




THE BURDEN OF CANCER IN NEBRASKA: RECENT INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY DATA

Presented by:

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Nebraska Cancer Registry (NCR): History & Background

- Established by Unicameral in 1986
 - Began collecting data statewide in 1987
 - 30th anniversary this year!
 - 265,000 Nebraska resident cases now on file
 - Funded by portion of state cigarette tax & CDC grant
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NCR: History & Background


- Reportable cases include malignant neoplasms, including cases of carcinoma, sarcoma, melanoma, lymphoma, Hodgkin's Disease, and myeloma
- Reportable cases exclude precancerous conditions, benign polyps, and benign tumors
 - Benign brain & other central nervous system tumors became reportable in 2004

NCR: History & Background

- Case data include (but are not limited to):
 - Name, address, Social Security # (if available)
 - Date of birth, race, sex
 - Date of diagnosis
 - Primary site
 - Stage of disease at diagnosis
 - Diagnostic confirmation
 - Type of treatment(s): first course & subsequent
 - Vital status




NCR: History & Background

- Hospitals required to report (or make available) information on their cancer patients to DHHS
 - Other sources of cases include pathology labs, physician offices, death certificates, and other state cancer registries
 - Collection of data directly from patient or patient's family prohibited
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NCR: History & Background

- The North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR) has awarded the NCR its gold standard certificate of data quality for 19 consecutive years (1995-2013)
 - Most recent annual statistical report (2013) is posted on the DHHS website
 - 2014 report will be available soon
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Cancer in Nebraska: Some Statistics

- 47,020 new cases and 17,205 deaths among Nebraska residents during 2010-2014
- Mean age at diagnosis: 65.3 years
- Prevalence: 96,000 Nebraska residents living with cancer in 2015
- #1 cause of death among Nebraska residents since 2009
- Survival: Current US (SEER) 5-year relative survival rate (for 2009 cases)=69% (49% for 1975-1979 cases)

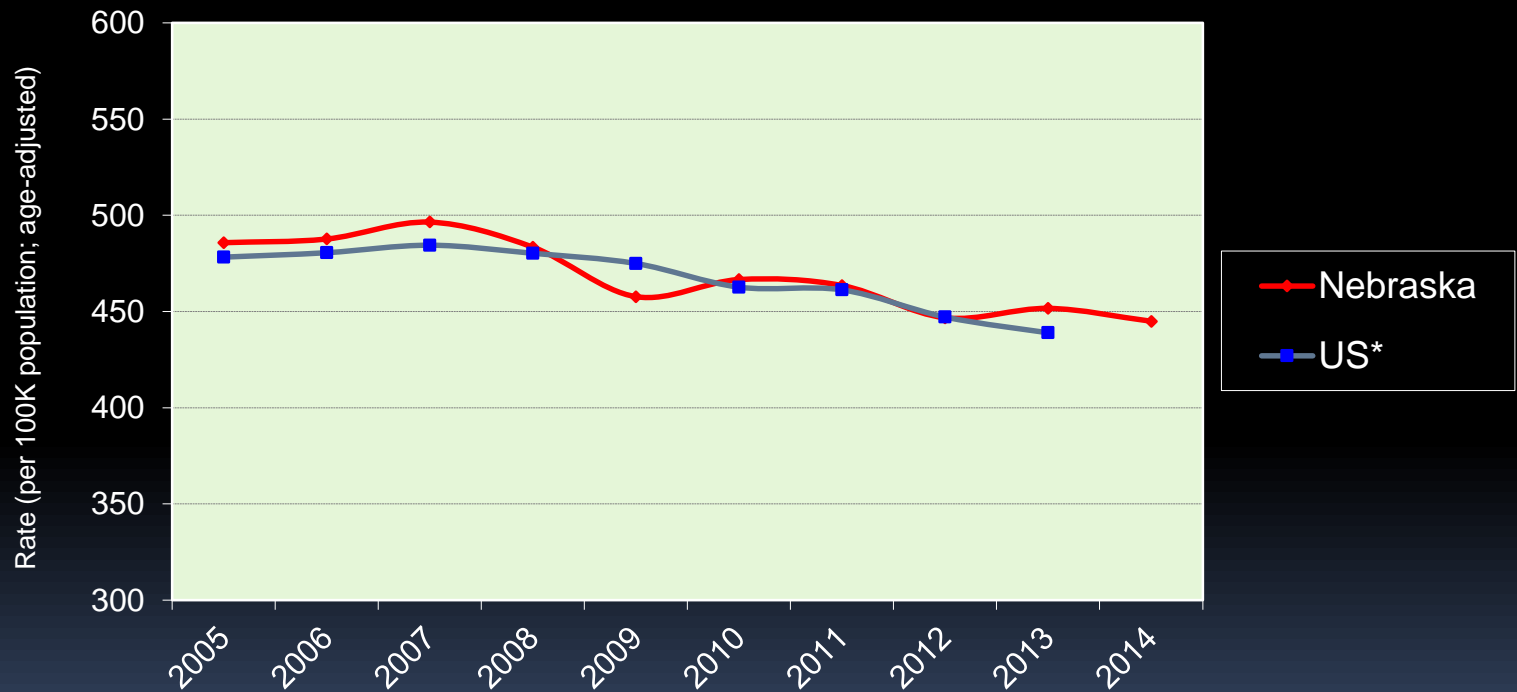
Nebraska cancer incidence & mortality

Number of new cases* and deaths among Nebraska residents, by year of diagnosis/death



