

Appendixes

Appendix A: International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision—cancer site—codes and combinations

Buccal cavity		Prostate	C61
Lip	C00	Testis	C62
Tongue	C01–C02	Penis and other male genital organs	C60, C63
Salivary glands	C07–C08	Bladder	C67
Gum	C03	Kidney, ureter and urethra	C64–C66, C68
Floor of mouth	C04	Other and unspecified organs	
Other and unspecified parts of mouth	C05–C06	Eye	C69
Pharynx		Brain	C71
Oropharynx	C09–C10	Other and unspecified parts of the nervous system (NS)	C70, C72
Nasopharynx	C11	Thyroid gland	C73
Hypopharynx	C12–C13	Other endocrine glands	C74–C75
Other sites within the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C14	Unknown primary site	C76–C80, C26, C39
Head and neck	C01–C14	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	
Digestive organs and peritoneum		Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHL)	C82–C85, C96
Oesophagus	C15	Hodgkin's disease	C81
Stomach	C16	All lymphomas	C81–C85, C96
Small intestine	C17	Multiple myeloma	C90
Colon	C18	Immunoproliferative neoplasms	C88
Rectum & anus	C19–C21	Lymphoid leukaemia	C91
Colorectal	C18–C21	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	C91.0
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	C22	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	C91.1
Gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts	C23–C24	Myeloid leukaemia	C92
Pancreas	C25	Acute myeloid leukaemia	C92.0
Retroperitoneum and peritoneum	C48	Chronic myeloid leukaemia	C92.1
Respiratory system		Monocytic leukaemia	C93
Nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	C30–C31	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	C94
Larynx	C32	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	C95
Trachea, bronchus and lung	C33–C34	All leukaemias	C91–C95
Thymus, heart, mediastinum & pleura	C37–C38	Smoking-related cancers (aetiological fractions are applied to the following codes)	C00–C06, C09–C16, C21.0, C21.2, C21.8, C25, C32–C34, 51.9, C60, C67, C64–C65
Bone, connective tissue, skin and breast		Alcohol-related cancers (aetiological fractions are applied to the following codes)	C01–C06, C09–C10, C12–C15, C22, C32, C50 (sex= female)
Bone and articular cartilage	C40–C41		
Connective and other soft tissue	C47, C49		
Melanoma	C43		
Non-melanocytic skin cancer (NMSC)	C44		
Breast	C50		
Genitourinary organs			
Vulva	C51		
Vagina	C52		
Cervix	C53		
Corpus uteri	C54–C55		
Ovary	C56		
Other & unspecified female genital organs	C57		
Placenta	C58		

Source: World Health Organization 1992.

Appendix B: Methods

This section describes the methods used to calculate the estimates presented in the tables in this report. The calculations in the example below are applicable to both incidence and mortality.

Example table

Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer incidence (ICD-10 C33-34) – males

	No. of cases	Australian 1999 male population*	Age-specific rate per 100,000 population	Australian 1991 Population Standard**	Expected number of cases
Age group	(column 1)	(column 2)	(column 3)	(column 4)	(column 5)
0–4	0	660,983	0.0	1,271,703	0.0
5–9	0	689,409	0.0	1,272,208	0.0
10–14	0	681,235	0.0	1,241,619	0.0
15–19	0	671,839	0.0	1,364,074	0.0
20–24	1	660,137	0.2	1,396,764	2.1
25–29	4	732,082	0.5	1,399,663	7.6
30–34	11	704,518	1.6	1,425,735	22.3
35–39	25	751,975	3.3	1,328,387	44.2
40–44	52	707,868	7.3	1,294,271	95.1
45–49	122	664,622	18.4	1,029,145	188.9
50–54	239	614,757	38.9	846,934	329.3
55–59	402	468,982	85.7	725,950	620.7
60–64	609	384,553	158.4	736,868	1,165.0
65–69	907	334,644	271.0	671,390	1,819.7
70–74	1,100	296,140	371.4	510,755	1,897.2
75–79	985	212,337	463.9	384,495	1,783.6
80–84	492	112,785	436.2	229,828	1,002.6
85+	326	72,058	452.4	154,247	695.7
Total	5,275	9,420,924	56.0	17,284,036	56.0

* Australian Bureau of Statistics 2000a.

** Australian Bureau of Statistics 1993.

Crude rates—all age groups

A crude incidence rate is defined as the number of new cases of cancer divided by the population at risk in a specified time period. A crude mortality rate substitutes deaths for new cases in this calculation. Both are conventionally expressed as annual rates per 100,000 population and may be calculated for males, females or persons, or for subsets of the population (for example, see age-specific rates). The total rate calculated in this way without adjustment for age or other factors is known as the 'crude rate'.

The crude rate is calculated by dividing the total number of cases across all age groups by the total population, for example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Crude incidence rate for lung cancer} &= \frac{\text{Column 1 total}}{\text{Column 2 total}} \times 100,000 \\ &= \frac{5,275}{9,420,924} \times 100,000 \\ &= 56.0 \text{ per } 100,000 \end{aligned}$$

Age-specific rates

Age-specific rates are calculated by dividing the number of cases occurring in each specified age group by the corresponding population in the same age group expressed as a rate per 100,000 population. This rate may be calculated for particular age and sex groupings, for example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Age-specific lung cancer incidence rates in males aged 75-79} &= \frac{\text{Column 1 for this age}}{\text{Column 2 for this age}} \times 100,000 \\ &= \frac{985}{212,337} \times 100,000 \\ &= 463.9 \text{ per } 100,000 \end{aligned}$$

Age-standardised rates (AS rate)

Rates are adjusted for age to facilitate comparisons between populations which have different age structures, for example, between youthful and ageing communities. There are two different methods commonly used to adjust for age. In this publication direct standardisation is used, in which age-specific rates are multiplied against a constant population (the Australian 1991 Population Standard or the new WHO World Standard Population). This effectively removes the influence of age structure on the summary rate which is described as the age-standardised rate. The method may be used for both incidence and mortality calculations. The method used for this calculation comprises three steps which can be followed by reference to the example table on the previous page.

Step 1 Calculate the age-specific rate (as shown above) for each age group (column 3).

Step 2 Calculate the expected number of cases in each 5-year age group by multiplying the age-specific rates (column 3) by the corresponding standard population (column 4) and dividing by 100,000, giving you the expected number of cases (column 5).

Step 3 To give the age-standardised rate, sum the expected number of cases in each age group (total column 5). Divide this sum by the total of the standard population used in the calculation and multiply by 100,000.

Confidence intervals (CI)

The age-standardised and crude incidence and mortality rates presented in the body of this report also show 95% confidence intervals. These confidence intervals indicate the variation that might be expected in such estimates purely by chance. The confidence intervals are calculated using the methods presented in Holman et al. (1987).

A relatively simple approximation of the confidence limits that readers might use when examining State and Territory age-standardised rates is as set out below.

$$95\% \text{ CI approximation} = \text{AS rate} \pm 1.96 \times \frac{\text{AS rate}}{\sqrt{\text{Number of cases}}}$$

Lifetime risk and cumulative rate

Lifetime risk is a measure which approximates the risk of contracting a particular cancer in a lifetime if the risks at the time of estimation remained throughout life. It is based on a mathematical relationship with the cumulative rate and is calculated in this publication for ages 0-74.

Cumulative rate is a directly standardised rate calculated by summing age-specific rates from equal age groups, for example, 5-9, 10-14 years. An example is provided below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cumulative rate} &= \frac{5 \times (\text{Sum of the age-specific rates}) \times 100}{100,000} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 956.3 \times 100}{100,000} \\ &= 4.78\% \end{aligned}$$

The factor of 5 is used to indicate the 5 years of life in each age group and the factor of 100 is used to present the result as a percentage. As age-specific rates are presented per 100,000 population (column 3), the result is divided by 100,000 to return the age-specific rates to a division of cases by population. Cumulative risk is related to cumulative rate by the expression:

$$\text{Cumulative risk} = (1 - e^{-\text{rate}/100})$$

where rate is expressed as a percentage.

Lifetime risk is expressed as a '1 in n' proportion by taking the inverse of the above formula:

$$n = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-rate/100})}$$

For lung cancer in men, the cumulative rate was 4.78%, therefore:

$$n = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-4.78/100})}$$

$$= 21.42$$

That is, for men, the lifetime risk (0-74 years) of developing lung cancer is 1 in 21, providing they remain at risk for the whole period and the 1999 age-specific rates apply throughout their lives. Note that no account has been taken of specific cancer risk factors, for example, the risk for men who smoke would be higher than that for those who have never smoked.

Per cent of all cancers

The 'per cent of all cancers' measure is the proportion of all causes accounted for by a particular cancer. The measure may be computed for cancer incidence or mortality. Using an incidence example, the measure is calculated by taking the number of new cases of a particular cancer, for example, lung cancer, and dividing that by the total number of all new cancer cases and multiplying by 100 to express it as a percentage. This is undertaken for each sex and for total persons. Note that for this publication the incidence and mortality of non-melanocytic skin cancers is not included in total new cancer cases.

Sex ratio

This measure indicates the relative incidence or mortality between the sexes. It can be calculated on the basis of observed numbers, crude rates, age-standardised rates or cumulative rates per cent. In this publication it is calculated using the age-standardised rates where the male rate is divided by the female rate for each cancer. Ratios greater than 1 indicate an excess in males while ratios less than 1 indicate an excess in females.

It is preferable to use either the age-standardised rates or the cumulative rate as these both adjust for age variations between male and female populations. In addition, the use of cumulative rate per cent discounts the occurrence of cancer in people aged over 75. This gives more emphasis, therefore, to early cancer diagnosis or death, and diminishes the impact of variable diagnostic investigation of the elderly.

Person-years of life lost

Person-years of life lost is a concept which attempts to measure the number of years of life lost per annum due to death as a result of a specific cause, for example, lung cancer, given life expectancies at specific ages. Age groups 0-4 up to 70-74 were used for the calculations, as deaths before age 75 are regarded as premature for both men and women. The method used in this publication for the calculation of person-years of life lost is an aggregation of years between age at death and 75 for each person for each cancer, for example, a person dying at age 50 contributes 25 years to the measure of person-years of life lost.

