



Cancer in South Australia 2006

with projections to 2009

A report on the incidence and
mortality patterns of cancer
Cancer Series Number Twenty Nine



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 commencement of the national bowel cancer screening program, and ongoing concerns about clusters of cancer. 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 a special focus on bowel cancer in South Australia.

The data collected by the South Australian Cancer Registry are used to evaluate the impact of screening programs such as the Cervix Screening Program of SA and BreastScreen SA. Secondly, it can also be used to examine the impact of anti-smoking and sun protection campaigns. Thirdly, it supports 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.

John Hill

MINISTER FOR HEALTH

Acknowledgements

The South Australian Cancer Registry (SACR) operates within the Epidemiology Branch of the South Australian Department of Health, however it relies on the cooperation of a large number of agencies and clinicians to provide it with the vital information required to succeed.

The SACR would like to thank the health information managers, clinicians, hospitals and pathology laboratories for their continued support of the registry. The valued support of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages is also appreciated. The interactions between the registry and its stakeholders are very positive and greatly appreciated.

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Executive Summary

In 2006 there were 8592 new cases of cancer diagnosed in South Australia, while there were 3436 cancer deaths. This represented 136 additional new cases over the previous year, and 134 more deaths.

Until 2003 there was a trend towards stable incidence rates for both males and females, but the 2004 – 2006 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 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 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% 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. It is the second most frequent cause of death, after cardiovascular disease. It is predicted that one in three South Australians will be diagnosed with cancer at some time during their lives. During 2006, the burden was 8592 new cancer cases and 3436 cancer deaths.

Over the last 29 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 bowel cancer our feature cancer with chapters 2, 3 and 4 outlining various aspects of bowel cancer work in this state. Chapter 2 gives details of bowel cancer incidence and mortality, including incidence by bowel sub-site and incidence by indigenous status. Chapter 3 reports on the national bowel-cancer screening pilot that occurred in Adelaide (one of three national sites) in 2003/04. Chapter 4 outlines a sentinel years study to check whether bowel cancers were diagnosed at an earlier stage in the year 2000 compared with 1990 and 1980. Chapters 5 and 6 are regular chapters in the report. Chapter 5 covers the most common cancers in terms of incidence, mortality, age/sex differences and distribution by age. Chapter 6 examines time trends in cancer incidence and mortality for each major cancer site, with projections to 2009. Chapter 7 covers twelve feature cancer sites in detail including two new sites from last year's report—uterine and bladder cancer.

Also of interest is the inclusion for the second year 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 uniformly utilise ICD-03 format until the report on the 2008 data is produced.

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 2006.

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. Notification of cancer cases is 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 indigenous 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. Such data indicate whether the cancer-control effort in South Australia is having an impact comparable to control programs elsewhere.

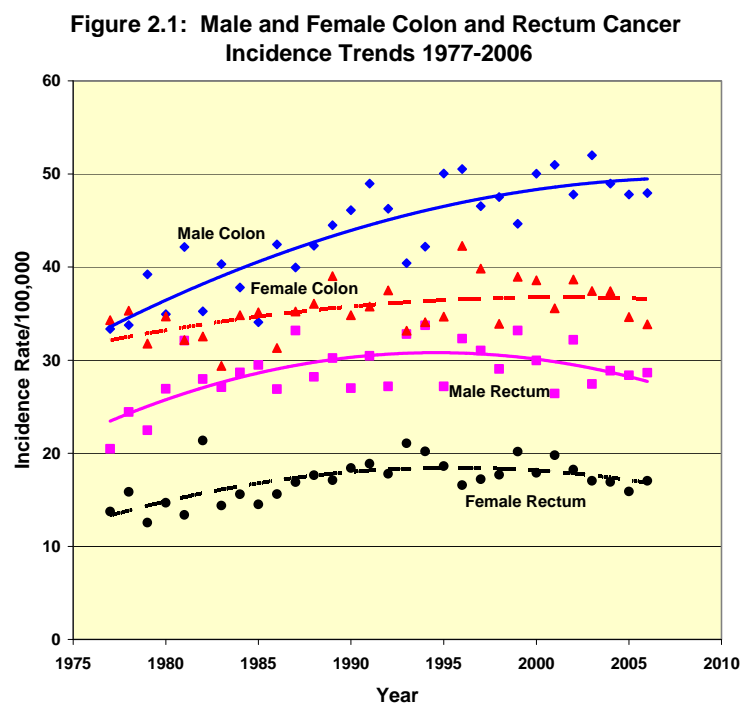
South Australia has a network of metropolitan, hospital-based cancer registries which collect more detailed case information, including stage of disease, grade, initial course of treatment, and a range of prognostic factors, for specific tumour sites. These registries allow clinicians to add information on 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 outcome measures. 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. Bowel Cancer in South Australia

Bowel cancer is the most recent of all cancers to enter the realm of population based screening. This initiative has been progressively enacted by the Commonwealth Government, beginning with three pilot bowel cancer screening programs in 2003, and continuing through to the commencement of a national screening program in 2006-7.

Public awareness of bowel cancer and of the associated screening techniques has increased markedly in the last ten years. Detection and treatment modalities have also improved greatly, with corresponding gains in the five-year survival rate from bowel cancer.



There has been a steady increase in the colon cancer incidence rate over the last 29 years, which has been driven largely by an increase in colon cancer amongst men (see Figure 2.1). For rectum cancer incidence rates peaked in the 1990's and have been steadily declining ever since. Colon cancer mortality rates have shown a steady decline in the 1977-2006 period (see Figure 2.2), but in this case the decline has been driven by women, whose mortality rate has dropped from over 20/100,000 in the 1970s to 11.2/100,000 in 2006. Rectum cancer mortality shows a similar pattern to incidence, with mortality rates peaking in the 1990s.

The combination of these changes in rates is reflected in the graph for all persons (i.e. both sex groups combined), but the persons graph also shows that five-year survival for colon cancer has exceeded survival for rectum cancer for the first time in the 2000s (see Figure 2.3). This improved survival for colon cancer fits with the pattern of increasing incidence and decreasing mortality.

Figure 2.2: Male and Female Colon and Rectum Cancer Mortality Trends 1977-2006

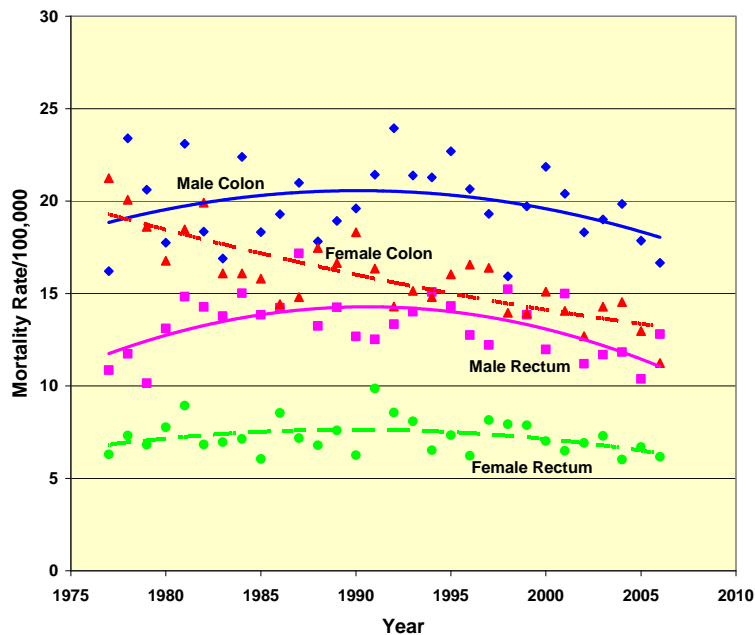
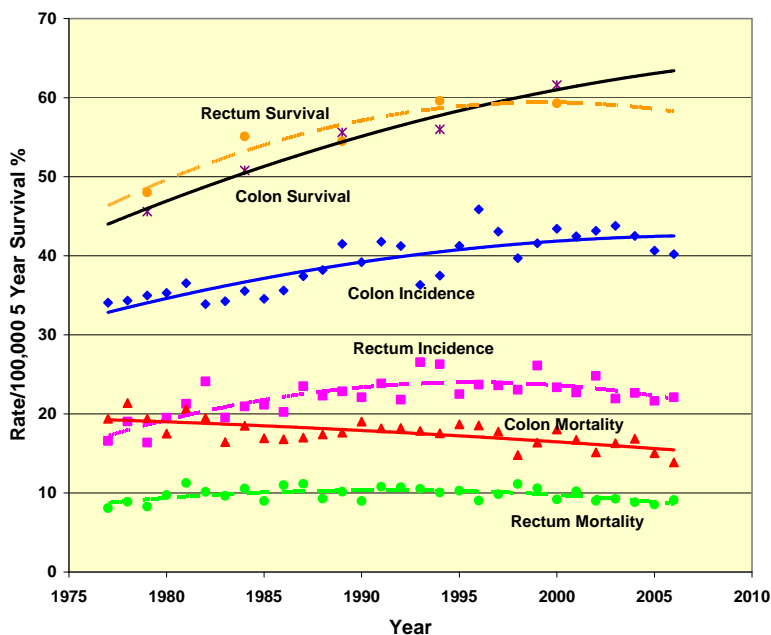


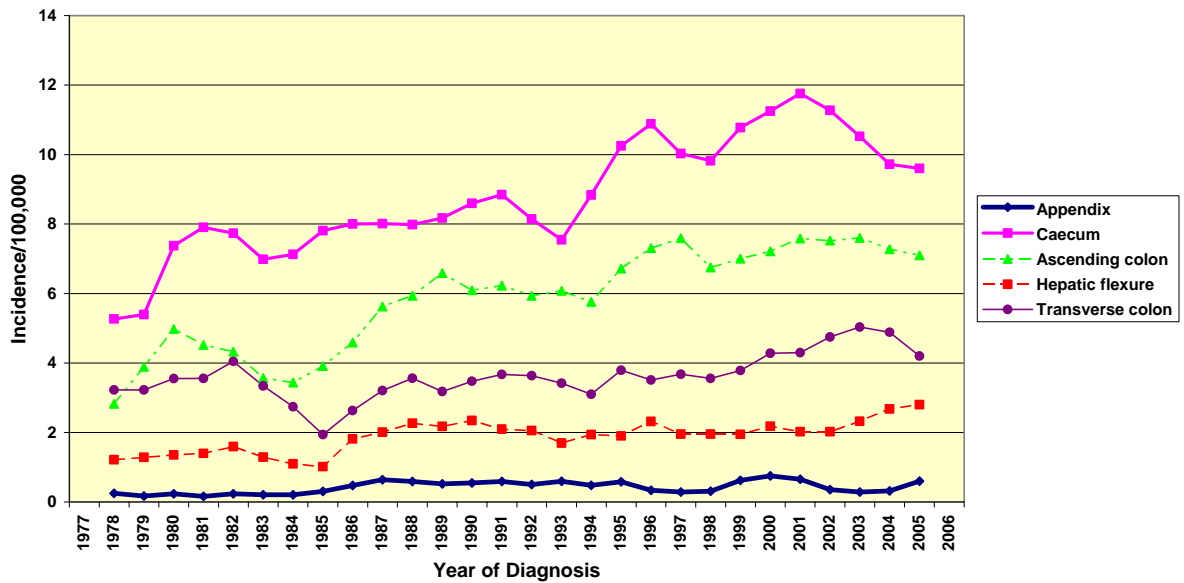
Figure 2.3: Colon and Rectum Cancer (Persons) - Incidence, Mortality and Survival (5 year) Trends 1977-2006



Bowel Cancer by Site

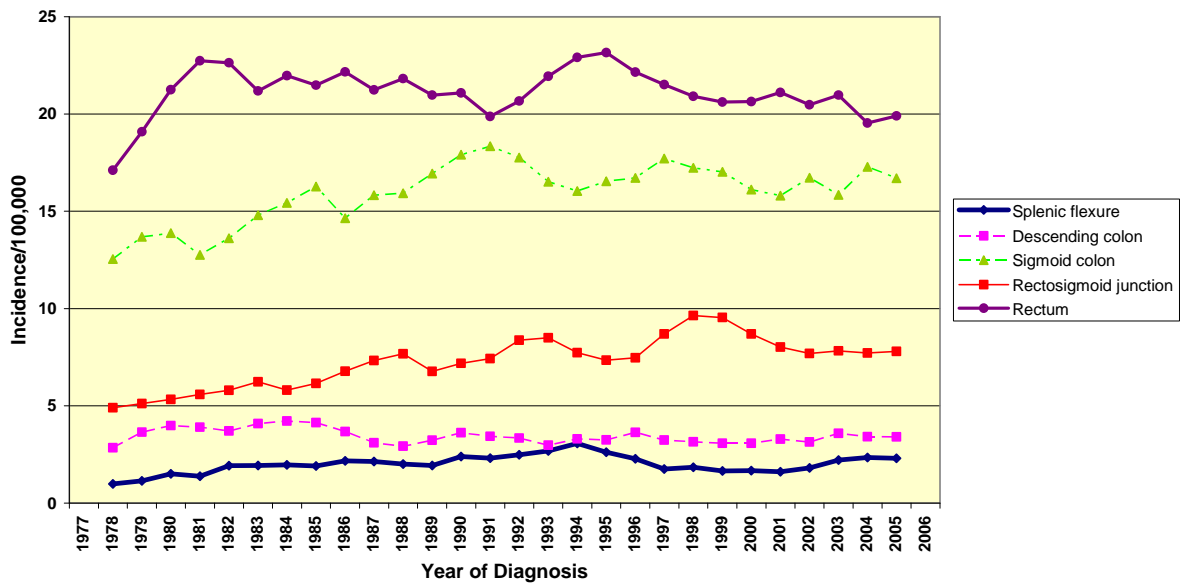
At the South Australian Cancer Registry, detailed information is recorded on the site of bowel cancers. In total we record cancers from 15 gastro-intestinal sites, of which five are excluded from the scope of this report – oesophagus, stomach and small intestine in the upper gastro-intestinal tract, and anorectal canal and anus from the anal region. Of the remaining ten sites, five are examinable by sigmoidoscopy and five require full endoscopies.

**Figure 2.4: Lower Gastro-Intestinal Tract Cancer Incidence
- Caecum to Splenic Flexure - males 1977-2006**
Three year moving average



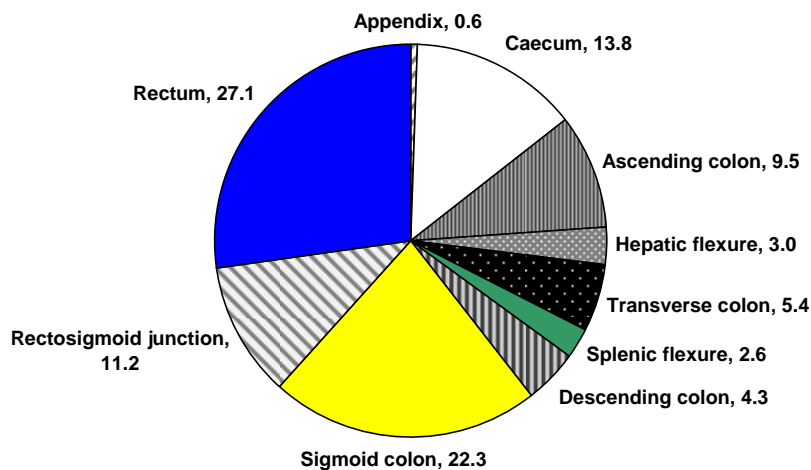
Of the five endoscopy only sites (see Figure 2.4), all bar the appendix have shown a significant increase in incidence for males and females over the last 29 years (linear regression models). Of the five sigmoidoscopy sites (see Figure 2.5), only two of the five sites (sigmoid colon and rectosigmoid junction) have shown a significant increase for males and females in the same period.

**Figure 2.5: Incidence Lower Gastro-Intestinal tract cancers
- Splenic flexure to Rectum - males 1977-2006**
Three year moving average

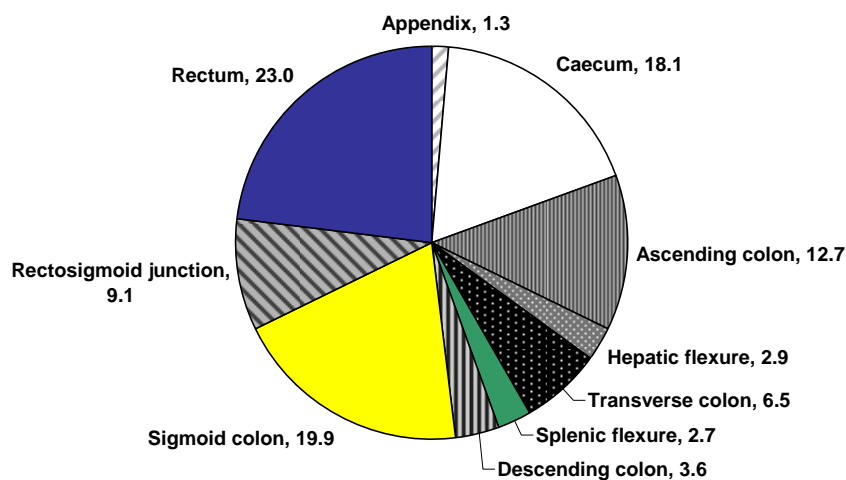


Of all the bowel cancer sites, rectum and sigmoid colon account for 49.3% of all male bowel cancers and 42.9% of all female cancers for the ten-year period 1997-2006 (see Figures 2.6 and 2.7). Of the other sites caecum, recto-sigmoid junction and ascending colon are the most important, accounting for a further 34.5% of all male bowel cancers and 39.9% of all female bowel cancers.

**Figure 2.6: Percentage of Bowel Cancers by Site
- South Australian Males 1997-2006**



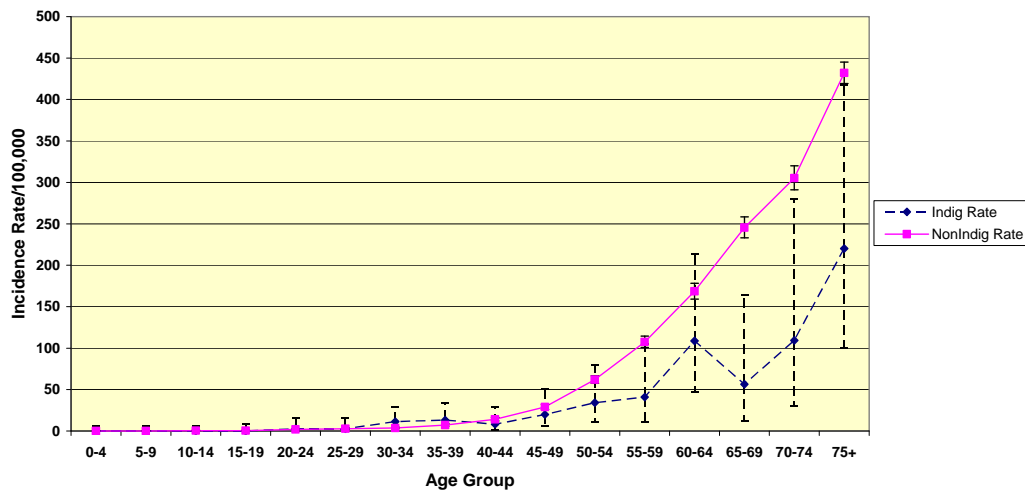
**Figure 2.7: Percentage of Bowel Cancers by Site
- South Australian Females 1997-2006**



Indigenous Incidence Rates of Bowel Cancer

It is now well recognised that the indigenous age-adjusted incidence rate of bowel cancer appears significantly lower than the non-indigenous rate. The difference in rates is attributable to higher rates among the non-indigenous population in the 50+ age groups (see Fig 2.8). There is need for vigilance in the future however, as more reliable indigenous data becomes available and indigenous screening rates for bowel cancer increase. Future analyses of bowel cancer incidence rates should include careful consideration of age-specific rates, especially in the 35-54 age groups.

Fig 2.8: Incidence of Indigenous and non-Indigenous colorectal cancer - Combined Data - South Australia and Western Australia 2002-06 (Annualised age-specific rates)



WA data provided by the WA cancer registry

Summary

As a cancer where there is an increasing uptake of screening, bowel cancer is beginning to show a similar pattern to breast cancer of increasing incidence and decreasing mortality. The reported improvements in bowel cancer survival are promising, although the recent plateau in the rectum cancer survival rates is of concern.

There is evidence that more cancers are being diagnosed in the upper sections of the large bowel, which reflects better diagnostic techniques. This pattern of a higher proportion of bowel cancers being in the upper section of the large bowel may continue as bowel cancer screening becomes more widely adopted.

Australians of northern and western European extraction continue to have the highest rates of bowel cancer incidence and mortality in South Australia. Their rates are significantly higher than other ethnic groups including indigenous Australians.

3. National Bowel Cancer Screening Pilot Report

Background

The Adelaide component of this pilot screening program involved 18,431 participants aged 55-74 years in the following southern and western postcodes – 5011 (Woodville), 5012, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5040, 5044, 5045, 5048(Brighton). Invitations were sent out from February 2003 to June 2004, with the last diagnostic test being completed on 1st October 2004. Over three national sites the program had a return of 25,688 correctly completed tests from 56,907 invited participants, giving a response rate of 45.5% (46.3% in Adelaide). Of the completed tests, 2,317 (9.0%) returned a positive result, leading to the identification of 176 advanced adenomas and 67 suspected cancers. There are some concerns about the quality of follow-up colonoscopy data from the Adelaide and Melbourne pilot sites, as for a proportion of participants screening occurred but colonoscopy results were not recorded.

Methods

Australian Clinicopathological staging (ACPS) of all cases and controls was carried out using the pathology records for each person diagnosed with colorectal cancer. A matched case control study design was used, with two controls being matched to each case.

Seventy-two cases of bowel cancer with ACPS stage recorded, who lived inside the pilot study zone and who were aged 55-74 were diagnosed with bowel cancer in the period 1st July 2003 to 31st December 2004. Five hundred and four controls living in the metropolitan area and diagnosed in the study period were identified from South Australian Cancer Registry records. Controls were age, sex and diagnosis date matched with cases. On the first round of matching 17 controls had to be rejected as the colorectal cancer could not be ACPS staged, but these were all replaced by staged controls in the second round.

The analysis process included conditional logistic regression to determine whether stage or site was different for cases and controls and Cox proportional hazards regression to check for differences in survival times between cases and controls. All analyses were on an intention to treat basis, as we have assumed that everyone living in the pilot catchment area who was diagnosed with cancer participated in the pilot project.

Results

Conditional logistic regression showed that there was no difference in the ACPS stage of the bowel cancer at diagnosis between the case and control groups (see Table 3.1). Additionally, there was no difference between the two groups in the site (colon, rectum) where the cancer was recorded.

Table 3.1: Results – Conditional Logistic Regression

	Odds Ratio	P value	Confidence Interval
Controls	1.00		
Stage A	1.00		
B	1.27	0.54	0.60-2.69
C	0.62	0.28	0.26-1.47
D	1.49	0.38	0.61-3.67
Site Colon	1.00		
Rectum	1.07	0.81	0.60-1.93

There was a trend for cases to live longer than controls after diagnosis with colorectal cancer (see Figure 3.1 and Table 3.2). After adjusting for stage, controls were about twice as likely to die of the disease, than cases, and this difference in risk was close to significance after adjusting for all four ACPS stages, or significant if adjusting for stage D disease only.

Figure 3.1: Survival of Persons with Bowel Cancer within and outside the National Bowel Cancer Pilot Catchment Area 2003-2007

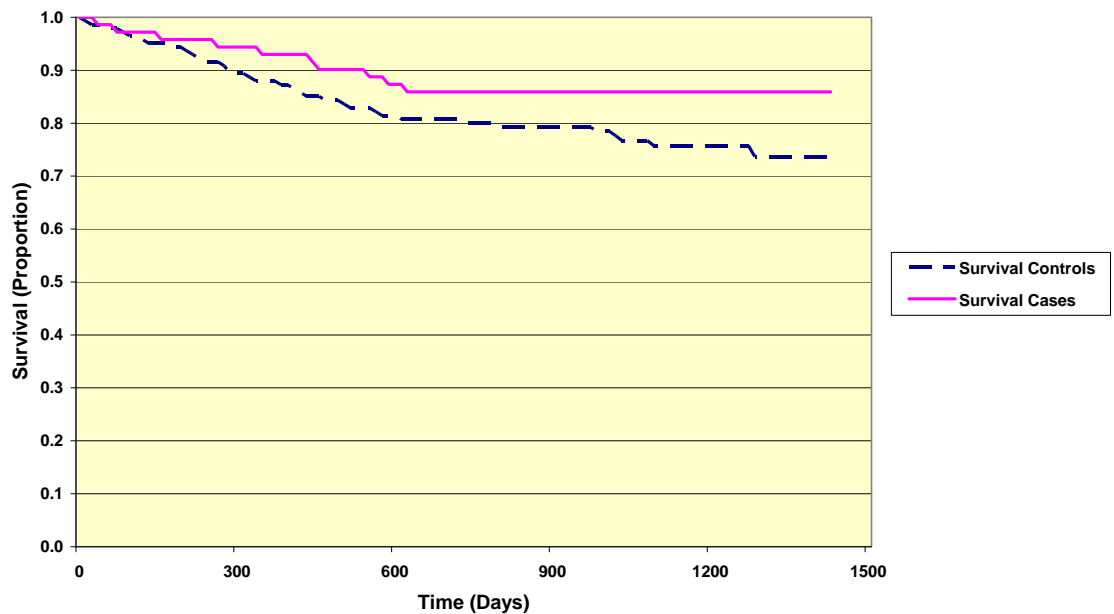


Table 3.2: Results – Cox Proportional Hazards Regression

		Relative Risk	P value	Confidence Interval
Death	Case	1.00		
	Control	1.96	0.07	0.95-4.01
Stage	A	1.00		
	B	2.03	0.54	0.21-19.50
	C	21.68	0.00	2.91-161.65
	D	46.80	0.00	6.24-350.72

Conclusions

Given that data in this study have been analysed on an intention to treat basis, with a known 46% participation rate, and given that there is no difference in ACPS stage between cases and controls, it is interesting that a near significant difference in survival between cases and controls was found. There are a number of possible explanations for this difference. Perhaps people with cancers detected through screening programs were more likely to get more immediate and better treatment for malignancies, than those outside of screening programs. Alternatively, there could have been earlier diagnosis among cases in the pilot area that was not identified through the course stage groupings used in the ACPS system.

4. Bowel Cancer – The Sentinel Years Study

Background

The aim of the Sentinel Years Study was to determine whether there has been any change in the ACPS stage at which people have been diagnosed with bowel cancer in South Australia over a 20-year period. This study was not designed to be a definitive study, but rather a study to give an indication of whether a trend in stage at diagnosis is occurring.

Methods

A group of 966 bowel cancer cases diagnosed in the years 1980, 1990 and 2000 were assembled from four hospitals with clinical cancer registries and all hospitals without such registries in South Australia. All bowel cancer cases (staged) from the Royal Adelaide Hospital and Flinders Medical Centre clinical registries for the years 1980, 1990 and 2000 were selected. All bowel cancer cases (staged) from The Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Lyell McEwen Health Service clinical registries were selected for the year 2000. For The Queen Elizabeth Hospital in 1980 and 1990 a fifty-percent sample of bowel cancer cases (unstaged) listed on the South Australian Cancer Registry (SACR) was recorded and staged using pathology notes held by the SACR. Similarly for hospitals without clinical cancer registries a ten-percent sample of all bowel cancer cases was staged using pathology notes—167 cases were required to get 146 staged cases. To qualify as a non-registry hospital case the first three hospitals where diagnostic tests (according to SACR records) had occurred had to be non-registry hospitals. The final breakdown of number of cases by diagnosis year and hospital is shown in Table 4.1.

Of the group of 966 cases, four were removed as they involved cancers of the anal canal. Eighteen of the 962 remaining cases were diagnosed in South Australia but lived in other Australian states; these cases were included in the analysis.

Table 4.1 Study cases by hospital and year of diagnosis

Diagnosis year	hospital					Non-Registry	Total
	FMC	LMHS	RAH	TQEH			
1980	32	0	113	36	26	207	
1990	79	0	110	45	47	281	
2000	92	48	125	136	73	474	
Total	203	48	348	217	146	962	

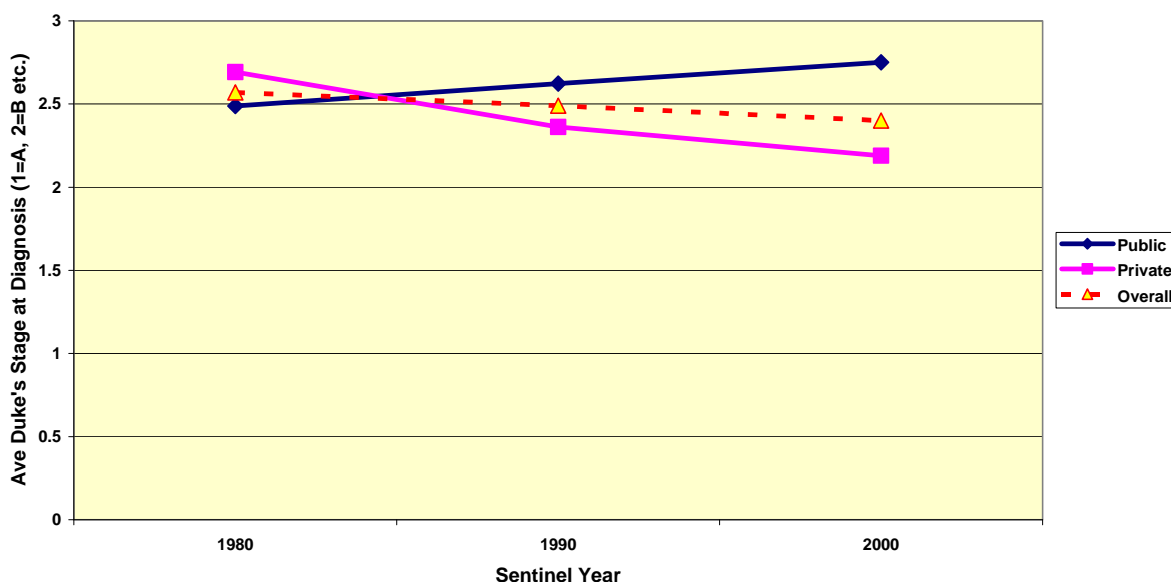
The study sample had a high percentage (49%) of year 2000 cases. The low percentage of non-registry hospital cases in the sample (15%) meant that the data had to be weighted in the analyses to allow for this. The percentage of cancer cases being diagnosed at non-registry hospitals grew from 41.5% in 1980 to 62.2% in 2000.