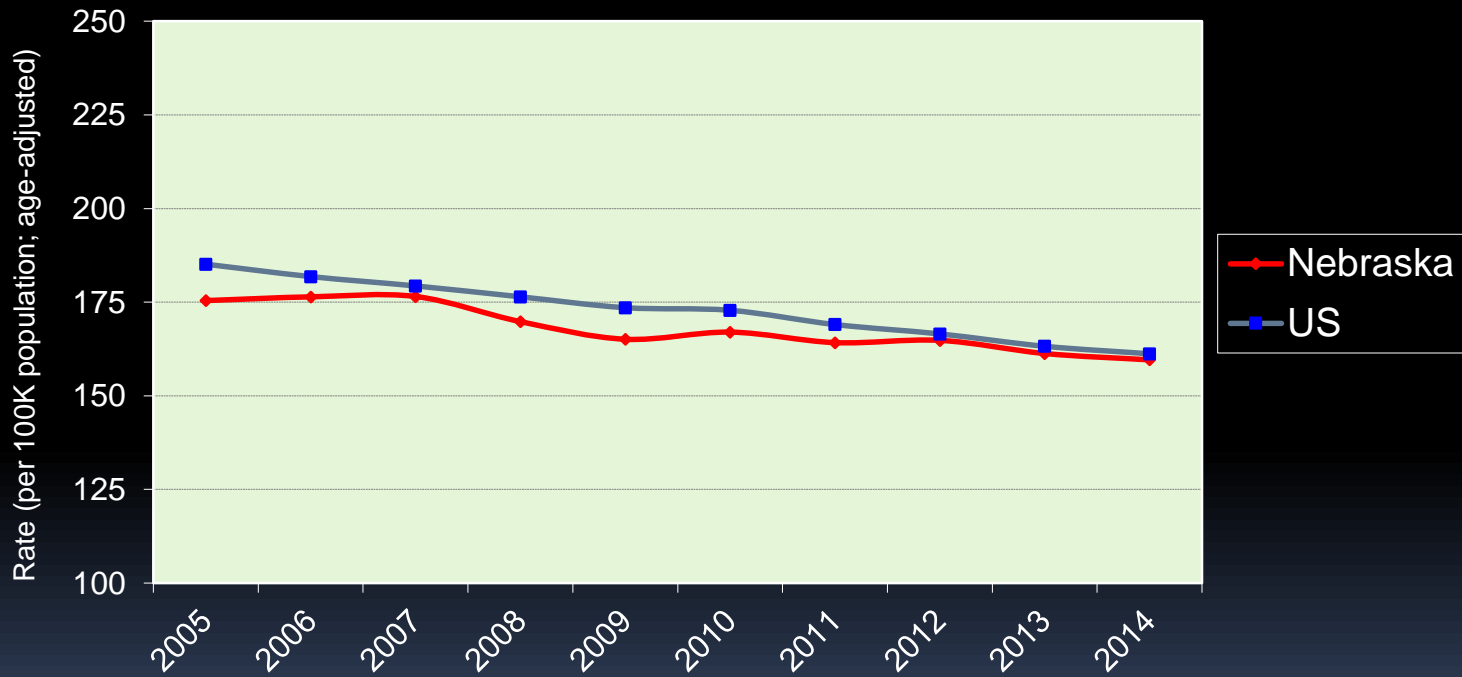
*invasive cases only

Cancer incidence rates, Nebraska and US



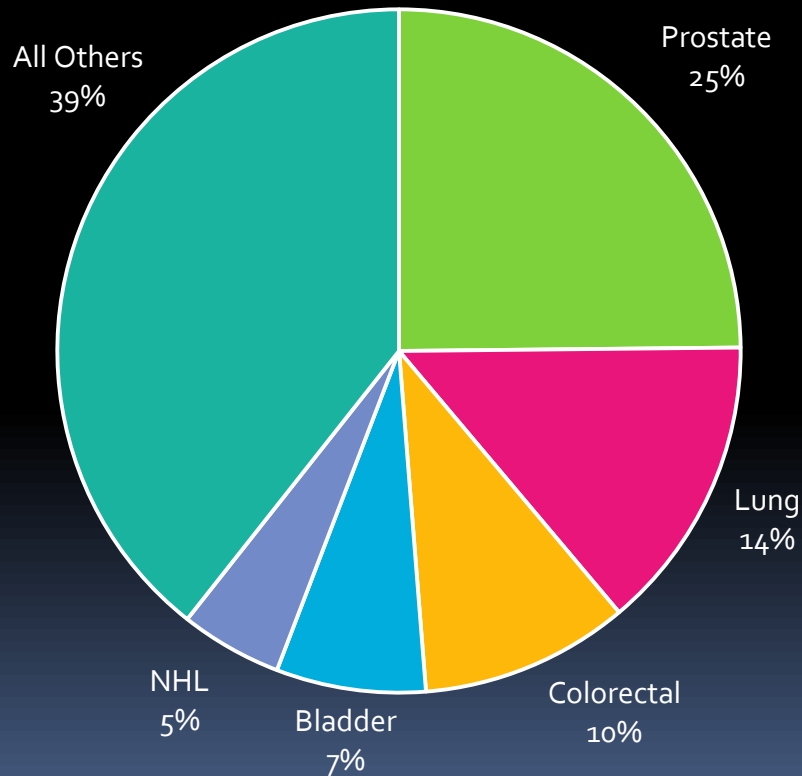
*US data for 2014 not available

Cancer mortality rates, Nebraska and US

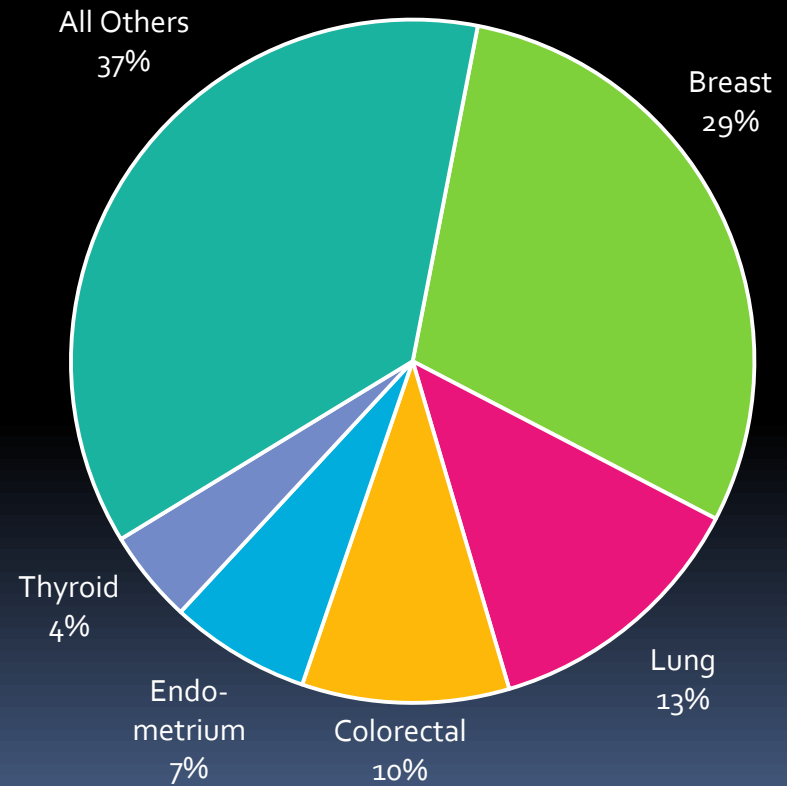


Nebraska cancer incidence, by primary site

Males (N=24,354)*

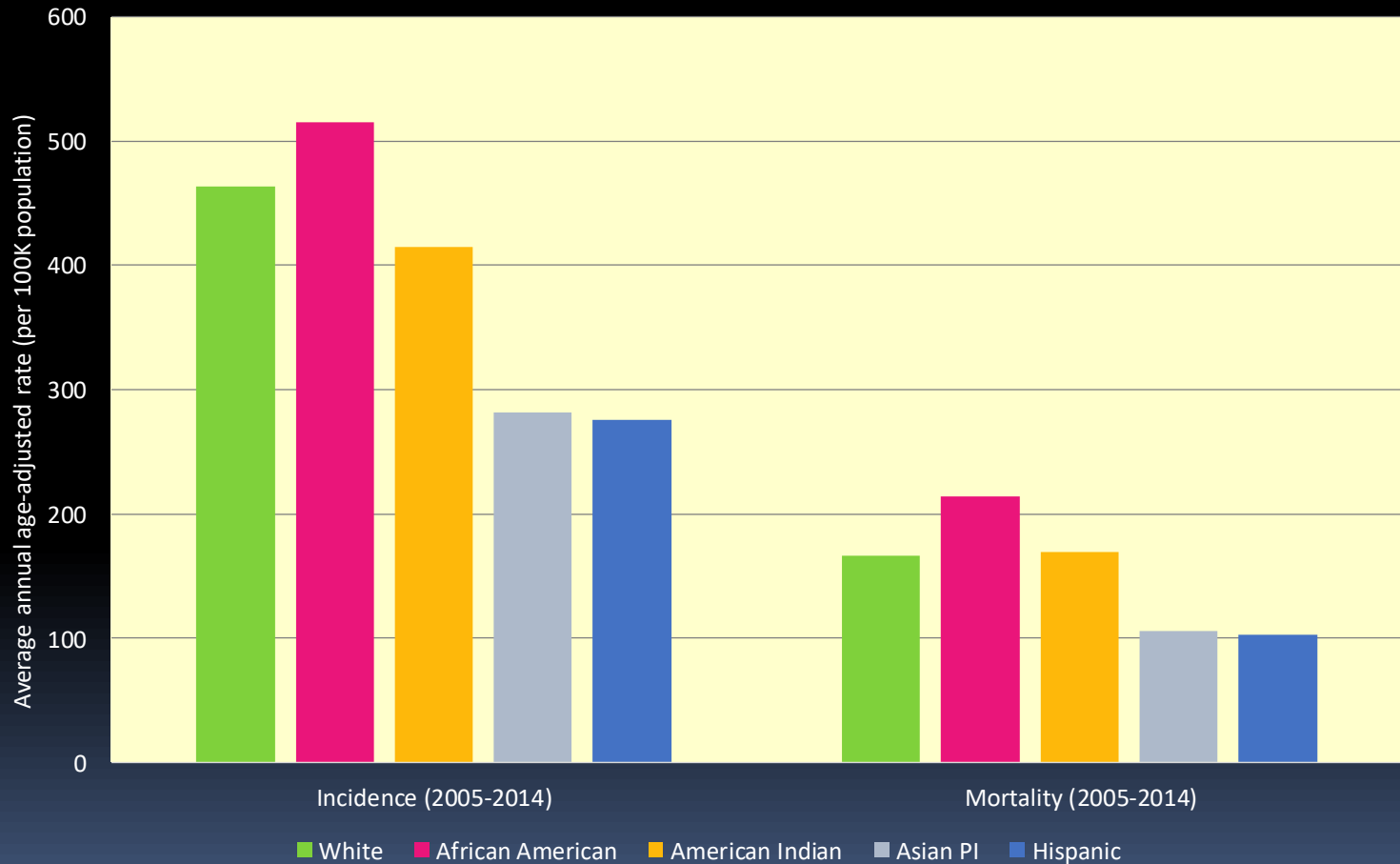


Females (N=22,664)*



*includes all invasive cases diagnosed among Nebraska residents during 2010-2014

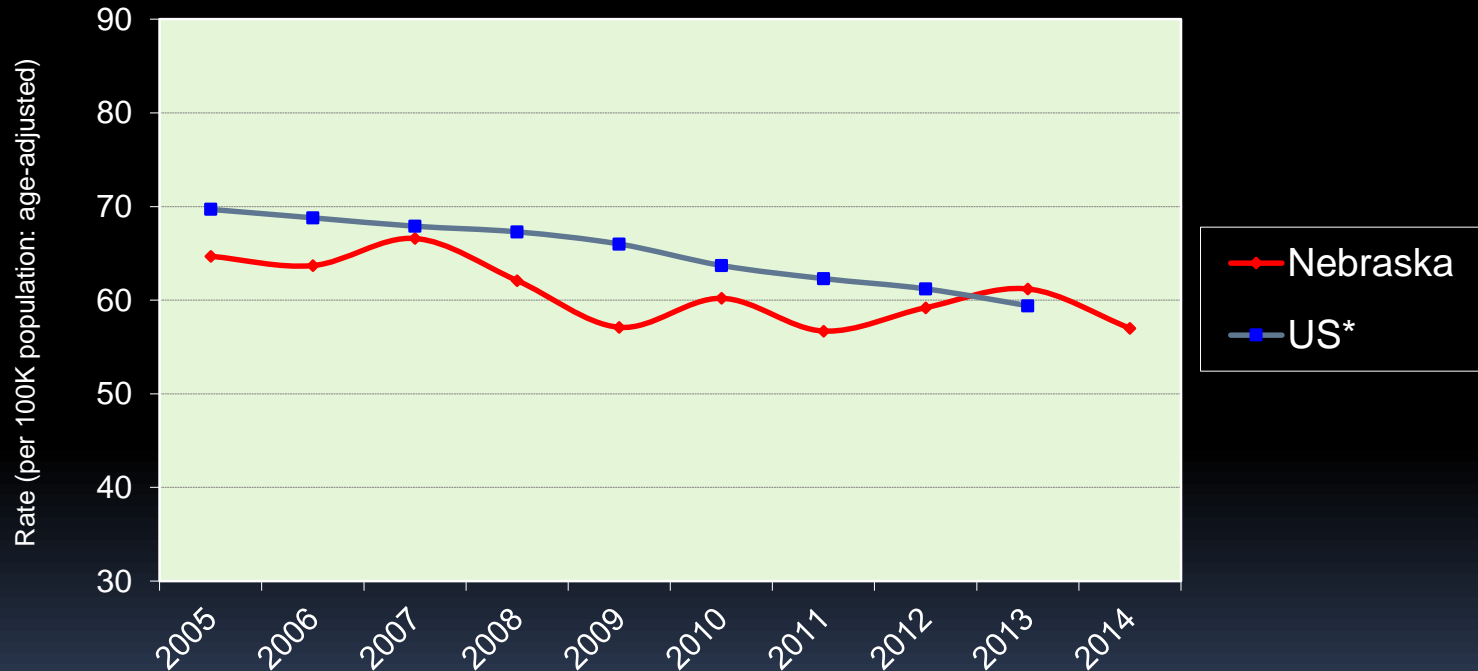
