

Fresno County Cancer Report: 2000-2016

SEPTEMBER 2019



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMUNITY HEALTH EPIDEMIOLOGY PROGRAM

Fresno County Cancer Report: 2000-2016

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Prepared by: Stephanie Koch-Kumar, MPH, PhD

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Statistics at a Glance

Incidence

- Males had a higher overall cancer age-adjusted incidence than females. Over time the male incidence decreased; whereas, the female incidence remained relatively stable
- For 2000-2016, Blacks followed by Whites had the highest overall cancer aggregated age-adjusted incidence

Out of all race/ethnicities:

- Whites had the highest age-adjusted incidence for oral cavity & pharynx, esophagus, breast, brain and nervous system, and endocrine system cancer; as well as melanoma, lymphoma, and leukemia
- Blacks had the highest age-adjusted incidence for colon & rectum, pancreatic, lung & bronchus, female genital reproductive system, and prostate cancers; as well as for myeloma
- Asian/ Pacific Islanders had the age-adjusted highest incidence for stomach cancer
- American Indian/Alaska Native had the age-adjusted highest incidence for liver and urinary system cancers
- Hispanics (all races) were not the top race/ethnicity for any cancer sites but were a close second for lymphoma and stomach cancer

Mortality

- Males age-adjusted cancer mortality (175.4 per 100,000)
 was higher than females (124 per 100,000)
- Lung cancer had the highest age-adjusted mortality rate for both males and females
- Total age-adjusted cancer mortality was lower in Fresno County than the U.S as a whole. This was true for all of the top cancer sites except liver and stomach
- Cancer sites with poor survival: brain & nervous system, pancreas, liver, esophagus, and lung & bronchus
- Cancer sites with higher rates of survival: endocrine system, prostate, melanoma, and breast

Top Cancer Sites

Top Cancer Sites by Sex

Males:
Prostate
Urinary System
Colon & Rectum
Lung & Bronchus
Liver
Lymphoma

Females:
Breast
Genital/Reproductive System
Lung & Bronchus
Colon & Rectum
Endocrine System

Top Cancer Site by Race/Ethnicity

Non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics of all races: Breast

Non-Hispanic Blacks/African
Americans:
Lung & Bronchus

Top Cancer Sites in Youth

(< 15 years)

Leukemia

Brain & other Nervous System
Lymphoma
Endocrine
Bone & Joint
Urinary System

Overview

What is Cancer?

Cancer is not one disease but a collection of diseases that may occur anywhere in the body. All cancer types share similarities but differ in where they start, how they grow/spread, and the associated risk factors. All cancers are caused by errors or damage in DNA, which change the way human cells function. These genetic changes can be inherited, caused by environmental exposures, or a combination of both. In a healthy human, cells grow and divide to form new cells as needed to replace damaged cells that have died through a natural process called apoptosis. For all cancer types, abnormal cells survive and new abnormal cells continue to form. The abnormal cell growth is uncontrolled and cells divide without stopping. These cells may from growths called tumors and spread into surrounding tissues. However, not all cancers form tumors; for example, leukemia is a cancer of the blood that lacks the formation of tumors. Malignant cancer is when the cancerous cells metastasis and spread to nearby tissue.

Report Contents

This report presents cancer data from Fresno County, California retrieved from the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Result Program (SEER). The focus of this report is on malignant cancers. Summary information is provided on incidence (new cancer cases) and mortality (cancer deaths) for Fresno County residents and for comparison purposes, the state of California and the United States (estimated through participating SEER Registries). Data are presented on all cancer types combined, as well as seventeen selected cancer sites. Incidence data includes reported cases diagnosed from 2000-2016; mortality data focuses on 2012-2016.

This report can be used to assist with identifying the level of burden from cancer morbidity and mortality.

Methods

Data Source

Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program

All data presented in this report were retrieved from the SEER Program. SEER is a program under the National Cancer Institute and is the leading data source of cancer incidence and mortality for the United States. SEER's data represents approximately 34.6% of the U.S. population. Data on patient demographics, tumor characteristics, stage of disease, treatment information, and outcome information are collected from population based cancer registries throughout the United States.²

California registries that are part of the SEER program include the Greater Bay Area Cancer Registry (San Francisco-Oakland and San Jose-Monterey) and the Greater California Cancer Registry.

Greater California Cancer Registry

The Cancer Registry of Greater California (CRGC) is a statewide population-based cancer surveillance system that entered into the SEER program in 2001 (first year of full data: 2000). The CRGC collects information about cancers diagnosed in California from 48 of California's 58 counties and is represented by 7 regions: Central California (Region 2), Sacramento (Region 3), Tri-County (Region 4), Desert Sierra (Region 5), Northern California (Region 6), San Diego/ Imperial (Region 7), and Orange County (Region 10).²⁻³

Fresno County is represented in the Central Region, along with Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Tuolumne Counties.³

Data Analysis

Incidence, Mortality, and Survival

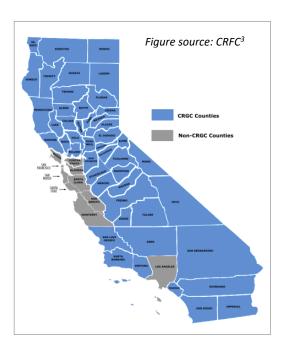
All data were retrieved and analyzed using SEER*Stat

software.⁴ With the exception of analyses that included estimates for California or United Stated as a whole, all analyses were restricted to Fresno County. Fresno County data was designated in SEER*Stat using the "State-County" variable with the selection of "CA: Fresno County (06019)". All analyses, unless noted, were restricted to malignant cancer cases.

Data on incidence, incident trends, and survival were based on the SEER*Stat SEER 18 Research database.⁵ Mortality statistics were retrieved utilizing the SEER*Stat Mortality - All COD, Aggregated With County database.⁶ Mortality data available in SEER*Stat was collected and maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics and includes data on all causes of death.⁷

Incidence and mortality, except where noted, were age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard population (Appendix B) and presented as cases per 100,000 persons. Population estimates were retrieved from SEER*Stat and represent modified estimated provided by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimate Program.⁸ Cases with unknown age were excluded from all age-adjusted analyses. Counts and associated statistics fewer than 16 were suppressed.

Survival calculations were censored at age 99 years, thus all cancer patients diagnosed at an age greater than 99 years were excluded from all survival calculations. Analyses included only malignant cases of known age and excluded all death certificate/autopsy only cases and cases alive with no survival time. Survival was measured using the actuarial method. Expected survival was calculated using the Ederer II method. Survival was age-standardized so that it could be compared across different cancer populations with possible different age distributions. This report used three standards from the International Cancer Survival Standard (ICSS). ICSS 1 was used for oral, digestive, lung, breast, female genital/reproductive (except cervix uteri), prostate, urinary system, non-Hodgkin lymphomas, multiple myeloma, and leukemia (except acute lymphatic leukemia) cancer sites. ICSS 2 was used for melanoma, brain, and thyroid cancer sites. ICSS 3 was used for Hodgkin's disease (Appendix C). Age-standardized survival is only calculated on adult cancer cases (aged 15 years or greater). For all cancer sites, except prostate, the age standard variable used was coded as "15-44,



45-54, 55-64, 65-74, and 75+". Prostate cancer was coded as "15-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, 85+". The survival cutoff was December 2016.