All analyses of stage were carried out using ordinal logistic regression. Cox proportional hazards regression was used for the survival analyses. All analyses were carried out using Stata 9 software.

Results

There is a trend ($P=0.08$) in the weighted sample towards improving stage of bowel cancer diagnosis from 1980 to 2000. Concurrent with this trend was a strong movement of people with stage A and B cancers to non-registry (largely private) hospitals. Consequently the final model for predicting stage has a significant hospital type by sentinel year interaction (see Graph 1), and includes cancer site (colon and rectum). A case diagnosed in a non-registry hospital in the year 2000 had almost half the likelihood of having a higher stage bowel cancer than a registry hospital case diagnosed in the year 1980 ($OR=0.55$, $P=0.012$). Meanwhile, a case diagnosed in a registry hospital in the year 2000 was 66% more likely to have higher stage bowel cancer than a registry hospital case diagnosed in the year 1980 ($OR=1.66$, $P=0.003$). Rectum cancers were 32% less likely to be diagnosed at a higher stage ($OR=0.68$, $P=0.38$) than colon cancers.

Figure 4.1: Change in Stage of Bowel Cancer Diagnosis over Time by Hospital Type - South Australian Data 1980, 1990, 2000
Survey weighted means



The survival models show that bowel cancer survival has improved significantly over the sentinel years, regardless of hospital type, stage or site (see Figure 4.2). The improvement in survival from 1980 to 1990 was 40% ($P=0.002$) and from

1980 to 2000 56% ($P < 0.001$). As expected, a more advanced stage is strongly associated with worse survival. There is no hospital effect, once survival is adjusted for stage. Site was included in the model, but age was not, as it was not significantly associated with survival. After adjustment for stage, the survival for colon cancer was significantly better than for rectum cancer in this study. Building a site-by-sentinel-year interaction term into the model showed that most of this effect is due to better survival from colon cancer in the 2000 cohort.

Figure 4.2: Survival by Sentinel Year - Bowel Cancer 1980, 1990, 2000

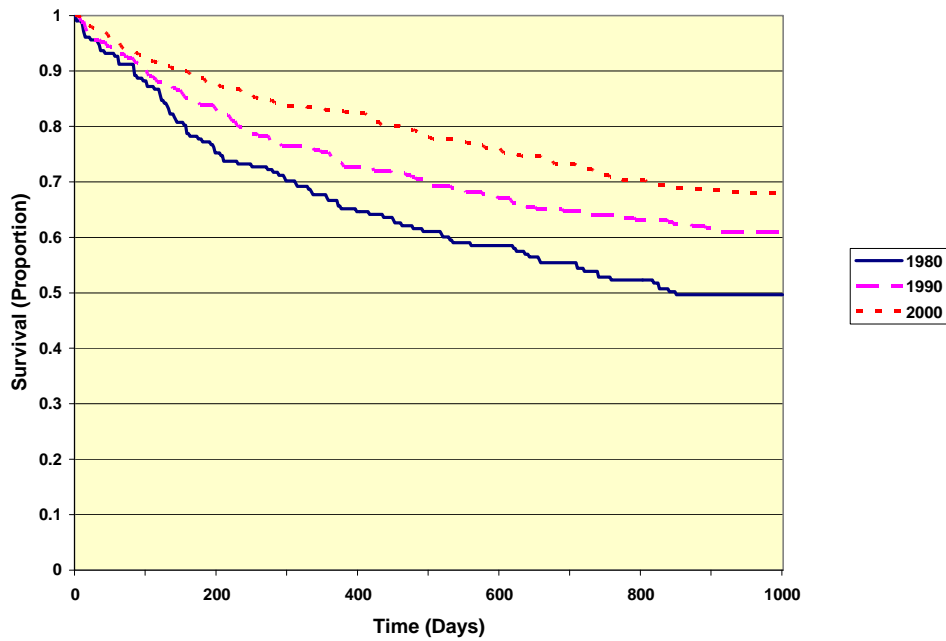
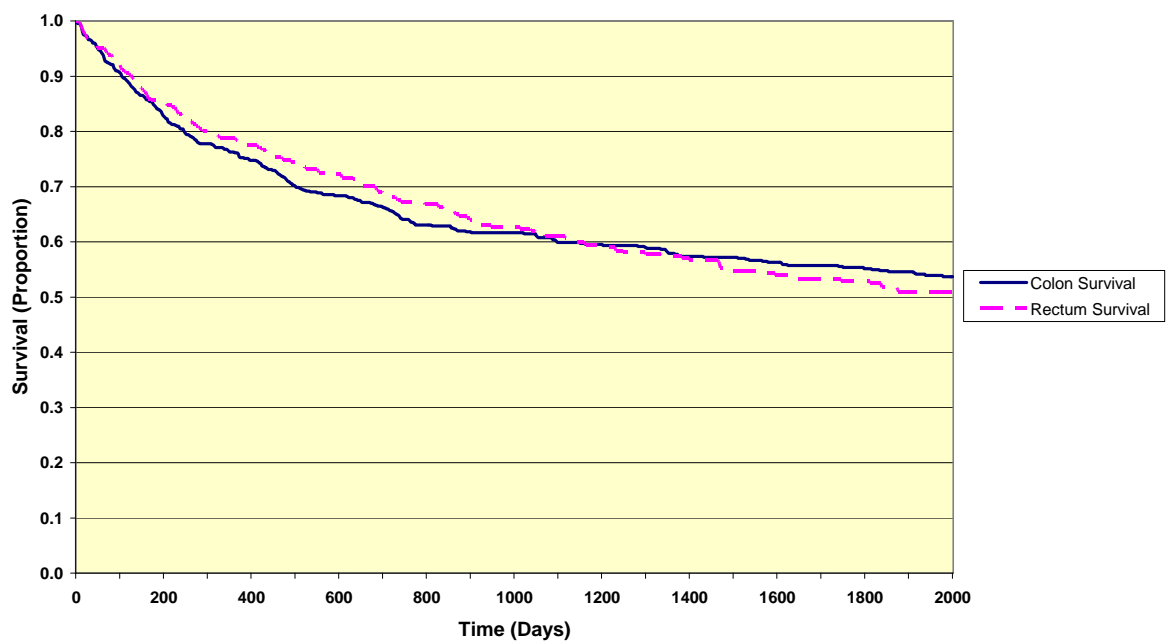


Figure 4.3: Survival by Sentinel Year - Colon Cancer vs Rectum Cancer



Discussion

Although we have not demonstrated any change in ACPS stage at the time of bowel cancer diagnosis over the three sentinel years, we have demonstrated an important hospital-type-by-sentinel-year interaction. It appears that while there is a trend towards people with bowel cancer being diagnosed at less severe ACPS stages over time, this trend is driven wholly by the non-registry hospitals (mainly private hospitals) with the situation in the registry hospitals (which were all public hospitals) running slightly counter to this trend. Stated more simply, the interaction described in this study indicates a transfer of severe bowel cancer cases from the private sector to the public sector over the last 20 years.

Having a bowel cancer diagnosed in the rectum rather than the colon has been associated with less severe ACPS stages over the 20-year period. Interestingly, long term survival from rectum cancer appears to be worse than colon cancer (survival is very even for the first three years), with the sampling bias towards the 2000 cohort contributing to this result. This effect is consistent with South Australian survival data, which shows worse five-year survival rates for rectum cancer than for colon cancer in the post-1997 period.

This study confirms previous results from South Australia in showing that there has been an improvement in survival in 1990 and 2000 in comparison with 1980. Also, the effect of stage on survival has been consistent over time. Importantly, after adjustment for stage, there is no difference in survival between hospital type. This suggests that non-registry hospitals are diagnosing patients with less advanced cancers, rather than necessarily offering better treatment.

This study is an investigative study with only a limited potential to determine significant differences. It is of interest therefore that this study has been able to pick up the hospital-type-by-time interaction in relation to ACPS stage diagnosed. This tends to indicate that this is a fairly large effect, although the fact that we have had to use weighting in this study means that this effect would need to be confirmed by more even sampling across the two hospital types.

5. Most Common Types of Cancer

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 2006, describing them by incidence (new cases) and mortality (deaths) by 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.

Incidence

Males

Prostate cancer was the most commonly reported cancer in males, accounting for 30.1% of all cancers, increasing significantly as a percentage of all cancers since 2003. South Australia has once again approached the record rates of prostate cancer incidence recorded in the early 1990s. Colorectal cancer (13.2%), lung cancer (10.3%) and melanoma (7.3%) were ranked second to fourth in frequency, followed by non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (4.5%), leukaemias (3.2%), cancers of the kidney (3.1%), bladder (2.9%), unknown primary site (2.7%), and stomach (2.3%) (see Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Most common cancers in South Australia 2006 – Males

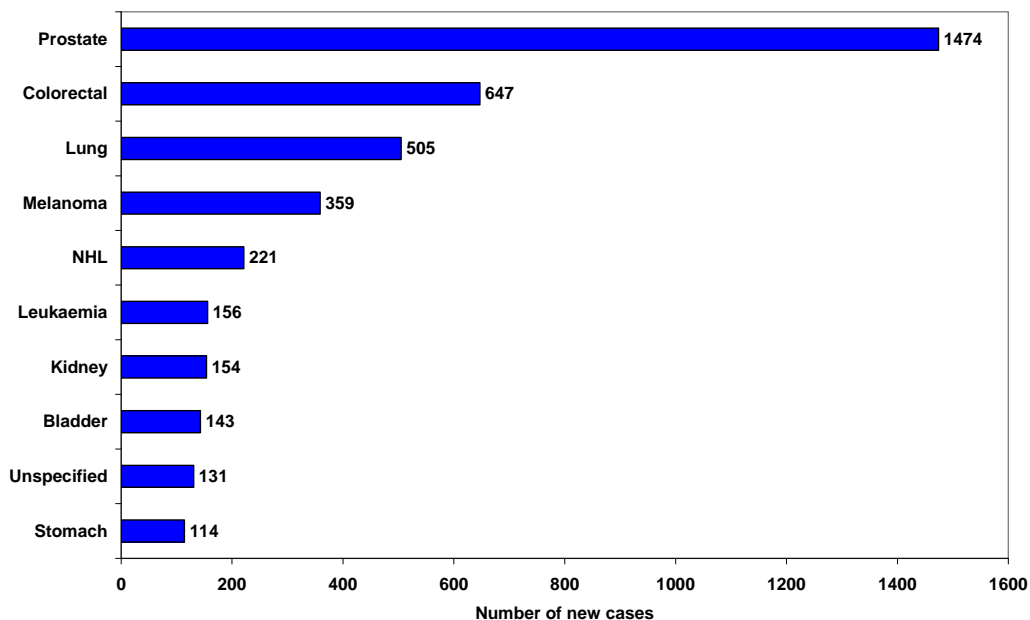


Table 5.1: Most common cancers in South Australia 2006 – Males

Site name	Incidence				Mortality			
	New cases	Rate	Lifetime risk	% all Cancers	Deaths	Rate	Lifetime risk	% all Cancers
Prostate	1474	172.4	1 in 8	30.1	263	32.3	1 in 81	13.9
Colorectal	647	77.3	1 in 19	13.2	251	29.8	1 in 51	13.3
Lung	505	60.0	1 in 25	10.3	401	48.1	1 in 33	21.2
Melanoma	359	43.5	1 in 31	7.3	46	5.5	1 in 275	2.4
NHL	221	26.6	1 in 54	4.5	78	9.4	1 in 213	4.1
Leukaemia	156	18.7	1 in 68	3.2	73	8.8	1 in 172	3.9
Kidney	154	18.3	1 in 68	3.1	71	8.7	1 in 221	3.7
Bladder	143	17.0	1 in 108	2.9	57	7.0	1 in 395	3.0
Unspecified	131	15.7	1 in 102	2.7	103	12.4	1 in 165	5.4
Stomach	114	13.6	1 in 106	2.3	81	9.6	1 in 166	4.3
<i>All Cancers</i>	<i>4903</i>	<i>583.0</i>	<i>1 in 3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1894</i>	<i>228.0</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 28.3% of all cancers. Breast cancer incidence has now tended to plateau in absolute numbers, 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 (see Figure 5.2 and Table 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Most common cancers in South Australia 2006 – Females

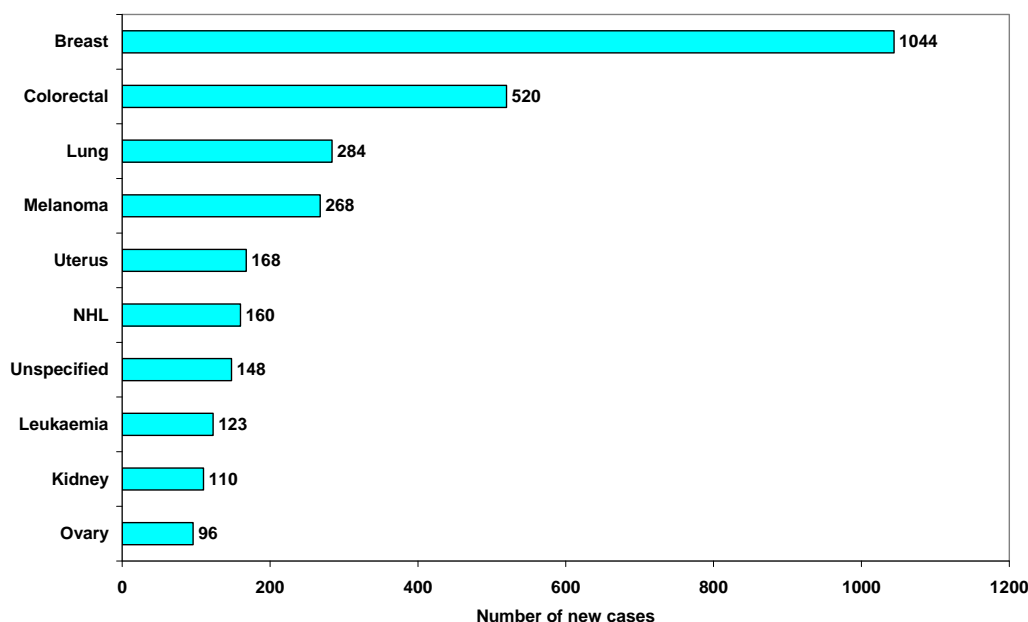


Table 5.2: Most common cancers in South Australia 2006 – Females

Site name	Incidence				Mortality			
	New cases	Rate	Lifetime risk	% all Cancers	Deaths	Rate	Lifetime Risk	% all Cancers
Breast	1044	111.9	1 in 11	28.3	245	23.8	1 in 59	15.9
Colorectal	520	51.0	1 in 27	14.1	196	17.6	1 in 101	12.7
Lung	284	28.0	1 in 48	7.7	241	23.1	1 in 63	15.6
Melanoma	268	30.1	1 in 42	7.3	30	2.8	1 in 576	1.9
Uterus	168	17.2	1 in 67	4.6	31	2.9	1 in 470	2.0
NHL	160	16.6	1 in 75	4.3	71	6.3	1 in 324	4.6
Unspecified	148	13.0	1 in 135	4.0	140	12.4	1 in 136	9.1
Leukaemia	123	12.8	1 in 99	3.3	43	4.1	1 in 377	2.8
Kidney	110	10.8	1 in 119	3.0	44	3.9	1 in 432	2.9
Ovary	96	10.0	1 in 119	2.6	63	5.9	1 in 270	4.1
<i>All Cancers</i>	<i>3689</i>	<i>379.5</i>	<i>1 in 4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1542</i>	<i>142.8</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 2006. Prostate cancer represented 17.2%, colorectal cancer 13.6% and female breast cancer 12.2% 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.

Mortality

Males

Lung cancer remained the leading cause of cancer death in South Australian males (21.2%), even though lung cancer mortality was 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 27.2% of deaths (Table 5.1).

Females

Breast cancer, lung cancer and colorectal cancer all accounted for a similar percentage of cancer deaths in females (15.9%, 15.6% 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 and ovary (Table 5.2).

Persons

Lung cancer and colorectal cancer combined represented 31.7% 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 21.9% of all cancer deaths (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Most common cancers in South Australia 2006 – Persons

Site name	New cases	Rate	Lifetime risk	% all Cancers	Deaths	Rate	Lifetime Risk	% all Cancers
Prostate	1474	79.2	1 in 15	17.2	263	13.1	1 in 167	7.7
Colorectal	1167	62.6	1 in 22	13.6	447	23.2	1 in 68	13.0
Female breast	1044	58.4	1 in 21	12.2	245	13.0	1 in 115	7.1
Lung	789	42.1	1 in 33	9.2	642	34.0	1 in 43	18.7
Melanoma	627	36.0	1 in 36	7.3	76	4.0	1 in 378	2.2
NHL	381	21.1	1 in 63	4.4	149	7.7	1 in 258	4.3
Leukaemia	279	15.5	1 in 81	3.2	116	6.3	1 in 238	3.4
Unspecified	279	14.4	1 in 116	3.2	243	12.3	1 in 149	7.1
Kidney	264	14.4	1 in 87	3.1	115	5.9	1 in 295	3.3
Bladder	202	10.3	1 in 175	2.4	97	4.8	1 in 520	2.8
<i>All Cancers</i>	<i>8592</i>	<i>469.2</i>	<i>1 in 3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3436</i>	<i>179.3</i>	<i>1 in 9</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.

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 7.5% of all cancers (648 cases).

In people aged 0-14, leukaemias (14 cases), and cancers of the central nervous system and eye (10 cases) accounted for 63% of all cancers.

For people in the 15-44 age group, melanoma (124 cases), female breast (111), non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (48), testes (37), central nervous system (28), thyroid (27) and cervix (21) were the most commonly reported cancer sites. 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 (1027 cases), colorectal (825), lung (576), female breast (404) and melanoma (278) being the most commonly diagnosed cancers. These same cancers also accounted for a large number of cancer deaths—prostate (240 deaths), colorectal (335), lung (487), female breast (149) and melanoma (53). All these cancer sites showed a marked increase in incidence with age except female breast and melanoma.

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 being the one major exception. The age-standardised incidence rate for 2006 for all invasive cancers combined was 583.0 cases per 100,000 for males and 379.5 cases per 100,000 for females, resulting in an age-adjusted male-female ratio of 1.54.

Interestingly, below the age of 55 female cases (865) significantly outnumber male cases (713). In percentage terms cases below 55 years of age represented 23.4% of all female cancers, but only 14.5% 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 2006 was 0-14 (0.5% of all cancers), 15-44 (7.1%), 45-64 (32.1%) and 65+ (60.3%). 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 76% of all cancer deaths. The predominance of deaths in the 65+ age group was 76.2% in males and 75.9% in females.

For many of the most common cancers the age-sex-specific incidence and mortality rates were 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 peaked at 523.6/100,000 in the 65+ age group for males, but only 215.6/100,000 for females.

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 - 2006

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
All Cancers	4903	583.0	418.4	1 in 3	100.0	1894	228.0	149.0	1 in 8	100.0
Lip	62	7.5	5.6	1 in 176	1.3	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 4659	0.1
Lip, & skin of lip	92	11.2	8.1	1 in 130	1.9	3	0.3	0.3	1 in 3186	0.2
Tongue	34	4.0	3.0	1 in 340	0.7	8	0.9	0.7	1 in 1578	0.4
Salivary gland	17	2.1	1.4	1 in 1326	0.3	5	0.6	0.4	1 in 2603	0.3
Gum	4	0.5	0.3	1 in 3443	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 7833	0.1
Floor of mouth	9	1.1	0.9	1 in 874	0.2	2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Other parts of mouth	9	1.1	0.9	1 in 1007	0.2	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 3825	0.1
Buccal cavity	165	19.9	14.6	1 in 73	3.4	21	2.4	1.8	1 in 582	1.1
Oropharynx	28	3.3	2.6	1 in 380	0.6	10	1.1	0.9	1 in 815	0.5
Nasopharynx	4	0.5	0.3	1 in 4653	0.1	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 5098	0.1
Hypopharynx	7	0.8	0.7	1 in 1147	0.1	6	0.7	0.5	1 in 1814	0.3
Unspecified oral cavity	3	0.3	0.3	1 in 3825	0.1	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 3825	0.1
Oesophagus	66	7.8	5.5	1 in 160	1.3	54	6.3	4.4	1 in 208	2.9
Stomach	114	13.6	9.6	1 in 106	2.3	81	9.6	6.3	1 in 166	4.3
Small intestine	10	1.2	0.9	1 in 978	0.2	4	0.5	0.3	1 in 3083	0.2
Large intestine	404	48.4	33.0	1 in 32	8.2	142	16.9	11.5	1 in 93	7.5
Rectum	243	28.9	20.4	1 in 46	5.0	109	13.0	8.9	1 in 111	5.8
Colon and rectum	647	77.3	53.3	1 in 19	13.2	251	29.8	20.4	1 in 51	13.3
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts	63	7.6	5.6	1 in 178	1.3	51	6.0	4.2	1 in 257	2.7
Gallbladder & bile ducts	34	4.1	2.6	1 in 446	0.7	17	2.1	1.3	1 in 696	0.9
Pancreas	109	12.8	9.1	1 in 113	2.2	92	11.0	7.4	1 in 126	4.9
Unspecified digestive organs	7	0.8	0.7	1 in 1245	0.1	5	0.6	0.5	1 in 1554	0.3
Digestive organs	1048	124.9	87.0	1 in 12	21.4	554	65.8	44.7	1 in 23	29.3
Nasal cavities	10	1.3	0.9	1 in 1277	0.2	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 3825	0.1
Larynx	43	5.1	3.6	1 in 252	0.9	17	2.1	1.3	1 in 847	0.9
Trachea, bronchus & lung	505	60.0	40.5	1 in 25	10.3	401	48.1	31.6	1 in 33	21.2
Pleura	37	4.4	3.0	1 in 296	0.8	27	3.2	2.1	1 in 389	1.4
Respiratory organs	594	70.6	47.9	1 in 21	12.1	447	53.7	35.2	1 in 29	23.6
Thymus and heart	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Bone and articular cartilage	11	1.4	1.2	1 in 1073	0.2	4	0.5	0.4	1 in 2678	0.2
Connective & other soft tissue	51	6.2	4.3	1 in 304	1.0	14	1.7	1.1	1 in 1337	0.7
Melanoma of skin	359	43.5	33.5	1 in 31	7.3	46	5.5	3.7	1 in 275	2.4
Other skin - lip & anus	37	4.4	3.1	1 in 382	0.8	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 10076	0.1
Male breast	8	0.9	0.7	1 in 1034	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Prostate	1474	172.4	122.4	1 in 8	30.1	263	32.3	18.5	1 in 81	13.9
Testis	48	6.4	6.3	1 in 217	1.0	2	0.3	0.2	1 in 5673	0.1
Penis and other male genitals	6	0.7	0.5	1 in 1933	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 10602	0.1
Bladder	143	17.0	10.8	1 in 108	2.9	57	7.0	4.0	1 in 395	3.0
Kidney	154	18.3	13.6	1 in 68	3.1	71	8.7	5.5	1 in 221	3.7
Eye	11	1.3	0.9	1 in 1001	0.2	4	0.5	0.4	1 in 1980	0.2
Brain	71	8.6	7.0	1 in 133	1.4	58	7.0	5.2	1 in 192	3.1
Cranial nerves	5	0.6	0.5	1 in 3089	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Thyroid gland	21	2.5	2.3	1 in 453	0.4	2	0.3	0.2	1 in 6165	0.1
Other endocrine glands	3	0.4	0.5	1 in 3517	0.1	1	0.1	0.2	1 in 9880	0.1
Unspecified site	131	15.7	10.5	1 in 102	2.7	103	12.4	7.7	1 in 165	5.4
Diffuse NHL	155	18.6	13.5	1 in 83	3.2	59	7.2	4.6	1 in 332	3.1
Hodgkin's disease	18	2.2	2.2	1 in 547	0.4	3	0.4	0.3	1 in 2417	0.2
Nodular lymphomas	56	6.8	5.6	1 in 170	1.1	16	1.9	1.3	1 in 736	0.8
Other lymphomas	10	1.2	1.0	1 in 1340	0.2	3	0.4	0.2	1 in 3088	0.2
Tumors of histiocytic tissue	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	221	26.6	20.1	1 in 54	4.5	78	9.4	6.1	1 in 213	4.1
Multiple myeloma	60	7.1	4.8	1 in 213	1.2	46	5.6	3.4	1 in 302	2.4
All lymphomas	239	28.8	22.2	1 in 49	4.9	81	9.8	6.5	1 in 196	4.3
All lymphoid leukaemias	86	10.3	7.8	1 in 127	1.8	30	3.6	2.6	1 in 376	1.6
Acute lymphatic leukaemia	12	1.6	1.4	1 in 915	0.2	7	0.9	0.8	1 in 1191	0.4
Chronic lymphatic leukaemia	74	8.7	6.4	1 in 148	1.5	23	2.7	1.8	1 in 550	1.2
Acute myeloid leukaemia	40	4.8	3.8	1 in 248	0.8	35	4.2	3.1	1 in 345	1.8
Chronic myeloid leukaemia	13	1.5	1.2	1 in 791	0.3	5	0.6	0.5	1 in 3613	0.3
All myeloid leukaemias	53	6.4	5.0	1 in 189	1.1	40	4.9	3.6	1 in 315	2.1
Chronic monocytic leukaemia	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other specified leukaemias	16	1.9	1.3	1 in 678	0.3	3	0.3	0.2	-	0.2
Unspecified cell leukaemias	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 6165	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
All leukaemias	156	18.7	14.2	1 in 68	3.2	73	8.8	6.4	1 in 172	3.9
Polycythaemia rubra vera	12	1.4	1.2	1 in 599	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Myelodysplastic syndromes	46	5.5	3.6	1 in 279	0.9	17	2.0	1.2	1 in 1543	0.9
Myeloproliferative disorders	35	4.1	3.2	1 in 353	0.7	8	1.0	0.6	1 in 2035	0.4