Nebraska cancer incidence & mortality, by race & ethnicity



Lung cancer incidence, mortality, staging, & survival

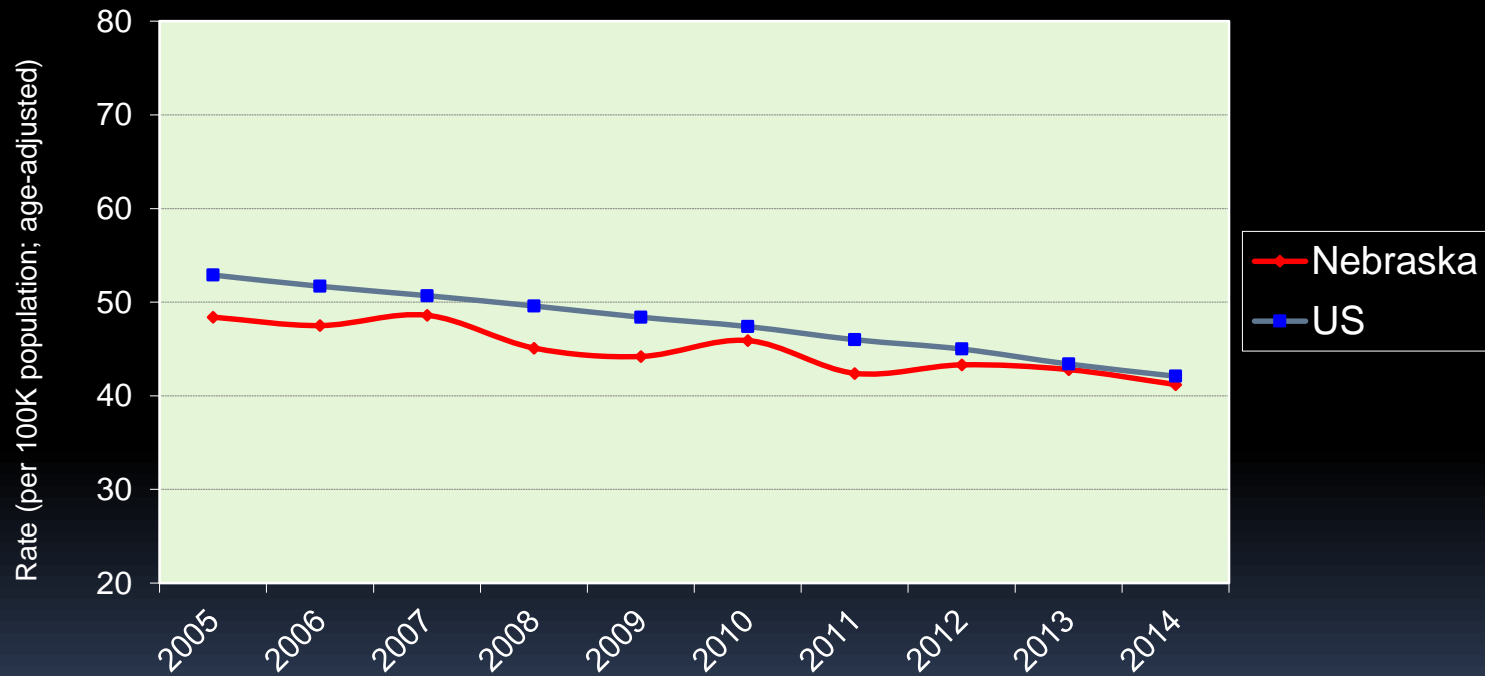
- 6,214 diagnoses and 4,486 deaths among Nebraska residents during 2010-2014
- Mean age at diagnosis: 70.3 years
- #1 cause of cancer deaths among Nebraska residents during 2010-2014 (26% of all cancer deaths)
- 73% of Nebraska cases during 2010-2014 diagnosed at late stage (regional or distant)
- Survival: Current US 5-year relative survival rate=20% (13% for 1975-1979 cases)

