

OVARY

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Cancer of the ovary is the second most common female gynecologic malignancy with 22,000 new cases expected to occur in the U.S. in 1993. Ovarian cancer deaths rank fourth highest among all malignancies in women and in 1993 will be responsible for about 13,300 deaths in the U.S. (Boring et al, 1993). Incidence and mortality rates rise steeply with age beginning in the third decade of life and peak between the ages of 70 and 74. The median age at diagnosis is 63 years of age and at death, 69.

Since 1973, the incidence of ovarian cancer among white women in the United States has hovered between 13 and 15 per 100,000. The slight yearly variations have produced, on average, an annual increase of 0.1 percent among white women under the age of 50 and 0.5 percent among older women. Incidence among black women has hovered around 10 per 100,000, with average incidence decreasing 0.5 percent among women under age 50 and increasing 0.4 percent among older women. In 1988 the Field Trial Edition for the International Classifications of Disease for Oncology changed the reporting of borderline malignancies from "uncertain whether benign or malignant" to "malignant." Therefore, before 1988, these malignancies would not have been included. If these newly reportable malignancies are excluded (see graph), the incidence rates decline for those under 65 years of age and rise slightly for those 65 and over.

Demonstrable risk factors for developing epithelial ovarian cancer include familial predisposition and infertility, which increase risk, and parity and oral contraceptive use, which decrease risk (Whittemore et al, 1992). Use of menopausal estrogens appears not to affect risk, while breastfeeding and failed pregnancies are slightly protective. Age at menarche, first birth, or menopause appear not to affect risk. While tubal ligation and hysterectomy correlate with reduced risk, the mechanism remains uncertain.

While a family history of ovarian cancer is uncommon and only accounts for three percent of all cases, it constitutes the strongest of all risk factors. A history of ovarian cancer in the immediate family increases risk by a factor of four, apparently at all ages (Amos et al, 1992). An average reduction in risk of 13-19 percent appears to accompany each additional term pregnancy (Whittemore et al, 1992). Oral contraceptive use for more than five years appears to reduce risk by 45-70 percent. Since oral contraceptive use has been increasing during the past decades, ovarian cancer rates may be expected to decline. But since relatively few of the women now at peak age for developing ovarian cancer have used oral contraceptives, the impact may not be apparent for some time (Stanford, 1991).

Suggested but unconfirmed risk factors include diet and metabolism (Cramer et al, 1989) and talcum powder (Harlow et al, 1992).

Whether particular conditions leading to infertility or particular infertility treatments lead to increased risk warrants further study.

Black women have a lower lifetime risk (1.08 percent) than white women (1.86 percent) of being diagnosed with ovarian cancer. The causes of ovarian cancer, however, among black and white women appear to be similar (John et al, 1992).

Screening for ovarian cancer is under evaluation. Serum levels of the CA 125 antigen provide one marker for ovarian cancer that may be useful in earlier detection (Jacobs et al, 1993). Transvaginal

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ultrasound can detect abnormal ovarian size and appearance (Van Nagell et al, 1991). Screening methods for the general population require further development and testing (Webb, 1993).

Mortality rates for women under 50 have decreased over 40 percent between 1973 and 1990. Although most of the decline took place in the 1970s, mortality for all ages has decreased by about 8 percent between 1973 and 1990. In 1990, the mortality rate among white women (8.0 per 100,000) was somewhat higher than that among black women (6.5 per 100,000).

Paralleling the decrease in mortality was an increase in survival. A small, but statistically significant, improvement in five-year relative survival of about 4 percentage points was seen between 1974-76 and 1983-89 for whites but not blacks. Larger statistically significant improvements in survival were seen for those under 50 for both blacks and whites. These may be due to the shift since the early 1970s towards more successful treatment with surgery and chemotherapy as opposed to surgery and radiation, especially among young women (Ries, 1993). Unlike most cancers where blacks have poorer survival than whites, blacks have survival rates which are very similar to those for whites. The stage-specific 5-year relative survival rates are very similar for both races: for localized disease, 85-88 percent survive; 36-41 percent for those with regional disease; and 17-19 percent for those with distant disease. The likelihood of survival from ovarian cancer is greatly enhanced when the disease is detected in its earliest stages. Unfortunately, more than half of ovarian cancers are not detected until the disease has spread beyond the ovary. For many cancers, survival rates decline as the age at diagnosis increases. For ovarian cancer the differences in survival by age are dramatic with more than 70 percent of women under age 45 surviving the disease five years, compared to less than 20 percent aged 75 and over. Improved survival rates for younger women coupled with very little change in survival for older women have contributed to this survival differential (Ries, 1993).

