

Appendixes

Appendix A: International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision—cancer codes and combinations used in this report

All cancers (excluding C44)	C00–C96	Kidney	C64
Lip	C00	Renal pelvis	C65
Tongue	C01–C02	Ureter	C66
Mouth	C03–C06	Bladder	C67
Salivary gland	C07–C08	Other urinary organs	C68
Tonsil	C09	Eye	C69
Other oropharynx	C10	Brain	C71
Nasopharynx	C11	Other and unspecified parts of the nervous system (NS)	C70, C72
Hypopharynx	C12–C13	Brain and CNS	C70–C72
Pharynx unspecified	C14	Thyroid gland	C73
Oesophagus	C15	Adrenal gland	C74
Stomach	C16	Other endocrine glands	C75
Small intestine	C17	Hodgkin's disease	C81
Colon	C18	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) (including M9590/3)	C82–C85, C96
Rectum	C19–C20	Lymphoma NOS (ICD-O-2/3)	M9590/3
Anus	C21	All lymphomas	C81–C85, C96
Colorectal (excluding anus)	C18–C20	Immunoproliferative neoplasms	C88
Colorectal (including anus)	C18–C21	Multiple myeloma	C90
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	C22	Lymphoid leukaemia	C91
Gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts	C23–C24	Myeloid leukaemia	C92
Pancreas	C25	Myeloid leukaemia	C92–C94
Nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	C30–C31	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	C95
Larynx	C32	Unknown primary site	C76–C80, C26, C39
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)	C01–C06, C09–C10, C12–C16, C21.0, C21.1, C25, C32–C34, C51.9, C60, C64–C65, C67
Bone and articular cartilage	C40–C41	Alcohol-related cancers (aetiological fractions are applied to the following codes)	C01–C06, C09–C10, C12–C15, C22, C32, C50
Melanoma	C43		
Skin cancer — non-melanoma	C44		
Mesothelioma	C45		
Kaposi's sarcoma	C46		
Connective and other soft tissue	C47–C49		
Breast	C50		
Vulva and vagina	C51–C52		
Cervix	C53		
Corpus uteri and uterus unspecified	C54–C55		
Ovary and other and unspecified female genital organs	C56–C57		
Placenta	C58		
Penis	C60		
Prostate	C61		
Testis	C62		
Other male genital organs	C63		

Sources: World Health Organization 1992, 2000.

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 2001 male population*	Age-specific rate per 100,000 population	Australian 2001 Population Standard*	Expected number of cases
Age group (years)	(column 1)	(column 2)	(column 3)	(column 4)	(column 5)
0–4	0	657,499	0.0	1,282,357	0
5–9	0	693,790	0.0	1,351,664	0
10–14	0	693,083	0.0	1,353,177	0
15–19	1	690,668	0.1	1,352,745	1
20–24	0	660,776	0.0	1,302,412	0
25–29	2	700,910	0.3	1,407,081	4
30–34	6	726,919	0.8	1,466,615	12
35–39	12	741,434	1.6	1,492,204	24
40–44	50	734,436	6.8	1,479,257	101
45–49	79	675,055	11.7	1,358,594	159
50–54	181	652,540	27.7	1,300,777	360
55–59	358	512,888	69.8	1,008,799	704
60–64	501	413,982	121.0	822,024	995
65–69	702	335,590	209.2	682,513	1,428
70–74	971	303,554	319.9	638,380	2,042
75–79	885	227,356	389.3	519,356	2,022
80–84	563	128,250	439.0	330,050	1,449
85+	346	81,922	422.4	265,235	1,120
Total	4,657	9,630,652		19,413,240	

* Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004.

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' page 106). 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:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Crude incidence rate for lung cancer} &= \frac{\text{Column 1 total}}{\text{Column 2 total}} \times 100,000 \\ &= \frac{4,657}{9,630,652} \times 100,000 \\ &= 48.4 \text{ per } 100,000 \end{aligned}$$

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:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Age-specific lung cancer incidence rates in males aged 75-79} &= \frac{\text{Column 1 for this age}}{\text{Column 2 for this age}} \times 100,000 \\ &= \frac{885}{227,356} \times 100,000 \\ &= 389.3 \text{ per } 100,000 \end{aligned}$$

Age-standardised rates (AS rate)

Rates are adjusted for age to facilitate comparisons between populations that 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 2001 Population Standard or the WHO 2000 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 that 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 years.

