

Epidemiology in Texas 2006 Annual Report

Cancer

Cancer Incidence and Mortality in Texas, 2000-2004

The Texas Department of State Health Services Texas Cancer Registry (TCR) is a statewide population-based cancer registry, which collects information such as the types of cancer, their locations in the body, the extent of cancer at the time of diagnosis, and the kinds of treatment patients receive. These data are primarily reported by medical facilities, including hospitals, cancer treatment centers, and pathology laboratories. The TCR routinely publishes information on cancer incidence and mortality among Texas residents. This report highlights cancer incidence and mortality for 2000-2004, with 2004 being the most recent year for which statewide cancer reporting is considered complete.

Over the 5-year period of 2000-2004, there was an average of 83,700 new cancer cases diagnosed in Texas residents each year, which is equivalent to 229 cases per day. The most common cancers newly diagnosed in Texas residents in 2000-2004 included prostate, lung and bronchus, colon and rectum, bladder, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma in males and breast, lung and bronchus, colon and rectum, uterus, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma in females (**Table 1**). This pattern is similar to national patterns (ACS, 2007). Cancer incidence in Texas for the years 2000-2004 is higher in men than women and is highest in non-Hispanic black men (**Figure 1**).

Over that same period, there was an average of 33,695 cancer deaths per year in Texas residents, or 92 cancer deaths per day. The most frequent cancer causes of death in Texas male residents were lung, prostate, colorectal, and pancreatic cancers and leukemia in 2000-2004, while in female Texas residents the most frequent cancer causes of death were lung, breast, colorectal, pancreatic, and ovarian cancers (**Table 2**). Total cancer mortality rates were, again, higher in men than women and highest in non-Hispanic black men (**Figure 2**).

In 2007, the TCR estimates that there will be 95,310 new cases of cancer and 37,030 deaths due to cancer among Texas residents. In men, there will be 49,278 new cases of cancer and 19,889 deaths due to cancer and 46,032 new cases and 17,141 deaths in women (**Table 3**).

References

American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts and Figures 2007*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2007. Available at <http://www.cancer.org/downloads/STT/CAFF2007PWSecured.pdf>

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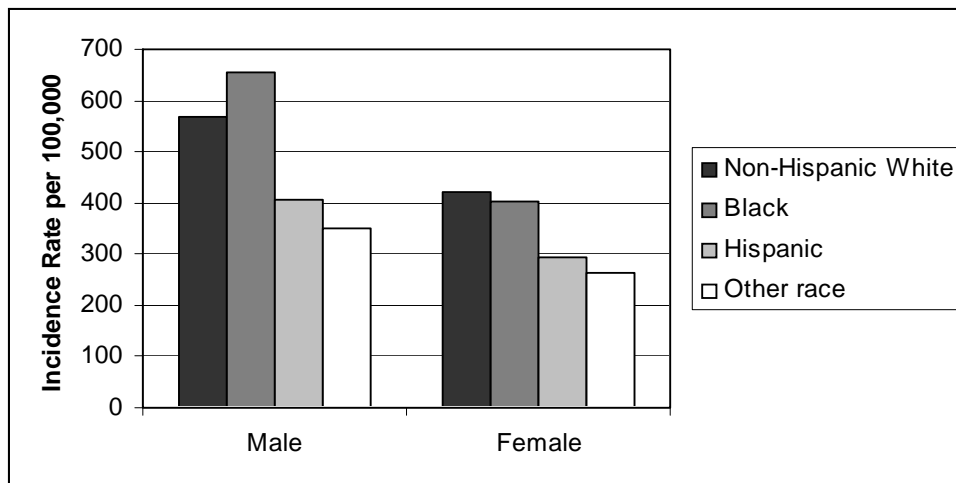
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Table 1. Cancer incidence in Texas, 2000-2004, top 10 leading sites and all sites

Male	Incidence rate (per 100,000)	Cases	Female	Incidence rate (per 100,000)	Cases
Prostate	148.2	11,811	Breast	117.3	11,955
Lung and bronchus	91.2	7,093	Lung and bronchus	51.2	5,102
Colon and rectum	59.7	4,711	Colon and rectum	41.1	4,156
Bladder	30.4	2,275	Uterus	18.7	1,902
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	21.7	1,803	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	15.9	1,617
Kidney and renal pelvis	20.9	1,771	Ovary	12.5	1,275
Melanoma of the skin	18.1	1,531	Thyroid	11.4	1,207
Oral cavity and pharynx	16.2	1,406	Kidney and renal pelvis	11.2	1,136
Leukemia	17.0	1,395	Cervix	10.3	1,082
Pancreas	12.7	990	Melanoma of the skin	10.1	1,054
All Sites	544.9	43,956	All Sites	390.7	39,744

Incidence rates are average annual rates per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States standard population. Source: DSHS Texas Cancer Registry, 1995-2004 incidence file as of 12/31/2006. Cases are average annual number of new cases over the time period 2000-2004.

