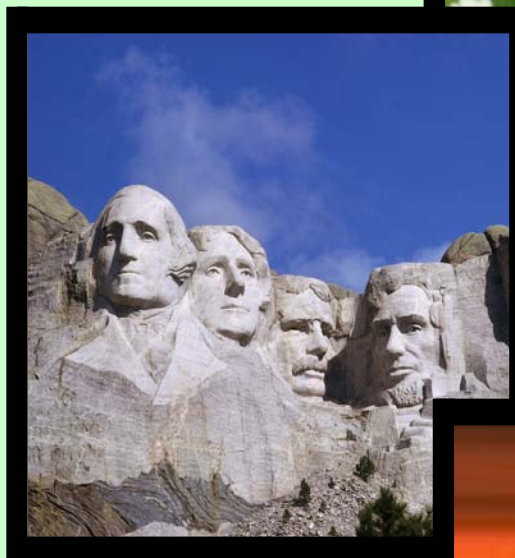


Lung Cancer in South Dakota 2009

Breathing free



in South Dakota



Lung Cancer Estimates¹

The publication of the American Cancer Society's Cancer Facts & Figures 2009 has been delayed due to the late release of mortality data by the National Center for Health Statistics. In 2008, South Dakota expected 500 new cases of lung cancer and 450 deaths due to this cancer.

Incidence and Mortality

During 2002-2006, there was an average of 519 (303 men and 216 women) new cases of lung cancer diagnosed among South Dakota residents per year. Of those cases, the white population averaged 490 cases and the American Indian population 26 cases.

In South Dakota, an average of 426 people died annually from lung cancer spanning the years from 2002 to 2006. Of that number 403 were white and 22 were American Indian.

| Incidence 2006 | | Mortality 2006 | |
|--|-----------|--|------------|
| Number of cases | | Number of deaths | |
| Total | 524 | Total | 435 |
| Males | 300 | Males | 248 |
| Females | 224 | Females | 187 |
| White | 490 | White | 407 |
| American Indian | 30 | American Indian | 26 |
| Median age at diagnosis | 72 yrs | Median age at death | 73 yrs |
| Mode | 69 yrs | Mode | 78 yrs |
| Age range at diagnosis | 30-97 yrs | Age range at death | 30-101 yrs |
| SD age-adjusted incidence rate | 62.9 | SD age-adjusted death rate | 52.6 |
| US SEER age-adjusted incidence rate (2005) | 61.1* | US SEER age-adjusted death rate (2005) | 52.8* |

Rates per 100,000 U.S. 2000 standard population / *2006 US SEER age-adjusted rates not available / Source: South Dakota Department of Health

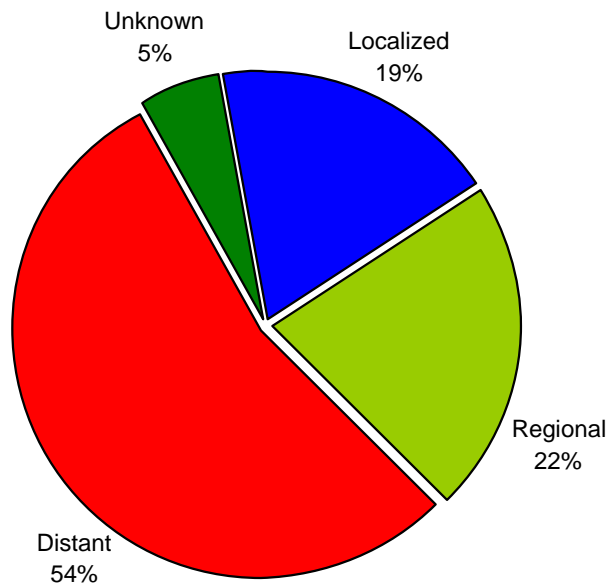


Figure 1
SEER Summary Stage

Lung cancer stage at diagnosis,
South Dakota, 2006

Over half of the 2006 lung cases were diagnosed at the more advanced stage of distant. Prognosis is best for lung cancers diagnosed at an earlier stage.

