

# Annual Cancer Statistics: Rates, Trends, and Data on Hispanic/Latino Populations

NCAB  
September 7, 2006  
Brenda K. Edwards  
Surveillance Research Program



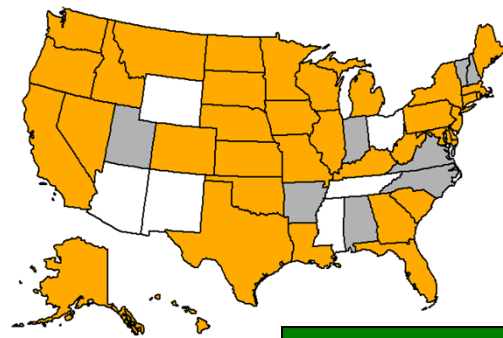
# National Cancer Surveillance

## What's New

- 2006 Annual Report released Sept 6
- Cancer death rates continue to drop
- Lower cancer rates in US Latino population but some diagnoses may be at later stages
- Progress in availability of cancer incidence data

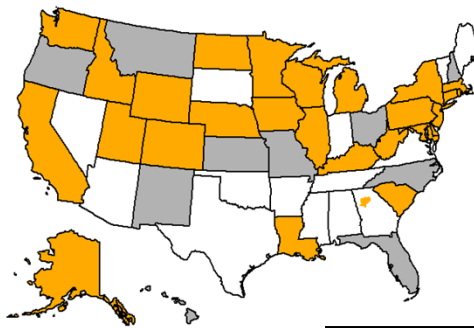
# Improved coverage for population-based cancer incidence

NAACCR 1999-2003  
82%

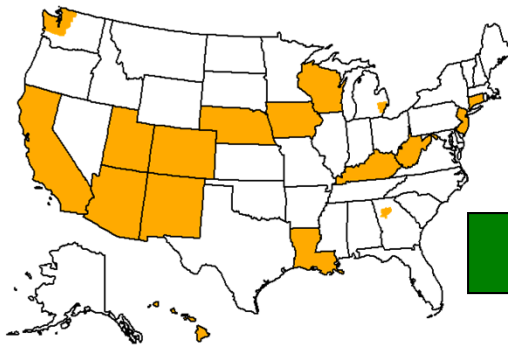


2003

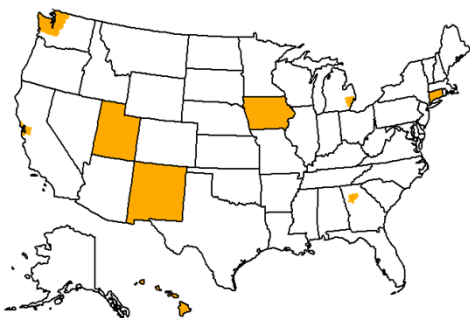
NAACCR 1995-2003  
73%



1999



1995



SEER 1975- 2003  
10%

# U.S. Cancer Burden 2006 Estimates\*

Source: American  
Cancer Society, Cancer  
Facts and Figures, 2006

\* Based on data from NCI SEER 1979-2002 & CDC NCHS 1969-2003

## ■ 1,399,790 Cases

- 234,460 Prostate
- 212,920 Breast (female)
- 174,470 Lung
- 148,610 Colon/rectum
- 62,190 Melanoma
- 61,420 Bladder
- 58,870 NHL
- 41,200 Corpus uteri
- 38,890 Kidney
- 35,070 Leukemia
- 33,730 Pancreas
- 22,280 Stomach

## ■ 564,830 Deaths

- 162,460 Lung
- 55,170 Colon/rectum
- 40,970 Breast (female)
- **32,300 Pancreas**
- 27,350 Prostate
- 22,280 Leukemia
- 18,840 NHL
- 16,200 Liver & IHBD
- 15,310 Ovary
- 13,770 Esophagus
- 13,060 Bladder
- 12,840 Kidney

# Cancer Incidence Trends

## ■ What's Going Up

- All Sites (f)
- Prostate
- Lung (f)
- Kidney & Renal
- Leukemia
- Melanoma
- Thyroid
- Myeloma

## ■ What's Going Down

- Lung (m)
- Colon & Rectum
- Oral Cavity & Pharynx
- Stomach
- Uterine Corpus
- Ovary
- Cervix

## ■ What's Stable

- All Sites (m)
- Breast (f)
- Pancreas (m, f)

# Cancer Mortality Trends

## ■ What's Going Up

- Lung (f)
- Esophagus (m)
- Liver & IBD (m, f)

## ■ What's Going Down

- All Sites
- Lung (m)
- Colon & Rectum
- Breast (f)
- Pancreas (m)
- Prostate
- Leukemia
- NHL

## ■ What's Stable

- Ovary
- Pancreas (f)
- Kidney & Renal (m)
- Melanoma (m)



