



Malignant melanoma: incidence, inequality, mortality and survival rates in England

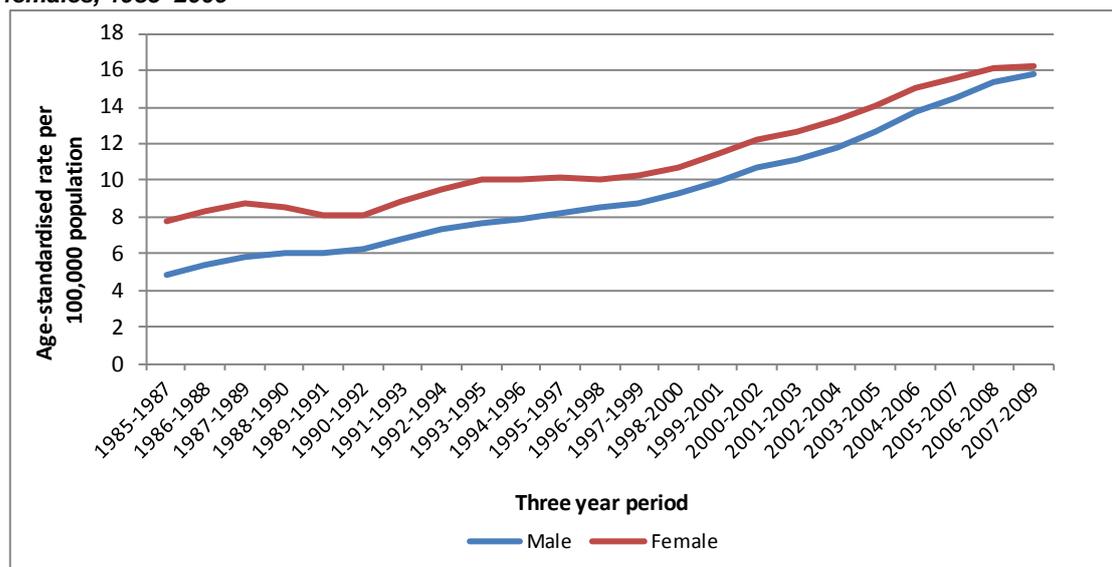
May 2012

This factsheet presents data for ICD-10 C43 “Malignant melanoma of skin”. The latest available incidence, mortality and survival data have been used.

Incidence rates

Incidence of malignant melanoma in England has increased steadily over the last two decades both for males and females (4.9 to 15.8 per 100,000 population for males and 7.8 to 16.3 per 100,000 population for females).

Figure 1: Malignant melanoma – 3-year average age-standardised incidence rates for males and females, 1985–2009