Lung cancer incidence rates, Nebraska and US

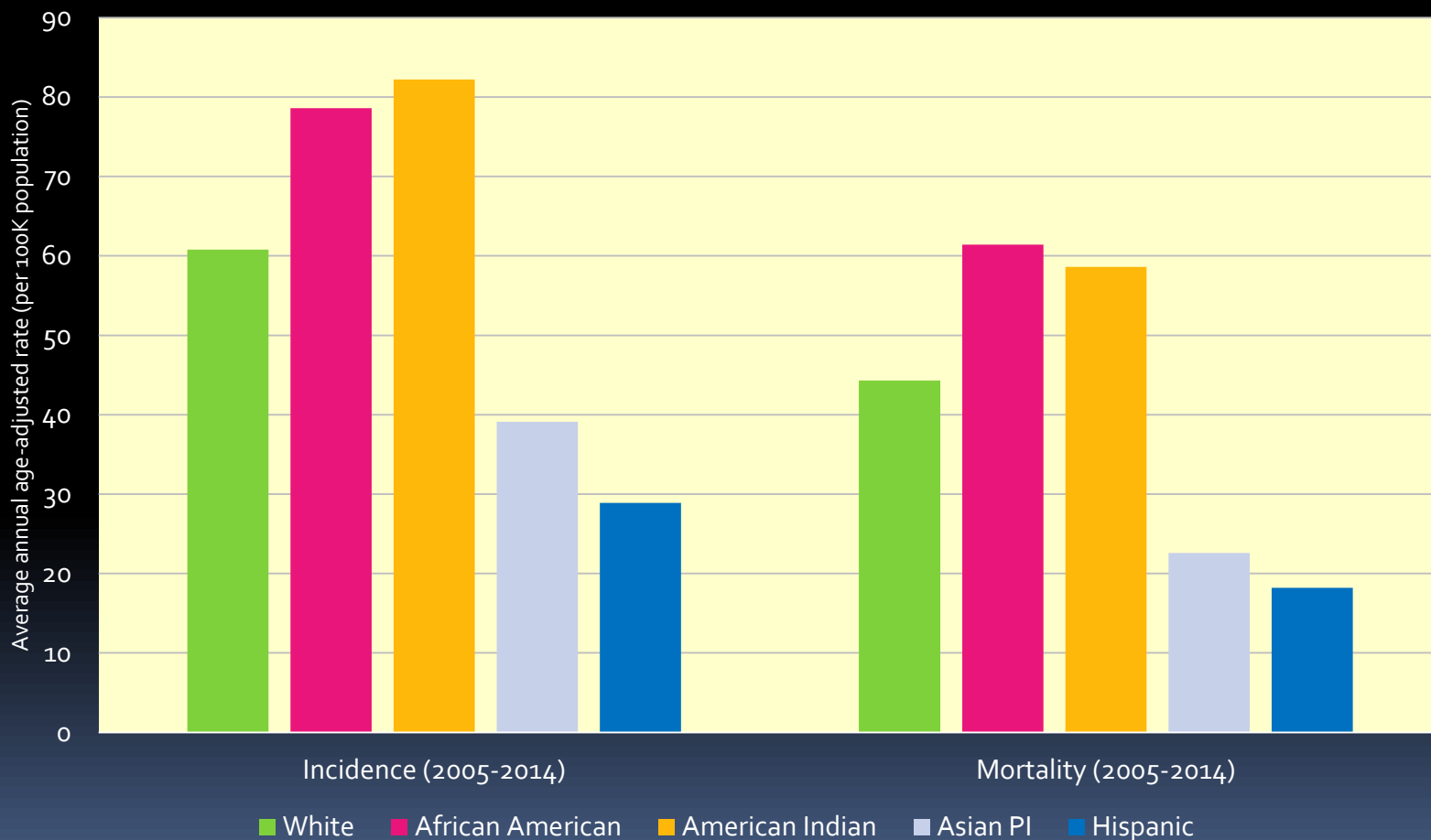


*US data not available for 2014

Lung cancer mortality rates, Nebraska and US



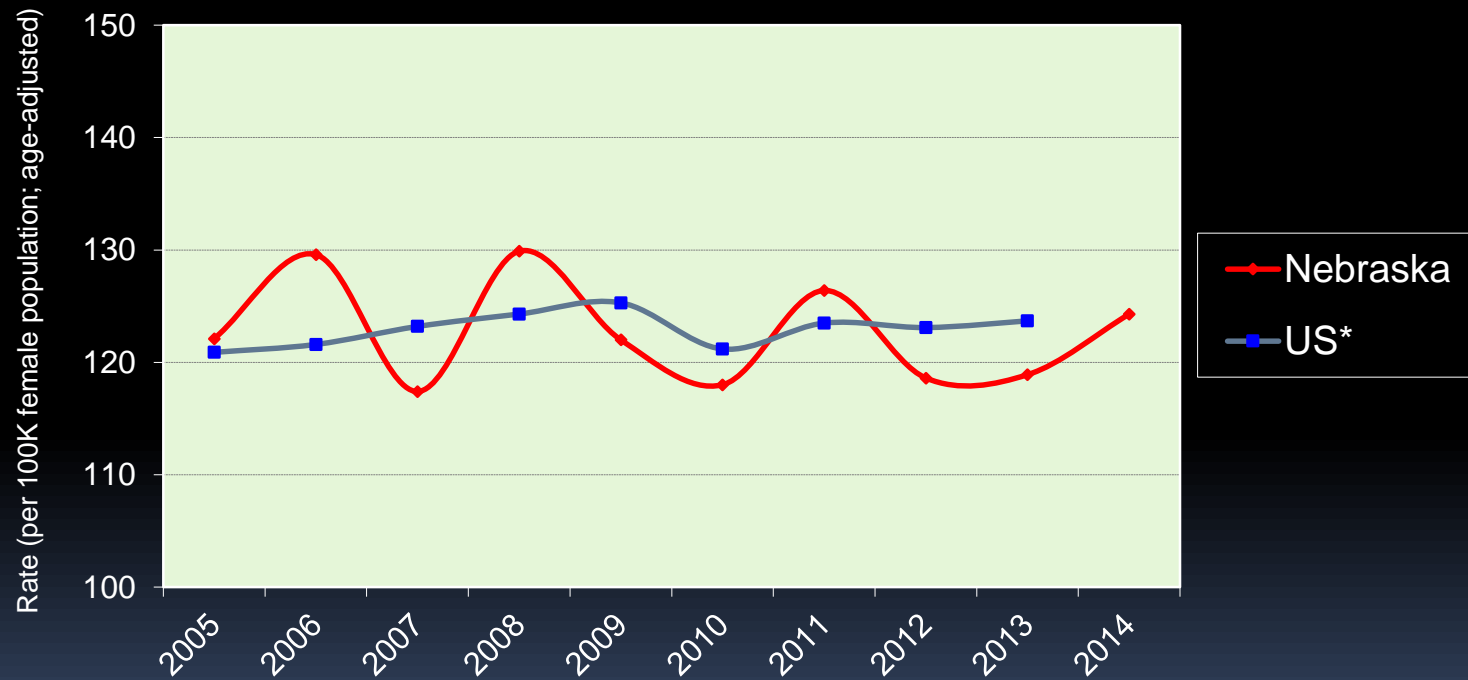
Lung cancer incidence & mortality, by race & ethnicity, Nebraska residents



Female breast cancer incidence, mortality, staging, & survival

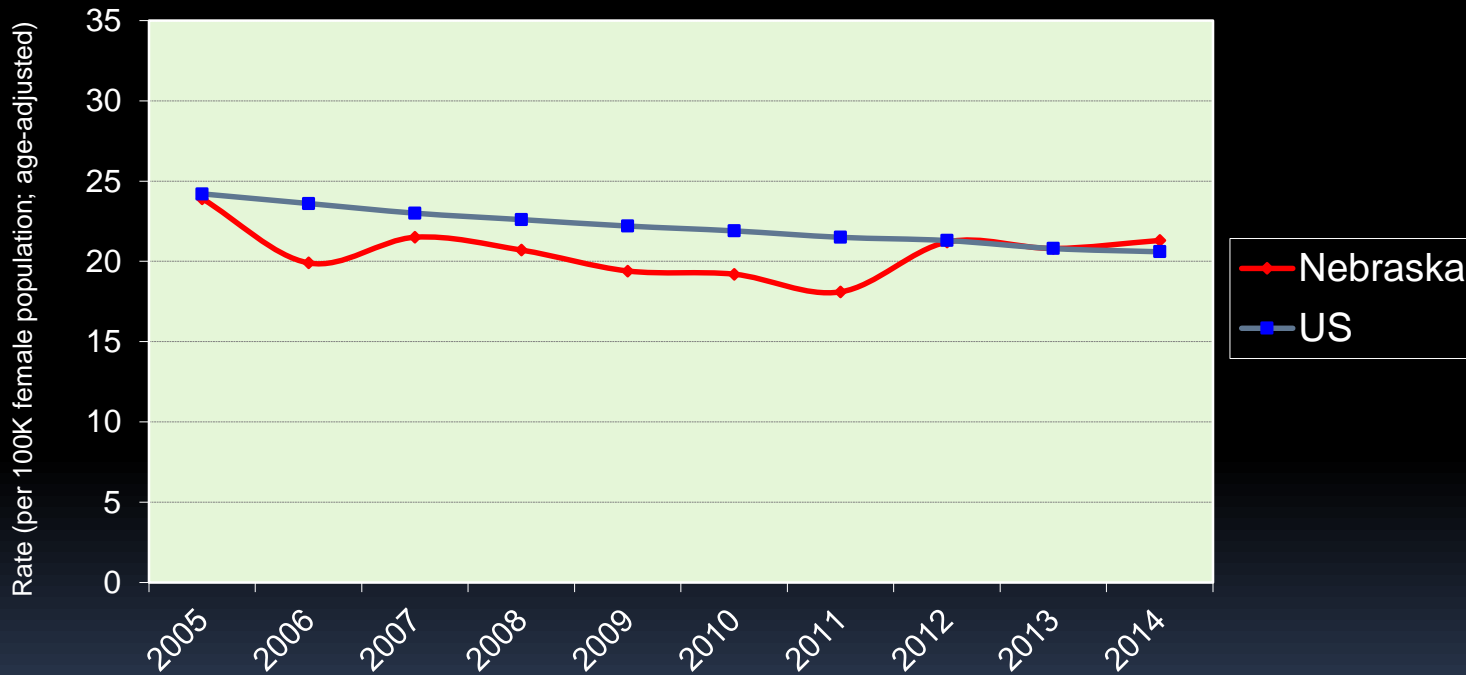
- 6,547 invasive and 1,376 in situ diagnoses among Nebraska women during 2010-2014
- Mean age at diagnosis: 62.9 years
- 1,168 deaths among Nebraska women during 2010-2014 (#2 cause of female cancer deaths)
- 70% of Nebraska cases during 2010-2014 diagnosed at early stage (localized or in situ)
- Survival: Current US 5-year relative survival rate=91% (75% for 1975-1979 cases)