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Table XX-1
OVARY CANCER (Invasive)

TRENDS IN SEER INCIDENCE AND U.S. MORTALITY, BY RACE AND AGE

	All Races	Females	All	White Females	All	Black Females
	All <50	50+	<50	50+	<50	50+
INCIDENCE TRENDS (expressed in percents)§:						
1973-90						
All Ages						
Percent Change (PC)	4.3	5.7	3.8	5.9	7.4	5.4
Est. Annual PC (EAPC)	0.3	-0.1	0.4*	0.4	0.1	0.5*
Under 65						
Percent Change (PC)	-3.2	-	-	-2.1	-	9.5
Est. Annual PC (EAPC)	-0.3	-	-	-0.2	-	-0.1
65 and over						
Percent Change (PC)	18.8	-	-	21.8	-	-6.4
Est. Annual PC (EAPC)	1.3*	-	-	1.4*	-	0.9
1975-79 - ALL AGES						
Percent Change (PC)	-4.9	-6.9	-4.2	-5.1	-5.4	-5.0
Est. Annual PC (EAPC)	-1.7*	-2.3	-1.4*	-1.7*	-1.7	-1.8
1986-90 - ALL AGES						
Percent Change (PC)	12.6	33.9	6.8	13.0	32.8	7.5
Est. Annual PC (EAPC)	4.0**	9.1**	2.4♦	4.1**	8.5♦	2.7♦
MORTALITY TRENDS (expressed in percents)§:						
1973-90						
All Ages						
Percent Change (PC)	-8.0	-42.3	-1.0	-7.0	-41.3	-0.1
Est. Annual PC (EAPC)	-0.6*	-3.3*	-0.2*	-0.6*	-3.2*	-0.1
Under 65						
Percent Change (PC)	-27.4	-	-	-26.0	-	-
Est. Annual PC (EAPC)	-2.0*	-	-	-1.9*	-	-
65 and over						
Percent Change (PC)	18.7	-	-	19.0	-	-
Est. Annual PC (EAPC)	0.9*	-	-	0.9*	-	-
1975-79 - ALL AGES						
Percent Change (PC)	-5.1	-16.6	-3.0	-5.4	-17.6	-3.1
Est. Annual PC (EAPC)	-1.6*	-5.6*	-0.9	-1.8*	-6.2*	-1.0
1986-90 - ALL AGES						
Percent Change (PC)	0.2	-7.3	1.1	0.4	-6.8	1.4
Est. Annual PC (EAPC)	0.1*	-2.5	0.40	0.1*	-2.4	0.5♦

The Est. Annual PC is the Estimated Annual Percent Change (EAPC) over the time interval.

§ SEER Program.

SEER Public use tape.

The EAPC is significantly different from zero ($p<.05$).

* The EAPC for 1986-90 is significantly different from the EAPC for 1975-79 ($p<.05$).

♦ The EAPC for 1986-90 is significantly different from the EAPC for 1975-79 ($p<.10$).

- Statistic could not be calculated.

Table XX-2
OVARY CANCER (Invasive)

SEER INCIDENCES AND U.S. MORTALITY[§] RATES, AGE-ADJUSTED AND AGE-SPECIFIC RATES, BY RACE

AGE-SPECIFIC RATES, 1986-90	Incidences			US Mortality [§]		
	All Races, Females		White Females	Black Females	All Races, Females	White Females
	Age at Diagnosis/Death:					
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	2.2	2.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
20-24	2.5	2.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
25-29	4.0	4.3	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
30-34	5.0	5.2	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
35-39	8.1	8.7	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.4
40-44	12.4	13.6	4.8	3.5	3.7	2.9
45-49	20.7	22.5	9.4	7.6	8.0	5.9
50-54	28.1	28.8	22.3	12.7	13.3	9.8
55-59	36.9	39.3	21.1	19.2	20.0	14.9
60-64	45.7	49.1	28.6	27.1	28.1	21.6
65-69	54.2	56.4	46.7	35.2	36.1	30.5
70-74	59.4	62.4	45.6	42.0	43.0	36.5
75-79	58.9	60.6	52.2	45.9	47.3	35.9
80-84	58.3	59.8	50.6	49.7	50.5	43.9
85+	50.9	52.2	42.7	48.6	49.4	41.1
 AGE-ADJUSTED RATES, 1986-90						
Age at Diagnosis/Death:						
All ages	14.3	15.0	10.2	7.8	8.0	6.4
Under 65	9.7	10.2	6.1	4.0	4.2	3.2
65 and over	56.7	58.9	47.6	41.8	42.7	35.5
All ages (world std.) [¶]	12.2	12.9	8.5	6.2	6.4	5.1

