

PROSTATE

The 5-year survival for men with prostate cancer is 84%.

Age at diagnosis Older age at diagnosis was associated with worse survival, with estimates of 91% for men aged under 55 years falling to 69% for men over 75 years at diagnosis.

Regional comparisons Survival was slightly higher for residents of Melbourne than the rest of Victoria. There was some difference in survival between the ICS regions ranging from 70% in Barwon to 89% for the Loddon-Mallee region. Three of the five non-metropolitan regions had lower survival than the metropolitan ICS regions though the other two regions had higher survival.

Time trends Survival improved over the 15 years from 1990 from 60% to 84%.

Comment "The interpretation of survival trends for prostate cancer is complex as it is difficult to disentangle possible effects of widespread PSA testing that commenced in the early 1990s from improved hormonal treatments for advanced disease that were introduced at around the same time. Between 1984 and 2004 in Victoria the age standardised incidence rates for prostate cancer increased from 41 to 102 per 100,000 men, while the mortality rate changed from 16 to 15 per 100,000. Much of the increase in incidence was due to the diagnosis of large numbers of small slow-growing tumours that previously might never have come to light in a man's lifetime nor affected his life expectancy."

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

Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		95	(95-96)	
2		92	(91-93)	
3		89	(88-90)	
4		86	(85-88)	
5		84	(82-85)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
Male	4,407	84	(82-85)	
Age at diagnosis				<0.01
0-54	67	91	(87-95)	
55-64	358	93	(91-95)	
65-74	1,202	90	(87-92)	
75+	2,780	69	(65-72)	
Region of residence				<0.01
Melbourne	2,855	86	(84-87)	
Rest of Victoria	1,549	80	(77-83)	
Integrated Cancer Services Region				<0.01
Southern	1,246	86	(83-89)	
Western & Central	638	83	(79-87)	
North Eastern	971	86	(83-89)	
Barwon South Western	432	70	(64-76)	
Grampians	250	77	(70-85)	
Loddon-Mallee	328	89	(84-94)	
Hume	255	86	(79-92)	
Gippsland	284	74	(67-81)	
Selected years				<0.01
1990		60	(57-64)	
1995		73	(71-75)	
2000		82	(80-84)	
2004		84	(82-85)	

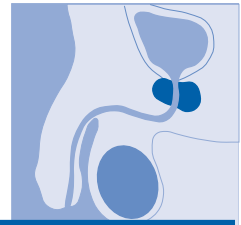


Figure 1: Survival by year

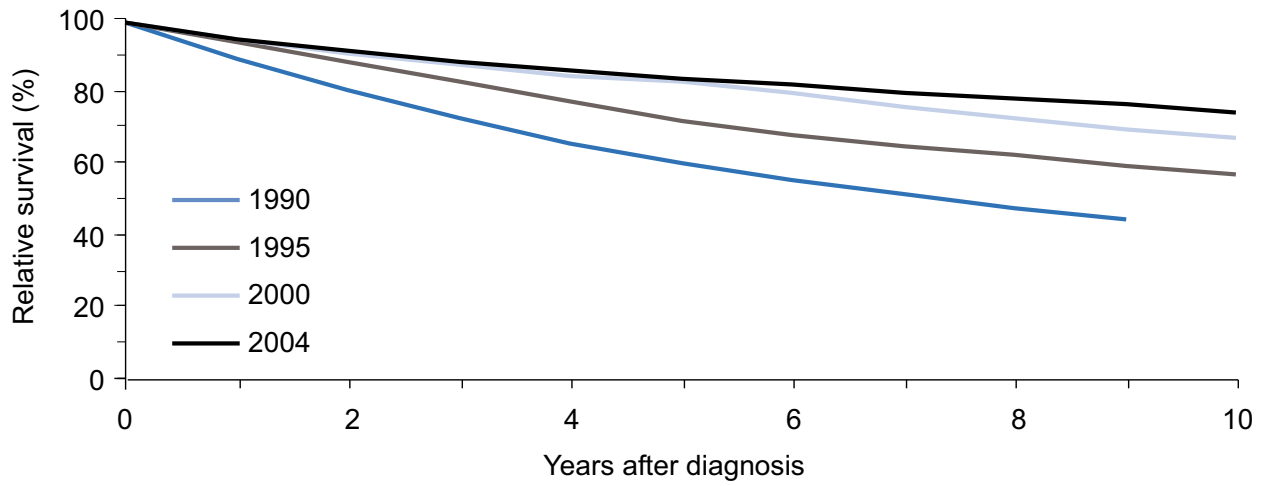
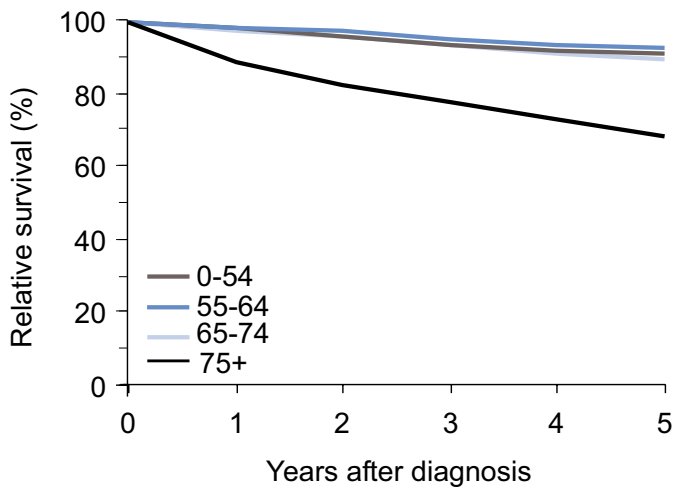