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 - 2006

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>	3689	379.5	290.2	1 in 4	100.0	1542	142.8	96.3	1 in 12	100.0
Lip	15	1.5	1.1	1 in 975	0.4	3	0.2	0.2	1 in 6626	0.2
<i>Lip & skin of lip</i>	51	4.8	3.4	1 in 298	1.4	3	0.2	0.2	1 in 6626	0.2
Tongue	6	0.7	0.6	1 in 1664	0.2	5	0.4	0.2	1 in 5630	0.3
Salivary gland	10	1.0	0.8	1 in 1749	0.3	2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Gum	6	0.5	0.4	1 in 3594	0.2	1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Floor of mouth	2	0.2	0.1	1 in 8130	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other parts of mouth	3	0.3	0.3	1 in 3679	0.1	2	0.2	0.1	1 in 10376	0.1
<i>Buccal cavity</i>	78	7.5	5.5	1 in 192	2.1	13	1.1	0.6	1 in 2354	0.8
Oropharynx	5	0.5	0.4	1 in 2582	0.1	3	0.3	0.2	1 in 2815	0.2
Nasopharynx	3	0.3	0.3	1 in 3431	0.1	1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Hypopharynx	0	0.0	0.0	-	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	24	2.3	1.5	1 in 692	0.7	24	2.2	1.5	1 in 721	1.6
Stomach	41	4.1	2.9	1 in 364	1.1	46	4.2	2.7	1 in 463	3.0
Small intestine	13	1.3	1.0	1 in 940	0.4	3	0.3	0.2	1 in 8130	0.2
Large intestine	355	34.0	23.5	1 in 41	9.6	131	11.4	7.1	1 in 189	8.5
Rectum	165	17.0	12.7	1 in 79	4.5	65	6.2	4.3	1 in 214	4.2
<i>Colon and rectum</i>	520	51.0	36.2	1 in 27	14.1	196	17.6	11.4	1 in 101	12.7
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts	22	2.4	1.9	1 in 446	0.6	17	1.7	1.2	1 in 966	1.1
Gallbladder & bile ducts	33	3.1	2.1	1 in 497	0.9	29	2.4	1.5	1 in 870	1.9
Pancreas	90	8.3	5.7	1 in 172	2.4	76	6.8	4.4	1 in 266	4.9
Unspecified digestive organs	26	2.6	1.9	1 in 465	0.7	12	1.2	0.9	1 in 1370	0.8
<i>Digestive organs</i>	766	74.8	53.0	1 in 19	20.8	403	36.3	23.7	1 in 50	26.1
Nasal cavities	2	0.2	0.1	1 in 6626	0.1	2	0.2	0.2	1 in 5499	0.1
Larynx	2	0.2	0.1	1 in 8130	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 6626	0.1
Trachea ,bronchus & lung	284	28.0	19.8	1 in 48	7.7	241	23.1	15.9	1 in 63	15.6
Pleura	4	0.4	0.2	1 in 8130	0.1	5	0.5	0.3	1 in 3651	0.3
<i>Respiratory organs</i>	292	28.7	20.2	1 in 47	7.9	249	23.9	16.5	1 in 61	16.1
Thymus and heart	3	0.3	0.3	1 in 3328	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Bone and articular cartilage	6	0.7	0.7	1 in 2094	0.2	2	0.2	0.3	1 in 4472	0.1
Connective & other soft tissue	36	4.0	3.3	1 in 306	1.0	13	1.2	0.8	1 in 1431	0.8
Melanoma of skin	268	30.1	25.0	1 in 42	7.3	30	2.8	2.0	1 in 576	1.9
Other skin - lip & anus	41	3.9	2.8	1 in 340	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Female breast	1044	111.9	89.5	1 in 11	28.3	245	23.8	17.1	1 in 59	15.9
Cervix uteri	47	5.6	4.9	1 in 235	1.3	18	1.8	1.4	1 in 675	1.2
Placenta	1	0.1	0.2	1 in 10176	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Body of the uterus	168	17.2	13.4	1 in 67	4.6	31	2.9	2.0	1 in 470	2.0
Ovary	96	10.0	7.7	1 in 119	2.6	63	5.9	4.0	1 in 270	4.1
Vagina	5	0.5	0.3	1 in 3801	0.1	3	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
Vulva	19	1.7	1.2	1 in 990	0.5	13	1.3	0.9	1 in 988	0.8
Other female genitals	24	2.2	1.5	1 in 785	0.7	16	1.5	1.0	1 in 988	1.0
Bladder	59	5.0	3.0	1 in 420	1.6	40	3.3	1.9	1 in 740	2.6
Kidney	110	10.8	7.7	1 in 119	3.0	44	3.9	2.5	1 in 432	2.9
Eye	13	1.5	1.3	1 in 816	0.4	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 11698	0.1
Brain	46	5.1	4.4	1 in 257	1.2	41	4.1	3.1	1 in 350	2.7
Cranial nerves	3	0.4	0.4	1 in 2406	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Thyroid gland	49	6.0	5.3	1 in 221	1.3	6	0.6	0.4	1 in 2215	0.4
Other endocrine glands	3	0.4	0.5	1 in 3145	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 5630	0.1
Unspecified site	148	13.0	8.3	1 in 135	4.0	140	12.4	8.0	1 in 136	9.1
<i>Diffuse NHL</i>	112	11.5	8.9	1 in 111	3.0	49	4.2	2.6	1 in 547	3.2
<i>Hodgkin's disease</i>	14	1.6	1.5	1 in 870	0.4	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 6626	0.1
<i>Nodular lymphomas</i>	41	4.4	3.4	1 in 264	1.1	19	1.9	1.3	1 in 900	1.2
<i>Other lymphomas</i>	7	0.7	0.6	1 in 1646	0.2	3	0.2	0.2	1 in 6626	0.2
Tumors of histiocytic tissue	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	160	16.6	12.9	1 in 75	4.3	71	6.3	4.0	1 in 324	4.6
Multiple myeloma	46	4.5	3.1	1 in 281	1.2	41	3.7	2.4	1 in 409	2.7
All lymphomas	174	18.3	14.4	1 in 69	4.7	72	6.4	4.1	1 in 309	4.7
All lymphoid leukaemias	75	7.6	6.0	1 in 165	2.0	13	1.2	0.8	1 in 1469	0.8
<i>Acute lymphatic leukaemia</i>	14	1.8	1.9	1 in 796	0.4	4	0.4	0.3	1 in 3907	0.3
Chronic lymphatic leukaemia	61	5.9	4.1	1 in 208	1.7	9	0.7	0.5	1 in 2354	0.6
Acute myeloid leukaemia	21	2.2	1.8	1 in 653	0.6	23	2.3	1.7	1 in 598	1.5
Chronic myeloid leukaemia	17	2.0	1.7	1 in 621	0.5	3	0.3	0.2	1 in 3327	0.2
<i>All myeloid leukaemias</i>	38	4.2	3.4	1 in 319	1.0	26	2.6	1.9	1 in 507	1.7
Chronic monocytic leukaemia	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other specified leukaemias	9	0.9	0.6	1 in 1238	0.2	3	0.3	0.1	-	0.2
Unspecified cell leukaemias	1	0.1	0.1	1 in 5630	0.0	1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
<i>All leukaemias</i>	123	12.8	10.0	1 in 99	3.3	43	4.1	2.9	1 in 377	2.8
Polycythaemia rubra vera	14	1.6	1.2	1 in 808	0.4	1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Myelodysplastic syndromes	35	3.4	2.5	1 in 394	0.9	17	1.5	0.9	1 in 4145	1.1
Myeloproliferative disorders	21	2.1	1.5	1 in 601	0.6	8	0.7	0.4	1 in 2815	0.5

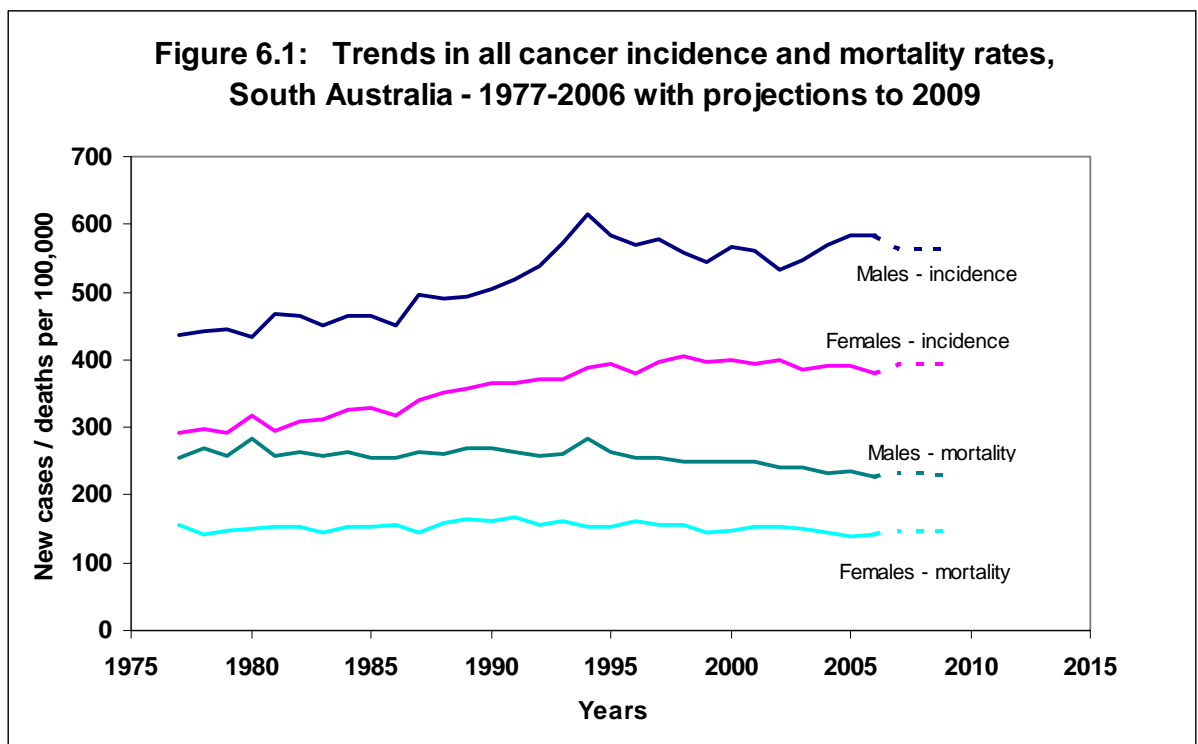
Note: See Appendix 1 for naming and coding. Rates are expressed per 100,000 and standardised to the Australian 2001 population (A) and New World population (W). Lifetime risk is calculated to age 75, where risk marked (-) not calculated due to unreliable calculation

6. Trends in Cancer Incidence and Mortality

All Cancers Combined

Total number of cancers has been increased by the inclusion of haemopoietic cancers, a class of cancers which was until now excluded from these statistics.

Cancer incidence and mortality are showing distinct trends over time in South Australia. The incidence rate for males increased by 2.5% per annum between 2002 and 2006, while the rate for females decreased by 0.9% per annum. Mortality rates in males have shown a decline of 1.4% per annum, while females have declined by 1.9% per annum. Despite these changes over time females are respectively about 20% and 40% below their male counterparts in incidence and mortality.



Incidence

The age-adjusted (Aust. Population) incidence rate for South Australia in 2006 was 583.0 (new cases) per 100,000 for males and 379.5 for females. The increasing incidence rate in males during the last five years was due mainly to an increase in the rate of prostate cancer diagnoses. The declining incidence rate in females was due to a drop in the rate of breast cancer diagnoses. South Australian rates for all cancers do not vary significantly from the national average.

Mortality

The age-adjusted mortality rate for South Australia was 228.0 (deaths) per 100,000 for males and 142.8 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 2007 to 2009 for all cancers and for each of the five most common cancers for each sex (Tables 6.1 and 6.2) based on the extensive disease histories held in the SACR.

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 179, from 4903 in 2006 to 5082 in 2009, and in females by 352, from 3689 in 2006 to 4041 in 2009. Cancer deaths in males are expected to increase by 169, from 1894 in 2006 to 2063 in 2009, and in females by 121, from 1542 in 2006 to 1663 in 2009.

Table 6.1: Cancer incidence and mortality rate projections, males, South Australia, 2006-2009

Males Site/Year	Incidence (new cases)				Mortality (deaths)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Prostate	172.4 (1474)	153.0 (1339)	153.7 (1379)	154.4 (1420)	32.3 (263)	34.8 (295)	34.8 (304)	34.9 (314)
Colorectal	77.3 (647)	81.5 (706)	82.0 (727)	82.6 (749)	29.8 (251)	32.5 (280)	32.6 (288)	32.6 (295)
Lung	60.0 (505)	57.5 (493)	56.5 (494)	55.5 (495)	48.1 (401)	51.9 (444)	51.2 (447)	50.5 (450)
Melanoma	43.5 (359)	45.1 (379)	45.1 (386)	45.1 (393)	5.5 (46)	6.3 (53)	6.3 (55)	6.4 (57)
NHL	26.6 (221)	24.5 (208)	24.8 (215)	25.1 (222)	9.4 (78)	10.6 (90)	10.7 (93)	10.8 (96)
<i>All cancers</i>	<i>583.0 (4903)</i>	<i>563.9 (4858)</i>	<i>564.0 (4968)</i>	<i>564.1 (5082)</i>	<i>228.0 (1894)</i>	<i>233.1 (1999)</i>	<i>231.2 (2030)</i>	<i>229.3 (2063)</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, 2006-2009

Females Site/Year	Incidence (new cases)				Mortality (deaths)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Breast	111.9 (1044)	125.1 (1175)	126.8 (1211)	128.6 (1247)	23.8 (245)	28.5 (291)	28.5 (297)	28.5 (302)
Colorectal	51.0 (520)	55.2 (588)	55.3 (600)	55.5 (613)	17.6 (196)	21.7 (246)	21.6 (250)	21.5 (254)
Melanoma	30.1 (268)	34.5 (311)	34.4 (314)	34.3 (318)	2.8 (30)	3.0 (32)	3.0 (33)	3.0 (34)
Lung	28.0 (284)	27.1 (283)	27.2 (291)	27.4 (298)	23.1 (241)	20.3 (214)	20.3 (219)	20.3 (224)
NHL	16.6 (160)	17.5 (173)	17.7 (178)	17.9 (182)	6.3 (71)	7.4 (82)	7.4 (84)	7.4 (87)
<i>All cancers</i>	<i>379.5 (3689)</i>	<i>394.1 (3902)</i>	<i>394.3 (3970)</i>	<i>394.6 (4041)</i>	<i>142.8 (1542)</i>	<i>147.8 (1607)</i>	<i>147.6 (1635)</i>	<i>147.3 (1663)</i>

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

Long Term Projections

There has been an increasing demand in the past two years for long term projections of cancer numbers for health care planning purposes. Table 6.3 gives projections of cancer numbers until the year 2016 for all cancers, prostate cancer and female breast cancer. The figures for the years 2005 and 2006 are actual numbers, with all other years being projections. In the case of male all cancer and prostate cancer incidence projections into the period 2007-2010 some of the projected figures are lower than the actual figures for 2006. This is due to the irregular pattern of prostate cancer incidence over the period 1992-2006.

Table 6.3: Projections of Cancer Incidence and Mortality to 2016

Site / Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Cancers						
Male Incidence	4825	4903	4858	4968	5082	5199
Female Incidence	3741	3689	3902	3970	4041	4110
Male Mortality	1922	1894	1999	2030	2063	2096
Female Mortality	1468	1542	1607	1635	1663	1690
Prostate Incidence	1463	1474	1339	1379	1420	1463
Prostate Mortality	265	263	295	304	314	323
Female Breast Incidence	1011	1044	1175	1211	1247	1284
Female Breast Mortality	252	245	291	297	302	308
All Cancers						
2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016						
All Cancers						
Male Incidence	5318	5448	5577	5709	5843	5978
Female Incidence	4183	4257	4329	4403	4475	4551
Male Mortality	2131	2171	2210	2249	2287	2322
Female Mortality	1720	1751	1780	1812	1842	1875
Prostate Incidence	1508	1560	1611	1664	1717	1770
Prostate Mortality	333	343	352	362	373	383
Female Breast Incidence	1322	1359	1397	1434	1471	1507
Female Breast Mortality	313	319	324	329	334	340

Specific Cancers

Trends in incidence and mortality rates for the most common cancers have shown some variation over the last 29 years. The rates have modified in response to shifting risk factors, increased screening or diagnostic testing, and improved medical intervention. Below are graphs showing incidence and mortality trends for two major cancer sites which are not often discussed in detail—kidney and unspecified site. Figures 6.2-6.3 provide trends for these two cancers, and show that while kidney cancers have steadily increased in incidence, cancers of unspecified site have reduced in incidence since the mid 1990s, probably due to improved diagnostic techniques.

Figure 6.2: Male and Female Kidney and Unspecified Site Cancer Incidence Trends 1977-2006

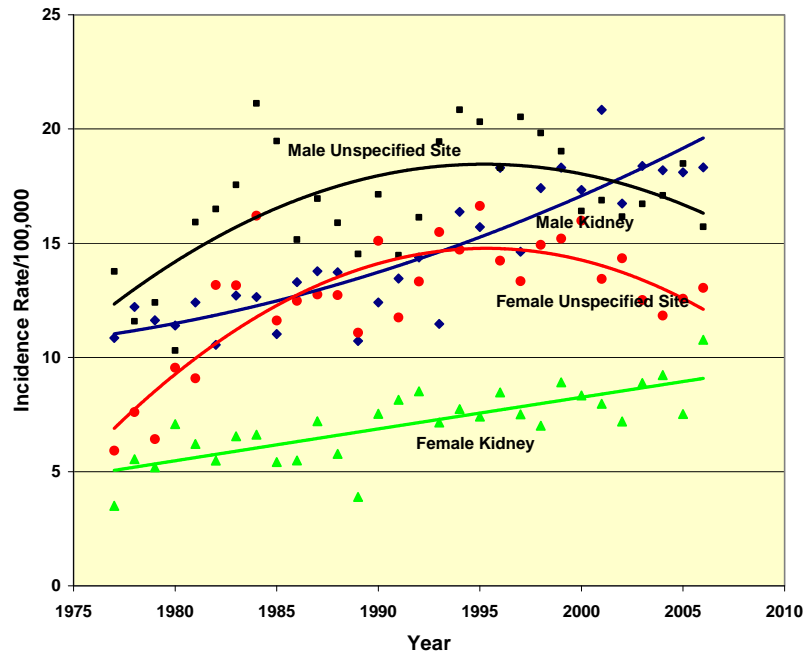
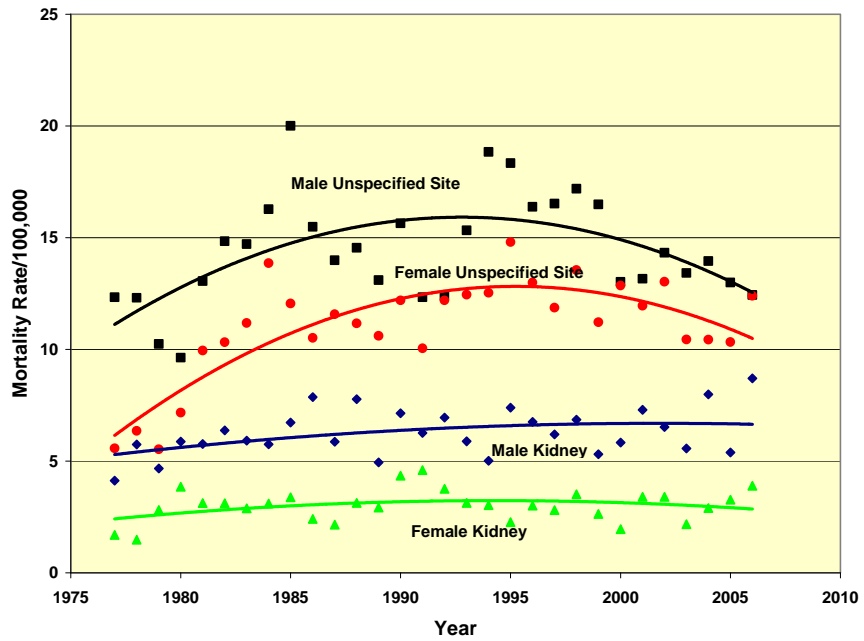


Figure 6.3: Male and Female Kidney and Unspecified Site Cancer Mortality Trends 1977-2006



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 by age group, is for the period 2001-2006, and the second graph of number of new cases and deaths is for the period 1977-2006

- 7.1 Prostate cancer
- 7.2 Melanoma
- 7.3 Breast cancer
- 7.4 Lung cancer
- 7.5 Colon cancer
- 7.6 Rectum cancer
- 7.7 Cervix cancer
- 7.8 Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- 7.9 Leukaemia
- 7.10 Uterine cancer
- 7.11 Stomach cancer
- 7.12 Bladder cancer

7.1 Prostate Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	1474	172.4	30.1	1 in 8	263	32.3	13.9

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

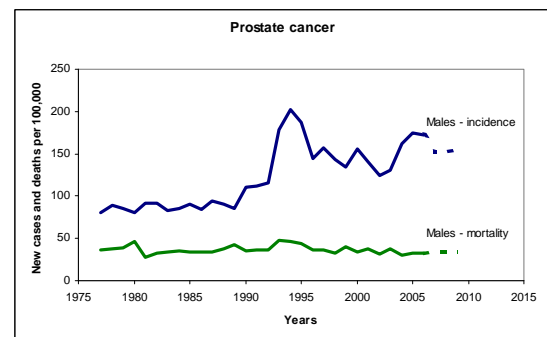
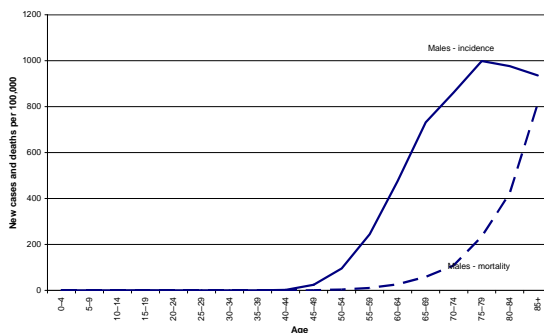
Prostate cancer has for some time been the most commonly diagnosed cancer in males, but in the last two years it has also become the most commonly diagnosed cancer in all persons. In South Australia, a two-fold increase in incidence rates was observed in the period 1990-1995 compared with rates in the 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 2006. 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	359	43.5	7.3	1 in 31	46	5.5	2.4
Females	268	30.1	7.3	1 in 42	30	2.8	1.9

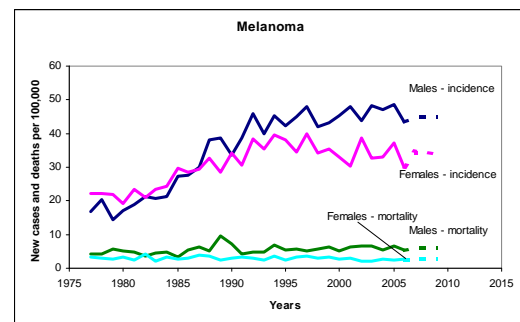
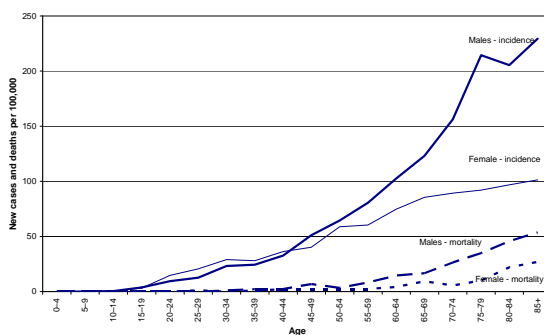
Melanoma is more common in Australia than in any other country in the world. The incidence of melanoma has increased for both sexes in South Australia over the past 29 years, with some levelling off in more recent years. The increase has been larger in males, in the older age groups, and in sun-exposed 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.

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

Preventive measures are promoted by organisations such as the Cancer Council of South Australia 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.

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	1044	111.9	28.3	1 in 11	245	23.8	15.9

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, this 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.

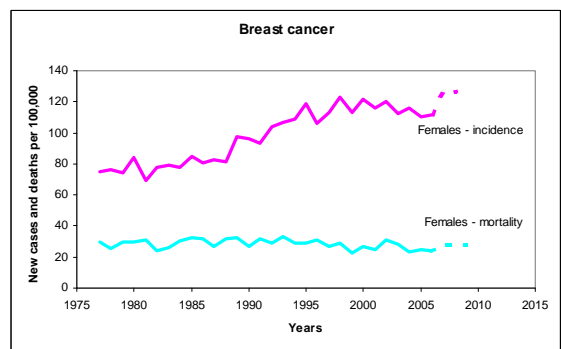
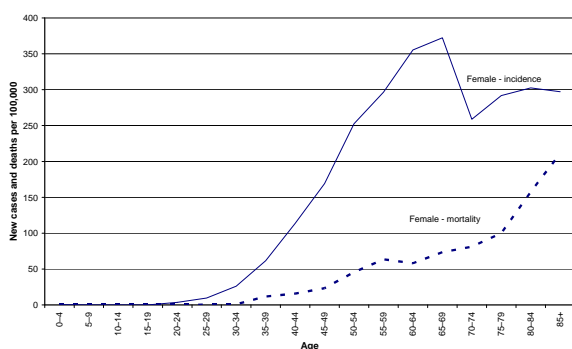
Breast cancer-specific mortality fell by over 25% for all ages between 1991-1992 and 2003-2006. The impact of advances in cancer screening takes many years to show an effect. Screening in SA women was still limited in the early 1990s but is now at levels where it is having an impact. A sustainable reduction 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	505	60.0	10.3	1 in 25	401	48.1	21.2
Females	284	28.0	7.7	1 in 48	241	23.1	15.6

The incidence of lung cancer has fallen by about 25% in males over the past 29 years, 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 48/100,000, while female mortality rates have increased from 10/100,000 to 23/100,000.

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.

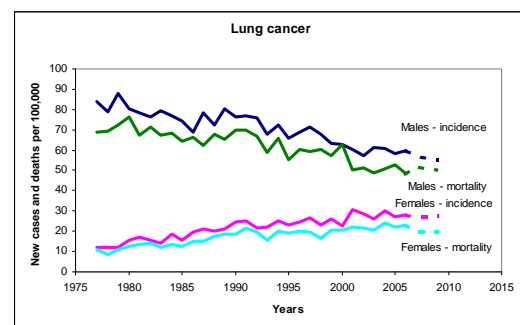
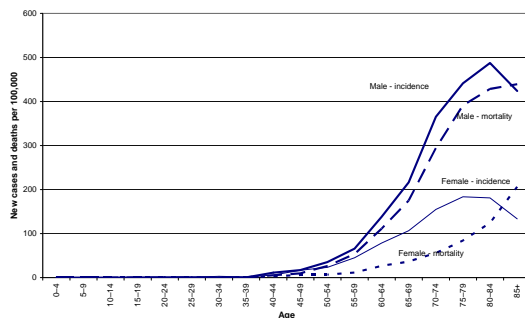
It is accepted that the smoking is the most powerful risk factor, although lung cancer can be caused by exposure to some occupational carcinogens including ionising radiation (especially radon gas), asbestos, petroleum, chromates, nickel and arsenic. Smoking is considered to be more strongly associated 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 29 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	404	48.4	8.2	1 in 32	142	16.9	7.5
Females	355	34.0	9.6	1 in 41	131	11.4	8.5

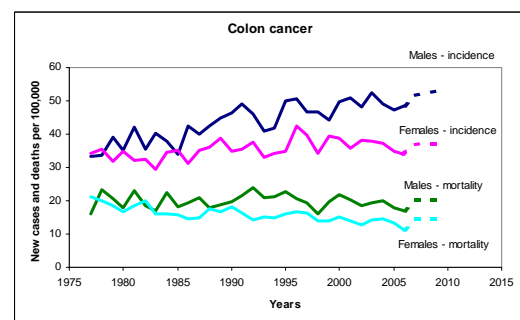
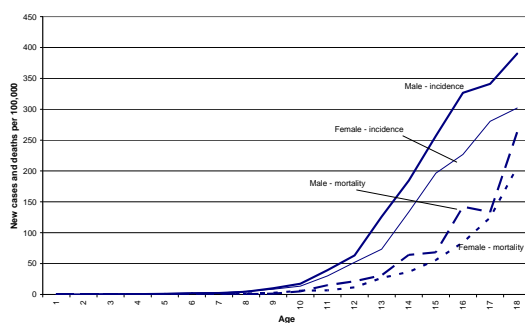
Cancers of the colon are mainly adenocarcinomas. There has been an increase in incidence of about 40% in males and 6% in females over the past 29 years. Mortality rates have decreased by 40% in females and by 15% in males over the same time period, with most of the decrease for males occurring in the 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	243	28.9	5.0	1 in 46	109	13.0	5.8
Females	165	17.0	4.5	1 in 79	65	6.2	4.2

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.

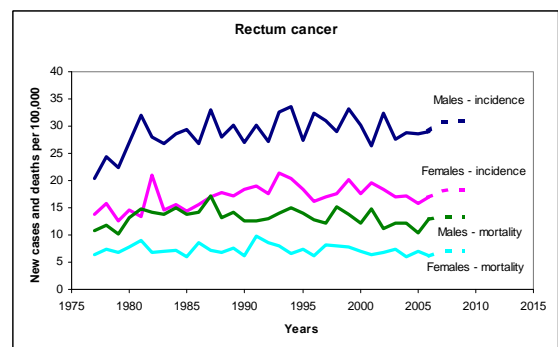
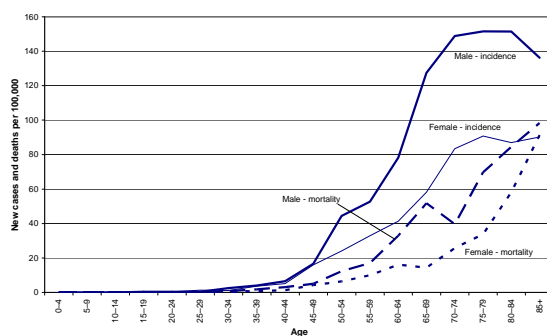
Like colon cancers, cancers of the rectum have a higher incidence in Adelaide than in country areas, with higher socioeconomic areas having elevated rates. Australian-born residents have a higher incidence than those born overseas.

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.

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

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.



7.7 Cervix Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Females	47	5.6	1.3	1 in 235	18	1.8	1.2

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.

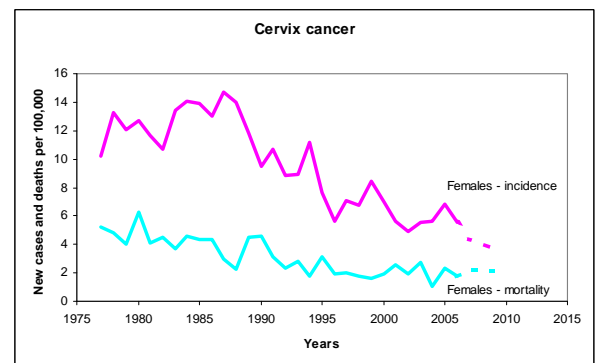
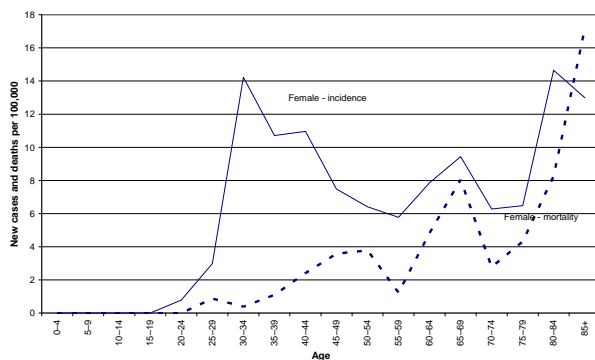
In South Australia, the incidence of cervix cancer has fallen by about 40% over the past 29 years. This is attributed to the detection and early treatment of precursor lesions through the cervical screening program.

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 29 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	221	26.6	4.5	1 in 54	78	9.4	4.1
Females	160	16.6	4.3	1 in 75	71	6.3	4.6

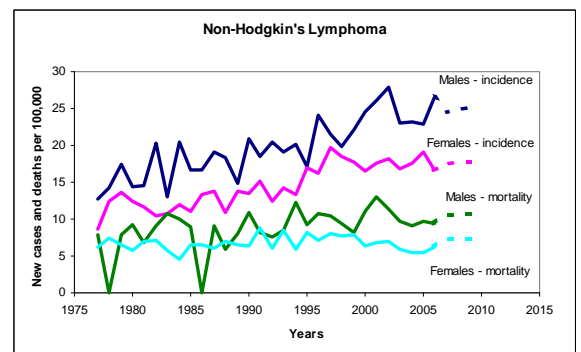
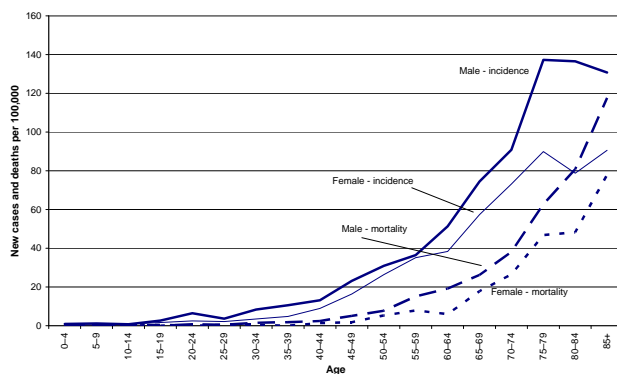
An increased incidence of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas of 35% in males and 45% in females has been recorded in South Australia over the past 29 years, with most applying to persons over 50 years of age. Most of the increase was attributable to increasing rates of diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Mortality 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	156	18.7	3.2	1 in 68	73	8.8	3.9
Females	123	12.8	3.3	1 in 99	43	4.1	2.8

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 29 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.