[§] SEER Program. Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population, except where noted.
[¶] NCHS public use tape. Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population, except where noted.

[¶] Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the world standard population.

Table XX-3
OVARY CANCER (Invasive)

SEER INCIDENCES AND U.S. MORTALITY⁶ RATES, AGE-ADJUSTED RATES, BY RACE AND AGE

SEER YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS:	All Races			Females			White Females			Black Females		
	All	<50	50+	All	<50	50+	All	<50	50+	All	<50	50+
1973	14.1	4.7	43.1	14.6	4.9	44.4	10.5	2.3	36.0	10.5	2.1	35.1
1974	14.7	4.9	44.9	15.3	5.1	46.7	10.2	2.1	35.1	10.1	3.7	29.8
1975	14.1	4.9	42.3	14.4	4.9	43.8	9.4	3.0	29.3	9.4	3.0	29.3
1976	13.7	4.4	42.3	14.3	4.5	44.4	9.7	3.8	27.3	9.6	3.8	27.3
1977	13.6	4.6	41.2	14.1	4.7	43.0	9.6	3.6	26.0	8.5	2.8	26.0
1978	13.2	4.2	41.0	13.8	4.3	43.1	9.6	3.6	26.0	8.5	2.8	26.0
1979	13.2	4.5	40.0	13.4	4.6	40.7	10.6	3.3	33.0	10.6	3.3	33.0
1980	13.3	4.1	41.8	13.9	4.2	43.9	10.0	2.4	33.4	10.0	2.4	33.4
1981	13.2	4.1	41.4	13.7	4.2	43.1	9.8	2.6	32.9	9.7	2.6	32.9
1982	13.3	3.9	42.4	13.8	4.1	43.7	10.7	3.1	33.9	10.7	3.1	33.9
1983	13.7	4.3	42.9	14.0	4.3	44.2	11.5	2.9	38.1	11.5	2.9	38.1
1984	14.0	4.4	43.6	14.7	4.6	45.9	9.4	2.5	30.6	9.4	2.5	30.6
1985	14.3	4.3	45.0	15.0	4.5	47.2	10.0	3.1	31.3	10.0	3.1	31.3
1986	12.9	3.7	41.0	13.5	4.1	42.4	9.1	1.1	33.9	9.1	1.1	33.9
1987	13.8	3.9	44.6	14.6	4.1	47.0	10.0	3.0	31.7	10.0	3.0	31.7
1988	14.6	4.9	45.2	15.5	5.2	47.3	10.6	3.9	31.2	10.6	3.9	31.2
1989	15.1	5.2	45.7	16.0	5.6	48.2	10.7	2.8	35.0	10.7	2.8	35.0
1990	14.9	5.0	45.6	15.7	5.2	47.8	10.4	2.5	34.5	10.4	2.5	34.5
1986-90	14.3	4.6	44.4	15.0	4.8	46.5	10.2	2.7	33.4	10.2	2.7	33.4
U.S. MORTALITY RATES												
YEAR OF DEATH:												
1973	8.4	1.9	28.4	8.5	1.9	29.0	7.1	1.6	24.0	7.1	1.6	24.0
1974	8.5	1.9	28.8	8.7	2.0	29.5	6.8	1.6	23.1	6.8	1.6	23.1
1975	8.4	1.8	28.9	8.7	1.8	29.7	6.3	1.3	21.4	6.3	1.3	21.4
1976	8.5	1.7	29.6	8.7	1.7	30.4	6.9	1.3	24.1	6.9	1.3	24.1
1977	8.5	1.5	28.9	8.4	1.5	29.8	6.3	1.3	21.9	6.3	1.3	21.9
1978	8.2	1.5	28.8	8.4	1.5	29.6	6.3	1.3	22.6	6.3	1.3	22.6
1979	7.9	1.4	27.9	8.1	1.4	28.6	6.5	1.4	22.4	6.5	1.4	22.4
1980	7.8	1.3	27.9	8.0	1.4	28.6	6.7	1.2	23.7	6.7	1.2	23.7
1981	7.8	1.3	27.9	8.0	1.3	28.7	6.2	1.0	22.3	6.2	1.0	22.3
1982	7.8	1.3	27.9	8.0	1.3	28.7	6.3	0.9	22.8	6.3	0.9	22.8
1983	7.8	1.2	28.1	8.0	1.2	28.9	6.5	1.1	22.8	6.5	1.1	22.8
1984	7.7	1.2	27.4	7.9	1.3	28.1	6.3	1.0	22.8	6.3	1.0	22.8
1985	7.7	1.2	27.6	7.9	1.2	28.4	6.3	0.9	22.8	6.3	0.9	22.8
1986	7.8	1.2	27.9	8.0	1.3	28.7	6.3	0.9	22.9	6.3	0.9	22.9
1987	7.7	1.1	28.1	7.9	1.1	29.0	6.3	1.0	22.7	6.3	1.0	22.7
1988	7.8	1.1	28.5	8.0	1.1	29.3	6.6	1.0	24.0	6.6	1.0	24.0
1989	7.7	1.1	28.2	8.0	1.1	29.2	6.1	0.9	22.4	6.1	0.9	22.4
1990	7.8	1.1	28.4	8.0	1.2	29.2	6.5	0.9	24.0	6.5	0.9	24.0
1986-90	7.8	1.1	28.4	8.0	1.2	29.2	6.4	0.9	23.2	6.4	0.9	23.2