Figure 1. Total cancer incidence rates by sex and race and ethnicity in Texas, 2000-2004

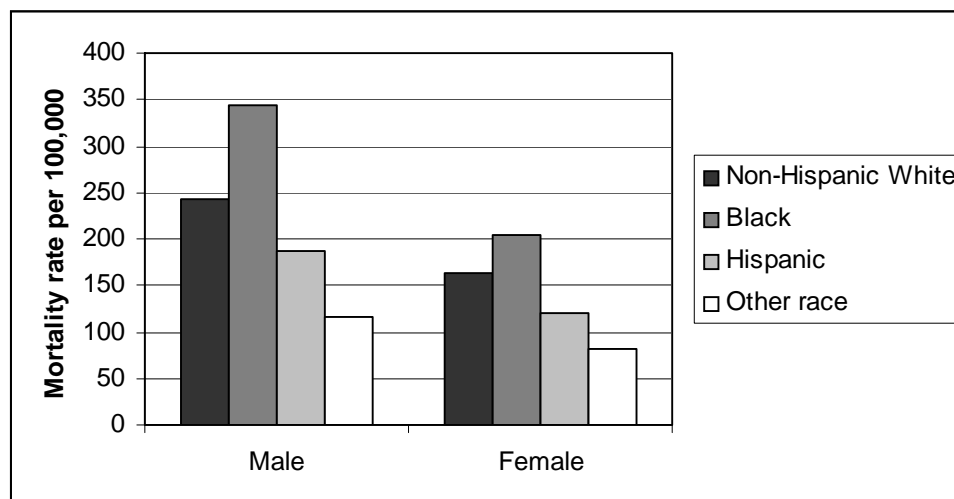


Incidence rates are average annual rates per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States standard population. Source: DSHS Texas Cancer Registry, 1995-2004 incidence file as of 12/31/2006.

Table 2. Cancer mortality in Texas, 2000-2004, top 10 sites and all malignant cancers

Male	Mortality rate (per 100,000)	Cases	Female	Mortality rate (per 100,000)	Cases
Lung and bronchus	74.9	5,702	Lung and bronchus	39.2	3,905
Prostate	27.1	1,693	Breast	24.5	2,493
Colon and rectum	22.6	1,687	Colon and rectum	15.5	1,575
Pancreas	11.9	912	Pancreas	8.7	878
Leukemia	10.1	766	Ovary	8.0	803
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	9.4	758	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	6.1	619
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	9.0	676	Leukemia	5.8	592
Kidney and renal pelvis	7.2	561	Liver and intrahepatic bile duct	4.0	406
Esophagus	6.7	527	Brain, other nervous system	3.7	375
Stomach	6.5	495	Uterus	3.7	371
All Malignant Cancers	238.6	17,851	All Malignant Cancers	156.8	15,844

Mortality rates are average annual rates per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States standard population.

Figure 2. Total cancer mortality rates by race/ethnicity and sex in Texas, 2000-2004

Mortality rates are average annual rates per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States standard population. Source: DSHS Center for Health Statistics.

Table 3. Estimated number of new cancer cases and deaths in Texas, 2007, selected sites and all sites

Male	Cases	Deaths	Female	Cases	Deaths
Prostate	15,011	1,838	Breast	15,122	2,717
Lung and bronchus	6,474	6,258	Lung and bronchus	5,542	4,282
Colon and rectum	5,135	1,980	Colon and rectum	4,710	1,709
Bladder	2,989	494	Uterus	2,549	391
Melanoma of the skin	2,181	351	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1,748	640
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	2,173	741	Ovary	1,554	876
Kidney	1,579	634	Melanoma of the skin	1,547	185
Oral cavity and pharynx	1,531	514	Thyroid	1,195	62
Leukemia	1,448	836	Cervix	1,115	387
Pancreas	1,115	1,036	Pancreas	1,113	976
All sites	49,278	19,889	All sites	46,032	17,141

Estimated cases are calculated based on age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific cancer incidence rates for California, 1999-2003 and the estimated Texas population in 2007.

Estimated deaths are calculated using age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific cancer mortality rates for Texas, 2003-2004 and the estimated Texas population in 2007.