The 5-year survival rate for lung cancer is 16% and rises to 49% when diagnosed at the localized stage.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

¹Source: *Cancer Facts and Figures 2008*. American Cancer Society

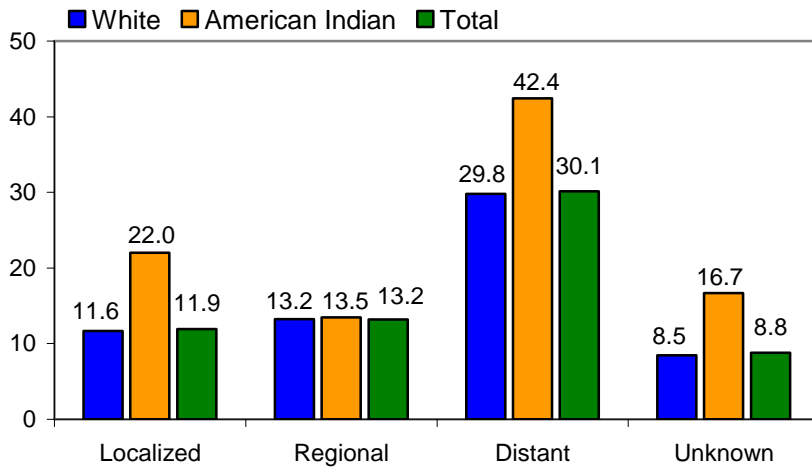


Figure 2
Age-adjusted Lung Cancer Rate
 Age-adjusted incidence rate for lung cancer cases at stage of diagnosis by race, South Dakota, 2002-2006

Lung cancer is the most common cancer worldwide. Smoking is the number one cause of lung cancer.

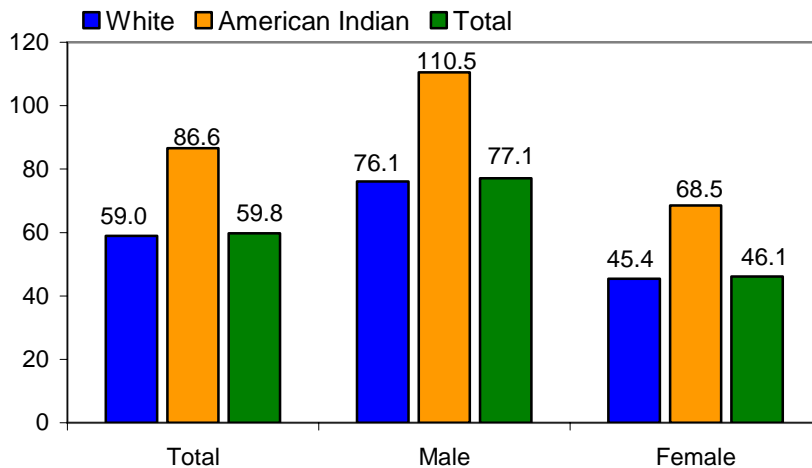


Figure 3
Age-adjusted Lung Cancer Rate
 Age-adjusted incidence rate for lung cancer cases by race and gender, South Dakota, 2002-2006

According to the Surgeon General, both babies whose mothers smoke while pregnant and babies who are exposed to secondhand smoke after birth are more likely to die from sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) than babies who are not exposed to cigarette smoke.

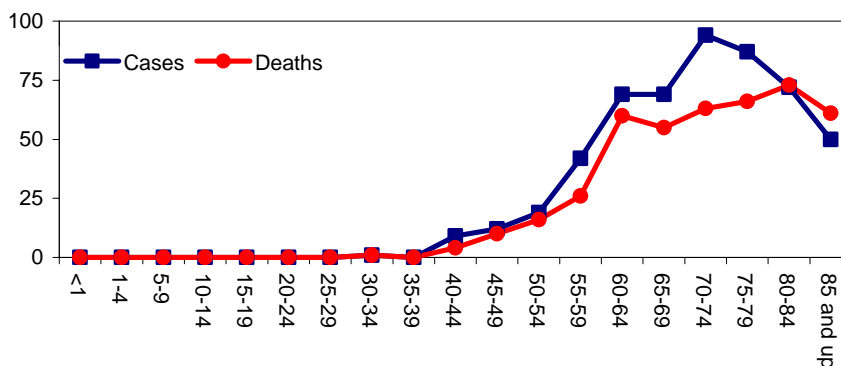


Figure 4
Lung Cancer Cases & Deaths
 Lung cancer cases and deaths by age, South Dakota, 2006

Secondhand smoke causes approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths among U.S. nonsmokers each year.