# Female Breast Cancer, 1975-2003

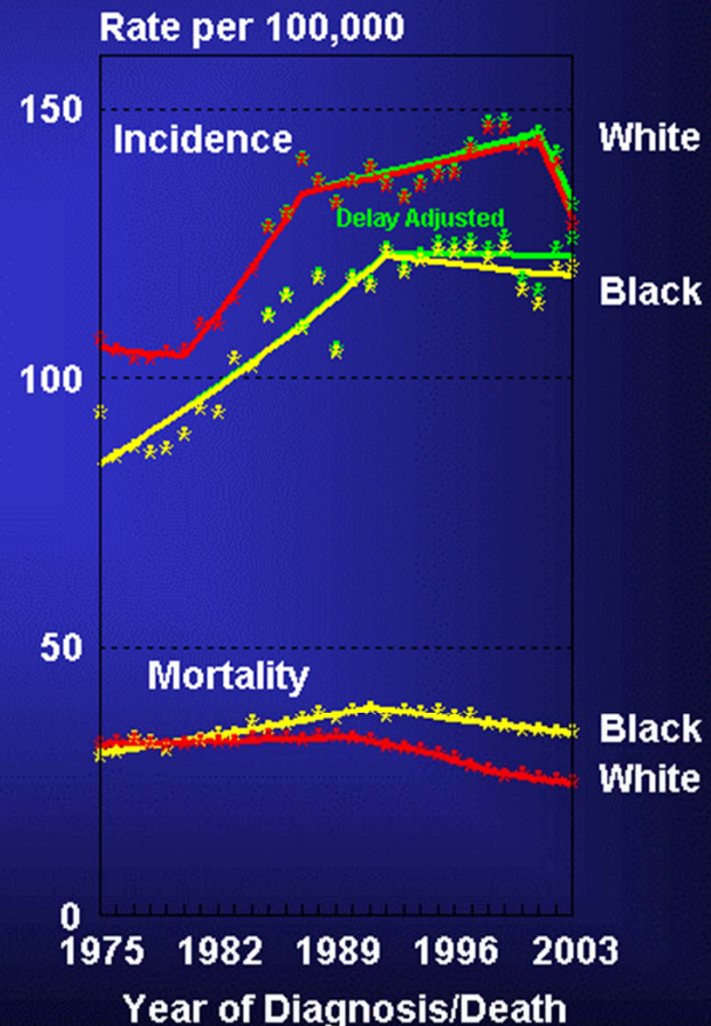
## Incidence

- Incidence rates for white women higher than for black women
- Decline (non-significant) for white women; rates level for black women

## Declining mortality

- Death rates for black women higher than for white women
- Mortality decreasing for both
- Differential in mortality widens

Female Breast Cancer  
SEER Incidence and U.S. Death Rates 1975-2003





# Female Breast Cancer 1975-2003

- **Recent stabilization (nonsignificant 4% per year downturn) in breast cancer incidence trends for women (delay adjusted rates) for 2001-2003**
- **Assessment of impact of reduction in hormone therapy post WHI trial results, as well as screening with mammography & dissemination of breast cancer treatment (CISNET)**

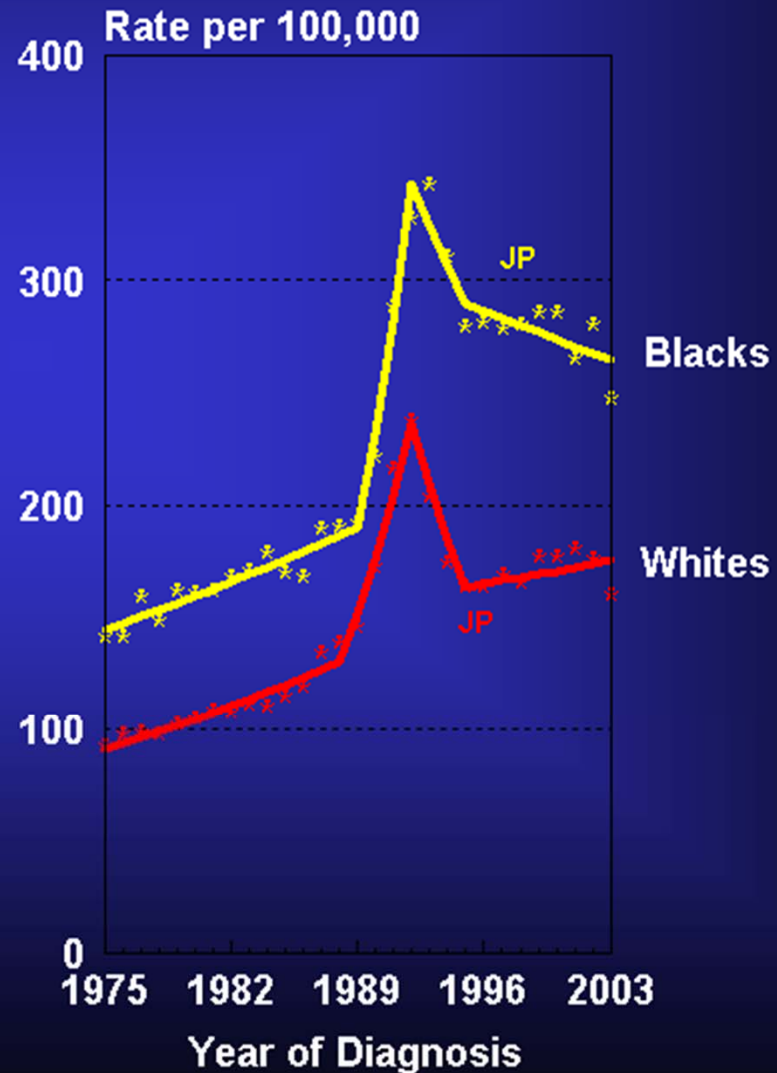
D S M Buist et al (Nov 2004). Hormone Therapy Prescribing Patterns in the United States. American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists Vol 104, No 5(1).



