 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				2.3	7.6	5.0				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.5 – 3.2	5.9 – 9.2	4.0 – 5.9				0.0 – 0.4	0.1 – 0.3	0.1 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 538	1 in 147	1 in 229				1 in 11,550	N/A	1 in 23,337
PYLL										28	0	28
% of all cancers				0.5	1.8	1.1				0.1	0.3	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>				<b>-18.9%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 79 – Cancer of the Other endocrine glands (194)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	1	1	2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 1.3	0.0 – 0.8	0.2 – 0.9				0.1 – 1.2	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				0.7	0.4	0.5				0.6	0.0	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 1.3	0.0 – 0.9	0.2 – 0.9				0.1 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 2047	1 in 3208	1 in 2492				1 in 1,957	N/A	1 in 3,971
PYLL										103	0	103
% of all cancers				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.3	0.0	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>55.2%</b>	<b>167.4%</b>	<b>80.7%</b>				<b>undefined</b>	<b>-22.1%</b>	<b>80.4%</b>

**Table 80 – Cancer of Unspecified site (199)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	3	0	3	5.3	0.0	2.7
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	2	2	0.0	3.5	1.8
45–49	4	4	8	6.9	6.8	6.9	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7
50–54	4	3	7	7.5	5.4	6.4	2	1	3	3.7	1.8	2.8
55–59	13	5	18	26.1	9.7	17.7	6	2	8	12.0	3.9	7.9
60–64	9	11	20	21.3	25.0	23.2	7	9	16	16.5	20.5	18.5
65–69	12	11	23	37.9	32.4	35.0	13	7	20	41.0	20.6	30.5
70–74	20	21	41	76.9	73.1	74.9	19	17	36	73.0	59.2	65.8
75–79	18	22	40	81.0	82.0	81.5	13	16	29	58.5	59.6	59.1
80–84	30	31	61	188.8	134.2	156.4	25	29	54	157.4	125.5	138.5
85+	27	39	66	254.4	176.9	202.1	23	36	59	216.7	163.3	180.6
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>16.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>				<b>13.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				13.3 – 18.6	10.9 – 15.3	12.6 – 15.9				10.9 – 15.9	8.2 – 12.0	10.0 – 13.0
AS Rate (World)				10.1	8.4	9.1				8.5	6.2	7.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.6 – 11.6	7.1 – 9.7	8.1 – 10.1				7.1 – 10.0	5.1 – 7.3	6.4 – 8.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 114	1 in 129	1 in 121				1 in 128	1 in 183	1 in 152
PYLL										603	330	933
% of all cancers				2.7	3.8	3.2				5.8	7.9	6.7
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>				<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

