



South Australia 2007 figures

number of cases

males **females** **persons**

100 **101** **201**

number of deaths

97 **77** **174**

incidence/100,000 (ASR* Aust 2001 population)

11.5 **9.2** **10.3**

mortality/100,000 (ASR* Aust 2001 population)

11.1 **6.9** **8.9**

risk of developing cancer (by age 75 years)

1 in 121 **1 in 197** **1 in 152**

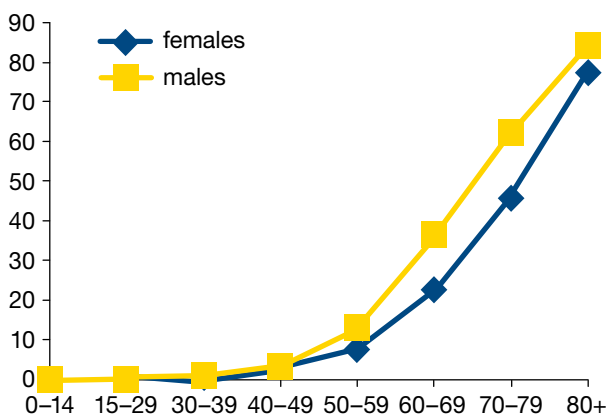
*ASR – Age Standardised Rate

Patterns in incidence and mortality

Age

Pancreatic cancer is rare before the age of 40 years. From 40 years onwards incidence increases with increasing age, to be highest among those aged 80 years or older.

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



Gender

Males have a slightly higher incidence of pancreatic cancer than females, with the ratio being about 1.1 to one in South Australia.

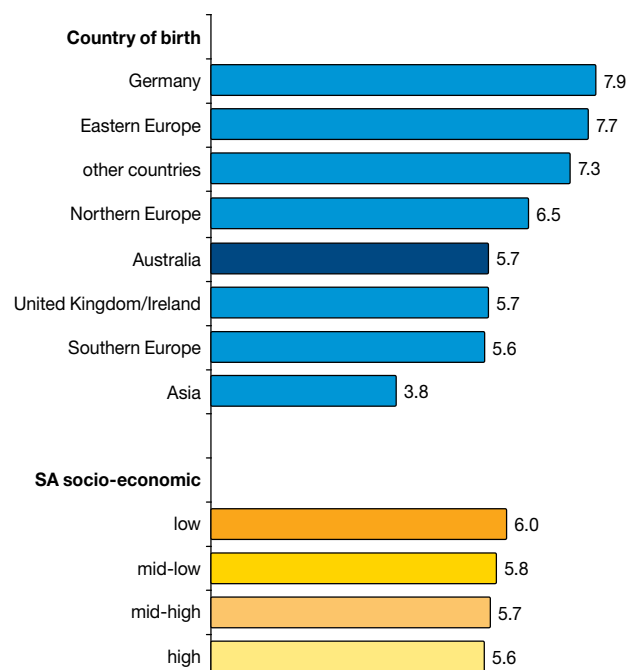
Country of birth

Within South Australia, the rate was more than a third higher during 1977–2000 among South Australians born in Germany and Eastern Europe than in the Australian born.

SES/region

While South Australian data for both sexes combined were suggestive of a lower socio-economic gradient for this cancer in 1977–2001, the gradient was not pronounced and was potentially due to chance. Similarly, there generally was little difference in incidence between Adelaide and country regions. While Pirie and Whyalla tended to have a high incidence, this elevation was readily attributable to chance.

