

# BREAST (female)

**The 5-year survival for women with breast cancer is 87%.**

**Age at diagnosis** There was little variation between younger age groups but women over 75 had significantly lower survival.

**Tumour morphology** Higher, and barely distinguishable, survival was seen for women with ductal and lobular carcinoma, Paget disease and other adenocarcinomas than in other types of carcinoma (47%), with the lowest survival being for tumours without histological confirmation (13%).

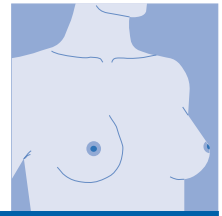
**Regional comparisons** Survival did not differ between residents of Melbourne and the rest of Victoria and there was little variation in proportions between women resident in the different ICS regions.

**Time trends** Survival improved over the 15 years from 1990 from 74% to 87%.

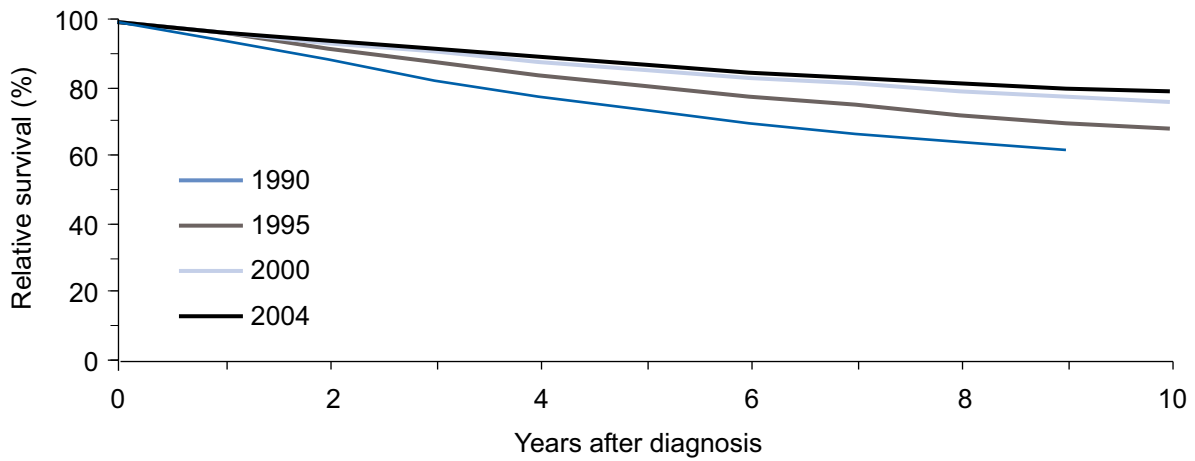
**A clinician's comment** "The 13% improvement in survival over 15 years is primarily the effect of better targeted adjuvant systemic treatments with tamoxifen and then with increasingly effective chemotherapy regimens. The screening program may be having a small impact in recent years and we could look forward to further improvement in the future. Age at diagnosis has little effect on survival, disproving the notion that cancers in older women are 'slower'. The worse survival of the unspecified and histology lacking group most likely represents larger, non-operable or untreated cancers."

**Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis, age group and morphology for Victorian women with breast cancer in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.**

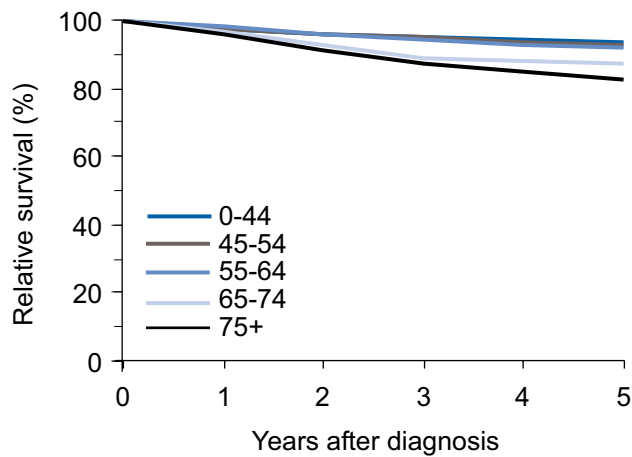
Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		97	(97-98)	
2		95	(94-95)	
3		92	(91-93)	
4		90	(89-91)	
5		87	(86-89)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
<b>Female</b>	2,762	87	(86-89)	
<b>Age at diagnosis</b>				<0.01
0-44	300	87	(84-89)	
45-54	383	91	(90-93)	
55-64	415	91	(89-93)	
65-74	545	89	(86-91)	
75+	1,119	76	(71-80)	
<b>Region of residence</b>				0.62
Melbourne metropolitan	1,937	87	(86-89)	
Rest of Victoria	820	88	(85-90)	
<b>Integrated Cancer Services Region</b>				0.13
Southern	793	87	(85-90)	
Western & Central	456	85	(82-88)	
North Eastern	688	89	(86-91)	
Barwon	213	88	(84-92)	
Grampians	140	85	(80-91)	
Loddon-Mallee	169	90	(85-94)	
Hume	143	88	(83-93)	
Gippsland	155	86	(81-91)	
<b>Tumour morphology group</b>				<0.01
Ductal carcinoma	1,908	89	(88-90)	
Lobular carcinoma	261	89	(85-93)	
Paget disease	47	87	(78-97)	
Other adenocarcinoma	201	86	(82-91)	
Other & unspecified carcinoma	124	47	(34-60)	
No histological confirmation	196	13	(5-20)	
<b>Selected years</b>				<0.01
1990		74	(72-76)	
1995		81	(79-82)	
2000		86	(84-87)	
2004		87	(86-89)	



