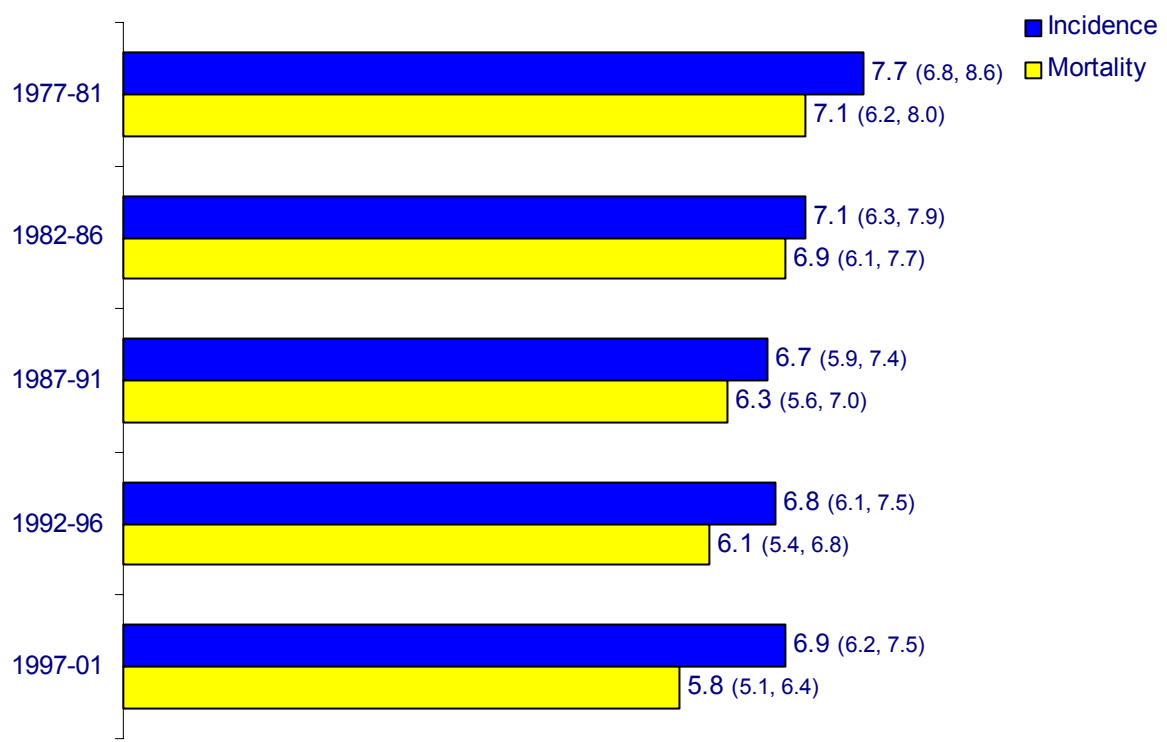


Annual incidence and mortality rates for cancer in South Australia in 1977-2001 for calendar-year groupings per 100,000 (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Pancreas**

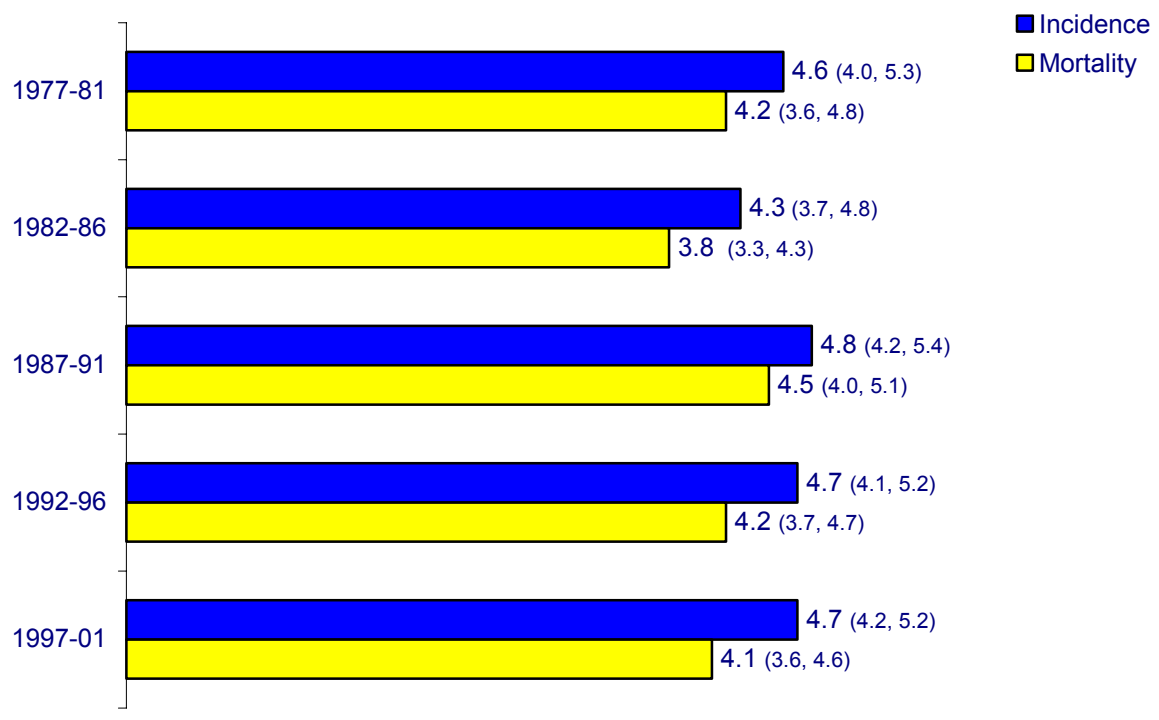
Males Incidence (95% confidence limits)