**Table 81 – Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (200)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	1	1	2	1.9	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	1	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	2	1	3	3.6	1.9	2.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	2	1	3	4.0	2.1	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	4	4	8	7.1	7.1	7.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	3	4	7	5.3	7.0	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	7	2	9	12.1	3.4	7.7	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	10	8	18	18.6	14.5	16.6	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8
55–59	12	10	22	24.1	19.3	21.7	3	0	3	6.0	0.0	3.0
60–64	11	12	23	26.0	27.3	26.7	4	4	8	9.5	9.1	9.3
65–69	16	17	33	50.5	50.1	50.3	9	4	13	28.4	11.8	19.8
70–74	16	14	30	61.5	48.7	54.8	6	7	13	23.1	24.4	23.7
75–79	28	11	39	125.9	41.0	79.5	8	4	12	36.0	14.9	24.5
80–84	19	26	45	119.6	112.5	115.4	11	19	30	69.2	82.2	76.9
85+	8	9	17	75.4	40.8	52.1	8	7	15	75.4	31.7	45.9
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>16.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>				<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				13.9 – 19.5	9.8 – 14.1	12.4 – 15.8				4.3 – 7.5	2.8 – 5.1	3.8 – 5.8
AS Rate (World)				12.2	9.0	10.5				3.8	2.5	3.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				10.3 – 14.1	7.3 – 10.6	9.2 – 11.7				2.9 – 4.8	1.8 – 3.2	2.5 – 3.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 91	1 in 108	1 in 99				1 in 284	1 in 426	1 in 343
PYLL										235	120	355
% of all cancers				2.8	3.1	2.9				2.6	3.1	2.8
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>				<b>-6.0%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 82 – Hodgkin's disease (201)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	1	1	2	1.9	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	4	5	9	7.3	9.7	8.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	2	3	1.8	3.7	2.7	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9
25–29	3	5	8	5.9	10.3	8.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	5	5	0.0	10.0	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	2	1	3	3.5	1.8	2.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	1	2	3	1.7	3.4	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	4	1	5	7.5	1.8	4.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	3.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2
65–69	2	0	2	6.3	0.0	3.0	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8
75–79	1	2	3	4.5	7.5	6.1	2	0	2	9.0	0.0	4.1
80–84	1	1	2	6.3	4.3	5.1	1	0	1	6.3	0.0	2.6
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>				<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.8 – 4.2	2.1 – 4.8	2.3 – 4.1				0.2 – 1.4	0.0 – 0.6	0.2 – 0.9
AS Rate (World)				2.9	3.6	3.2				0.6	0.3	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.7 – 4.0	2.2 – 4.9	2.3 – 4.1				0.2 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.6	0.2 – 0.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 439	1 in 448	1 in 447				1 in 1,859	1 in 4,850	1 in 2,749
PYLL										60	65	125
% of all cancers				0.5	0.7	0.6				0.4	0.2	0.3
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-7.5%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>				<b>37.4%</b>	<b>-14.3%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

**Table 83 – Other lymphomas & histiocytic tissue tumours (202)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	1	1	2	2.0	2.1	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	2	4	6	3.5	7.1	5.3	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	4	7	11	6.9	11.9	9.4	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	5	3	8	9.3	5.4	7.4	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8
55–59	7	7	14	14.1	13.5	13.8	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	9	11	20	21.3	25.0	23.2	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3
65–69	5	9	14	15.8	26.5	21.3	2	0	2	6.3	0.0	3.0
70–74	4	5	9	15.4	17.4	16.4	2	1	3	7.7	3.5	5.5
75–79	1	5	6	4.5	18.6	12.2	0	3	3	0.0	11.2	6.1
80–84	5	7	12	31.5	30.3	30.8	2	6	8	12.6	26.0	20.5
85+	2	3	5	18.8	13.6	15.3	1	2	3	9.4	9.1	9.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>				<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.2 – 7.4	4.9 – 8.1	5.0 – 7.3				0.7 – 2.3	0.6 – 1.8	0.9 – 1.9
AS Rate (World)				4.8	5.2	5.0				1.2	0.7	1.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.5 – 6.1	3.9 – 6.4	4.1 – 5.9				0.6 – 1.8	0.4 – 1.0	0.6 – 1.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 205	1 in 181	1 in 192				1 in 774	1 in 2,766	1 in 1,226
PYLL										185	43	228
% of all cancers				1.0	1.6	1.3				0.7	0.9	0.8
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>1.3%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>				<b>4.8%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>