Average annual rates of change

To indicate the extent of change in age-standardised rates over time, a linear line of best fit is calculated for the time frame in question. Average annual rates of change are then calculated using the geometric formula:

$$\text{Average rate of change} = \left((P_n / P_o)^{1/N} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

where

$$P_n = \text{rate at later year } n$$
$$P_o = \text{rate at earlier year } o$$
$$N = n - o .$$

This process averages out variations in the actual annual changes that may have occurred between the two points in time.

Appendix C: Population data

Australian resident population, 1999

Age	1999		
	Males	Females	Total
0-4	660,983	627,210	1,288,193
5-9	689,409	654,412	1,343,821
10-14	681,235	648,964	1,330,199
15-19	671,839	640,411	1,312,250
20-24	660,137	641,561	1,301,698
25-29	732,082	735,739	1,467,821
30-34	704,518	715,723	1,420,241
35-39	751,975	761,005	1,512,980
40-44	707,868	717,967	1,425,835
45-49	664,622	667,606	1,332,228
50-54	614,757	599,375	1,214,132
55-59	468,982	456,165	925,147
60-64	384,553	386,244	770,797
65-69	334,644	346,612	681,256
70-74	296,140	333,844	629,984
75-79	212,337	281,501	493,838
80-84	112,785	183,795	296,580
85+	72,058	165,099	237,157
Total	9,420,924	9,563,233	18,984,157

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2000a.

Australian Standard Population and World Standard Population

Age	Australian Standard Population* (1991)		New WHO World Standard Population**(2002)	
		% of total		% of total
0-4	1,271,703	7.4	8,800	8.8
5-9	1,272,208	7.4	8,700	8.7
10-14	1,241,619	7.2	8,600	8.6
15-19	1,364,074	7.9	8,500	8.5
20-24	1,396,764	8.1	8,200	8.2
25-29	1,399,663	8.1	7,900	7.9
30-34	1,425,735	8.2	7,600	7.6
35-39	1,328,387	7.7	7,200	7.2
40-44	1,294,271	7.5	6,600	6.6
45-49	1,029,145	6.0	6,000	6.0
50-54	846,934	4.9	5,400	5.4
55-59	725,950	4.2	4,600	4.6
60-64	736,868	4.3	3,700	3.7
65-69	671,390	3.9	3,000	3.0
70-74	510,755	3.0	2,200	2.2
75-79	384,495	2.2	1,500	1.5
80-84	229,828	1.3	900	0.9
85+	154,247	0.9	600	0.6
Total	17,284,036	100.0	100,000	100.0

* Australian Bureau of Statistics 1993.

**WHO at http://www3.who.int/whosis/whsa/whsa_table4_asdr_discussion.cfm

Appendix D: Cancer registration in Australia

The table below provides information about cancer registration in Australia. Each State and Territory operates its own registry. Generally, operational guidelines for each of the registries are similar and coincide with the objectives of the International Association of Cancer Registries. Although some registries operate under different coding systems for site, morphology and other variables, the bulk of information is directly comparable and has been reconciled for this publication. The reporting sources of the registries vary according to the local conditions and those bodies named in the legislation. Every attempt is made to report all cancer cases, although not every case will be identified. Cancer registries are dependent upon their reporting sources. Variation in reporting of cancers by age, sex, type, geographical location, country of birth or other variables does occur and may have effects on the final statistics. Occasionally, delays in reporting some case information may extend over several years but this has a minimal effect on the final reported data. In order to minimise the effects on the final reported registration, multiple reporting sources are used to compile case information where possible. Case information is exchanged between registries where there is cause for suspicion of duplicate registration. Further information regarding registry coding practices may be obtained by contacting the Registrar in each State or Territory.

States and Territories	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Total population (1999)	6,438,641	4,700,702	3,508,571	1,854,413	1,499,204	472,020	313,762	194,155
Per cent of Australian population	33.9	24.8	18.5	9.8	7.9	2.5	1.7	1.0
Per cent of population older than age 65	12.9	12.8	11.4	10.7	14.3	13.3	8.1	3.4
No. new cancers (1995–1999)*	27,429	20,425	14,715	6,859	7,098	2,180	995	376
First year of population registration	1972	1982	1982	1982	1977	1978	1972	1981
Year of legislation	1972	1982	1982	1981	1977	1992	1994	1991
Funding source	Pvte–Govt	Pvte–Govt	Govt	Govt	Govt	Pvte–Govt	Govt	Govt
ICD site coding	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2
Morphology coding	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2
Reporting sources								
Public hospitals	Yes	Yes	Yes	No**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Private hospitals	Yes	Yes	Yes	No**	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Repatriation hospitals	Yes	Yes	Yes	No**	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Pathology laboratories	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Radiotherapy units	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nursing homes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No**	Yes	No
Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doctors	No**	No**	No**	No**	No**	No**	No**	No**

* Refers to the average number of new cases over the 5-year period 1995–1999.

** Data are provided on special request only.

Appendix E: Cancer registries contact list

New South Wales Central Cancer Registry

New South Wales Cancer Council
LMB 1
KINGS CROSS NSW 1340
Phone: +61 2 9334 1902
Fax: +61 2 9368 0843
E-mail: ccr@nswcc.org.au
Home page: www.nswcc.org.au
Registry Manager: Ms Elizabeth Tracey
E-mail: etracey@nswcc.org.au
Phone: +61 2 9334 1974

Victorian Cancer Registry

The Cancer Council Victoria
1 Rathdowne Street
CARLTON SOUTH VIC 3053
Phone: +61 3 9635 5000
Fax: +61 3 9635 5210
Home page: www.cancervic.org.au
Director: Professor Graham Giles
Director Cancer Epidemiology Centre,
Deputy Director Cancer Control Research
Institute
1 Rathdowne Street
CARLTON SOUTH VIC 3053
E-mail: ggg@cancervic.org.au
Phone: +61 3 9635 5155
Director Information Systems:
Ms Helen Farrugia
E-mail: helenf@cancervic.org.au
Phone: +61 3 9635 5318
Information Manager:
Mrs Vicky Thursfield
E-mail: vickyt@cancervic.org.au
Phone: +61 3 9635 5162

Northern Territory Cancer Registry

Health Gains Planning Unit
Northern Territory Department of Health
and Community Services
PO Box 40596
CASUARINA NT 0811
Phone: +61 8 8999 2977
Fax: +61 8999 2618
Director & Registrar: Dr John Condon
E-mail: john.condon@nt.gov.au
Phone: +61 8 8999 2977
Fax: +61 8 8999 2600

Western Australian Cancer Registry

Health Information Centre
Health Department of Western Australia
PO Box 8172
Stirling Street
PERTH WA 6849
Phone: +61 8 9222 4022/4249
Fax: +61 8 9222 4236
E-mail: wacanreg@health.wa.gov.au
Home page: www.health.wa.gov.au
Director & Registrar: Dr Tim Threlfall
E-mail: tim.threlfall@health.wa.gov.au

Tasmanian Cancer Registry

Menzies Centre for Population Health
Research
GPO Box 252-23
HOBART TAS 7001
Phone: +61 3 6226 7706
Fax: +61 3 6226 7704
Home page: www.menzies.utas.edu.au/
Director: Dr Alison Venn
E-mail: Alison.Venn@utas.edu.au
Phone: +61 3 6226 7706
Registrar: Shevaun Pavlides
E-mail: shevaun.pavlides@utas.edu.au
Phone: +61 3 6226 7714
Fax: +61 3 6226 7704

Queensland Cancer Registry

Queensland Cancer Fund
Locked Bag 1450
SPRING HILL POST OFFICE QLD 4004

Phone: +61 7 3258 2331
Fax: +61 7 3258 2345
Home page: www.qldcancer.com.au/

Director: Dr Joanne Aitken
Queensland Cancer Fund
553 Gregory Terrace, Fortitude Valley
Locked Bag 1450
SPRING HILL POST OFFICE QLD 4004

E-mail: joannea@qcfepi.org.au
Phone: +61 7 3258 2309
Fax: +61 7 3258 2345

Registrar: Ms Di Skilton
E-mail: diana_skilton@health.qld.gov.au
Phone: +61 7 3258 2333
Fax: +61 7 3258 2345

South Australian Cancer Registry

Epidemiology Branch, Dept of Human
Services
PO Box 6
RUNDLE MALL SA 5000

Phone: +61 8 8226 6372
Fax: +61 8 8226 6291
Home page: [www.dhs.sa.gov.au/pehs/
disease-control-status.htm](http://www.dhs.sa.gov.au/pehs/disease-control-status.htm)

Director: Dr Colin Luke
E-mail: Colin.Luke@dhs.sa.gov.au
Phone: +61 8 8226 6360

Specialist Medical Officer (Public Health
Physician), Medical Director/Manager:
Dr Wayne Clapton
E-mail: Wayne.Clapton@dhs.sa.gov.au
Phone: +61 8 8226 6362

Registrar: Lesley Milliken
E-mail: Lesley.Milliken@dhs.sa.gov.au
Phone: +61 8 8226 6372

Australian Capital Territory Cancer Registry

Australian Capital Territory Cancer Registry
Population Health Research Centre
ACT Health
Level 1, Building 5, The Canberra Hospital
PO Box 11
WODEN ACT 2606

Manager: Sally Rubenach
E-mail: sally.rubenach@act.gov.au
Phone: +61 2 6244 2174
Fax: +61 2 6244 4138

Registrar: Dr Berrin Kose
E-mail: berrin.kose@act.gov.au
Phone: +61 2 6244 4285

New Zealand Cancer Registry

Clinical Coding Services
New Zealand Health Information Service
Level 6, WestpacTrust House
119-125 Willis Street
PO Box 5013
Wellington New Zealand

