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BREASTSCREEN SA

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CANTEEN

(The Australian Organisation for
Young People Living with Cancer)

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HANSON INSTITUTE

Centre for Cancer Research

Email: hanson@imvs.sa.gov.au

Epidemiology Branch
PO Box 6
Rundle Mall ADELAIDE 5000

Web Address to access 2003 Cancer Registry Report
<http://www.dh.sa.gov.au/pehs/health-statistics.htm>

For a hard copy of this report please contact

SA Cancer Registry
PO Box 6
Rundle Mall ADELAIDE 5000

Telephone 8226 5158



**Government
of South Australia**

Department of Health

Cancer in South Australia 2003



**Epidemiology Branch
Department of Health**

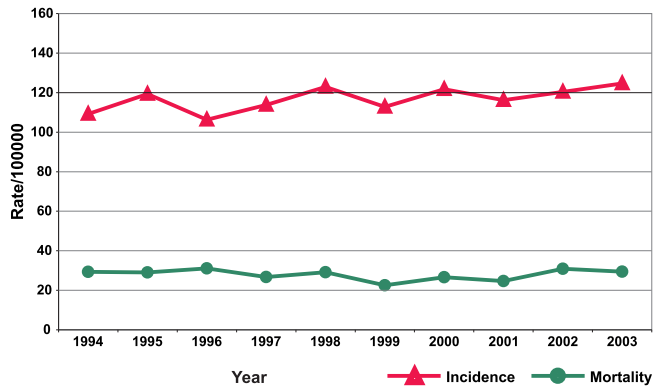


**Government
of South Australia**

Department of Health

BREAST

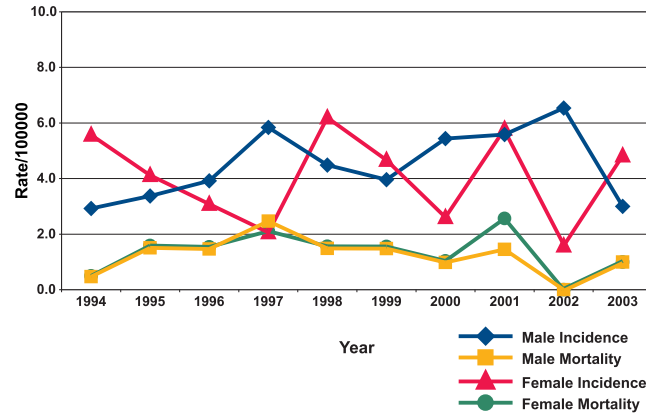
Female Breast - Incidence and Mortality
1994-2003



974 new cases of breast cancer were recorded for 2003. The lifetime risk of a woman being diagnosed with breast cancer in South Australia is one in eleven. 261 women died from breast cancer this year. Breast cancer remains the most commonly reported invasive cancer in females, representing 27.8% of all cancers reported to the registry.

CHILDHOOD LEUKAEMIA

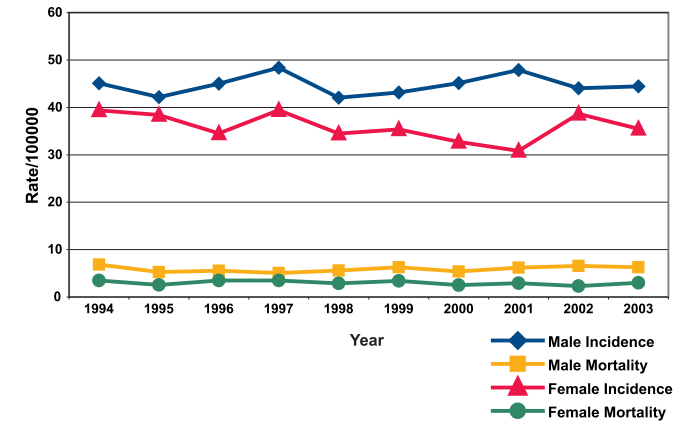
Childhood Leukaemia - Incidence and Mortality*
1994-2003



Cancer is predominantly a disease of the elderly with 0-14 year olds accounting for less than one percent of all cases. Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL) is an exception, being the commonest cancer in childhood with the peak incidence occurring between two and four years of age. 12 new cases of ALL and 5 deaths from ALL were recorded in 2003. Aggressive multi-chemotherapeutic regimes are used in an attempt to eradicate the tumour and to prevent recurrence.