**Table 84 – Nodular lymphomas (202.0)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	2	4	6	3.5	7.1	5.3	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	4	6	10	6.9	10.2	8.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	5	2	7	9.3	3.6	6.4	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8
55–59	6	5	11	12.0	9.7	10.8	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	8	9	17	18.9	20.5	19.7	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3
65–69	3	9	12	9.5	26.5	18.3	2	0	2	6.3	0.0	3.0
70–74	2	4	6	7.7	13.9	11.0	2	1	3	7.7	3.5	5.5
75–79	0	3	3	0.0	11.2	6.1	0	3	3	0.0	11.2	6.1
80–84	4	3	7	25.2	13.0	18.0	2	3	5	12.6	13.0	12.8
85+	1	2	3	9.4	9.1	9.2	0	2	2	0.0	9.1	6.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>				<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.2 – 6.1	3.6 – 6.5	3.8 – 5.9				0.5 – 2.0	0.4 – 1.6	0.7 – 1.6
AS Rate (World)				3.9	4.1	4.0				1.0	0.6	0.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.7 – 5.0	2.9 – 5.2	3.2 – 4.8				0.4 – 1.6	0.3 – 0.9	0.5 – 1.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 259	1 in 215	1 in 234				1 in 829	1 in 2,766	1 in 1,294
PYLL										158	43	200
% of all cancers				0.8	1.2	1.0				0.6	0.7	0.6
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>				<b>2.9%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 85 – All lymphomas (200 201 202.0 202.1 202.2 202.8 202.9)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	2	2	4	3.9	4.1	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	5	6	11	9.2	11.7	10.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	4	3	7	7.1	5.6	6.3	1	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.8
25–29	6	7	13	11.9	14.4	13.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	3	5	8	5.9	10.0	8.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	8	9	17	14.2	16.0	15.1	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	5	5	10	8.8	8.8	8.8	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	12	11	23	20.8	18.7	19.7	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7
50–54	19	12	31	35.4	21.8	28.5	2	2	4	3.7	3.6	3.7
55–59	21	18	39	42.2	34.8	38.4	4	1	5	8.0	1.9	4.9
60–64	20	23	43	47.3	52.3	49.8	6	5	11	14.2	11.4	12.7
65–69	23	26	49	72.5	76.6	74.6	12	4	16	37.9	11.8	24.4
70–74	21	19	40	80.7	66.1	73.1	9	8	17	34.6	27.8	31.1
75–79	30	18	48	134.9	67.1	97.8	10	7	17	45.0	26.1	34.6
80–84	25	34	59	157.4	147.2	151.3	14	25	39	88.1	108.2	100.0
85+	10	12	22	94.2	54.4	67.4	9	10	19	84.8	45.4	58.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>25.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>				<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				22.0 – 28.8	18.8 – 24.9	21.2 – 25.7				6.3 – 10.1	4.1 – 6.8	5.6 – 7.9
AS Rate (World)				19.7	17.7	18.6				5.6	3.5	4.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				17.1 – 22.2	15.2 – 20.1	16.8 – 20.3				4.4 – 6.8	2.6 – 4.3	3.7 – 5.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 56	1 in 59	1 in 58				1 in 187	1 in 343	1 in 244
PYLL										480	228	708
% of all cancers				4.2	5.4	4.7				3.6	4.2	3.9
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>				<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>

**Table 86 – Other lymphomas (202.1 202.2 202.8 202.9)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	1	2	3	2.0	3.9	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	1	2	3	2.4	4.5	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	2	0	2	6.3	0.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	2	1	3	7.7	3.5	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	2	3	4.5	7.5	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	1	4	5	6.3	17.3	12.8	0	3	3	0.0	13.0	7.7
85+	1	1	2	9.4	4.5	6.1	1	0	1	9.4	0.0	3.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.7	0.7 – 2.2	0.7 – 1.8				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				0.7	1.1	0.9				0.2	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.2	0.5 – 1.6	0.5 – 1.3				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1089	1 in 1145	1 in 1128				1 in 11,550	N/A	1 in 23,337
PYLL										28	0	28
% of all cancers				0.2	0.4	0.3				0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>12.5%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>				<b>23.3%</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>