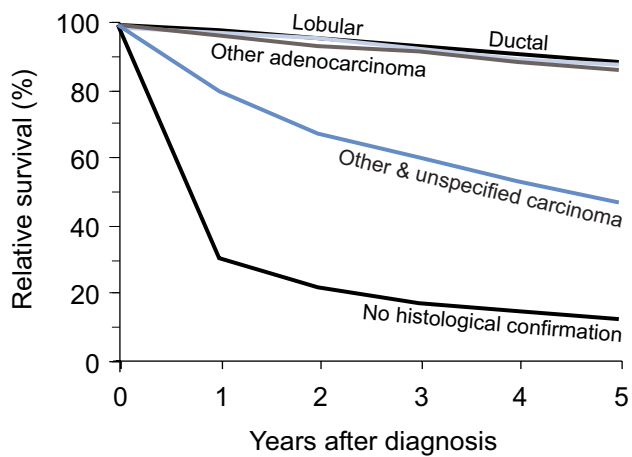
**Figure 1: Survival by year**



**Figure 3: Survival by age group**



**Figure 4: Survival by tumour morphology**



# CERVIX

## The 5-year survival for women with cervical cancer is 70%.

**Age at diagnosis** Older age at diagnosis was associated with worse survival, with estimates of 95% for women under 35 years falling to 35% for women over 75 years at diagnosis.

**Tumour morphology** Survival differed between tumours of different types with other and unspecified carcinomas having less favourable prognosis than squamous cell carcinomas or adenocarcinomas. As with other cancers, the poorest survival was observed for tumours without histological verification (11%).

**Regional comparisons** Survival was very similar for residents of Melbourne and the rest of Victoria.

**Time trends** Survival in 2004 was the same as in 1990 though there was some improvement in between these years.

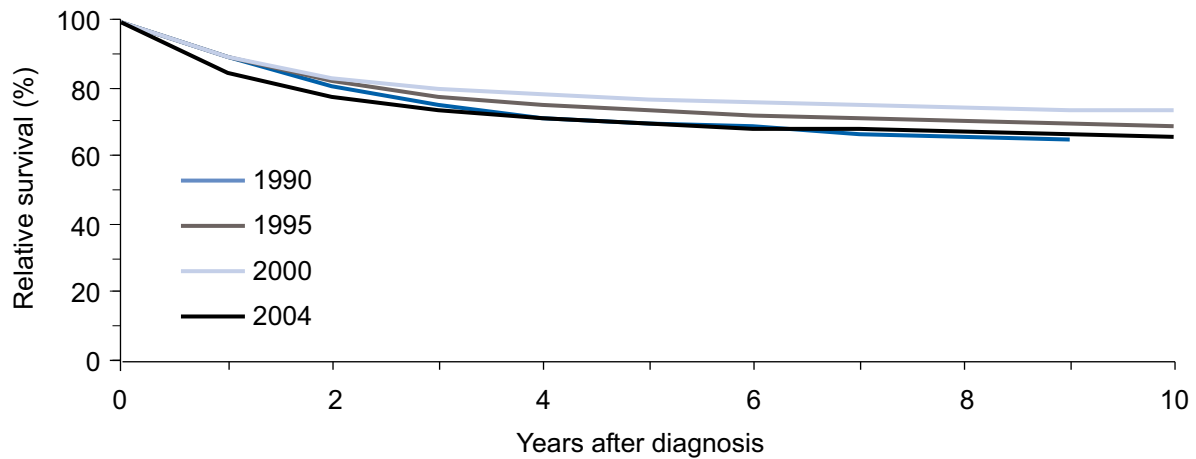
**A clinician's comment** "The introduction of an organised approach to Pap smear screening has seen a shift towards earlier stage disease and this, together with better centralisation of cases and improved treatment protocols, has resulted in a slow improvement in overall survival rates. The trend for reduced survival in older women will need further study. The comparable survival figures for squamous versus glandular lesions tends to be at odds with the rest of the world literature but may well reflect better delivery of radiation in the Australian context."

**Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis, age group and morphology for Victorian women with cervical cancer in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.**

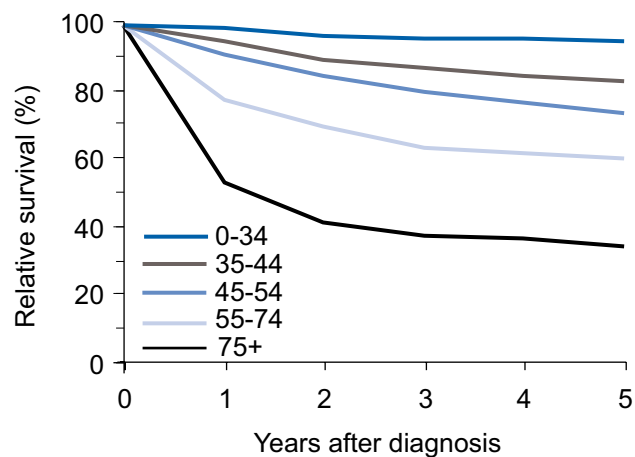
Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		85	(81-89)	
2		78	(73-83)	
3		74	(68-79)	
4		72	(66-78)	
5		70	(64-76)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
<b>Female</b>	267	70	(64-76)	
<b>Age at diagnosis</b>				<0.01
<35	17	95	(90-100)	
35-44	23	84	(73-95)	
45-54	43	74	(63-86)	
55-74	90	61	(48-73)	
75+	94	35	(18-52)	
<b>Region of residence</b>				0.81
Melbourne	196	71	(64-77)	
Rest of Victoria	70	69	(57-81)	
<b>Tumour morphology group</b>				0.10
Adenocarcinoma	50	77	(65-88)	
Squamous cell carcinoma	179	73	(66-80)	
Other & unspecified carcinoma	19	58	(33-82)	
No histological confirmation	12	11	(0-38)	
<b>Selected years</b>				0.02
1990		70	(66-75)	
1995		73	(69-78)	
2000		77	(72-82)	
2004		70	(64-76)	



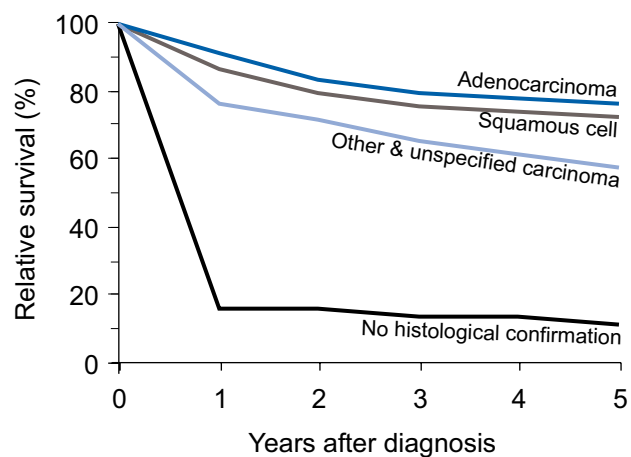
**Figure 1: Survival by year**



**Figure 3: Survival by age group**



**Figure 4: Survival by tumour morphology**



# UTERUS

The 5-year survival for women with uterine cancer is 84%.