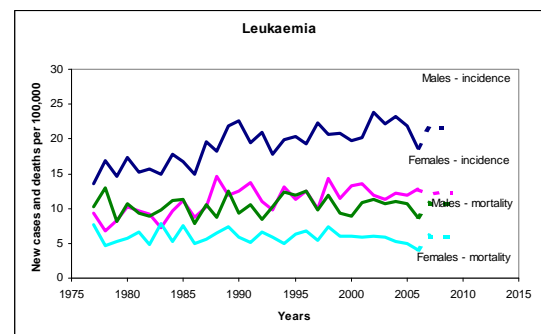
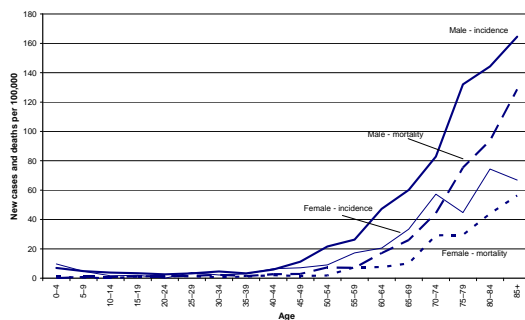
Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL) is the commonest cancer in childhood with peak incidence occurring between two and four years of age. ALL is a heterogeneous disorder, whose classification rests on both morphologic and immunologic criteria. Exposure to ionising radiation and cytogenic abnormalities 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 29 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	168	17.2	4.6	1 in 67	31	2.9	2.0

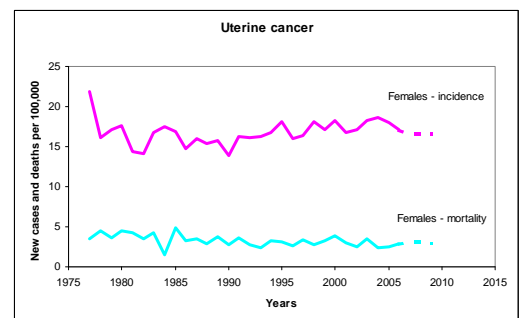
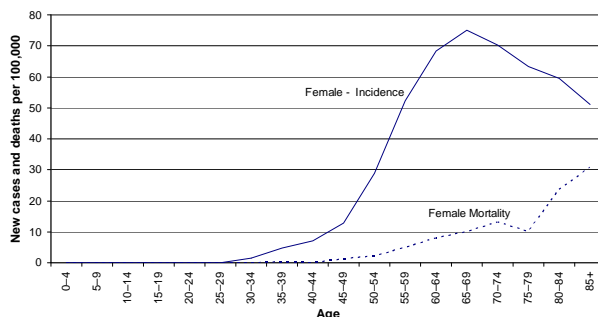
Cancers of the uterine body are the most common of gynaecological malignancies and rank about sixth in the incidence of new cases of all cancers in women. Approximately 90% of tumours arise in the epithelium of the uterus and are categorized as endometrial carcinomas. Of these, most are typical endometrial 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 with 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 Stomach Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	114	13.6	2.3	1 in 106	81	9.6	4.3
Females	41	4.1	1.1	1 in 364	46	4.2	3.0

Within the stomach, approximately 90% of cancers are adenocarcinomas arising from glandular cells, 8% are squamous cell carcinomas originating from lining cells, while the remainder develop in the stroma and include sarcomas. The highest incidence of stomach cancer is found in Japan, South America, Eastern Europe, and parts of the Middle East.

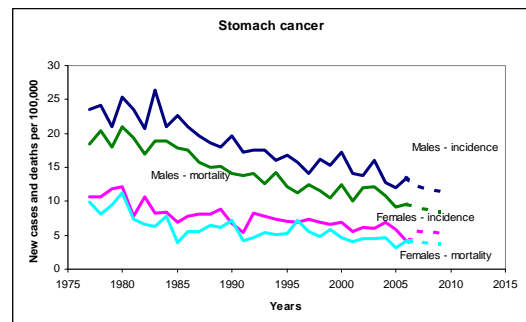
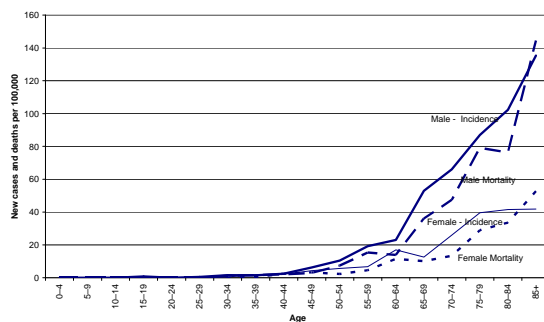
Cancer of the stomach was a leading cause of death worldwide for much of the 20th century. In recent decades, the incidence has reduced largely due to changes in diet, food preparation and environmental factors. Although the incidence has decreased markedly, this decline has been limited to those cancers below the gastric cardia. The number of patients diagnosed with more proximal and gastro-oesophageal junction cancer has increased since the mid-1980s. These cancers tend to be more aggressive and more difficult to treat.

In South Australia, incidence rates reduced by 35% in males and 29% in females between 1977-1981 and 1997-1999 with a accompanying decrease of approximately 40% in mortality for both sexes. A contribution to these reductions was apparent from a broad cross-section of ages in males, whereas in females, older residents showed the strongest evidence of a reduction. These trends followed the decrease in age-sex standardised mortality of around 45% between 1953-1955 and 1975-1977.

The five-year case survival from stomach cancer in 1997-2003 was only 21.9%

Five-year case survival from stomach cancer in South Australia has increased slightly from 18.1% for 1977-1981, to 20.9% for 1982-1986, 19.6% for 1987-1991, 22.0% for 1992-1996, and 21.9% for 1997-2003.

The largest gains in survival have been attributed to earlier diagnosis by endoscopy. The downward trends in the incidence of stomach cancer observed in South Australia are consistent with the trends reported for other industrially developed populations and have been attributed to changes in diet, food preparation and refrigeration. Fresh fruit and vegetables are thought to have a protective effect, whereas high-risk diets are believed to be those high in smoked, salted, spiced and starchy foods, and alcohol. Dietary nitrites and nitrates may predispose to stomach cancers through conversion to carcinogenic N-nitroso compounds. Refrigeration reduces the multiplication of bacteria and the number of breakdown products in food, thus facilitating a fresh supply of fruit and vegetables throughout the year. *Helicobacter pylori* has been implicated in the aetiology of stomach cancer, and infection with this organism is likely reduced by refrigeration. The widespread use of antibiotics may have had an impact on bacterial proliferation.



7.12 Bladder Cancer

	New cases	Inc. Rate	% cancers	Risk	Deaths	Mort. Rate	% cancer deaths
Males	143	17.0	2.9	1 in 108	57	7.0	3.0
Females	59	5.0	1.6	1 in 420	40	3.3	2.6

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

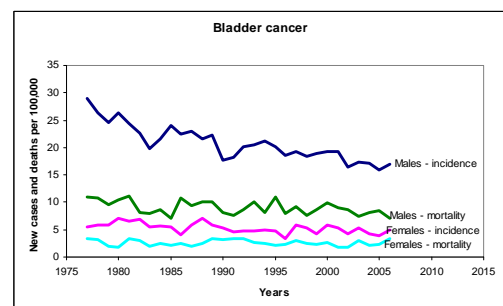
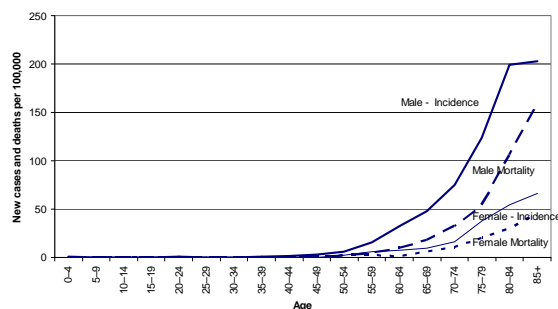
Urinary bladder cancers range at presentation from superficial, often in-situ lesions, to invasive disease, and metastatic disease with a progressively poorer prognosis. This neoplasm is among the ten most common cancers in both sexes combined, with the incidence being higher in males than in females. An unusual finding is that the five-year survival is significantly poorer in females than in males, a reversal in trends generally observed for other cancer sites. There has been a tendency in South Australia for survival to be lower for the more recent diagnostic periods. This is largely explained by older age at diagnosis.

Cigarette smoking is the most obvious risk factor, although work in the dye, rubber and leather industries is also strongly associated with bladder cancer. The latency period between exposure and tumour development has been estimated to be about 20 years. Overall, cigarette smokers have a two- to four-fold higher risk of bladder cancer than non-smokers. Cellular atypia has been observed in the urothelium of smokers compared to a normal cellular structure in those who have never smoked. The increased risk appears to remain for some ten years after the cessation of smoking. A high fluid intake is associated with a decreased incidence of bladder cancer in men. Dietary components consumed in high quantities such as fried meats and fats, are associated with bladder cancer, while some dietary supplements such as Vitamin A appear to be protective. There is no convincing evidence that coffee or artificial sweeteners increase the risk of bladder cancer, but several drugs such as phenacetin and cyclophosphamide are known to increase the risk markedly.

The most usual clinical presentation of bladder cancer is haematuria with or without symptoms of urinary dysfunction. This may explain the poorer survival in females because the bleeding may be less conspicuous and possibly confused with genital tract bleeding. This could lead to later stage at diagnosis, although some studies have shown poorer survival in women after controlling for stage.

Cigarette smoking is the most important risk factor for cancer of the bladder

Treatment of superficial disease is aimed at preventing transformation to potentially lethal invasive cancer. This is usually achieved by cystoscopy, repeated biopsies and fulguration, with or without intravesical therapy. Once invasion into the muscle is shown to have occurred, the standard treatment is sparing or non-sparing surgical removal of the bladder. The role of radiotherapy and chemotherapy in advanced disease is the subject of ongoing clinical trials.



8. Methodology and Terminology

This section sets out the issues and terms involved in cancer registration, and highlights practices adopted by the SACR over its history. While this is not a listing of all the issues, it highlights those that are of greatest 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 1.1. 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 1.1 of this report.

Sites of 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 multi-focal 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 (“incident cases”) or as a rate per 100,000 population (“incidence rate”).

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 cases that are still under care on a given day.

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. The definition of underlying cause 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 by the SACR, 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 per 100,000 population were calculated by dividing the number of new cases or deaths in each age group by the number of people in that age group who were at risk, and multiplying the result 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 divided by the all-age population at risk during 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, which are hypothetical, 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 the age distributions of the comparison populations been the same. The age-standardised method used in this report is the so-called direct method, where a standard (or reference) population is used in the calculations.

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 were 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.

Australian Clinicopathological Staging of Bowel Cancers

The standard system for staging bowel cancers in Australia is the Australian Clinicopathological Staging (ACPS) system. Bowel cancers are staged from A-D.

Stage A – cancer is confined to the bowel wall

Stage B – cancer has spread to the outer surface of the bowel wall

Stage C – cancer is found in lymph nodes near the bowel

Stage D – cancer is found in distant sites; eg. liver or lung

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 is 0.95 that the interval contains the true value.

Crude Rate (per 100,000 population)

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. In this report, only invasive cancers are included, and generally nonmelanocytic skin cancers (NMSC) are excluded.

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, expressed as a 1 in x chance of being diagnosed with, or dying of, cancer or a type of cancer.

Lymphoma

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

Mesothelioma

A rare form of cancer of the 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 rate

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

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 D45 D46 D47.1 D47.3)

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	10	12	22	21.7	27.3	24.5	0	3	3	0.0	6.8	3.3
5–9	1	6	7	2.1	12.8	7.3	1	1	2	2.1	2.1	2.1
10–14	6	6	12	11.5	12.1	11.8	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
15–19	12	10	22	22.3	19.7	21.0	3	1	4	5.6	2.0	3.8
20–24	33	20	53	59.7	37.7	48.9	3	0	3	5.4	0.0	2.8
25–29	24	28	52	48.6	58.8	53.6	3	2	5	6.1	4.2	5.2
30–34	49	56	105	94.9	110.0	102.4	9	5	14	17.4	9.8	13.6
35–39	58	95	153	103.6	171.7	137.5	10	13	23	17.9	23.5	20.7
40–44	91	131	222	158.3	226.3	192.4	20	23	43	34.8	39.7	37.3
45–49	175	238	413	305.4	406.9	356.7	36	34	70	62.8	58.1	60.5
50–54	266	275	541	501.8	506.2	504.1	77	52	129	145.3	95.7	120.2
55–59	444	383	827	881.3	738.3	808.8	118	118	236	234.2	227.5	230.8
60–64	598	383	981	1,527.1	942.3	1,229.2	171	119	290	436.7	292.8	363.4
65–69	681	441	1,122	2,209.6	1,331.2	1,754.6	214	134	348	694.4	404.5	544.2
70–74	697	379	1,076	2,734.7	1,346.5	2,006.2	270	174	444	1,059.4	618.2	827.8
75–79	817	409	1,226	3,630.5	1,494.8	2,458.6	354	239	593	1,573.1	873.5	1,189.2
80–84	606	428	1,034	3,966.0	1,872.2	2,711.0	326	290	616	2,133.5	1,268.5	1,615.1
85+	335	389	724	3,418.4	1,869.4	2,365.3	279	333	612	2,846.9	1,600.3	1,999.4
Total/Crude rate	4,903	3,689	8,592	633.2	464.7	547.9	1,894	1,542	3,436	244.6	194.2	219.1
AS Rate (Aust)				583.0	379.5	469.2				228.0	142.8	179.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				566.6 – 599.4	367.0 – 392.0	459.2 – 479.2				217.7 – 238.3	135.5 – 150.1	173.3 – 185.4
AS Rate (World)				418.4	290.2	347.8				149.0	96.3	119.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				407.4 – 429.4	280.8 – 299.7	340.6 – 354.9				142.9 – 155.2	91.5 – 101.1	115.8 – 123.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 3	1 in 4	1 in 3				1 in 8	1 in 12	1 in 9
PYLL										11,153	9,045	20,198
% of all cancers				100.0	100.0	100.0				100.0	100.0	100.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				#N/A	#N/A	#N/A				#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Table 2 – Cancer of the Lip (140)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1.9	0.0	1.0	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	2.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	0	1	1.9	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	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45–49	7	2	9	12.2	3.4	7.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	5	2	7	9.4	3.7	6.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	6	1	7	11.9	1.9	6.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	3	2	5	7.7	4.9	6.3	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65–69	8	1	9	26.0	3.0	14.1	0	1	1	0.0	3.0	1.6
70–74	9	1	10	35.3	3.6	18.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	9	1	10	40.0	3.7	20.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	5	3	8	32.7	13.1	21.0	0	1	1	0.0	4.4	2.6
85+	4	2	6	40.8	9.6	19.6	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3
Total/Crude rate	62	15	77	8.0	1.9	4.9	2	3	5	0.3	0.4	0.3
AS Rate (Aust)				7.5	1.5	4.3				0.2	0.2	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.6 – 9.4	0.7 – 2.2	3.3 – 5.3				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				5.6	1.1	3.2				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.3 – 7.0	0.5 – 1.6	2.5 – 4.0				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 176	1 in 975	1 in 304				1 in 4,659	1 in 6,626	1 in 5,430
PYLL										45	8	53
% of all cancers				1.3	0.4	0.9				0.1	0.2	0.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-9.4%	-15.2%	-11.2%				5.0%	undefined	53.8%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1.9	0.0	1.0	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	2.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	2	1	3	3.9	2.0	2.9	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	6	1	7	10.4	1.7	6.1	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45–49	9	3	12	15.7	5.1	10.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	5	2	7	9.4	3.7	6.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	7	6	13	13.9	11.6	12.7	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	5	3	8	12.8	7.4	10.0	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65–69	11	6	17	35.7	18.1	26.6	0	1	1	0.0	3.0	1.6
70–74	12	5	17	47.1	17.8	31.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	15	3	18	66.7	11.0	36.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	11	9	20	72.0	39.4	52.4	0	1	1	0.0	4.4	2.6
85+	6	12	18	61.2	57.7	58.8	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3
Total/Crude rate	92	51	143	11.9	6.4	9.1	3	3	6	0.4	0.4	0.4
AS Rate (Aust)				11.2	4.8	7.8				0.3	0.2	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.9 – 13.4	3.4 – 6.1	6.5 – 9.1				0.0 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				8.1	3.4	5.7				0.3	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.6 – 9.7	2.4 – 4.3	4.8 – 6.6				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 130	1 in 298	1 in 182				1 in 3,186	1 in 6,626	1 in 4,291
PYLL										63	8	70
% of all cancers				1.9	1.4	1.7				0.2	0.2	0.2
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-8.0%	-7.8%	-8.2%				-1.8%	undefined	13.3%

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 – 2006	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	1.9	0.0	1.0	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	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	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	5	0	5	9.4	0.0	4.7	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55-59	4	2	6	7.9	3.9	5.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	6	0	6	15.3	0.0	7.5	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65-69	4	1	5	13.0	3.0	7.8	2	0	2	6.5	0.0	3.1
70-74	2	0	2	7.8	0.0	3.7	0	1	1	0.0	3.6	1.9
75-79	6	0	6	26.7	0.0	12.0	1	0	1	4.4	0.0	2.0
80-84	2	0	2	13.1	0.0	5.2	2	2	4	13.1	8.7	10.5
85+	2	0	2	20.4	0.0	6.5	0	2	2	0.0	9.6	6.5
Total/Crude rate	34	6	40	4.4	0.8	2.6	8	5	13	1.0	0.6	0.8
AS Rate (Aust)				4.0	0.7	2.2				0.9	0.4	0.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.7 – 5.4	0.1 – 1.2	1.5 – 2.9				0.3 – 1.6	0.0 – 0.8	0.3 – 1.0
AS Rate (World)				3.0	0.6	1.7				0.7	0.2	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.1 – 4.0	0.1 – 1.0	1.2 – 2.3				0.2 – 1.1	0.0 – 0.4	0.2 – 0.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 340	1 in 1664	1 in 573				1 in 1,578	1 in 5,630	1 in 2,488
PYLL										78	3	80
% of all cancers				0.7	0.2	0.5				0.4	0.3	0.4
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				16.1%	-4.0%	7.2%				1.7%	4.3%	2.4%

Table 5 – Cancer of the Salivary gland (142)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	2	2.0	2.1	2.1	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	1.7	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	3	0	3	5.7	0.0	2.8	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55-59	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	0	1	1	0.0	2.5	1.3	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65-69	0	1	1	0.0	3.0	1.6	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6
70-74	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	5	3	8	22.2	11.0	16.0	1	0	1	4.4	0.0	2.0
80-84	4	1	5	26.2	4.4	13.1	1	1	2	6.5	4.4	5.2
85+	1	1	2	10.2	4.8	6.5	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3
Total/Crude rate	17	10	27	2.2	1.3	1.7	5	2	7	0.6	0.3	0.4
AS Rate (Aust)				2.1	1.0	1.5				0.6	0.1	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.1 – 3.1	0.4 – 1.6	0.9 – 2.0				0.1 – 1.1	0.0 – 0.3	0.1 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				1.4	0.8	1.0				0.4	0.1	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.8 – 2.0	0.3 – 1.2	0.7 – 1.4				0.1 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.1	0.1 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1326	1 in 1749	1 in 1513				1 in 2,603	N/A	1 in 5,336
PYLL										43	0	43
% of all cancers				0.3	0.3	0.3				0.3	0.1	0.2
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				10.3%	-3.1%	4.9%				-11.5%	-11.4%	-12.3%

Table 6 – Cancer of the Gum (143)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	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	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
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	3.9	0.0	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	1	0	1	4.4	0.0	2.0	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0
80-84	1	2	3	6.5	8.7	7.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	4	6	10	0.5	0.8	0.6	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				0.5	0.5	0.5				0.1	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 1.0	0.1 – 1.0	0.2 – 0.8				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				0.3	0.4	0.4				0.1	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 0.6	0.1 – 0.7	0.2 – 0.6				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 3443	1 in 3594	1 in 3562				1 in 7,833	N/A	1 in 15,962
PYLL										13	0	13
% of all cancers				0.1	0.2	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				25.6%	328.5%	85.7%				-23.0%	undefined	5.5%

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 – 2006	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	2	0	2	3.8	0.0	1.9	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	4	1	5	10.2	2.5	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70-74	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0	2	0	2	8.9	0.0	4.0
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
Total/Crude rate	9	2	11	1.2	0.3	0.7	2	0	2	0.3	0.0	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				1.1	0.2	0.6				0.2	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.7	0.0 – 0.5	0.3 – 1.0				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				0.9	0.1	0.5				0.1	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.4	0.0 – 0.4	0.2 – 0.8				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 874	1 in 8130	1 in 1611				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.2	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.0	0.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-1.4%	-7.4%	-1.0%				-13.9%	-18.3%	-14.3%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	3	0	3	5.7	0.0	2.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	3	0	3	6.0	0.0	2.9	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60-64	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6
70-74	1	1	2	3.9	3.6	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	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	4.4	2.6
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	9	3	12	1.2	0.4	0.8	2	2	4	0.3	0.3	0.3
AS Rate (Aust)				1.1	0.3	0.7				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.8	0.0 – 0.7	0.3 – 1.1				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				0.9	0.3	0.6				0.2	0.1	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.4	0.0 – 0.6	0.3 – 0.9				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1007	1 in 3679	1 in 1596				1 in 3,825	1 in 10,376	1 in 5,683
PYLL										25	18	43
% of all cancers				0.2	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-1.2%	-12.3%	-5.1%				-12.7%	26.3%	0.6%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1.9	0.0	1.0	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	3	1	4	6.1	2.1	4.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	3	1	4	5.8	2.0	3.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	7	2	9	12.2	3.5	7.8	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45-49	12	6	18	20.9	10.3	15.5	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50-54	19	2	21	35.8	3.7	19.6	2	0	2	3.8	0.0	1.9
55-59	14	12	26	27.8	23.1	25.4	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	2.9
60-64	16	5	21	40.9	12.3	26.3	4	0	4	10.2	0.0	5.0
65-69	16	8	24	51.9	24.1	37.5	4	1	5	13.0	3.0	7.8
70-74	18	6	24	70.6	21.3	44.7	0	1	1	0.0	3.6	1.9
75-79	27	8	35	120.0	29.2	70.2	4	1	5	17.8	3.7	10.0
80-84	18	12	30	117.8	52.5	78.7	3	5	8	19.6	21.9	21.0
85+	9	14	23	91.8	67.3	75.1	0	4	4	0.0	19.2	13.1
Total/Crude rate	165	78	243	21.3	9.8	15.5	21	13	34	2.7	1.6	2.2
AS Rate (Aust)				19.9	7.5	13.3				2.4	1.1	1.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				16.8 – 22.9	5.8 – 9.2	11.6 – 15.0				1.4 – 3.4	0.5 – 1.6	1.2 – 2.3
AS Rate (World)				14.6	5.5	9.9				1.8	0.6	1.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				12.5 – 16.8	4.3 – 6.8	8.7 – 11.1				1.1 – 2.6	0.3 – 0.9	0.8 – 1.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 73	1 in 192	1 in 107				1 in 582	1 in 2,354	1 in 943
PYLL										220	28	248
% of all cancers				3.4	2.1	2.8				1.1	0.8	1.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-3.4%	-5.8%	-4.3%				-8.2%	4.9%	-4.5%

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 – 2006												
	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	1.9	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	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	4	0	4	7.5	0.0	3.7	2	0	2	3.8	0.0	1.9
55-59	4	0	4	7.9	0.0	3.9	3	0	3	6.0	0.0	2.9
60-64	7	0	7	17.9	0.0	8.8	3	0	3	7.7	0.0	3.8
65-69	2	2	4	6.5	6.0	6.3	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6
70-74	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9	1	2	3	3.9	7.1	5.6
75-79	4	2	6	17.8	7.3	12.0	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	4.4	2.6
85+	1	0	1	10.2	0.0	3.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	28	5	33	3.6	0.6	2.1	10	3	13	1.3	0.4	0.8
AS Rate (Aust)				3.3	0.5	1.9				1.1	0.3	0.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.1 – 4.5	0.1 – 1.0	1.2 – 2.5				0.4 – 1.8	0.0 – 0.7	0.3 – 1.1
AS Rate (World)				2.6	0.4	1.5				0.9	0.2	0.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.7 – 3.6	0.1 – 0.7	1.0 – 2.0				0.4 – 1.5	0.0 – 0.4	0.3 – 0.9
Lifetime Risk				1 in 380	1 in 2582	1 in 671				1 in 815	1 in 2,815	1 in 1,273
PYLL										145	5	150
% of all cancers				0.6	0.1	0.4				0.5	0.2	0.4
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				4.1%	11.7%	5.4%				-4.9%	35.9%	0.9%

Table 11 – Cancer of the Nasopharynx (147)												
South Australia												
Year – 2006												
	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	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	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	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	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3	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	1	1	0.0	3.6	1.9	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9
75-79	2	0	2	8.9	0.0	4.0	1	0	1	4.4	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	4.8	3.3	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3
Total/Crude rate	4	3	7	0.5	0.4	0.4	2	1	3	0.3	0.1	0.2
AS Rate (Aust)				0.5	0.3	0.4				0.2	0.1	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.7	0.1 – 0.7				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				0.3	0.3	0.3				0.2	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.7	0.1 – 0.6				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 4653	1 in 3431	1 in 3928				1 in 5,098	N/A	1 in 10,728
PYLL										3	0	3
% of all cancers				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-6.1%	86.9%	3.9%				127.0%	-10.7%	29.9%

Table 12 – Cancer of the Hypopharynx (148)												
South Australia												
Year – 2006												
	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	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60-64	3	0	3	7.7	0.0	3.8	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65-69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	2	6.5	0.0	3.1
70-74	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9	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	1	0	1	6.5	0.0	2.6
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	10.2	0.0	3.3
Total/Crude rate	7	0	7	0.9	0.0	0.4	6	0	6	0.8	0.0	0.4
AS Rate (Aust)				0.8	0.0	0.4				0.7	0.0	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.4	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.7				0.1 – 1.2	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				0.7	0.0	0.3				0.5	0.0	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.1	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.6				0.1 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1147	N/A	1 in 2350				1 in 1,814	N/A	1 in 3,733
PYLL										45	0	45
% of all cancers				0.1	0.0	0.1				0.3	0.0	0.2
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				5.5%	-3.6%	5.0%				29.6%	0.0%	23.9%

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 – 2006	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	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60-64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6
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	4.4	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	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
Total/Crude rate	3	0	3	0.4	0.0	0.2	2	0	2	0.3	0.0	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				0.3	0.0	0.2				0.2	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				0.3	0.0	0.1				0.2	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 3825	N/A	1 in 7869				1 in 3,825	N/A	1 in 7,869
PYLL										25	0	25
% of all cancers				0.1	0.0	0.0				0.1	0.0	0.1
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				4.6%	-21.1%	-3.9%				-3.0%	-17.2%	-10.9%

Table 14 – Cancer of the Oesophagus (150)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
45-49	4	1	5	7.0	1.7	4.3	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
50-54	3	2	5	5.7	3.7	4.7	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.9
55-59	9	2	11	17.9	3.9	10.8	8	2	10	15.9	3.9	9.8
60-64	6	1	7	15.3	2.5	8.8	6	1	7	15.3	2.5	8.8
65-69	10	1	11	32.4	3.0	17.2	10	3	13	32.4	9.1	20.3
70-74	12	4	16	47.1	14.2	29.8	7	2	9	27.5	7.1	16.8
75-79	8	4	12	35.5	14.6	24.1	7	2	9	31.1	7.3	18.0
80-84	9	6	15	58.9	26.2	39.3	8	4	12	52.4	17.5	31.5
85+	5	3	8	51.0	14.4	26.1	5	7	12	51.0	33.6	39.2
Total/Crude rate	66	24	90	8.5	3.0	5.7	54	24	78	7.0	3.0	5.0
AS Rate (Aust)				7.8	2.3	4.8				6.3	2.2	4.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.9 – 9.7	1.3 – 3.2	3.8 – 5.8				4.6 – 8.0	1.3 – 3.1	3.2 – 5.0
AS Rate (World)				5.5	1.5	3.4				4.4	1.5	2.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.3 – 6.7	0.9 – 2.1	2.7 – 4.0				3.3 – 5.5	0.9 – 2.1	2.2 – 3.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 160	1 in 692	1 in 265				1 in 208	1 in 721	1 in 328
PYLL										390	158	548
% of all cancers				1.3	0.7	1.0				2.9	1.6	2.3
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				0.9%	-5.8%	-1.4%				-1.6%	-3.6%	-1.9%

Table 15 – Cancer of the Stomach (151)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1.9	0.0	1.0	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	1	1	2	1.9	2.0	1.9	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
35-39	1	3	4	1.8	5.4	3.6	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
40-44	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
45-49	3	0	3	5.2	0.0	2.6	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
50-54	8	3	11	15.1	5.5	10.2	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.9
55-59	12	2	14	23.8	3.9	13.7	7	1	8	13.9	1.9	7.8
60-64	10	2	12	25.5	4.9	15.0	5	3	8	12.8	7.4	10.0
65-69	15	4	19	48.7	12.1	29.7	11	3	14	35.7	9.1	21.9
70-74	16	6	22	62.8	21.3	41.0	13	5	18	51.0	17.8	33.6
75-79	21	8	29	93.3	29.2	58.2	14	10	24	62.2	36.5	48.1
80-84	16	5	21	104.7	21.9	55.1	19	6	25	124.3	26.2	65.5
85+	8	7	15	81.6	33.6	49.0	8	14	22	81.6	67.3	71.9
Total/Crude rate	114	41	155	14.7	5.2	9.9	81	46	127	10.5	5.8	8.1
AS Rate (Aust)				13.6	4.1	8.4				9.6	4.2	6.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				11.1 – 16.1	2.8 – 5.4	7.1 – 9.7				7.5 – 11.7	2.9 – 5.4	5.5 – 7.8
AS Rate (World)				9.6	2.9	6.0				6.3	2.7	4.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				7.9 – 11.2	2.0 – 3.7	5.1 – 6.9				5.1 – 7.6	1.9 – 3.4	3.6 – 5.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 106	1 in 364	1 in 166				1 in 166	1 in 463	1 in 249
PYLL										435	210	645
% of all cancers				2.3	1.1	1.8				4.3	3.0	3.7
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-3.0%	-6.5%	-4.1%				-6.3%	-4.8%	-5.8%