**Table 87 – Tumors of histiocytic tissue (202.3 202.5 202.6)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.2	0.0	0.1				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 10373	N/A	1 in 20249				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>undefined</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>undefined</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 88 – Multiple myeloma & immunoproliferative neoplasms (203)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.8	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	3	0	3	5.2	0.0	2.6	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
50–54	5	2	7	9.3	3.6	6.4	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8
55–59	8	4	12	16.1	7.7	11.8	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60–64	7	4	11	16.5	9.1	12.7	2	3	5	4.7	6.8	5.8
65–69	12	6	18	37.9	17.7	27.4	2	2	4	6.3	5.9	6.1
70–74	10	6	16	38.4	20.9	29.2	3	4	7	11.5	13.9	12.8
75–79	6	5	11	27.0	18.6	22.4	5	6	11	22.5	22.4	22.4
80–84	6	6	12	37.8	26.0	30.8	7	5	12	44.1	21.6	30.8
85+	7	4	11	66.0	18.1	33.7	7	10	17	66.0	45.4	52.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>				<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.8 – 9.5	2.5 – 4.9	4.4 – 6.5				2.3 – 4.8	1.9 – 3.9	2.3 – 3.9
AS Rate (World)				5.5	2.7	4.0				2.2	1.8	2.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.3 – 6.8	1.8 – 3.5	3.3 – 4.7				1.5 – 2.8	1.2 – 2.4	1.5 – 2.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 158	1 in 328	1 in 216				1 in 669	1 in 624	1 in 644
PYLL										148	130	278
% of all cancers				1.3	1.0	1.2				1.5	2.2	1.8
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>3.8%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>				<b>1.4%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>

**Table 89 – All lymphoid leukaemias (204)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	5	5	10	10.7	11.2	11.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
15–19	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
45–49	3	0	3	5.2	0.0	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	9	6	15	16.8	10.9	13.8	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	12	2	14	24.1	3.9	13.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	5	5	10	11.8	11.4	11.6	3	2	5	7.1	4.5	5.8
65–69	9	7	16	28.4	20.6	24.4	2	0	2	6.3	0.0	3.0
70–74	7	3	10	26.9	10.4	18.3	4	2	6	15.4	7.0	11.0
75–79	5	9	14	22.5	33.5	28.5	6	6	12	27.0	22.4	24.5
80–84	8	5	13	50.4	21.6	33.3	9	6	15	56.6	26.0	38.5
85+	4	6	10	37.7	27.2	30.6	5	5	10	47.1	22.7	30.6
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>				<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.4 – 10.3	3.7 – 6.6	5.4 – 7.8				2.3 – 4.9	1.2 – 2.9	2.0 – 3.4
AS Rate (World)				6.7	4.2	5.4				2.3	1.3	1.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.2 – 8.3	2.9 – 5.6	4.4 – 6.4				1.5 – 3.0	0.8 – 1.9	1.3 – 2.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 153	1 in 276	1 in 199				1 in 615	1 in 1,306	1 in 848
PYLL										148	110	258
% of all cancers				1.4	1.3	1.3				1.6	1.5	1.6
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>				<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-9.0%</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>

**Table 90 – Acute lymphatic leukaemia (204.0)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	5	5	10	10.7	11.2	11.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
15–19	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2	0	2	2	0.0	4.5	2.3
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8
75–79	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0	1	3	4	4.5	11.2	8.2
80–84	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.6
85+	1	1	2	9.4	4.5	6.1	1	1	2	9.4	4.5	6.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>				<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 2.0	0.5 – 2.2	0.7 – 1.9				0.0 – 1.0	0.3 – 1.5	0.3 – 1.1
AS Rate (World)				1.4	1.6	1.5				0.4	0.7	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 2.4	0.5 – 2.6	0.8 – 2.2				0.0 – 0.8	0.2 – 1.2	0.2 – 0.8
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1236	1 in 1131	1 in 1181				1 in 3,465	1 in 2,393	1 in 2,850
PYLL										65	105	170
% of all cancers				0.2	0.3	0.2				0.2	0.6	0.4
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-8.2%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>				<b>-6.1%</b>	<b>-12.3%</b>	<b>-9.0%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 91 – Chronic lymphatic leukaemia (204.1)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	3	0	3	5.2	0.0	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	8	6	14	14.9	10.9	12.9	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	12	2	14	24.1	3.9	13.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	5	4	9	11.8	9.1	10.4	3	0	3	7.1	0.0	3.5
65–69	9	7	16	28.4	20.6	24.4	2	0	2	6.3	0.0	3.0
70–74	7	3	10	26.9	10.4	18.3	3	2	5	11.5	7.0	9.1
75–79	5	8	13	22.5	29.8	26.5	5	3	8	22.5	11.2	16.3
80–84	8	4	12	50.4	17.3	30.8	9	5	14	56.6	21.6	35.9
85+	3	5	8	28.3	22.7	24.5	4	4	8	37.7	18.1	24.5
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>				<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.3 – 8.9	2.6 – 5.0	4.3 – 6.4				1.9 – 4.3	0.5 – 1.8	1.4 – 2.6
AS Rate (World)				5.3	2.7	3.9				1.9	0.6	1.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.1 – 6.5	1.9 – 3.5	3.2 – 4.7				1.3 – 2.5	0.4 – 0.9	0.9 – 1.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 175	1 in 365	1 in 238				1 in 747	1 in 2,873	1 in 1,207
PYLL										83	5	88
% of all cancers				1.2	1.0	1.1				1.4	0.9	1.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>				<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>