**Age at diagnosis** Worse survival was seen for women aged over 65 years at diagnosis than for younger women.

**Regional comparisons** Survival was very similar for residents of Melbourne and the rest of Victoria.

**Time trends** Survival improved over the 15 years from 1990 from 75% to 84%.

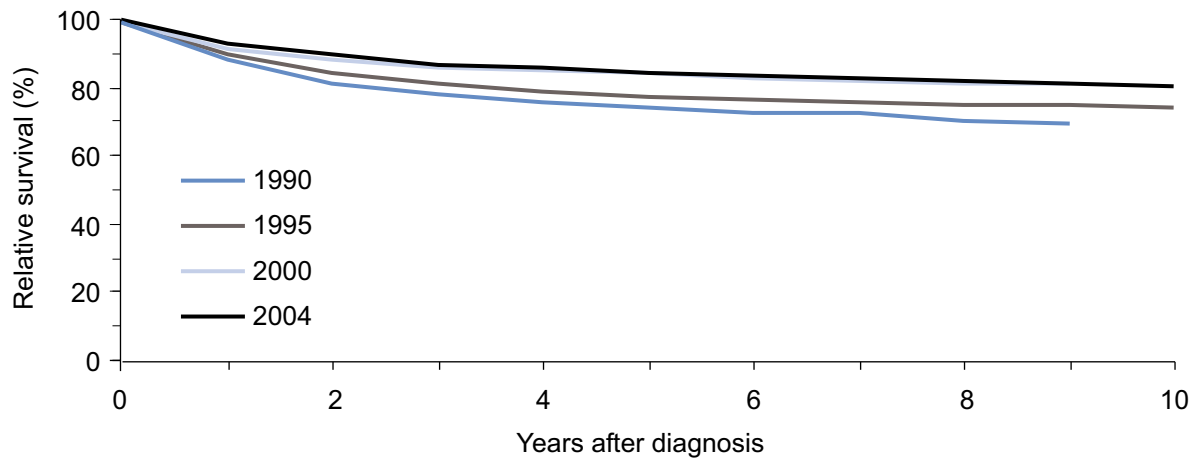
**A clinician's comment** "Survival for uterine cancer continues to improve with extraordinarily high 5-year survival rates noted in the last triennium. These may well reflect centralisation of care together with individualisation of treatment according to risk factors."

**Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis and age group for Victorian women with uterine cancer in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.**

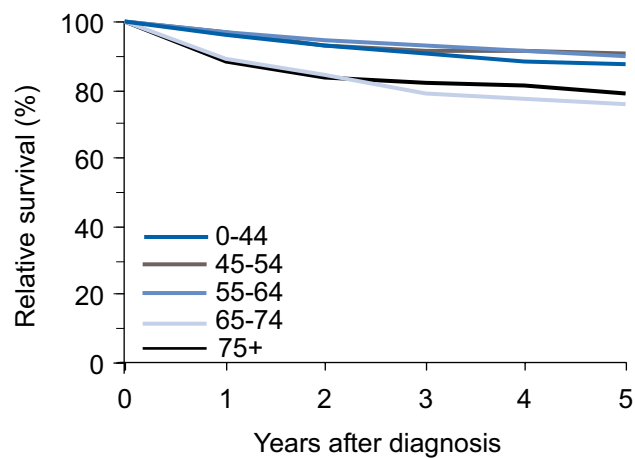
Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		93	(92-95)	
2		89	(87-91)	
3		87	(84-89)	
4		85	(83-88)	
5		84	(81-87)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
<b>Female</b>	516	84	(81-87)	
<b>Age at diagnosis</b>				<0.01
0-44	18	87	(77-97)	
45-54	49	90	(85-95)	
55-64	88	90	(86-94)	
65-74	143	75	(68-83)	
75+	218	79	(70-88)	
<b>Region of residence</b>				0.05
Melbourne	349	83	(80-87)	
Rest of Victoria	167	85	(79-90)	
<b>Selected years</b>				<0.01
1990		75	(71-80)	
1995		78	(74-82)	
2000		85	(82-88)	
2004		84	(81-87)	



**Figure 1: Survival by year**



**Figure 3: Survival by age group**



# OVARY

Note: This analysis does not include ovarian cystadenomas of borderline malignancy.

## The 5-year survival for women with ovarian cancer is 41%.

**Age at diagnosis** Older age at diagnosis was strongly associated with worse survival, with rates of 74% for women under 45 years falling to 16% for women aged over 75 years at diagnosis.

**Tumour morphology** The highest survival was for endometrioid (86%), clear cell (67%) and mucinous adenocarcinomas (60%) and for tumours of 'other histology' (61%), a diverse group of non-epithelial tumours including germ cell tumours, granulosa cell tumours and other specialised gonadal tumours. Papillary and serous adenocarcinomas (36%) had less favourable prognosis than the other adenocarcinomas with other types of carcinoma/adenocarcinoma (28–30%) and unconfirmed tumours having the poorest survival (11%).