Race and Ethnicity

SEER codes race information into four main categories that are compatible with annual population estimates: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. Spanish-Hispanic ethnicity was not a mutually exclusive category. Data for Hispanics were based on the NAACCR Hispanic Identification Algorithm. This report presents race/ethnicity as a single category: non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic (any race). American Indian/Alaskan Native data frequently only includes cases in the Purchased/Referred Care Delivery Area (PRCDA).

Cancer site was classified by SEER based on ICD-0-3 coding rules, which are subject to change.

Data limitations

Mandated reporters in compliance with public health laws reported cancer surveillance data. Reports may be incomplete and subject to issues of underreporting, variations in reporting, reporting delays, misclassification of race/ethnicity, migration of patients in and out of SEER Registry areas, etc. ¹³⁻¹⁴

Tables



Figures

All Cancer Types Combined

Figure 1: Top Malignant Cancers in Fresno County, 2016

Females

- 1. Breast (27.9%)
- 2. Reproductive (12.1%)
- Lung & Bronchus (10.1%)
- 4. Colon & Rectum (8.1%)
- 5. Endocrine System (6.2%)

Total

- 1. Breast (14.5%)
- 2. Lung & Bronchus (10.0%)
- 3. Colon & Rectum (9.4%)
- 4. Prostate (9.0%)
- 5. Urinary System (8.6%)

Males

- 1. Prostate (18.5%)
- 2. Urinary System (11.8%)
- Colon & Rectum (10.7%)
- 4. Lung & Bronchus (10.0%)
- 5. Liver (6.0%) Lymphoma (6.0%)

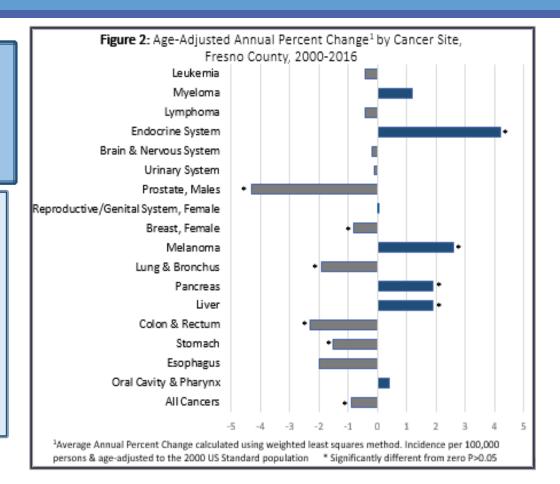
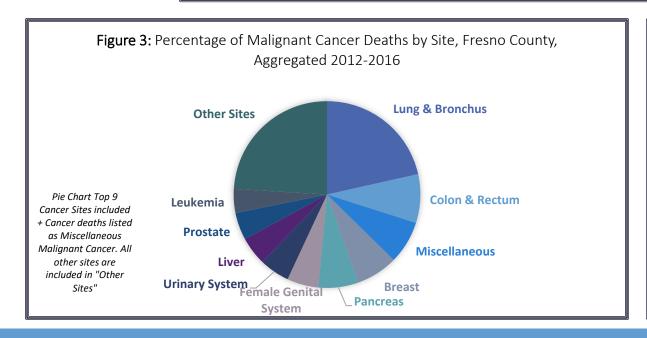


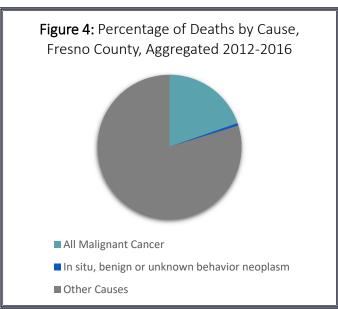
Table 1: Top New Malignant Cancers in Fresno County, 2016								
	1	2	3	5				
Non-Hispanic Whites	Breast	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Colon & Rectum	Urinary System			
Non-Hispanic Black	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate (Tied for 1st)	Breast	Colon & Rectum	Urinary System			
Non-Hispanic Asian	Breast	Colon & Rectum	Female Reproductive	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate & Liver (Tied for 5th)			
Hispanic (All Races)	Breast	Colon & Rectum	Urinary System	Prostate	Lymphoma			

	Fresno				California			US		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
All Malignant Cancers	145.9	175.4	124.0	145.3	171.1	126.7	161.0	193.1	137.7	
Lung and Bronchus	32.5	41.6	25.2	30.8	36.5	26.5	41.9	51.6	34.4	
Colon and Rectum	12.4	14.8	10.4	12.9	15.1	11.1	14.2	16.9	11.9	
Breast	10.8	*	19.8	10.9	0.2	19.8	11.4	0.3	20.6	
Pancreas	10.3	12.1	8.8	10.3	11.8	9.2	11.0	12.6	9.6	
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	11.0	14.2	8.7	9.8	12.0	8.1	11.8	14.8	9.4	
Female Reproductive/Genital System	8.0	~	14.9	8.2	~	15.0	8.3	~	15.1	
Prostate	7.1	17.1	~	8.2	19.8	~	7.8	19.2	~	
Urinary System	7.7	11.6	4.7	7.6	12.3	4.1	8.4	13.4	4.7	
Leukemia	6.1	7.8	4.8	6.2	8.1	4.7	6.5	8.8	4.9	
Liver	7.1	11.5	3.4	6.0	9.2	3.2	4.9	7.7	2.5	
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.3	6.8	4.2	5.6	7.3	4.4	
Brain and Other Nervous System	4.2	5.0	3.3	4.4	5.4	3.5	4.4	5.4	3.6	
Stomach	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	5.2	3.1	3.1	4.2	2.3	
Esophagus	3.1	6.0	0.9	3.3	5.7	1.3	4.0	7.1	1.5	
Myeloma	2.7	3.9	1.7	3.0	3.9	2.4	3.3	4.2	2.7	
Melanoma of the Skin	1.7	2.8	0.9	2.3	3.5	1.4	2.5	3.7	1.5	
Endocrine System	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	2.4	4.1	1.1	2.5	3.8	1.3	2.5	3.9	1.3	

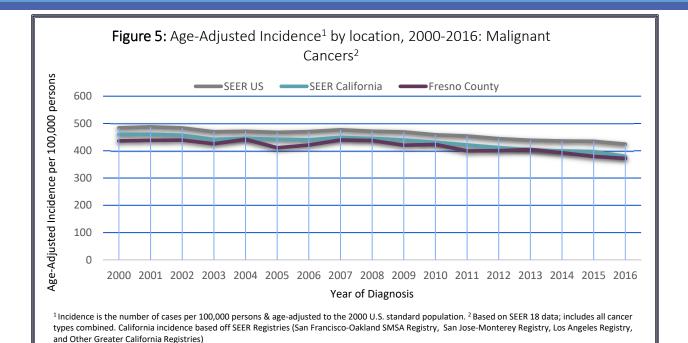
¹All data from SEER database "Mortality - All COD, Aggregated With County, Total U.S. (1969-2016) <Katrina/Rita Population Adjustment> - Linked To County Attributes - Total U.S., 1969-2017"