§ SEER Program. Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population. NCHS public use tape. Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.

Table IX-4
OVARY CANCER (Invasive)

SURVIVAL RATES, BY RACE, DIAGNOSIS YEAR, STAGE AND AGE

YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS:	All Races, Females			White Females			Black Females		
	All	<50	50+	All	<50	50+	All	<50	50+
5-YR RELATIVE SURVIVAL RATES									
1960-63 ^a	-	-	-	32	-	-	32	-	-
1970-73 ^a	36.5	56.1	29.6	36.3	56.0	29.7	40.1	61.0†	29.1
1974-76 ^b	38.1	62.2	29.7	37.5	61.5	29.6	39.8	66.8†	24.3
1977-79 ^b	38.8	64.4	31.1	38.7	64.0	31.4	37.3	67.5†	25.4
1980-82 ^b	40.6‡	65.6‡	32.6‡	40.2‡	64.8‡	32.6‡	40.2‡	73.7‡	27.4
1983-87 ^b	39.2	64.2	31.5	38.8	63.2	31.6	37.8	72.7	25.7
ALL STAGES	88.4	91.3	86.7	88.5	90.9	87.2	85.2†	93.0	80.2†
LOCALIZED	36.4	60.5	30.7	36.0	58.8	30.8	40.8†	-	28.2†
REGIONAL	17.4	35.4	13.5	17.1	34.4	13.5	18.6	52.5†	10.7
DISTANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNSTAGED	21.7	54.9†	15.1	22.1	55.9†	15.5	27.2†	-	-
STAGE DISTRIBUTION (%) 1983-87^b									
ALL STAGES	7,608	1,647	5,961	6,849	1,437	5,412	452	111	341
Number of cases	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent	23	42	17	22	41	17	20	38	14
LOCALIZED	26	21	27	26	22	28	19	16	21
REGIONAL	46	34	50	46	34	49	54	41	58
DISTANT	5	3	6	5	3	6	7	5	7
UNSTAGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5-YR RELATIVE SURVIVAL RATES, 1983-89^b

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS:	All			White			Black		
<45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Under 65	65 and over	All	<50	50+
71.6	-	-	-	-	71.0	-	79.2	-	-
49.8	38.3	29.3	19.2	-	49.9	-	44.7†	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	38.5	-	27.1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	29.4	-	25.3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	18.9	-	19.9†	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	50.5	-	50.0	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	25.6	-	23.5	-	-

^a Rates are based on End Results data from a series of hospital registries and one population-based registry.
^b Rates are from the SEER Program. They are based on data from population-based registries in Connecticut, New Mexico, Utah, Iowa, Hawaii, Atlanta, Detroit, Seattle-Puget Sound and San Francisco-Oakland. Patients through 1990.