# Prostate Cancer

**Incidence:**  
 Increase among white men and decrease of rate for black men  
  
 Black men have higher rates than white men

**Prostate Cancer**  
**SEER Incidence Rates 1975-2003**



# Lung Cancer, 1975-2003

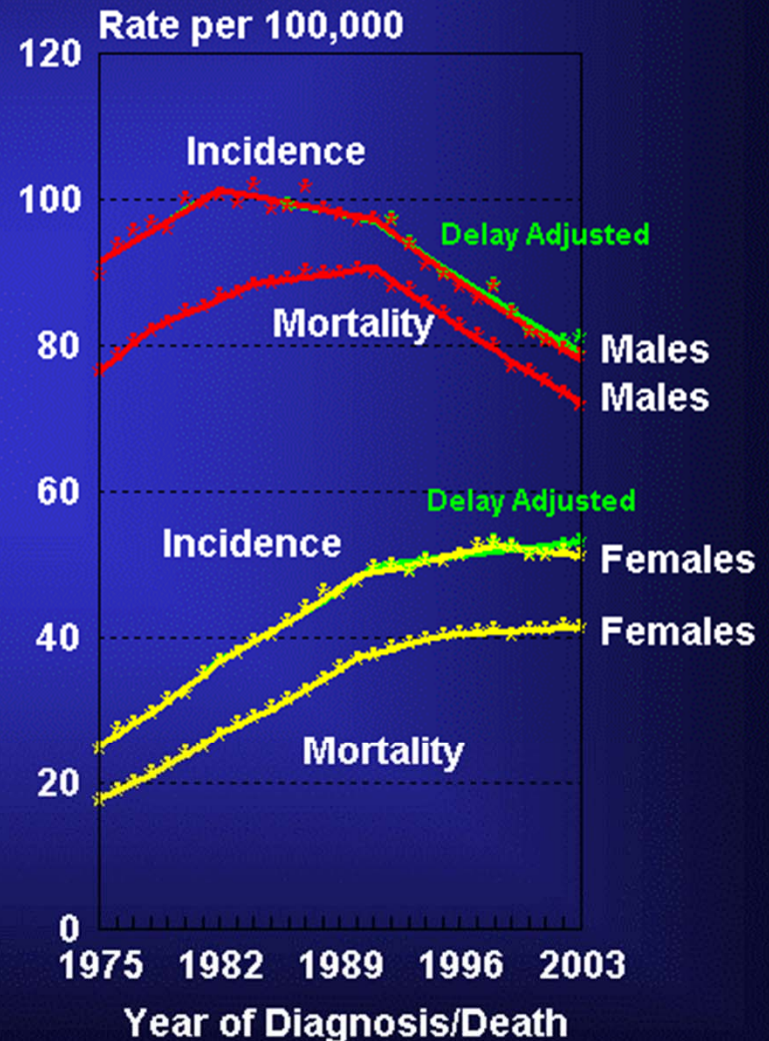
Lung Cancer  
SEER Incidence and U.S. Death Rates 1975-2003

## Incidence

- Decline began in 1982 for men
- Long term increase for women is slowing (delay adjusted) ←

