

Brain Tumour Facts October 2015 *

This data excludes so-called benign brain tumour data as this is not collected by the cancer registries. Nor does it include secondary brain tumours arising from primary cancers elsewhere in the body e.g. breast, bowel, lung, melanoma.

Hospitalisations

In 2013–14 there were 5,758 hospitalisations due to primary brain cancer, with the average length of stay being 9.9 days.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database, *Principal diagnosis data cubes*, viewed 7 October 2015, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/hospitals-data/principal-diagnosis-data-cubes/>>.

Primary brain cancer accounted for 3.5% of all palliative care hospitalisations in 2012–13, the 7th highest among all the cancers.

Source: AIHW 2014. Cancer in Australia: an overview 2014. Cancer series no. 90. Cat. no. CAN 88. Canberra: AIHW.

Relative survival

In 2007–11, people with primary brain cancer had a 22% chance of surviving for at least 5 years relative to the general population. Five-year survival was slightly higher for females (23%) than for males (21%).

Source: AIHW 2014. Cancer in Australia: an overview 2014. Cancer series no. 90. Cat. no. CAN 88. Canberra: AIHW.

Prevalence

At the end of 2009, there were an estimated 6,206 living Australians who had been diagnosed with primary brain cancer sometime in the previous 28 years (when national records began). This included 2,756 people who had been diagnosed in the past 5 years.

Source: AIHW 2014. Cancer in Australia: an overview 2014. Cancer series no. 90. Cat. no. CAN 88. Canberra: AIHW.

Mortality

- There were 1,290 deaths due to primary brain cancer (ICD-10 C71) in 2013.

Source: ABS, 3303.0 – Causes of Death, Australia, 2013, viewed 15 October 2015, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3303.0Main+Features12013?OpenDocument>>.

- Brain cancer was the leading cause of cancer death among children aged 1–14 in 2011–2013 (94 deaths; 6.5 per cent of all deaths; 0.8 deaths per 100,000 population) and the third leading cause of death from all causes – after land transport accidents (202; 14 per cent; 1.7 per 100,000) and certain



conditions originating in the perinatal period and congenital conditions (128; 8.9 per cent; 1.1 per 100,000).

Source: AIHW, *Leading causes of death*, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/deaths/leading-causes-of-death/>>.

- Brain cancer was the 2nd leading cause of cancer death among young people aged 15–24 in 2011–2013 (55 deaths; 1.5 per cent of deaths; 0.6 deaths per 100,000 population) – after leukaemia (59; 1.7 per cent; 0.6 per 100,000).

Source: AIHW, *Leading causes of death*, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/deaths/leading-causes-of-death/>>.

- Brain cancer was the 3rd leading cause of cancer death among adults aged 25–44 in 2011–2013 (335 deaths; 2.2 per cent of deaths; 1.7 deaths per 100,000 population) – after breast cancer (459; 3.0 per cent; 2.4 per 100,000) and colorectal cancer (353; 2.3 per cent; 1.8 per 100,000).

Source: AIHW, *Leading causes of death*, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/deaths/leading-causes-of-death/>>.

Expenditure

The latest published data that the AIHW has on the estimated cost of brain cancer is in the report *Health system expenditure on cancer and other neoplasms in Australia, 2008-09*, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129545611>>.

Contact:
Susan Pitt
Chair
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c/- btaa@shout.org.au
www.btaa.org.au

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