Female breast cancer incidence rates, Nebraska and US

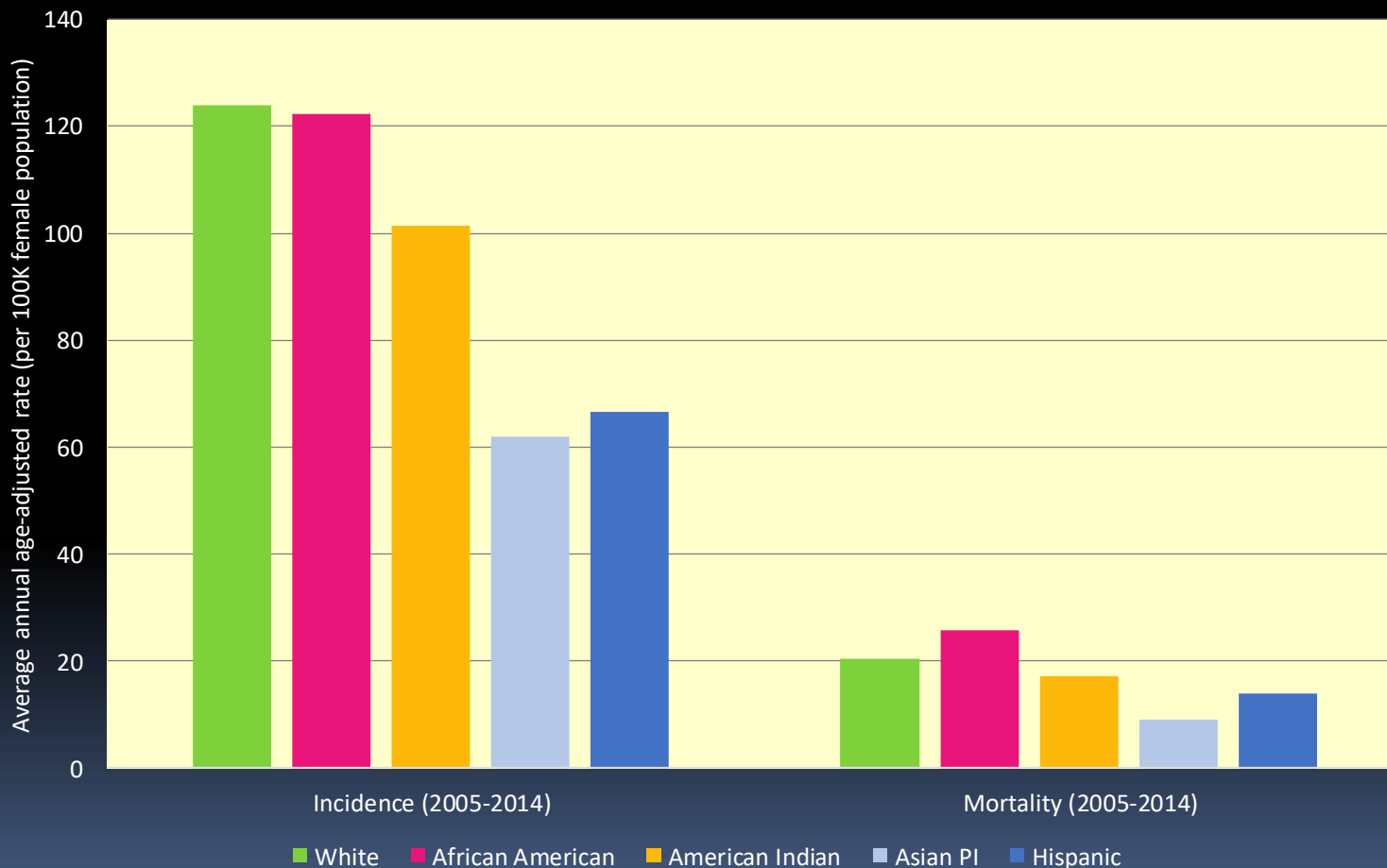


*US data not available for 2014

Female breast cancer mortality rates, Nebraska and US



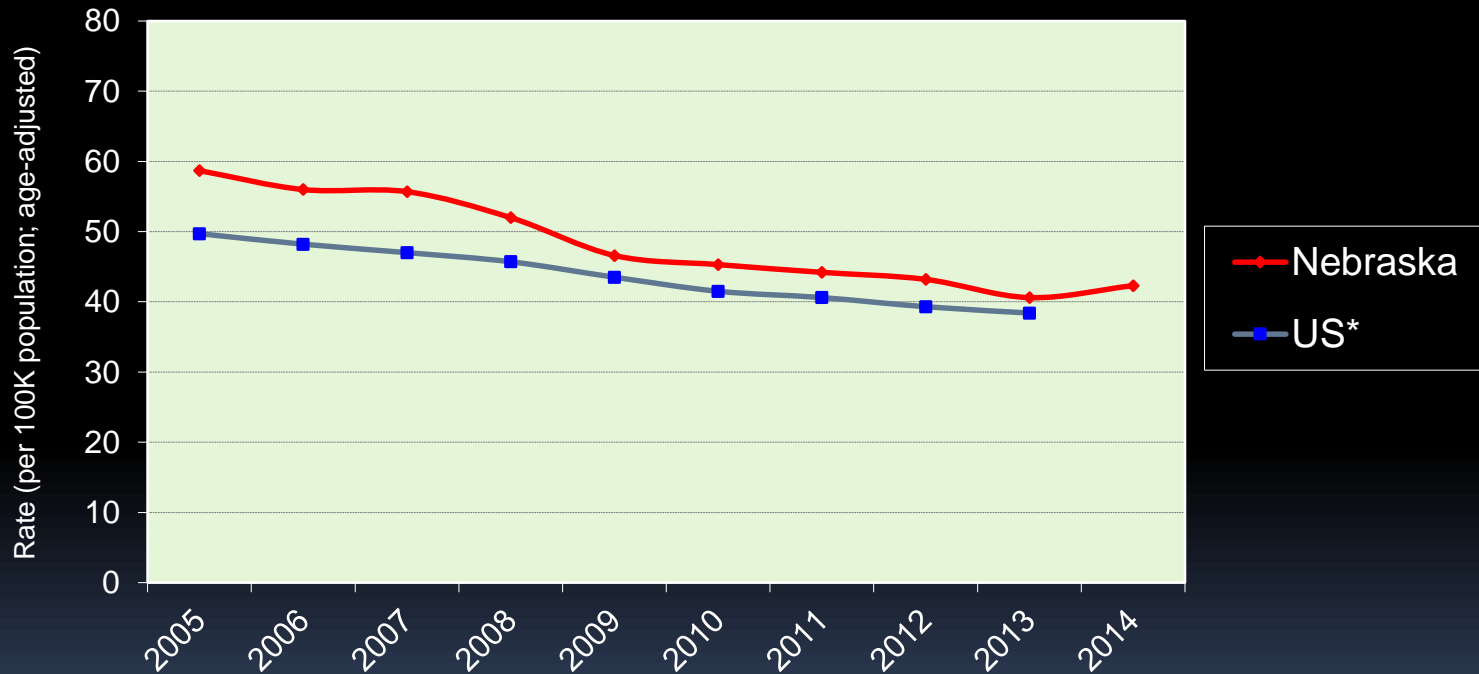
Female breast cancer incidence & mortality, by race & ethnicity, Nebraska residents



