

CANCER

IN NORTH CAROLINA

2007 INTERIM REPORT

PURPOSE Cancer is currently the number two cause of death in North Carolina. But, as deaths from heart disease continue to decline and as baby boomers age, **cancer will become the number one cause of death.** Moreover, despite continued declines in new cancer cases, population trends over the next thirty years **will double the absolute number of cancer patients.** And, with continued improvement in treatment and screening, **the number of survivors**—persons living with cancer—**will more than double.**

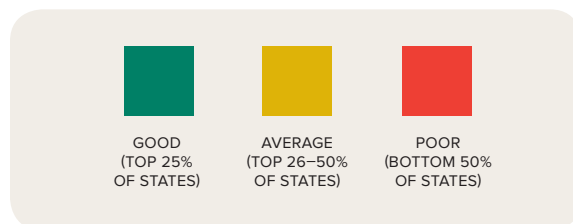
This report identifies key indicators for cancer in North Carolina. The report has ➔

five sections: Deaths, New Cases, Screening, Treatment, and Prevention. Within each section, the report examines cancer sites or factors that contribute to cancer's burden. In addition to all cancers combined, the focus is on five cancer sites: breast (female), cervical, colon-rectum, lung-bronchus, and prostate. These five cancers account for the majority of North Carolina's cancer deaths and new cases. These sites also are associated with screening and/or preventive behaviors that can reduce cancer death and/or new cancer cases.

DATA AND METHODS Data were obtained from publicly available sources, primarily Cancer Control PLANET. Other key resources include: the NC Central Cancer Registry, SEER, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (both US/CDC, and NC), the National Cancer Database, the National Youth Tobacco Survey, and the NC Youth Tobacco Survey. Data were primarily from 2003 and 2004.

When possible, this report presents North Carolina's rank among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as data for the US as a whole. North Carolina's initial goal is to rank among the top quarter of all states reporting. Color coding indicates North Carolina's current ranking: Green = Good (top 25% of states); Yellow = Average (top 26%–

50% of states); and Red = Poor (bottom 50% of states).



FINDINGS North Carolina has a mixed report card. For new cancer cases, the state performs relatively well, ranking in the top 25% of states for all, breast, colon-rectum, and prostate cancers. North Carolina also ranks in the top 25% of states in screening for cervical, breast, and colon cancers. At the same time, North Carolina performs relatively poorly in terms of cancer deaths, ranking in the bottom 50% of states for all, breast, lung-bronchus, and prostate cancers. The state also ranks in the bottom 50% of states for several preventive behaviors (adult smoking, physical activity, and maintaining a healthy weight). Although North Carolina ranks relatively highly in colon cancer screening, screening rates are low for all states and should increase.

Tobacco remains a major health issue for the state. North Carolina's lung cancer death rate is above the national rate and ranks 35th

among all states. The state's adult smoking rate is above the national rate and ranks 34th among states. The percentage of North Carolina's high school students who report using tobacco during the previous month is also above the national rate.

CONCLUSION This first interim report surveys key areas and indicators for measuring progress in reducing North Carolina's cancer burden. North Carolina has been a leader in cancer prevention and control. By focusing attention on key areas and indicators, this report can help North Carolina sustain and enhance its effectiveness in addressing the cancer problem.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS This report was developed by the UNC Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center and the Comprehensive Cancer Control Collaborative of North Carolina in collaboration with the NC Advisory Committee on Cancer Coordination and Control and the NC Comprehensive Cancer Program. Thanks to Barbara Wiedemann and UNC Design Services and the UNC Lineberger Dissemination Research Core for their many contributions. ■

Cancer Deaths Per 100,000

	Rank	NC	US
All Cancers	31st	202.0	195.7
Breast (female)	28th	25.3	25.2
Cervical	13th*	2.3	2.5
Colon-Rectum	17th	18.2	19.0
Lung-Bronchus	35th	58.3	54.2
Prostate	47th	30.9	26.6

*Insufficient cases in 13 states to estimate a stable rate; NC ranked 13th among 38 states reporting.

Notes: Data through 2003. From Cancer Control PLANET – State Cancer Profiles – Deaths (<http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov>); accessed 11/12/2006 and 11/26/06.

New Cancer Cases per 100,000

	Rank	NC	US
All Cancers	5th	416.9	462.2
Breast (female)	6th	116.3	124.9
Cervical	29th	8.6	8.7
Colon-Rectum	7th	46.5	52.0
Lung-Bronchus	22nd	67.3	67.5
Prostate	10th	146.6	161.2

Notes: Data through 2002. From Cancer Control PLANET – State Cancer Profiles – Incidence (<http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov>); accessed 02/04/07.