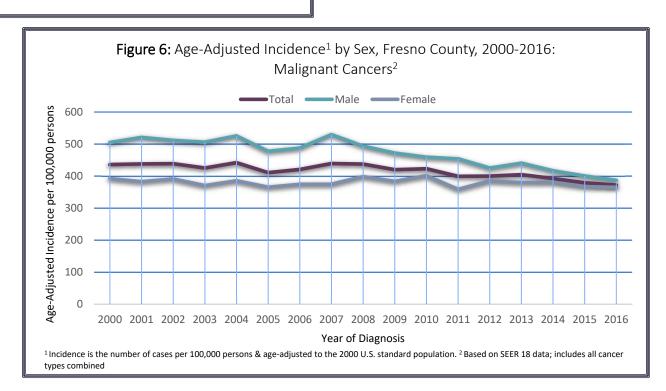
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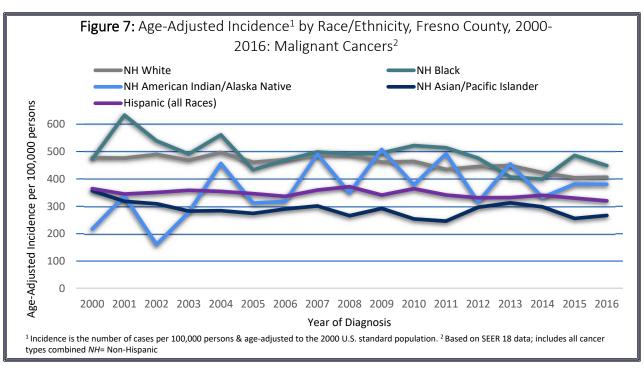


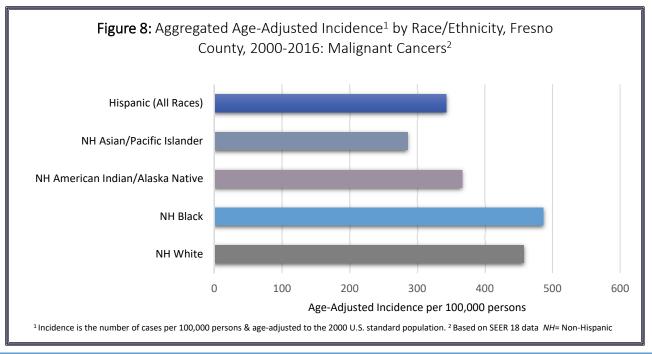


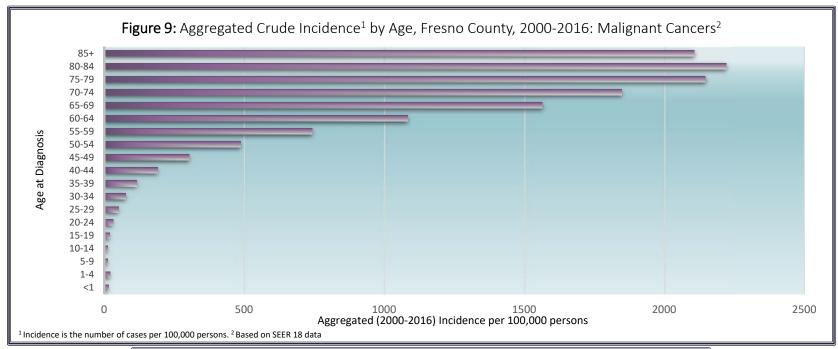
^{*} Suppressed data due to small sample size