Colorectal cancer incidence, mortality, staging, & survival

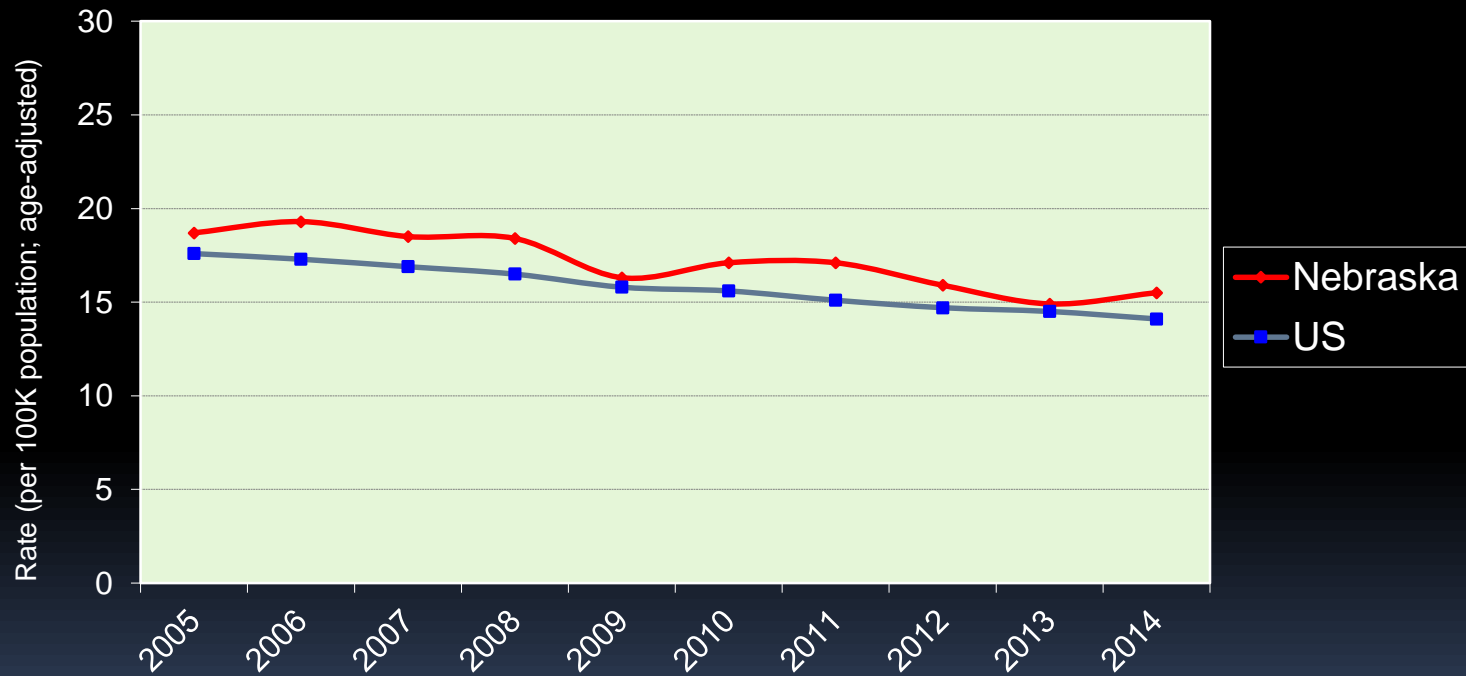
- 4,550 diagnoses and 1,714 deaths among Nebraska residents during 2010-2014
- Mean age at diagnosis: 68.8 years
- 52% of Nebraska cases during 2010-2014 diagnosed at late stage (regional or distant)
- Prognosis improving: Current US 5-year relative survival rate=66% (50% for 1975-1979 cases)

Colorectal cancer incidence rates, Nebraska and US

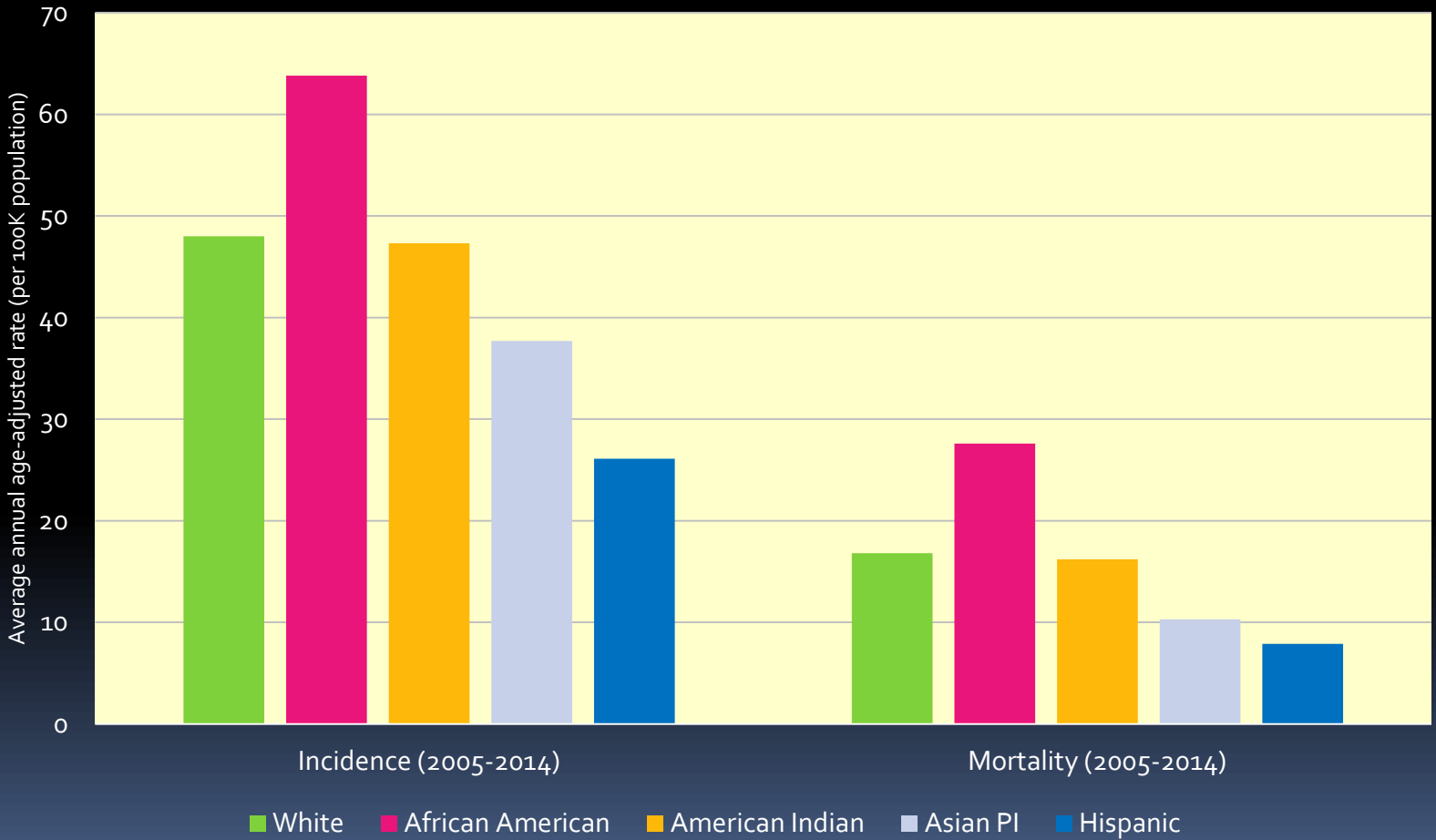


*US data not available for 2014

Colorectal cancer mortality rates, Nebraska and US



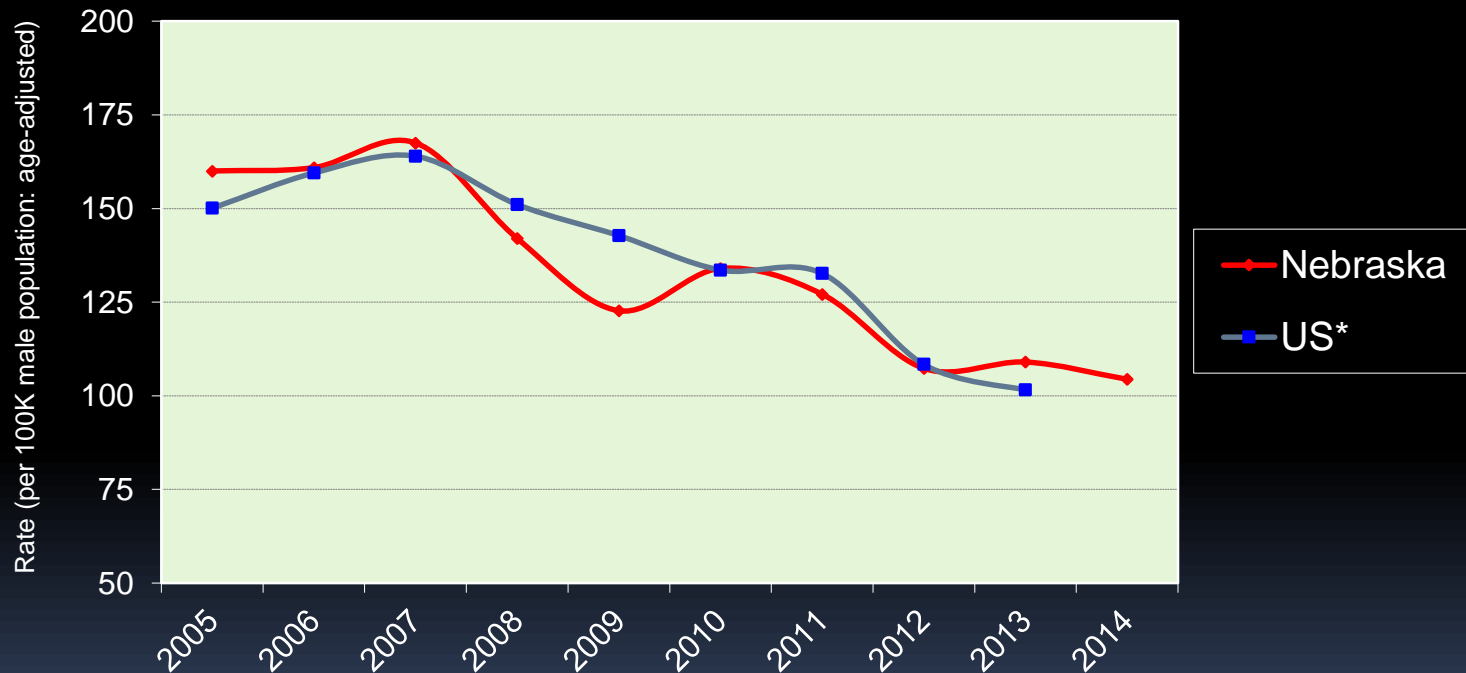
Colorectal cancer incidence & mortality, by race & ethnicity, Nebraska residents



