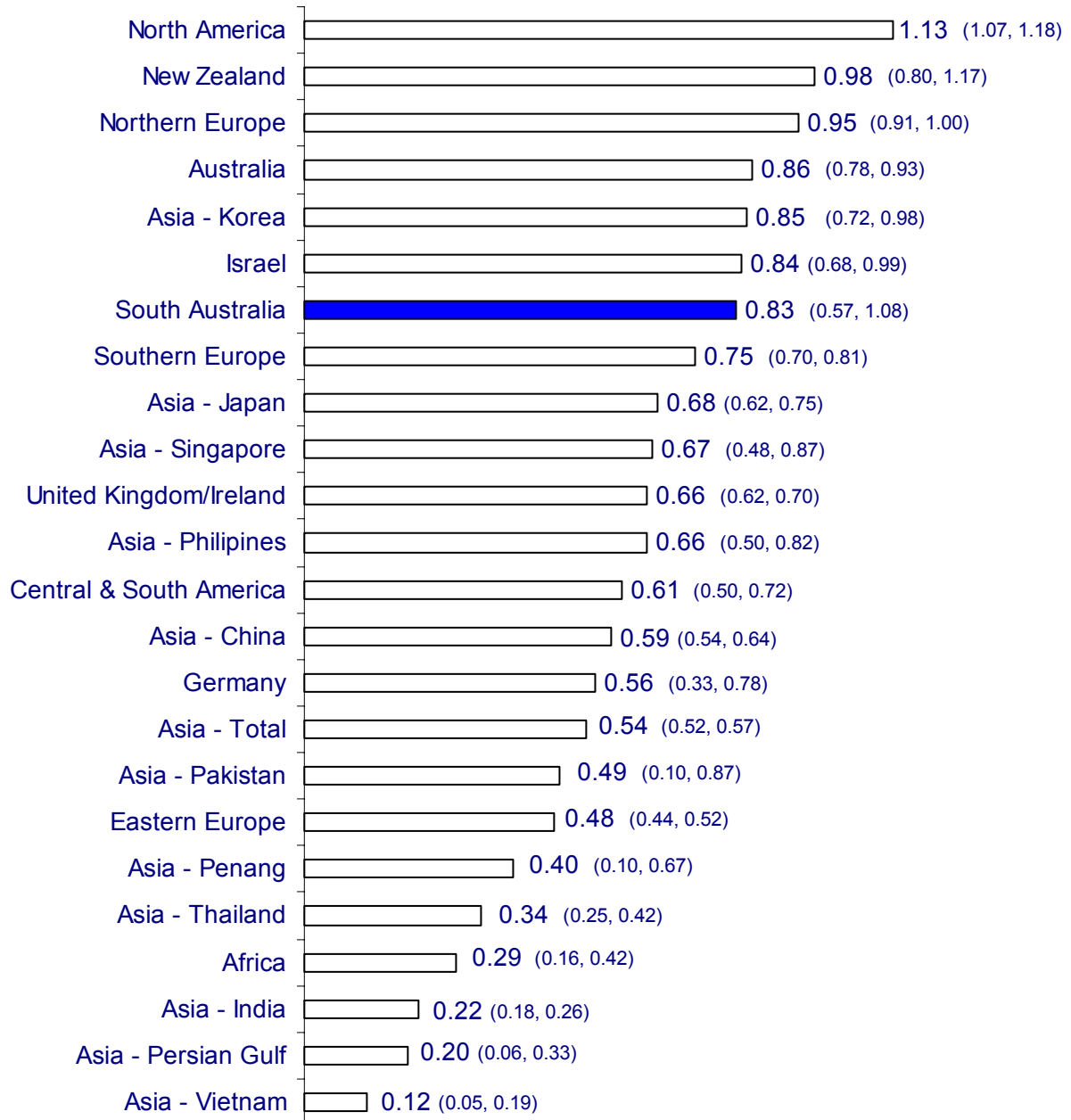


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Small intestine**

Males

Incidence (95% confidence limits)