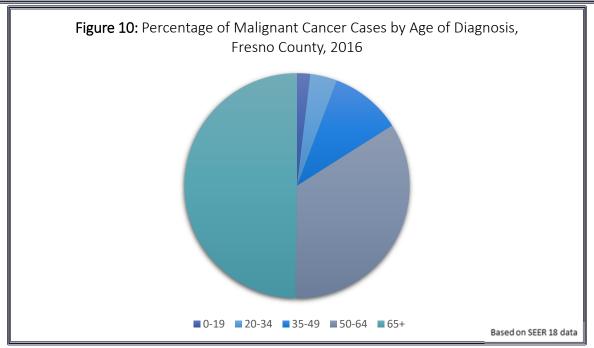




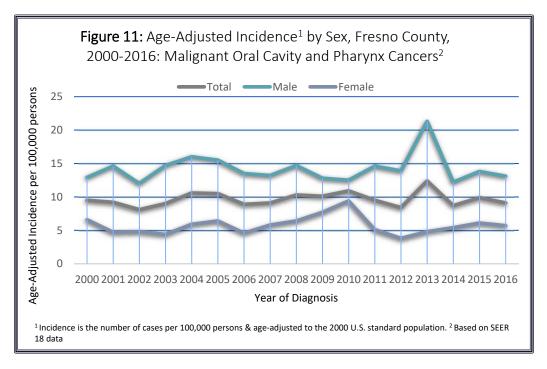


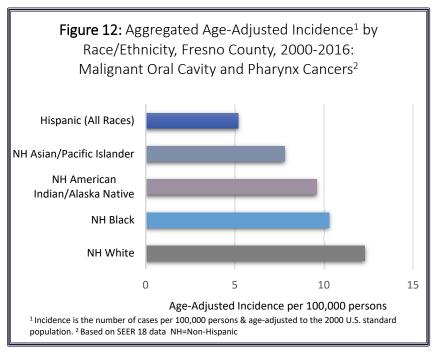


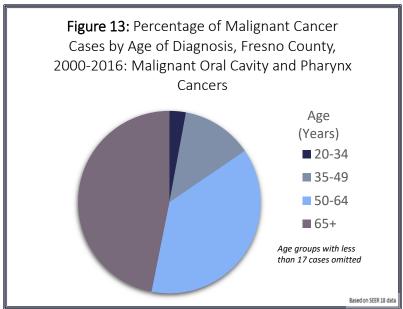


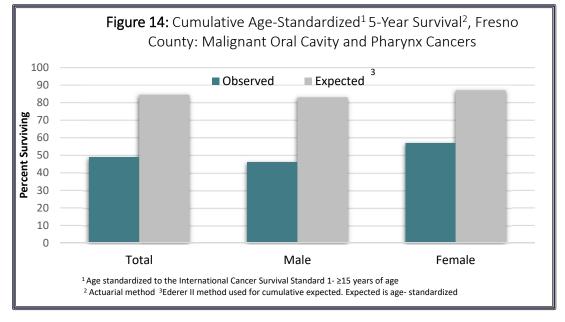


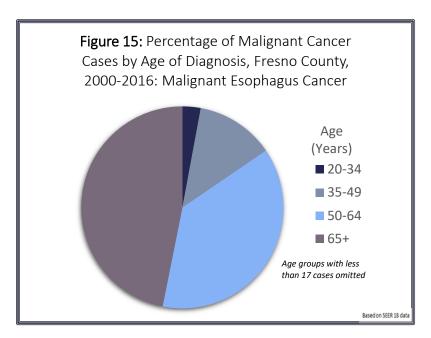
Select Cancer Sites

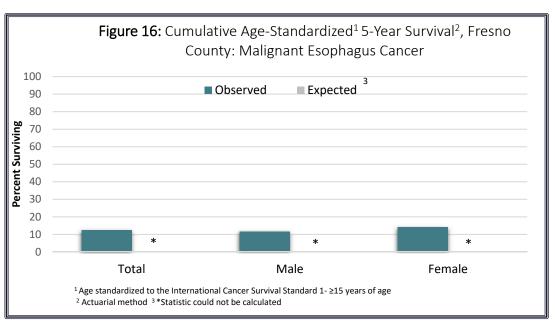


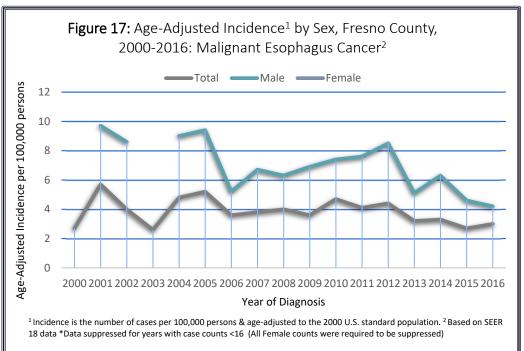


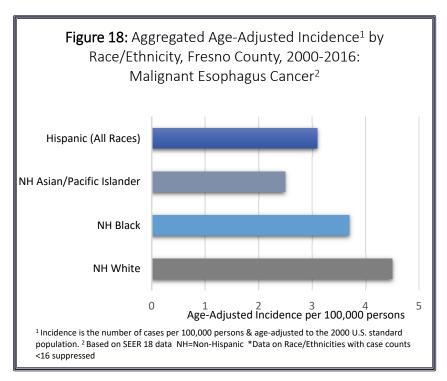




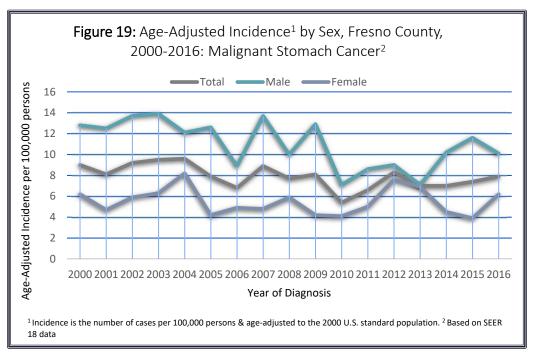


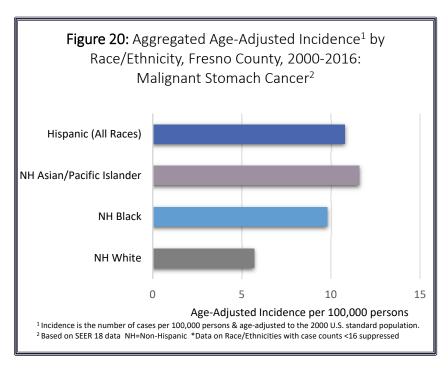


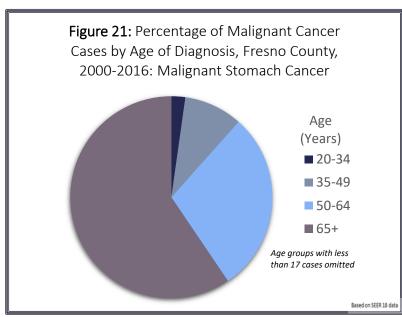


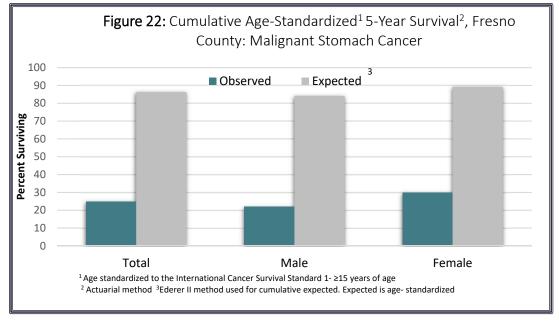


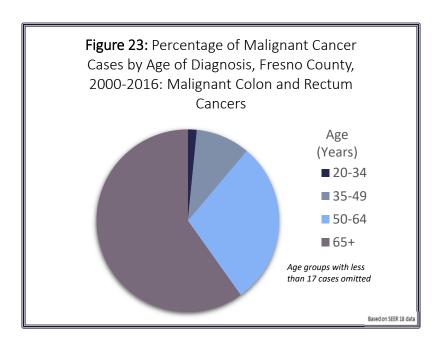
12 STOMACH

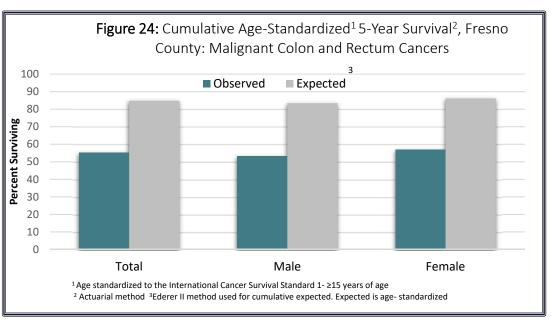


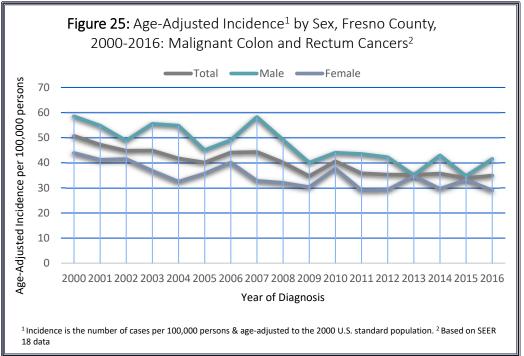


