

2018 Regional Cancer Snapshot:

Age-adjusted cancer rates in Mississippi by gender, race, and Cancer Coalition Region

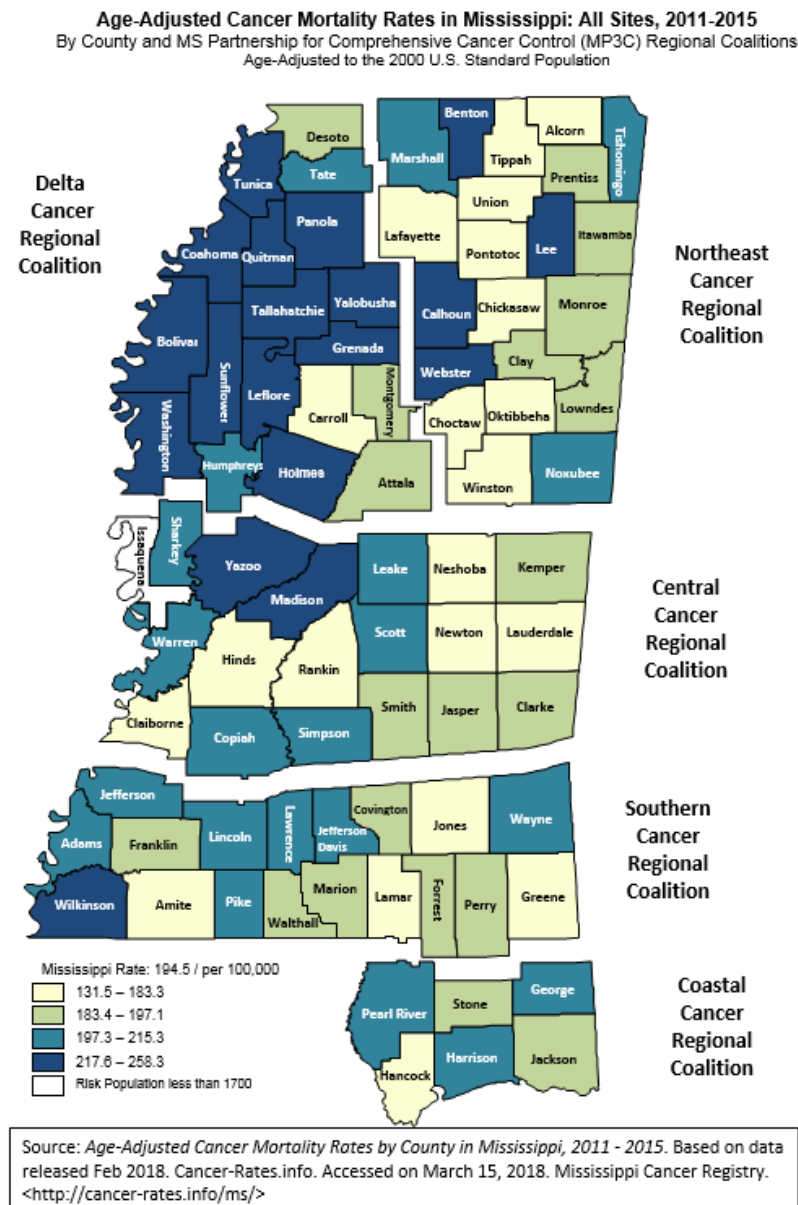
Office of Health Data and Research
Office of Preventive Health

August 10, 2018

This surveillance brief provides data to be utilized by the Mississippi Comprehensive Cancer Control Program (MCCCP) and the Mississippi Partnership for Comprehensive Cancer Control (MP3C) to plan activities targeting cancers with high incidence and mortality in each Cancer Regional Coalition in the state. MSDH developed this report with the cooperation and collaboration of the Mississippi Cancer Registry (MCR). Data was obtained from the 2018 Mississippi Cancer Registry (MCR), on March 6, 2018. This document was supported in part by a cooperative agreement (CDC-RFA-DP17-1701) from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Division of Cancer Prevention and Control's Comprehensive Cancer Control Program (NU58DP006338-01-00).