**Table 92 – All myeloid leukaemias (205)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	3	2	5	5.9	4.0	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	4	2	6	7.1	3.6	5.3	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
40–44	1	2	3	1.8	3.5	2.6	0	2	2	0.0	3.5	1.8
45–49	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6	0	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7
50–54	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8
55–59	4	2	6	8.0	3.9	5.9	3	2	5	6.0	3.9	4.9
60–64	9	2	11	21.3	4.5	12.7	7	4	11	16.5	9.1	12.7
65–69	4	2	6	12.6	5.9	9.1	3	2	5	9.5	5.9	7.6
70–74	15	2	17	57.7	7.0	31.1	7	1	8	26.9	3.5	14.6
75–79	8	3	11	36.0	11.2	22.4	12	6	18	54.0	22.4	36.7
80–84	7	7	14	44.1	30.3	35.9	9	8	17	56.6	34.6	43.6
85+	7	3	10	66.0	13.6	30.6	5	4	9	47.1	18.1	27.6
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>				<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.1 – 10.0	2.0 – 4.3	4.3 – 6.5				4.1 – 7.3	2.0 – 4.2	3.3 – 5.1
AS Rate (World)				5.9	2.5	4.1				3.7	2.2	2.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.5 – 7.2	1.6 – 3.4	3.3 – 4.9				2.8 – 4.7	1.4 – 2.9	2.3 – 3.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 163	1 in 503	1 in 250				1 in 311	1 in 610	1 in 418
PYLL										293	283	575
% of all cancers				1.3	0.8	1.1				2.5	2.2	2.4
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>				<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>

**Table 93 – Acute myeloid leukaemia (205.0)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	2	2	4	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	2	2	4	3.5	3.6	3.6	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
40–44	0	2	2	0.0	3.5	1.8	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
45–49	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	0	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7
50–54	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.8
55–59	3	0	3	6.0	0.0	3.0	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	3.0
60–64	7	2	9	16.5	4.5	10.4	7	4	11	16.5	9.1	12.7
65–69	3	1	4	9.5	2.9	6.1	3	2	5	9.5	5.9	7.6
70–74	12	2	14	46.1	7.0	25.6	6	1	7	23.1	3.5	12.8
75–79	7	2	9	31.5	7.5	18.3	9	3	12	40.5	11.2	24.5
80–84	7	7	14	44.1	30.3	35.9	8	6	14	50.4	26.0	35.9
85+	6	1	7	56.5	4.5	21.4	5	2	7	47.1	9.1	21.4
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>				<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.6 – 8.0	1.5 – 3.6	3.3 – 5.2				3.5 – 6.5	1.4 – 3.2	2.6 – 4.3
AS Rate (World)				4.5	2.0	3.2				3.3	1.7	2.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.4 – 5.7	1.2 – 2.8	2.4 – 3.9				2.4 – 4.2	1.0 – 2.4	1.8 – 3.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 216	1 in 639	1 in 329				1 in 342	1 in 687	1 in 463
PYLL										273	233	505
% of all cancers				1.0	0.6	0.9				2.2	1.6	1.9
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-7.2%</b>	<b>-9.0%</b>	<b>-7.5%</b>				<b>-4.7%</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 94 – Chronic myeloid leukaemia (205.1)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
45–49	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	1	2	3	2.0	3.9	3.0	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60–64	2	0	2	4.7	0.0	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	1	2	3.2	2.9	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	3	0	3	11.5	0.0	5.5	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8
75–79	1	1	2	4.5	3.7	4.1	3	3	6	13.5	11.2	12.2
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	2	3	6.3	8.7	7.7
85+	1	2	3	9.4	9.1	9.2	0	2	2	0.0	9.1	6.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.8 – 2.6	0.2 – 1.1	0.7 – 1.7				0.1 – 1.3	0.3 – 1.3	0.4 – 1.2
AS Rate (World)				1.4	0.5	0.9				0.4	0.5	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.7 – 2.0	0.1 – 0.8	0.5 – 1.3				0.2 – 0.7	0.2 – 0.8	0.3 – 0.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 658	1 in 2351	1 in 1044				1 in 3,418	1 in 5,424	1 in 4,279
PYLL										20	50	70
% of all cancers				0.3	0.2	0.2				0.3	0.6	0.4
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.6%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>				<b>-7.4%</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