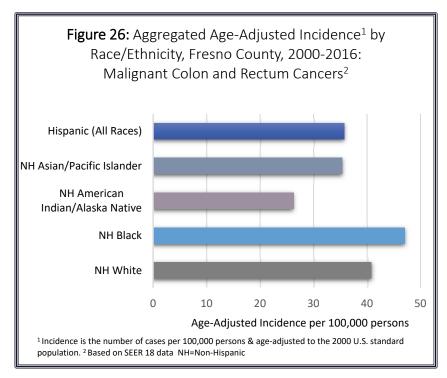




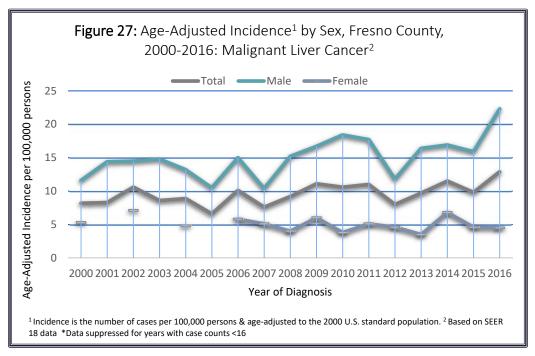


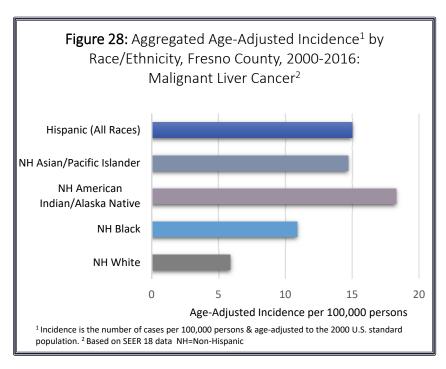


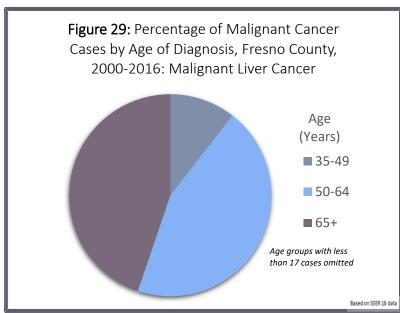


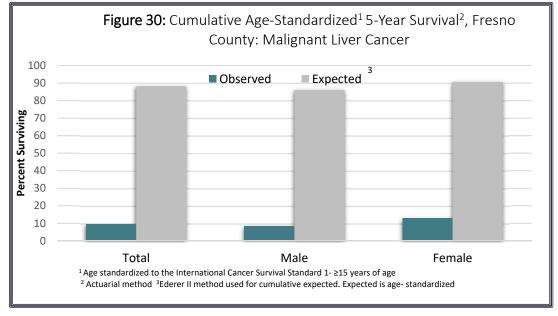


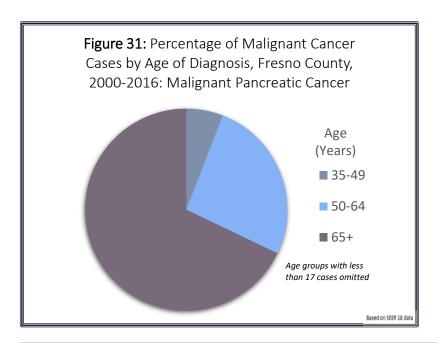
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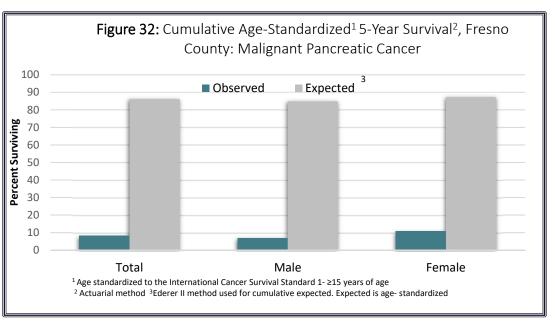


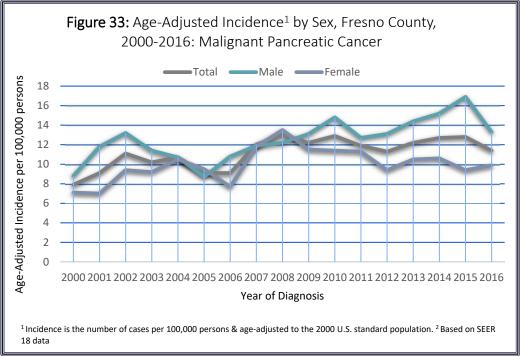


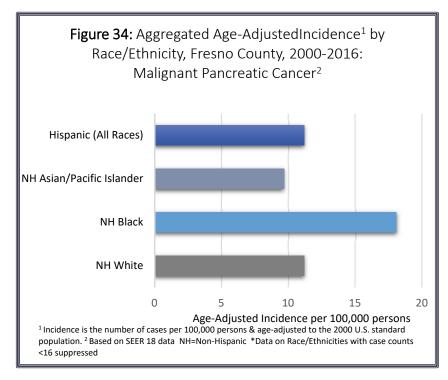




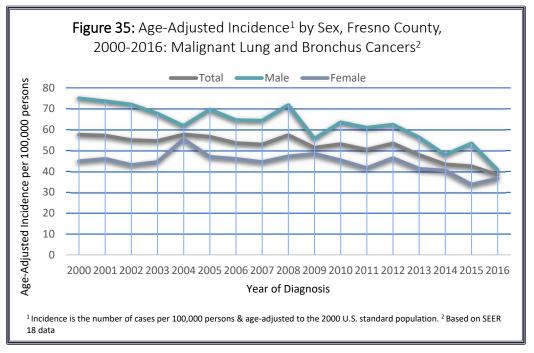


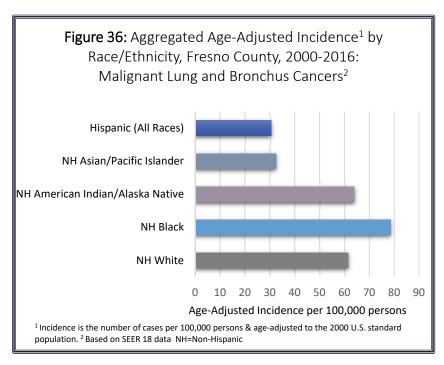


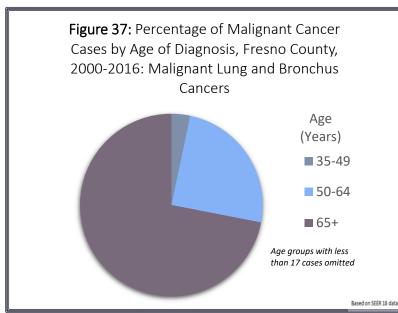


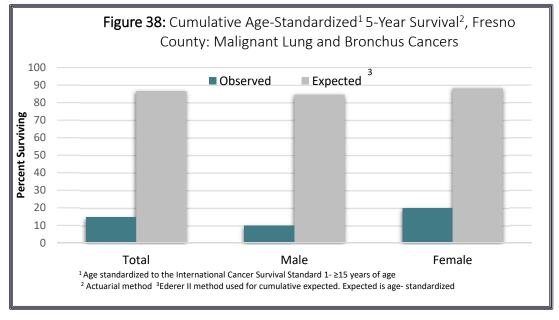


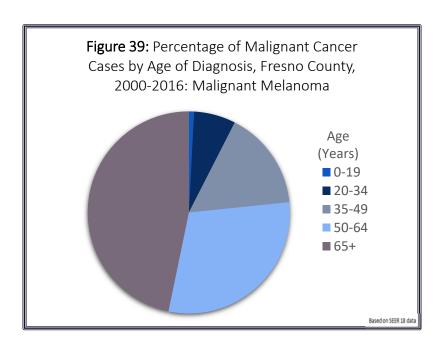
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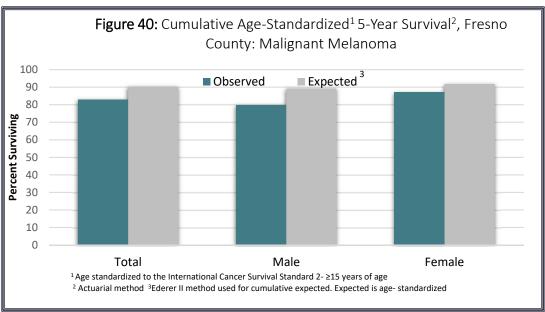