Prostate cancer incidence, mortality, staging, & survival

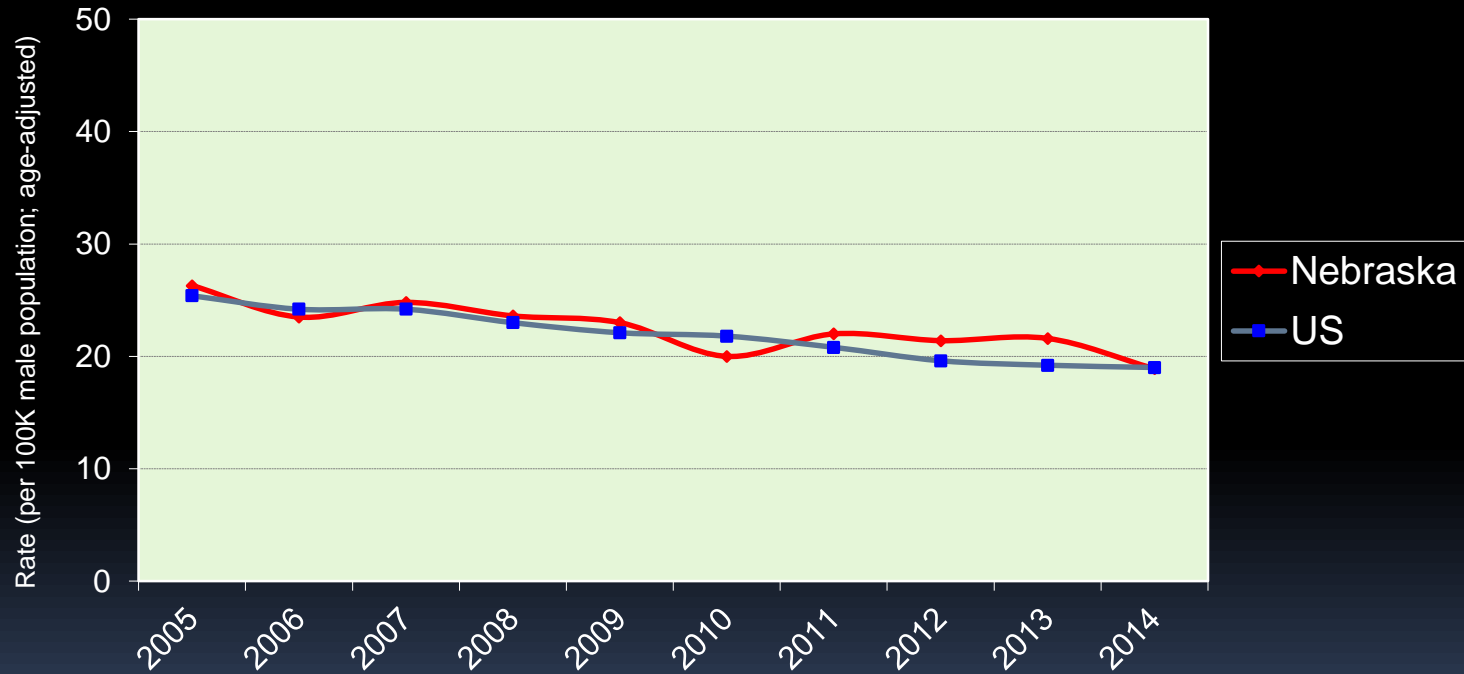
- 5,981 diagnoses and 914 deaths among Nebraska men during 2010-2014
- Mean age at diagnosis: 67.2 years
- 74% of Nebraska cases during 2010-2014 diagnosed at early (localized) stage
- Prognosis excellent: Current US 5-year relative survival rate over 99% (69% for 1975-1979 cases)