Annual incidence and mortality rates for cancer in South Australia in 1977-2001 for calendar-year groupings per 100,000 (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Pancreas**

Females Incidence (95% confidence limits)

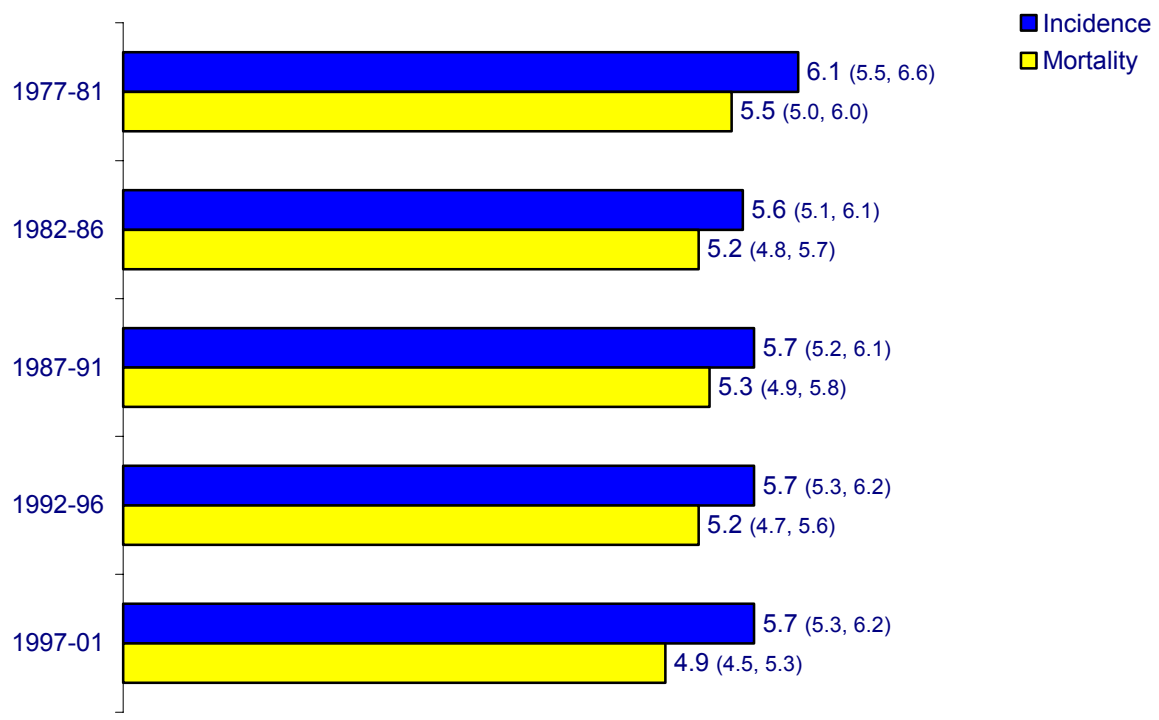


Annual incidence and mortality rates for cancer in South Australia in 1977-2001 for calendar-year groupings per 100,000 (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Pancreas**

Both

Incidence (95% confidence limits)



PANCREAS

- South Australia and Australia in general do not have a high incidence of this cancer by international standards, with higher rates presenting in Eastern Europe, North America and Southern Europe in 1993-97. Meanwhile there was an approximate 5-fold variation in incidence of these cancers around the world.
- Within South Australia, the rate was more than a third higher during 1977-2000 among South Australians born in Germany and Eastern Europe than in the Australian born.
- While South Australian data for both sexes combined were suggestive of a lower socio-economic gradient for this cancer in 1977-2001, the gradient was not pronounced and was potentially due to chance. Similarly, there generally was little difference in incidence between Adelaide and country regions. While Pirie and Whyalla tended to have a high incidence, this elevation was readily attributable to chance.
- **Changes in incidence and mortality during 1977-2001 were not pronounced and potentially random fluctuations.**
- Behavioural and related risk factors include:
 - Tobacco smoking.
 - Diabetes mellitus and diabetes risk factors such as obesity and high serum levels of triglycerides and cholesterol.
 - Probably diets deficient in fruit and vegetables.