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Introduction

This document contains the data visualisations (infographics) on seven common cancers that were presented to participants in the online public consultation, Your Say on Cancer in WA (yoursayoncancer.health.wa.gov.au).

The detailed source statistics behind these visualisations can be found in the document ‘The Data Behind Your Say On Cancer In WA’.

The data visualisations were produced by Gabrielle Harcourt, Leandro Misseroni, Grace Moodie and Natalie Sullivan of Edith Cowan University, School of Communications and Arts, with the exception of the visualisations which appear in the sections ‘Cancer prevention’ and ‘Cancer incidence by risk factors’ which were produced by the Epidemiology Branch of the Department of Health.
Cancer incidence

Cancer New Cases in WA

NUMBER OF NEW CANCER CASES IN WA FEMALES FOR 2012

Breast
Bowel
Melanoma
Lymphoma
Thyroid gland
Uterine
Ovarian
Pancreatic
Lung
Unknown primary
Cervical
Kidney
Oesophagus and Stomach
Myeloma
Brain
Bladder & urinary tract
Oropharynx/Larynx
Non-Melanoma Skin
Liver
Gallbladder/ducts
Mylodysplastic diseases
Connective/soft tissues
Lip (external)
Other Head & Neck
All Other Cancers

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800
Cancer mortality

Cancer Mortality in WA
NUMBER OF CANCER DEATHS IN WA FEMALES FOR 2012

- Breast
- Colon
- Prostate
- Unknown primary
- Ovary
- Lymphoma
- Esophageal and Stomach
- Leukemia
- Brain
- Myeloma
- Uterine
- Melanoma
- Bladder & urinary tract
- Gallbladder/extra ducts
- Liver
- Myelodysplastic diseases
- Oropharynx/Larynx
- Kidney
- Non-Melanoma Skin
- Cervical
- Thyroid gland
- Connective/soft tissues
- Other head & neck
- Lip (external)
- All other cancers

0  100  200  300  400
Preventability of Major Cancers in WA

Proportion of new cancer cases preventable in WA for 2012

- **Prostate**: Preventability Debated
- **Breast**: 27% Preventable
- **Bowel**: 54% Preventable
- **Melanoma**: 86% Preventable
- **Lung**: 89% Preventable
- **Oesophageal and Stomach**: 75% Preventable
- **Cervical**: 100% Preventable
Cancer incidence by risk factors

NEW CANCER CASES DUE TO RISK FACTORS IN WA IN 2012

- Poor Diet, 1,174
  - Insufficient fruit & vegetables
  - Excessive meat
  - Insufficient fibre
  - Excessive salt
- Tobacco Smoking, 2,357
- Overweight & Obesity, 636
- Alcohol Consumption, 481
- Occupational Exposures, 454
- UV Radiation, 423
- Infections, 361
- X-Ray Radiation, 219
- Not Breastfeeding, 89
- Insufficient Exercise, 116
- Post-Menopausal Hormones, 58

Total: 7,298
Bowel cancer

Bowel Cancer in Western Australia in 2012

- 602 new cases
- 175 deaths
- 240 deaths
- 647 new cases

- 10 years average years lost per death
- 67% relative 5-year survival
- 48,779 days in hospital
- 64,710 days in hospital
- 13% relative 5-year survival
- Average years lost per death
Bowel Cancer

Cancer Survival (Mortality to Incidence Ratio Compliment)

Australia’s Rank Against Countries in the OECD* | 2012

* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Risk Factors for Bowel Cancer

- 21% Excessive Red Meat
- 13% Overweight and Obesity
- 12% Insufficient Fibre
- 12% Alcohol Consumption
Breast cancer

Breast Cancer

IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA IN 2012

1,608 NEW CASES
285 DEATHS
15 YEARS AVERAGE YEARS LOST PER DEATH
97% RELATIVE 5-YEAR SURVIVAL
66,273 DAYS IN HOSPITAL
Breast Cancer

Cancer Survival (Mortality to Incidence Ratio Compliment)
Australia’s Rank Against Countries in the OECD* | 2012

* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Risk Factors for Breast Cancer

- 9% OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY
- 6% ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION
Cervical cancer

Cervical Cancer
IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA IN 2012

- 97 NEW CASES
- 14 DEATHS
- 22 YEARS AVERAGE YEARS LOST PER DEATH
- 72% RELATIVE 5-YEAR SURVIVAL
- 4,604 DAYS IN HOSPITAL
Cervical Cancer

Cancer Survival (Mortality to Incidence Ratio Compliment)
Australia's Rank Against Countries in the OECD* | 2012

* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Risk Factors for Cervical Cancer

100% INFECTION
Lung cancer
Lung Cancer
Cancer Survival (Mortality to Incidence Ratio Compliment)
Australia’s Rank Against Countries in the OECD* | 2012

* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Risk Factors for Lung Cancer

86%
SMOKING TOBACCO
Melanoma
Cancer Survival (Mortality to Incidence Ratio Compliment)
Australia’s Rank Against Countries in the OECD* | 2012

* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Risk Factors for Melanoma

86% UV RADIATION
Oesophageal and stomach cancer

Oesophageal & Stomach Cancer
IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA IN 2012

98 NEW CASES
59 DEATHS
174 DEATHS
240 NEW CASES

16 WEEKS
24,861 DAYS IN HOSPITAL

25% RELATIVE 5-YEAR SURVIVAL
9,987 DAYS IN HOSPITAL

2% RELATIVE 5-YEAR SURVIVAL

AVERAGE YEARS LOST PER DEATH
AVERAGE YEARS LOST PER DEATH
Oesophageal & Stomach Cancer
Cancer Survival (Mortality to Incidence Ratio Compliment)
Australia's Rank Against Countries in the OECD* | 2012

* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Prostate cancer

Prostate Cancer
IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA IN 2012

- 2,108 NEW CASES
- 230 DEATHS
- AVERAGE YEARS LOST PER DEATH: 8 YEARS
- RELATIVE 5-YEAR SURVIVAL: 94%
- 61,210 DAYS IN HOSPITAL
Prostate Cancer

Cancer Survival (Mortality to Incidence Ratio Compliment)

Australia’s Rank Against Countries in the OECD* | 2012

* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Risk Factors for Prostate Cancer

Scientific research has not settled on specific causes, but to best reduce your risk of cancer be physically active, eat well, avoid excessive alcohol, maintain a healthy body weight and avoid smoking tobacco.
Conclusions

This document has provided the data visualisations that were presented to participants in the online public consultation, Your Say on Cancer in WA (yoursayoncancer.health.wa.gov.au). For further information about the consultation or its key findings, please visit the following website www.healthywa.wa.gov.au/yoursayoncancerwa, or contact the Epidemiology Branch of the WA Department of Health (epi@health.wa.gov.au).