## Mortality

- Decline for men since 1991
- Increase for women is slower since 1995



# Colorectal Cancer, 1975-2003

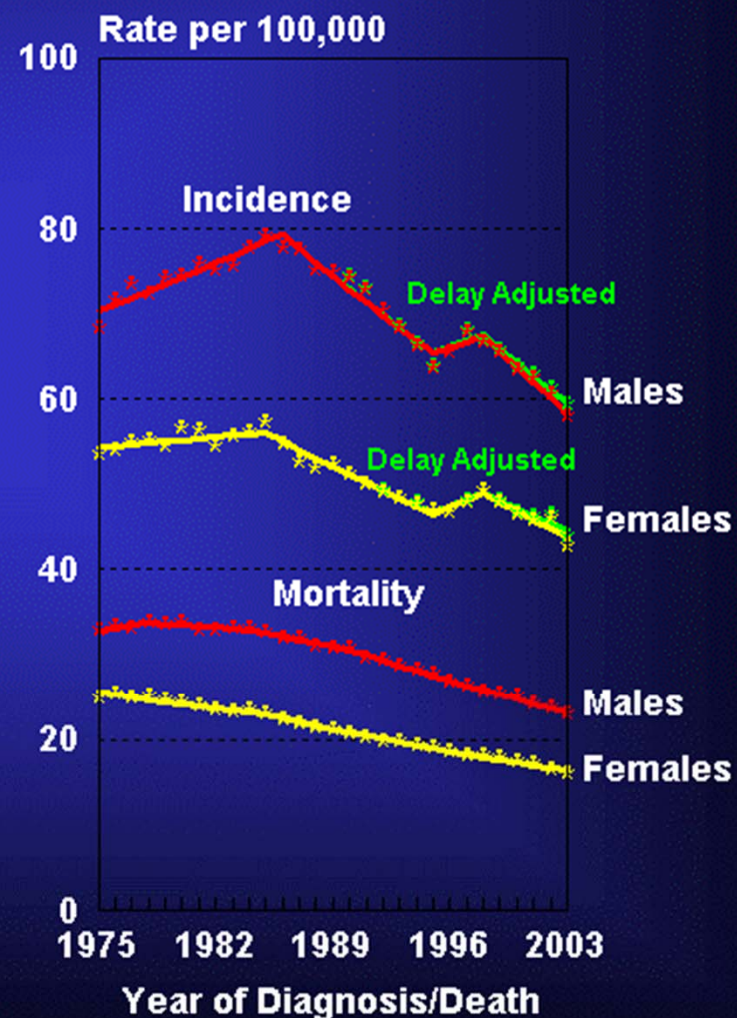
## Incidence

- Decline began in 1985 for women and 1986 for men
- Small non-significant increase followed by decline for both