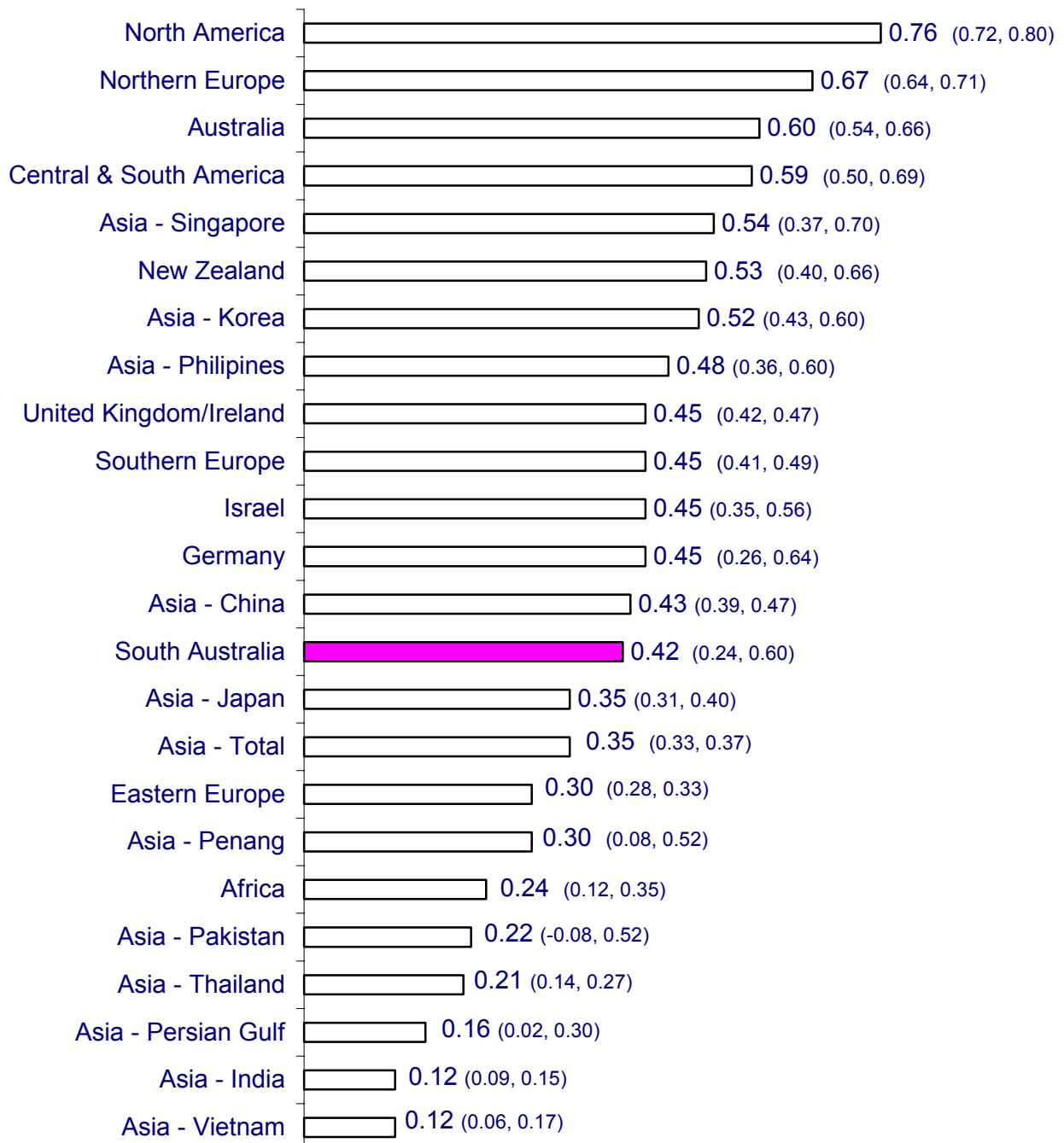


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Small intestine**

Females

Incidence (95% confidence limits)

