

## LUNG CANCER

This fact sheet contains the latest available data, which is for the year 2012 unless otherwise stated.

### Queensland<sup>1, 2</sup>

- 2150 Queenslanders (1330 men and 820 women) were diagnosed with lung cancer.
- There were 1711 deaths due to lung cancer. Of these deaths, 1049 were men, and 662 were women.
- Lung cancer was the leading cancer-related cause of death among both males and females.
- Lung cancer is the fourth most commonly diagnosed cancer for men after prostate cancer, melanoma and colorectal cancer.
- Lung cancer is also the fourth most commonly diagnosed cancer in women after breast cancer, melanoma and colorectal cancer.
- The approximate lifetime risk for a diagnosis of lung cancer by the age of 85 is one in 15 (one in 11 for men and one in 21 for women).
- The approximate lifetime risk for dying from lung cancer by the age of 85 is one in 19 (one in 14 for men and one in 28 for women).
- Almost 16 per cent of people diagnosed with lung cancer will survive for at least five years (14 per cent of men and 18 per cent of women).
- Since 1982 (when data collection began) lung cancer incidence rates for women have increased by 2.2 per cent each year and incidence rates for men have fallen by 1.3 per cent each year.
- Lung cancer mortality rates continued to decrease in men by 1.5 per cent each year since 1982. Mortality rates in women increased by 2.8 per cent each year between 1982 and 2005, before stabilising.

### Australia<sup>3</sup>

- 10,296 Australians were diagnosed with lung cancer in 2010 – 6251 men and 4045 women.
- In 2011, 8114 Australians died from lung cancer – 4959 men and 3155 women.

In 2007, Cancer Council Queensland released a detailed report about lung cancer. This report is available online at: [www.cancerqld.org.au/page/Research\\_statistics/VCRCC/Statistical\\_reports](http://www.cancerqld.org.au/page/Research_statistics/VCRCC/Statistical_reports)

For more information and support about lung cancer, please call 13 11 20.

### References

<sup>1</sup> Queensland Cancer Registry 2014, Cancer in Queensland, Incidence, Mortality, Survival and Prevalence 1982- 2012. Brisbane: Cancer Council Queensland, Queensland Health and QCR.

<sup>2</sup> Queensland Cancer Statistics On-Line, 2014. Viertel Cancer Research Centre, Cancer Council Queensland ([www.cancerqld.org.au/research/qcsol](http://www.cancerqld.org.au/research/qcsol)). Based on data released by the Queensland Cancer Registry (1982-2012 released December 2014).

<sup>3</sup> Australian Institute of Health & Welfare 2014. ACIM (Australian Cancer Incidence and Mortality) book: Lung cancer (<http://www.aihw.gov.au/acim-books/>). Canberra: AIHW.

Disclaimer: The information in this publication should not be used as a substitute for advice from a properly qualified medical professional who can advise you about your own individual medical needs. It is not intended to constitute medical advice and is provided for general information purposes only. Information on cancer, including the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of cancer, is constantly being updated and revised by medical professionals and the research community.

Cancer Council Queensland does not warrant that the information in this publication is correct, up to date or complete nor that it is suitable for any particular purpose. Your use of the information in this publication is at your own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Cancer Council Queensland does not accept any liability for any reliance placed on information that is not correct, complete or up to date, or that is not suited to the purpose for which it was relied upon. If any warranty or guarantee cannot by law be excluded, then, to the extent permitted by law, Cancer Council Queensland's liability for such warranty or guarantee is limited, at Cancer Council Queensland's option, to supplying the information or materials again or paying the cost of having the information or materials supplied again.