Phone: +64 4 922 1800
Fax: +64 4 922 1897

Team Leader: Christine Fowler
E-mail: christine.fowler@nzhis.govt.nz
Phone: +64 4 922 1864

Chief Analyst: Jim Fraser
E-mail: jim.fraser@nzhis.govt.nz
Phone: +64 4 922 1862

Appendix F: Tables published on the Internet

- Table 1: All cancers (ICD-10 C00–97 except non-melanocytic skin cancers C44)
- Table 2: Cancer of the lip (ICD-10 C00)
- Table 3: Cancer of the tongue (ICD-10 C01–C02)
- Table 4: Cancer of the salivary gland (ICD-10 C07–C08)
- Table 5: Cancer of the mouth (ICD-10 C03–C06)
- Table 6: Cancer of the gum (ICD-10 C03)
- Table 7: Cancer of the floor of mouth (ICD-10 C04)
- Table 8: Cancer of palate and other and unspecified parts of mouth (ICD-10 C05–C06)
- Table 9: Cancer of the tonsil (ICD-10 C09)
- Table 10: Cancer of the oropharynx (ICD-10 C10)
- Table 11: Cancer of the tonsil and oropharynx (ICD-10 C09–C10)
- Table 12: Cancer of the nasopharynx (ICD-10 C11)
- Table 13: Cancer of the hypopharynx (ICD-10 C12–C13)
- Table 14: Cancer of other and ill-defined sites within the lip, oral cavity and pharynx (ICD-10 C14)
- Table 15: Cancer of the head and neck (ICD-10 C01–C14)
- Table 16: Cancer of the oesophagus (ICD-10 C15)
- Table 17: Cancer of the stomach (ICD-10 C16)
- Table 18: Cancer of the small intestine (ICD-10 C17)
- Table 19: Cancer of the colon (ICD-10 C18)
- Table 20: Cancer of the rectum (ICD-10 C19–C20)
- Table 21: Cancer of the anus (ICD-10 C21)
- Table 22: Cancer of the colon and rectum (including anus) (ICD-10 C18–C21)
- Table 23: Cancer of the colon and rectum (excluding anus) (ICD-10 C18–C20)
- Table 24: Cancer of the liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (ICD-10 C22)
- Table 25: Cancer of the gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts (ICD-10 C23–C24)
- Table 26: Cancer of the pancreas (ICD-10 C25)
- Table 27: Cancer of the nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses (ICD-10 C30–C31)
- Table 28: Cancer of the larynx (ICD-10 C32)
- Table 29: Cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung (ICD-10 C33–C34)
- Table 30: Cancer of the thymus, heart, mediastinum and pleura (ICD-10 C37–C38)
- Table 31: Cancer of the bone and articular cartilage (ICD-10 C40–C41)
- Table 32: Cancer of the skin – melanoma (ICD-10 C43)

- Table 33: Cancer of the skin – non-melanocytic (ICD-10 C44)
- Table 34: Mesothelioma (ICD-10 C45)
- Table 35: Kaposi’s sarcoma (ICD-10 C46)
- Table 36: Cancer of the peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system (ICD-10 C47)
- Table 37: Cancer of the retroperitoneum and peritoneum (ICD-10 C48)
- Table 38: Cancer of other connective and soft tissue (ICD-10 C49)
- Table 39: Cancer of other connective and soft tissue and autonomic nervous system (ICD-10 C47–C49)
- Table 40: Cancer of the breast (ICD-10 C50)
- Table 41: Cancer of the vulva (ICD-10 C51)
- Table 42: Cancer of the vagina (ICD-10 C52)
- Table 43: Cancer of the cervix uteri (ICD-10 C53)
- Table 44: Cancer of the corpus uteri (ICD-10 C54)
- Table 45: Cancer of the uterus unspecified (ICD-10 C55)
- Table 46: Cancer of the corpus uteri and uterus unspecified (ICD-10 C54–C55)
- Table 47: Cancer of the ovary (ICD-10 C56)
- Table 48: Cancer of the other and unspecified female genital organs (ICD-10 C57)
- Table 49: Cancer of the placenta (ICD-10 C58)
- Table 50: Cancer of the penis (ICD-10 C60)
- Table 51: Cancer of the prostate (ICD-10 C61)
- Table 52: Cancer of the testis (ICD-10 C62)
- Table 53: Cancer of the other and unspecified male genital organs (ICD-10 C63)
- Table 54: Cancer of the penis and other and unspecified male genital organs (ICD10 C60, C63)
- Table 55: Cancer of the kidney (ICD-10 C64)
- Table 56: Cancer of the renal pelvis (ICD-10 C65)
- Table 57: Cancer of the ureter (ICD-10 C66)
- Table 58: Cancer of the bladder (ICD-10 C67)
- Table 59: Cancer of the other urinary organs (ICD-10 C68)
- Table 60: Cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs (ICD-10 C64–C66, C68)
- Table 61: Cancer of the eye (ICD-10 C69)
- Table 62: Cancer of the brain (ICD-10 C71)
- Table 63: Cancer of the meninges and other central nervous system (ICD-10 C70, C72)
- Table 64: Cancer of the brain and nervous system (ICD-10 C70–C72)
- Table 65: Cancer of the thyroid gland (ICD-10 C73)

- Table 66: Cancers of the adrenal glands (ICD-10 C74)
- Table 67: Cancers of other endocrine glands (ICD-10 C75)
- Table 68: Cancer of the adrenal glands and other endocrine glands (ICD10 C74, C75)
- Table 69: Cancers of unknown primary site (ICD-10 C76–C80, C26, C39)
- Table 70: Hodgkin’s disease (ICD-10 C81)
- Table 71: Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (ICD-10 C82–C85, C96)
- Table 72: Lymphoma NOS (ICD-O-2 M9590/3)
- Table 73: All lymphomas (ICD-10 C81–C85, C96)
- Table 74: Immunoproliferative neoplasms (ICD-10 C88)
- Table 75: Multiple myeloma (ICD-10 C90)
- Table 76: Lymphoid leukaemia (ICD-10 C91)
- Table 77: Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ICD-10 C91.0)
- Table 78: Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (ICD-10 C91.1)
- Table 79: Myeloid leukaemia (ICD-10 C92)
- Table 80: Acute myeloid leukaemia (ICD-10 C92.0)
- Table 81: Chronic myeloid leukaemia (ICD-10 C92.1)
- Table 82: Monocytic leukaemia (ICD-10 C93)
- Table 83: Other leukaemias of specified cell type (ICD-10 C94)
- Table 84: Leukaemia of unspecified cell type (ICD-10 C95)
- Table 85: Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissues (ICD-10 C96)
- Table 86: All leukaemias (ICD-10 C91–95)
- Table 87: Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites (ICD-10 C97)
- Table 88: Alcohol-related cancers
- Table 89: Smoking-related cancers

Glossary

AACR: Australasian Association of Cancer Registries

ABS: Australian Bureau of Statistics

ACT: Australian Capital Territory – a land-locked Territory of Australia situated within the State of New South Wales on the eastern seaboard, with a population of 313,762 (1999). Its capital city is Canberra, which is also Australia’s capital city.

Additional diagnosis: conditions or complaints either co-existing with the principal diagnosis or arising during the episode of care. Additional diagnoses give information on factors that result in increased length of stay, more intensive treatment or the use of greater resources.

Admitted patient: a patient who undergoes a hospital’s formal admission process to receive treatment and/or care. This treatment and/or care is provided over a period of time and can occur in hospital and/or in the person’s home.

AIHW: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

AMWAC: Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee

AS rate (ASR): age-standardised rate. See Appendix B for definition.

Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups (AR-DRGs): an Australian system of Diagnosis Related Groups (DRGs). DRGs provide a clinically meaningful way of relating the number and type of patients treated in a hospital to the resources required by the hospital. Each AR-DRG represents a class of patients with similar clinical conditions requiring similar hospital services.

Average length of stay (ALOS): the average length of stay is the ratio of the number of patient days to the number of separations. This is calculated excluding same-day patients.

Cancer (malignant neoplasm): a term used to describe one of several diseases which result when the process of cell division, by which tissues normally grow and renew themselves, becomes uncontrolled and leads to the development of malignant cells. These cancer cells multiply in an uncoordinated way, independently of normal growth control mechanisms, to form a tumour. This tumour may expand locally by invasion or systemically by metastasis via the lymphatic or vascular systems. If left untreated most malignant tumours will eventually result in death. (See ‘What is cancer?’ on page 1.)

Cancer death: a death for which the underlying cause is indicated as cancer. Persons with cancer who die of other causes are not counted in the death statistics in this publication.

Care type: the care type defines the overall nature of a clinical service provided to an admitted patient during an episode of care

CI: confidence interval

CNS: central nervous system

Epidemiology: the quantitative study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states and events in populations, and the application of this study to the control of health problems

Establishment sector: a section of the health care industry, that is, public hospitals, private hospitals

Funding source: expected principal source of funds for an admitted patient episode or non-admitted patient service event

GP: general practitioner

GPSCU: General Practice Statistics and Classification Unit

ICD-10: International Classification of Diseases – a coding system used to identify the primary site of the malignancy. This publication uses the tenth revision of the ICD classification.

Incidence: *see* **new cancer case**

Medicare eligibility status: the patient's eligibility for Medicare as specified under the *Commonwealth Health Insurance Act 1973*

ML: myeloid leukaemia

Mortality: *see* **cancer death**

NCSCH: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House

New cancer case: a person who has a new cancer diagnosed for the first time. One person may have more than one cancer and therefore may be counted twice in incidence statistics if it is decided that the two cancers are not of the same origin. This decision is based on a series of principles set out in more detail in a publication by Jensen et al. (1991).