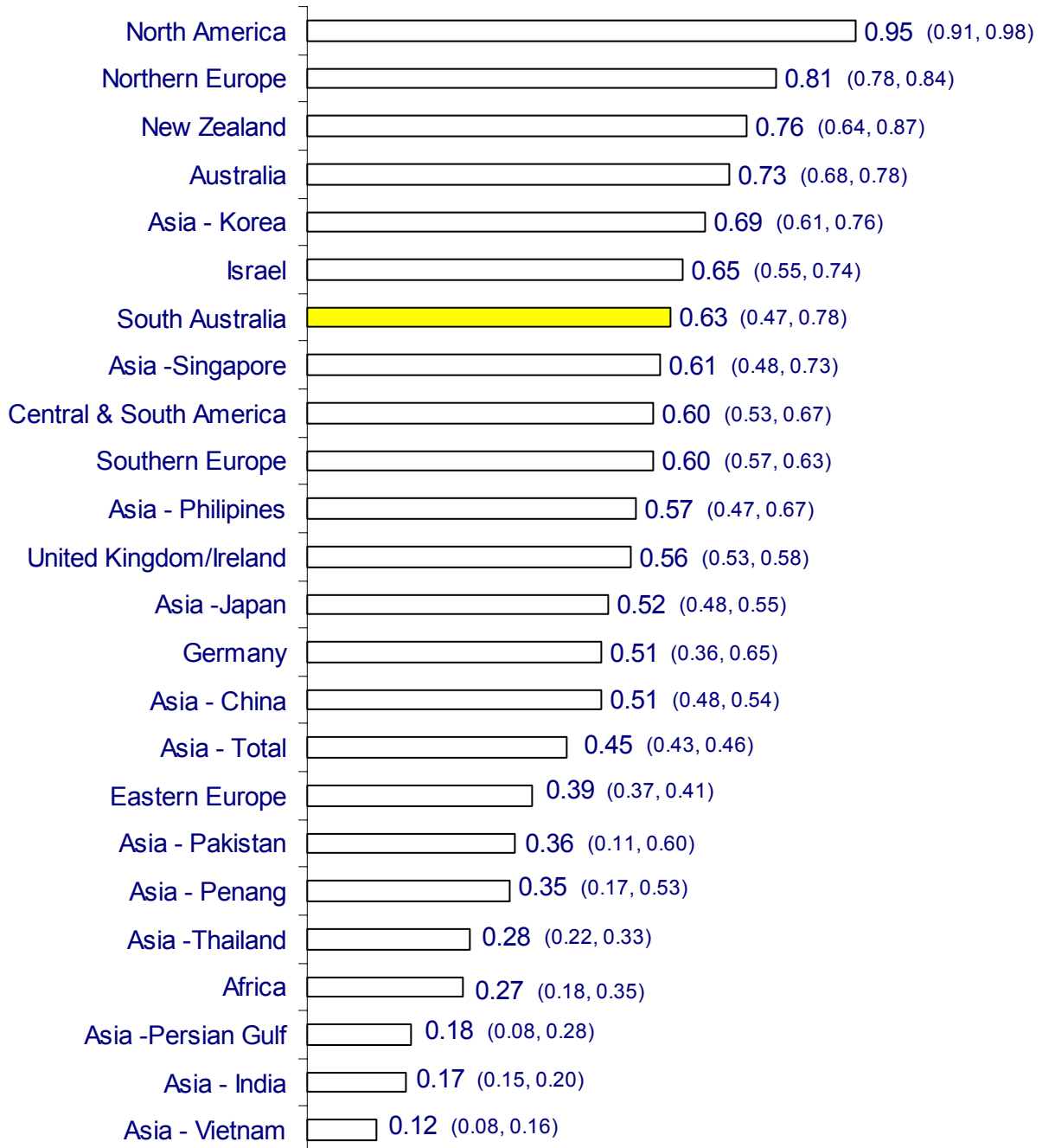


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Small intestine**

Both

Incidence (95% confidence limits)



SMALL INTESTINE

- **While these generally are rare cancers of the small intestine, a greater than three fold variation in incidence was evident around the world in 1993-97. South Australia had a middle-ranking incidence during that period.**
- Within South Australia, the data suggest that residents born overseas had an incidence almost 30% lower than the Australian born in 1977-2000, although this may have occurred by chance.
- Differences in incidence of cancers of the small intestine by socio-economic status of residential area of South Australia, region of residence, and calendar year also were within the range attributable to change during 1977-2001.
- Risk factors for these cancers are thought to include diets high in animal protein and fat, and low in fruit and vegetables.