

SNOG HAS TREATED-

- >1100 patients with a Grade III or IV Glioma (GBM) since 1998
- >800 of these people have died from their tumour
- >40 patients with a Grade III or IV Glioma between Jan- May this year alone

Brain cancer is deadly



Source – AIHW Cancer Statistics, www.curebraincancer.org.au

STATISTICS

- New cases annually in NSW – 500
- New cases annually in Australia - 1,596
- Fatalities each year in NSW – 340
- Fatalities each year in Australia - 1,247
- One person is diagnosed with brain cancer every six hours in Australia
- One person dies from malignant brain cancer every eight hours in Australia.

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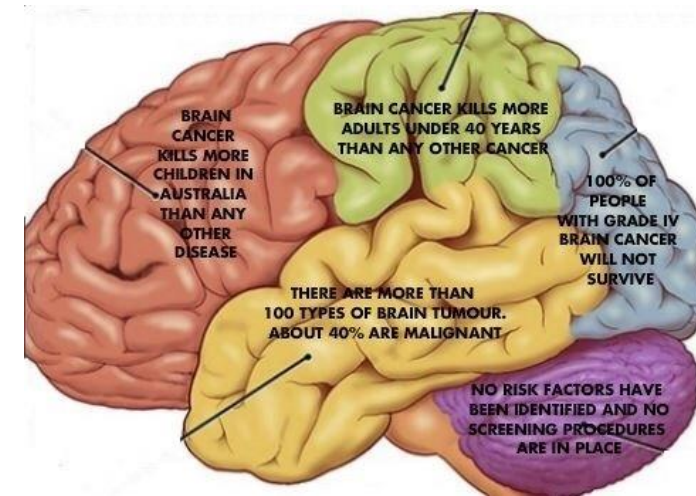


SNOG

Sydney Neuro-Oncology Group

Brain tumour research, education & support

BRAIN CANCER



General information

& statistics

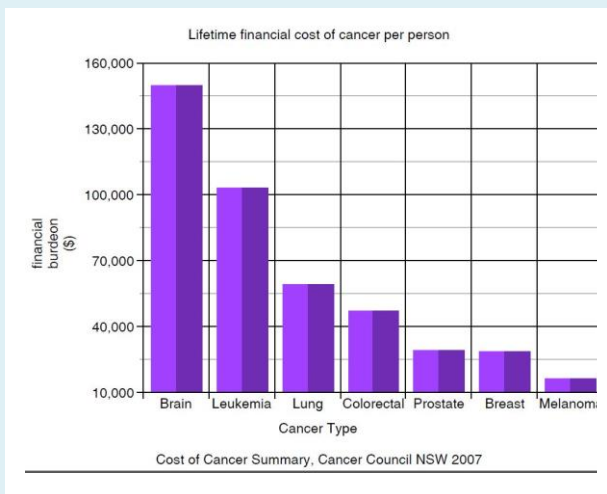
Aiming to improve the management of brain tumours through research and ongoing support for patients and their families

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GENERAL

- Brain cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in young people (below age 39) and accounts for more than a third of cancer deaths in children aged under 10.¹
- **THE MOST COMMON MALIGNANT BRAIN CANCER, HIGH GRADE GLIOMA (HGG) IS ALMOST 100% FATAL.**
- Brain cancer strikes adults and children alike, with the incidence highest in adults between the ages of 55 and 69.¹
- Brain cancer carries the highest individual financial burden of all cancers with an average cost more than 5 times higher than for breast or prostate cancer.⁴



- There are more than 100 types of benign and malignant tumours that form in the brain, spinal cord, and their protective membranes. About 40% of all brain tumours are malignant.³

CHILDREN UNDER 15¹

- Brain cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in children aged under 15, accounting for one third of all cancer deaths in this age bracket.
- About 75 children aged under 15 are diagnosed with brain cancer per year, and about 33 children die per year.

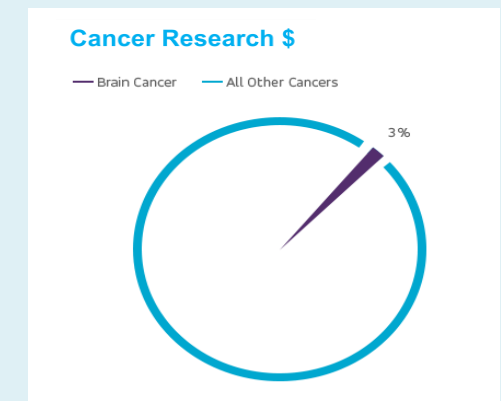
YOUNG PEOPLE¹

- Brain cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in people aged 0-39 years with an average of 120 deaths per year.
- Brain cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in females aged 0-44 years (behind breast cancer) with an average of 69 deaths per year.

CHALLENGES IN BRAIN CANCER

- Brain cancer is one of the most understudied of all cancers yet receives very little research funding.
- No risk factors have been identified and no screening procedures are in place.
- No significant improvement has been made in survival rates in almost two decades.
- Current therapies are often ineffective and have debilitating side effects. Some brain cancers infiltrate the brain and migrate quickly away from the primary tumour, making them extremely difficult to treat

- Brain cancer has a very poor prognosis and a low prevalence. This makes research more difficult as in order to have enough patients for a study to be valid, they must be collected from a wide area.
- Effective treatment options for brain cancer patients are limited, tumours are developing resistance to standard therapies



NHMRC 2012

- Brain cancer research receives very little funding compared to other cancers and there is also a minimal spend on care-coordination or other infrastructural support for patients

1. NSW Cancer Institute, NSW Cancer Registry, 2008
2. AIHW, "Cancer in Australia: an overview, 2012"
3. Cancer Council NSW, "Understanding Brain Cancer", 2011
4. Access Economics "Cost of Cancer in NSW", Report for Cancer Council NSW, 2007. *NHMRC funded research into cancer and other malignant neoplasms*The Cost of Cancer NSW -Access Economics, Australia wide, April 2007.*Australian Bureau of Statistics (2010 – 2014), 3303.0 Causes of Death, Australia (2009 – 2013), 'Table 1.3: Underlying cause of death, Selected causes by age at death, numbers and rates, Australia, Ages 1 - 14 (2009 – 2013)ACIM (Australian Cancer Incidence and AIHW 2012.* Cancer survival and prevalence in Australia: period estimates from 1982 to 2010. Cancer Series no. 69. Cat. No. CAN 65. Canberra: AIHW pg 42 Mortality) Books. NHMRC 2012