¶ The difference in rates between 1974-76 and 1983-89 is statistically significant ($p<.05$).
 # The standard error of the survival rate is between 5 and 10 percentage points.
 * Statistic could not be calculated.

Table XX-5
OVARY CANCER (Invasive)

INCIDENCE, MORTALITY, AND SURVIVAL RATES
 By Year of Diagnosis/Death
 All Races, Females

Incidence	Year of Diagnosis/Death																	
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Mortality																		
U.S.	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	
SEER	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.9	8.1	7.7	8.3	8.0	7.6
Relative Survival Rates (SEER)																		
1-year	60.0	64.4	59.5	63.5	66.5	67.6	67.2	69.8	69.1	70.6	70.0	72.9	72.2	68.8	70.4	73.4	74.8	
2-year	45.8	48.8	45.0	47.5	51.1	52.0	51.0	54.0	52.3	52.8	53.7	55.7	55.4	51.8	53.0	61.2		
3-year	41.1	43.5	39.5	42.0	43.1	44.5	43.6	46.6	45.4	44.4	47.9	47.6	47.8	45.2	45.1			
4-year	38.3	40.9	36.3	39.1	40.1	40.4	39.6	41.9	41.7	40.7	43.7	42.5	42.1	41.0				
5-year	36.1	38.1	33.9	37.6	38.7	38.4	37.1	38.8	39.8	37.9	42.4	39.7						
6-year	35.4	35.9	33.7	36.3	37.8	36.4	35.6	36.9	38.3	36.4	39.7	38.4						
7-year	35.2	35.4	33.1	35.1	36.4	35.7	34.1	36.5	38.3	35.6	38.3	35.6						
8-year	33.8	34.7	32.3	34.2	36.0	35.1	33.4	35.3	37.2	34.7								
9-year	33.3	34.1	32.0	34.2	35.8	34.6	33.1	33.8	36.3									
10-year	32.7	34.1	32.0	34.1	35.8	34.6	32.8	33.1										
11-year	32.7	33.9	32.0	33.6	35.6	34.1	32.8											
12-year	32.6	33.7	32.0	33.4	34.9	33.4												
13-year	32.2	33.2	32.0	33.3	34.9													
14-year	32.0	33.0	32.0	32.9														
15-year	31.6	33.0	32.0															
16-year	30.2	32.7																
17-year		29.7																

Note: Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population.

Survival rates are relative rates expressed as percents.

Table XX-6
OVARY CANCER (Invasive)

Percent Diagnosed With Cancer In 10, 20 and 30 Years and In Remaining Lifetime,
Given Cancer Free At Current Age By Race

Lifetime Risk (Percent) of Being Diagnosed With Cancer and
Lifetime Risk (Percent) of Dying From Cancer

SEER Areas, 1988-90

Current Age	All Races			
	+10 yrs	+20 yrs	+30 yrs	Eventually
0	0.00	0.02	0.06	1.75
10	0.02	0.05	0.13	1.77
20	0.04	0.11	0.28	1.76
30	0.08	0.25	0.56	1.73
40	0.17	0.49	0.93	1.67
50	0.33	0.78	1.22	1.53
60	0.47	0.95	1.21	1.28

Lifetime Risk of Being Diagnosed = 1.75%
Lifetime Risk of Dying = 1.07%

Current Age	Whites			
	+10 yrs	+20 yrs	+30 yrs	Eventually
0	0.00	0.02	0.05	1.86
10	0.01	0.05	0.13	1.88
20	0.04	0.12	0.31	1.87
30	0.08	0.27	0.60	1.84
40	0.19	0.52	0.99	1.77
50	0.34	0.82	1.30	1.62
60	0.50	1.00	1.28	1.34

Lifetime Risk of Being Diagnosed = 1.86%
Lifetime Risk of Dying = 1.15%

Current Age	Blacks			
	+10 yrs	+20 yrs	+30 yrs	Eventually
0	0.00	0.02	0.05	1.08
10	0.02	0.05	0.10	1.10
20	0.03	0.08	0.15	1.09
30	0.05	0.12	0.32	1.07
40	0.07	0.28	0.57	1.04
50	0.21	0.52	0.81	1.01
60	0.34	0.66	0.85	0.89

Lifetime Risk of Being Diagnosed = 1.08%
Lifetime Risk of Dying = 0.62%