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.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cumulative rate} &= \frac{5 \times (\text{Sum of the age-specific rates}) \times 100}{100,000} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 768.9 \times 100}{100,000} \\ &= 3.84\% \end{aligned}$$

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:

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

For lung cancer in men, the cumulative rate was 3.84%, therefore:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-3.84/100})} \\ &= 26.51\end{aligned}$$

That is, for men, the lifetime risk (0-74 years) of developing lung cancer is 1 in 27, providing they remain at risk for the whole period and the 2001 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-melanoma skin cancers are 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 years. 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 that 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 years up to 70-74 years were used for the calculations, as deaths before age 75 years 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 years 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, 2001

Age (years)	2001		
	Males	Females	Total
0-4	657,499	624,858	1,282,357
5-9	693,790	657,874	1,351,664
10-14	693,083	660,094	1,353,177
15-19	690,668	662,077	1,352,745
20-24	660,776	641,636	1,302,412
25-29	700,910	706,171	1,407,081
30-34	726,919	739,696	1,466,615
35-39	741,434	750,770	1,492,204
40-44	734,436	744,821	1,479,257
45-49	675,055	683,539	1,358,594
50-54	652,540	648,237	1,300,777
55-59	512,888	495,911	1,008,799
60-64	413,982	408,042	822,024
65-69	335,590	346,923	682,513
70-74	303,554	334,826	638,380
75-79	227,356	292,000	519,356
80-84	128,250	201,800	330,050
85+	81,922	183,313	265,235
Total	9,630,652	9,782,588	19,413,240

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004.

Australian Standard Population and World Standard Population

Age (years)	Australian Standard Population* (2001)		WHO World Standard Population** (2000)	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
0-4	1,282,357	6.6	8.86	8.9
5-9	1,351,664	7.0	8.69	8.7
10-14	1,353,177	7.0	8.60	8.6
15-19	1,352,745	7.0	8.47	8.5
20-24	1,302,412	6.7	8.22	8.2
25-29	1,407,081	7.2	7.93	7.9
30-34	1,466,615	7.6	7.61	7.6
35-39	1,492,204	7.7	7.15	7.1
40-44	1,479,257	7.6	6.59	6.6
45-49	1,358,594	7.0	6.04	6.0
50-54	1,300,777	6.7	5.37	5.4
55-59	1,008,799	5.2	4.55	4.5
60-64	822,024	4.2	3.72	3.7
65-69	682,513	3.5	2.96	3.0
70-74	638,380	3.3	2.21	2.2
75-79	519,356	2.7	1.52	1.5
80-84	330,050	1.7	0.91	0.9
85+	265,235	1.4	0.63	0.6
Total	19,413,240	100.0	100.03	100.0

** Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004.

**Ahmad et al., 2000.

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 (2001)	6,575,217	4,804,726	3,628,946	1,901,159	1,511,728	471,795	319,317	197,768
Per cent of Australian population	33.9	24.7	18.7	9.8	7.8	2.4	1.6	1.0
Per cent of population older than age 65	13.1	13.0	11.6	11.0	14.6	13.8	8.6	3.7
No. of new cancers (1997–2001)*	28,659	21,183	15,918	7,095	7,426	2,172	1,066	417
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	Pvte–Govt	Govt	Govt	Pvte–Govt	Govt	Govt
Topography coding	ICD-O-3	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-3	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-3	ICD-O-3	ICD-O-2
Morphology coding	ICD-O-3	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-3	ICD-O-2	ICD-O-3	ICD-O-3	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 1997–2001.

** Information is provided on special request only.

Impact of coding and reporting changes

Cancers are registered and coded using the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology; either the second edition, ICD-O-2 (WHO 1990) or the third edition, ICD-O-3 (WHO 2000). In both versions of ICD-O, neoplasms (tumours) are coded by both morphology (tumour type and behaviour) and topography (site).

The AACR has agreed that all Australian state and territory cancer registries will eventually code in ICD-O-3. As shown in the previous table, by the time of reporting 2001 cancer data, only four states and territories (Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Tasmania and Western Australia) had made the transition to ICD-O-3 and a complete recode of all historical cancers is still being completed for some states and territories.

In this report, cancers are tabulated and reported using the ICD-10 codes and groups shown in Appendix A. ICD-O morphology and topography codes are summarised using a single code in ICD-10.

In ICD-O-2 and earlier versions, all malignant neoplasms (cancers) corresponded to an ICD-10 code in the range C00 to C97, whilst benign and in situ neoplasms and other neoplasms of unknown or uncertain behaviour corresponded to an ICD-10 code in the range D00 to D48.

In ICD-O-3, some neoplasms previously considered to be of uncertain behaviour are now coded as malignant, for a list refer Threlfall & Thompson (2004, p.61). In ICD-10, these neoplasms correspond to a code in the range D45 to D47, which also includes some non-malignant neoplasms. Only cancers (malignant neoplasms) are included in Cancer in Australia.