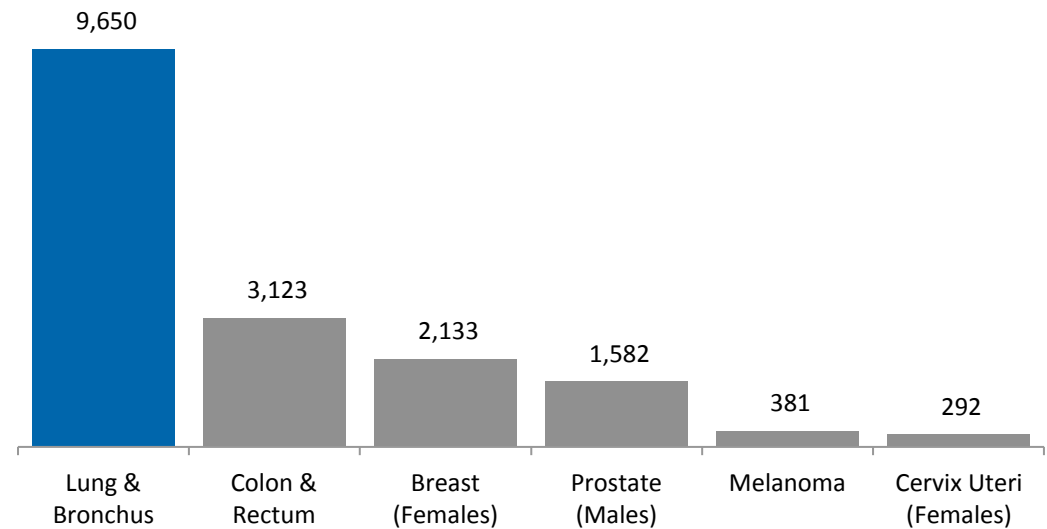


MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



Among all sites (types), **lung cancer** is the **leading cause of cancer death** in Mississippi. It is also the leading cancer killer in **men and women** among **all races**.

Total number of cancer deaths in Mississippi, 2011-2015



Source: 2018 MS Cancer Registry

The risk of some cancers may be reduced with healthy choices like avoiding tobacco, limiting alcohol use, eating a diet rich in fruits and vegetables, and being physically active.

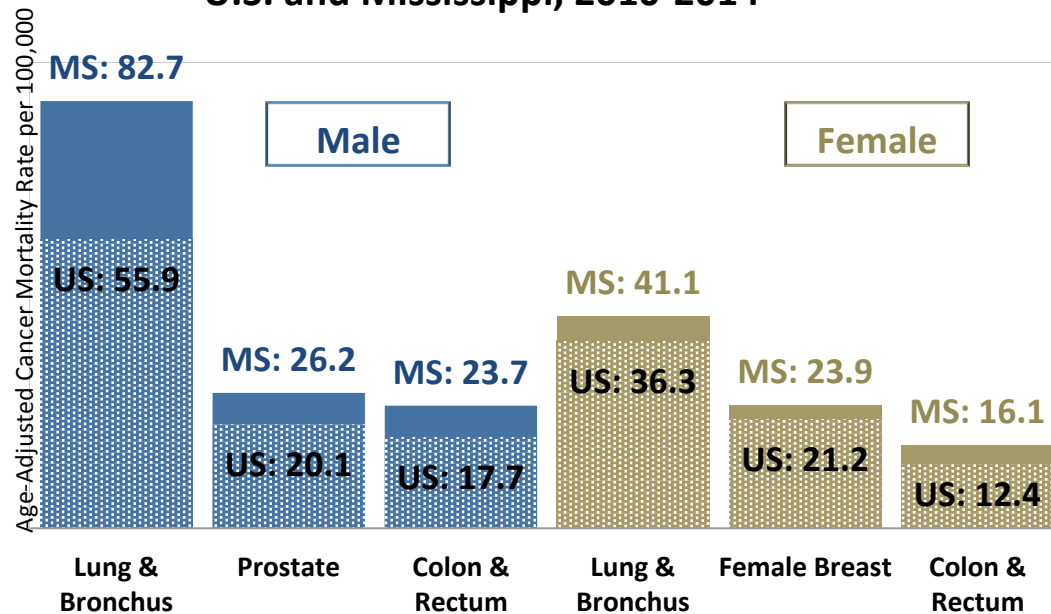
MS Comprehensive Cancer Control Program (MCCCP) and MS Partnership for Comprehensive Cancer Control (MP3C): Comprehensive cancer control is a process through which key partners form coalitions and pool their resources to prevent and control cancer in their jurisdictions. For further information, call: 601-206-1559 or visit www.HealthyMS.com/cancer

Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP) offers Pap exam and mammography screening services to uninsured and underinsured women. For further information call: 1-800-721-7222 or visit www.HealthyMS.com

Smoking, secondhand smoke, and exposure to radon are among the main causes of lung cancer. For further information call:
Office of Tobacco Control: 1-866-724-6115;
Tobacco Quitline: 1-800-784-8669;
ACT Center for Tobacco Treatment: 601-815-1180;
Radon Hotline: 1-800-626-7739
 or visit www.HealthyMS.com

Lung, prostate (male), breast (female), and colon & rectum (colorectal) are among the top three (death) cancer sites among all races, by sex. Mississippi's death rates are higher than national rates.

U.S. and Mississippi, 2010-2014



Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130)
 Source: 2018 United States Cancer Statistics / 1999-2014 Mortality Web-based Report. www.cdc.gov/uscs

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) encourages rural healthcare providers to participate in the state-level comprehensive control coalitions, promote smoking cessation, physical activity and healthy eating to reduce obesity.

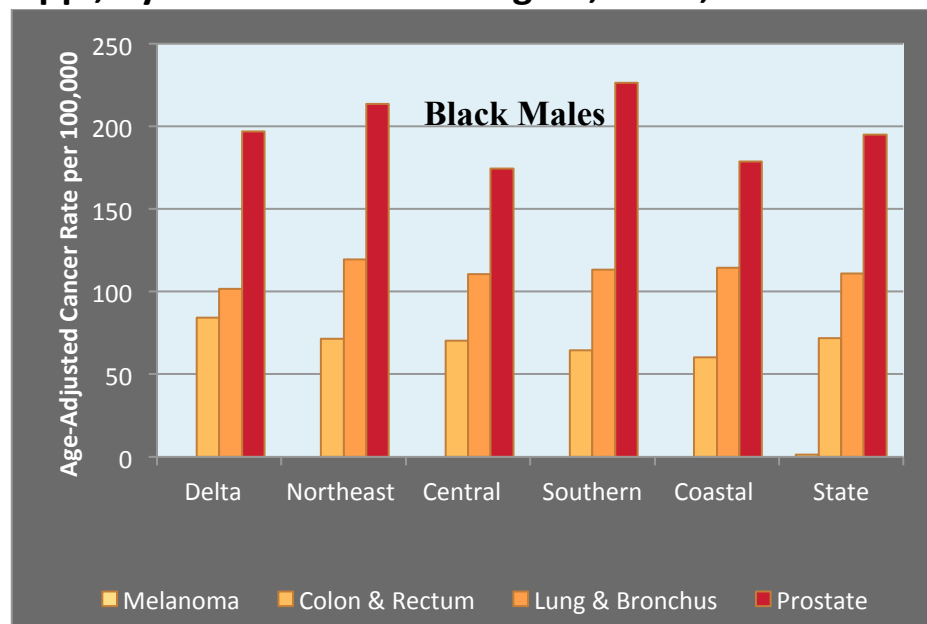
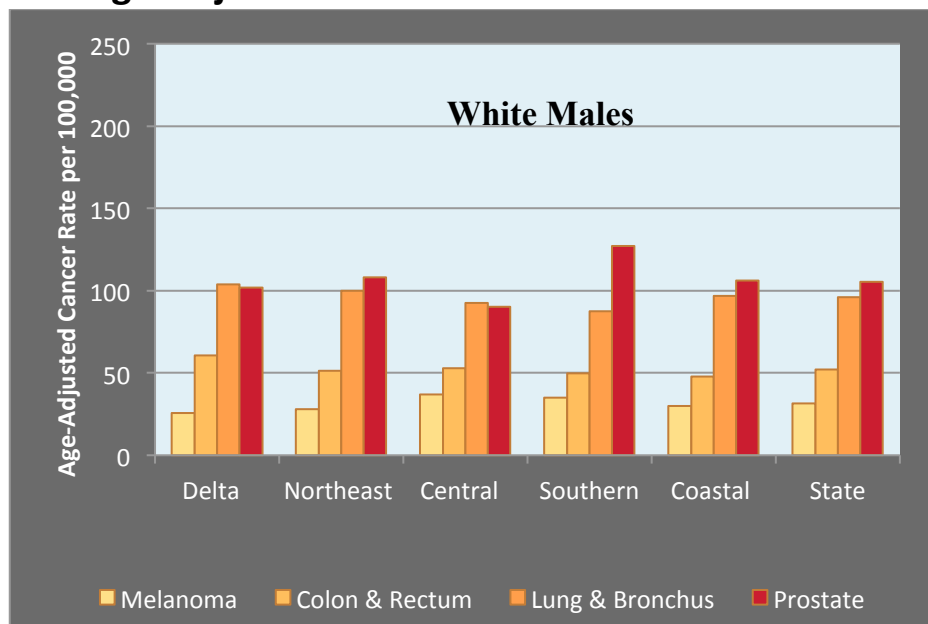
Talk to your *doctor* about:

- **Mammograms** at age 40 and older
- **Colonoscopy** at age 50 and older
- **Pap smear** between 21 and 64

For further information visit <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/>

Among men, **Black males** have a **higher** age-adjusted cancer **incidence**^{1,2} for **prostate, lung & bronchus**, and **colon & rectum**, and **White males** for **melanoma**.

Age-Adjusted Invasive Cancer Incidence in Mississippi, by Cancer Coalition Region, Male, 2011-2015



Cancer Coalition Region	Melanoma		Colon & Rectum		Lung & Bronchus		Prostate	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Delta	201	25.6	480	60.5	841	103.9	884	102.1
Northeast	335	28.1	630	51.4	1,259	100.0	1,411	108.1
Central	488	36.9	717	52.9	1,271	92.6	1,341	90.1
Southern	307	35.1	438	49.8	802	87.5	1,227	127.0
Coastal	317	30.1	509	48.0	1,043	96.9	1,238	106.1
STATE TOTAL ³	1,650	31.6	2,776	52.2	5,216	95.9	6,102	105.4

Cancer Coalition Region	Melanoma		Colon & Rectum		Lung & Bronchus		Prostate	
	Total ⁴	Rate ⁵	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Delta	5	-	390	84.4	482	101.5	988	197.0
Northeast	12	-	257	71.5	395	119.7	792	213.7
Central	5	-	541	70.3	798	110.4	1,423	174.6
Southern	-	-	225	64.6	382	113.4	832	226.6
Coastal	-	-	112	60.2	197	114.4	344	178.9
STATE TOTAL ³	28	1.6	1,525	71.8	2,254	110.8	4,379	195.1

¹Incidence: Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence to the 2000 US Standard Population