GOOD
(TOP 25%
OF STATES)



AVERAGE
(TOP 26-50%
OF STATES)



POOR
(BOTTOM 50%
OF STATES)

Cancer Screening

BREAST: Percentage of women ≥ 40 years reporting a mammogram in the past two years	8th	77.4%	74.9%
CERVICAL: Percentage of women ≥ 18 years reporting a PAP smear in the past three years	8th	88.4%	85.9%
COLON-RECTUM: Percentage of adults ≥ 50 years reporting a Home Blood Stool Test in past year or a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in past five years	10th	58.5%	na
COLON-RECTUM: Percentage of adults ≥ 50 years reporting a Home Blood Stool Test in the past year	1st	40.3%	26.5%
COLON-RECTUM: Percentage of adults ≥ 50 years reporting ever having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	21st	54.6%	53.5%
PROSTATE: Percentage of men ≥ 40 years reporting ever having talked about prostate cancer screening with a health professional	na	67.0%	na
	Rank	NC	US

Notes: Data are from: Cancer Control PLANET, State Profiles, Screening and Risk Factors (<http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/>); accessed 02/02/07. BRFSS Prevalence Data for 2004, States and DC (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/>); accessed 02/02/07 and 02/15/07. NC BRFSS, 2004 (<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2004/>); accessed 02/16/07.

Data on prostate cancer screening discussion are from the NC BRFSS and are not available from other states. US figure represents median for all states reporting. na – data are not available.

Cancer Treatment

BREAST CANCER, STAGE I: Among women who had breast conserving surgery (partial mastectomy), % receiving Adjuvant Radiation Therapy	na	62.7%	63.2%
COLON CANCER, STAGE III: percentage receiving Adjuvant Chemotherapy	na	54.4%	49.8%
	Rank	NC	US

Notes: Data for initial treatment are from the American College of Surgeons' National Cancer Database (NCDB) Benchmark Reports (<http://web.facs.org/ncdbbmr/ncdbbenchmarks.cfm>); accessed 2/16/07. For 2004, NCDB included data from 31 hospitals in North Carolina and ~1325 hospitals nationwide.



GOOD
(TOP 25%
OF STATES)



AVERAGE
(TOP 26-50%
OF STATES)



POOR
(BOTTOM 50%
OF STATES)

Cancer Prevention

TOBACCO USE: Percentage of adults ≥ 18 years who are current smokers	34th	23.1%	20.9%
TOBACCO USE: Percentage of high school students who used tobacco during the previous 30 days	na	28.5%	27.4%
TOBACCO USE: Percentage of middle school students who used tobacco during the previous 30 days	na	10.5%	11.8%
DIET: Percentage of adults ≥ 18 years consuming five or more fruits or vegetables each day	21st	23.1%	22.6%
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: Percentage of adults ≥ 18 years engaging in leisure time physical activity during the past month	36th	75.3%	77.5%
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: Percentage of adults ≥ 18 years engaging in moderate or vigorous physical activity during the past month	49th	37.7%	47.4%
WEIGHT: Percentage of adults ≥ 18 years who have healthy weight-body mass index < 25.0	35th	38.7%	39.8%
SUN PROTECTION: Percentage of adults ≥ 18 years protecting their skin from the sun when outdoors during the summer	na	50.8%	na
	Rank	NC	US

Notes: Data are from: Cancer Control PLANET, State Profiles, Screening and Risk Factors (<http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov>); accessed 02/16/07. BRFSS Prevalence Data for 2004, States and DC (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss>); accessed 02/02/07 and 02/16/07. National Youth Tobacco Survey – 2004 – corrected (<http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/NYTS/CorrectionNotice.htm>); accessed 02/16/07. NC Youth Tobacco Survey—2005: Detailed Summary Tables – Statewide. NC BRFSS 2004 Prevalence Data (<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2004>); accessed 02/16/07.

Data on skin protection are from the NC BRFSS and are not available from other states. US figure represents median for all states reporting. na – data are not available.



GOOD
(TOP 25%
OF STATES)



AVERAGE
(TOP 26–50%
OF STATES)



POOR
(BOTTOM 50%
OF STATES)

RACIAL DISPARITIES

SPECIAL REPORT

2007 INTERIM REPORT

PURPOSE This special report presents key cancer indicators and compares rates/proportions for NC African-Americans to those for NC Whites. Color coding indicates the relative standing for African-Americans: Green = better than Whites; Yellow = same as Whites; and Red = worse than Whites. Data were obtained from the same sources used in the overall report.



FINDINGS Compared to Whites, African-Americans have higher rates of new cases (all, colon-rectum, prostate) and deaths (all, breast, cervical, colon-rectum, prostate). African-Americans report lower use of colon cancer screening with endoscopy (sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy). They also less often report daily consumption of the recommended number of servings of fruits and vegetables, and physical activity.

CONCLUSION Racial disparities in key North Carolina cancer indicators are significant. Poverty's contribution to these disparities is unclear. Disparities may also exist for other racial/ethnic groups and for other populations. Efforts to reduce cancer in North Carolina should address these disparities. ■

Cancer Deaths per 100,000

All Cancers	226.2	190.4
Breast (female)	33.5	23.4
Cervical	3.6	2.0
Colon-Rectum	22.7	17.3
Lung-Bronchus	56.1	59.2
Prostate	76.2	26.4
	NC African-American	NC White

Notes: Data through 2003. From Cancer Control PLANET – State Cancer Profiles – Deaths (<http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov>); accessed 11/12/06 and 11/26/06.