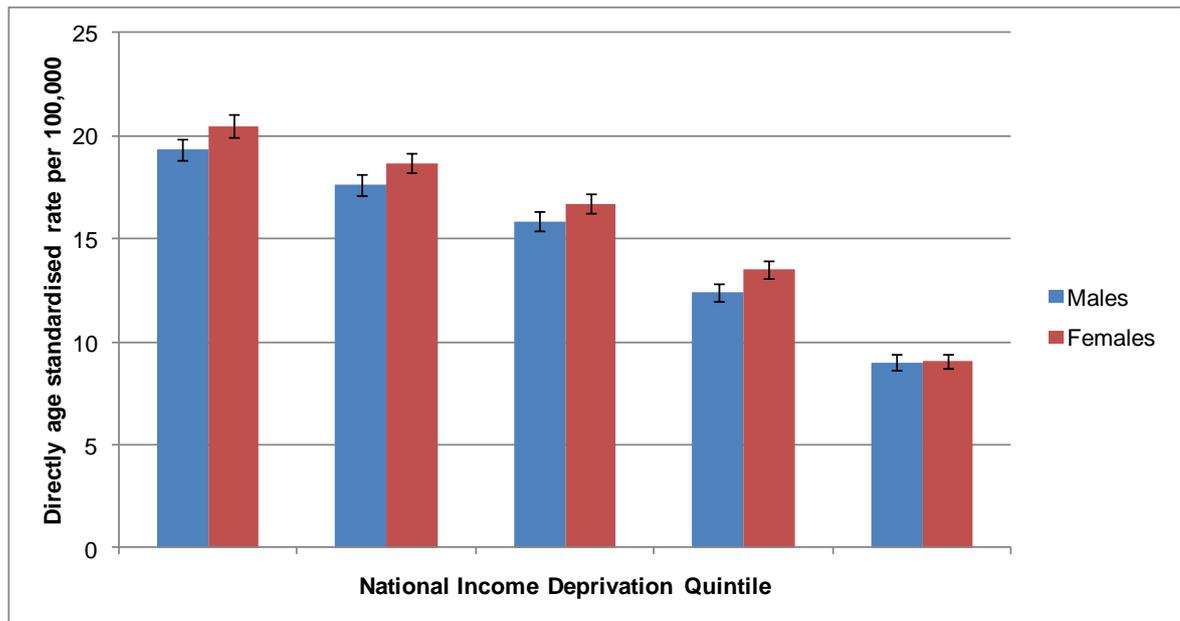


Source: UK Cancer Intelligence Service (UKCIS)

Inequality

The incidence of malignant melanoma between 2005 and 2009 in the least deprived group was significantly higher than the most deprived group for both males (19.3 vs. 9.0 per 100,000, $p < 0.01$) and for females (20.5 vs. 9.1 per 100,000, $p < 0.01$), see Figure 2.

Figure 2: Directly age-standardised malignant melanoma incidence rates by sex and National Income deprivation quintile, 2005-2009 diagnosis years combined, England.



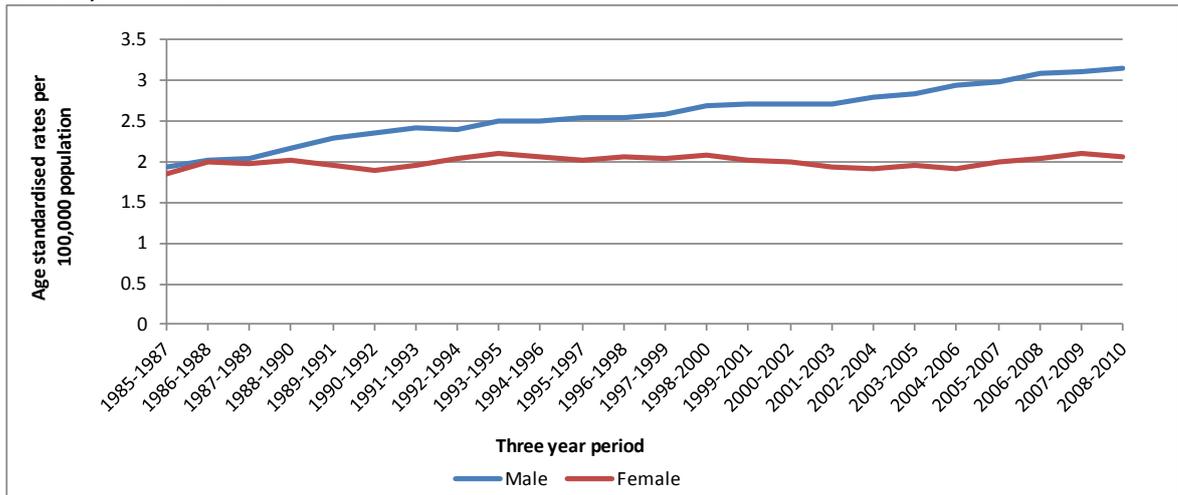
Notes: Directly age-standardised malignant melanoma incidence rates were standardised to the standard European population age structure.

Source: NCDR; IPHES; Communities and Local Government.