²Invasive Cancer: Excludes in situ cancers

³Region numbers may not sum to the state totals due to unknown counties

Source: 2018 Mississippi Cancer Registry

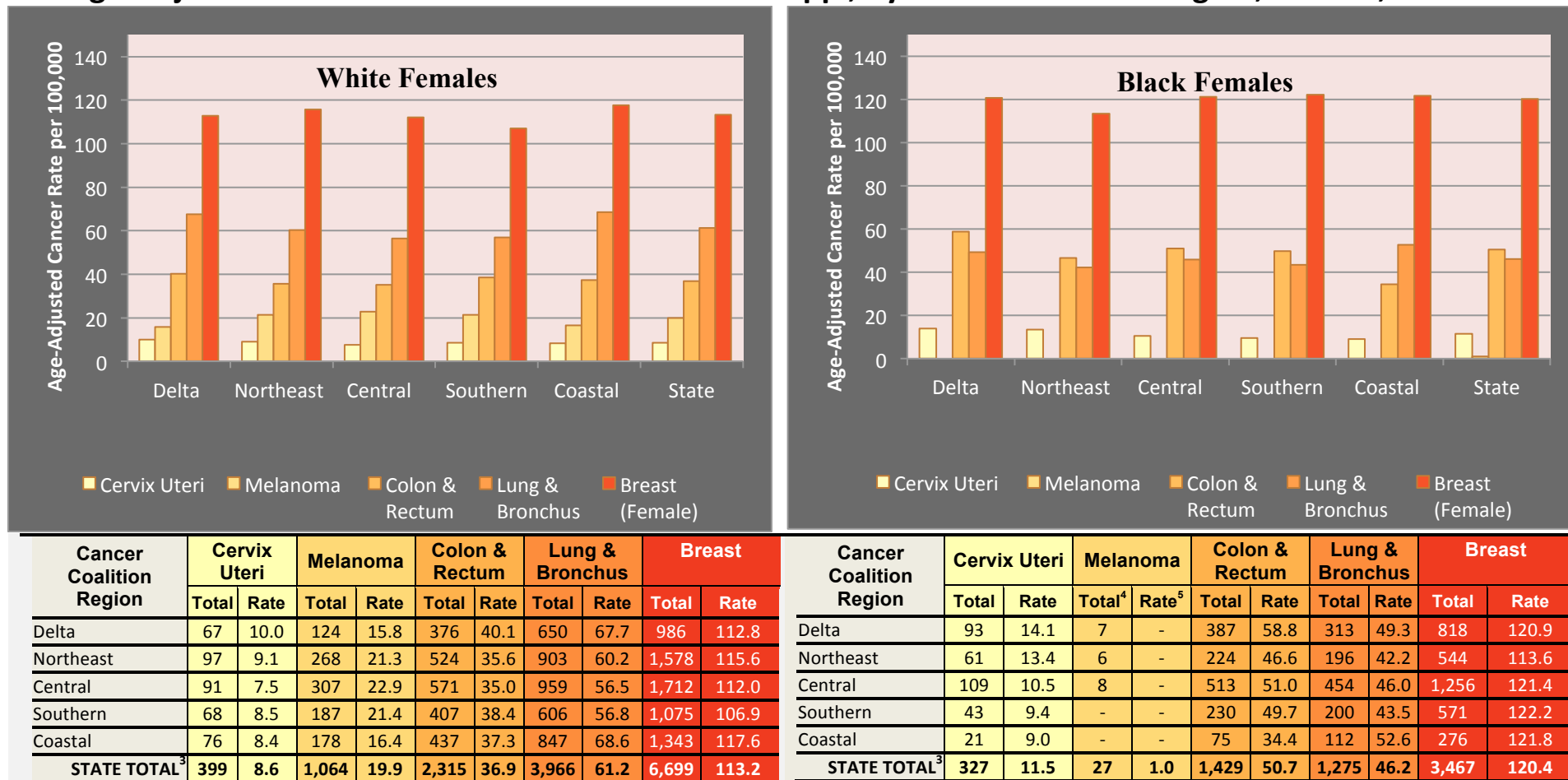
⁴Rates/Counts are suppressed if fewer than 5 cases were reported in the specific category.

These are represented as "-". "0" indicates no cases.

⁵A minimum of 15 cases are required to calculate a stable age-adjusted rate

Among women, **Black females** have a **higher** age-adjusted cancer **incidence**^{1, 2} for **breast, colon & rectum, and cervix uteri**, and **White females** for **lung & bronchus** and **melanoma**.

Age-Adjusted Invasive Cancer Incidence in Mississippi, by Cancer Coalition Region, Female, 2011-2015



¹Incidence: Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence to the 2000 US Standard Population