New Cancer Cases per 100,000

All Cancers	432.5	414.3
Breast (female)	106.5	118.7
Cervical	9.2	6.9
Colon-Rectum	55.3	44.8
Lung-Bronchus	65.8	67.7
Prostate	221.7	131.9
	NC African-American	NC White

Notes: Data through 2002. From Cancer Control PLANET – State Cancer Profiles – Incidence (<http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov>); accessed 02/04/07.



BETTER
THAN
WHITES



SAME
AS
WHITES



WORSE
THAN
WHITES

Cancer Screening

BREAST: Percentage of women ≥ 40 years reporting a mammogram in the past two years	79.4%	78.1%
CERVICAL: Percentage of women ≥ 18 years reporting a PAP smear in the past three years	89.9%	88.1%
COLON-RECTUM: Percentage of adults ≥ 50 years reporting a Home Blood Stool Test in past year or a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in past five years	na	na
COLON-RECTUM: Percentage of adults ≥ 50 years reporting a Home Blood Stool Test in the past year	38.9%	42.6%
COLON-RECTUM: Percentage of adults ≥ 50 years who report ever having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	46.0%	57.2%
PROSTATE: Percentage of men ≥ 40 years reporting ever having talked about prostate cancer screening with a health professional	64.8%	69.5%
	NC African-American	NC White

Notes: Data are from: Cancer Control PLANET, State Profiles, Screening and Risk Factors (<http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/>); accessed 02/02/07. BRFSS Prevalence Data for 2004, States and DC (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/>); accessed 02/02/07 and 02/15/07. NC BRFSS, 2004 (<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2004/>); accessed 02/16/07.

Data on prostate cancer screening discussion are from the NC BRFSS and are not available from other states. US figure represents median for all states reporting. na – data are not available.

Cancer Treatment

BREAST CANCER, STAGE I: Among women who had breast conserving surgery (partial mastectomy), % receiving Adjuvant Radiation Therapy	na	na
COLON CANCER, STAGE III: percentage receiving Adjuvant Chemotherapy	46.1%	55.0%
	NC African-American	NC White

Notes: Data for initial treatment are from the American College of Surgeons' National Cancer Database (NCDB) Benchmark Reports (<http://web.facs.org/ncdbbm/ncdbbenchmarks.cfm>); accessed 2/16/07. For 2004, NCDB included data from 31 hospitals in North Carolina and ~1325 hospitals nationwide.



BETTER
THAN
WHITES

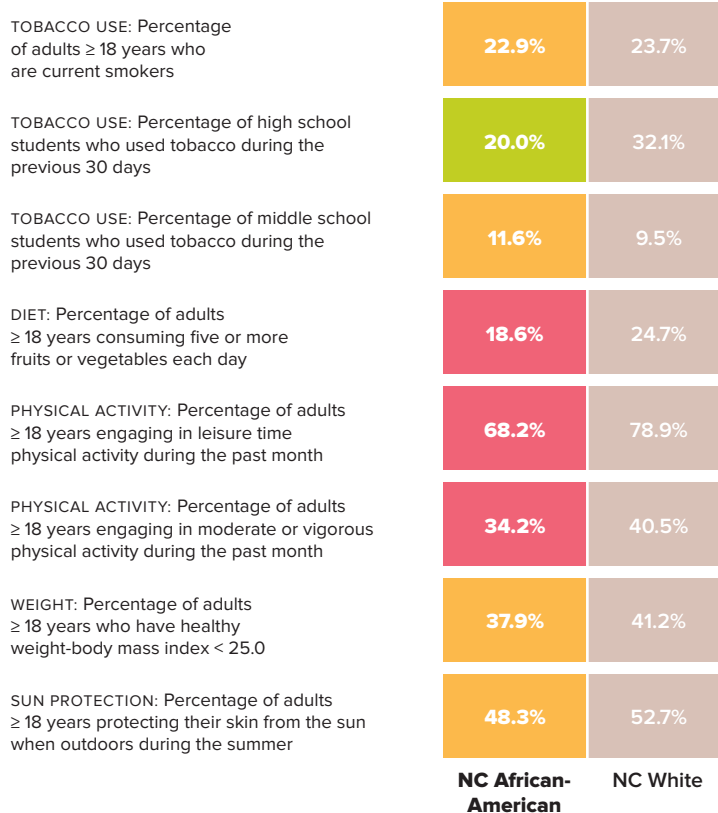


SAME
AS
WHITES



WORSE
THAN
WHITES

Cancer Prevention



Notes: Data are from: Cancer Control PLANET, State Profiles, Screening and Risk Factors (<http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/>); accessed 02/16/07. BRFSS Prevalence Data for 2004, States and DC (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/>); accessed 02/02/07 and 02/16/07. National Youth Tobacco Survey – 2004 – corrected (<http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/NYTS/CorrectionNotice.htm>); accessed 02/16/07. NC Youth Tobacco Survey—2005: Detailed Summary Tables – Statewide. NC BRFSS 2004 Prevalence Data (<http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/brfss/2004/>); accessed 02/16/07.

Data on skin protection are from the NC BRFSS and are not available from other states. US figure represents median for all states reporting. na – data are not available.