NHL: non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

NMSC: non-melanocytic skin cancer

NOS: not otherwise specified

NS: nervous system

NSW: New South Wales – a State of Australia on the eastern seaboard which has the largest capital city in Australia, Sydney, and a population of 6,438,641 (1999)

NT: Northern Territory – a Territory in the north of Australia, with a population of 194,155 (1999) and Darwin as its capital city

Principal diagnosis: the principal diagnosis is defined as the diagnosis established, after study, to be chiefly responsible for occasioning the admitted patient's episode of care in hospital

Procedure block: the block number is a means of numerically ordering groups of related procedure codes

PSA: prostate-specific antigen

PYLL: person-years of life lost

Qld: Queensland – a State in the north-east of Australia, with a population of 3,508,571 (1999) and Brisbane as its capital city

SA: South Australia – a State in the southern part of Australia, with a population of 1,499,204 (1999) and Adelaide as its capital city

Separation mode: status at separation of person (discharge/transfer/death) and place to which person is released (where applicable)

SNOMED: Systematised Nomenclature of Medicine.

Tas: Tasmania – an island State in the south-east of Australia, with a population of 472,020 (1999) and Hobart as its capital city

Vic: Victoria – a State in the south-east of Australia, with a population of 4,700,702 (1999) and Melbourne as its capital city

WA: Western Australia – the western-most State of Australia, with a population of 1,854,413 (1999) and Perth as its capital city

WHO: World Health Organization

Data sources

National Cancer Statistics Clearing House database

Cancer is a notifiable disease in all States and Territories. The data are collected by cancer registries and include clinical and demographic information about people with newly diagnosed cancer. This information is obtained from hospitals, pathologists, radiation oncologists, cancer treatment centres and nursing homes.

The AIHW is responsible for the national collection of cancer incidence statistics through the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House. National statistics are available for all years from 1982 to 1999.

National mortality database

Registration of deaths in Australia is the responsibility of the State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Information on the cause of death is supplied by the medical practitioner certifying the death or by a coroner. Other information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased or by an official institution where the death occurred. Registration of death is a legal requirement in Australia, and compliance is virtually complete.

The Registrars provide deaths data to the ABS for coding and compilation into national statistics. The AIHW also holds these data without unique identifiers in a national mortality database.

References

- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2001. Health and Community Services Labour Force 1996. AIHW cat. no. HWL 19. Canberra: AIHW (National Health Labour Force Series no. 19).
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1993. Estimated resident population by sex and age, states and territories of Australia, June 1987 to June 1992. Cat. no. 3201.0. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1997. National Health Survey, summary results, Australian states and territories. Cat. no. 4368.0. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2000a. Australian demographic statistics, September quarter 2000. Cat. no. 3101.0. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2000b. Causes of death 1999. Cat. no. 3303.0. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 1999. 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: first results. AIHW cat. no. PHE 15. Canberra: AIHW (Drug Statistics Series).
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2000a. Australia's health 2000. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2001. Chronic diseases and associated risk factors in Australia, 2001. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2002a. Australia's health 2002. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and Australasian Association of Cancer Registries (AACR) 2001. Cancer survival in Australia, 2001. Part 1: National summary statistics. AIHW cat. no. CAN 13. Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (Cancer Series No. 18).
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 1997. Medical labour force 1995. AIHW cat. no. HWL1. Canberra: AIHW (National Health Labour Force Series no. 10).
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2000. Medical labour force 1998. AIHW cat. no. HWL 15. Canberra: AIHW (National Health Labour Force Series no. 16).
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2001. Nursing labour Force 1999. AIHW cat. no. HWL 20. Canberra: AIHW (National Health Labour Force Series no. 20).
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2000. National health data dictionary. Version 9. AIHW cat. no. HWI 24. Canberra: AIHW.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2002b. Australian hospital statistics 2000-01. AIHW cat. no. HSE 20. Canberra: AIHW (Health Services Series no. 19).
- Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee 1998. The specialist radiation oncology workforce in Australia. AMWAC report 1998.2. Sydney: AMWAC.
- Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee 2001a. The specialist medical and haematological oncology workforce in Australia. AMWAC report 2001.2. Sydney: AMWAC.

- Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee 2001b. The specialist radiology workforce in Australia. AMWAC report.
- Bauman A, Ford I & Armstrong T 2001. Trends in population levels of reported physical activity in Australia, 1997, 1999 and 2000. Canberra: Australian Sports Commission.
- Berg JW 1996. Morphological classification of human cancer. In: Schottenfeld D & Fraumeni JF (eds). *Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention*, 2nd edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, chapter 3 of section 1.
- d'Espaignet ET, Measey ML, Condon JR, Jelfs P & Dempsey KE 1996. *Cancer in the Northern Territory 1987–1993*. Darwin: Territory Health Services.
- Doll R, Payne P & Waterhouse JAH (1966). *Cancer incidence in five continents, Volume I*. Geneva: UICC, Berlin, Springer.
- English DR, Holman CDJ, Milne E et al. 1995. The quantification of drug caused morbidity and Mortality in Australia. Australian Government Publishing Service: Canberra.
- English DR, Holman CDJ, Milne E, Winter MG, Hulse GK, Codde JP et al. 1995. The quantification of drug caused morbidity and mortality in Australia 1995. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health.
- Giles GG, Armstrong BK & Smith LN 1987. *Cancer in Australia 1982*. Canberra: Australasian Association of Cancer Registries and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
- Holman CDJ, Hatton WM, Armstrong BK & English DR 1987. *Cancer mortality trends in Australia. Volume II 1910–1984*. Perth: Health Department of Western Australia.
- Jelfs P, Giles G, Shugg D et al. 1994. *Cutaneous malignant melanoma in Australia, 1989*.
- Jensen OM, Parkin DM, Machennan R & Muir C (eds) 1991. *Cancer registration: principles and methods*. Lyon: International Agency for Research on Cancer.
- Mathers C, Vos T, & Stevenson C 1999. *The burden of disease and injury in Australia*. AIHW cat. no. PHE 17. Canberra: AIHW.
- National Centre for Classification in Health (NCCCH) 2000. *The international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian modification (ICD-10-AM)*. Second edition. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- National Health and Medical Research Council 1992. *Is there a safe level of daily consumption of alcohol for men and women?* Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Peto R, Darby S, Deo H, Silcocks P, Whitley E & Doll R 2000. Smoking, smoking cessation and lung cancer in the UK since 1950: combination of national statistics with two case-control studies. *British Medical Journal* 321:323–9.
- Ridolfo B & Stevenson C 2001. *The quantification of drug-caused mortality and morbidity in Australia, 1998*. AIHW cat. no. PHE 29. Canberra: AIHW (Drug Statistics Series no. 7).
- Selva-Nayagam S, Pearce M & Croft C. *Cancer*. In: 2001 Condon JR, Warman G & Arnold L. *The health and welfare of Territorians*. Darwin: Territory Health Services.
- Smith DP, Armstrong BK & Saunders R 1998. *Patterns of prostate specific antigen (PSA) testing in Australia in 1992 to 1996: an examination of Medicare data*. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Staples M, Marks R & Giles G 1998. Trends in the incidence of non-melanocytic skin cancer (NMSC) treated in Australia 1985–1995: are primary prevention programs starting to have an effect? *International Journal of Cancer* 78:144–8.

The Cancer Council of Australia 2001. National Cancer Prevention Policy 2001–2003. Sydney: The Cancer Council of Australia.

Threlfall TJ, English DR & Rouse IL 1998. Prostate cancer in Western Australia: trends in incidence and mortality from 1985 to 1996. *Medical Journal of Australia* 169:21–4.

World Health Organization 1992. International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, tenth revision. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Related publications

A list of related publications from State and Territory cancer registries follows.

New South Wales

Vajdic CM, Kricker A, Giblin M, McKenzie J, Aitken J, Giles GG & Armstrong BK 2001. Eye color and cutaneous nevi predict risk of ocular melanoma in Australia. *International Journal of Cancer* 15(6):906-12.

Marrett LD, Nguyen HL & Armstrong BK 2001. Trends in the incidence of cutaneous malignant melanoma in New South Wales, 1983-1996. *International Journal of Cancer* (in press).

Brennan P, Coates M, Armstrong B, Colin D & Boffetta P 2000. Second primary neoplasms following non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in New South Wales, Australia. *British Journal of Cancer* 82:1344-7.

Kricker A, Smoothy V & Armstrong BK 2000. Ductal carcinoma in situ in New South Wales women 1995-1997. Sydney: National Health and Medical Research Council National Breast Cancer Centre.

Goumas C, Hughes AM, Kricker A, Smith D & Armstrong B 2000. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in New South Wales, 1973 to 1996. *Cancer information update no. 9*. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.

Coates MS & Tracey EA 2000. *Cancer in New South Wales: incidence and mortality 1997*. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.

Osborn M, Armstrong B, Kricker A & Coates M 1999. Current recording and registration practices for carcinoma in situ (CIS) of the breast in Australasian State and Territory cancer registries. Sydney: National Health and Medical Research Council National Breast Cancer Centre.

Coates M, Kricker A & Armstrong B 1999. Breast cancer in New South Wales in 1997. *Cancer information update no. 7* (February). Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.

Supramaniam R, Smith D, Coates M & Armstrong B 1999. Survival from cancer in New South Wales in 1980 to 1995. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.

Lewis N, Nguyen H, Smith D, Coates M & Armstrong B 1999. Cancer maps for New South Wales: variation by local government area 1991 to 1995. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.

Farac K, Smith D, Sweeny A, Kricker A, Bilous M & Armstrong B 1999. Pathology of breast cancer in New South Wales women in 1995. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.

Coates M 1999. Pancreatic cancer in New South Wales, 1972 to 1996: melanoma rates still rising, cervical cancer rates continue to fall. *Cancer information update no. 8* (June). Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.

Armstrong B 1999. The role of cancer registries in cancer control: a reassessment from experience of the New South Wales Central Cancer Registry. *Journal of Registry Management* 26:51-5.