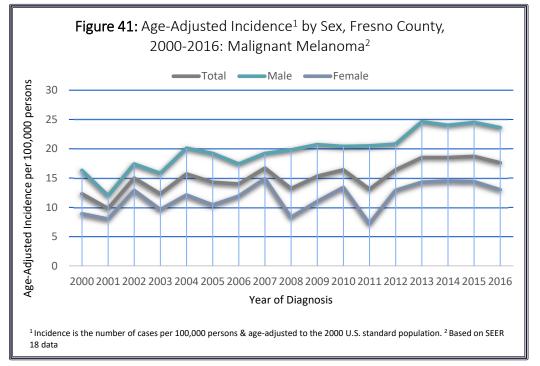


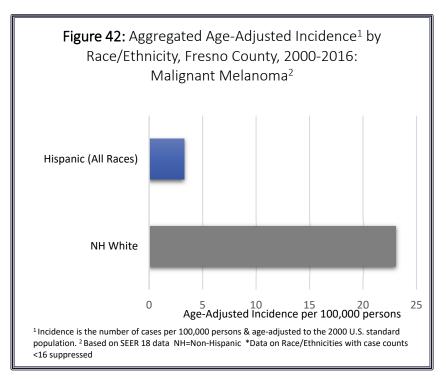




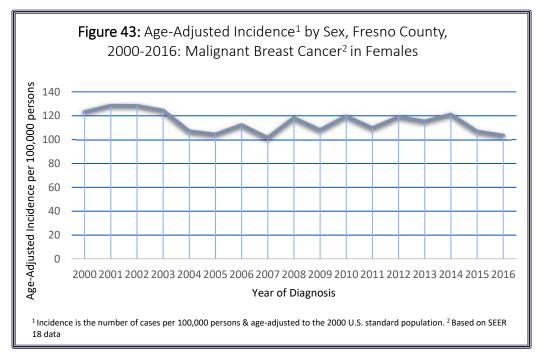


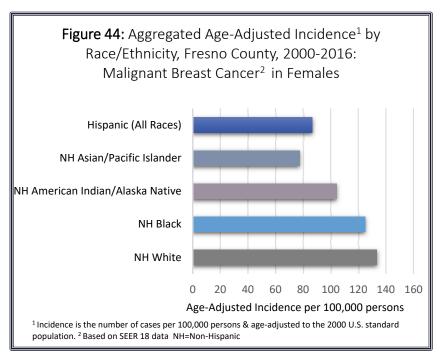


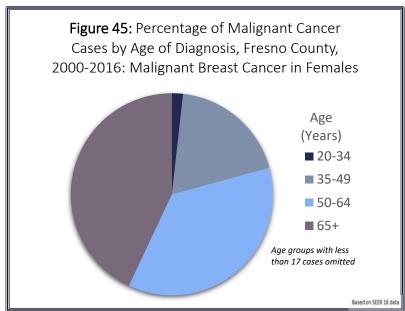


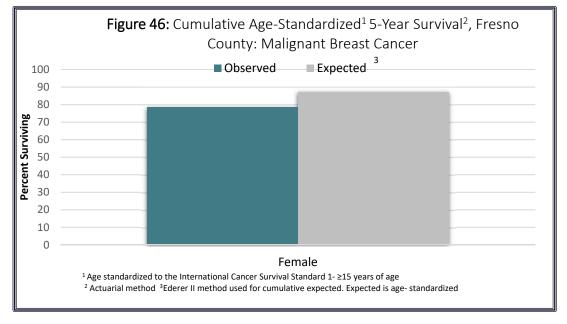


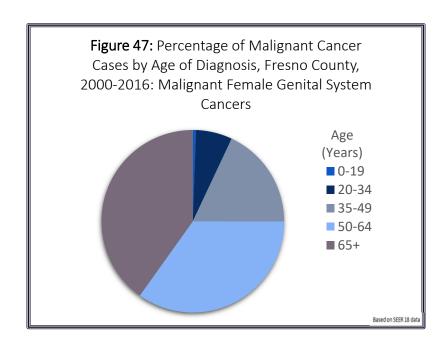
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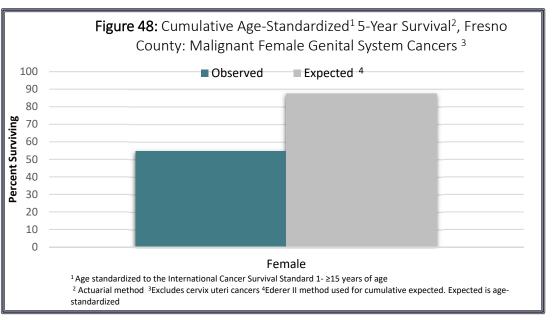