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 – 2006	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	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	0	2	2	0.0	3.7	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	2	2	4	4.0	3.9	3.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	1	1	2	2.6	2.5	2.5	0	1	1	0.0	2.5	1.3
65-69	2	2	4	6.5	6.0	6.3	2	0	2	6.5	0.0	3.1
70-74	1	1	2	3.9	3.6	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	1	2	3	4.4	7.3	6.0	1	0	1	4.4	0.0	2.0
80-84	1	1	2	6.5	4.4	5.2	1	2	3	6.5	8.7	7.9
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	10	13	23	1.3	1.6	1.5	4	3	7	0.5	0.4	0.4
AS Rate (Aust)				1.2	1.3	1.3				0.5	0.3	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.9	0.6 – 2.1	0.7 – 1.8				0.0 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				0.9	1.0	1.0				0.3	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.4	0.5 – 1.5	0.6 – 1.3				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.4	0.1 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 978	1 in 940	1 in 958				1 in 3,083	1 in 8,130	1 in 4,566
PYLL										15	13	28
% of all cancers				0.2	0.4	0.3				0.2	0.2	0.2
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-13.3%	-8.5%	-10.8%				-4.6%	-13.5%	-9.0%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	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	3.9	0.0	1.9	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
35-39	4	2	6	7.1	3.6	5.4	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
40-44	9	1	10	15.7	1.7	8.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	8	10	18	14.0	17.1	15.5	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6
50-54	23	11	34	43.4	20.2	31.7	9	2	11	17.0	3.7	10.2
55-59	24	25	49	47.6	48.2	47.9	10	6	16	19.8	11.6	15.6
60-64	36	25	61	91.9	61.5	76.4	16	9	25	40.9	22.1	31.3
65-69	58	56	114	188.2	169.0	178.3	27	8	35	87.6	24.1	54.7
70-74	58	49	107	227.6	174.1	199.5	11	11	22	43.2	39.1	41.0
75-79	91	65	156	404.4	237.6	312.8	27	23	50	120.0	84.1	100.3
80-84	52	53	105	340.3	231.8	275.3	19	29	48	124.3	126.9	125.8
85+	37	56	93	377.6	269.1	303.8	19	40	59	193.9	192.2	192.8
Total/Crude rate	404	355	759	52.2	44.7	48.4	142	131	273	18.3	16.5	17.4
AS Rate (Aust)				48.4	34.0	40.5				16.9	11.4	14.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				43.7 – 53.2	30.4 – 37.6	37.6 – 43.4				14.1 – 19.7	9.4 – 13.4	12.3 – 15.7
AS Rate (World)				33.0	23.5	27.8				11.5	7.1	9.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				30.0 – 35.9	21.1 – 25.9	25.9 – 29.7				9.7 – 13.3	5.9 – 8.3	8.2 – 10.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 32	1 in 41	1 in 36				1 in 93	1 in 189	1 in 126
PYLL										953	458	1,410
% of all cancers				8.2	9.6	8.8				7.5	8.5	7.9
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-0.9%	-2.9%	-2.1%				-2.5%	-2.7%	-2.3%

Table 18 – Cancer of the Hepatic flexure (153.0)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	2	0	2	3.8	0.0	1.9	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	2.6	2.5	2.5	2	1	3	5.1	2.5	3.8
65-69	4	4	8	13.0	12.1	12.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70-74	4	4	8	15.7	14.2	14.9	1	1	2	3.9	3.6	3.7
75-79	8	4	12	35.5	14.6	24.1	1	1	2	4.4	3.7	4.0
80-84	1	1	2	6.5	4.4	5.2	2	0	2	13.1	0.0	5.2
85+	1	4	5	10.2	19.2	16.3	3	2	5	30.6	9.6	16.3
Total/Crude rate	22	18	40	2.8	2.3	2.6	9	5	14	1.2	0.6	0.9
AS Rate (Aust)				2.6	1.7	2.2				1.1	0.5	0.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.5 – 3.7	0.9 – 2.5	1.5 – 2.8				0.4 – 1.8	0.0 – 0.9	0.3 – 1.1
AS Rate (World)				1.8	1.1	1.4				0.6	0.3	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.1 – 2.4	0.6 – 1.7	1.0 – 1.9				0.3 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.5	0.2 – 0.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 541	1 in 696	1 in 611				1 in 2,215	1 in 3,327	1 in 2,671
PYLL										28	15	43
% of all cancers				0.4	0.5	0.5				0.5	0.3	0.4
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				8.2%	1.0%	6.0%				7.8%	-11.8%	-3.6%

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 – 2006	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	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	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	3	0	3	5.7	0.0	2.8	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55-59	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	2	5.1	0.0	2.5
65-69	2	4	6	6.5	12.1	9.4	4	0	4	13.0	0.0	6.3
70-74	4	6	10	15.7	21.3	18.6	1	1	2	3.9	3.6	3.7
75-79	10	5	15	44.4	18.3	30.1	3	1	4	13.3	3.7	8.0
80-84	2	4	6	13.1	17.5	15.7	0	2	2	0.0	8.7	5.2
85+	1	4	5	10.2	19.2	16.3	1	1	2	10.2	4.8	6.5
Total/Crude rate	23	24	47	3.0	3.0	3.0	13	5	18	1.7	0.6	1.1
AS Rate (Aust)				2.8	2.3	2.5				1.6	0.4	1.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.6 – 3.9	1.4 – 3.3	1.8 – 3.3				0.7 – 2.4	0.0 – 0.8	0.5 – 1.4
AS Rate (World)				1.8	1.5	1.6				1.2	0.2	0.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.2 – 2.4	0.9 – 2.1	1.2 – 2.1				0.6 – 1.8	0.1 – 0.4	0.4 – 1.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 671	1 in 569	1 in 612				1 in 779	1 in 5,630	1 in 1,397
PYLL										118	3	120
% of all cancers				0.5	0.7	0.5				0.7	0.3	0.5
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-7.9%	-7.9%	-8.0%				4.9%	-13.9%	-4.8%

Table 20 – Cancer of the Descending colon (153.2)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40-44	1	0	1	1.7	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	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	2	2	4	3.8	3.7	3.7	2	0	2	3.8	0.0	1.9
55-59	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	2.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	3	2	5	7.7	4.9	6.3	3	1	4	7.7	2.5	5.0
65-69	4	1	5	13.0	3.0	7.8	1	1	2	3.2	3.0	3.1
70-74	2	0	2	7.8	0.0	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	7	3	10	31.1	11.0	20.1	4	3	7	17.8	11.0	14.0
80-84	2	3	5	13.1	13.1	13.1	1	4	5	6.5	17.5	13.1
85+	3	4	7	30.6	19.2	22.9	0	2	2	0.0	9.6	6.5
Total/Crude rate	26	17	43	3.4	2.1	2.7	11	13	24	1.4	1.6	1.5
AS Rate (Aust)				3.1	1.6	2.3				1.3	1.2	1.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.9 – 4.3	0.8 – 2.3	1.6 – 2.9				0.5 – 2.0	0.5 – 1.9	0.8 – 1.8
AS Rate (World)				2.1	1.1	1.5				0.9	0.8	0.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.4 – 2.9	0.5 – 1.6	1.1 – 2.0				0.4 – 1.4	0.4 – 1.3	0.6 – 1.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 527	1 in 1311	1 in 764				1 in 1,363	1 in 2,163	1 in 1,685
PYLL										90	100	190
% of all cancers				0.5	0.5	0.5				0.6	0.8	0.7
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-3.8%	-5.0%	-4.2%				18.8%	5.9%	12.5%

Table 21 – Cancer of the Sigmoid colon (153.3)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	6	3	9	10.5	5.1	7.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	4	4	8	7.5	7.4	7.5	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55-59	11	11	22	21.8	21.2	21.5	5	1	6	9.9	1.9	5.9
60-64	17	11	28	43.4	27.1	35.1	4	4	8	10.2	9.8	10.0
65-69	26	22	48	84.4	66.4	75.1	12	2	14	38.9	6.0	21.9
70-74	22	14	36	86.3	49.7	67.1	4	6	10	15.7	21.3	18.6
75-79	27	21	48	120.0	76.7	96.3	10	3	13	44.4	11.0	26.1
80-84	21	13	34	137.4	56.9	89.1	9	3	12	58.9	13.1	31.5
85+	8	9	17	81.6	43.3	55.5	3	11	14	30.6	52.9	45.7
Total/Crude rate	147	108	255	19.0	13.6	16.3	48	30	78	6.2	3.8	5.0
AS Rate (Aust)				17.4	10.7	13.7				5.6	2.7	4.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				14.6 – 20.2	8.6 – 12.7	12.0 – 15.4				4.0 – 7.1	1.7 – 3.6	3.1 – 4.9
AS Rate (World)				12.3	7.7	9.8				3.8	1.7	2.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				10.4 – 14.1	6.3 – 9.1	8.6 – 11.0				2.8 – 4.8	1.1 – 2.3	2.1 – 3.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 77	1 in 114	1 in 92				1 in 261	1 in 512	1 in 349
PYLL										260	98	358
% of all cancers				3.0	2.9	3.0				2.5	1.9	2.3
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				3.9%	-0.5%	1.7%				-0.2%	4.3%	2.1%

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 – 2006	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	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	3	0	3	5.2	0.0	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6
50-54	2	1	3	3.8	1.8	2.8	2	2	4	3.8	3.7	3.7
55-59	6	8	14	11.9	15.4	13.7	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60-64	8	7	15	20.4	17.2	18.8	3	2	5	7.7	4.9	6.3
65-69	10	11	21	32.4	33.2	32.8	4	3	7	13.0	9.1	10.9
70-74	11	8	19	43.2	28.4	35.4	3	2	5	11.8	7.1	9.3
75-79	17	17	34	75.5	62.1	68.2	2	6	8	8.9	21.9	16.0
80-84	14	16	30	91.6	70.0	78.7	2	9	11	13.1	39.4	28.8
85+	13	12	25	132.7	57.7	81.7	6	9	15	61.2	43.3	49.0
Total/Crude rate	87	82	169	11.2	10.3	10.8	25	35	60	3.2	4.4	3.8
AS Rate (Aust)				10.5	7.7	8.8				3.1	3.1	3.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.3 – 12.7	6.0 – 9.3	7.5 – 10.1				1.9 – 4.3	2.0 – 4.1	2.3 – 3.9
AS Rate (World)				6.9	5.2	5.9				2.1	1.9	2.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.6 – 8.2	4.1 – 6.3	5.1 – 6.8				1.3 – 2.8	1.3 – 2.6	1.5 – 2.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 164	1 in 201	1 in 181				1 in 481	1 in 705	1 in 575
PYLL										193	143	335
% of all cancers				1.8	2.2	2.0				1.3	2.3	1.7
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-3.8%	-5.1%	-4.9%				-7.8%	2.7%	-3.3%

Table 23 – Cancer of the Appendix (153.5)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	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	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	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	0	3	3	0.0	5.1	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	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	2	1	3	7.8	3.6	5.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	2	2	4	8.9	7.3	8.0	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	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3
Total/Crude rate	8	9	17	1.0	1.1	1.1	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				1.0	1.1	1.0				0.1	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.7	0.4 – 1.8	0.5 – 1.5				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				0.8	0.9	0.9				0.1	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.4	0.3 – 1.6	0.5 – 1.3				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1307	1 in 1399	1 in 1360				1 in 11,064	N/A	1 in 21,681
PYLL										53	0	53
% of all cancers				0.2	0.2	0.2				0.1	0.1	0.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				105.0%	37.5%	54.3%				-3.3%	-16.8%	-11.1%

Table 24 – Cancer of the Ascending colon (153.6)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	3	0	3	5.2	0.0	2.6	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	4	3	7	7.5	5.5	6.5	3	0	3	5.7	0.0	2.8
55-59	1	3	4	2.0	5.8	3.9	3	3	6	6.0	5.8	5.9
60-64	3	2	5	7.7	4.9	6.3	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65-69	6	12	18	19.5	36.2	28.1	4	2	6	13.0	6.0	9.4
70-74	10	12	22	39.2	42.6	41.0	1	1	2	3.9	3.6	3.7
75-79	15	8	23	66.7	29.2	46.1	5	7	12	22.2	25.6	24.1
80-84	8	13	21	52.4	56.9	55.1	4	9	13	26.2	39.4	34.1
85+	5	16	21	51.0	76.9	68.6	3	2	5	30.6	9.6	16.3
Total/Crude rate	56	69	125	7.2	8.7	8.0	24	24	48	3.1	3.0	3.1
AS Rate (Aust)				6.8	6.4	6.6				2.8	2.1	2.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.0 – 8.6	4.8 – 7.9	5.4 – 7.8				1.7 – 4.0	1.3 – 3.0	1.7 – 3.1
AS Rate (World)				4.5	4.2	4.3				1.9	1.3	1.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.4 – 5.5	3.2 – 5.2	3.6 – 5.1				1.2 – 2.6	0.9 – 1.8	1.2 – 2.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 242	1 in 211	1 in 224				1 in 644	1 in 1,301	1 in 869
PYLL										165	70	235
% of all cancers				1.1	1.9	1.5				1.3	1.6	1.4
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-3.1%	0.5%	-1.5%				-2.6%	-7.3%	-4.6%

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 – 2006	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	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	2	1	3	3.8	1.8	2.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	2	2	4	4.0	3.9	3.9	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60-64	3	2	5	7.7	4.9	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	3	1	4	9.7	3.0	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70-74	1	2	3	3.9	7.1	5.6	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9
75-79	2	4	6	8.9	14.6	12.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80-84	2	1	3	13.1	4.4	7.9	1	0	1	6.5	0.0	2.6
85+	3	0	3	30.6	0.0	9.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	18	15	33	2.3	1.9	2.1	3	0	3	0.4	0.0	0.2
AS Rate (Aust)				2.1	1.6	1.8				0.3	0.0	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.1 – 3.1	0.8 – 2.4	1.2 – 2.4				0.0 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				1.5	1.2	1.3				0.2	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.8 – 2.1	0.6 – 1.7	0.9 – 1.7				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 689	1 in 828	1 in 754				1 in 3,385	N/A	1 in 7,037
PYLL										20	0	20
% of all cancers				0.4	0.4	0.4				0.2	0.0	0.1
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				4.4%	-7.1%	-2.4%				-7.8%	-15.5%	-12.9%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	2	0	2	3.8	0.0	1.9	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	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70-74	1	1	2	3.9	3.6	3.7	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	1	2	6.5	4.4	5.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	2	1	3	20.4	4.8	9.8	1	2	3	10.2	9.6	9.8
Total/Crude rate	7	4	11	0.9	0.5	0.7	1	3	4	0.1	0.4	0.3
AS Rate (Aust)				0.9	0.4	0.6				0.1	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.5	0.0 – 0.7	0.2 – 0.9				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				0.6	0.2	0.4				0.1	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.4	0.2 – 0.6				0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1828	1 in 5630	1 in 2795				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.2	0.1
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-11.6%	-9.0%	-9.5%				-10.8%	25.3%	1.9%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60-64	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3	1	1	2	2.6	2.5	2.5
65-69	2	1	3	6.5	3.0	4.7	2	0	2	6.5	0.0	3.1
70-74	1	1	2	3.9	3.6	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	3	0	3	13.3	0.0	6.0	2	1	3	8.9	3.7	6.0
80-84	1	1	2	6.5	4.4	5.2	0	2	2	0.0	8.7	5.2
85+	1	6	7	10.2	28.8	22.9	2	10	12	20.4	48.1	39.2
Total/Crude rate	10	9	19	1.3	1.1	1.2	7	15	22	0.9	1.9	1.4
AS Rate (Aust)				1.2	0.7	1.0				0.9	1.1	1.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.5 – 1.9	0.2 – 1.2	0.5 – 1.4				0.2 – 1.5	0.5 – 1.7	0.6 – 1.5
AS Rate (World)				0.8	0.4	0.6				0.5	0.6	0.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.3	0.1 – 0.6	0.3 – 0.9				0.2 – 0.9	0.3 – 0.9	0.4 – 0.8
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1347	1 in 3044	1 in 1886				1 in 2,212	1 in 4,559	1 in 3,025
PYLL										28	30	58
% of all cancers				0.2	0.2	0.2				0.4	1.0	0.6
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-10.5%	-11.8%	-10.5%				-13.9%	0.1%	-6.5%

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 – 2006	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	4.2	2.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	1.9
35–39	2	6	8	3.6	10.8	7.2	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	6	3	9	10.4	5.2	7.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	9	12	21	15.7	20.5	18.1	4	3	7	7.0	5.1	6.0
50–54	18	13	31	34.0	23.9	28.9	7	3	10	13.2	5.5	9.3
55–59	29	18	47	57.6	34.7	46.0	10	6	16	19.8	11.6	15.6
60–64	24	15	39	61.3	36.9	48.9	13	4	17	33.2	9.8	21.3
65–69	33	16	49	107.1	48.3	76.6	18	5	23	58.4	15.1	36.0
70–74	38	19	57	149.1	67.5	106.3	12	12	24	47.1	42.6	44.7
75–79	32	27	59	142.2	98.7	118.3	14	5	19	62.2	18.3	38.1
80–84	30	23	53	196.3	100.6	139.0	15	10	25	98.2	43.7	65.5
85+	22	10	32	224.5	48.1	104.5	15	15	30	153.1	72.1	98.0
Total/Crude rate	243	165	408	31.4	20.8	26.0	109	65	174	14.1	8.2	11.1
AS Rate (Aust)				28.9	17.0	22.2				13.0	6.2	9.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				25.3 – 32.6	14.4 – 19.6	20.0 – 24.3				10.5 – 15.4	4.6 – 7.7	7.8 – 10.6
AS Rate (World)				20.4	12.7	16.1				8.9	4.3	6.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				18.0 – 22.8	10.8 – 14.6	14.6 – 17.6				7.4 – 10.5	3.3 – 5.3	5.5 – 7.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 46	1 in 79	1 in 59				1 in 111	1 in 214	1 in 148
PYLL										808	458	1,265
% of all cancers				5.0	4.5	4.7				5.8	4.2	5.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-1.9%	-2.2%	-2.5%				1.6%	-2.5%	-0.5%

Table 29 – Cancer of the Rectosigmoid junction (154.0)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	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	4	7	5.2	6.8	6.0	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	5	5	10	9.4	9.2	9.3	3	0	3	5.7	0.0	2.8
55–59	8	3	11	15.9	5.8	10.8	3	1	4	6.0	1.9	3.9
60–64	5	3	8	12.8	7.4	10.0	5	0	5	12.8	0.0	6.3
65–69	9	3	12	29.2	9.1	18.8	4	0	4	13.0	0.0	6.3
70–74	14	5	19	54.9	17.8	35.4	2	3	5	7.8	10.7	9.3
75–79	7	5	12	31.1	18.3	24.1	4	1	5	17.8	3.7	10.0
80–84	9	2	11	58.9	8.7	28.8	4	2	6	26.2	8.7	15.7
85+	7	4	11	71.4	19.2	35.9	4	4	8	40.8	19.2	26.1
Total/Crude rate	68	36	104	8.8	4.5	6.6	30	11	41	3.9	1.4	2.6
AS Rate (Aust)				8.1	3.8	5.7				3.5	1.0	2.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.2 – 10.1	2.5 – 5.1	4.6 – 6.8				2.3 – 4.8	0.4 – 1.5	1.5 – 2.8
AS Rate (World)				5.7	2.9	4.1				2.5	0.6	1.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.4 – 6.9	1.9 – 3.8	3.4 – 4.9				1.6 – 3.3	0.3 – 0.9	1.0 – 1.9
Lifetime Risk				1 in 155	1 in 334	1 in 215				1 in 426	1 in 1,590	1 in 680
PYLL										245	25	270
% of all cancers				1.4	1.0	1.2				1.6	0.7	1.2
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-0.4%	-9.0%	-4.7%				5.0%	-6.5%	-0.7%

Table 30 – Cancer of the Rectum (154.1)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	1.9
35–39	1	4	5	1.8	7.2	4.5	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	4	2	6	7.0	3.5	5.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	6	6	12	10.5	10.3	10.4	2	2	4	3.5	3.4	3.5
50–54	13	8	21	24.5	14.7	19.6	4	3	7	7.5	5.5	6.5
55–59	20	13	33	39.7	25.1	32.3	7	5	12	13.9	9.6	11.7
60–64	18	11	29	46.0	27.1	36.3	8	4	12	20.4	9.8	15.0
65–69	23	13	36	74.6	39.2	56.3	12	4	16	38.9	12.1	25.0
70–74	24	12	36	94.2	42.6	67.1	10	9	19	39.2	32.0	35.4
75–79	25	21	46	111.1	76.7	92.2	9	3	12	40.0	11.0	24.1
80–84	19	19	38	124.3	83.1	99.6	11	8	19	72.0	35.0	49.8
85+	15	6	21	153.1	28.8	68.6	11	11	22	112.2	52.9	71.9
Total/Crude rate	168	117	285	21.7	14.7	18.2	75	51	126	9.7	6.4	8.0
AS Rate (Aust)				20.0	11.9	15.4				9.0	4.9	6.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				16.9 – 23.0	9.7 – 14.1	13.6 – 17.2				6.9 – 11.0	3.5 – 6.3	5.5 – 7.8
AS Rate (World)				14.1	8.8	11.2				6.1	3.5	4.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				12.1 – 16.1	7.3 – 10.4	9.9 – 12.4				4.8 – 7.4	2.5 – 4.4	3.9 – 5.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 68	1 in 116	1 in 86				1 in 160	1 in 262	1 in 200
PYLL										520	398	918
% of all cancers				3.4	3.2	3.3				4.0	3.3	3.7
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-3.1%	-0.8%	-2.5%				-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.4%

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 – 2006												
	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	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6	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	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	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6	1	1	2	3.2	3.0	3.1
70-74	0	2	2	0.0	7.1	3.7	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	1	2	6.5	4.4	5.2	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
Total/Crude rate	5	7	12	0.6	0.9	0.8	2	1	3	0.3	0.1	0.2
AS Rate (Aust)				0.6	0.8	0.7				0.2	0.1	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 1.1	0.2 – 1.4	0.3 – 1.1				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				0.5	0.6	0.6				0.2	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 0.9	0.2 – 1.1	0.3 – 0.9				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 2156	1 in 1401	1 in 1683				1 in 4,009	1 in 6,626	1 in 5,012
PYLL										35	8	43
% of all cancers				0.1	0.2	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				32.4%	49.8%	37.7%				undefined	-22.2%	8.6%

Table 32 – Cancer of the Anorectal junction (154.8)												
South Australia												
Year – 2006												
	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	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
50-54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0	1	1	0.0	2.5	1.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6
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	1	2	4.4	3.7	4.0
80-84	1	1	2	6.5	4.4	5.2	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
Total/Crude rate	2	5	7	0.3	0.6	0.4	2	2	4	0.3	0.3	0.3
AS Rate (Aust)				0.2	0.5	0.4				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.9	0.1 – 0.6				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				0.2	0.4	0.3				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.7	0.1 – 0.5				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 10076	1 in 3280	1 in 4911				1 in 6,165	1 in 11,698	1 in 8,240
PYLL										8	28	35
% of all cancers				0.0	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				12.8%	18.4%	15.1%				62.3%	54.6%	61.7%

Table 33 – Cancer of the Colon and rectum (including anus) (153-154)												
South Australia												
Year – 2006												
	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	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	1	2	3	1.8	3.8	2.8	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25-29	1	2	3	2.0	4.2	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	1.9	0	3	3	0.0	5.9	2.9
35-39	6	8	14	10.7	14.5	12.6	2	1	3	3.6	1.8	2.7
40-44	15	4	19	26.1	6.9	16.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	17	22	39	29.7	37.6	33.7	6	4	10	10.5	6.8	8.6
50-54	41	24	65	77.3	44.2	60.6	16	5	21	30.2	9.2	19.6
55-59	53	43	96	105.2	82.9	93.9	20	12	32	39.7	23.1	31.3
60-64	60	40	100	153.2	98.4	125.3	29	13	42	74.1	32.0	52.6
65-69	91	72	163	295.3	217.3	254.9	45	13	58	146.0	39.2	90.7
70-74	96	68	164	376.7	241.6	305.8	23	23	46	90.2	81.7	85.8
75-79	123	92	215	546.6	336.2	431.2	41	28	69	182.2	102.3	138.4
80-84	82	76	158	536.6	332.4	414.3	34	39	73	222.5	170.6	191.4
85+	59	66	125	602.0	317.2	408.4	34	55	89	346.9	264.3	290.8
Total/Crude rate	647	520	1,167	83.6	65.5	74.4	251	196	447	32.4	24.7	28.5
AS Rate (Aust)				77.3	51.0	62.6				29.8	17.6	23.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				71.3 – 83.3	46.5 – 55.4	59.0 – 66.2				26.1 – 33.6	15.0 – 20.1	21.0 – 25.4
AS Rate (World)				53.3	36.2	44.0				20.4	11.4	15.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				49.5 – 57.1	33.1 – 39.3	41.5 – 46.4				18.0 – 22.8	9.8 – 12.9	14.2 – 17.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 19	1 in 27	1 in 22				1 in 51	1 in 101	1 in 68
PYLL										1,760	915	2,675
% of all cancers				13.2	14.1	13.6				13.3	12.7	13.0
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-1.3%	-2.7%	-2.2%				-1.0%	-2.6%	-1.7%

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 – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	1	0	1	2.2	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	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	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	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
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	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45-49	7	2	9	12.2	3.4	7.8	4	1	5	7.0	1.7	4.3
50-54	5	2	7	9.4	3.7	6.5	0	2	2	0.0	3.7	1.9
55-59	3	3	6	6.0	5.8	5.9	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60-64	9	4	13	23.0	9.8	16.3	9	4	13	23.0	9.8	16.3
65-69	7	2	9	22.7	6.0	14.1	7	0	7	22.7	0.0	10.9
70-74	8	4	12	31.4	14.2	22.4	5	1	6	19.6	3.6	11.2
75-79	9	2	11	40.0	7.3	22.1	13	4	17	57.8	14.6	34.1
80-84	8	2	10	52.4	8.7	26.2	7	3	10	45.8	13.1	26.2
85+	3	0	3	30.6	0.0	9.8	3	1	4	30.6	4.8	13.1
Total/Crude rate	63	22	85	8.1	2.8	5.4	51	17	68	6.6	2.1	4.3
AS Rate (Aust)				7.6	2.4	4.7				6.0	1.7	3.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.7 – 9.4	1.4 – 3.3	3.7 – 5.7				4.4 – 7.7	0.9 – 2.5	2.8 – 4.5
AS Rate (World)				5.6	1.9	3.6				4.2	1.2	2.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.3 – 7.0	1.1 – 2.6	2.9 – 4.4				3.1 – 5.3	0.6 – 1.8	2.0 – 3.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 178	1 in 446	1 in 257				1 in 257	1 in 966	1 in 414
PYLL										380	143	523
% of all cancers				1.3	0.6	1.0				2.7	1.1	2.0
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				2.0%	5.8%	3.0%				5.6%	3.2%	5.5%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	3	1	4	5.7	1.8	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	3	2	5	6.0	3.9	4.9	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60-64	0	3	3	0.0	7.4	3.8	0	2	2	0.0	4.9	2.5
65-69	3	6	9	9.7	18.1	14.1	1	3	4	3.2	9.1	6.3
70-74	6	2	8	23.5	7.1	14.9	6	2	8	23.5	7.1	14.9
75-79	8	6	14	35.5	21.9	28.1	4	6	10	17.8	21.9	20.1
80-84	5	4	9	32.7	17.5	23.6	2	2	4	13.1	8.7	10.5
85+	6	8	14	61.2	38.4	45.7	3	13	16	30.6	62.5	52.3
Total/Crude rate	34	33	67	4.4	4.2	4.3	17	29	46	2.2	3.7	2.9
AS Rate (Aust)				4.1	3.1	3.5				2.1	2.4	2.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.7 – 5.5	2.0 – 4.1	2.7 – 4.3				1.1 – 3.1	1.5 – 3.4	1.7 – 3.0
AS Rate (World)				2.6	2.1	2.3				1.3	1.5	1.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.8 – 3.3	1.4 – 2.8	1.8 – 2.8				0.8 – 1.8	0.9 – 2.0	1.0 – 1.8
Lifetime Risk				1 in 446	1 in 497	1 in 473				1 in 696	1 in 870	1 in 781
PYLL										40	70	110
% of all cancers				0.7	0.9	0.8				0.9	1.9	1.3
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				4.0%	-5.5%	-2.4%				-6.9%	-5.9%	-6.6%

Table 36 – Cancer of the Pancreas (157)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	2	2	0.0	3.5	1.7
45-49	7	4	11	12.2	6.8	9.5	4	2	6	7.0	3.4	5.2
50-54	6	2	8	11.3	3.7	7.5	2	0	2	3.8	0.0	1.9
55-59	13	6	19	25.8	11.6	18.6	9	4	13	17.9	7.7	12.7
60-64	14	10	24	35.8	24.6	30.1	6	5	11	15.3	12.3	13.8
65-69	17	12	29	55.2	36.2	45.4	15	9	24	48.7	27.2	37.5
70-74	9	9	18	35.3	32.0	33.6	17	6	23	66.7	21.3	42.9
75-79	20	10	30	88.9	36.5	60.2	19	13	32	84.4	47.5	64.2
80-84	11	19	30	72.0	83.1	78.7	11	18	29	72.0	78.7	76.0
85+	11	17	28	112.2	81.7	91.5	9	17	26	91.8	81.7	84.9
Total/Crude rate	109	90	199	14.1	11.3	12.7	92	76	168	11.9	9.6	10.7
AS Rate (Aust)				12.8	8.3	10.4				11.0	6.8	8.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				10.4 – 15.3	6.6 – 10.1	9.0 – 11.9				8.7 – 13.2	5.2 – 8.4	7.4 – 10.1
AS Rate (World)				9.1	5.7	7.3				7.4	4.4	5.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				7.5 – 10.7	4.5 – 6.9	6.3 – 8.3				6.0 – 8.8	3.4 – 5.4	5.0 – 6.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 113	1 in 172	1 in 137				1 in 126	1 in 266	1 in 173
PYLL										543	335	878
% of all cancers				2.2	2.4	2.3				4.9	4.9	4.9
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				7.1%	0.9%	4.3%				5.7%	-0.9%	2.2%