MALIGNANT MELANOMA

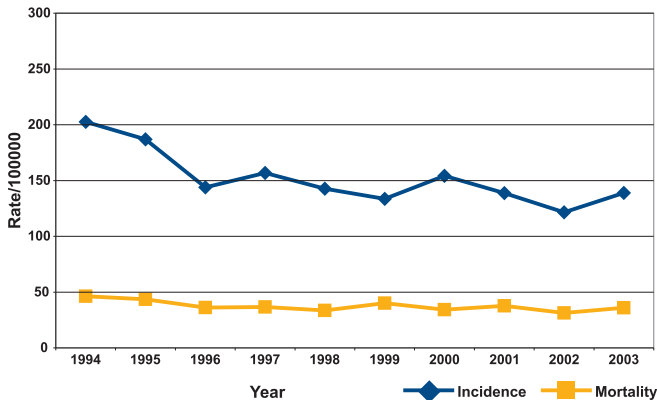
Melanoma - Incidence and Mortality
1994-2003



Melanoma is more common in Australia than in any other country. The incidence of melanoma has increased for both sexes in South Australia over the past 20 years. During 2003, there were 377 new cases in males and 281 new cases in females. Numbers of deaths from melanoma were 49 and 19 respectively for the two sex groups. Malignant melanoma is a potentially preventable condition. It is also a curable disease, when diagnosed and treated early in its development.

PROSTATE

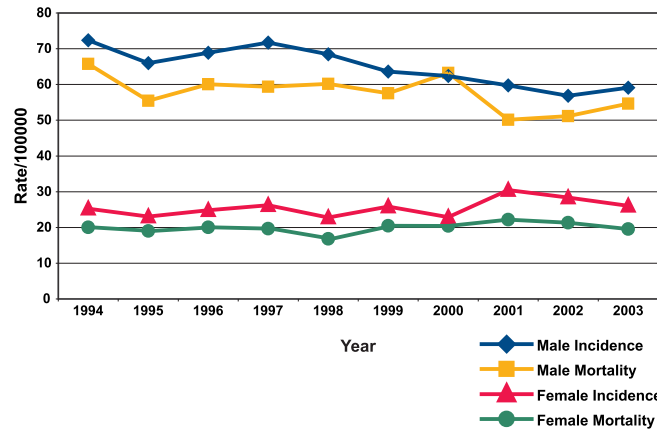
Prostate Cancer - Incidence and Mortality
1994-2003



Prostate cancer has become the most commonly diagnosed malignancy in males, apart from the common skin cancers, with 1030 new cases reported for 2003. There were 267 deaths from prostate cancer in this year. Although the clinical significance of many small lesions remains uncertain, increased investigations can lead to substantial increases in the number of detected cancers.

LUNG

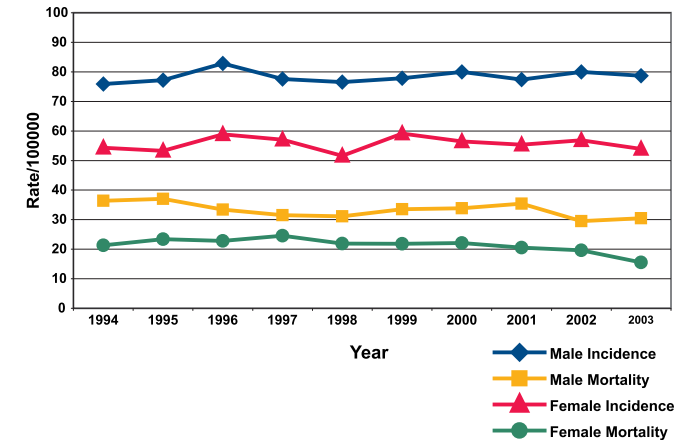
Lung Cancer - Incidence and Mortality
1994-2003



Lung cancer incidence continues to fall in males with 488 new cases reported for 2003, but it continues to rise in females with 250 new cases reported for 2003. There were 380 deaths in males and 203 deaths in females from this cancer. It is accepted that smoking is the most powerful risk factor, although occupational exposure to carcinogens is also an important risk factor.

LARGE BOWEL

Bowel Cancer - Incidence and Mortality
1994-2003



The number of new cases of colorectal cancer reported during 2003 was 634 for males and 531 for females, with 238 males and 229 females dying of this disease. Mortality rates have decreased by 25% in females and by 14% in males during recent years in South Australia. Suggested risk factors are diets high in fat and animal protein, such as many processed foods, but low in fibre, fresh fruit and vegetables.