Prostate cancer incidence rates, Nebraska and US

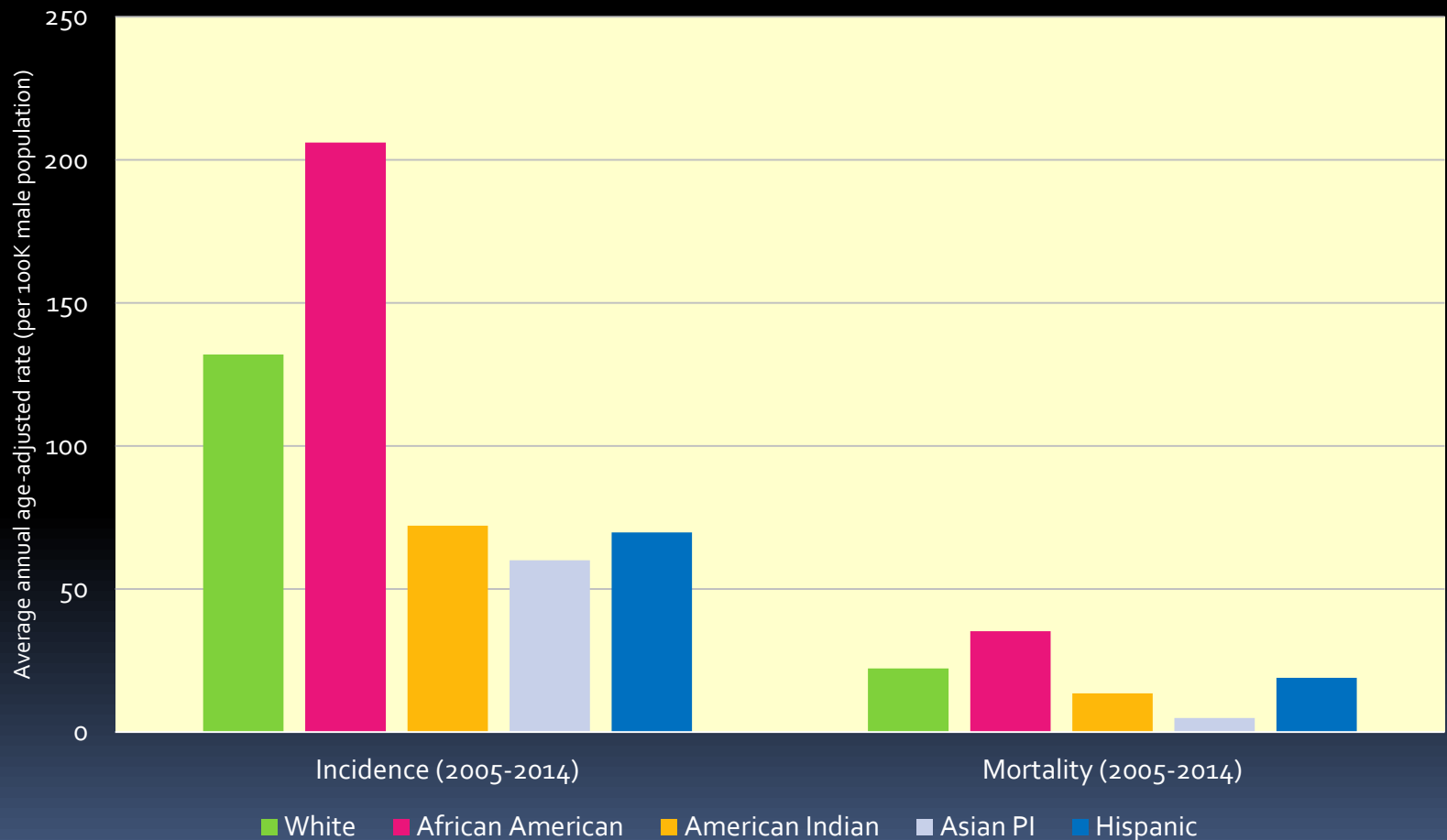


*US data not available for 2014

Prostate cancer mortality rates, Nebraska and US



Prostate cancer incidence & mortality, by race & ethnicity, Nebraska residents

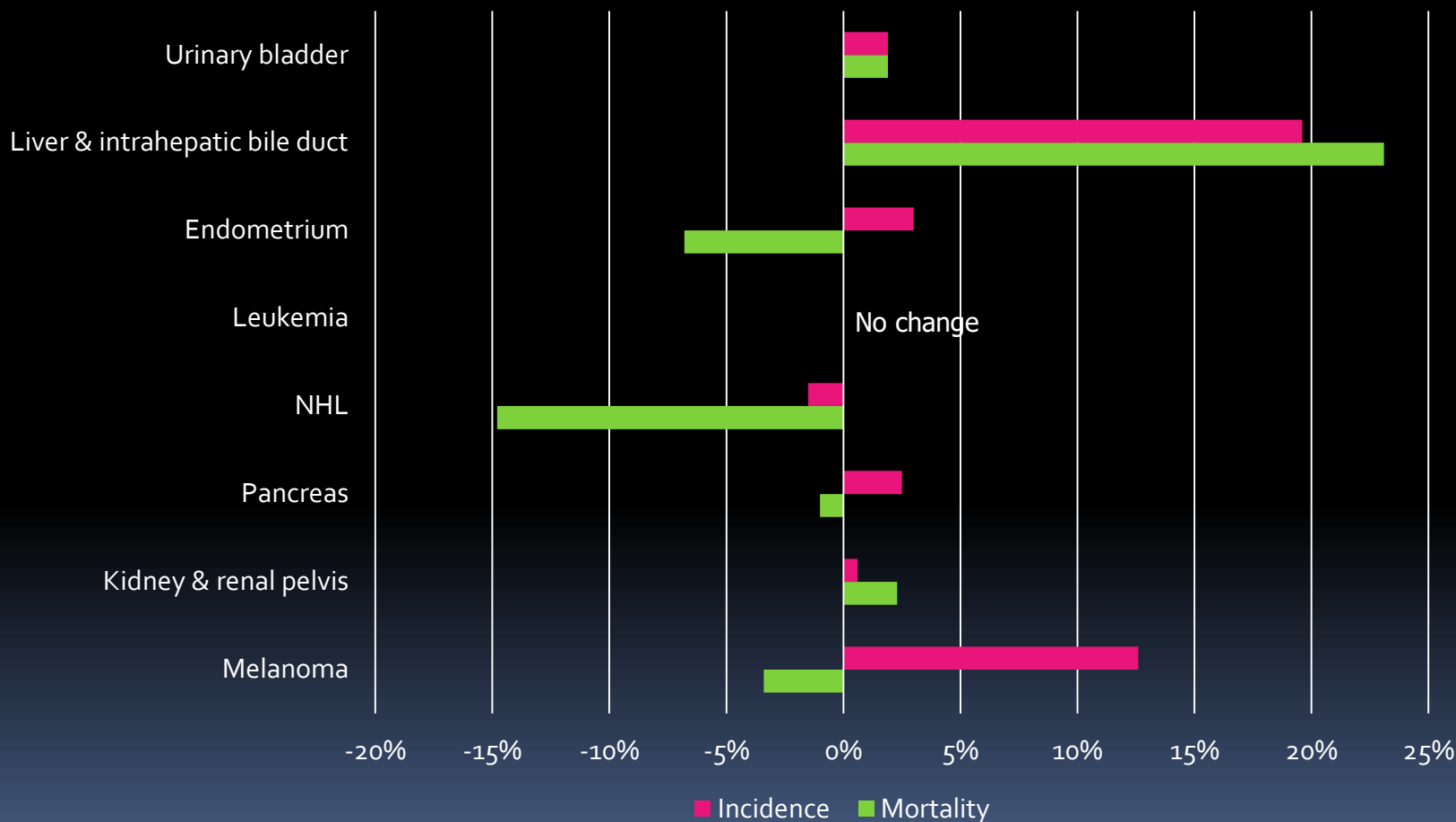


Other cancers incidence & mortality

- Top primary sites among Nebraska residents during 2010-2014 (after lung, female breast, colorectal & prostate):

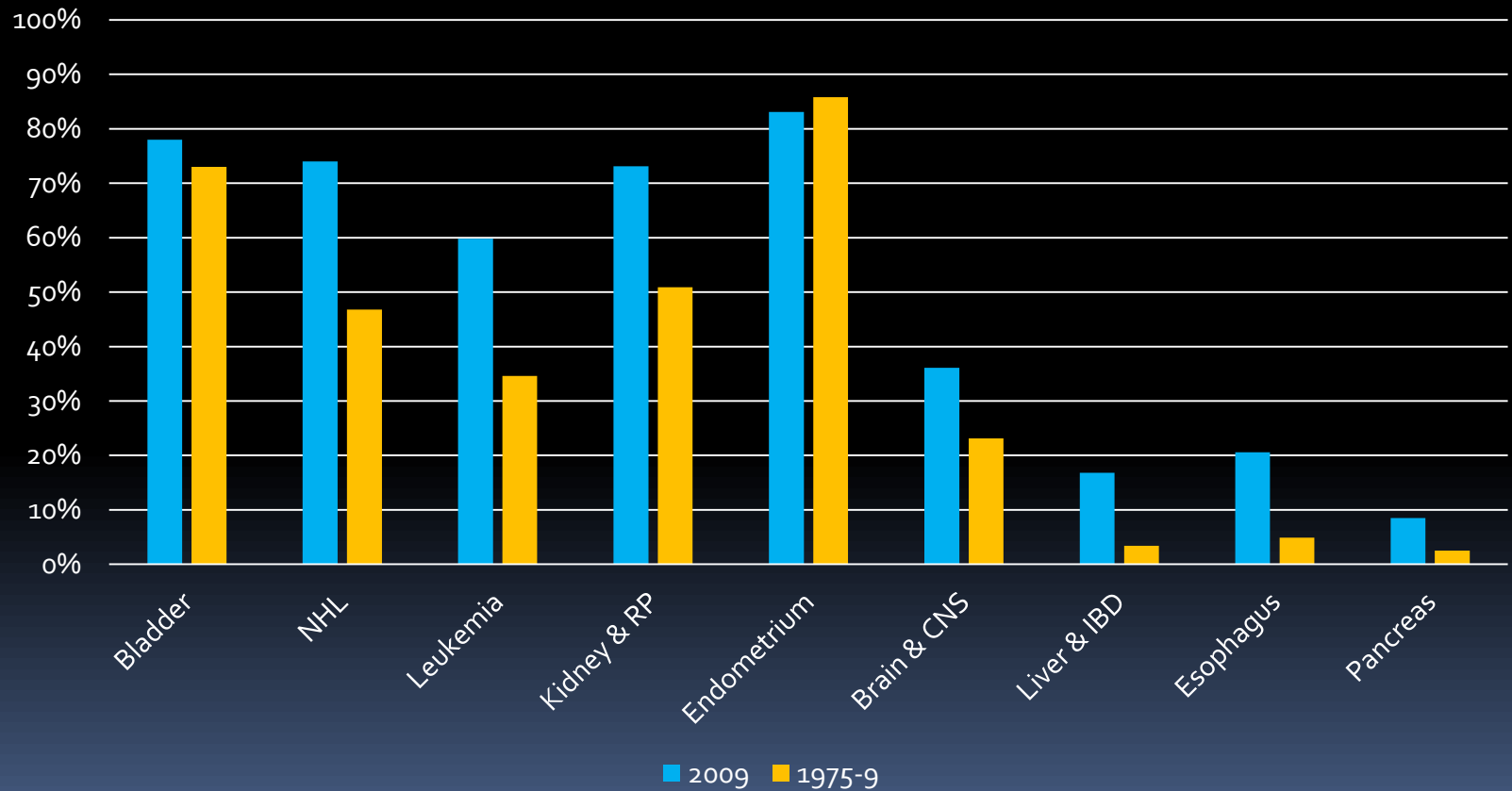
Primary Site	# Diagnoses	Primary Site	# Deaths
Bladder	2,190	Pancreas	1,111
NHL	2,112	Leukemia	738
Melanoma	2,064	NHL	645
Kidney & RP	1,730	Brain & CNS	515
Leukemia	1,486	Liver & IBD	512
Endometrium	1,471	Esophagus	486

Other cancers incidence & mortality rate trends, Nebraska, 2005-2014



Other cancers survival

US (SEER) 5-year relative survival rates, by year of diagnosis



Cancer incidence, mortality & survival in Nebraska: conclusions

- Positive:
 - Overall cancer incidence and mortality rates declining
 - Large rate declines for colorectal and prostate cancers
 - Survival rates good for many sites & improving
- Negative:
 - Cancer will remain #1 cause of death
 - Incidence rates increasing for some sites
 - Aging population means that the number of new cases and deaths will not decline & may increase

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CONTACT INFORMATION

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