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 – 2006	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	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
40-44	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	0	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
50-54	1	2	3	1.9	3.7	2.8	0	2	2	0.0	3.7	1.9
55-59	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	2.0
60-64	0	2	2	0.0	4.9	2.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	2	5	7	6.5	15.1	10.9	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6
70-74	1	4	5	3.9	14.2	9.3	2	1	3	7.8	3.6	5.6
75-79	1	4	5	4.4	14.6	10.0	1	2	3	4.4	7.3	6.0
80-84	0	3	3	0.0	13.1	7.9	0	1	1	0.0	4.4	2.6
85+	0	3	3	0.0	14.4	9.8	0	2	2	0.0	9.6	6.5
Total/Crude rate	7	26	33	0.9	3.3	2.1	5	12	17	0.6	1.5	1.1
AS Rate (Aust)				0.8	2.6	1.8				0.6	1.2	1.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.5	1.6 – 3.7	1.2 – 2.5				0.1 – 1.2	0.5 – 1.9	0.5 – 1.4
AS Rate (World)				0.7	1.9	1.3				0.5	0.9	0.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.1	1.2 – 2.6	0.9 – 1.8				0.1 – 0.8	0.4 – 1.4	0.4 – 1.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1245	1 in 465	1 in 666				1 in 1,554	1 in 1,370	1 in 1,467
PYLL										50	148	198
% of all cancers				0.1	0.7	0.4				0.3	0.8	0.5
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-1.9%	22.0%	14.2%				15.3%	15.2%	13.1%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	1	0	1	2.2	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	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	1	3	4	1.8	5.7	3.7	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25-29	3	2	5	6.1	4.2	5.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	4	2	6	7.7	3.9	5.8	2	3	5	3.9	5.9	4.9
35-39	9	11	20	16.1	19.9	18.0	3	3	6	5.4	5.4	5.4
40-44	17	6	23	29.6	10.4	19.9	3	4	7	5.2	6.9	6.1
45-49	39	32	71	68.1	54.7	61.3	15	10	25	26.2	17.1	21.6
50-54	66	38	104	124.5	70.0	96.9	20	11	31	37.7	20.2	28.9
55-59	96	60	156	190.6	115.7	152.6	46	23	69	91.3	44.3	67.5
60-64	100	62	162	255.4	152.5	203.0	55	29	84	140.4	71.3	105.3
65-69	147	103	250	477.0	310.9	390.9	92	31	123	298.5	93.6	192.3
70-74	149	98	247	584.6	348.2	460.5	73	40	113	286.4	142.1	210.7
75-79	191	128	319	848.7	467.8	639.7	100	65	165	444.4	237.6	330.9
80-84	132	116	248	863.9	507.4	650.2	82	75	157	536.6	328.1	411.6
85+	92	104	196	938.8	499.8	640.3	62	109	171	632.7	523.8	558.7
Total/Crude rate	1,048	766	1,814	135.3	96.5	115.7	554	403	957	71.5	50.8	61.0
AS Rate (Aust)				124.9	74.8	97.3				65.8	36.3	49.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				117.3 – 132.5	69.4 – 80.2	92.8 – 101.8				60.3 – 71.3	32.7 – 40.0	46.7 – 53.1
AS Rate (World)				87.0	53.0	68.6				44.7	23.7	33.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				82.1 – 91.9	49.2 – 56.7	65.6 – 71.7				41.3 – 48.2	21.4 – 26.0	31.5 – 35.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 12	1 in 19	1 in 15				1 in 23	1 in 50	1 in 32
PYLL										3,575	1,990	5,565
% of all cancers				21.4	20.8	21.1				29.3	26.1	27.9
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-0.7%	-2.5%	-1.6%				-0.8%	-2.4%	-1.5%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1.7	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	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
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	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60-64	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	0	1	1	0.0	3.0	1.6	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6
70-74	2	0	2	7.8	0.0	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	3	0	3	13.3	0.0	6.0	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	1	2	10.2	4.8	6.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	10	2	12	1.3	0.3	0.8	2	2	4	0.3	0.3	0.3
AS Rate (Aust)				1.3	0.2	0.7				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.5 – 2.0	0.0 – 0.4	0.3 – 1.1				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.4
AS Rate (World)				0.9	0.1	0.5				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.4	0.0 – 0.3	0.2 – 0.7				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1277	1 in 6626	1 in 2180				1 in 3,825	1 in 5,499	1 in 4,563
PYLL										25	45	70
% of all cancers				0.2	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.9%	-8.9%	-1.6%				-13.6%	undefined	-2.5%

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 – 2006	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	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7
50-54	5	0	5	9.4	0.0	4.7	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55-59	6	0	6	11.9	0.0	5.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	4	1	5	10.2	2.5	6.3	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65-69	4	0	4	13.0	0.0	6.3	0	1	1	0.0	3.0	1.6
70-74	8	0	8	31.4	0.0	14.9	4	0	4	15.7	0.0	7.5
75-79	6	0	6	26.7	0.0	12.0	4	0	4	17.8	0.0	8.0
80-84	5	0	5	32.7	0.0	13.1	2	0	2	13.1	0.0	5.2
85+	3	1	4	30.6	4.8	13.1	3	0	3	30.6	0.0	9.8
Total/Crude rate	43	2	45	5.6	0.3	2.9	17	1	18	2.2	0.1	1.1
AS Rate (Aust)				5.1	0.2	2.4				2.1	0.1	1.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.6 – 6.6	0.0 – 0.4	1.7 – 3.2				1.1 – 3.1	0.0 – 0.3	0.5 – 1.4
AS Rate (World)				3.6	0.1	1.7				1.3	0.1	0.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.6 – 4.6	0.0 – 0.3	1.3 – 2.2				0.8 – 1.9	0.0 – 0.3	0.4 – 0.9
Lifetime Risk				1 in 252	1 in 8130	1 in 504				1 in 847	1 in 6,626	1 in 1,547
PYLL										100	8	108
% of all cancers				0.9	0.1	0.5				0.9	0.1	0.5
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				5.5%	-17.4%	1.6%				-5.0%	23.6%	-4.1%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
30-34	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	1.9	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
35-39	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40-44	7	1	8	12.2	1.7	6.9	4	2	6	7.0	3.5	5.2
45-49	12	9	21	20.9	15.4	18.1	5	8	13	8.7	13.7	11.2
50-54	25	12	37	47.2	22.1	34.5	18	5	23	34.0	9.2	21.4
55-59	29	24	53	57.6	46.3	51.8	15	21	36	29.8	40.5	35.2
60-64	63	26	89	160.9	64.0	111.5	52	22	74	132.8	54.1	92.7
65-69	60	38	98	194.7	114.7	153.3	41	26	67	133.0	78.5	104.8
70-74	80	42	122	313.9	149.2	227.5	70	33	103	274.6	117.2	192.0
75-79	107	59	166	475.5	215.6	332.9	91	50	141	404.4	182.7	282.8
80-84	80	46	126	523.6	201.2	330.4	58	44	102	379.6	192.5	267.4
85+	41	23	64	418.4	110.5	209.1	46	28	74	469.4	134.6	241.8
Total/Crude rate	505	284	789	65.2	35.8	50.3	401	241	642	51.8	30.4	40.9
AS Rate (Aust)				60.0	28.0	42.1				48.1	23.1	34.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				54.8 – 65.3	24.7 – 31.3	39.2 – 45.1				43.4 – 52.9	20.2 – 26.1	31.4 – 36.7
AS Rate (World)				40.5	19.8	29.1				31.6	15.9	22.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				37.2 – 43.7	17.5 – 22.0	27.2 – 31.1				28.7 – 34.4	13.9 – 17.9	21.2 – 24.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 25	1 in 48	1 in 33				1 in 33	1 in 63	1 in 43
PYLL										2,115	1,398	3,513
% of all cancers				10.3	7.7	9.2				21.2	15.6	18.7
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.3%	0.0%	0.4%				-0.4%	2.3%	0.5%

Table 42 – Cancer of the Pleura (163)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	4	1	5	10.2	2.5	6.3	2	1	3	5.1	2.5	3.8
65-69	10	0	10	32.4	0.0	15.6	4	1	5	13.0	3.0	7.8
70-74	5	0	5	19.6	0.0	9.3	8	0	8	31.4	0.0	14.9
75-79	7	2	9	31.1	7.3	18.0	3	1	4	13.3	3.7	8.0
80-84	4	1	5	26.2	4.4	13.1	7	2	9	45.8	8.7	23.6
85+	4	0	4	40.8	0.0	13.1	2	0	2	20.4	0.0	6.5
Total/Crude rate	37	4	41	4.8	0.5	2.6	27	5	32	3.5	0.6	2.0
AS Rate (Aust)				4.4	0.4	2.2				3.2	0.5	1.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.0 – 5.8	0.0 – 0.7	1.5 – 2.8				2.0 – 4.4	0.1 – 0.9	1.1 – 2.3
AS Rate (World)				3.0	0.2	1.5				2.1	0.3	1.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.1 – 4.0	0.0 – 0.5	1.1 – 2.0				1.4 – 2.8	0.0 – 0.6	0.8 – 1.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 296	1 in 8130	1 in 590				1 in 389	1 in 3,651	1 in 729
PYLL										93	20	113
% of all cancers				0.8	0.1	0.5				1.4	0.3	0.9
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-6.4%	-5.6%	-6.2%				-6.7%	-3.7%	-6.4%

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 – 2006	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	1	2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
30-34	0	2	2	0.0	3.9	1.9	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
35-39	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40-44	7	1	8	12.2	1.7	6.9	4	2	6	7.0	3.5	5.2
45-49	17	9	26	29.7	15.4	22.5	7	9	16	12.2	15.4	13.8
50-54	30	12	42	56.6	22.1	39.1	19	5	24	35.8	9.2	22.4
55-59	36	24	60	71.5	46.3	58.7	17	22	39	33.7	42.4	38.1
60-64	72	28	100	183.9	68.9	125.3	55	23	78	140.4	56.6	97.7
65-69	74	39	113	240.1	117.7	176.7	46	28	74	149.3	84.5	115.7
70-74	95	42	137	372.7	149.2	255.4	82	33	115	321.7	117.2	214.4
75-79	123	61	184	546.6	222.9	369.0	98	51	149	435.5	186.4	298.8
80-84	89	47	136	582.5	205.6	356.6	67	46	113	438.5	201.2	296.3
85+	49	25	74	500.0	120.1	241.8	51	28	79	520.4	134.6	258.1
Total/Crude rate	594	292	886	76.7	36.8	56.5	447	249	696	57.7	31.4	44.4
AS Rate (Aust)				70.6	28.7	47.4				53.7	23.9	36.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				64.9 – 76.3	25.4 – 32.1	44.2 – 50.5				48.7 – 58.7	20.9 – 28.9	34.1 – 39.6
AS Rate (World)				47.9	20.2	32.8				35.2	16.5	24.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				44.3 – 51.4	18.0 – 22.5	30.7 – 34.9				32.2 – 38.2	14.5 – 18.5	23.1 – 26.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 21	1 in 47	1 in 29				1 in 29	1 in 61	1 in 40
PYLL										2,333	1,470	3,803
% of all cancers				12.1	7.9	10.3				23.6	16.1	20.3
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				0.0%	-0.7%	0.0%				-1.3%	2.4%	-0.1%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	0	1	1	0.0	2.5	1.3	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
Total/Crude rate	0	3	3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				0.0	0.3	0.2				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.4				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.0	0.3	0.1				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.3				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 3328	1 in 6561				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.0	0.1	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-16.3%	18.1%	-8.3%				-6.8%	0.0%	-8.0%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
15-19	2	1	3	3.7	2.0	2.9	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	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	1	0	1	1.7	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	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.9	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	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3	0	1	1	0.0	2.5	1.3
65-69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70-74	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9
75-79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80-84	1	1	2	6.5	4.4	5.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	1	0	1	10.2	0.0	3.3	1	0	1	10.2	0.0	3.3
Total/Crude rate	11	6	17	1.4	0.7	1.0	4	2	6	0.5	0.3	0.4
AS Rate (Aust)				1.4	0.7	1.0				0.5	0.2	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.5 – 2.2	0.1 – 1.3	0.5 – 1.5				0.0 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.6	0.1 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				1.2	0.7	0.9				0.4	0.3	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.5 – 1.9	0.1 – 1.3	0.5 – 1.4				0.0 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1073	1 in 2094	1 in 1428				1 in 2,678	1 in 4,472	1 in 3,397
PYLL										88	75	163
% of all cancers				0.2	0.2	0.2				0.2	0.1	0.2
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-2.9%	27.1%	5.1%				-9.5%	-8.3%	-9.2%

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 – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	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	2	1	3	3.6	1.9	2.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	1	1	2	2.0	2.1	2.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	1	2	3	1.9	3.9	2.9	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
35-39	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	2	2	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	1	3	4	1.7	5.1	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	3	3	6	5.7	5.5	5.6	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55-59	5	5	10	9.9	9.6	9.8	2	2	4	4.0	3.9	3.9
60-64	4	0	4	10.2	0.0	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	6	1	7	19.5	3.0	10.9	1	1	2	3.2	3.0	3.1
70-74	2	7	9	7.8	24.9	16.8	1	2	3	3.9	7.1	5.6
75-79	9	1	10	40.0	3.7	20.1	3	3	6	13.3	11.0	12.0
80-84	7	4	11	45.8	17.5	28.8	2	2	4	13.1	8.7	10.5
85+	8	3	11	81.6	14.4	35.9	3	3	6	30.6	14.4	19.6
Total/Crude rate	51	36	87	6.6	4.5	5.5	14	13	27	1.8	1.6	1.7
AS Rate (Aust)				6.2	4.0	4.8				1.7	1.2	1.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.5 – 7.9	2.7 – 5.4	3.8 – 5.8				0.8 – 2.6	0.5 – 1.8	0.9 – 1.9
AS Rate (World)				4.3	3.3	3.7				1.1	0.8	0.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.2 – 5.5	2.2 – 4.4	2.9 – 4.5				0.6 – 1.6	0.4 – 1.1	0.6 – 1.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 304	1 in 306	1 in 305				1 in 1,337	1 in 1,431	1 in 1,376
PYLL										110	48	158
% of all cancers				1.0	1.0	1.0				0.7	0.8	0.8
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				2.2%	23.6%	8.1%				-10.4%	-5.1%	-7.3%

Table 47 – Melanoma of skin (172)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	3	3.7	2.0	2.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	5	4	9	9.0	7.5	8.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	6	10	16	12.1	21.0	16.5	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30-34	14	18	32	27.1	35.3	31.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	13	15	28	23.2	27.1	25.2	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
40-44	17	19	36	29.6	32.8	31.2	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7
45-49	32	17	49	55.8	29.1	42.3	3	2	5	5.2	3.4	4.3
50-54	25	27	52	47.2	49.7	48.4	2	0	2	3.8	0.0	1.9
55-59	44	25	69	87.3	48.2	67.5	2	2	4	4.0	3.9	3.9
60-64	31	24	55	79.2	59.0	68.9	5	2	7	12.8	4.9	8.8
65-69	37	33	70	120.1	99.6	109.5	2	5	7	6.5	15.1	10.9
70-74	39	21	60	153.0	74.6	111.9	9	1	10	35.3	3.6	18.6
75-79	51	20	71	226.6	73.1	142.4	7	4	11	31.1	14.6	22.1
80-84	23	16	39	150.5	70.0	102.3	10	6	16	65.4	26.2	41.9
85+	20	18	38	204.1	86.5	124.1	3	6	9	30.6	28.8	29.4
Total/Crude rate	359	268	627	46.4	33.8	40.0	46	30	76	5.9	3.8	4.8
AS Rate (Aust)				43.5	30.1	36.0				5.5	2.8	4.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				38.9 – 48.0	26.4 – 33.7	33.2 – 38.9				3.9 – 7.1	1.8 – 3.9	3.1 – 5.0
AS Rate (World)				33.5	25.0	28.8				3.7	2.0	2.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				30.2 – 36.8	22.0 – 27.9	26.6 – 31.0				2.8 – 4.7	1.3 – 2.8	2.2 – 3.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 31	1 in 42	1 in 36				1 in 275	1 in 576	1 in 378
PYLL										365	240	605
% of all cancers				7.3	7.3	7.3				2.4	1.9	2.2
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-0.1%	-3.5%	-1.7%				-3.2%	6.4%	-0.6%

Table 48 – Melanoma of lip (172.0)

South Australia Year – 2006	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
Total/Crude rate	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				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
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
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-29.3%	-33.3%	-30.4%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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 – 2006	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	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3	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
Total/Crude rate	1	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				0.1	0.0	0.1				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.1	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 7833	N/A	1 in 15962				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
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				7.2%	-2.4%	-0.2%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 50 – Melanoma of ear (172.2)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6	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	1	3	3.8	1.8	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	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	3	1	4	9.7	3.0	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	4	0	4	15.7	0.0	7.5	2	0	2	7.8	0.0	3.7
75–79	5	1	6	22.2	3.7	12.0	1	0	1	4.4	0.0	2.0
80–84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	2	13.1	0.0	5.2
85+	3	0	3	30.6	0.0	9.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	21	6	27	2.7	0.8	1.7	5	0	5	0.6	0.0	0.3
AS Rate (Aust)				2.6	0.7	1.6				0.6	0.0	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.5 – 3.8	0.1 – 1.3	1.0 – 2.1				0.1 – 1.1	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				1.8	0.6	1.1				0.4	0.0	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.1 – 2.5	0.2 – 1.0	0.7 – 1.5				0.1 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 549	1 in 1909	1 in 872				1 in 2,549	N/A	1 in 5,364
PYLL										5	0	5
% of all cancers				0.4	0.2	0.3				0.3	0.0	0.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				7.9%	-0.7%	5.5%				224.6%	0.0%	222.9%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	2	2	0.0	4.2	2.1	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	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9	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	6	1	7	11.3	1.8	6.5	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	3	3	6	6.0	5.8	5.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	6	4	10	15.3	9.8	12.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	6	1	7	19.5	3.0	10.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	6	4	10	23.5	14.2	18.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	4	6	10	17.8	21.9	20.1	1	0	1	4.4	0.0	2.0
80–84	3	3	6	19.6	13.1	15.7	1	0	1	6.5	0.0	2.6
85+	6	6	12	61.2	28.8	39.2	1	2	3	10.2	9.6	9.8
Total/Crude rate	40	34	74	5.2	4.3	4.7	5	3	8	0.6	0.4	0.5
AS Rate (Aust)				4.8	3.5	4.0				0.6	0.2	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.3 – 6.3	2.3 – 4.6	3.1 – 4.9				0.1 – 1.2	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.7
AS Rate (World)				3.4	2.6	2.9				0.4	0.1	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.4 – 4.4	1.7 – 3.5	2.2 – 3.6				0.1 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.3	0.1 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 265	1 in 436	1 in 333				1 in 5,508	1 in 10,376	1 in 7,212
PYLL										50	18	68
% of all cancers				0.8	0.9	0.9				0.3	0.2	0.2
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				3.8%	-1.0%	0.9%				-3.8%	19.4%	2.5%

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 – 2006	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	1.9	0.0	1.0	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	1.9	2.0	1.9	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	1.7	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	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	1	1	0.0	1.8	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	4	2	6	10.2	4.9	7.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	4	1	5	13.0	3.0	7.8	1	1	2	3.2	3.0	3.1
70-74	4	0	4	15.7	0.0	7.5	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9
75-79	11	0	11	48.9	0.0	22.1	2	0	2	8.9	0.0	4.0
80-84	2	1	3	13.1	4.4	7.9	1	0	1	6.5	0.0	2.6
85+	3	1	4	30.6	4.8	13.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	32	9	41	4.1	1.1	2.6	6	1	7	0.8	0.1	0.4
AS Rate (Aust)				3.8	1.0	2.3				0.7	0.1	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.5 – 5.2	0.3 – 1.7	1.6 – 2.9				0.1 – 1.3	0.0 – 0.3	0.1 – 0.7
AS Rate (World)				2.6	0.8	1.6				0.5	0.1	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.8 – 3.5	0.3 – 1.3	1.2 – 2.1				0.1 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.3	0.1 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 429	1 in 1316	1 in 660				1 in 2,246	1 in 6,626	1 in 3,414
PYLL										43	8	50
% of all cancers				0.7	0.2	0.5				0.3	0.1	0.2
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-3.0%	-4.6%	-3.3%				-6.0%	-21.6%	-12.5%

Table 53 – Melanoma of trunk (172.5)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	2	1.9	2.0	1.9	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	1	1	2	2.0	2.1	2.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	6	4	10	11.6	7.9	9.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	4	4	8	7.1	7.2	7.2	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40-44	6	2	8	10.4	3.5	6.9	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45-49	13	3	16	22.7	5.1	13.8	1	2	3	1.7	3.4	2.6
50-54	9	7	16	17.0	12.9	14.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	23	1	24	45.7	1.9	23.5	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60-64	11	6	17	28.1	14.8	21.3	3	1	4	7.7	2.5	5.0
65-69	10	4	14	32.4	12.1	21.9	1	1	2	3.2	3.0	3.1
70-74	15	0	15	58.9	0.0	28.0	2	0	2	7.8	0.0	3.7
75-79	13	1	14	57.8	3.7	28.1	1	0	1	4.4	0.0	2.0
80-84	7	0	7	45.8	0.0	18.4	2	0	2	13.1	0.0	5.2
85+	2	1	3	20.4	4.8	9.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	121	36	157	15.6	4.5	10.0	12	5	17	1.5	0.6	1.1
AS Rate (Aust)				14.5	4.4	9.1				1.4	0.6	1.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				11.9 – 17.1	2.9 – 5.8	7.7 – 10.6				0.6 – 2.2	0.1 – 1.1	0.5 – 1.4
AS Rate (World)				11.5	3.9	7.5				1.0	0.5	0.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				9.6 – 13.4	2.7 – 5.2	6.4 – 8.7				0.5 – 1.6	0.1 – 1.0	0.4 – 1.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 85	1 in 281	1 in 132				1 in 826	1 in 1,869	1 in 1,163
PYLL										128	113	240
% of all cancers				2.5	1.0	1.8				0.6	0.3	0.5
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				1.0%	-8.1%	-1.7%				-5.1%	-3.6%	-4.9%

Table 54 – Melanoma of upper limb (172.6)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	2	1	3	3.6	1.9	2.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	4	4	8	8.1	8.4	8.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	7	4	11	13.6	7.9	10.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	2	3	5	3.6	5.4	4.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	4	3	7	7.0	5.2	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	9	5	14	15.7	8.5	12.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	4	5	9	7.5	9.2	8.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	11	6	17	21.8	11.6	16.6	1	1	2	2.0	1.9	2.0
60-64	8	9	17	20.4	22.1	21.3	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65-69	7	6	13	22.7	18.1	20.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70-74	4	12	16	15.7	42.6	29.8	2	1	3	7.8	3.6	5.6
75-79	10	4	14	44.4	14.6	28.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80-84	10	9	19	65.4	39.4	49.8	2	0	2	13.1	0.0	5.2
85+	2	6	8	20.4	28.8	26.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	84	77	161	10.8	9.7	10.3	6	2	8	0.8	0.3	0.5
AS Rate (Aust)				10.2	8.4	9.2				0.7	0.2	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.0 – 12.3	6.5 – 10.3	7.8 – 10.7				0.1 – 1.2	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.7
AS Rate (World)				8.2	6.7	7.4				0.5	0.2	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.5 – 9.9	5.2 – 8.3	6.3 – 8.6				0.1 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.4	0.1 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 144	1 in 142	1 in 142				1 in 1,615	1 in 3,650	1 in 2,273
PYLL										35	20	55
% of all cancers				1.7	2.1	1.9				0.3	0.1	0.2
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-2.1%	-3.2%	-2.6%				-5.2%	-3.6%	-5.0%

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 – 2006	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	2	2	4	3.6	3.8	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	1	3	4	2.0	6.3	4.1	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
30-34	0	8	8	0.0	15.7	7.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	5	6	11	8.9	10.8	9.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	4	10	14	7.0	17.3	12.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	10	8	18	17.5	13.7	15.5	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50-54	3	12	15	5.7	22.1	14.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	3	14	17	6.0	27.0	16.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	1	2	3	2.6	4.9	3.8	0	1	1	0.0	2.5	1.3
65-69	6	17	23	19.5	51.3	36.0	0	2	2	0.0	6.0	3.1
70-74	4	5	9	15.7	17.8	16.8	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9
75-79	6	8	14	26.7	29.2	28.1	1	3	4	4.4	11.0	8.0
80-84	1	2	3	6.5	8.7	7.9	1	6	7	6.5	26.2	18.4
85+	1	4	5	10.2	19.2	16.3	1	4	5	10.2	19.2	16.3
Total/Crude rate	47	101	148	6.1	12.7	9.4	5	17	22	0.6	2.1	1.4
AS Rate (Aust)				5.8	11.7	8.8				0.6	1.5	1.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.1 – 7.4	9.4 – 14.0	7.4 – 10.2				0.1 – 1.2	0.7 – 2.2	0.6 – 1.6
AS Rate (World)				4.7	9.9	7.4				0.4	1.0	0.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.4 – 6.0	8.1 – 11.8	6.2 – 8.5				0.1 – 0.7	0.5 – 1.4	0.4 – 1.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 227	1 in 105	1 in 143				1 in 3,529	1 in 1,888	1 in 2,458
PYLL										30	75	105
% of all cancers				1.0	2.7	1.7				0.3	1.1	0.6
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-2.7%	-1.1%	-1.6%				-9.4%	32.4%	6.1%

Table 56 – Melanoma of other site (172.8)

South Australia Year – 2006	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
Total/Crude rate	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				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
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
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-23.1%	-20.5%	-22.0%				-25.0%	undefined	-7.3%

Table 57 – Melanoma - site unspecified (172.9)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	1	0	1	1.7	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	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	0	1	1	0.0	2.5	1.3	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65-69	1	3	4	3.2	9.1	6.3	0	1	1	0.0	3.0	1.6
70-74	2	0	2	7.8	0.0	3.7	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9
75-79	2	0	2	8.9	0.0	4.0	1	1	2	4.4	3.7	4.0
80-84	0	1	1	0.0	4.4	2.6	1	0	1	6.5	0.0	2.6
85+	3	0	3	30.6	0.0	9.8	1	0	1	10.2	0.0	3.3
Total/Crude rate	13	5	18	1.7	0.6	1.1	7	2	9	0.9	0.3	0.6
AS Rate (Aust)				1.6	0.5	1.0				0.9	0.2	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.7 – 2.5	0.1 – 0.9	0.5 – 1.5				0.2 – 1.5	0.0 – 0.5	0.2 – 0.8
AS Rate (World)				1.2	0.4	0.8				0.6	0.1	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.6 – 1.8	0.0 – 0.8	0.4 – 1.1				0.2 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.3	0.1 – 0.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 986	1 in 1737	1 in 1264				1 in 1,971	1 in 6,626	1 in 3,072
PYLL										75	8	83
% of all cancers				0.3	0.1	0.2				0.4	0.1	0.3
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				7.1%	-7.0%	1.3%				0.2%	17.7%	2.8%

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 – 2006	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	1	2	1.9	2.0	1.9	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	4	2	6	7.0	3.5	5.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	3	1	4	5.2	1.7	3.5	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	6	7	2.0	11.6	6.8	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	2	3	5	5.1	7.4	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	6	5	11	19.5	15.1	17.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	3	5	8	11.8	17.8	14.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	7	2	9	31.1	7.3	18.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	8	6	14	52.4	26.2	36.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	2	10	12	20.4	48.1	39.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	37	41	78	4.8	5.2	5.0	1	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				4.4	3.9	4.1				0.1	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.0 – 5.9	2.6 – 5.1	3.2 – 5.1				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2
AS Rate (World)				3.1	2.8	2.9				0.1	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.2 – 4.0	1.9 – 3.6	2.3 – 3.6				0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 382	1 in 340	1 in 359				1 in 10,076	N/A	1 in 20,451
PYLL										18	0	18
% of all cancers				0.8	1.1	0.9				0.1	0.0	0.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-2.8%	5.1%	0.2%				-21.8%	-14.3%	-18.4%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	2	1.9	2.0	1.9	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	4	1	5	7.0	1.7	4.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6	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	5	6	2.0	9.6	5.9	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	2	1	3	5.1	2.5	3.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	3	5	8	9.7	15.1	12.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	3	4	7	11.8	14.2	13.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	6	2	8	26.7	7.3	16.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	6	6	12	39.3	26.2	31.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	2	10	12	20.4	48.1	39.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	30	36	66	3.9	4.5	4.2	1	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				3.6	3.3	3.5				0.1	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.3 – 4.9	2.2 – 4.4	2.6 – 4.3				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2
AS Rate (World)				2.5	2.3	2.4				0.1	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.7 – 3.3	1.5 – 3.1	1.9 – 3.0				0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 489	1 in 428	1 in 454				1 in 10,076	N/A	1 in 20,451
PYLL										18	0	18
% of all cancers				0.6	1.0	0.8				0.1	0.0	0.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-3.9%	7.0%	-0.1%				-13.5%	-33.3%	-19.4%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1.7	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	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	0	2	2	0.0	4.9	2.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	3	0	3	9.7	0.0	4.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	1	1	0.0	3.6	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	1	0	1	4.4	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	2	0	2	13.1	0.0	5.2	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
Total/Crude rate	7	5	12	0.9	0.6	0.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				0.8	0.6	0.7				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.4	0.1 – 1.0	0.3 – 1.0				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.6	0.5	0.5				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.0	0.1 – 0.9	0.2 – 0.8				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1743	1 in 1650	1 in 1700				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.0	0.0	0.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				4.9%	-2.1%	2.0%				-30.3%	-2.5%	-17.3%

