



South Australia 2007 figures

number of cases	162
number of deaths	30
incidence/100,000 (ASR* Aust 2001 population)	16.3
mortality/100,000 (ASR* Aust 2001 population)	2.9
risk of developing cancer (by age 75 years)	1 in 71

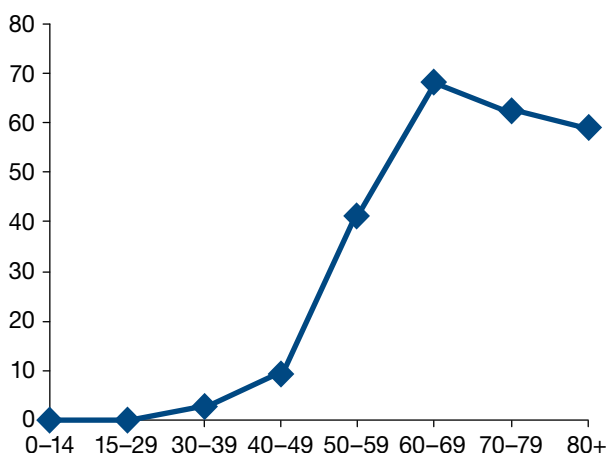
*ASR – Age Standardised Rate

Patterns in incidence and mortality

Age

The incidence of uterine cancer increases steadily from the age of 40 years to peak among women aged in their 60s. Rates are relatively low before the age of 40 years.

Age specific uterine incidence
(annual average rate/100,000, SA 1998–2007)



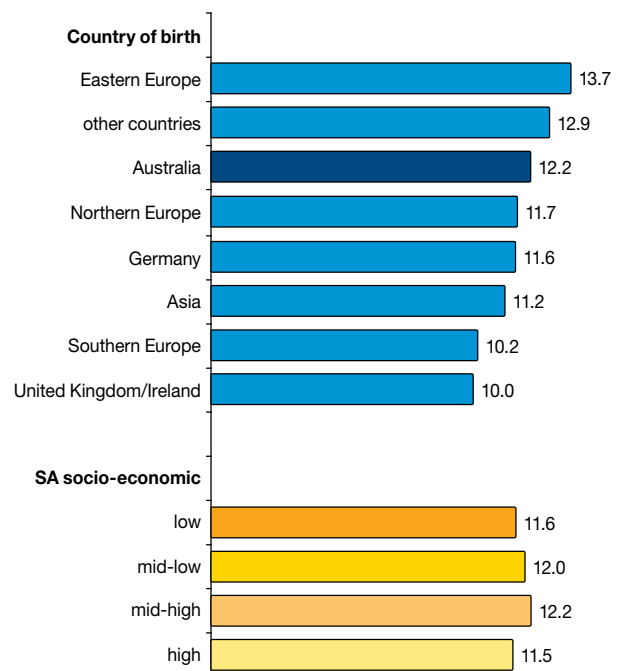
Country of birth

Within South Australia, overseas-born females had an incidence during 1977–2000 about 11% lower than the Australian born. Females born in the United Kingdom/Ireland contributed to this lower incidence in the overseas born.

Socio-economic status (SES)/region

Socio-economic gradients of cancers of the uterine body were not evident by place of residence in South Australia during 1977–2001. Similarly, there was little evidence of variations in incidence by region of residence, although there was the suggestion of some differences, such as higher rates in the Eastern region of Adelaide and in the Mount Lofty Ranges than in the Far North.

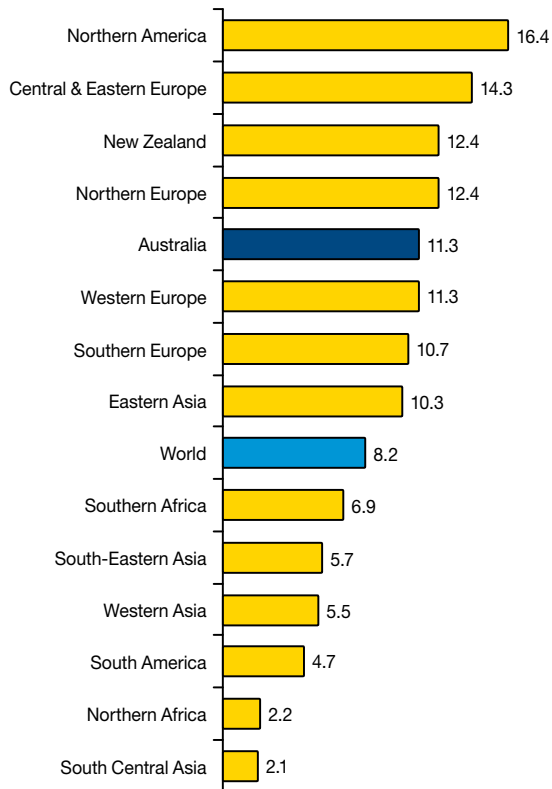
Uterine incidence by country of birth and SES
(annual rate/100,000, SA 1977–2001, ASR World population)



Global comparisons

The incidence of uterine cancer varied eightfold around the world in 2008. Australia had a lower incidence than North America and parts of Europe and New Zealand, but a higher incidence than Africa, Asia, Central and South America.

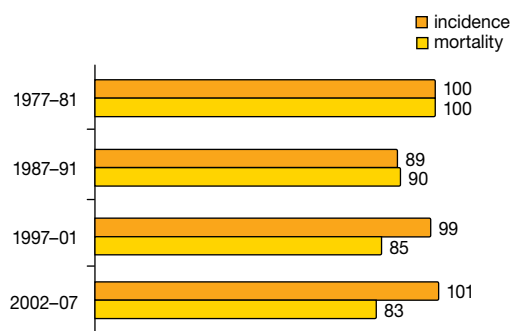
Uterine incidence rate by region of the world (rate/100,000 ASR World population, Globocan 2008)



Trends

Uterine cancer incidence has not changed significantly over time between 1977–81 and 2002–2007. However mortality appears to have decreased slightly in that time.

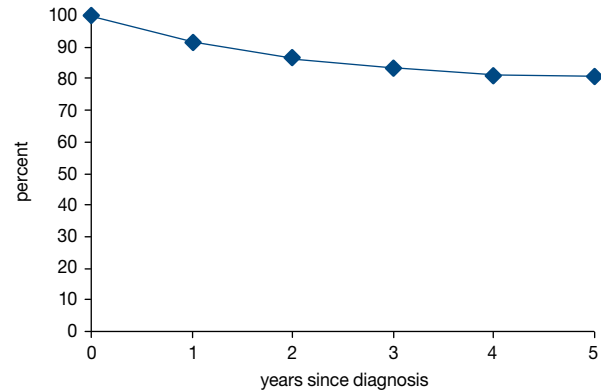
Trends in uterine cancer incidence and mortality in SA (rates for 1977–81 set at '100')



Survival

Survival outcomes are relatively favourable for uterine cancer. Among women diagnosed between 1997 and 2003, 81% survived five or more years after their diagnosis. This is a slight improvement on survival rates for women diagnosed two decades earlier (1977–1981), where the five year survival was 77%.

Survival from uterine cancer SA, 1997–2003



Risk factors

Behavioural and related risk factors include:

- a history of no or few children
- being overweight
- prolonged exposure to oestrogen replacement therapy without accompanying progestogen administration
- a history of tamoxifen therapy.

Data sources:

- Cancer Registry reports, South Australian Department of Health
- Globocan 2008, IARC.

September 2010
next review due September 2011