²Invasive Cancer: Excludes in situ cancers

³Region numbers may not sum to the state totals due to unknown counties

Source: 2018 Mississippi Cancer Registry

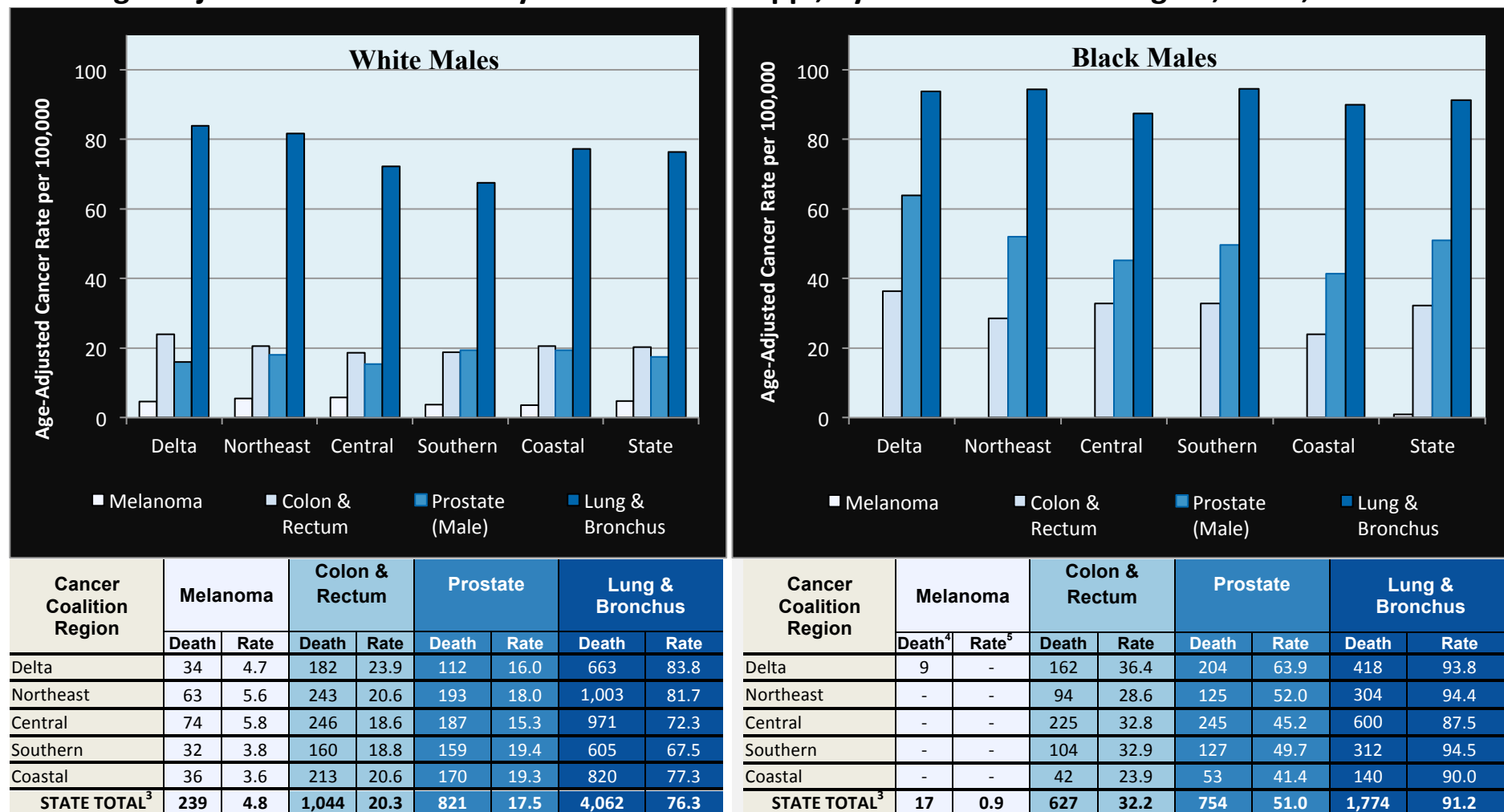
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⁵A minimum of 15 cases are required to calculate a stable age-adjusted rate

Among men, **Black males** have a **higher** age-adjusted cancer **mortality** rate¹ for **lung & bronchus**, **prostate**, and **colon & rectum**, and **White males** for **melanoma**.

Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates in Mississippi, by Cancer Coalition Region, Male, 2011-2015



¹Rate = Age-adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate to the 2000 US Standard Population

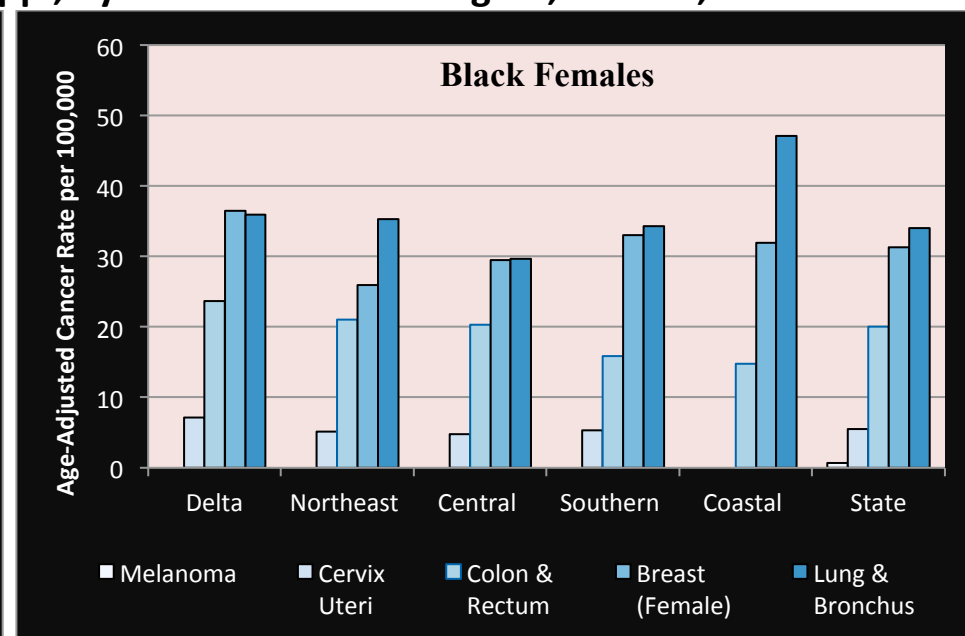
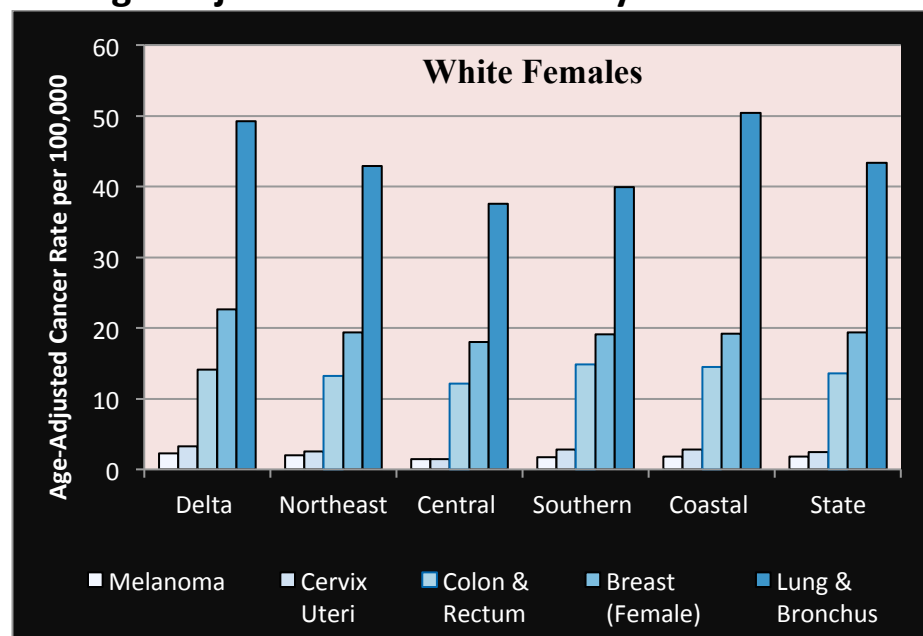
³Region numbers may not sum to the state totals due to unknown counties

⁴Rates/Counts are suppressed if fewer than 5 cases were reported in the specific category. These are represented as "-". "0" indicates no deaths.

⁵A minimum of 15 cases are required to calculate a stable age-adjusted rate. Otherwise "-".

Among women, **White females** have a **higher** age-adjusted cancer **mortality** rate¹ for **lung & bronchus** and **melanoma**, and **Black females** for **breast**, **colon & rectum**, and **cervix uteri**.

Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates in Mississippi, by Cancer Coalition Region, Female, 2011-2015



Cancer Coalition Region	Melanoma		Cervix Uteri		Colon & Rectum		Breast		Lung & Bronchus	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Delta	17	2.3	24	3.2	135	14.1	211	22.6	476	49.3
Northeast	30	2.0	32	2.6	201	13.2	278	19.4	652	42.9
Central	24	1.5	24	1.5	209	12.2	297	18.0	654	37.6
Southern	17	1.7	25	2.8	164	14.9	207	19.1	439	39.9
Coastal	21	1.8	28	2.8	173	14.5	228	19.2	615	50.4
STATE TOTAL³	109	1.8	133	2.5	882	13.6	1,221	19.4	2,836	43.4

¹Rate = Age-adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate to the 2000 US Standard Population

³Region numbers may not sum to the state totals due to unknown counties

Cancer Coalition Region	Melanoma		Cervix Uteri		Colon & Rectum		Breast		Lung & Bronchus	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Delta	-	-	49	7.2	155	23.7	247	36.5	224	35.9
Northeast	5	-	23	5.2	92	21.1	127	26.0	160	35.3
Central	6	-	46	4.8	195	20.3	303	29.5	294	29.6
Southern	-	-	24	5.3	75	15.9	154	33.0	154	34.3
Coastal	0	-	11	-	30	14.8	70	31.9	92	47.1
STATE TOTAL³	16	0.6	153	5.5	547	20.1	901	31.3	924	34.0

⁴Rates/Counts are suppressed if fewer than 5 cases were reported in the specific category. These are represented as "-". "0" indicates no deaths.

⁵A minimum of 15 cases are required to calculate a stable age-adjusted rate. Otherwise "-".

Glossary:

Incidence is the number of new cancer cases that have occurred during a specified time period (years 2008 to 2012) divided by the population at risk during that period. This result is then multiplied by a multiplier (100,000).

Mortality rate is the number of people who died due to cancer during a given period of time (years 2008 to 2012) divided by the population during the period. This result is then multiplied by a multiplier (100,000).

Age-adjusted rates ensure that differences in **incidence** (new cases) or **mortality** (deaths) from one year to another or between one geographic area and another are not due to differences in the age distribution of the populations being compared.ⁱ Readers should not compare this data with published cancer rates that were not adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Non-invasive cancer describes disease that has not spread outside the tissue in which it began.ⁱⁱ

Invasive cancer: Cancer that has spread beyond the layer of tissue in which it developed and is growing into surrounding, healthy tissues.ⁱⁱⁱ

Skin cancer: Skin cancer is the *most common form of cancer in the United States*. There are three main types of skin cancer: a) Basal cell carcinoma, b) Squamous cell carcinoma, and c) Melanoma.

Basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas are highly curable, but can be disfiguring and costly. Melanoma is more dangerous and causes the most deaths.^{iv} The counts and rates in this snapshot correspond to melanoma.

(i) U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. *United States Cancer Statistics: 2004 Incidence and Mortality*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; 2007.

(ii) National Cancer Institute (NCI); Dictionary of Cancer Terms.

(iii) National Cancer Institute (NCI); Dictionary of Cancer Terms.

(iv) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2017; What is Skin Cancer?

Mississippi Cancer Regional Coalition by Counties MP3C

Delta: Attala, Bolivar, Carroll, Coahoma, De Soto, Grenada, Holmes, Humphreys, Leflore, Montgomery, Panola, Quitman, Sunflower, Tate, Tallahatchie, Tunica, Yalobusha, and Washington.

Northeast: Alcorn, Benton, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Itawamba, Lafayette, Lee, Lowndes, Marshall, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo, Union, Webster, and Winston.

Central: Claiborne, Clarke, Copiah, Hinds, Issaquena, Jasper, Kemper, Lauderdale, Leake, Madison, Neshoba, Newton, Rankin, Simpson, Sharkey, Scott, Smith, Warren, and Yazoo.

Southern: Adams, Amite, Covington, Forrest, Franklin, Greene, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Lincoln, Marion, Perry, Pike, Walthall, Wilkinson, and Wayne.

Coastal: George, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Stone.