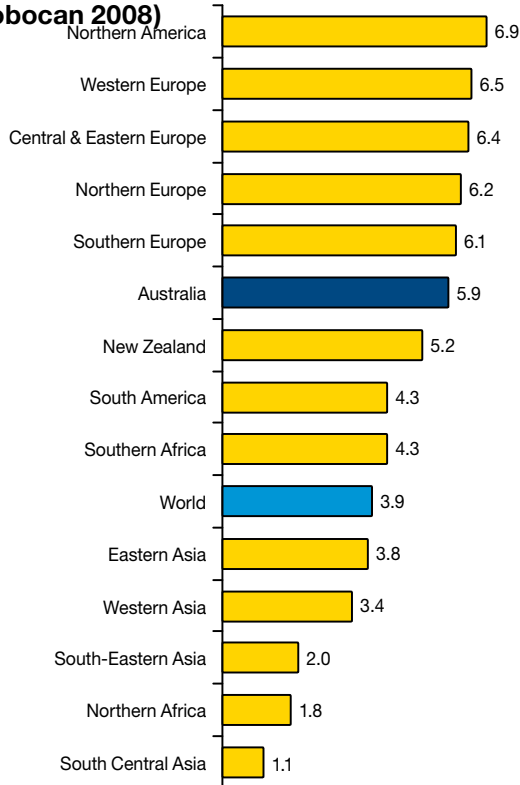
Pancreatic cancer incidence by country of birth and SES (annual rate/100,000, 1977–2001, ASR World population)



Global comparisons

There was an approximate fivefold variation in incidence around the world, with the lower incidence being noted in developing countries. The incidence in Australia is marginally lower than many other developed countries but is higher than most less developed regions.

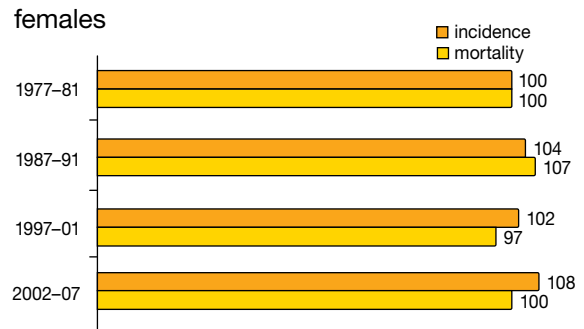
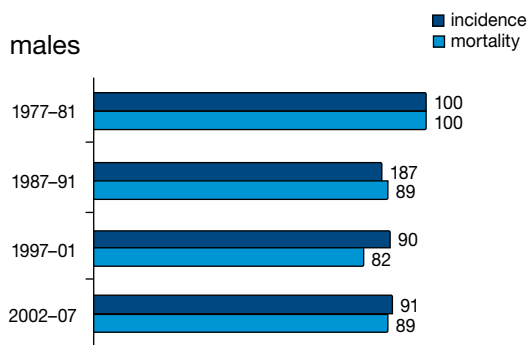
Pancreatic cancer incidence rate by regions of the world (rate/100,000 ASR World population, Globocan 2008)



Trends

Changes in incidence and mortality during 1977–2007 were not pronounced for either males or females and are potentially random fluctuations.

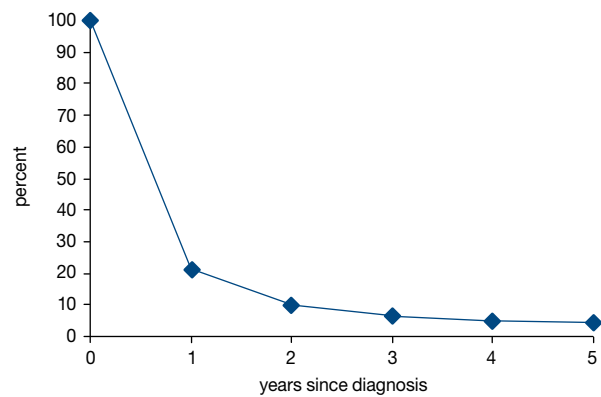
Trends in pancreatic cancer incidence and mortality in SA (rates for 1977–81 set at '100')



Survival

Outcomes from pancreatic cancer are very poor with only 4% of cases surviving five years from diagnosis. Outcomes are poor even when the disease appears to be localised at diagnosis. Patterns in South Australia are typical of outcomes in other countries.

Survival from pancreatic cancer (SA, 1997–2003)



Risk factors

Behavioural and related risk factors include:

- tobacco smoking
- diabetes mellitus and diabetes risk factors such as obesity and high serum levels of triglycerides and cholesterol
- probably diets low in fruit and vegetables.

Data sources:

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

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next review due September 2011