## Mortality

- Decline for women began before 1975 and for men began in mid-1980s

Colorectal Cancer  
SEER Incidence and U.S. Death Rates 1975-2003

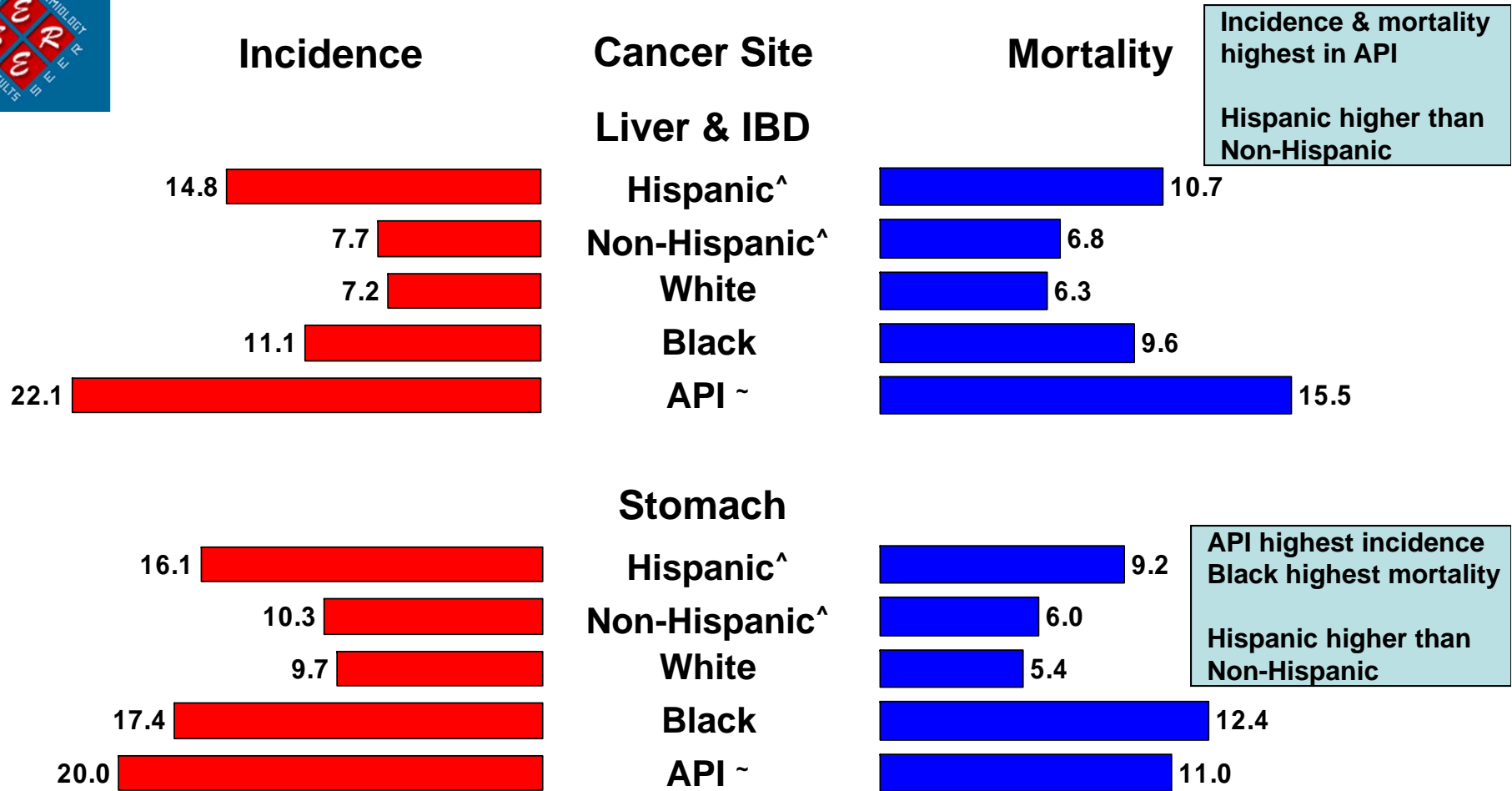


# Thyroid Cancer Trends

## Fact or Artifact

- Long term increase in incidence since 1980 for most groups
- Possible diagnostic artifact of small papillary tumors by ultrasound & FNA
- Diagnostic scrutiny associated with more prevalent thyroid disease in women
- Radiation exposure – nuclear weapons testing & accidents; radiotherapy & diagnostic exposures

# NAACCR Incidence and U.S. Death Rates<sup>#</sup>, 1999-2003, by Race/Ethnicity Males, Liver & IBD, Stomach



**Source:** Tables 4 & 5, Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer 1975-2003, Featuring Cancer Among U.S. Hispanic/Latino Populations. Cancer . October 15, 2006. Vol. 107, Issue 7. **SEER and NPCR data reported to NAACCR.**

<sup>#</sup> Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Std Population (19 age groups – Census P25-1130).

<sup>^</sup> Hispanic and Non-Hispanic are not mutually exclusive from White, Blacks and Asian/Pacific Islanders.

~ API = Asian/Pacific Islanders

# NAACCR Incidence and U.S. Death Rates<sup>#</sup>, 1999-2003, by Race/Ethnicity Males, Kidney and Renal Pelvis, Pancreas

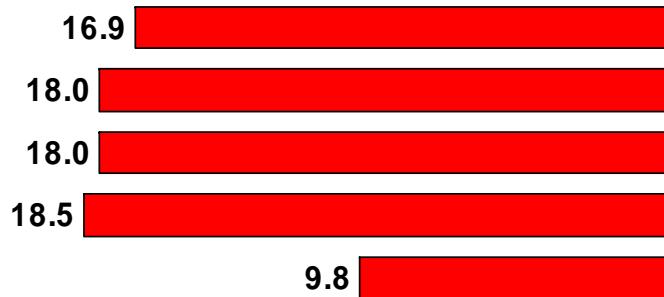


Incidence

Cancer Site

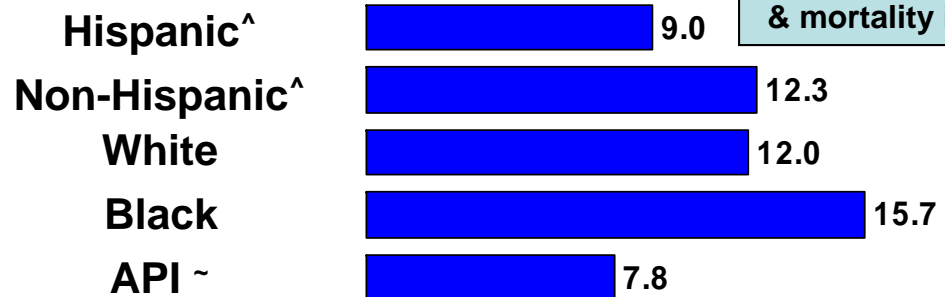
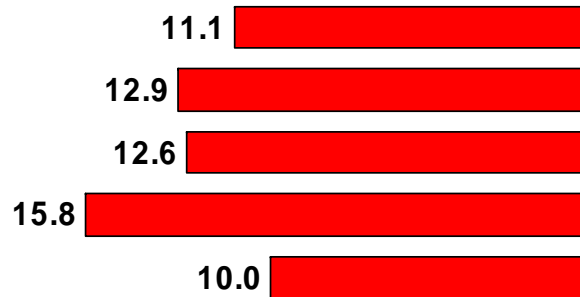
Mortality

## Kidney and Renal Pelvis



API lowest incidence & mortality

## Pancreas



Highest incidence & mortality in blacks

**Source:** Tables 4 & 5, Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer 1975-2003, Featuring Cancer Among U.S. Hispanic/Latino Populations. Cancer . October 15, 2006. Vol. 107, Issue 7. **SEER and NPCR data reported to NAACCR.**

<sup>#</sup> Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Std Population (19 age groups – Census P25-1130).