**Table 95 – Chronic monocytic leukaemia (206.0)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-30.9%</b>	<b>-30.4%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Table 96 – All leukaemias (204 205 206.1 207 208)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	5	5	10	10.7	11.2	11.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	2	2	0.0	4.3	2.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	1	1	2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
15–19	2	0	2	3.7	0.0	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30–34	3	2	5	5.9	4.0	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	5	3	8	8.9	5.3	7.1	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
40–44	3	2	5	5.3	3.5	4.4	0	3	3	0.0	5.3	2.6
45–49	5	2	7	8.7	3.4	6.0	0	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7
50–54	9	8	17	16.8	14.5	15.6	2	1	3	3.7	1.8	2.8
55–59	20	4	24	40.1	7.7	23.6	4	2	6	8.0	3.9	5.9
60–64	15	8	23	35.5	18.2	26.7	11	6	17	26.0	13.6	19.7
65–69	15	10	25	47.3	29.4	38.1	6	2	8	18.9	5.9	12.2
70–74	25	6	31	96.1	20.9	56.6	12	4	16	46.1	13.9	29.2
75–79	16	13	29	72.0	48.4	59.1	19	14	33	85.5	52.2	67.3
80–84	17	12	29	107.0	51.9	74.4	18	14	32	113.3	60.6	82.1
85+	11	10	21	103.7	45.4	64.3	12	9	21	113.1	40.8	64.3
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>18.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>				<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				15.3 – 21.1	7.1 – 11.0	11.6 – 15.0				8.0 – 12.2	4.0 – 6.9	6.2 – 8.7
AS Rate (World)				13.9	7.3	10.4				6.5	3.7	4.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				11.8 – 16.1	5.6 – 8.9	9.1 – 11.8				5.3 – 7.8	2.7 – 4.6	4.2 – 5.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 71	1 in 161	1 in 100				1 in 185	1 in 388	1 in 254
PYLL										480	395	875
% of all cancers				3.0	2.3	2.7				4.4	3.9	4.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>				<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 97 – Monocytic leukaemias (chronic only) (206)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>				<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-30.9%</b>	<b>-30.4%</b>				<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Table 98 – Other specified leukaemias (207)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	3	0	3	6.0	0.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2
65–69	2	1	3	6.3	2.9	4.6	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	2	1	3	7.7	3.5	5.5	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8
75–79	3	1	4	13.5	3.7	8.2	1	2	3	4.5	7.5	6.1
80–84	2	0	2	12.6	0.0	5.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.5	3.1	2	0	2	18.8	0.0	6.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.8 – 2.4	0.1 – 1.0	0.6 – 1.5				0.1 – 1.3	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.7
AS Rate (World)				1.2	0.4	0.7				0.4	0.1	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.6 – 1.7	0.1 – 0.7	0.4 – 1.1				0.1 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.2	0.1 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 829	1 in 2437	1 in 1256				1 in 2,137	N/A	1 in 4,436
PYLL										23	0	23
% of all cancers				0.3	0.1	0.2				0.3	0.1	0.2
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>8.7%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>				<b>5.9%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>