- Grulich A, Wan X, Law M, Coates M & Kaldor J 1999. Risk of cancer in people with AIDS. *AIDS* 13:839-44.
- Kricker A, Armstrong B, Smith D, Bilous M, Camaris C, Mayer A & Pisarianos T 1999. An audit of breast cancer pathology reporting in Australia in 1995. *British Journal of Cancer* 80:563-8.
- Kricker A, Farac K, Smith D, Sweeny A, McCredie M & Armstrong B 1999. Breast cancer in New South Wales in 1972-1995: tumour size and the impact of mammographic screening. *International Journal of Cancer* 81:877-80.
- McCredie M, Williams S & Coates M 1999a. Cancer mortality in east and south-east Asian migrants to New South Wales, Australia 1975-1995. *British Journal of Cancer* 79:1277-82.
- McCredie M, Williams S & Coates M 1999b. Cancer mortality in migrants from the British Isles and continental Europe to New South Wales, Australia, 1975-1995. *International Journal of Cancer* 83:179-82.
- Supramaniam R, Smith D, Coates M, Hayes L & Armstrong B 1998. Breast cancer survival in New South Wales in 1997 to 1995. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- McGeechan K, Kricker A, Armstrong B & Stubbs J 1998. Evaluation of linked cancer registry and hospital records of women with breast cancer. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 22:765-70.
- Smith DP & Armstrong BK 1998. Prostate-specific antigen testing in Australia and association with prostate cancer incidence in New South Wales. *Medical Journal of Australia* 169:17-20.
- French J 1998. Hereditary bowel cancer registers. Cancer information update no. 5. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Smith D 1998. Colorectal cancer in New South Wales: increasing incidence, falling mortality. Cancer information update no. 5. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Coory M & Armstrong B 1998. Cancer incidence and projections for area and rural health services in New South Wales. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Coates M, Smith D & Mon M 1998. Brain cancer in New South Wales. Incidence and mortality increasing over two decades. Cancer information update no. 4 (January). Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- McCredie M 1998. Second primary cancers in New South Wales. Cancer information update no. 4 (January). Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Smith DP, Armstrong BK & Saunders R 1998. Patterns of prostate specific antigen (PSA) testing in Australia in 1992 to 1996: an examination of Medicare data. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Smith DP, Supramaniam R, Coates MS & Armstrong BK 1998. Prostate cancer in New South Wales in 1972 to 1994. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Armstrong BK & Jong KE 1998. Brain tumours and mobile phones. *Medical Journal of Australia* 168:308.
- Supramaniam R 1997. Cervical cancer in New South Wales: incidence and mortality, 1995. Cancer information update no. 3. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Reeson L 1997. The New South Wales pap test register and cervical screening program. Cancer information update no. 3. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.

- Brown AM, Christie D, Taylor RJ, Seccombe MA & Coates MS 1997. The occurrence of cancer in a cohort of New South Wales coal miners. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 21:29-32.
- Bell J, McCredie M, Coates MS & Armstrong BK 1997. Trends in colorectal cancer incidence and mortality in New South Wales 1973-1992. *Medical Journal of Australia* 166:178-1.
- McCredie M, Macfarlane G, Bell J & Coates M 1997. Second primary cancers following cancers of the colon and rectum in New South Wales, Australia, 1972-1991. *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers and Prevention* 6:155-60.
- Nguyen HL, Armstrong BK & Coates MS 1997. Cutaneous melanoma in New South Wales 1983-1995. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Taylor R 1997. Breast cancer 5-year survival, by New South Wales regions, 1980 to 1991. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 21:206-10.
- Taylor R & Coates M 1997. Breast cancer 5-year survival in New South Wales women 1972-1991. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 21:199-205.
- Taylor R & McNeil D 1997. Projections of incidence of major cancers in New South Wales to 2001. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Green A, McCredie M, Giles G & Jackson L 1996. Occurrence of melanomas on the upper and lower limbs in eastern Australia. *Melanoma Research* 6:387-94.
- McCredie M, Bell J, Lee A & Rogers J 1996. Differences in patterns of care of prostate cancer, New South Wales, 1991. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery* 66:727-30.
- McCredie M 1996. Breast cancer incidence increasing, mortality steady. Cancer information update no. 1. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Bell J, Coates M, Day P & Armstrong B 1996. Colorectal cancer in New South Wales in 1972-1993. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- Grulich AE, Wan X, Coates M, Day P & Kaldor J 1996. Validity of a non-personally identifying method of linking cancer and AIDS register data. *Journal of Epidemiology and Biostatistics* 1:207-12.
- Kricker A, Bell J, Coates M & Taylor R 1996. Cancer of the cervix in New South Wales in 1972-92. Sydney: New South Wales Cancer Council.
- McCredie M, Coates M, Bilous M, Kricker A & Hoyer A 1996. Rising incidence of breast cancer in New South Wales, Australia: real increase or earlier detection? *Journal of Epidemiology and Biostatistics* 1:25-9.
- McCredie M, Coates M, Churches T & Rogers J 1996. Rising incidence of prostate cancer in Australia - a result of 'screening'? *Journal of Epidemiology and Biostatistics* 1:99-105.
- McCredie MRE, Macfarlane GJ, Coates MS & Osborn RA 1996. Risk of second malignant neoplasms following female genital tract cancers in New South Wales (Australia), 1972-91. *International Journal of Gynaecological Cancer* 6:362-8.
- McCredie M, Macfarlane G, Stewart JH & Coates M 1996. Second primary cancers following cancers of the kidney and prostate in New South Wales (Australia), 1972-91. *Cancer Causes Control* 7:337-44.
- Smith D, Taylor R & Coates M 1996. Socioeconomic differentials in cancer incidence and mortality in urban New South Wales, 1987-1991. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 20:129-37.

- Taylor R, Bell J, Coates M, Churches T & Wain G 1996. Cervical cancer New South Wales women: 5-year survival 1972–1991. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 20:413–20.
- Bilous M, McCredie M & Porter L 1995. Adequacy of histopathology reports for breast cancer in New South Wales. *Pathology* 27:306–11.
- Christie DGS, Brown AM, Taylor R, Secombe MA & Coates MS 1995. Mortality in the New South Wales coal industry, 1973–1992. *Medical Journal of Australia* 163:19–21.
- Kricker A, Hoyer A, McCredie M & Porter L 1995. Breast cancer in New South Wales women: a shift in tumour size. *Medical Journal of Australia* 163:79–81.
- Macfarlane GJ, McCredie M, Pompe-Kirn V, Sharp L & Coates M 1995. Second cancers occurring after cancers of the mouth and pharynx: data from three population-based registries in Australia, Scotland and Slovenia. *Oral Oncology*. *European Journal of Cancer* 31B:315–18.
- McCredie M, Coates M, Day P & Bell J 1995. Changes in cancer incidence and mortality in New South Wales, 1973–77 to 1988–92. *Medical Journal of Australia* 163:520–3.
- Fritschi L, Coates M & McCredie M 1995. Incidence of cancer among New South Wales adolescents: which classification scheme describes adolescent cancers better? *International Journal of Cancer* 60:355–60.
- Grulich A, McCredie M & Coates M 1995. Cancer incidence in Asian migrants to New South Wales, Australia. *British Journal of Cancer* 71:400–8.
- McCredie M 1995. Is the marked increase in reported incidence of prostate cancer due to earlier detection? *Cancer Forum* 19:7–12.

Victoria

- Giles GG & Thursfield V 2001. Trends in cancer mortality Australia 1910–1999. *CANSTAT* 33.
- Giles GG, Severi G, McCredie MRE et al. 2001. Smoking and prostate cancer; findings from an Australian case-control study. *Annals of Oncology* 12:1–5.
- Cui J, Staples MS, Hopper JL, English DR, McCredie MRE & Giles GG 2001. Segregation analyses of 1476 population-based Australian families affected by prostate cancer. *American Journal of Human Genetics* 68(5):1207–18.
- Buchbinder R, Forbes A, Hall S, Dennett R & Giles GG 2001. Incidence of cancer in biopsy-proven inflammatory myopathy: a population-based cohort study. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 134:1087–95.
- Cui J, Antoniou AC, Dite GS, Southey MC, Venter DJ, Easton DF, Giles GG, McCredie MRE & Hopper JL 2001. After BRCA1 and BRCA2 – what next? Multifactorial segregation analyses of three generational population-based Australian female breast cancer families. *American Journal of Human Genetics* 68:420–31.
- Vajdic CM, Kricker A, Giblin M, McKenzie J, Aitken J, Giles GG & Armstrong BK 2001. Eye color and cutaneous nevi predict risk of ocular melanoma in Australia. *International Journal of Cancer* 15; 92(6):906–12.