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 – 2006	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	3	3	0.0	6.3	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	11	11	0.0	21.6	10.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	32	32	0.0	57.8	28.7	0	3	3	0.0	5.4	2.7
40–44	0	65	65	0.0	112.3	56.3	0	12	12	0.0	20.7	10.4
45–49	0	110	110	0.0	188.1	95.0	0	4	4	0.0	6.8	3.5
50–54	0	120	120	0.0	220.9	111.8	0	22	22	0.0	40.5	20.5
55–59	0	146	146	0.0	281.4	142.8	0	32	32	0.0	61.7	31.3
60–64	0	152	152	0.0	374.0	190.5	0	23	23	0.0	56.6	28.8
65–69	0	128	128	0.0	386.4	200.2	0	20	20	0.0	60.4	31.3
70–74	0	66	66	0.0	234.5	123.1	0	25	25	0.0	88.8	46.6
75–79	0	78	78	0.0	285.1	156.4	0	27	27	0.0	98.7	54.1
80–84	0	72	72	0.0	314.9	188.8	0	36	36	0.0	157.5	94.4
85+	0	60	60	0.0	288.3	196.0	0	41	41	0.0	197.0	133.9
Total/Crude rate	0	1,044	1,044	0.0	131.5	66.6	0	245	245	0.0	30.9	15.6
AS Rate (Aust)				0.0	111.9	58.4				0.0	23.8	13.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	105.0 – 118.7	54.8 – 61.9				0.0 – 0.0	20.8 – 26.9	11.3 – 14.6
AS Rate (World)				0.0	89.5	46.2				0.0	17.1	9.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	84.1 – 94.8	43.5 – 48.9				0.0 – 0.0	15.0 – 19.3	8.0 – 10.2
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 11	1 in 21				N/A	1 in 59	1 in 115
PYLL											0	2,168
% of all cancers				0.0	28.3	12.2				0.0	15.9	7.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.0%	-1.8%	-1.5%				0.0%	-5.8%	-5.7%

Table 62 – Cancer of the Male breast (175)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	2	0	2	7.8	0.0	3.7	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	6.5	0.0	2.6	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
Total/Crude rate	8	0	8	1.0	0.0	0.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				0.9	0.0	0.4				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.3 – 1.6	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.7				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.7	0.0	0.3				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.2 – 1.2	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.6				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1034	N/A	1 in 2136				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL											0	0
% of all cancers				0.2	0.0	0.1				0.0	0.0	0.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-5.1%	0.0%	-5.3%				-33.3%	0.0%	-33.3%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	7	7	0.0	13.7	6.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	0	8	8	0.0	14.5	7.2	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40–44	0	4	4	0.0	6.9	3.5	0	2	2	0.0	3.5	1.7
45–49	0	3	3	0.0	5.1	2.6	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	3	3	0.0	5.8	2.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	0	7	7	0.0	17.2	8.8	0	3	3	0.0	7.4	3.8
65–69	0	3	3	0.0	9.1	4.7	0	5	5	0.0	15.1	7.8
70–74	0	2	2	0.0	7.1	3.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	2	2	0.0	7.3	4.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	1	1	0.0	4.4	2.6	0	2	2	0.0	8.7	5.2
85+	0	4	4	0.0	19.2	13.1	0	4	4	0.0	19.2	13.1
Total/Crude rate	0	47	47	0.0	5.9	3.0	0	18	18	0.0	2.3	1.1
AS Rate (Aust)				0.0	5.6	2.9				0.0	1.8	1.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	3.9 – 7.2	2.0 – 3.7				0.0 – 0.0	0.9 – 2.6	0.5 – 1.4
AS Rate (World)				0.0	4.9	2.5				0.0	1.4	0.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	3.5 – 6.2	1.8 – 3.1				0.0 – 0.0	0.7 – 2.0	0.4 – 1.1
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 235	1 in 465				N/A	1 in 675	1 in 1,317
PYLL											0	195
% of all cancers				0.0	1.3	0.5				0.0	1.2	0.5
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.0%	4.9%	4.9%				0.0%	-3.8%	-3.5%

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 – 2006	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	2.0	1.0	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
Total/Crude rate	0	1	1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				0.0	0.1	0.1				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.2				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.0	0.2	0.1				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.2				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 10176	1 in 20956				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
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.0%	undefined	undefined				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	4	4	0.0	7.2	3.6	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40-44	0	4	4	0.0	6.9	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	0	6	6	0.0	10.3	5.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	0	13	13	0.0	23.9	12.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	0	26	26	0.0	50.1	25.4	0	4	4	0.0	7.7	3.9
60-64	0	29	29	0.0	71.3	36.3	0	4	4	0.0	9.8	5.0
65-69	0	29	29	0.0	87.5	45.4	0	3	3	0.0	9.1	4.7
70-74	0	12	12	0.0	42.6	22.4	0	4	4	0.0	14.2	7.5
75-79	0	14	14	0.0	51.2	28.1	0	2	2	0.0	7.3	4.0
80-84	0	19	19	0.0	83.1	49.8	0	8	8	0.0	35.0	21.0
85+	0	11	11	0.0	52.9	35.9	0	5	5	0.0	24.0	16.3
Total/Crude rate	0	168	168	0.0	21.2	10.7	0	31	31	0.0	3.9	2.0
AS Rate (Aust)				0.0	17.2	9.1				0.0	2.9	1.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	14.5 – 19.8	7.7 – 10.4				0.0 – 0.0	1.8 – 3.9	1.0 – 2.1
AS Rate (World)				0.0	13.4	7.0				0.0	2.0	1.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	11.4 – 15.4	6.0 – 8.0				0.0 – 0.0	1.3 – 2.7	0.7 – 1.4
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 67	1 in 130				N/A	1 in 470	1 in 911
PYLL										0	190	190
% of all cancers				0.0	4.6	2.0				0.0	2.0	0.9
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	-1.3%	-1.9%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1.0	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	2.0	1.0	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	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40-44	0	4	4	0.0	6.9	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	0	6	6	0.0	10.3	5.2	0	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7
50-54	0	14	14	0.0	25.8	13.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
55-59	0	10	10	0.0	19.3	9.8	0	3	3	0.0	5.8	2.9
60-64	0	7	7	0.0	17.2	8.8	0	5	5	0.0	12.3	6.3
65-69	0	14	14	0.0	42.3	21.9	0	8	8	0.0	24.1	12.5
70-74	0	11	11	0.0	39.1	20.5	0	7	7	0.0	24.9	13.1
75-79	0	4	4	0.0	14.6	8.0	0	15	15	0.0	54.8	30.1
80-84	0	9	9	0.0	39.4	23.6	0	9	9	0.0	39.4	23.6
85+	0	13	13	0.0	62.5	42.5	0	12	12	0.0	57.7	39.2
Total/Crude rate	0	96	96	0.0	12.1	6.1	0	63	63	0.0	7.9	4.0
AS Rate (Aust)				0.0	10.0	5.3				0.0	5.9	3.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	7.9 – 12.0	4.2 – 6.4				0.0 – 0.0	4.4 – 7.4	2.5 – 4.1
AS Rate (World)				0.0	7.7	4.0				0.0	4.0	2.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	6.1 – 9.3	3.2 – 4.8				0.0 – 0.0	3.0 – 4.9	1.6 – 2.6
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 119	1 in 232				N/A	1 in 270	1 in 522
PYLL										0	308	308
% of all cancers				0.0	2.6	1.1				0.0	4.1	1.8
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.0%	-2.1%	-2.3%				0.0%	-7.0%	-6.2%

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 – 2006	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	1.7	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	0	3	3	0.0	5.1	2.6	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
50-54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	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	2	2	0.0	6.0	3.1	0	2	2	0.0	6.0	3.1
70-74	0	3	3	0.0	10.7	5.6	0	3	3	0.0	10.7	5.6
75-79	0	3	3	0.0	11.0	6.0	0	2	2	0.0	7.3	4.0
80-84	0	6	6	0.0	26.2	15.7	0	4	4	0.0	17.5	10.5
85+	0	5	5	0.0	24.0	16.3	0	3	3	0.0	14.4	9.8
Total/Crude rate	0	24	24	0.0	3.0	1.5	0	16	16	0.0	2.0	1.0
AS Rate (Aust)				0.0	2.2	1.2				0.0	1.5	0.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	1.3 – 3.1	0.7 – 1.7				0.0 – 0.0	0.7 – 2.2	0.4 – 1.2
AS Rate (World)				0.0	1.5	0.8				0.0	1.0	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.9 – 2.1	0.5 – 1.1				0.0 – 0.0	0.5 – 1.4	0.3 – 0.8
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 785	1 in 1521				N/A	1 in 988	1 in 1,902
PYLL										0	73	73
% of all cancers				0.0	0.7	0.3				0.0	1.0	0.5
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				0.0%	6.0%	5.7%				0.0%	11.1%	9.3%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	1	1	0.0	3.6	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80-84	0	1	1	0.0	4.4	2.6	0	1	1	0.0	4.4	2.6
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3	0	2	2	0.0	9.6	6.5
Total/Crude rate	0	5	5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0	3	3	0.0	0.4	0.2
AS Rate (Aust)				0.0	0.5	0.3				0.0	0.2	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.5				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				0.0	0.3	0.2				0.0	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.3				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 3801	1 in 7332				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.0	0.1	0.1				0.0	0.2	0.1
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				0.0%	0.9%	1.4%				0.0%	-9.9%	-8.1%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1.7	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	0	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
50-54	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	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	2	2	0.0	6.0	3.1	0	2	2	0.0	6.0	3.1
70-74	0	2	2	0.0	7.1	3.7	0	3	3	0.0	10.7	5.6
75-79	0	2	2	0.0	7.3	4.0	0	2	2	0.0	7.3	4.0
80-84	0	5	5	0.0	21.9	13.1	0	3	3	0.0	13.1	7.9
85+	0	4	4	0.0	19.2	13.1	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3
Total/Crude rate	0	19	19	0.0	2.4	1.2	0	13	13	0.0	1.6	0.8
AS Rate (Aust)				0.0	1.7	1.0				0.0	1.3	0.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.9 – 2.6	0.5 – 1.4				0.0 – 0.0	0.6 – 2.0	0.3 – 1.1
AS Rate (World)				0.0	1.2	0.6				0.0	0.9	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.0	0.6 – 1.7	0.4 – 0.9				0.0 – 0.0	0.4 – 1.3	0.2 – 0.7
Lifetime Risk				N/A	1 in 990	1 in 1918				N/A	1 in 988	1 in 1,902
PYLL										0	73	73
% of all cancers				0.0	0.5	0.2				0.0	0.8	0.4
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				0.0%	7.7%	7.1%				0.0%	29.4%	22.7%

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 – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	1	0	1	2.2	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	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	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	1.7	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	19	0	19	33.2	0.0	16.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	54	0	54	101.9	0.0	50.3	4	0	4	7.5	0.0	3.7
55-59	148	0	148	293.8	0.0	144.7	9	0	9	17.9	0.0	8.8
60-64	222	0	222	566.9	0.0	278.2	10	0	10	25.5	0.0	12.5
65-69	270	0	270	876.1	0.0	422.2	19	0	19	61.6	0.0	29.7
70-74	247	0	247	969.1	0.0	460.5	35	0	35	137.3	0.0	65.3
75-79	258	0	258	1,146.5	0.0	517.4	45	0	45	200.0	0.0	90.2
80-84	178	0	178	1,164.9	0.0	466.7	68	0	68	445.0	0.0	178.3
85+	74	0	74	755.1	0.0	241.8	73	0	73	744.9	0.0	238.5
Total/Crude rate	1,474	0	1,474	190.4	0.0	94.0	263	0	263	34.0	0.0	16.8
AS Rate (Aust)				172.4	0.0	79.2				32.3	0.0	13.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				163.6 – 181.3	0.0 – 0.0	75.1 – 83.2				28.4 – 36.2	0.0 – 0.0	11.5 – 14.7
AS Rate (World)				122.4	0.0	57.2				18.5	0.0	7.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				116.5 – 128.3	0.0 – 0.0	54.3 – 60.0				16.6 – 20.4	0.0 – 0.0	6.9 – 8.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 8	N/A	1 in 15				1 in 81	N/A	1 in 167
PYLL										603	0	603
% of all cancers				30.1	0.0	17.2				13.9	0.0	7.7
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				11.2%	0.0%	12.4%				-0.7%	0.0%	0.6%

Table 71 – Cancer of the Testis (186)

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	1	0	1	2.2	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	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	6	0	6	10.8	0.0	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	3	0	3	6.1	0.0	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	12	0	12	23.2	0.0	11.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	10	0	10	17.9	0.0	9.0	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40-44	4	0	4	7.0	0.0	3.5	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45-49	6	0	6	10.5	0.0	5.2	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	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	2	0	2	5.1	0.0	2.5	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	3.9	0.0	1.9	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
Total/Crude rate	48	0	48	6.2	0.0	3.1	2	0	2	0.3	0.0	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				6.4	0.0	3.2				0.3	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.6 – 8.2	0.0 – 0.0	2.3 – 4.1				0.0 – 0.6	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				6.3	0.0	3.2				0.2	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.7 – 7.9	0.0 – 0.0	2.4 – 4.0				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 217	N/A	1 in 432				1 in 5,673	N/A	1 in 11,332
PYLL										70	0	70
% of all cancers				1.0	0.0	0.6				0.1	0.0	0.1
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				4.4%	0.0%	4.2%				74.0%	0.0%	72.3%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
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	2.6	0.0	1.3	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	3.9	0.0	1.9	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	0	2	13.1	0.0	5.2	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
Total/Crude rate	6	0	6	0.8	0.0	0.4	1	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				0.7	0.0	0.3				0.1	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 1.2	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.6				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.2
AS Rate (World)				0.5	0.0	0.2				0.1	0.0	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 0.9	0.0 – 0.0	0.1 – 0.4				0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1933	N/A	1 in 3979				1 in 10,602	N/A	1 in 21,466
PYLL										23	0	23
% of all cancers				0.1	0.0	0.1				0.1	0.0	0.0
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-5.6%	0.0%	-6.1%				7.9%	0.0%	14.1%

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 – 2006	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	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	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	11	3	14	21.8	5.8	13.7	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	2.9
60-64	14	2	16	35.8	4.9	20.0	3	0	3	7.7	0.0	3.8
65-69	9	4	13	29.2	12.1	20.3	6	3	9	19.5	9.1	14.1
70-74	23	7	30	90.2	24.9	55.9	5	4	9	19.6	14.2	16.8
75-79	33	8	41	146.6	29.2	82.2	11	6	17	48.9	21.9	34.1
80-84	32	18	50	209.4	78.7	131.1	13	10	23	85.1	43.7	60.3
85+	16	17	33	163.3	81.7	107.8	17	15	32	173.5	72.1	104.5
Total/Crude rate	143	59	202	18.5	7.4	12.9	57	40	97	7.4	5.0	6.2
AS Rate (Aust)				17.0	5.0	10.3				7.0	3.3	4.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				14.2 – 19.8	3.7 – 6.3	8.9 – 11.8				5.2 – 8.8	2.3 – 4.4	3.8 – 5.7
AS Rate (World)				10.8	3.0	6.6				4.0	1.9	2.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				9.3 – 12.4	2.3 – 3.7	5.7 – 7.4				3.1 – 4.9	1.4 – 2.5	2.3 – 3.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 108	1 in 420	1 in 175				1 in 395	1 in 740	1 in 520
PYLL										130	73	203
% of all cancers				2.9	1.6	2.4				3.0	2.6	2.8
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-0.1%	-0.2%	0.2%				-2.9%	11.6%	1.3%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	1	0	1	2.2	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	1	1	2	1.9	2.0	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	9	0	9	15.7	0.0	7.8	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
45-49	2	10	12	3.5	17.1	10.4	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7
50-54	15	5	20	28.3	9.2	18.6	7	0	7	13.2	0.0	6.5
55-59	13	10	23	25.8	19.3	22.5	4	1	5	7.9	1.9	4.9
60-64	23	9	32	58.7	22.1	40.1	5	5	10	12.8	12.3	12.5
65-69	22	13	35	71.4	39.2	54.7	5	3	8	16.2	9.1	12.5
70-74	21	17	38	82.4	60.4	70.8	9	6	15	35.3	21.3	28.0
75-79	21	12	33	93.3	43.9	66.2	11	6	17	48.9	21.9	34.1
80-84	16	19	35	104.7	83.1	91.8	11	11	22	72.0	48.1	57.7
85+	7	14	21	71.4	67.3	68.6	16	11	27	163.3	52.9	88.2
Total/Crude rate	154	110	264	19.9	13.9	16.8	71	44	115	9.2	5.5	7.3
AS Rate (Aust)				18.3	10.8	14.4				8.7	3.9	5.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				15.4 – 21.2	8.7 – 12.8	12.6 – 16.1				6.7 – 10.7	2.7 – 5.1	4.8 – 7.0
AS Rate (World)				13.6	7.7	10.5				5.5	2.5	3.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				11.6 – 15.6	6.3 – 9.1	9.3 – 11.8				4.3 – 6.7	1.7 – 3.2	3.1 – 4.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 68	1 in 119	1 in 87				1 in 221	1 in 432	1 in 295
PYLL										438	150	588
% of all cancers				3.1	3.0	3.1				3.7	2.9	3.3
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				1.4%	6.5%	3.5%				7.2%	8.0%	6.8%

Table 75 – Cancer of the Eye (190)

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0	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	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	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45-49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	0.9
50-54	2	1	3	3.8	1.8	2.8	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	1	1	2	2.6	2.5	2.5	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65-69	3	1	4	9.7	3.0	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70-74	1	2	3	3.9	7.1	5.6	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9
75-79	3	2	5	13.3	7.3	10.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80-84	0	1	1	0.0	4.4	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	1	0	1	10.2	0.0	3.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	11	13	24	1.4	1.6	1.5	4	1	5	0.5	0.1	0.3
AS Rate (Aust)				1.3	1.5	1.4				0.5	0.1	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.5 – 2.1	0.7 – 2.4	0.8 – 2.0				0.0 – 1.0	0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				0.9	1.3	1.1				0.4	0.1	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.5	0.6 – 2.1	0.7 – 1.6				0.0 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1001	1 in 816	1 in 903				1 in 1,980	1 in 11,698	1 in 3,461
PYLL										70	28	98
% of all cancers				0.2	0.4	0.3				0.2	0.1	0.1
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-13.7%	-7.0%	-10.9%				-7.9%	2.4%	-6.0%

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 – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	1	0	1	2.2	0.0	1.1	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	1.1
5-9	0	2	2	0.0	4.3	2.1	0	1	1	0.0	2.1	1.0
10-14	1	3	4	1.9	6.0	3.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1	1	2	1.9	2.0	1.9	2	0	2	3.7	0.0	1.9
20-24	2	2	4	3.6	3.8	3.7	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	2	1	3	3.9	2.0	2.9	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
35-39	1	2	3	1.8	3.6	2.7	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8
40-44	4	2	6	7.0	3.5	5.2	3	1	4	5.2	1.7	3.5
45-49	6	2	8	10.5	3.4	6.9	4	1	5	7.0	1.7	4.3
50-54	6	3	9	11.3	5.5	8.4	5	3	8	9.4	5.5	7.5
55-59	6	4	10	11.9	7.7	9.8	8	3	11	15.9	5.8	10.8
60-64	8	5	13	20.4	12.3	16.3	6	3	9	15.3	7.4	11.3
65-69	8	2	10	26.0	6.0	15.6	4	6	10	13.0	18.1	15.6
70-74	12	5	17	47.1	17.8	31.7	8	3	11	31.4	10.7	20.5
75-79	7	2	9	31.1	7.3	18.0	10	7	17	44.4	25.6	34.1
80-84	3	9	12	19.6	39.4	31.5	3	6	9	19.6	26.2	23.6
85+	2	1	3	20.4	4.8	9.8	3	5	8	30.6	24.0	26.1
Total/Crude rate	71	46	117	9.2	5.8	7.5	58	41	99	7.5	5.2	6.3
AS Rate (Aust)				8.6	5.1	6.8				7.0	4.1	5.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.6 – 10.7	3.6 – 6.5	5.5 – 8.0				5.2 – 8.8	2.8 – 5.4	4.4 – 6.6
AS Rate (World)				7.0	4.4	5.6				5.2	3.1	4.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.4 – 8.6	3.0 – 5.8	4.6 – 6.7				4.0 – 6.5	2.1 – 4.2	3.3 – 5.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 133	1 in 257	1 in 177				1 in 192	1 in 350	1 in 250
PYLL										775	453	1,228
% of all cancers				1.4	1.2	1.4				3.1	2.7	2.9
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				2.5%	-3.6%	-0.2%				-5.2%	-6.1%	-5.4%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	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	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	1.9	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	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	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	0	2	2	0.0	6.0	3.1	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	6.5	0.0	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	1	0	1	10.2	0.0	3.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	5	3	8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				0.6	0.4	0.5				0.0	0.0	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 1.1	0.0 – 0.8	0.1 – 0.8				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
AS Rate (World)				0.5	0.4	0.4				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.1 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.8	0.1 – 0.7				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 3089	1 in 2406	1 in 2687				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.0	0.0	0.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.9%	38.7%	5.0%				-18.0%	-21.8%	-20.4%

Table 78 – Cancer of the Thyroid gland (193)

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	1	0	1	2.2	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	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	2.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	2	3	5	3.6	5.7	4.6	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	7.9	3.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39	2	5	7	3.6	9.0	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	0	7	7	0.0	12.1	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	1	5	6	1.7	8.5	5.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	2	11	13	3.8	20.2	12.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	4	4	8	7.9	7.7	7.8	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60-64	1	1	2	2.6	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-69	4	2	6	13.0	6.0	9.4	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6
70-74	1	2	3	3.9	7.1	5.6	0	2	2	0.0	7.1	3.7
75-79	2	1	3	8.9	3.7	6.0	0	2	2	0.0	7.3	4.0
80-84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	0	2	2	0.0	9.6	6.5	1	1	2	10.2	4.8	6.5
Total/Crude rate	21	49	70	2.7	6.2	4.5	2	6	8	0.3	0.8	0.5
AS Rate (Aust)				2.5	6.0	4.3				0.3	0.6	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.4 – 3.6	4.3 – 7.7	3.3 – 5.3				0.0 – 0.6	0.1 – 1.1	0.1 – 0.7
AS Rate (World)				2.3	5.3	3.8				0.2	0.4	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.3 – 3.3	3.9 – 6.8	3.0 – 4.7				0.0 – 0.4	0.1 – 0.7	0.1 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 453	1 in 221	1 in 297				1 in 6,165	1 in 2,215	1 in 3,190
PYLL										8	23	30
% of all cancers				0.4	1.3	0.8				0.1	0.4	0.2
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				5.8%	-2.1%	-0.1%				-17.6%	26.3%	-3.6%

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 – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	2	2	0.0	4.6	2.2	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	1.9	0.0	1.0	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	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	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	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	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	1	1	0.0	3.6	1.9
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
Total/Crude rate	3	3	6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				0.4	0.4	0.4				0.1	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.9	0.1 – 0.8				0.0 – 0.4	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.3
AS Rate (World)				0.5	0.5	0.5				0.2	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0 – 1.0	0.0 – 1.1	0.1 – 0.9				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.2	0.0 – 0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 3517	1 in 3145	1 in 3317				1 in 9,880	1 in 5,630	1 in 6,908
PYLL										48	3	50
% of all cancers				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				7.4%	299.7%	38.3%				3.0%	-13.3%	-5.5%

Table 80 – Cancer of Unspecified site (199)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	3	2	5	5.4	3.6	4.5	0	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9
40–44	2	1	3	3.5	1.7	2.6	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
45–49	5	4	9	8.7	6.8	7.8	1	2	3	1.7	3.4	2.6
50–54	4	1	5	7.5	1.8	4.7	5	3	8	9.4	5.5	7.5
55–59	12	12	24	23.8	23.1	23.5	10	11	21	19.8	21.2	20.5
60–64	14	6	20	35.8	14.8	25.1	6	12	18	15.3	29.5	22.6
65–69	10	8	18	32.4	24.1	28.1	7	9	16	22.7	27.2	25.0
70–74	20	20	40	78.5	71.1	74.6	13	16	29	51.0	56.8	54.1
75–79	19	16	35	84.4	58.5	70.2	16	16	32	71.1	58.5	64.2
80–84	23	29	52	150.5	126.9	136.3	23	28	51	150.5	122.5	133.7
85+	18	48	66	183.7	230.7	215.6	21	41	62	214.3	197.0	202.6
Total/Crude rate	131	148	279	16.9	18.6	17.8	103	140	243	13.3	17.6	15.5
AS Rate (Aust)				15.7	13.0	14.4				12.4	12.4	12.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				13.0 – 18.4	10.9 – 15.2	12.7 – 16.1				10.0 – 14.8	10.3 – 14.5	10.8 – 13.9
AS Rate (World)				10.5	8.3	9.4				7.7	8.0	7.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.9 – 12.2	7.0 – 9.7	8.4 – 10.5				6.4 – 9.0	6.7 – 9.4	6.9 – 8.8
Lifetime Risk				1 in 102	1 in 135	1 in 116				1 in 165	1 in 136	1 in 149
PYLL										508	643	1,150
% of all cancers				2.7	4.0	3.2				5.4	9.1	7.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.9%	-1.6%	-0.3%				-3.4%	-1.1%	-2.4%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	3	3	0.0	5.9	2.9	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
20–24	5	2	7	9.0	3.8	6.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	2	2	0.0	4.2	2.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	6	2	8	11.6	3.9	7.8	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	1.9
35–39	3	2	5	5.4	3.6	4.5	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	5	2	7	8.7	3.5	6.1	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45–49	9	7	16	15.7	12.0	13.8	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7
50–54	6	8	14	11.3	14.7	13.0	1	2	3	1.9	3.7	2.8
55–59	7	10	17	13.9	19.3	16.6	5	4	9	9.9	7.7	8.8
60–64	18	11	29	46.0	27.1	36.3	3	1	4	7.7	2.5	5.0
65–69	20	12	32	64.9	36.2	50.0	2	1	3	6.5	3.0	4.7
70–74	14	13	27	54.9	46.2	50.3	6	5	11	23.5	17.8	20.5
75–79	23	8	31	102.2	29.2	62.2	15	5	20	66.7	18.3	40.1
80–84	27	15	42	176.7	65.6	110.1	10	13	23	65.4	56.9	60.3
85+	12	15	27	122.4	72.1	88.2	11	17	28	112.2	81.7	91.5
Total/Crude rate	155	112	267	20.0	14.1	17.0	59	49	108	7.6	6.2	6.9
AS Rate (Aust)				18.6	11.5	14.6				7.2	4.2	5.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				15.6 – 21.5	9.3 – 13.6	12.8 – 16.3				5.4 – 9.1	3.0 – 5.3	4.5 – 6.6
AS Rate (World)				13.5	8.9	11.0				4.6	2.6	3.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				11.5 – 15.5	7.2 – 10.6	9.7 – 12.3				3.5 – 5.6	1.8 – 3.3	2.9 – 4.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 83	1 in 111	1 in 96				1 in 332	1 in 547	1 in 415
PYLL										388	205	593
% of all cancers				3.2	3.0	3.1				3.1	3.2	3.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-3.6%	2.2%	-1.4%				-5.9%	-3.2%	-4.6%

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 – 2006	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	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	4	2	6	7.2	3.8	5.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	2	1	3	4.0	2.1	3.1	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	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	2	2	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	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	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	2	2	4	5.1	4.9	5.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	1	2	3.2	3.0	3.1	2	1	3	6.5	3.0	4.7
70–74	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80–84	0	1	1	0.0	4.4	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	1	1	2	10.2	4.8	6.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	18	14	32	2.3	1.8	2.0	3	1	4	0.4	0.1	0.3
AS Rate (Aust)				2.2	1.6	1.9				0.4	0.1	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.2 – 3.3	0.8 – 2.5	1.3 – 2.6				0.0 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.5
AS Rate (World)				2.2	1.5	1.8				0.3	0.1	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.2 – 3.2	0.7 – 2.4	1.2 – 2.5				0.0 – 0.7	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 547	1 in 870	1 in 674				1 in 2,417	1 in 6,626	1 in 3,578
PYLL										53	8	60
% of all cancers				0.4	0.4	0.4				0.2	0.1	0.1
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-10.8%	-1.1%	-7.2%				-3.5%	-7.3%	-6.3%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1.9	0.0	1.0	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	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	4	0	4	7.1	0.0	3.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	4	4	8	7.0	6.9	6.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	9	4	13	15.7	6.8	11.2	0	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7
50–54	9	5	14	17.0	9.2	13.0	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.9
55–59	7	7	14	13.9	13.5	13.7	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	2.9
60–64	9	5	14	23.0	12.3	17.5	4	2	6	10.2	4.9	7.5
65–69	8	6	14	26.0	18.1	21.9	3	2	5	9.7	6.0	7.8
70–74	4	6	10	15.7	21.3	18.6	2	2	4	7.8	7.1	7.5
75–79	3	7	10	13.3	25.6	20.1	5	6	11	22.2	21.9	22.1
80–84	2	3	5	13.1	13.1	13.1	1	3	4	6.5	13.1	10.5
85+	3	1	4	30.6	4.8	13.1	1	3	4	10.2	14.4	13.1
Total/Crude rate	66	48	114	8.5	6.0	7.3	19	22	41	2.5	2.8	2.6
AS Rate (Aust)				8.0	5.2	6.5				2.2	2.1	2.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.0 – 9.9	3.7 – 6.6	5.3 – 7.7				1.2 – 3.2	1.2 – 3.0	1.5 – 2.9
AS Rate (World)				6.6	4.0	5.2				1.6	1.4	1.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.0 – 8.1	2.9 – 5.1	4.3 – 6.2				0.9 – 2.3	0.9 – 2.0	1.1 – 2.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 151	1 in 227	1 in 182				1 in 595	1 in 793	1 in 683
PYLL										135	140	275
% of all cancers				1.3	1.3	1.3				1.0	1.4	1.2
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				6.9%	-5.0%	0.6%				8.4%	-1.7%	3.8%