ICD-10 codes in the range D45 to D47 include polycythaemia vera (D45), myelodysplastic syndromes (D46) and other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (D47). A full report on these conditions will be included in future editions of Cancer in Australia, when all state and territory cancer registries have made the transition to ICD-O-3.

The four states that reported 2001 cancer data in ICD-O-3 represent a total of 47.7% of the 2001 Australian population. These states reported a total of 218 cancers with ICD-10 codes in the range D45 to D47 in 2001. In the National Mortality Database there were a total of 501 deaths in all states in 2001, with underlying causes due to neoplasms (both malignant and non-malignant) in the range D45 to D47.

For the states and territories that already code in ICD-O-3, rules for multiple primaries (which apply to persons who have more than one neoplasm present) have resulted in some cancers that were formerly reported as leukemias in ICD-10 (codes C91 to C95) being no longer reported, due to prior incidence of one of the above conditions in the range D45 to D47.

A study of cases registered in 2002 by the WA Cancer Registry (Threlfall & Thompson 2004, p.61) found that in addition to the 221 leukaemias reported, there were 12 further leukaemias not reported due to prior incidence of one of the above conditions. So out of a total of 233 that would formerly have been reported in the range C91 to C95 in ICD-10, 12 (5%) will no longer be reported. The transition to ICD-O-3 may lead to similar declines in the number of cancers reported in the range C91 to C95, in other states and territories.

Appendix E: Cancer registries contact list

New South Wales Central Cancer Registry

Cancer Institute NSW
Locked Bag 1
Woolloomooloo NSW 2011
Phone: +61 2 8374 5747
Fax: +61 2 8374 5744
E-mail: ccr@cancerinstitute.org.au
Web site: www.cancerinstitute.org.au/cancer_inst/statistics/registry.html
Registry Manager: Ms Elizabeth Tracey
E-mail: etracey@cancerinstitute.org.au
Maria Arcorace: +61 2 8374 5740
maria.arcorace@cancerinstitute.org.au
Bruna Corti: +61 2 8374 5749
bruna.corti@cancerinstitute.org.au

Victorian Cancer Registry

The Cancer Council Victoria
1 Rathdowne Street
CARLTON SOUTH VIC 3053
Phone: +61 3 9635 5000
Fax: +61 3 9635 5210
Web site: 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: helen.farrugia@cancervic.org.au
Phone: +61 3 9635 5318
Information Manager:
Mrs Vicky Thursfield
E-mail: vicky.thursfield@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 8 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 Dept of WA
PO Box 8172 Stirling Street
PERTH WA 6849
Phone: +61 8 9222 4022 or 4249
Fax: +61 8 9222 4236
Web site: www.health.wa.gov.au
E-mail: wacanreg@health.wa.gov.au
Director & Registrar: Dr Tim Threlfall
E-mail: tim.threlfall@health.wa.gov.au
Coding advisor Dr Judy Thompson
Email: judy.thompson@health.wa.gov.au
Analyst/programmer John Langley
Email: John.langley@health.wa.gov.au
Case officers:
Cathy/Charmaine/Colleen/Kaye/Nola:
(08) 9222 then 4246, 4265, 4215, 4249 or 4269

Queensland Cancer Registry

Locked Bag 1450
SPRING HILL POST OFFICE Qld 4004

Phone: +61 7 3258 2331

Fax: +61 7 3258 2345

Web site: 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

Coding: Julie.bourke@health.qld.gov.au

Phone: +61 7 3258 2366

South Australian Cancer Registry

Epidemiology Branch,

Dept of Human Services

PO Box 6

Rundle Mall SA 5000

Phone: +61 8 8226 6158

Fax: +61 8 8226 6672

Web site: www.dhs.sa.gov.au

[/pehs/branches/branch-cancer-registry.htm](http://pehs/branches/branch-cancer-registry.htm)

Director: Dr Wayne Clapton

E-mail: Wayne.Clapton@dhs.sa.gov.au

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Head of Epidemiology Branch:

Dr Paul Jelfs

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Phone: +61 8 8226 6350

Tasmanian Cancer Registry

Menzies Research Institute

Private Bag 23

HOBART TAS 7001

Phone: +61 3 6226 7757

Fax: +61 3 6226 7755

Web site: www.menzies.utas.edu.au

Director: Dr Alison Venn

E-mail: Alison.Venn@utas.edu.au

Phone: +61 3 6226 7706

Registrar: Leah Newman

E-mail: leah.newman@utas.edu.au

Phone: +61 3 6226 7757

Australian Capital Territory Cancer Registry

Population Health Research Centre

ACT Health

Level 1, Building 5, The Canberra Hospital

PO Box 11

WODEN ACT 2606

Phone: +61 2 6244 2174

Fax: +61 2 6244 4138

Manager: Gerard Fitzsimmons

E-mail: gerard.fitzsimmons@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

New Zealand Health Information Service

Ministry of Health

PO Box 5013

Wellington NEW ZEALAND

Phone: +64 4 922 1885

Fax: +64 4 922 1897

Team Leader: Di Best

E-mail: di_best@nzhis.govt.nz

National Cancer Statistics Clearing House

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
GPO Box 570
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Phone: +61 2 6244 1000

