Kidney cancer statistics

Kidney cancer in Australia

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

Kidney cancer incorporates ICD-10 cancer code C64 (Malignant neoplasm of kidney).

Projected number of new cases of kidney cancer diagnosed in 2015

3,150 = 2,060 males + 1,080 females

Projected % of all new cancer cases diagnosed in 2015

2.5%

Projected number of deaths from kidney cancer in 2015

995 = 635 males + 360 females

Projected % of all deaths from cancer in 2015

2.1%
Chance of surviving at least 5 years (2007-11)\(^1\)
73%

People living with kidney cancer in 2009 (diagnosed in the 5 year period 2005 to 2009)\(^1\)
9,627

How common is kidney cancer?

In 2011, there were 2,847 new cases of kidney cancer diagnosed in Australia (1,861 males and 985 females).\(^a\) In 2015, it is estimated that 3,150 new cases of kidney cancer will be diagnosed in Australia (2,060 males and 1,080 females).\(^b\)

In 2011, the age-standardised incidence rate was 12 cases per 100,000 persons (16 for males and 7.7 for females).\(^d\) In 2015, it is estimated that the age-standardised incidence rate will be 12 cases per 100,000 persons (16 for males and 7.8 for females).

Kidney cancer was the 9th most commonly diagnosed cancer in Australia in 2011. It is estimated that it will remain the 9th most commonly diagnosed cancer in 2015.

In 2015, it is estimated that the risk of an individual being diagnosed with kidney cancer by their 85th birthday will be 1 in 68 (1 in 50 males and 1 in 103 females).

In 2015, the incidence rate of kidney cancer is expected to generally increase with age up to age group 75–79, then decrease for older age groups (see figure below).

Age-specific incidence rates for kidney cancer, 2015
Deaths from kidney cancer

In 2012, there were 907 deaths from kidney cancer in Australia (574 males and 333 females). In 2015, it is estimated that this will increase to 995 deaths (635 males and 360 females).

In 2012, the age-standardised mortality rate was 3.5 deaths per 100,000 persons (4.9 for males and 2.3 for females). In 2015, it is estimated that the age-standardised mortality rate will be 3.5 deaths per 100,000 persons (4.9 for males and 2.3 for females).

In 2012, kidney cancer accounted for the 19th highest number of deaths from cancer in Australia. It is estimated that it will remain the 19th most common cause of death from cancer in 2015.

In 2015, it is estimated that the risk of an individual dying from kidney cancer by their 85th birthday will be 1 in 210 (1 in 153 males and 1 in 319 females).

Trends in kidney cancer

Incidence

The number of new cases of kidney cancer diagnosed increased from 793 in 1982 to 2,847 in 2011. Over the same period, the age-standardised incidence rate increased from 6.2 per 100,000 persons in 1982 to 12 per 100,000 persons in 2011.

Mortality

The number of deaths from kidney cancer increased from 300 in 1968 to 907 in 2012.

Notes

Source: AIHW analysis of the Australian Cancer Database (unpublished), (see source data).
Over the same period, the age-standardised mortality rate increased from 3.3 deaths per 100,000 persons in 1968 to 3.5 deaths per 100,000 in 2012.

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

![Graph of kidney cancer incidence and mortality](image)


*Source*: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

**Survival from kidney cancer**

In 2007–2011 in Australia, individuals with kidney cancer had a 73% 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 kidney cancer improved from 45% to 73%.

**5-year relative survival from kidney cancer, 1982–86 to 2007–11**
Prevalence of kidney 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 2,372 people living who had been diagnosed with kidney cancer that year.

Five year prevalence

At the end of 2009, there were 9,627 people living who had been diagnosed with kidney cancer in the previous 5 years (from 2005 to 2009).

28 year prevalence

At the end of 2009, there were 21,573 people living who had been diagnosed with kidney cancer in the previous 28 years (from 1982 to 2009).

Source tables

Source table 1: Incidence of kidney 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>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group (years)</td>
<td>Number of new cases per 100,000 people</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
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<td>15-19</td>
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<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>70-74</td>
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<td>75-79</td>
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<tr>
<td>80-84</td>
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<tr>
<td>85+</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source table 2: 5-year relative survival from kidney 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>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-91</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-96</td>
<td>57.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-01</td>
<td>62.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-06</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-11</td>
<td>73.4</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
Kidney cancer statistics
Published on Cancer Australia
(https://canceraustralia.gov.au)

data were not available.
b. The 2015 estimates are based on 2002-11 incidence data.

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
