

Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System Updates

June 2016 Edition



Cancer by the Numbers—Epi Updates

—> New Cancer Trends

Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer - Death Rates Declining, but Liver Cancer Rates are Increasing

Read the full report: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cncr.29936/full>

The Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer (1975-2012) shows that death rates continued to decline for all cancers combined, as well as for most cancer sites for men and women of all major racial and ethnic populations. The overall cancer death rates for both sexes combined decreased by 1.5 percent per year from 2003 to 2012. Incidence rates decreased among men and remained stable for women between 2003 and 2012.

The ongoing drop in cancer incidence in most racial and ethnic groups is due, in large part, to progress in prevention and early detection. Fewer deaths from cancer in those same groups may also reflect better treatments. Tobacco control efforts have lowered rates of lung cancer, the leading cause of cancer death in men and women, as well as many other types of cancer. The report also examines trends in liver and intrahepatic bile duct (liver) cancer. In contrast to the trends for most other cancers among both men and women, death rates due to liver cancer have increased the most compared with all cancer sites, and liver cancer incidence rates have also increased.

Consistent with national trends, death rates for all cancers combined have declined in Wisconsin; the age-adjusted mortality rate declined from 200.5 per 100,000 in 1995 to the lowest rate of 164.7 in 2013. The age-adjusted rate for liver cancer mortality also increased from 3.9 in 1995 to 5.3 in 2013. The increase was more dramatic among males (from 5.7 to 7.3) than females (2.7 to 3.6). Liver cancer incidence also increased in Wisconsin by 59% since 1995, from 4.0 per 100,000 to 6.4 per 100,000 in 2013. The liver cancer incidence rate in 2013 was 9.6 among males and 3.5 among females, per 100,000.



After Rising for Decades, Thyroid Cancer Incidence Stabilizes in U.S. and Increases at Slower Rate in Wisconsin

Read the full report: http://www.cancer.gov/news-events/cancer-currents-blog/2016/thyroid-incidence-trend?cid=eb_govdel

After rising steadily for decades, the incidence of thyroid cancer in the U.S. may have stabilized, according to a new study. Although still increasing, the number of new cases has risen at a much slower rate in recent years than in the past. The incidence of thyroid cancer in the U.S. began to rise during the early 1990s, with incidence in 2013 triple that of 30 years earlier. But the new analysis found that incidence began to level off in 2009 and remained relatively stable through 2012. The findings appeared in the April 14, 2016 *JAMA Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery*. From 2009 to 2012, incidence still increased, but at a much slower rate—1.75% per year.

In Wisconsin, during the most recent three-year period, 2010 to 2013, thyroid cancer incidence increased by 3.4% per year compared to 5.8% per year from 1995 to 2009. While the recent rate increase is slower than in the past in Wisconsin, it exceeds the recent national trend. The 2013 age-adjusted thyroid cancer rate in Wisconsin was 13.4 per 100,000 compared with the U.S. rate of 15.1 per 100,000. Thyroid cancer is more common among women than men. The 2013 age-adjusted rate for Wisconsin females was 20.8 compared with 6.1 per 100,000 for males. The 2013 rate for U.S. females was 22.2, and for males 7.7, per 100,000.

→ New WCRS Cancer Publications

The High Burden of Cancer among American Indians/Alaska Natives in Wisconsin

Please share with your coworkers, health care providers, and cancer control partners!

<https://www.wisconsinmedicalsociety.org/professional/wmj/archives/volume-115-issue-1-february-2016/>

WCRS is pleased to announce a new publication, *High Burden of Cancer among American Indians/Alaska Natives in Wisconsin*, by the WCRS Epidemiologist and co-authors in the February issue of Wisconsin Medical Journal (WMJ). Also, in the WMJ, you will find another cancer publication, *Breast and Colorectal Survival Disparities in Southeastern Wisconsin*, from researchers at the Medical College of Wisconsin.

American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) face persistent health disparities, including a high incidence of cancer, when compared with people of other races. Rates of cancer incidence and mortality vary significantly among AI populations within the U.S., and AI/ANs in Northern Plains states, including Wisconsin, experience notably higher rates. Wisconsin AIs have the highest lung cancer incidence rate among American Indians in the U.S.

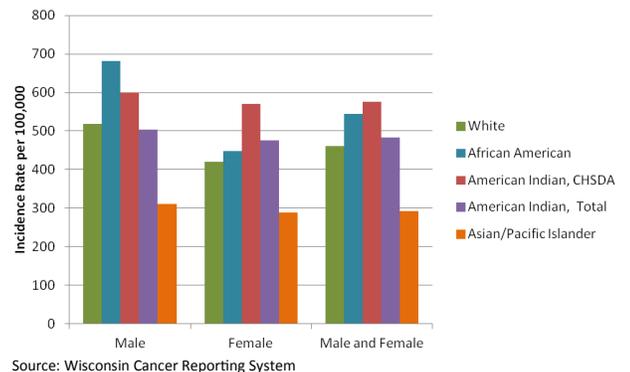
Wisconsin has 11 federally recognized tribes. Wisconsin tribal health centers provide both direct health services and Contract Health Services (CHS). Each tribe has a specified Contract Health Service Delivery Area (CHSDA), a geographic area in which direct services must be provided to American Indians who live in that area. In Wisconsin, there are 32 CHSDA counties (out of 72 counties).