Fax: + 61 2 6244 1299

E-mail: cancer@aihw.gov.au

Web site:

www.aihw.gov.au/cancer/ncsch/

Unit Head: John Harding

E-mail: john.harding@aihw.gov.au

Phone: + 61 2 6244 1140

Contact Officer: Ian McDermid

E-mail: ian.mcdermid@aihw.gov.au

Phone: + 61 2 6244 1230

Australasian Association of Cancer Registries

Secretariat

C/- Health Registers and Cancer Monitoring
Unit

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

GPO Box 570

CANBERRA ACT 2601

E-mail: cancer@aihw.gov.au

Web page: www.aihw.gov.au/cancer/aacr/

Phone: +61 2 6244 1000

Fax: + 61 2 6244 1299

Appendix F: Tables published on the Internet

Table 1:	All cancers (ICD-10 C00–97 excluding non-melanoma 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 the 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-melanoma (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 vulva and vagina (ICD-10 C51–C52)
Table 44:	Cancer of the cervix uteri (ICD-10 C53)
Table 45:	Cancer of the corpus uteri (ICD-10 C54)
Table 46:	Cancer of the uterus unspecified (ICD-10 C55)
Table 47:	Cancer of the corpus uteri and uterus unspecified (ICD-10 C54–C55)
Table 48:	Cancer of the ovary (ICD-10 C56)
Table 49:	Cancer of the other and unspecified female genital organs (ICD-10 C57)
Table 50:	Cancer of the ovary and other and unspecified female genital organs (ICD-10 C56–C57)
Table 51:	Cancer of the placenta (ICD-10 C58)
Table 52:	Cancer of the penis (ICD-10 C60)
Table 53:	Cancer of the prostate (ICD-10 C61)
Table 54:	Cancer of the testis (ICD-10 C62)
Table 55:	Cancer of the other and unspecified male genital organs (ICD-10 C63)
Table 56:	Cancer of the penis and other and unspecified male genital organs (ICD-10 C60, C63)
Table 57:	Cancer of the kidney (ICD-10 C64)
Table 58:	Cancer of the renal pelvis (ICD-10 C65)
Table 59:	Cancer of the ureter (ICD-10 C66)
Table 60:	Cancer of the bladder (ICD-10 C67)
Table 61:	Cancer of the other urinary organs (ICD-10 C68)
Table 62:	Cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs (ICD-10 C64–C66, C68)
Table 63:	Cancer of the eye (ICD-10 C69)
Table 64:	Cancer of the brain (ICD-10 C71)
Table 65:	Cancer of the meninges and other central nervous system (ICD-10 C70, C72)
Table 66:	Cancer of the brain and nervous system (ICD-10 C70–C72)
Table 67:	Cancer of the thyroid gland (ICD-10 C73)
Table 68:	Cancers of the adrenal glands (ICD-10 C74)
Table 69:	Cancers of other endocrine glands (ICD-10 C75)
Table 70:	Cancer of the adrenal glands and other endocrine glands (ICD-10 C74, C75)
Table 71:	Cancers of unknown primary site (ICD-10 C76–C80, C26, C39)

Table 72:	Hodgkin's disease (ICD-10 C81)
Table 73:	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (ICD-10 C82-C85, C96)
Table 74:	Lymphoma NOS (ICD-O-2 M9590/3)
Table 75:	All lymphomas (ICD-10 C81-C85, C96)
Table 76:	Immunoproliferative neoplasms (ICD-10 C88)
Table 77:	Multiple myeloma (ICD-10 C90)
Table 78:	Lymphoid leukaemia (ICD-10 C91)
Table 79:	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ICD-10 C91.0)
Table 80:	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (ICD-10 C91.1)
Table 81:	Myeloid leukaemia (ICD-10 C92)
Table 82:	Acute myeloid leukaemia (ICD-10 C92.0)
Table 83:	Chronic myeloid leukaemia (ICD-10 C92.1)
Table 84:	Monocytic leukaemia (ICD-10 C93)
Table 85:	Other leukaemias of specified cell type (ICD-10 C94)
Table 86:	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type (ICD-10 C95)
Table 87:	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissues (ICD-10 C96)
Table 88:	All leukaemias (ICD-10 C91-95)
Table 89:	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites (ICD-10 C97)
Table 90:	Cancers attributed to alcohol
Table 91:	Cancers attributed to smoking