Pancreatic cancer statistics

Pancreatic cancer in Australia

The following material has been sourced from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Pancreatic cancer incorporates ICD-10 cancer code C25 (Malignant neoplasm of pancreas).

Projected number of new cases of pancreatic cancer diagnosed in 2015

3,030 =
1,570 males +
1,460 females

Projected % of all new cancer cases diagnosed in 2015

2.4%

Projected number of deaths from pancreatic cancer in 2015

2,710 =
1,400 males +
1,310 females

Projected % of all deaths from cancer in 2015
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5.8%

5.8%

Chance of surviving at least 5 years (2007-11)\(^1\)
6%

People living with pancreatic cancer in 2009 (diagnosed in the 5 year period 2005 to 2009)\(^1\)
2,205

How common is pancreatic cancer?

In 2011, there were 2,748 new cases of pancreatic cancer diagnosed in Australia (1,425 males and 1,322 females).\(^a\) In 2015, it is estimated that 3,030 new cases of pancreatic cancer will be diagnosed in Australia (1,570 males and 1,460 females).\(^b\)

In 2011, the age-standardised incidence rate was 11 cases per 100,000 persons (13 for males and 9.8 for females).\(^c\) In 2015, it is estimated that the age-standardised incidence rate will be 11 cases per 100,000 persons (12 for males and 9.7 for females).

Pancreatic cancer was the 11th most commonly diagnosed cancer in Australia in 2011. It is estimated that it will become the 10th most commonly diagnosed cancer in 2015.

In 2015, it is estimated that the risk of an individual being diagnosed with pancreatic cancer by their 85th birthday will be 1 in 65 (1 in 59 males and 1 in 72 females).

In 2015, for age groups from 25-29 to 85+, the incidence of pancreatic cancer is expected to generally increase with age (see figure below).

Age-specific incidence rates for pancreatic cancer, 2015
Notes

Source: AIHW analysis of the Australian Cancer Database (unpublished), (see source data).

Deaths from pancreatic cancer

In 2012, there were 2,524 deaths from pancreatic cancer in Australia (1,331 males and 1,193 females). In 2015, it is estimated that this will increase to 2,710 deaths (1,400 males and 1,310 females).

In 2012, the age-standardised mortality rate was 9.8 deaths per 100,000 persons (11 for males and 8.4 for females). In 2015, it is estimated that the age-standardised mortality rate will be 9.7 deaths per 100,000 persons (11 for males and 8.6 for females).

In 2012, pancreatic cancer accounted for the 5th highest number of deaths from cancer in Australia. It is estimated that it will remain the 5th most common cause of death from cancer in 2015.

In 2015, it is estimated that the risk of an individual dying from pancreatic cancer by their 85th birthday will be 1 in 73 (1 in 66 for males and 1 in 81 for females).

Trends in pancreatic cancer

Incidence

The number of new cases of pancreatic cancer diagnosed increased from 1,205 in 1982 to 2,748 in 2011.

Over the same period, the age-standardised incidence rate increased from 10 cases per 100,000 persons in 1982 to 11 per 100,000 persons in 2011.

Mortality
The number of deaths from pancreatic cancer increased from 797 in 1968 to 2,524 in 2012.

Over the same period, the age-standardised mortality rate increased from 9.6 deaths per 100,000 persons in 1968 to 9.8 deaths per 100,000 in 2012.

**Pancreatic cancer incidence and mortality, 1968 to 2012**

![Graph showing pancreatic cancer incidence and mortality from 1968 to 2012](image)


*Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare*[^4]

**Survival from pancreatic cancer**

In 2007–2011 in Australia, individuals with pancreatic cancer had a 6% chance of surviving for 5 years compared to their counterparts in the general Australian population.

Between 1982-1986 and 2007-2011, 5-year relative survival from pancreatic cancer improved from 4% to 6%.

**5-year relative survival from pancreatic cancer, 1982-86 to 2007-11**

[^4]: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Prevalence of pancreatic cancer

The prevalence for one, five and 28 years, given below are the number of people living with cancer at the end of 2009 in the preceding 1, 5 and 28 years respectively.

One year prevalence

At the end of 2009, there were 1,270 people living who had been diagnosed with pancreatic cancer that year.

Five year prevalence

At the end of 2009, there were 2,205 people living who had been diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in the previous 5 years (from 2005 to 2009).

28 year prevalence

At the end of 2009, there were 3,105 people living who had been diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in the previous 28 years (from 1982 to 2009).

Source tables

Source table 1: Incidence of pancreatic cancer by age group, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (years)</th>
<th>Number of new cases per 100,000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Pancreatic cancer statistics

### Published on Cancer Australia

(https://canceraustralia.gov.au)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (years)</th>
<th>Number of new cases per 100,000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
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<td>25–29</td>
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<td>30–34</td>
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<td>35–39</td>
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<td>70–74</td>
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<td>75–79</td>
<td>74.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>80–84</td>
<td>89.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>103.1</td>
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</table>

**Source table 2: 5-year relative survival from pancreatic cancer, 1982–86 to 2007–11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>5-year relative survival (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982–86</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987–91</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992–96</td>
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<td>1997–01</td>
<td>4.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002–06</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007–11</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data notes

**International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems Version 10 (ICD-10)**

Cancer, like other health conditions, is classified by the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems Version 10* (ICD-10). This is a statistical classification, published by the World Health Organization, in which each morbid condition is assigned a unique code according to established criteria.

### Projections

Future projections for incidence and mortality are a mathematical extrapolation of past trends. They assume that the most recent trends will continue into the future, and are intended to illustrate future changes that might reasonably be expected to occur if the stated assumptions continue to apply over the projected period. Actual future cancer incidence and mortality rates may vary from these projections for a variety of factors. New screening programs may increase the detection of new cancer cases; new vaccination programs may decrease the risk of developing cancer; and improvements in treatment options may decrease mortality rates.

### Incidence

Cancer incidence indicates the number of new cancers diagnosed during a specified time period (usually one year).

a. The 2011 national incidence counts include estimates for NSW and the ACT because the real
Mortality

Cancer mortality refers to the number of deaths occurring during a specified time period (usually one year) for which the underlying cause of death is cancer.

c. The 2015 estimates are based on 2002-12 mortality data. Due to the rounding of these estimates, male and female mortality may not sum to person mortality.

Prevalence

Prevalence of cancer refers to the number of people alive with a prior diagnosis of cancer at a given time. It is distinct from incidence, which is the number of new cancers diagnosed within a given period of time.

Age standardised rates

d. Incidence and mortality rates expressed per 100,000 population are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

References