- Giles GG, Russell I, Reed R & Kavanagh A 2001. The In-Situ and Small Invasive Breast Cancer Register in Victoria, 1988 to 1992: tumour characteristics and patient management. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery* 71(51):266-70.
- McCredie MRE, Dite GS, Porter L, Maskiell J, Giles GG, Phillips KA, Redman S & Hopper JL (in press). Prevalence of self-reported arm morbidity following treatment for breast cancer in the Australian Breast Cancer Family Study.
- Toner GC, Neerhut GJ, Schwarz MA, Thursfield VJ, Sandeman TF, Giles GG & Snow RM 2001. The management of testicular cancer in Victoria. *Medical Journal of Australia* 174: 328-31.
- McCredie MRE, Staples M, Johnson W, English D & Giles GG 2001. Prevalence of urinary symptoms in a population-based sample of Australian men. *Journal of Epidemiological Biostatistics* 6:211-18.
- Autier P, Boniol M, Pedoux R, Severi G, Giles GG & Doré JF 2001. The body – site distribution of melanocytic nevi in 6 to 7 year old European children. *Melanoma Research* 11(2):123-31.
- Giles GG, Whitfield K & Thursfield V 2000a. Cancer in Victoria 1998. *CANSTAT* 32.
- Giles GG, Whitfield K & Thursfield V 2000b. Testicular cancer. *CANSTAT* 31.
- Hopper JL, Firgaira FA, Dite GS, Giles GG, McCredie MRE, Southey M, Venter DJ, Seshadri R & McEvoy CR 2000 (letter). HRAS1 rare minisatellite alleles and breast cancer in Australian women under the age of 40 years. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 92(9):756-7.
- Jianfeng Xu & International Consortium for Prostate Cancer Genetics 2000. Combined analysis of hereditary prostate cancer linkage to 1q24-25: results from 772 hereditary prostate cancer families from the International Consortium for Prostate Cancer Genetics. *American Journal of Human Genetics* 66(3):945-57.
- Spurdle AB, Webb PE, Chen X, Martin N, McCredie MRE, Giles GG, Hopper JL & Chenevix-Trench G 2000. Androgen receptor Exon 1 CAG repeat length and ovarian cancer risk. *International Journal of Cancer* 87:637-43.
- Firgaira FA, Seshadri R, McEvoy CRE, Dite G, Giles GG, McCredie MRE, Southey M, Venter DJ & Hopper JH 1999. Rare minisatellite alleles at the h-ras locus and risk of breast cancer before the age of 40 in Australian women. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 91:2107-11.
- Tesoriero A, Andersen C, Southey M, Somers G, McKay M, Armes J, McCredie M, Giles G, Hopper JL & Venter D 1999. De novo BRCA1 mutation in a patient with breast cancer and an inherited BRCA2 mutation. *American Journal of Human Genetics* 65:567-9.
- Spurdle AB, Dite GS, Chen X, Mayne C, Southey ME, Batten LE, Chy H, Armes J, Venter DJ, Trute L, McCredie MRE, Giles GG, Hopper JL & Chenevix-Trench G 1999. Androgen receptor Exon 1 CAG repeat length is not a risk factor for breast cancer in women before age 40. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 91:961-6.
- Armes JE, Trute L, White D, Southey M, Hammet F, Tesoriero A, Hutchins A, Dite GS, McCredie MRE, Giles G, Hopper J & Venter DJ 1999. Distinct molecular pathogeneses of early-onset breast cancers in BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers: a population-based study. *Cancer Research* 59:2011-17.
- Southey MC, Tesoriero AA, Anderson CR, Jennings KM, Brown SM, Dite GS, Jenkins MA, Osborne RH, Maskill JA, Porter L, Giles GG, McCredie MRE & Venter DJ 1999. BRCA1

- mutations and other sequence variants in a population-based sample of Australian women with breast cancer. *British Journal of Cancer* 79:34–9.
- Giles GG & Thursfield V 2000. Prostate cancer. *CANSTAT* 30.
- Giles GG, Whitfield K, Thursfield V & Staples M 2000. Cancer in Victoria 1997. *CANSTAT* 29.
- Giles GG & Gonzales M 2000 (in press). The epidemiology of brain tumours and factors in prognosis. In: Kaye A & Laws E (eds). *Brain tumours: an encyclopedic approach*. Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone.
- Severi G, Giles G, Robertson C, Boyle P & Autier P 2000. Mortality from cutaneous melanoma: evidence for contrasting trends between populations. *British Journal of Cancer* 2(11):1887–91.
- Kavanagh AM, Giles GG, Mitchell H & Cawson J 2000. The sensitivity, specificity and positive predictive value of screening mammography and symptomatic status. *Journal of Medical Screening* 7(2):105–10.
- Richardson GE, Thursfield VJ & Giles GG 2000. Reported management of lung cancer in Victoria in 1993: comparison with best practice. *Medical Journal of Australia* 172:321–4.
- Frydenberg M, Giles GG, Mameghan H, Thursfield VJ, Millar J, Wheelahan JB, Bolton DM & Syme RR 2000. Prostate cancer in Victoria 1993: patterns of reported management. *Medical Journal of Australia* 172:270–4.
- Kavanagh A, Mitchell H & Giles G 2000. Use of hormone replacement therapy and the accuracy of mammographic screening. *The Lancet* 355:270–4.
- Giles GG, Whitfield K, Thursfield V & Staples M 1999. Cancer in Victoria 1996. *CANSTAT* 28.
- Hopper JL, Chenevix-Trench G, Jolley D, Dite GS, Jenkins MA, Venter DJ, McCredie MRE & Giles GG 1999. Design and analysis issues in a population-based case-control family study of the genetic epidemiology of breast cancer, and the Co-operative Family Registry for Breast Cancer Families (CFRBCF). *Journal of National Cancer Institute Monographs* (26):95–100.
- Venn A, Watson L, Bruinsma F, Giles GG & Healy D 1999. Fertility drugs, in vitro fertilisation and cancer risk. *Lancet* 354(9190):1586–90.
- Hopper JL, Southey MC, Dite GS, Jolley DJ, Giles GG, McCredie MRE, Easton DF & Venter DJ for the Australian Breast Cancer Family Study 1999. Population-based estimate of the average age-specific cumulative risk of breast cancer for a defined set of protein truncating mutations in BRCA1 and BRCA2. Australian Breast Cancer Family Study. *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention* 8:741–7.
- Green A, McCredie M, Giles G, MacKie R, Young P, Jackman L & Thursfield T 1999. A case-control study of melanomas of the soles and palms (Australia and Scotland). *Cancer Causes and Control* 10:21–5.
- Kavanagh A, Mitchell H, Farrugia H & Giles G 1999. Monitoring interval cancers in an Australian mammographic screening program. *Journal of Medical Screening* 6(3):139–43.
- Harmer C, Staples M & Kavanagh A 1999. Evaluation of breast cancer incidence: is the increase due entirely to mammographic screening? *Cancer Causes Control* 10(5):333–7.
- Schlehofer B, Blettner M, Preston-Martin S, Niehoff D, Wharendorf J, Arslan A, Ahlbom A, Choi W, Giles GG, Howe G, Little J, Menegoz F & Ryan P 1999. The role of medical history in brain tumour development. Results from the international adult brain tumour study. *International Journal of Cancer* 82(2):155–60.

- Preston-Martin S, Pogoda JM, Schlehofer B, Blettner M, Howe GR, Ryan P, Menegoz F, Giles GG et al. 1998. An international case-control study of adult glioma and meningioma: the role of head trauma. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 27:579-86.
- Lord RVN, Law MG, Ward RL, Thomas RJS, Giles GG, Thursfield V et al. 1998. Rising incidence of oesophageal adenocarcinoma in men in Australia. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 13(4):356-62.
- Altmann AE, Halliday JL & Giles GG 1998. Associations between congenital malformations and childhood cancer. A register-based case-control study. *British Journal of Cancer* 78:1244-9.
- Kavanagh AM, Brown R, Fortune D, Mulvany N, Scurry J & Giles GG 1998. Misclassification of microinvasive cervical cancer and carcinoma-in-situ of the cervix. *International Journal of Gynaecological Cancer* 8:46-50.
- Staples M, Marks R & Giles G 1998. Skin cancer trends in Australia 1985 to 1995: evidence of the effectiveness of sun protection campaigns. *International Journal of Cancer* 78:144-8.
- Giles GG 1998. The epidemiology of brain cancer. *Cancer Forum* 22:126-30.
- Giles GG, Whitfield K, Thursfield V & Staples M 1998. Cancer in Victoria 1995. *CANSTAT* 27.
- Giles GG & Thursfield V 1997a. Bowel cancer. *CANSTAT* 26.
- Giles GG & Thursfield V 1997b. Cancer in Victoria 1994. *CANSTAT* 25.
- Giles GG & Thursfield V 1997c. Trends in cancer mortality, Australia 1910-1994. *CANSTAT* 24.
- Giles GG 1997. Cancer registration and cancer control in Australia. Proceedings of the International Symposium 'Cancer Epidemiology and Control in the Asia-Pacific Region', Kobe, Japan, 1-3 December 1997.
- Thompson SC, Lin A, Warren R, Giles GG & Crofts N 1997. Risk factors associated with hepatocellular carcinoma notified to the Anti-Cancer Council in Victoria 1991-92. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 21:626-30.
- Giles GG 1996. Cancer in Australia: the experience of men. *Cancer Forum* 20:117-20.
- Giles GG, Armstrong BK, Burton RC, Staples MP & Thursfield V 1996. Has melanoma mortality in Australia stopped rising? *British Medical Journal* 312:1121-5.
- Giles GG & Thursfield V 1996b. Trends in skin cancer in Australia. *Cancer Forum* 20:188-91.
- Giles GG & Thursfield V 1996a. Cancer in adolescents and young adults. *CANSTAT* 23.
- Green A, McCredie M & Giles G 1996. Occurrence of melanomas on the upper and lower limbs in eastern Australia. *Melanoma Research* 6:387-94.
- McMichael A & Giles GG 1996. Have increases in ultraviolet solar exposure contributed to the rise in incidence of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma? *British Journal of Cancer* 73:945-50.
- Mitchell H & Giles GG 1996. Cancer diagnosis after a report of negative cervical cytology. *Medical Journal of Australia* 164:270-3.
- Thomas RJS, Lade S, Giles GG & Thursfield V 1996. The epidemiology of oesophageal carcinoma in Victoria with emphasis on incidence trends. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery* 66:271-5.
- Giles GG, Staples M, McCredie MRE, Coates M & Farrugia H 1995. Multiple primary melanomas: an analysis of cancer registry data from Victoria and New South Wales. *Melanoma Research* 5:433-8.

- Giles GG, Waters K, Thursfield V & Farrugia H 1995. Childhood cancer in Victoria, Australia, 1970–1989. *International Journal of Cancer* 63:794–7.
- Thursfield V, Giles GG & Staples M 1995. Skin cancer. *CANSTAT* 20.
- Venn A, Watson L, Lumley J, Giles G, King C & Healy D 1995. Incidence of breast and ovarian cancer after infertility and IVF. *Lancet* 346:995–1000.

