

# Cancer in Suffolk



In 2016/17, there were 24,982 GP registered patients with cancer in Suffolk

The top 10 cancers diagnosed in Suffolk, **accounting for 75%** of all cancers diagnosed included:



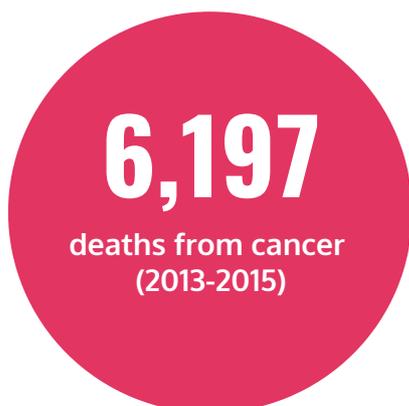
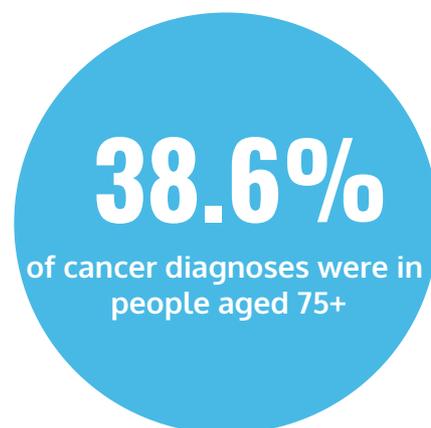
1. Prostate
2. Breast
3. Bowel
4. Lung
5. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
6. Melanoma of skin
7. Kidney
8. Bladder
9. Head and neck
10. Pancreas



In 2015 there were **4,691 new cases of cancer in Suffolk, a 30% increase on the number of cancers registered in 2005 (3,610).**

More than a third of cancer diagnoses in Suffolk occur in people aged 75+ (38.6%)

- **More than half (55%) of cancer deaths in Suffolk were people over 75**
- Most cancers are **higher in men** than women (similar to England)
- Men under 75 in Suffolk have a higher cancer mortality rate than women under 75 in Suffolk
- Over the next 20 years, the population of Suffolk is predicted to grow, and age. By 2037 it is estimated that 1 in 3 people will be 65+
- **The risk of being diagnosed with certain cancers is greater among the most deprived families and communities** and, for most types of cancer, survival rates for these groups of patients are worse.
- Just under 11% of Suffolk's residents live in the 20% most deprived areas.

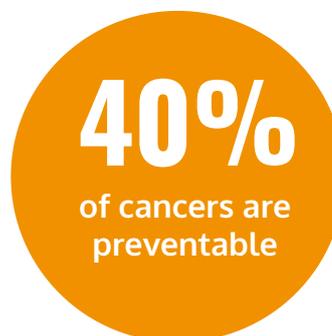


Between 2013 and 2015 there were 6,197 deaths caused by cancer in Suffolk

- The **mortality rate for all cancers in Ipswich (all ages), was higher than Suffolk but similar to the England average.** For people aged under 75 the all cancer mortality rate in Ipswich was significantly higher compared to England and Suffolk.
- There was **significantly higher breast cancer (female only) mortality rates in Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG compared to England**
- In Ipswich and East Suffolk CCG, data indicates colorectal cancer mortality is higher than England and that there has been an increasing trend over time, other areas have seen a decrease or stability

An estimated four out of 10 cancers occur due to factors that are entirely modifiable and therefore preventable

- Not smoking, being physically active and maintaining a healthy weight reduces the risks of getting cancer
- **In Suffolk (2014) nearly 2,000 cancer cases could be attributed to major risk factors, nearly half of which can be linked to smoking**



Benchmarking in relation to cancer screening programmes compared to 15 statistically similar neighbours shows there is room for improvement in Suffolk.

All Suffolk CCGs are meeting the national two-week wait referral target.

Prevention, detection and healthcare surrounding cancer is complex, but work is underway through the STP and Cancer Alliance to synthesise and improve patient and clinician navigation and experience of cancer services.

Suffolk should plan for the expected increase in age of the population and with-it cancer cases.