**Table 99 – Unspecified cell leukaemias (208)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	1	0	1	3.8	0.0	1.8	0	1	1	0.0	3.5	1.8
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>				<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.4				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				0.2	0.2	0.2				0.1	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.4				0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 3418	1 in 5038	1 in 4143				1 in 9,964	1 in 5,746	1 in 7,113
PYLL										18	3	20
% of all cancers				0.0	0.1	0.0				0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>-18.5%</b>	<b>-9.2%</b>	<b>-15.2%</b>				<b>-15.7%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 100 – Head and Neck (141–149)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	2	1	3	3.5	1.8	2.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	6	3	9	10.5	5.3	7.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	6	4	10	10.4	6.8	8.6	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	19	4	23	35.4	7.3	21.2	9	1	10	16.8	1.8	9.2
55–59	13	2	15	26.1	3.9	14.8	5	2	7	10.0	3.9	6.9
60–64	18	3	21	42.6	6.8	24.3	6	0	6	14.2	0.0	7.0
65–69	8	8	16	25.2	23.6	24.4	7	1	8	22.1	2.9	12.2
70–74	5	6	11	19.2	20.9	20.1	6	1	7	23.1	3.5	12.8
75–79	8	10	18	36.0	37.3	36.7	7	6	13	31.5	22.4	26.5
80–84	10	7	17	62.9	30.3	43.6	8	3	11	50.4	13.0	28.2
85+	10	5	15	94.2	22.7	45.9	4	1	5	37.7	4.5	15.3
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>12.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>				<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				10.0 – 14.7	3.9 – 6.8	7.2 – 9.9				4.5 – 7.8	0.7 – 2.2	2.7 – 4.4
AS Rate (World)				9.3	3.8	6.4				4.3	0.9	2.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				7.6 – 11.0	2.8 – 4.9	5.4 – 7.4				3.2 – 5.4	0.5 – 1.3	2.0 – 3.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 115	1 in 263	1 in 161				1 in 228	1 in 1,652	1 in 410
PYLL										460	68	528
% of all cancers				2.1	1.4	1.8				2.7	1.0	2.0
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>5.4%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>				<b>14.7%</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>

**Table 101 – Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma (200+202)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	2	1	3	3.9	2.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	1	1	2	1.8	1.9	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	3	1	4	5.3	1.9	3.6	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	3	2	5	5.9	4.1	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	3	0	3	5.9	0.0	3.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	6	8	14	10.6	14.3	12.4	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	4	5	9	7.0	8.8	7.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	11	9	20	19.0	15.3	17.1	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7
50–54	15	11	26	28.0	20.0	23.9	2	2	4	3.7	3.6	3.7
55–59	19	17	36	38.1	32.9	35.5	3	1	4	6.0	1.9	3.9
60–64	20	23	43	47.3	52.3	49.8	6	4	10	14.2	9.1	11.6
65–69	21	26	47	66.2	76.6	71.6	11	4	15	34.7	11.8	22.8
70–74	20	19	39	76.9	66.1	71.2	8	8	16	30.8	27.8	29.2
75–79	29	16	45	130.4	59.6	91.7	8	7	15	36.0	26.1	30.6
80–84	24	33	57	151.1	142.8	146.2	13	25	38	81.8	108.2	97.5
85+	10	12	22	94.2	54.4	67.4	9	9	18	84.8	40.8	55.1
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>22.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>				<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				19.3 – 25.7	15.7 – 21.1	18.2 – 22.3				5.6 – 9.2	3.8 – 6.5	5.1 – 7.3
AS Rate (World)				17.0	14.1	15.5				5.0	3.2	4.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				14.7 – 19.3	12.1 – 16.2	13.9 – 17.0				3.8 – 6.1	2.4 – 4.0	3.4 – 4.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 63	1 in 68	1 in 66				1 in 208	1 in 369	1 in 268
PYLL										420	163	583
% of all cancers				3.8	4.7	4.2				3.3	4.0	3.6
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>				<b>-4.2%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>