Queensland

- Muller S, Baade P & Coory M 2002. Mortality and incidence trends for leading cancers in Queensland, 1982 to 1999. Information Circular no. 59. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Coory M & Baade P 2002. Mortality from prostate cancer is decreasing (letter). *Medical Journal of Australia* 176(7):354–5; discussion 355, April 1.
- Queensland Cancer Registry 2001. *Cancer in Queensland: incidence and mortality 1982–1999*. Brisbane: Queensland Cancer Fund, Queensland Health.
- Queensland Cancer Registry 2001. *Cancer in Queensland: incidence and mortality 1982–1998*. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Coory M, Thompson A & Ganguly I 2000. Cancer among people living in rural and remote Indigenous communities in Queensland. *Medical Journal of Australia* 173:301–4.
- Coory M 2000. Lung cancer: still a significant problem among Queensland men and an increasing problem among Queensland women. Information Circular no. 53. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Baade P, Coory M & Ring I 2000. *Cancer survival in Queensland, 1982 to 1995*. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Baade P, Coory M & Ring I 2000. *National health priority cancers in Queensland (1982 to 1997)*. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Queensland Cancer Registry 2000. *Cancer in Queensland: incidence and mortality 1982–1997*. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Baade P, Coory M & Ring I 2000. *Cancer in Queensland: trends in incidence and mortality for selected cancer sites 1982 to 1996*. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Coory M & Tong S 1999. An update on screening for colorectal cancer. Information Circular no. 47. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Coory M & Byrne D 1999. *Breast cancer and BreastScreen Queensland*. Information Circular no. 48. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Coory M, Thompson A & Muller J 1999. *Cervical cancer and the Queensland cervical screening program*. Information Circular no. 49. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Baade P 2000. *Cancer in Queensland*. Information Circular no. 52. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Queensland Cancer Registry 1999. *Cancer in Queensland: incidence and mortality 1982–1996*. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.
- Queensland Cancer Registry 1998. *Cancer in Queensland: incidence and mortality 1986–1995*. Brisbane: Health Information Centre, Queensland Health.

Health Information Centre 1996. Health of Queenslanders, status report. Brisbane: Queensland Health.

Western Australia

Threlfall TJ & Thompson JR 2000. Cancer incidence and mortality in Western Australia, 1998. Statistical Series no. 61. Perth: Health Department of Western Australia.

Threlfall TJ & Brameld K 2000. Cancer survival in Western Australian residents, 1982–1997. Statistical Series no. 60. Perth: Health Department of Western Australia.

Threlfall TJ & Thompson JR 1999. Cancer incidence and mortality in Western Australia, 1997. Statistical Series no. 57. Perth: Health Department of Western Australia.

Threlfall TJ, English DR & Rouse IL 1998. Prostate cancer in Western Australia: trends in incidence and mortality from 1985 to 1996. *Medical Journal of Australia* 169:21–4.

Threlfall TJ & Thompson JR 1998. Cancer incidence and mortality in Western Australia, 1996. Statistical Series no. 55. Perth: Health Department of Western Australia.

Threlfall TJ & Thompson JR 1997. Cancer incidence and mortality in Western Australia, 1995. Statistical Series no. 51. Perth: Health Department of Western Australia.

Threlfall TJ 1997. Cancer incidence and mortality projections for Western Australia, 1996–2001. Statistical Series no. 50. Perth: Health Department of Western Australia.

Threlfall TJ, Whitfort MJ & Thompson JR 1997. Cancer incidence and mortality in Western Australia, 1992–1994. Statistical Series no. 45. Perth: Health Department of Western Australia.

Threlfall TJ & Morgan A 1996. Malignant mesothelioma in Western Australia 1960 to 1994. Data from the Western Australia Mesothelioma Register. Statistical Series no. 46. Perth: Health Department of Western Australia.

Thompson JR & FitzGerald P 1995. Childhood cancer incidence, mortality and survival in Western Australia 1982–1991. Perth: Health Department of Western Australia, Health Statistics Branch.

South Australia

South Australian Cancer Registry 2001. Epidemiology of cancer in South Australia: incidence, mortality and survival 1977 to 2000; incidence and mortality 2000. Analysed by type and geographical location. Twenty-four years of data. Adelaide: Openbook Publishers.

South Australian Cancer Registry 2000. Epidemiology of cancer in South Australia: incidence, mortality and survival 1977 to 1999; incidence and mortality 1999. Analysed by type and geographical location. Twenty-three years of data. Adelaide: Openbook Publishers.

South Australian Cancer Registry 1999. Epidemiology of cancer in South Australia: incidence, mortality and survival 1977 to 1998; incidence and mortality 1998. Analysed by type and geographical location. Twenty-two years of data. Adelaide: Openbook Publishers.

South Australian Cancer Registry 1998. Epidemiology of cancer in South Australia: incidence, mortality and survival 1977 to 1997; incidence and mortality 1997. Analysed by type and geographical location. Twenty-one years of data. Adelaide: Openbook Publishers.

South Australian Cancer Registry 1997. Epidemiology of cancer in in South Australia: incidence, mortality and survival 1977 to 1996; incidence and mortality 1996. Analysed by type and geographical location. Twenty years of data. Adelaide: Openbook Publishers.

South Australian Cancer Registry 1996. Epidemiology of cancer in in South Australia: incidence, mortality and survival 1977 to 1995; incidence and mortality 1995. Analysed by type and geographical location. Nineteen years of data. Adelaide: Openbook Publishers.

South Australian Cancer Registry 1995. Epidemiology of cancer in in South Australia: incidence, mortality and survival 1977 to 1994; incidence and mortality 1994. Analysed by type and geographical location. Eighteen years of data. Adelaide: Openbook Publishers.

South Australian Cancer Registry 1994. Epidemiology of cancer in in South Australia: incidence, mortality and survival 1977 to 1993; incidence and mortality 1993. Analysed by type and geographical location. Seventeen years of data. Adelaide: Openbook Publishers.

South Australian Cancer Registry 1993. Epidemiology of cancer in South Australia: incidence, mortality and survival 1977 to 1992; incidence and mortality 1992. Analysed by type and geographical location. Sixteen years of data. Adelaide: Lutheran Publishing House.

Bonett A, Dickman P, Roder D, Gibberd R & Hakulinen T 1992. Survival of cancer patients in South Australia 1977-1990. Adelaide: Lutheran Publishing House.

Bonett A, Roder D, McCaul K & Milliken L 1992. Epidemiology of cancer in South Australia: incidence, mortality and survival 1977 to 1991; incidence and mortality 1991. Analysed by type and geographical location. Fifteen years of data. Adelaide: Lutheran Publishing House.

Clapton W, Roder D & Luke C 2000a. South Australian Cancer Registry figures for 1999. The South Australian Medical Review.

Clapton WK, Roder DM, Luke CG & Kirke DK 2000b. The South Australian Cancer Registry: case study of a public health cancer epidemiological monitoring system. Presented at HIC 2000, the eighth national Health Informatics Conference, 'Integrating Information for Health Care', Adelaide, 3-5 September 2000.

Beckmann KR, Kirke BA, McCaul KA & Roder DM 2000. Use of fake tanning lotions in the South Australian population. Medical Journal of Australia.

Kirke B & Roder D 2000. Using Cancer Registry data to target melanoma: early detection interventions in South Australia. Australian Cancer Society Cancer Forum 24(1):16-17.

Clapton W 1999. 1999 Cancer Registry report. The South Australian Medical Review 12(8):19.

Clapton W 1998. 1998 Cancer Registry report. The South Australian Medical Review 11(9):21.

Hardingham JE, Butler WJ, Roder D, Dobrovic A, Dymock RB, Sage RE & Roberts-Thomson IC 1998. Somatic mutations, acetylator status, and prognosis in colorectal cancer. Gut 42(5):669-72.

Hoffmann D, Moore J & Roder D 1997. Trends in survival from colonic cancer: the impact of subspecialization. Australian & New Zealand Journal of Surgery 67(12):842-5.

Birrell SN, Roder DM, Horsfall DJ, Bentel JM & Tilley WD 1995. Medroxyprogesterone acetate therapy in advanced breast cancer: the predictive value of androgen receptor expression. Journal of Clinical Oncology 13(7):1572-7.

McCaul KA, Luke CG & Roder DM 1995. Trends in prostate cancer incidence and mortality rates in South Australia, 1977-1993. Medical Journal of Australia 162(10):520-2.

Roder DM, Luke CG, McCaul KA & Esterman AJ 1995. Trends in prognostic factors of melanoma in South Australia, 1981-1992: implications for health promotion. Medical Journal of Australia 162(1):25-9.

- Shugg D, Allen BJ, Blizzard L, Dwyer T & Roder D 1994. Brain cancer incidence, mortality and case survival: observations from two Australian cancer registries. *International Journal of Cancer* 59(6):765-70.
- Hunt R, Bonett A & Roder D 1993. Trends in the terminal care of cancer patients: South Australia, 1981-1990. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Medicine* 23(3):245-51.
- Bonett A, Roder D & Milliken L 1992. The South Australian Cancer Registry: a means of assessing cancer incidence, mortality and case survival. *European Journal of Cancer* 28A(11):1923-6.
- Higgins GD, Davy M, Roder D, Uzelin DM, Phillips GE & Burrell CJ 1991. Increased age and mortality associated with cervical carcinomas negative for human papillomavirus RNA. *Lancet* 338(8772):910-13.
- Woodward A, Roder D, McMichael AJ, Crouch P & Mylvaganam A 1991. Radon daughter exposures at the Radium Hill uranium mine and lung cancer rates among former workers, 1952-87. *Cancer Causes & Control* 2(4):213-20.
- Bonett A, Roder D & Esterman A 1991. Case-survival rates for infiltrating ductal carcinomas by category of hospital at diagnosis in South Australia. *Medical Journal of Australia* 154(10):695-7.
- North B, Reilly P, Blumbergs P, Roder D & Esterman A 1990. Malignant astrocytoma in South Australia: treatment and case survival. *Medical Journal of Australia* 153(5):250-4.
- Bonett A, Dorsch M, Roder D & Esterman A 1990. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma of the breast in South Australia. Implications of trends in tumour diameter, nodal status and case-survival rates for cancer control. *Medical Journal of Australia* 152(1):19-23.
- Bonett A, Davy M & Roder D 1989. Cervical cancer in South Australia: trends in incidence, mortality and case survival. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology* 29(3 Pt 1):193-6.
- Bonett A, Roder D & Esterman A 1989. Epidemiological features of melanoma in South Australia: implications for cancer control. *Medical Journal of Australia* 151(9):502-4, 506-9.
- McLennan G & Roder DM 1989. Lung cancer in Australia. *Medical Journal of Australia* 150(4):206-7, 210-13.
- Schloeffel P, Hains D, Roder D, Bonett A & Esterman A 1989. The use of State and hospital-based cancer-registry data to describe the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of laryngeal cancer in South Australia. *Medical Journal of Australia* 150(5):252-5.
- McMichael AJ, Bonett A & Roder D 1989. Cancer incidence among migrant populations in South Australia. *Medical Journal of Australia* 150(8):417-20.
- Bonett A, Roder D & Esterman A 1988. Cancer case-survival rates for South Australia: a comparison with US rates and a preliminary investigation of time trends. *Medical Journal of Australia* 148(11):556-9.
- Roder D, Bonett A, Hunt R & Beare M 1987. Where patients with cancer die in South Australia. *Medical Journal of Australia* 147(1):11-13.
- Bonett A, Roder D & MacHarper T 1986. A perspective of the cancer problem in South Australia. *Community Health Studies* 10(3):330-5.
- Bonett A, Roder D & Esterman A 1986. Melanoma case survival rates in South Australia by histological type, thickness and level of tumour at diagnosis. *Medical Journal of Australia* 144(13):680-2.