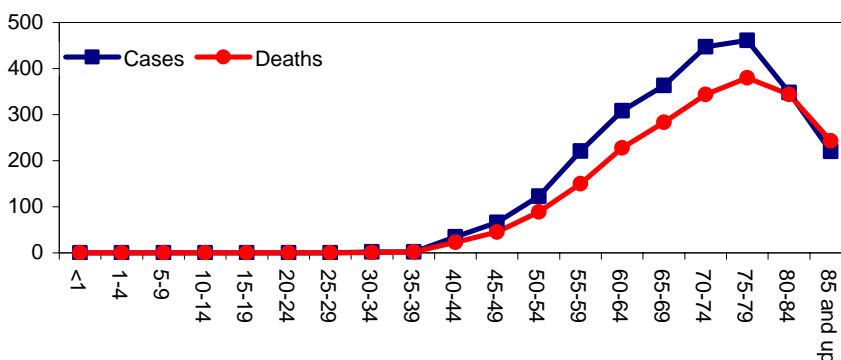
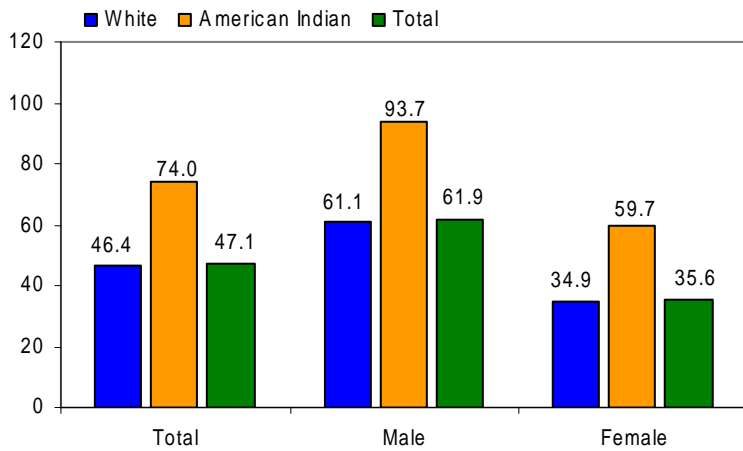


Figure 5
Lung Cancer Cases & Deaths
 Lung cancer cases and deaths by age, South Dakota, 2002-2006

The risk of dying from lung cancer is more than 23 times higher among men who smoke and about 13 times higher among women who smoke compared with someone who has never smoked.



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 6

Age-adjusted Lung Cancer Rates

Average annual, lung cancer age-adjusted death rates by race and gender, South Dakota 2002-2006.

*The South Dakota QuitLine offers free assistance to help South Dakotans quit tobacco. Call toll-free 1-866-737-8487 to talk to a coach who will help you develop a personalized plan to help you quit for good. Coaching assistance available:
7 AM-11 PM, Mon-Sat
10 AM-4 PM, Sunday*

Burden

Years of Potential Life Lost before age 75 years (YPLL₇₅) reflect the impact of the cancer burden among South Dakotans. It demonstrates, in years, the loss of productive life due to premature death. The Average Years of Life Lost before age 75 years (AYLL₇₅) is the YPLL divided by the number of deaths.

For South Dakotans in 2006, the lung cancer YPLL₇₅ was 2,502 years for whites and 147 years for American Indians. The AYLL₇₅ was 11.6 years for whites and 8.6 years for American Indians.

Risk Factors

Lung cancer is the number one cause of cancer deaths. The number one cause of lung cancer is smoking tobacco and exposure to secondhand smoke. Listed below are other risk factors for lung cancer and all are increased if the person uses tobacco.

- **Tobacco smoke:** Tobacco smoke causes most cases of lung cancer.
- **Radon:** Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, smell, or taste. Radon gas may unknowingly enter homes and buildings causing exposure. The only way to determine radon concentrations in a building is to perform a radon test. For more information on radon, contact SD radon information line at 1-800-438-3367 or the national information line at 1-800-767-7236.
- **Asbestos and other substances:** People who have certain jobs (such as those who work in the construction and chemical industries) have an increased risk of lung cancer. The risk is highest for those with years of exposure.
- **Air pollution:** Air pollution may slightly increase the risk of lung cancer.
- **Family history of lung cancer:** People with a father, mother, brother, or sister who had lung cancer may be at slightly increased risk of the disease, even if they don't smoke.
- **Personal history of lung cancer:** People who have had lung cancer are at increased risk of developing a second lung tumor.
- **Age over 65:** Most people are older than 65 years when diagnosed with lung cancer.

Symptoms

In its early stages, lung cancer usually does not cause noticeable symptoms. When symptoms occur, the cancer is often advanced. Symptoms of lung cancer include:

- Chronic cough
- Hoarseness
- Coughing up blood
- Weight loss & loss of appetite
- Shortness of breath
- Fever without a known reason
- Wheezing
- Repeated bouts of bronchitis or pneumonia
- Chest pain

Smoking - It's All About YOU

YOU decide to quit...really quit. **YOU** look for support, i.e., family, friends, QuitLine (1-866-737-8487), physician, support groups. **YOU** overcome the physical addiction. **YOU** modify your behavior by changing your activities. **YOU** are in control. **YOU** can do it! **YOU** can!

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