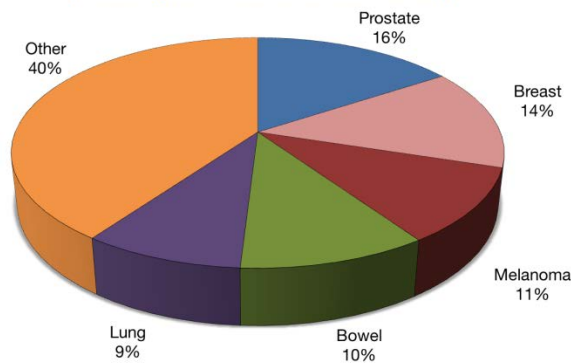


## Western Australian Cancer Statistics, 2014

### Bowel cancer

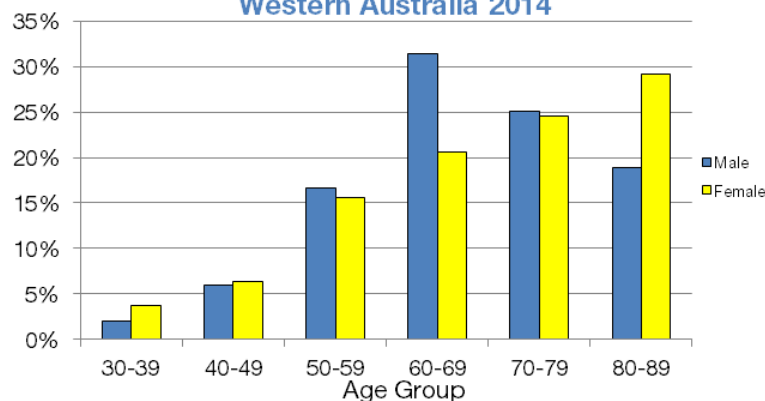
- The terms bowel cancer and colorectal cancer are often used interchangeably. Bowel cancer refers to cancers that occur in the colon or rectum (also known as the large bowel).
- Bowel cancer is the fourth most common cancer diagnosed in Western Australia (after prostate, breast and melanoma), accounting for 10 per cent of all cancer cases.

**Cancer incidence in Western Australians, 2014**  
(excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)



- Around three-quarters of bowel cancer cases are diagnosed in people aged over 60.
- More men than women are diagnosed with bowel cancer and more men than women die from this cancer.
- The number of bowel cancer cases has increased noticeably since 1983 with a large increase in 2006, likely to be a result of an ageing population and the introduction of the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program.

**Bowel cancer incidence by age and sex:**  
Western Australia 2014



\*This graph has no rates for the 20-29 year age group as the WA Cancer Registry does not publish data for values less than five.

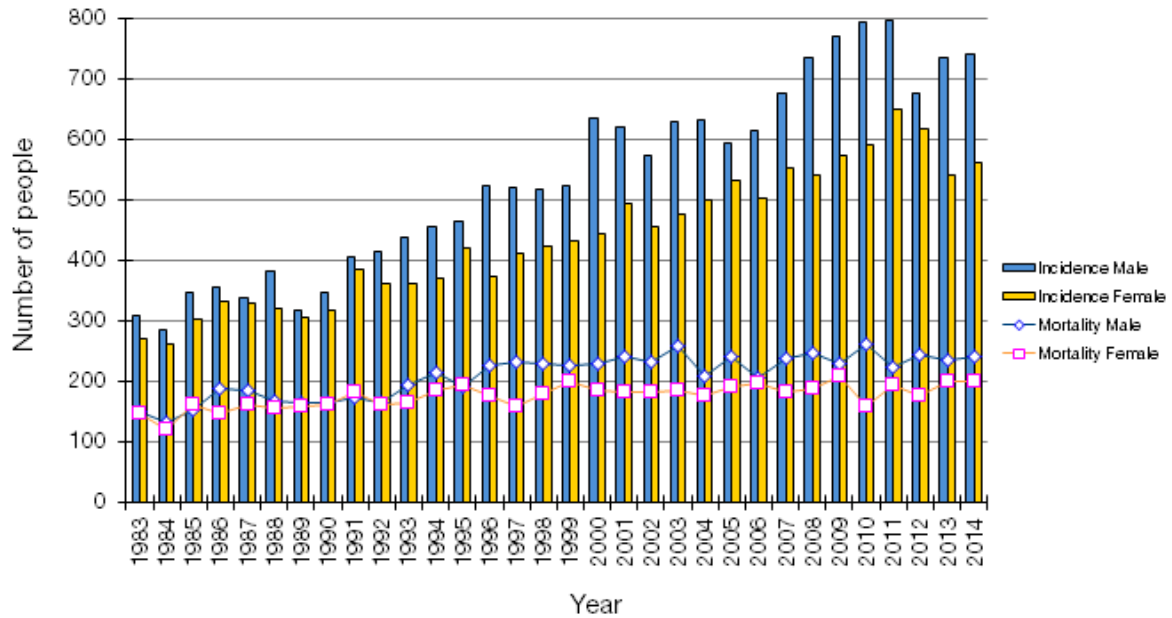
- Bowel cancer is the second most common cause of cancer death in Western Australian men and third most common cause in Western Australian women.
- Deaths from bowel cancer are concentrated in the 60+ age group, with 88 per cent of male and 83 per cent of female deaths from bowel cancer occurring after this age.
- The number of bowel cancer deaths has remained steady despite the growing number of new cases, but are considered high as this cancer has a good prognosis when found early.
- Age standardised rates of new cases have steadily declined between 1983 and 2014.
- Age standardised mortality rates have almost halved from 20 per 100,000 to 11 per 100,000 in males and 16 per 100,000 to 8 per 100,000 in women between 1983 and 2014. This reduction may in part be a result of FOBT screening and the removal of pre-cancerous polyps, and improvements in treatment.

## Number of bowel cancer cases in Western Australia 2000–2014\*

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Incidence	Male	633	619	572	627	630	593	613	675	735	771	794	797	676	735	739
	Female	443	493	455	476	500	530	501	553	540	574	590	650	618	539	560
	Persons	1,076	1,112	1,027	1,103	1,130	1,123	1,114	1,228	1,275	1,345	1,384	1,447	1,294	1,274	1,299
Mortality	Male	228	241	230	257	207	241	205	237	245	229	260	223	243	234	241
	Female	185	180	180	185	176	189	197	182	188	209	159	194	176	198	199
	Persons	413	421	410	442	383	430	402	419	433	438	419	417	419	432	440

\*Total number of cases recorded by the Cancer Registry in one year

## Bowel cancer incidence and mortality Western Australia 1983-2014



## Age standardised rates (ASR) in Western Australia 2000-2014\*

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ASR Incidence	Male	51.1	47.5	42	45	43.8	40.3	40.5	42.2	45.3	45.7	45.3	44.4	36.1	38.1	36.9
	Female	30.1	31.1	28.2	29	31.4	31.3	28.8	31.8	28.3	30.8	30.3	32.7	29.4	24.7	25
ASR Mortality	Male	17.9	18.2	16.2	17.5	14.1	15.6	12.6	14	13.8	12.8	13.7	11.4	12.1	11.2	10.9
	Female	12	10.4	10.7	9.6	9.2	8.6	10	8.9	8.9	10.1	6.4	7.5	6.3	7.8	7.5

\*Number of cases per 100,000 persons, adjusted for age (World 1960 population standard)

## Bowel cancer age standardised (ASR) incidence and mortality Western Australia 1983-2014