Figure 3: Survival by age group



TESTIS

The 5-year survival for men with testicular cancer is 99%, the highest survival rate of any cancer.

Age at diagnosis There were too few testicular cancers to examine survival by age.

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

Time trends Survival improved over the 15 years from 1990 from 93% to 99%.

A clinician's comment "The excellent survival for testis cancer is a reflection of the marked sensitivity of this cancer to treatment including surgery, radiation and chemotherapy. The improvement in survival since the 1980s is likely to be due to several factors, particularly the identification of highly effective chemotherapy in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and increased awareness of the condition resulting in diagnosis and treatment at an earlier stage."

Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis for Victorian men with testicular cancer in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.

Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		99	(98-100)	
2		99	(98-100)	
3		99	(97-100)	
4		99	(97-100)	
5		99	(97-100)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
Male	29	99	(97-100)	
Region of residence				0.87
Melbourne	19	99	(98-100)	
Rest of Victoria	10	96	(90-100)	
Selected years				<0.01
1990		93	(88-97)	
1995		94	(91-98)	
2000		98	(95-100)	
2004		99	(97-100)	



Figure 1: Survival by year

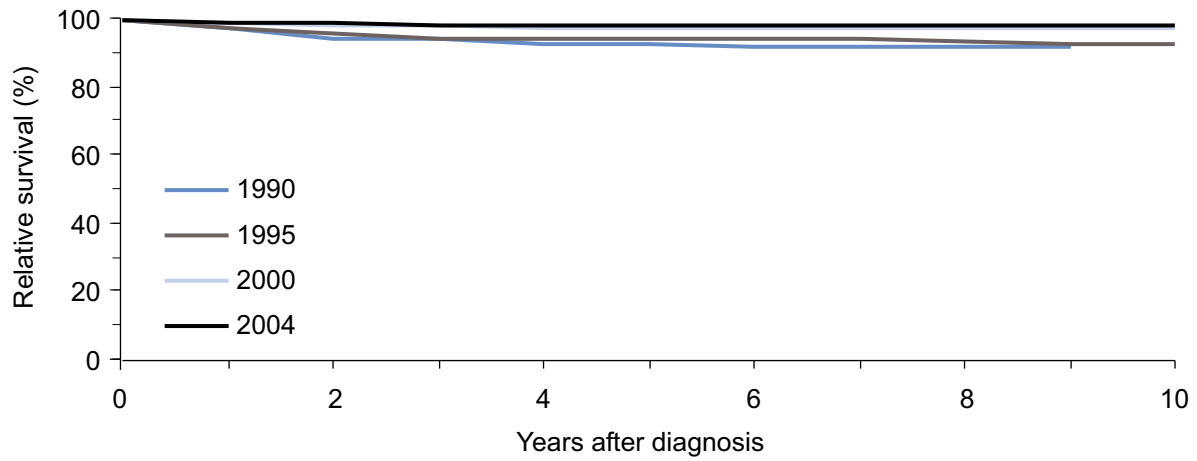


Figure 4: Survival by tumour morphology