Mortality rates

The average mortality from malignant melanoma in England has increased for males but has been relatively stable for females at 1.9 and 2.1 per 100,000 population for the last two decades. The increase in males has been from 1.9 to 3.2 per 100,000 population. It is possible that males are presenting later than females with more advanced disease.

Figure 3: Malignant melanoma – 3-year average age-standardised mortality rates for males and females, 1985–2010

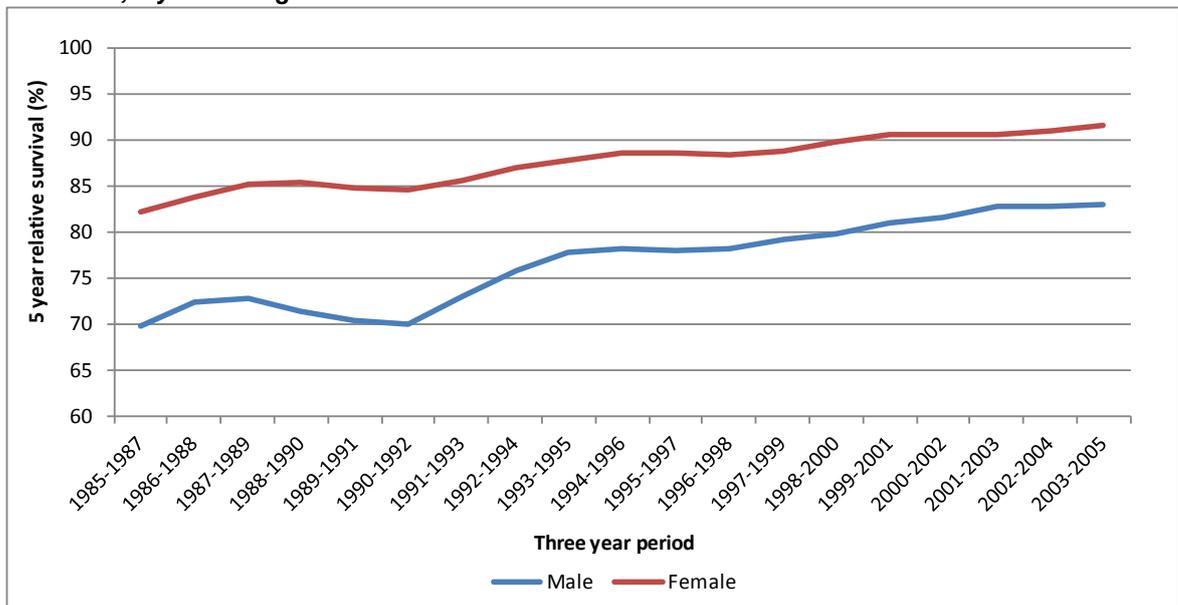


Source: UK Cancer Intelligence Service (UKCIS)

Survival rates

Five year survival rates from malignant melanoma has improved in England both for males and females but slightly more for males than females. The relative survival percentage for males diagnosed between 1985 and 2005 has increased by 13.2% and by 9.3% for females.

Figure 4: Malignant melanoma – 5-year relative survival rates for males and females diagnosed in 1985–2005, 3-year average



Source: UK Cancer Intelligence Service (UKCIS)

Further information

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About the South West Public Health Observatory

The South West Public Observatory (SWPHO) is part of a network of 12 public health observatories working across the five nations of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The nine Public Health Observatories in England work together through a single work programme which contains both national and local elements. We produce information, data and intelligence on people's health and health care for practitioners, policy makers and the wider community. Our expertise lies in turning information and data into meaningful health intelligence to support decision makers.

On behalf of the Department of Health, the SWPHO works in partnership with the NHS, local authorities, researchers, national agencies as well as agencies in the South West.

The SWPHO incorporates the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System South West (NDTMS-SW), and in April 2005 merged with the South West Cancer Intelligence Service (SWCIS).

For more information about the SWPHO and its partner organisations, please visit www.swpho.nhs.uk