**Regional comparisons** Survival was slightly higher for residents of Melbourne than the rest of Victoria.

**Time trends** Survival improved over the 15 years from 1990 from 35% to 41%.

**A clinician's comment** "Overall survival continues to creep up. However, until a screening test is found which will enable earlier diagnosis to be made, it is unlikely that huge inroads in survival are going to occur.

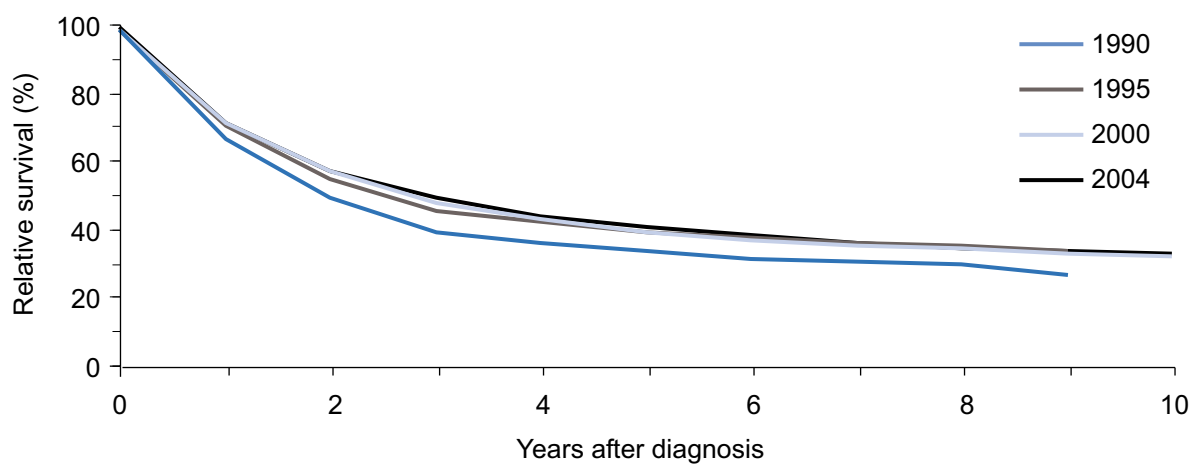
"Survival figures for clear cell carcinoma are higher than expected whilst the profound influence of age on outcome has been noted previously."

**Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis, age group and tumour morphology for Victorian women with ovarian cancer in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.**

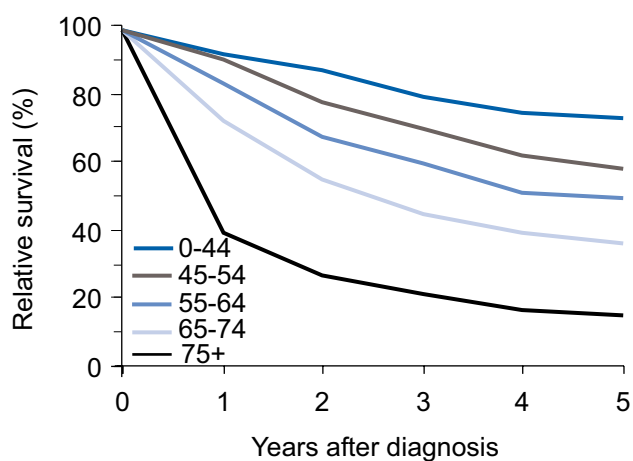
Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		72	(68-75)	
2		58	(54-62)	
3		50	(46-54)	
4		44	(40-48)	
5		41	(37-46)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
<b>Female</b>	936	41	(37-46)	
<b>Age at diagnosis</b>				<0.01
0-44	42	74	(62-86)	
45-54	109	59	(48-70)	
55-64	167	50	(41-60)	
65-74	244	37	(28-46)	
75+	374	16	(10-22)	
<b>Region of residence</b>				0.41
Melbourne	665	43	(38-48)	
Rest of Victoria	271	37	(29-45)	
<b>Tumour morphology group</b>				<0.01
Papillary/serous adenocarcinoma	398	36	(29-42)	
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	41	60	(41-78)	
Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	30	86	(75-97)	
Clear cell adenocarcinoma	37	67	(50-85)	
Other & unspecified adenocarcinoma	213	30	(21-40)	
Other & unspecified carcinoma	37	28	(5-52)	
Other histology	46	61	(45-77)	
No histological confirmation	134	11	(3-19)	
<b>Selected years</b>				<0.01
1990		35	(31-40)	
1995		41	(36-45)	
2000		41	(37-46)	
2004		41	(37-46)	



**Figure 1: Survival by year**



**Figure 3: Survival by age group**



**Figure 4: Survival by tumour morphology**