Table 84 – Nodular lymphomas (202.0)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	4	0	4	7.1	0.0	3.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	4	3	7	7.0	5.2	6.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	6	4	10	10.5	6.8	8.6	0	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7
50–54	9	5	14	17.0	9.2	13.0	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.9
55–59	6	5	11	11.9	9.6	10.8	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	2.9
60–64	9	5	14	23.0	12.3	17.5	3	2	5	7.7	4.9	6.3
65–69	8	5	13	26.0	15.1	20.3	3	1	4	9.7	3.0	6.3
70–74	3	5	8	11.8	17.8	14.9	1	2	3	3.9	7.1	5.6
75–79	1	6	7	4.4	21.9	14.0	4	6	10	17.8	21.9	20.1
80–84	1	2	3	6.5	8.7	7.9	1	2	3	6.5	8.7	7.9
85+	3	1	4	30.6	4.8	13.1	1	2	3	10.2	9.6	9.8
Total/Crude rate	56	41	97	7.2	5.2	6.2	16	19	35	2.1	2.4	2.2
AS Rate (Aust)				6.8	4.4	5.5				1.9	1.9	1.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.0 – 8.5	3.1 – 5.8	4.4 – 6.7				0.9 – 2.8	1.0 – 2.7	1.2 – 2.5
AS Rate (World)				5.6	3.4	4.5				1.3	1.3	1.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.2 – 7.0	2.4 – 4.4	3.6 – 5.3				0.7 – 1.9	0.7 – 1.9	0.9 – 1.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 170	1 in 264	1 in 207				1 in 736	1 in 900	1 in 812
PYLL										120	133	253
% of all cancers				1.1	1.1	1.1				0.8	1.2	1.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				8.7%	-2.3%	3.0%				6.2%	-4.4%	1.2%

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 – 2006	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	1	4	5	1.9	7.9	4.8	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
20-24	10	4	14	18.1	7.5	12.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	3	3	6	6.1	6.3	6.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34	7	3	10	13.6	5.9	9.7	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	1.9
35-39	8	3	11	14.3	5.4	9.9	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8
40-44	11	8	19	19.1	13.8	16.5	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45-49	18	11	29	31.4	18.8	25.0	2	2	4	3.5	3.4	3.5
50-54	16	13	29	30.2	23.9	27.0	2	3	5	3.8	5.5	4.7
55-59	16	17	33	31.8	32.8	32.3	7	5	12	13.9	9.6	11.7
60-64	29	18	47	74.1	44.3	58.9	7	3	10	17.9	7.4	12.5
65-69	29	19	48	94.1	57.4	75.1	7	4	11	22.7	12.1	17.2
70-74	19	19	38	74.5	67.5	70.8	8	7	15	31.4	24.9	28.0
75-79	26	16	42	115.5	58.5	84.2	20	11	31	88.9	40.2	62.2
80-84	29	19	48	189.8	83.1	125.8	11	16	27	72.0	70.0	70.8
85+	16	17	33	163.3	81.7	107.8	12	20	32	122.4	96.1	104.5
Total/Crude rate	239	174	413	30.9	21.9	26.3	81	72	153	10.5	9.1	9.8
AS Rate (Aust)				28.8	18.3	23.0				9.8	6.4	7.9
Confidence Interval (95%)				25.1 – 32.5	15.5 – 21.0	20.8 – 25.3				7.6 – 11.9	4.9 – 7.9	6.7 – 9.2
AS Rate (World)				22.2	14.4	18.1				6.5	4.1	5.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				19.5 – 24.9	12.2 – 16.6	16.3 – 19.8				5.2 – 7.7	3.1 – 5.1	4.4 – 6.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 49	1 in 69	1 in 58				1 in 196	1 in 309	1 in 241
PYLL										575	353	928
% of all cancers				4.9	4.7	4.8				4.3	4.7	4.5
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-2.3%	-0.6%	-1.5%				-3.7%	-3.1%	-3.2%

Table 86 – Other lymphomas (202.1 202.2 202.8 202.9)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1.9	0.0	1.0	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	1.9	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	1.7	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	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	2.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65-69	0	1	1	0.0	3.0	1.6	0	1	1	0.0	3.0	1.6
70-74	1	1	2	3.9	3.6	3.7	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9
75-79	2	1	3	8.9	3.7	6.0	1	0	1	4.4	0.0	2.0
80-84	1	1	2	6.5	4.4	5.2	0	1	1	0.0	4.4	2.6
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3
Total/Crude rate	10	7	17	1.3	0.9	1.1	3	3	6	0.4	0.4	0.4
AS Rate (Aust)				1.2	0.7	1.0				0.4	0.2	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.5 – 2.0	0.2 – 1.3	0.5 – 1.4				0.0 – 0.8	0.0 – 0.5	0.1 – 0.6
AS Rate (World)				1.0	0.6	0.8				0.2	0.2	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.4 – 1.6	0.2 – 0.9	0.4 – 1.1				0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 1340	1 in 1646	1 in 1470				1 in 3,088	1 in 6,626	1 in 4,273
PYLL										15	8	23
% of all cancers				0.2	0.2	0.2				0.2	0.2	0.2
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				-1.1%	-15.4%	-9.3%				30.1%	54.1%	32.7%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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
Total/Crude rate	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				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
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
Trend 2002-2006 (per annum)				0.0%	0.0%	undefined				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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 – 2006	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	3	1	4	5.2	1.7	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	1	2	3	1.9	3.7	2.8	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.9
55-59	6	4	10	11.9	7.7	9.8	1	4	5	2.0	7.7	4.9
60-64	6	6	12	15.3	14.8	15.0	4	2	6	10.2	4.9	7.5
65-69	7	5	12	22.7	15.1	18.8	4	2	6	13.0	6.0	9.4
70-74	9	8	17	35.3	28.4	31.7	10	8	18	39.2	28.4	33.6
75-79	7	8	15	31.1	29.2	30.1	8	5	13	35.5	18.3	26.1
80-84	15	5	20	98.2	21.9	52.4	10	11	21	65.4	48.1	55.1
85+	5	7	12	51.0	33.6	39.2	8	8	16	81.6	38.4	52.3
Total/Crude rate	60	46	106	7.7	5.8	6.8	46	41	87	5.9	5.2	5.5
AS Rate (Aust)				7.1	4.5	5.6				5.6	3.7	4.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.3 – 8.8	3.2 – 5.8	4.5 – 6.6				4.0 – 7.2	2.5 – 4.9	3.5 – 5.4
AS Rate (World)				4.8	3.1	3.8				3.4	2.4	2.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.7 – 5.9	2.2 – 4.0	3.1 – 4.5				2.6 – 4.3	1.7 – 3.1	2.3 – 3.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 213	1 in 281	1 in 243				1 in 302	1 in 409	1 in 350
PYLL										145	153	298
% of all cancers				1.2	1.2	1.2				2.4	2.7	2.5
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-5.1%	1.6%	-2.6%				4.9%	-0.3%	1.8%

Table 89 – All lymphoid leukaemias (204)

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	2	4	6	4.3	9.1	6.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1	2	3	2.1	4.3	3.1	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.0
10-14	1	1	2	1.9	2.0	2.0	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	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
35-39	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49	3	4	7	5.2	6.8	6.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	8	2	10	15.1	3.7	9.3	3	0	3	5.7	0.0	2.8
55-59	10	5	15	19.8	9.6	14.7	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	2.9
60-64	16	7	23	40.9	17.2	28.8	3	0	3	7.7	0.0	3.8
65-69	8	8	16	26.0	24.1	25.0	5	2	7	16.2	6.0	10.9
70-74	9	12	21	35.3	42.6	39.2	4	1	5	15.7	3.6	9.3
75-79	6	9	15	26.7	32.9	30.1	3	1	4	13.3	3.7	8.0
80-84	9	6	15	58.9	26.2	39.3	6	3	9	39.3	13.1	23.6
85+	9	14	23	91.8	67.3	75.1	2	4	6	20.4	19.2	19.6
Total/Crude rate	86	75	161	11.1	9.4	10.3	30	13	43	3.9	1.6	2.7
AS Rate (Aust)				10.3	7.6	8.8				3.6	1.2	2.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				8.1 – 12.5	5.9 – 9.4	7.5 – 10.2				2.3 – 4.9	0.5 – 1.8	1.6 – 3.0
AS Rate (World)				7.8	6.0	6.8				2.6	0.8	1.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.2 – 9.5	4.4 – 7.5	5.7 – 7.9				1.7 – 3.5	0.3 – 1.3	1.1 – 2.2
Lifetime Risk				1 in 127	1 in 165	1 in 144				1 in 376	1 in 1,469	1 in 610
PYLL										298	83	380
% of all cancers				1.8	2.0	1.9				1.6	0.8	1.3
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-1.8%	3.9%	0.4%				2.2%	-10.1%	-2.2%

Table 90 – Acute lymphatic leukaemia (204.0)

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	2	4	6	4.3	9.1	6.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	1	2	3	2.1	4.3	3.1	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.0
10-14	1	1	2	1.9	2.0	2.0	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	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
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	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	2	0	2	3.8	0.0	1.9
55-59	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	1	2	3	2.6	4.9	3.8	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65-69	1	1	2	3.2	3.0	3.1	2	1	3	6.5	3.0	4.7
70-74	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-79	1	2	3	4.4	7.3	6.0	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0
80-84	1	0	1	6.5	0.0	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	1	1	2	10.2	4.8	6.5	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3
Total/Crude rate	12	14	26	1.5	1.8	1.7	7	4	11	0.9	0.5	0.7
AS Rate (Aust)				1.6	1.8	1.6				0.9	0.4	0.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.7 – 2.4	0.8 – 2.7	1.0 – 2.3				0.2 – 1.5	0.0 – 0.9	0.3 – 1.1
AS Rate (World)				1.4	1.9	1.6				0.8	0.3	0.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.6 – 2.3	0.8 – 3.0	0.9 – 2.4				0.2 – 1.4	0.0 – 0.7	0.2 – 1.0
Lifetime Risk				1 in 915	1 in 796	1 in 858				1 in 1,191	1 in 3,907	1 in 1,842
PYLL										183	55	238
% of all cancers				0.2	0.4	0.3				0.4	0.3	0.3
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-9.1%	5.2%	-3.4%				-2.9%	-15.5%	-8.2%

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 – 2006	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	2	0	2	3.5	0.0	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	3	4	7	5.2	6.8	6.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	7	2	9	13.2	3.7	8.4	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	0.9
55–59	10	5	15	19.8	9.6	14.7	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	2.9
60–64	15	5	20	38.3	12.3	25.1	2	0	2	5.1	0.0	2.5
65–69	7	7	14	22.7	21.1	21.9	3	1	4	9.7	3.0	6.3
70–74	8	12	20	31.4	42.6	37.3	4	1	5	15.7	3.6	9.3
75–79	5	7	12	22.2	25.6	24.1	3	0	3	13.3	0.0	6.0
80–84	8	6	14	52.4	26.2	36.7	6	3	9	39.3	13.1	23.6
85+	8	13	21	81.6	62.5	68.6	2	3	5	20.4	14.4	16.3
Total/Crude rate	74	61	135	9.6	7.7	8.6	23	9	32	3.0	1.1	2.0
AS Rate (Aust)				8.7	5.9	7.2				2.7	0.7	1.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				6.7 – 10.7	4.4 – 7.4	6.0 – 8.4				1.6 – 3.8	0.2 – 1.2	1.1 – 2.2
AS Rate (World)				6.4	4.1	5.2				1.8	0.5	1.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				5.0 – 7.8	3.0 – 5.1	4.3 – 6.0				1.1 – 2.4	0.2 – 0.8	0.7 – 1.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 148	1 in 208	1 in 173				1 in 550	1 in 2,354	1 in 912
PYLL										115	28	143
% of all cancers				1.5	1.7	1.6				1.2	0.6	0.9
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.0%	3.5%	1.5%				4.1%	-4.4%	1.3%

Table 92 – All myeloid leukaemias (205)

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	2	2	0.0	4.6	2.2	0	2	2	0.0	4.6	2.2
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	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
20–24	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	2	2	4	4.0	4.2	4.1	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
30–34	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	1.9	3	0	3	5.8	0.0	2.9
35–39	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	2	3	1.7	3.5	2.6	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45–49	1	4	5	1.7	6.8	4.3	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	2	1	3	3.8	1.8	2.8	2	1	3	3.8	1.8	2.8
55–59	0	5	5	0.0	9.6	4.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	10	2	12	25.5	4.9	15.0	2	4	6	5.1	9.8	7.5
65–69	7	2	9	22.7	6.0	14.1	5	0	5	16.2	0.0	7.8
70–74	9	5	14	35.3	17.8	26.1	6	6	12	23.5	21.3	22.4
75–79	6	4	10	26.7	14.6	20.1	9	3	12	40.0	11.0	24.1
80–84	9	6	15	58.9	26.2	39.3	8	5	13	52.4	21.9	34.1
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3	0	4	4	0.0	19.2	13.1
Total/Crude rate	53	38	91	6.8	4.8	5.8	40	26	66	5.2	3.3	4.2
AS Rate (Aust)				6.4	4.2	5.2				4.9	2.6	3.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				4.6 – 8.1	2.8 – 5.5	4.1 – 6.2				3.4 – 6.4	1.6 – 3.6	2.8 – 4.6
AS Rate (World)				5.0	3.4	4.1				3.6	1.9	2.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.7 – 6.3	2.3 – 4.5	3.3 – 5.0				2.5 – 4.6	1.1 – 2.7	2.1 – 3.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 189	1 in 319	1 in 239				1 in 315	1 in 507	1 in 391
PYLL										468	250	718
% of all cancers				1.1	1.0	1.1				2.1	1.7	1.9
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-6.2%	-2.3%	-4.5%				-6.1%	-6.0%	-5.4%

Table 93 – Acute myeloid leukaemia (205.0)

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	2	2	0.0	4.6	2.2	0	2	2	0.0	4.6	2.2
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	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	2	0	2	4.0	0.0	2.1	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
30–34	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	1.9	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	1.9
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	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45–49	0	2	2	0.0	3.4	1.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2	1	3	3.8	1.8	2.8
55–59	0	3	3	0.0	5.8	2.9	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	1.0
60–64	7	2	9	17.9	4.9	11.3	2	3	5	5.1	7.4	6.3
65–69	5	1	6	16.2	3.0	9.4	5	0	5	16.2	0.0	7.8
70–74	8	2	10	31.4	7.1	18.6	6	5	11	23.5	17.8	20.5
75–79	5	3	8	22.2	11.0	16.0	8	3	11	35.5	11.0	22.1
80–84	7	4	11	45.8	17.5	28.8	7	5	12	45.8	21.9	31.5
85+	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3	0	3	3	0.0	14.4	9.8
Total/Crude rate	40	21	61	5.2	2.6	3.9	35	23	58	4.5	2.9	3.7
AS Rate (Aust)				4.8	2.2	3.4				4.2	2.3	3.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.3 – 6.3	1.2 – 3.1	2.6 – 4.3				2.8 – 5.6	1.3 – 3.2	2.4 – 4.0
AS Rate (World)				3.8	1.8	2.7				3.1	1.7	2.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.6 – 4.9	0.9 – 2.6	2.0 – 3.4				2.1 – 4.0	0.9 – 2.5	1.7 – 2.9
Lifetime Risk				1 in 248	1 in 653	1 in 365				1 in 345	1 in 598	1 in 441
PYLL										340	235	575
% of all cancers				0.8	0.6	0.7				1.8	1.5	1.7
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-7.8%	-9.0%	-7.8%				-4.5%	-5.3%	-4.1%

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 – 2006	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	1.9	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
20–24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0	2	2	0.0	4.2	2.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
35–39	0	2	2	0.0	3.6	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	2	3	1.7	3.5	2.6	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	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	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	3	0	3	7.7	0.0	3.8	0	1	1	0.0	2.5	1.3
65–69	2	1	3	6.5	3.0	4.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	1	3	4	3.9	10.7	7.5	0	1	1	0.0	3.6	1.9
75–79	1	1	2	4.4	3.7	4.0	1	0	1	4.4	0.0	2.0
80–84	2	2	4	13.1	8.7	10.5	1	0	1	6.5	0.0	2.6
85+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	4.8	3.3
Total/Crude rate	13	17	30	1.7	2.1	1.9	5	3	8	0.6	0.4	0.5
AS Rate (Aust)				1.5	2.0	1.8				0.6	0.3	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.7–2.4	1.0–3.0	1.1–2.4				0.1–1.2	0.0–0.6	0.1–0.8
AS Rate (World)				1.2	1.7	1.4				0.5	0.2	0.4
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.6–1.9	0.9–2.4	0.9–2.0				0.1–1.0	0.0–0.4	0.1–0.6
Lifetime Risk				1 in 791	1 in 621	1 in 695				1 in 3,613	1 in 3,327	1 in 3,384
PYLL										128	15	143
% of all cancers				0.3	0.5	0.3				0.3	0.2	0.2
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.4%	41.4%	10.9%				-14.7%	-11.4%	-13.1%

Table 95 – Chronic monocytic leukaemia (206.0)

South Australia Year – 2006	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
Total/Crude rate	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				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
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
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.0%	-19.1%	-17.8%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	2	6	8	4.3	13.7	8.9	0	2	2	0.0	4.6	2.2
5–9	1	2	3	2.1	4.3	3.1	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	1.0
10–14	2	1	3	3.8	2.0	2.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0	1	0	1	1.9	0.0	1.0
20–24	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
25–29	2	2	4	4.0	4.2	4.1	1	1	2	2.0	2.1	2.1
30–34	3	0	3	5.8	0.0	2.9	4	0	4	7.7	0.0	3.9
35–39	1	3	4	1.8	5.4	3.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	3	2	5	5.2	3.5	4.3	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45–49	6	8	14	10.5	13.7	12.1	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	10	3	13	18.9	5.5	12.1	5	1	6	9.4	1.8	5.6
55–59	11	10	21	21.8	19.3	20.5	2	2	4	4.0	3.9	3.9
60–64	28	9	37	71.5	22.1	46.4	5	4	9	12.8	9.8	11.3
65–69	17	13	30	55.2	39.2	46.9	10	2	12	32.4	6.0	18.8
70–74	22	20	42	86.3	71.1	78.3	10	7	17	39.2	24.9	31.7
75–79	14	14	28	62.2	51.2	56.2	14	7	21	62.2	25.6	42.1
80–84	21	14	35	137.4	61.2	91.8	15	9	24	98.2	39.4	62.9
85+	10	16	26	102.0	76.9	84.9	2	8	10	20.4	38.4	32.7
Total/Crude rate	156	123	279	20.1	15.5	17.8	73	43	116	9.4	5.4	7.4
AS Rate (Aust)				18.7	12.8	15.5				8.8	4.1	6.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				15.7–21.6	10.5–15.1	13.6–17.3				6.8–10.8	2.8–5.4	5.2–7.5
AS Rate (World)				14.2	10.0	12.0				6.4	2.9	4.6
Confidence Interval (95%)				12.0–16.4	8.1–12.0	10.5–13.4				5.0–7.8	1.9–3.9	3.7–5.4
Lifetime Risk				1 in 68	1 in 99	1 in 81				1 in 172	1 in 377	1 in 238
PYLL										765	333	1,098
% of all cancers				3.2	3.3	3.2				3.9	2.8	3.4
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-4.4%	2.1%	-1.9%				-4.3%	-7.7%	-4.9%

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 – 2006	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
Total/Crude rate	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS Rate (Aust)				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
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
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				0.0%	-19.1%	-17.8%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 98 – Other specified leukaemias (207)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	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	2	0	2	5.1	0.0	2.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	1	3	4	3.2	9.1	6.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	4	2	6	15.7	7.1	11.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	2	1	3	8.9	3.7	6.0	2	2	4	8.9	7.3	8.0
80–84	3	2	5	19.6	8.7	13.1	1	1	2	6.5	4.4	5.2
85+	1	1	2	10.2	4.8	6.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total/Crude rate	16	9	25	2.1	1.1	1.6	3	3	6	0.4	0.4	0.4
AS Rate (Aust)				1.9	0.9	1.3				0.3	0.3	0.3
Confidence Interval (95%)				1.0–2.8	0.3–1.4	0.8–1.9				0.0–0.7	0.0–0.6	0.1–0.5
AS Rate (World)				1.3	0.6	0.9				0.2	0.1	0.2
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.7–1.9	0.2–1.0	0.6–1.3				0.1–0.3	0.0–0.3	0.1–0.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 678	1 in 1238	1 in 883				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.3	0.2	0.3				0.2	0.2	0.2
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-6.4%	44.9%	3.8%				-11.4%	13.4%	-3.7%

Table 99 – Unspecified cell leukaemias (208)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	0	1	3.2	0.0	1.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	0	1	1	0.0	3.6	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	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
Total/Crude rate	1	1	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	1	1	0.0	0.1	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.0	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0–0.3	0.0–0.3	0.0–0.3				0.0–0.0	0.0–0.3	0.0–0.2
AS Rate (World)				0.1	0.1	0.1				0.0	0.1	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.0–0.3	0.0–0.2	0.0–0.2				0.0–0.0	0.0–0.1	0.0–0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 6165	1 in 5630	1 in 5834				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.1	0.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-21.2%	-14.1%	-18.7%				-23.8%	-25.6%	-24.3%

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 – 2006	Incidence						Mortality					
	New cases			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0–4	0	1	1	0.0	2.3	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	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	1	2	2.0	2.1	2.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35–39	2	0	2	3.6	0.0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	3	1	4	5.2	1.7	3.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45–49	7	5	12	12.2	8.5	10.4	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
50–54	21	0	21	39.6	0.0	19.6	4	0	4	7.5	0.0	3.7
55–59	14	7	21	27.8	13.5	20.5	6	1	7	11.9	1.9	6.8
60–64	26	2	28	66.4	4.9	35.1	7	0	7	17.9	0.0	8.8
65–69	9	4	13	29.2	12.1	20.3	8	0	8	26.0	0.0	12.5
70–74	9	2	11	35.3	7.1	20.5	2	3	5	7.8	10.7	9.3
75–79	24	7	31	106.6	25.6	62.2	5	1	6	22.2	3.7	12.0
80–84	8	3	11	52.4	13.1	28.8	4	5	9	26.2	21.9	23.6
85+	5	3	8	51.0	14.4	26.1	1	4	5	10.2	19.2	16.3
Total/Crude rate	131	37	168	16.9	4.7	10.7	38	14	52	4.9	1.8	3.3
AS Rate (Aust)				15.5	3.8	9.3				4.4	1.2	2.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				12.8 – 18.2	2.6 – 5.1	7.9 – 10.7				3.0 – 5.7	0.5 – 1.8	2.0 – 3.5
AS Rate (World)				11.7	3.1	7.2				3.3	0.7	2.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				9.8 – 13.6	2.0 – 4.1	6.1 – 8.2				2.3 – 4.3	0.4 – 1.0	1.4 – 2.5
Lifetime Risk				1 in 89	1 in 370	1 in 146				1 in 275	1 in 1,590	1 in 476
PYLL										375	25	400
% of all cancers				2.7	1.0	2.0				2.0	0.9	1.5
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				8.8%	2.2%	6.6%				-4.1%	-1.0%	-2.7%

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

South Australia Year – 2006	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	3	4	1.9	5.9	3.8	0	1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0
20–24	6	2	8	10.8	3.8	7.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	1	2	3	2.0	4.2	3.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30–34	7	2	9	13.6	3.9	8.8	2	0	2	3.9	0.0	1.9
35–39	7	2	9	12.5	3.6	8.1	1	0	1	1.8	0.0	0.9
40–44	9	6	15	15.7	10.4	13.0	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9
45–49	18	11	29	31.4	18.8	25.0	2	2	4	3.5	3.4	3.5
50–54	15	13	28	28.3	23.9	26.1	2	3	5	3.8	5.5	4.7
55–59	14	17	31	27.8	32.8	30.3	7	5	12	13.9	9.6	11.7
60–64	27	16	43	68.9	39.4	53.9	7	3	10	17.9	7.4	12.5
65–69	28	18	46	90.9	54.3	71.9	5	3	8	16.2	9.1	12.5
70–74	18	19	37	70.6	67.5	69.0	8	7	15	31.4	24.9	28.0
75–79	26	15	41	115.5	54.8	82.2	20	11	31	88.9	40.2	62.2
80–84	29	18	47	189.8	78.7	123.2	11	16	27	72.0	70.0	70.8
85+	15	16	31	153.1	76.9	101.3	12	20	32	122.4	96.1	104.5
Total/Crude rate	221	160	381	28.5	20.2	24.3	78	71	149	10.1	8.9	9.5
AS Rate (Aust)				26.6	16.6	21.1				9.4	6.3	7.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				23.0 – 30.1	14.0 – 19.2	19.0 – 23.2				7.3 – 11.5	4.8 – 7.8	6.5 – 8.9
AS Rate (World)				20.1	12.9	16.2				6.1	4.0	5.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				17.5 – 22.6	10.8 – 14.9	14.6 – 17.8				4.9 – 7.4	3.1 – 5.0	4.2 – 5.8
Lifetime Risk				1 in 54	1 in 75	1 in 63				1 in 213	1 in 324	1 in 258
PYLL										523	345	868
% of all cancers				4.5	4.3	4.4				4.1	4.6	4.3
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				-1.1%	-0.6%	-0.7%				-3.7%	-2.9%	-3.1%

Table 102 – Polycythaemia vera (D45)

South Australia Year – 2006	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	1	1	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	1	1	2	1.7	1.7	1.7	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	2	3	1.9	3.7	2.8	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	2	3	2.6	4.9	3.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	3	0	3	9.7	0.0	4.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	3	3	6	11.8	10.7	11.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75–79	0	2	2	0.0	7.3	4.0	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	2.0
80–84	0	2	2	0.0	8.7	5.2	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
Total/Crude rate	12	14	26	1.5	1.8	1.7	0	1	1	0.0	0.1	0.1
AS Rate (Aust)				1.4	1.6	1.5				0.0	0.1	0.1
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.6 – 2.3	0.7 – 2.4	0.9 – 2.1				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.3	0.0 – 0.2
AS Rate (World)				1.2	1.2	1.2				0.0	0.1	0.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				0.5 – 1.8	0.6 – 1.8	0.8 – 1.6				0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.1
Lifetime Risk				1 in 599	1 in 808	1 in 693				N/A	N/A	N/A
PYLL										0	0	0
% of all cancers				0.2	0.4	0.3				0.0	0.1	0.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				221.9%	75.7%	120.7%				-1.9%	65.6%	15.3%

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 – 2003	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	2	2	0.0	4.2	2.1	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	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	1	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	1	1	2	1.9	1.8	1.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	2	1	3	4.0	1.9	2.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60–64	4	5	9	10.2	12.3	11.3	1	0	1	2.6	0.0	1.3
65–69	7	6	13	22.7	18.1	20.3	2	1	3	6.5	3.0	4.7
70–74	8	3	11	31.4	10.7	20.5	1	0	1	3.9	0.0	1.9
75–79	11	5	16	48.9	18.3	32.1	3	8	11	13.3	29.2	22.1
80–84	8	7	15	52.4	30.6	39.3	7	2	9	45.8	8.7	23.6
85+	4	4	8	40.8	19.2	26.1	3	5	8	30.6	24.0	26.1
Total/Crude rate	46	35	81	5.9	4.4	5.2	17	17	34	2.2	2.1	2.2
AS Rate (Aust)				5.5	3.4	4.3				2.0	1.5	1.7
Confidence Interval (95%)				3.9 – 7.1	2.3 – 4.6	3.4 – 5.3				1.1 – 3.0	0.8 – 2.2	1.1 – 2.3
AS Rate (World)				3.6	2.5	3.0				1.2	0.9	1.0
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.6 – 4.5	1.7 – 3.4	2.3 – 3.6				0.7 – 1.6	0.5 – 1.2	0.7 – 1.3
Lifetime Risk				1 in 279	1 in 394	1 in 330				1 in 1,543	1 in 4,145	1 in 2,297
PYLL										30	45	75
% of all cancers				0.9	0.9	0.9				0.9	1.1	1.0
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				121.2%	undefined	241.1%				63.9%	undefined	211.7%

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

South Australia Year – 2003	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	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	1	1	0.0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40–44	0	1	1	0.0	1.7	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	1	3	3.8	1.8	2.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55–59	4	3	7	7.9	5.8	6.8	1	0	1	2.0	0.0	1.0
60–64	7	1	8	17.9	2.5	10.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65–69	4	3	7	13.0	9.1	10.9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70–74	2	3	5	7.8	10.7	9.3	2	2	4	7.8	7.1	7.5
75–79	7	2	9	31.1	7.3	18.0	3	0	3	13.3	0.0	6.0
80–84	5	2	7	32.7	8.7	18.4	0	3	3	0.0	13.1	7.9
85+	1	4	5	10.2	19.2	16.3	2	3	5	20.4	14.4	16.3
Total/Crude rate	35	21	56	4.5	2.6	3.6	8	8	16	1.0	1.0	1.0
AS Rate (Aust)				4.1	2.1	3.0				1.0	0.7	0.8
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.7 – 5.4	1.2 – 3.0	2.2 – 3.8				0.3 – 1.7	0.2 – 1.1	0.4 – 1.2
AS Rate (World)				3.2	1.5	2.3				0.6	0.4	0.5
Confidence Interval (95%)				2.1 – 4.2	0.9 – 2.1	1.7 – 2.9				0.2 – 0.9	0.1 – 0.6	0.3 – 0.7
Lifetime Risk				1 in 353	1 in 601	1 in 446				1 in 2,035	1 in 2,815	1 in 2,371
PYLL										23	5	28
% of all cancers				0.7	0.6	0.7				0.4	0.5	0.5
Trend 2002–2006 (per annum)				undefined	undefined	undefined				139.0%	undefined	257.4%