<sup>^</sup> Hispanic and Non-Hispanic are not mutually exclusive from White, Blacks and Asian/Pacific Islanders.

~ API = Asian/Pacific Islanders

# Top 10 Invasive Cancers in Men

Age-adjusted incidence rates (per 100,000)\* 1999-2003

Latino**		Non-Latino White	
All Cancers	<u>444.1</u>	All Cancers	<u>565.6</u>
Prostate	141.1	Prostate	157.9
<u>Lung &amp; bronchus</u>	<u>52.7</u>	<u>Lung &amp; bronchus</u>	<u>91.7</u>
Colon & rectum	52.4	Colon & rectum	64.6
<u>Urinary bladder</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>Urinary bladder</u>	<u>41.8</u>
NH Lymphoma	19.8	Melanoma of skin	24.4
Kidney & r. pelvis	16.9	NH Lymphoma	23.4
Stomach	16.1	Kidney & r. pelvis	18.1
Liver & intrahep. bd	14.8	Leukemia	16.6
Leukemia	12.2	Oral cavity & pharynx	16.4
Oral cavity & pharynx	11.4	Pancreas	12.7

\* 38 state cancer registries covering 90% Hispanic & 81% non-Hispanic White populations.

\*\* NHIA(v2) derived Hispanic origin.

# Top 10 Invasive Cancers, Women

Age-adjusted incidence rates (per 100,000)\* 1999-2003

Latina**		Non-Latina White	
All Cancers	<u>327.2</u>	All Cancers	<u>430.2</u>
Breast	<u>92.6</u>	Breast	<u>134.4</u>
Colon & rectum	37.3	<u>Lung &amp; bronchus</u>	<u>58.7</u>
<u>Lung &amp; bronchus</u>	<u>26.7</u>	Colon & rectum	46.5
Corpus & uterus	18.7	Corpus & uterus	25.0
NH Lymphoma	14.7	NH Lymphoma	16.7
<b>Cervix uteri</b>	14.7	<b>Melanoma of skin</b>	16.2
Ovary	11.4	Ovary	14.6
Thyroid	11.2	Thyroid	12.3
Kidney & r. pelvis	9.4	Urinary bladder	10.6
Pancreas	9.4	Leukemia	9.8

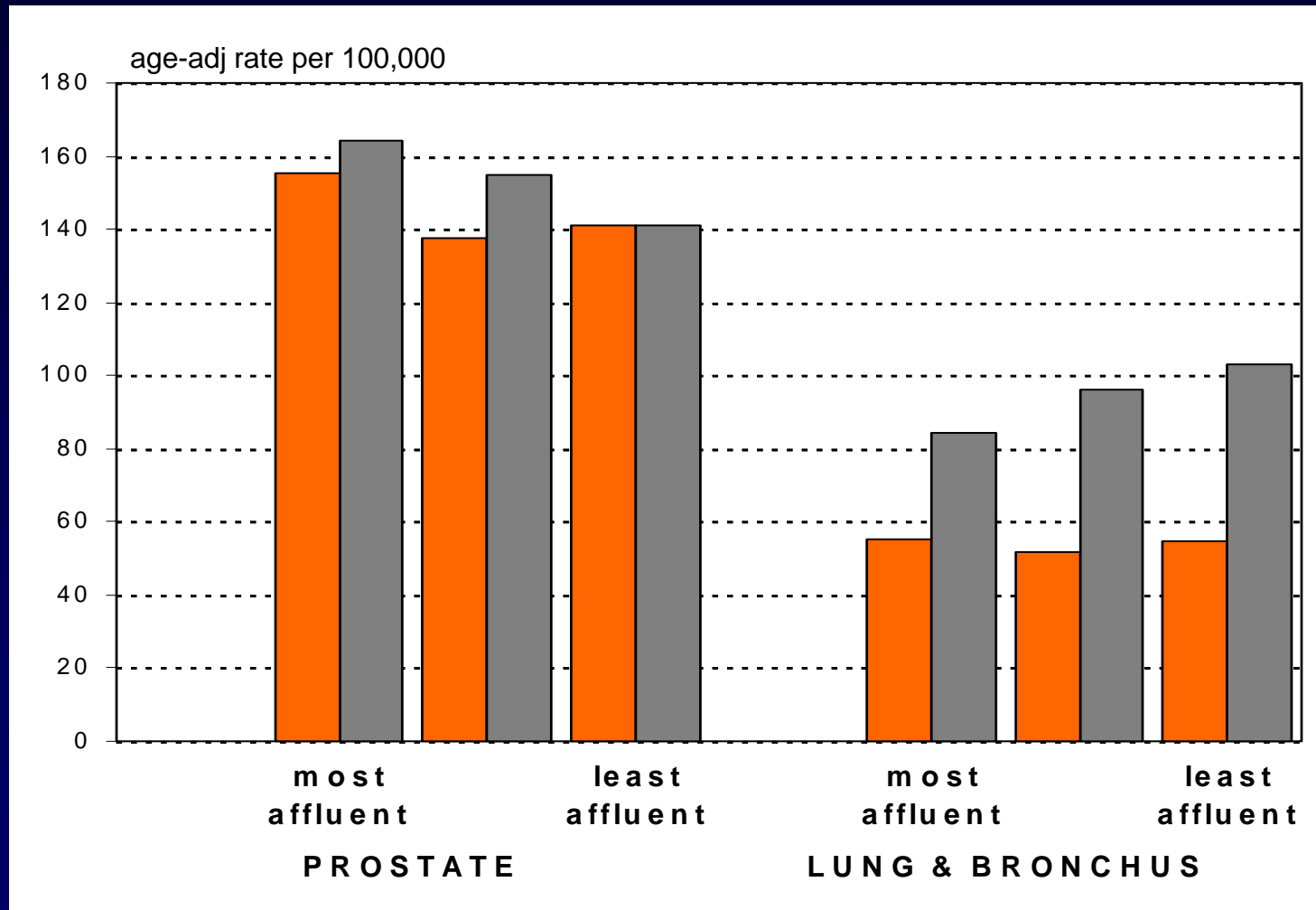
\* 38 state cancer registries covering 90% Hispanic & 81% non-Hispanic White populations.