The national standard used to capture AI/AN cases is to link registry cases to Indian Health Service enrollment lists, and to focus on cases among AI/AN residents of CHSDA counties.

During 2007-2011, the likelihood of being diagnosed with cancer in Wisconsin varied greatly by race and sex (Figure 1):

- The cancer incidence rate for AI/ANs in CHSDA counties was the highest of any racial group for both sexes combined and for females.
- The incidence rate among AI/AN men in CHSDA counties was second highest, exceeded only by the rate among African American men.
- AI/ANs have significantly higher rates of lung, colorectal, kidney, oral/pharynx, cervical and liver cancers than Whites.

Figure 1: Cancer Incidence, All Sites, by Sex and Race, Wisconsin, 2007-2011



Breast Cancer Disparities between African American and White Women in Wisconsin

Please share with your coworkers, health care providers, and cancer control partners!

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p01266.pdf>

WCRS is pleased to announce a new publication, *Breast Cancer Disparities between African American and White Women in Wisconsin*, by WCRS epidemiologist Mary Foote and Fellow Yi Ou. This report presents Wisconsin data for breast cancer incidence, mortality, and stage at diagnosis to examine trends and racial disparities between African American and White women in Wisconsin.

A new report from the American Cancer Society finds that breast cancer rates among African American women in the U.S. are increasing. For decades, African American women had been getting breast cancer at a slower rate than white women, but that gap is now closing.

The findings are published in *Breast Cancer Statistics, 2015* in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* and in *Breast Cancer Facts & Figures 2015-2016*. The Facts and Figures reports, published every two years, provide detailed analyses of breast cancer trends and present information on known risk factors for the disease, factors that influence survival, the latest data on prevention, early detection, treatment, and ongoing research.

Consistent with national findings, Wisconsin's African American breast cancer rates are rising and the gap between White breast cancer rates and African American rates is now closing. In Wisconsin, since data were first published in 1995, African American women typically experienced lower breast cancer incidence rates, but higher mortality rates, compared with White women. However, starting in 2005, the incidence rate among African American women has increased and exceeded the White rate in 2009, 2012 and 2013. In 2013, the incidence rate among African American women was 133.6 per 100,000 compared with the rate of 128 per 100,000, among White women. The data suggest that breast cancer incidence is projected to continue to rise for African American women, while the rate for White women is projected to decline in Wisconsin.

For additional information, please visit:

Breast cancer statistics, 2015: *Convergence of incidence rates between black and White women*

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.3322/caac.21320/epdf>

→ **Cancer Awareness—June**



National Cancer Survivor’s Day—June 5

In this month we celebrate the life of cancer survivors, and in this month we also raise awareness of survivors’ continued challenges as a result of diagnosis and treatment. A cancer survivor is any person who has been diagnosed with cancer, from the time of diagnosis, through the balance of his or her life. Nearly 14.5 million children and adults with a history of cancer are currently alive in the United States.

July 2016

- ✦ Sarcoma Awareness
- ✦ Bladder Cancer Awareness

August 2016

- ✦ National Health Center Week (Aug 7-13)

September 2016

- ✦ Childhood Cancer Awareness
- ✦ Leukemia and Lymphoma Awareness
- ✦ National Ovarian Cancer Awareness
- ✦ National Prostate Cancer Awareness

October 2016

- ✦ Breast Cancer Awareness
- ✦ Liver Cancer Awareness

→ **Third Annual Data Quality Merit Awards—2016**

In 2014, Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System (WCRS) established and held the first ever Data Quality Merit Awards to honor and acknowledge cancer reporting facilities that meet the national program standard for timely and complete cancer data. Cancer reporting facilities that meet the program standard on an annual basis are awarded at a statewide cancer registrar’s conference with a certificate and acknowledgement of their achievement in front of their peers. Due to the hard work and diligence of Wisconsin cancer reporters, there was a 28% increase from 2014 to 2015 in the number of facilities that were eligible to receive an award.

For this year’s Third Annual Data Quality Merit Awards, the American Cancer Society will be sponsoring the awards and they will be recognizing all of the cancer reporting facilities that contribute to high quality cancer data in Wisconsin. WCRS is honored to have the American Cancer Society supporting the awards and we look forward to another successful season.

