

# Health & Wellbeing Board Cancer Profile North East Lincolnshire

## Key cancer facts for North East Lincolnshire

- \* Almost 900 people in North East Lincolnshire are diagnosed with cancer each year and just over 450 die of the disease, accounting for 29% of all deaths in the area.
- \* The lung cancer incidence rate for North East Lincolnshire is significantly higher than the England average for both males and females.
- \* Males have a significantly higher incidence rate for stomach cancer, but lower incidence of prostate cancer when compared to England.
- \* Females have significantly higher incidence rates for uterus and cervical cancers but significantly lower rates for both colorectal cancer and melanoma.
- \* All age and under 75 mortality rates for lung cancer in North East Lincolnshire are significantly higher than the England average for males and females.
- \* In males, mortality rates for all cancers combined and for bladder cancer are also significantly higher than the England rates.
- \* Colorectal cancer mortality rates are significantly lower in North East Lincolnshire when compared to England for males aged under 75 years.
- \* One year survival rates for all cancers combined for males are significantly lower than the England average.
- \* The one year survival trends for all cancers combined for both males and females are improving, but are consistently marginally below the England average.
- \* The inequality gap in mortality rates between the least and most deprived quintiles is wider in North East Lincolnshire than England for all cancers combined and breast cancer, with lung cancer mortality rates being nearly two and a half times higher in the more deprived areas of North East Lincolnshire than the least deprived areas. Additionally, breast cancer mortality is nearly twice as high in the more deprived areas than the to the least deprived.
- \* The GP two week wait referral rate for suspected cancers is significantly lower in North East Lincolnshire than the England average. However, the proportion of TWW GP referrals that result in a diagnosis of cancer (conversion rate 14.3%) is significantly higher than the England rate, which may be an indication that the TWW referral route is underused.
- \* North East Lincolnshire has significantly higher cervical screening coverage compared to the England average.
- \* Estimated levels of obesity and smoking are significantly higher in North East Lincolnshire when compared to the England average, whilst other risk factors such as lack of exercise and excessive alcohol consumption are not significantly different from England levels.

## Further Information

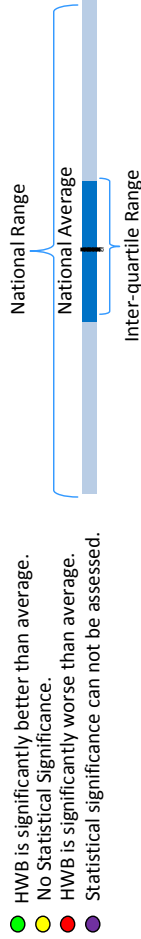
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This report is available to download in PDF format from our website - [www.nycris.nhs.uk](http://www.nycris.nhs.uk)

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\*North East Lincolnshire Care Trust Plus has been used where local authority data was unavailable



## North East Lincolnshire

Indicator Name	Indicator Value	LCI	UCI	National Average	Worst	National Performance		Best	Source
						Range	Range		
Age Standardised Incidence Rate (All Cancers)	414.8	398.4	431.7	397.4	496.0			300.5	
Age Standardised Incidence Rate (Lung)	59.5	53.6	65.9	48.1	90.8			26.5	UKCIS 2009
Age Standardised Incidence Rate (Colorectal)	45.1	40.0	50.8	46.3	58.8			31.9	
Age Standardised Incidence Rate (Prostate)	82.8	72.8	93.9	104.1	174.2			58.1	
Age Standardised Incidence Rate (Breast)	126.6	113.4	140.9	124.8	144.6			101.2	
Age Standardised Mortality Rate (Aged under 75; All Cancers)	118.9	109.8	128.6	110.3	160.3			79.0	UKCIS 2010
1 Year Age Standardised Prevalence Rate (All cancers)	247.8	225.4	270.1	258.0	314.6			159.0	APHO 2004
5 Year Age Standardised Prevalence Rate (All cancers)	929.6	886.6	972.6	920.8	1113.4			687.3	
% of Cancer Deaths at home	28.8%	26.8%	31.3%	26.8%	15.9%			39.4%	
Cancer deaths as a % of all deaths	29.1%	26.9%	31.4%	28.3%	32.6%			23.8%	IC 2009
Years of life lost due to mortality from all cancers	145.0	129.2	160.7	143.0	211.3			100.2	
1 Year Relative Survival Rate (Lung)*	28.5%	24.5%	33.0%	29.7%	19.6%			43.5%	
1 Year Relative Survival Rate (Colorectal)*	72.9%	68.3%	77.5%	74.8%	66.6%			81.5%	
1 Year Relative Survival Rate (Prostate)*	95.2%	92.4%	98.0%	95.4%	90.4%			99.7%	
1 Year Relative Survival Rate (Breast)*	96.2%	94.2%	98.2%	96.1%	91.3%			98.3%	UKCIS 2009
5 Year Relative Survival Rate (Lung)*	6.6%	4.0%	9.0%	8.0%	4.1%			21.3%	
5 Year Relative Survival Rate (Colorectal)*	52.7%	46.5%	58.9%	53.1%	40.9%			68.4%	
5 Year Relative Survival Rate (Prostate)*	85.6%	79.9%	91.2%	84.2%	59.1%			93.6%	
5 Year Relative Survival Rate (Breast)*	84.7%	80.4%	89.0%	84.4%	76.7%			90.0%	
Combined Cancer Survival Index*	67.6			66.5	59.8			71.7	ONS 2010
Increasing and Higher Risk Drinking	21.1%	9.6%	45.0%	23.6%	34.2%			11.8%	
Obese Adults	29.3%	27.6%	30.9%	24.2%	30.7%			13.9%	DH 2011
Physically Active Adults	9.5%	7.8%	11.5%	11.5%	5.8%			16.9%	
% Adults who smoke	29.4%	27.0%	31.8%	21.2%	30.7%			12.3%	
Cancer Spend (£Million per 100,000 population)*	13.2			10.8	6.8			20.9	DH 2009-10
Cervical Screening Coverage (Last seen < 5 years aged 25-64)*	81.8%	81.4%	82.2%	78.6%	67.2%			84.3%	IC 2010/11
Breast Screening Coverage (Last seen < 3 years aged 53-70)*	77.3%	76.7%	78.0%	77.2%	59.4%			84.9%	IC 2009/10
Two Week Wait Referral Rate*	1402.8	1349.2	1459.2	1648.2	1083.4			2431.2	TCR 2010
Two Week Wait Conversion Rate*	14.3%	13.1%	15.7%	10.9%	5.7%			16.7%	
Two Week Wait Detection Rate*	48.1%	44.7%	51.5%	45.2%	28.3%			61.6%	
Inequality Gap - Mortality from all cancers	1.60			1.52	1.89			1.11	
Inequality Gap - Mortality from lung cancer	2.39			2.73	3.68			1.25	SEPHO 2009
Inequality Gap - Mortality from breast cancer	1.98			1.04	2.24			0.40	