\*\* NHIA(v2) derived Hispanic origin.



# Incidence rates by county-level poverty measure - Men

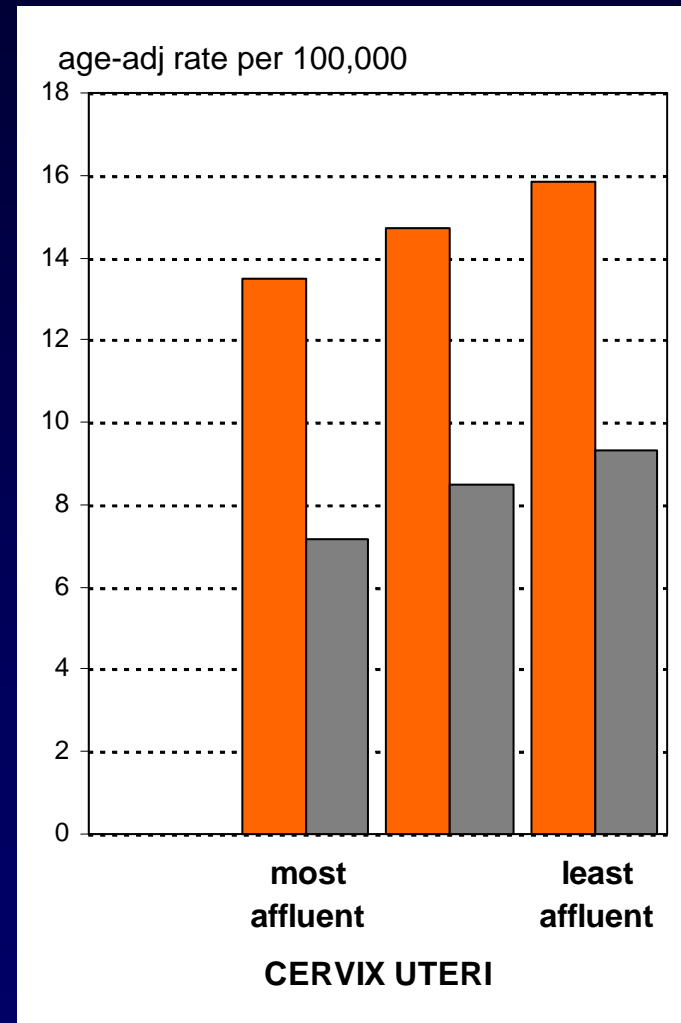
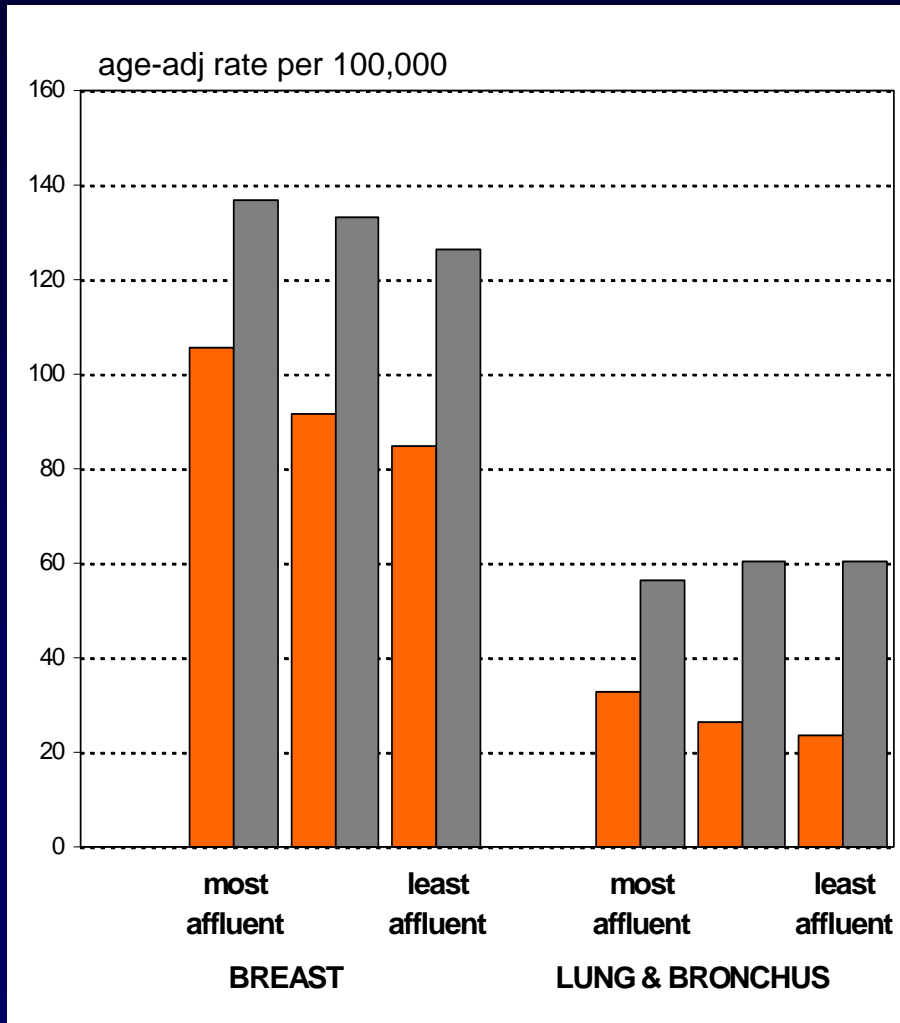
Latino Non-Latino White



