1. What are lung cancer rates in Nunavut and how do we compare to the rest of Canada?

- Lung Cancer is the leading cancer amongst Nunavummiut, accounting for 33% of reported cancer cases between 1999-2010.
- There were 236 cases (104 female, 132 male) diagnosed between 1999 and 2010.
- Top three histologies: Squamous cell (n=67), non-small cell (n=46), small cell not specified (n=34).
- Smoking is the primary risk factor for lung cancer; 60% of Nunavummiut 12 years or older report smoking, which is three times the national average.
- The Nunavut age-standardized rate has generally trended down over time but still significantly exceeds national and territorial rates.

2. Are there regional differences in lung cancer rates across Nunavut?

- Baffin had the highest rate (78.11 cases per 100,000) followed by Kivalliq (53.97 cases per 100,000).
- Baffin had the highest proportion of cases (63%) followed by Kivalliq (23%) and Kitikmeot (14%).
3. Are there age-related trends in lung cancer incidence in Nunavut?

- Average age at diagnosis was 66.16 years (range 36-92 years, standard deviation 9.64 years).

4. Are there gender-related trends or differences in lung cancer rates in Nunavut?

- Nationally the difference between genders is significant\(^1\) and consistent over time with males having a significantly higher rate than females.
- In Nunavut, the male rate slightly exceeds the female rate starting in 2006 however, the rate difference by gender does not significantly\(^1\) differ over time.
- The Nunavut rate for both genders significantly\(^1\) exceeds the national rate.

5. What mortality data is available for lung cancer?

- Death clearance data is obtained from Statistics Canada and is available for years 1999-2008. For Nunavummiut diagnosed with lung cancer, 62% died within 1-year of diagnosis.