

# Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System Updates

December 2016 Edition



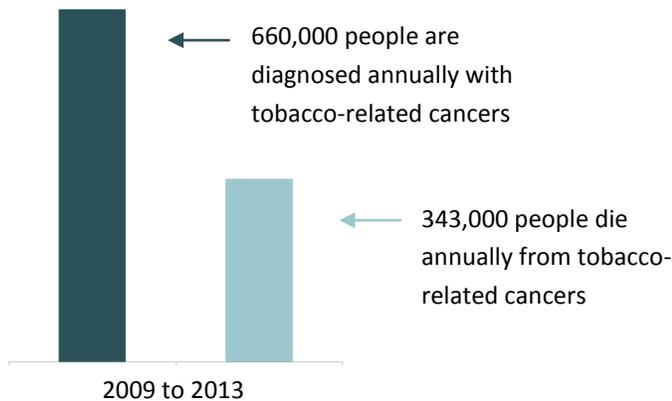
## Cancer by the Numbers—Epi Updates

—> **Cancers linked to tobacco use make up 40 percent of all cancers diagnosed in the United States. Even though tobacco use is declining, smoking is still the number one preventable cause of cancer.**

Read the full report: <http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/cancerandtobacco/index.html>

Forty percent of cancers diagnosed in the U.S. may have a link to tobacco use, according to the November Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) *Vital Signs Report*. Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of cancer and cancer deaths. It causes more than lung cancer - it can cause cancers of the mouth and throat, voice box, esophagus, stomach, kidney, pancreas, liver, bladder, cervix, colon and rectum, and a type of leukemia (acute myeloid leukemia).

According to a new report by CDC, between 2009 and 2013, about 660,000 people in the U.S. were diagnosed annually with, and about 343,000 people died annually from, a cancer related to tobacco use. Three in ten cancer deaths were due to cigarette smoking; however, progress has been made. Since 1990, about 1.3 million tobacco-related cancer deaths have been avoided.

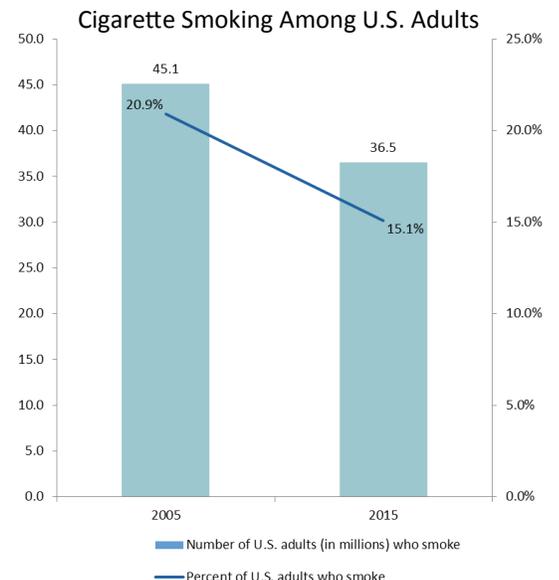


**3 in 10** cancer deaths are due to smoking cigarettes

National Health Interview Survey data released in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report show current cigarette smoking among U.S. adults declined from 20.9 percent (45.1 million) in 2005 to 15.1 percent (36.5 million) in 2015. During 2014-2015 alone, there was a 1.7 percentage point decline, resulting in the lowest prevalence of adult cigarette smoking since the CDC's NHIS began collecting such data in 1965.

The *Vital Signs Report* on tobacco-related cancers shows that:

- Incidence and death rates were highest among: African-Americans compared with other races or ethnicities; people who live in counties with a low proportion of college graduates; and people who live in counties with high poverty levels.
- By region, incidence rates were highest in the northeast (202 per 100,000 persons) and lowest in the west (170 per 100,000 persons).
- Incidence rates for tobacco-related cancers are still higher among men (250 per 100,000 persons) than women (148 per 100,000 persons).



## → Research Links Vitamin D and Cancer

### Vitamin D deficiency may raise bladder cancer risk

Read the full report: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/11/161107110336.htm>

Source: University of Warwick. "Low vitamin D levels linked to increased risk of bladder cancer." Science Daily, 7 November 2016.

Low levels of Vitamin D have now been linked to a risk of bladder cancer, according to a review of several studies presented at the Society for Endocrinology conference in the United Kingdom. Vitamin D can come from dietary sources and sunlight.

In a separate experiment, researchers looked at the cells that line the bladder, known as transitional epithelial cells, and found that these cells are able to activate and respond to vitamin D, which in turn can stimulate an immune response.

This is important because the immune system may have a role in cancer prevention by identifying abnormal cells before they develop into cancer. As vitamin D is inexpensive and safe, its potential use in cancer prevention could potentially impact the lives of many people. The findings add to a body of evidence suggesting that low vitamin D is detrimental to health.

## → Research Links Vitamin D and Cancer

### Vitamin D may increase survival for breast cancer patients

Read the full report: <http://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamaoncology/article-abstract/2580715>

Another new study analyzed data from 1,666 women diagnosed with breast cancer. Researchers looked at levels of the vitamin D biomarker 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25OHD) at the time of the diagnosis, and associated them with survival prognosis. Researchers analyzed the data for over a year, from January 5, 2014, to March 15, 2015, and the results were published in the journal *JAMA Oncology*.