Poverty categories: <10% below poverty (most affluent), 10-19%, 20+% (least affluent).  
Average annual rates for 1999-2003.

# Incidence rates by county-level poverty measure - Women

Latina
  Non-Latina White



Poverty categories: <10% below poverty (most affluent), 10-19%, 20+% (least affluent).  
 Average annual rates for 1999-2003.

# SUMMARY

- Comprehensive cancer incidence data on 90% US Latino population
- Latinos have lower rates for many cancers that are common in affluent, industrialized countries (e.g., lung, colorectal, breast, prostate)
- **Latino incidence rates higher for myeloma (female) and cancers of the stomach, liver and cervix than non-Latino white populations**
- Several cancers with higher incidence among Latinos associated with infectious agents (HPV, H. pylori, Hepatitis B & C)
- Latinos diagnosed at later stage (e.g., breast, colorectal, cervix, prostate)
- Health interventions may help reduce infection-related cancer among Latinos
  - immunization against Hep. B and HPV
  - screening for Hep. B & C
  - screening for cervical ca.

# Wrap Up

- [www.interscience.wiley.com/cancer/report2006](http://www.interscience.wiley.com/cancer/report2006)
- <http://www.cancer.gov> and <http://www.seer.cancer.gov>
- <http://www.naaccr.org>
- Continue focused efforts to interpret health disparities - currently working on 2007 Annual Report featuring data on American Indians and Alaska Natives

# Pediatric (ages 0-14) & Adolescent (ages 15-19) Invasive Cancers Latino vs. Non-Latino White

## Latino Boys & Adolescents

↑ Higher than non-Latino White  
leukemias  
retinoblastoma  
osteosarcoma  
germ cell  
Hodgkin lymphoma (0-14)

Similar to non-Latino White  
non-Hodgkin lymphoma  
hepatic  
soft tissue

↓ Lower than non-Latino White  
CNS  
neuroblastoma  
renal  
Hodgkin lymphoma (15-19)

## Latina Girls & Adolescents

↑ Higher than non-Latina White  
leukemias  
retinoblastoma  
osteosarcoma  
germ cell

Similar to non-Latina White  
non-Hodgkin lymphoma  
hepatic  
soft tissue

↓ Lower than non-Latina White  
CNS  
neuroblastoma  
renal

# Cancer Incidence Trends 1999-2003

- Latinos incidence rates lower than non-Hispanic whites for most cancers
- Latinos less likely to be diagnosed with localized stage for cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, prostate, female breast, and cervix
- Latino incidence rates **higher** for myeloma (female) and cancers of the stomach, liver and cervix than non-Latino white populations