- Roder D, Bonett A & Esterman A 1985. Promotion of breast self-examination in South Australia: a short-term evaluation. *Medical Journal of Australia* 142(1):9-11.
- Bonett A, Roder D & Esterman A 1984. Determinants of case survival for cancers of the lung, colon, breast and cervix in South Australia. *Medical Journal of Australia* 141(11):705-9.
- Roder D & Wilson D 1983. Oral cancer in South Australia – incidence and case survival. *Australian Dental Journal* 28(5):312-15.
- Bonett A, Roder D & Esterman A 1983. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma of the breast in South Australia. Sizes of primary lesions and histological evidence of axillary nodal metastases. *Medical Journal of Australia* 2(1):26-8.
- Bonett A & Roder DM 1982. Survival of South Australian cancer patients: a study of the state's cancer registry data. *Medical Journal of Australia* 1(13):559-62.

Tasmania

- Tasmanian Cancer Registry, Menzies Centre for Population Health Research 2001. *Cancer in Tasmania: incidence and mortality 1998*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research, University of Tasmania.
- Ashbolt R, Dwyer T & Blizzard L (eds) 2000. *Cancer in Tasmania: incidence and mortality 1997*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D, Dwyer T & Blizzard L (eds) 1999. *Cancer in Tasmania: incidence and mortality 1996*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D, Dwyer T & Couper D (eds) 1998. *Cancer in Tasmania: incidence and mortality 1995*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D, Dwyer T & Blizzard L (eds) 1997. *Cancer incidence and mortality in Tasmania 1994*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D, Dwyer T & Couper D (eds) 1996. *Cancer incidence and mortality in Tasmania 1993*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D, Dwyer T & Blizzard L (eds) 1995. *Cancer incidence and mortality in Tasmania 1992*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D, Dwyer T, Blizzard L & Ansari M (eds) 1994. *Cancer incidence and mortality in Tasmania 1991*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D, Dwyer T, Blizzard L & Ansari M (eds) 1994. *Cancer incidence and mortality in Tasmania 1990*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D, Dwyer T & Blizzard L (eds) 1993. *Cancer incidence and mortality in Tasmania 1989*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D 1992. *Cancer incidence and mortality in Tasmania 1988*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D 1991. *Cancer incidence and mortality in Tasmania 1987*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D 1990. *Cancer incidence and mortality in Tasmania 1986*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.
- Shugg D 1989. *Cancer incidence and mortality in Tasmania 1985*. Hobart: Menzies Centre for Population Health Research.

- Blizzard L & Dwyer T (in press). Declining lung cancer mortality of young Australian women despite increased smoking is linked to reductions in cigarette 'tar' yields. *British Journal of Cancer*.
- Dwyer T, Prota G, Blizzard L, Ashbolt R & Vincensi M 2000. Melanin density and melanin type predict melanocytic naevi in 19–20 year olds of Northern European ancestry. *Melanoma Research* 10: 387–94.
- Burgess J, Dwyer T, McArdle K, Tucker P & Shugg D 2000. The changing incidence and spectrum of thyroid cancer in Tasmania (1978–1998) during a transition from iodine sufficiency to iodine deficiency. *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism* 85:1513–17.
- Hill D, Jamrozik K, White V, Collins J, Boyages J, Shugg D, Pruden M, Giles G & Byrne M 1999. Surgical management of breast cancer in Australia in 1995. Sydney: National Health and Medical Research Council National Breast Cancer Centre.
- Dwyer T, Muller HK, Blizzard L, Ashbolt R & Phillips G 1998. The use of spectrophotometry to estimate melanin density in Caucasians. *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers and Prevention* 7:203–6.
- Blizzard CL, Dwyer T & Ashbolt R 1997. Self-reported skin type associated with experience of sunburn in 14–15 year old adolescents of Northern European descent. *Melanoma Research* 7:339–346.
- Dwyer T, Blizzard L, Gies PH, Ashbolt R & Roy C 1996. Assessment of habitual sun exposure in adolescents via questionnaire – a comparison with objective measurement using polysulphone badges. *Melanoma Research* 6:231–9.
- Dwyer T, Blizzard L & Ashbolt R 1995. Sunburn associated with the increased number of naevi in darker as well as lighter skinned adolescents of Northern European descent. *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers and Prevention* 4:825–30.
- Shugg D, Allen B, Blizzard L, Dwyer T & Roder D 1994. Brain cancer incidence, mortality and case survival: observations from two Australian cancer registries. *International Journal of Cancer* 59:765–70.
- Dwyer T, Blizzard L, Shugg D, Hill D & Ansari MZ 1994. Higher lung cancer rates in young women than young men: Tasmania 1983 to 1992. *Cancer Causes and Control* 5:351–8.
- Jelfs PL, Giles G, Shugg D, Coates M, Durling G, Fitzgerald P & Ring I 1994. Cutaneous malignant melanoma in Australia, 1989. *Medical Journal of Australia* 161:182–7.
- Kaldor J, Shugg D, Young B, Dwyer T & Wang YG 1993. Non-melanoma skin cancer: ten years of cancer registry based surveillance. *International Journal of Cancer* 53:886–91.
- Jones M, Shugg D, Dwyer T, Young B & Bonnett A 1992. Interstate difference in incidence and mortality from melanoma – a re-examination of the latitudinal gradient. *Medical Journal of Australia* 157:373–7.
- Shugg D, Hill D, Cooper D & Shepherd J 1990. Practice of breast self-examination and the treatment of breast cancer. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery* 60:455–62.
- Hill D & Shugg D 1989. Breast self-examination practices and attitudes among breast cancer, benign breast disease and general practice patients. *Health Education Research Theory and Practice* 2:193–203.

Australian Capital Territory

Briscoe N 1996. Cancer in the Australian Capital Territory 1983–1992. Canberra: ACT Department of Health and Community Care.

Fritschi L, Coates M, Shadbolt B & Taylor R 1994. Cancer in the Australian Capital Territory 1982–1991. Canberra: ACT Department of Health.

Northern Territory

d'Espaignet ET, Measey ML, Condon JR, Jelfs P & Dempsey KE 1996. Cancer in the Northern Territory 1987–1993. Darwin: Territory Health Services.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) & Australasian Association of Cancer Registries 2001. Cancer survival in Australia, 2001. Part 1: National summary statistics. AIHW cat. no. CAN 13. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series No. 18).

National Breast Cancer Centre, Australasian Association of Cancer Registries, BreastScreen Australia, Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care & Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2000. Ductal carcinoma in situ. Cancer Monitoring no. 1. Canberra: AIHW.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2000b. Cervical screening in Australia 1997–1998. AIHW cat. no. CAN 9. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 14).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2000a. BreastScreen achievement report 1997–1998. AIHW cat. no. CAN 8. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 13).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) & Australasian Association of Cancer Registries 1999. Cancer in Australia 1996: incidence and mortality data for 1996 and selected data for 1997 and 1998. AIHW cat. no. CAN 7. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Australasian Association of Cancer Registries & National Health and Medical Research Council National Breast Cancer Centre 1999. Breast cancer in Australian women 1982–1996. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) & Australasian Association of Cancer Registries 1998. Cancer in Australia 1995: incidence and mortality data for 1995 and selected data for 1996. AIHW cat. no. CAN 5. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 10).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 1998. Breast and cervical cancer screening in Australia 1996–1997. AIHW cat. no. CAN 3. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 8).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Australasian Association of Cancer Registries & National Health and Medical Research Council National Breast Cancer Centre 1998. Breast cancer survival in Australian women 1982–1994. AIHW cat. no. CAN 4. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 9).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) & Australasian Association of Cancer Registries 1998. Cancer in Australia 1991–1994 (with projections to 1999). Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 7).

Kricker A & Jelfs P 1996. Breast cancer in Australian women 1921-1994. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 6).

Jelfs P, Coates M & Giles G 1996. Cancer in Australia 1989-1990 (with projections to 1995). Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 5).

Giles G, Jelfs P & Kliwer E 1995. Cancer mortality in migrants to Australia 1979-1988. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 4).

Jelfs P 1995. Cervical cancer in Australia. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 3).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 1994. Cancer in Australia 1986-1988. Canberra: AIHW (Cancer Series no. 2).

Jelfs P, Giles & Shugg D. 1994. Cutaneous malignant melanoma in Australia, 1989. The Medical Journal of Australia 161:182-7.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare & Australasian Association of Cancer Registries 1992. Cancer in Australia 1983-1985. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Services (Cancer Series no. 1).