Researchers found a lower level of the vitamin D biomarker in women with advanced-stage tumors. The lowest levels were found in premenopausal women with triple-negative cancer. Levels of 25OHD were also inversely proportional to disease progression and death rates.

## → CDC Updates Recommendations on HPV Vaccine

Read the full report: <http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2016/p1020-hpv-shots.html>

According to new recommendations released in October from CDC and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, adolescents younger than age 15 need only two doses of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, given at least six months apart, rather than the previously recommended three doses.

Teenagers and young adults between ages 15 and 26 and people with weakened immune systems who start the HPV vaccine series should still get three doses of the vaccine to prevent cancers associated with HPV infection, CDC said.

# New HPV Vaccine Recommendations

## Under 15

Only need **two** doses

Doses given at least  
**6 months** apart

## 15-26

Need **three** doses

## Weakened immune system

Need **three** doses

➔ **Wisconsin Cancer Facts & Figures 2016**

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

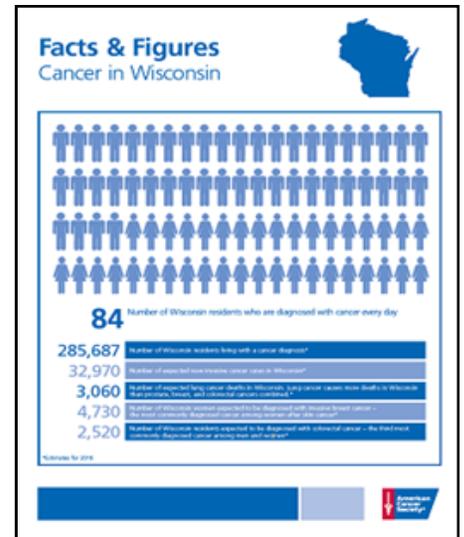
Read the full report: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wcrs/factsfigures16.htm>

The American Cancer Society and the Department of Health Services' Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System collaborated to produce a series of eight new cancer summary reports on cancer statistics in Wisconsin. Key statistics in the reports include:

- Cancer surpassed heart disease as the leading cause of death in Wisconsin, shown by age-adjusted rates of 164.6 and 158.1 per 100,000, respectively, in 2013.
- The melanoma incidence rate increased by 90 percent from 1995 to 2013.
- African American women experienced a higher breast cancer incidence rate (133.6) comparable to White rates (128.0) in 2013; historically, African American women had lower incidence rates, but higher mortality rates.
- The five-year relative survival rate for many common cancers (breast, prostate, and melanoma) is higher than 90% if detected before the cancer has metastasized.

**Full reports include:**

- [All Cancer in Wisconsin](#)
- [Lung Cancer in Wisconsin](#)
- [Colorectal Cancer in Wisconsin](#)
- [Breast Cancer in Wisconsin](#)
- [Skin Cancer in Wisconsin](#)
- [Human Papilloma Virus \(HPV\) and Cancer in Wisconsin](#)
- [Childhood and Adolescent Cancer in Wisconsin](#)
- [Healthy Lifestyles and Reducing the Risk of Cancer in Wisconsin](#)



➔ **Wisconsin Cancer Survival**

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

Read the full report: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p01585.pdf>

For the first time this report provides five-year cancer survival rates for Wisconsin by detailed sex, race, stage at diagnosis, and age for major cancer sites and selected cancer sites. Survival rates are for invasive cancers diagnosed in Wisconsin from 2005 to 2011. This information provides needed summary measures of cancer control effectiveness, as increasing survival rates are associated with early detection and effective treatment.



Key statistics in the report include:

- The overall five-year survival rate for all cancer in Wisconsin is 64 percent, similar to 63 percent for the U.S.
- The five cancers with the highest survival in ranked order are prostate, thyroid, testis, female breast, and melanoma.
- The five cancers with the lowest survival are mesothelioma, pancreas, liver, esophagus, and lung/bronchus.
- Survival rates are higher for patients diagnosed with cancer at an early stage of disease; 88 percent survive five years if cancer is diagnosed at the early (local) stage, compared with 26 percent survival if cancer is diagnosed at the late (distant) stage.
- Survival decreases with age at diagnosis; 84 percent of younger adults, age 15 to 44, survive for five years compared with 52 percent of the oldest group, age 65 and older.
- African Americans had a lower overall cancer survival rate of 57 percent compared to a White rate of 64 percent.

## Cancer Awareness

### —> **January 2017**

Healthy Weight Week (January 17-23)  
National Cervical Health Awareness Month

### —> **February 2017**

National Cancer Prevention Month  
World Cancer Day (February 4)

### —> **March 2017**

Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month  
International Women's Day (March 8)  
Kick Butts Day (March 16)

### —> **April 2017**

National Cancer Control Month  
National Minority Health Month  
National Oral, Head, and Neck Cancer Awareness Week (April 12-18)  
National Volunteer Week (April 10-17)  
Testicular Cancer Awareness Month  
World Health Day (April 7)

**Happy Holidays from WCRS staff and best wishes for the New Year!**