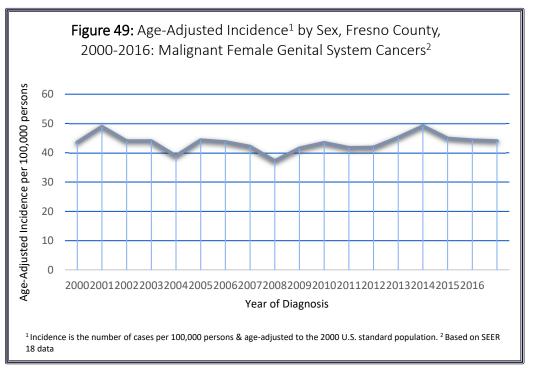


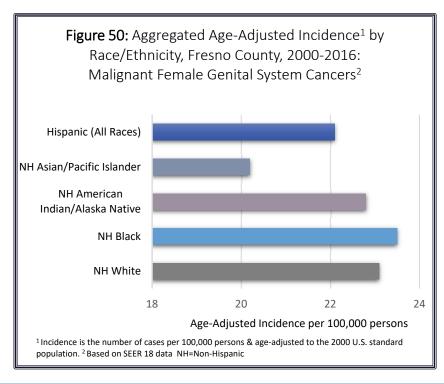




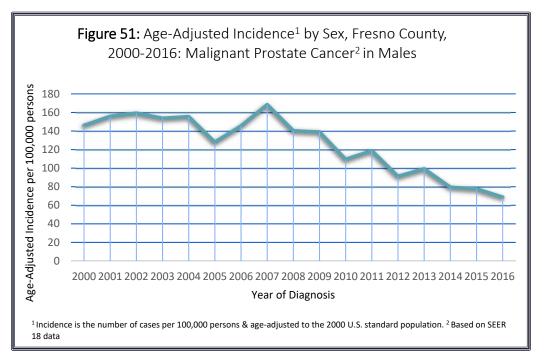


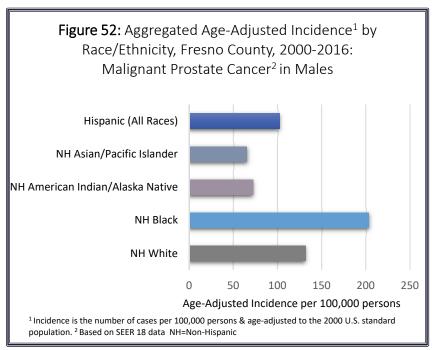


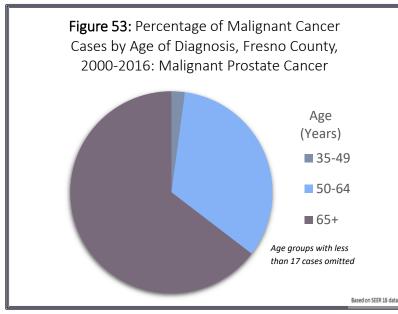


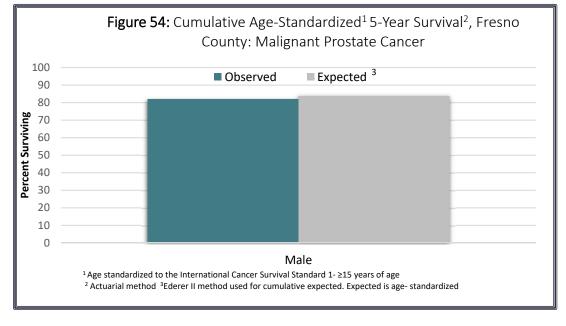


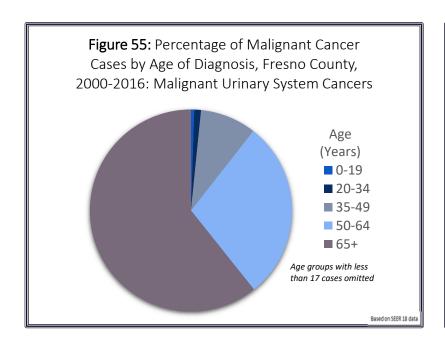
20 PROSTATE

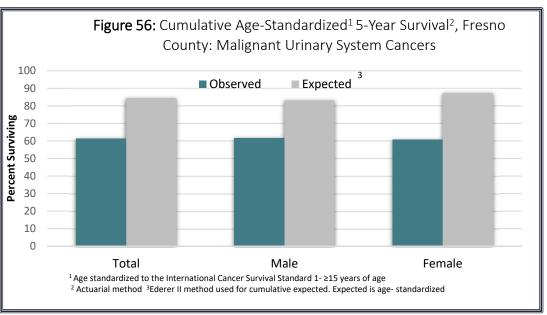


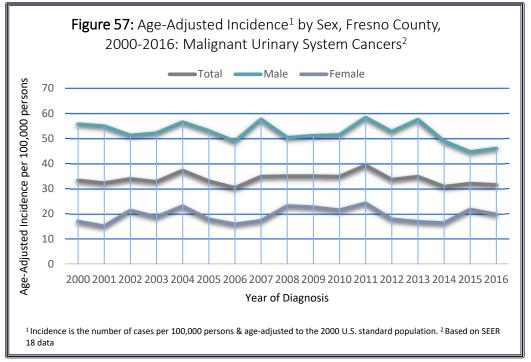


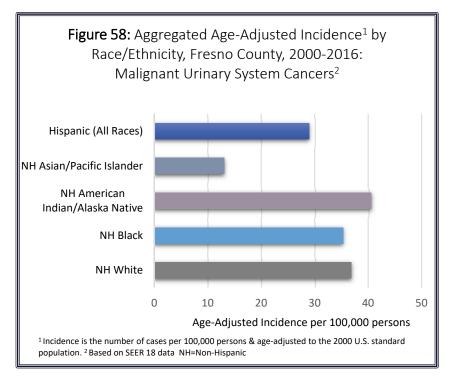


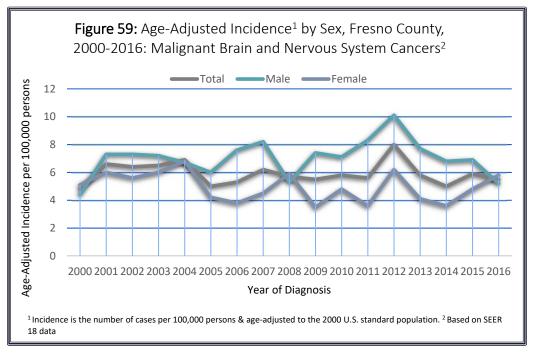


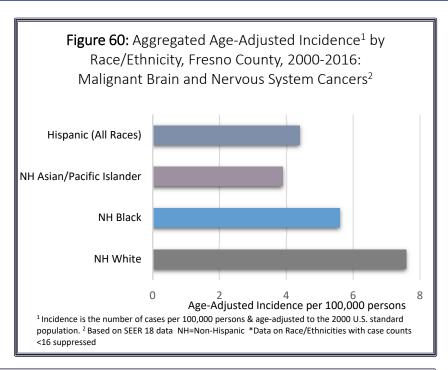


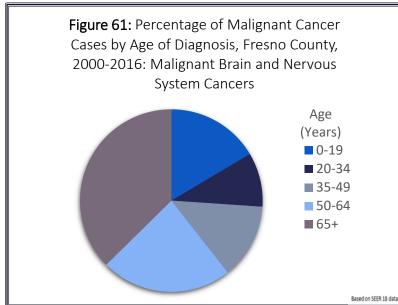


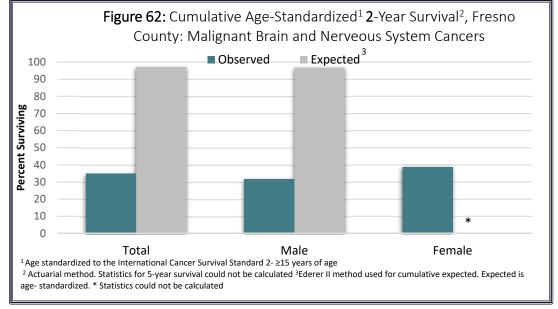