**Table 102 – Polycythaemia vera (D45)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	3	0	3	5.2	0.0	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	1	0	1	2.4	0.0	1.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	1	1	2	3.8	3.5	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	0	1	4.5	0.0	2.0	1	1	2	4.5	3.7	4.1
80–84	1	2	3	6.3	8.7	7.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>				<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.7 – 2.4	0.0 – 0.6	0.5 – 1.3				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				1.3	0.2	0.7				0.2	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.6 – 1.9	0.0 – 0.3	0.4 – 1.0				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 887	1 in 5746	1 in 1547				1 in 11,253	N/A	1 in 22,059
PYLL										53	0	53
% of all cancers				0.3	0.1	0.2				0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Trend 2003–2007 (per annum)</b>				<b>26.6%</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>				<b>5.7%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

Note: All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates (AS Rate) use the Australian 2001 and New World Standard populations (see Methods)

**Table 103 – Myelodysplastic syndromes (D46)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	3	2	5	6.0	3.9	4.9	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	8	0	8	18.9	0.0	9.3	1	1	2	2.4	2.3	2.3
65–69	5	1	6	15.8	2.9	9.1	2	2	4	6.3	5.9	6.1
70–74	8	7	15	30.8	24.4	27.4	1	1	2	3.8	3.5	3.7
75–79	12	3	15	54.0	11.2	30.6	8	1	9	36.0	3.7	18.3
80–84	10	4	14	62.9	17.3	35.9	10	1	11	62.9	4.3	28.2
85+	6	9	15	56.5	40.8	45.9	5	7	12	47.1	31.7	36.7
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>				<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.6 – 7.9	1.4 – 3.2	3.2 – 5.0				2.0 – 4.4	0.4 – 1.6	1.4 – 2.6
AS Rate (World)				4.2	1.4	2.7				1.8	0.6	1.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.1 – 5.2	0.9 – 1.9	2.1 – 3.3				1.3 – 2.4	0.3 – 1.0	0.8 – 1.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 265	1 in 642	1 in 379				1 in 1,378	1 in 1,718	1 in 1,533
PYLL										48	30	78
% of all cancers				1.1	0.7	0.9				1.4	0.9	1.2
<b>Trend 1999–2003 (per annum)</b>				<b>32.1%</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>38.9%</b>				<b>27.4%</b>	<b>129.1%</b>	<b>49.3%</b>

**Table 104 – Other chronic myeloproliferative disorders (D47.1, D47.3)**

South Australia Year – 2007	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
45–49	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	2	0	2	3.7	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	3	2	5	6.0	3.9	4.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	3	1	4	7.1	2.3	4.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	6	4	10	18.9	11.8	15.2	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.5
70–74	5	2	7	19.2	7.0	12.8	2	0	2	7.7	0.0	3.7
75–79	10	3	13	45.0	11.2	26.5	2	1	3	9.0	3.7	6.1
80–84	2	1	3	12.6	4.3	7.7	1	1	2	6.3	4.3	5.1
85+	1	1	2	9.4	4.5	6.1	3	1	4	28.3	4.5	12.2
<b>Total/Crude rate</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>AS Rate (Aust)</b>				<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>				<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.7 – 5.5	0.7 – 2.3	2.0 – 3.5				0.5 – 2.0	0.0 – 0.5	0.3 – 1.0
AS Rate (World)				2.9	1.1	2.0				0.7	0.1	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.0 – 3.8	0.6 – 1.7	1.5 – 2.5				0.3 – 1.1	0.0 – 0.2	0.2 – 0.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 331	1 in 751	1 in 466				1 in 1,588	N/A	1 in 3,304
PYLL										45	0	45
% of all cancers				0.7	0.4	0.6				0.5	0.2	0.4
<b>Trend 1999–2003 (per annum)</b>				<b>69.2%</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>61.0%</b>				<b>26.8%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>23.2%</b>