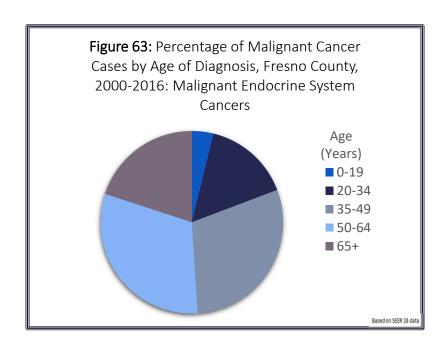


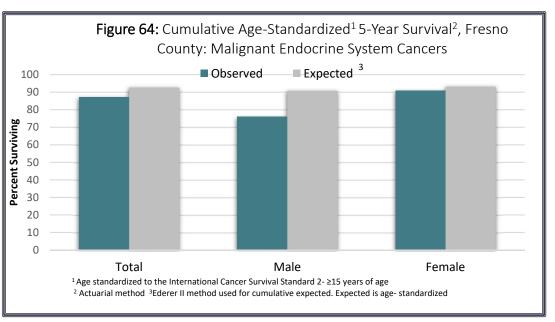


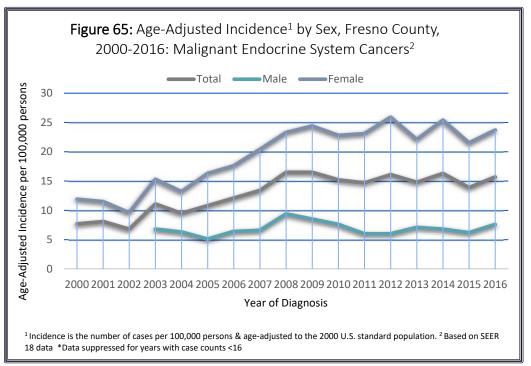


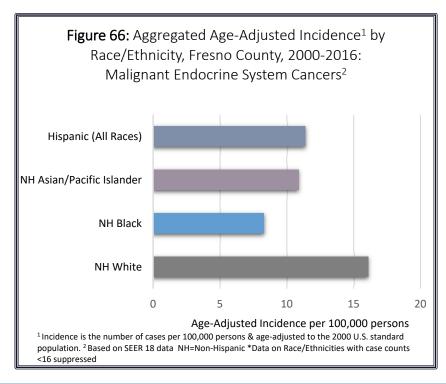




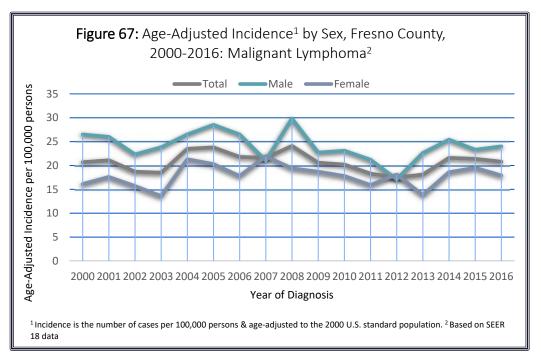


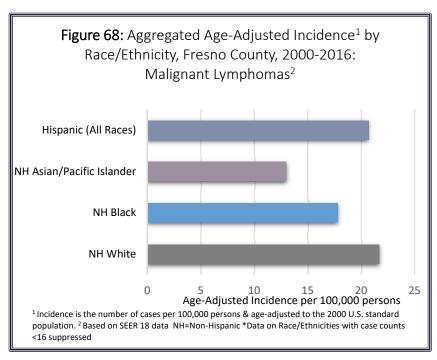


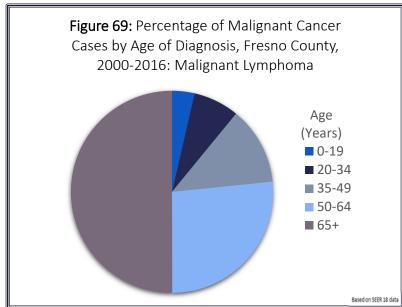


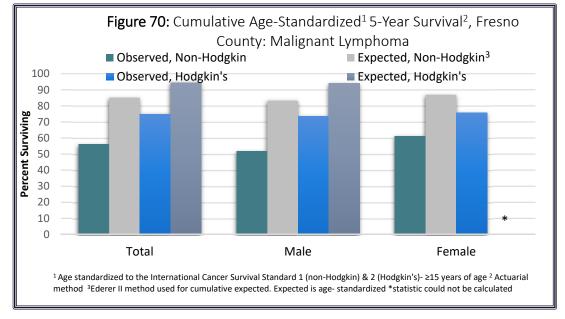


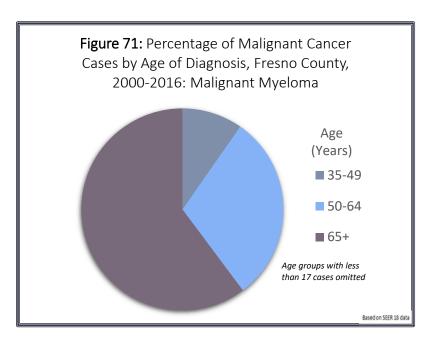
24 LYMPHOMA

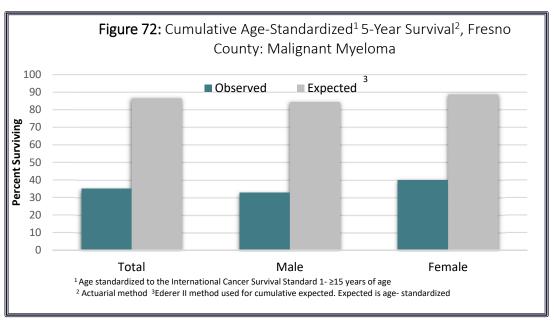


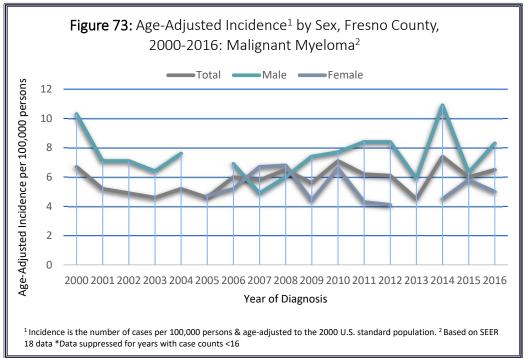


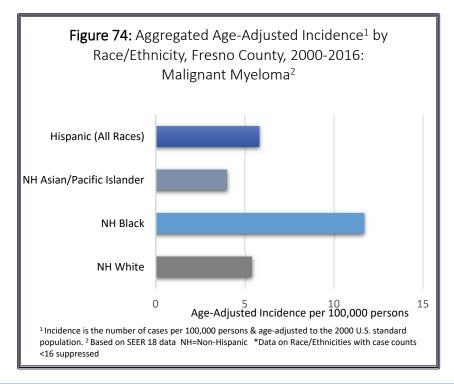




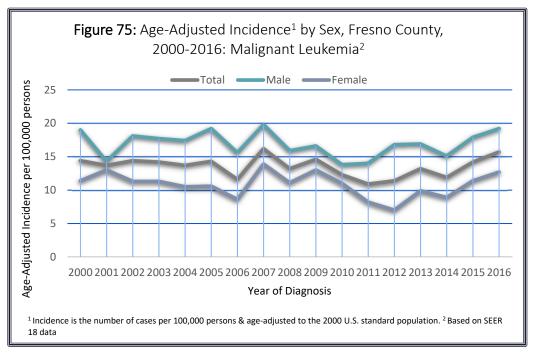


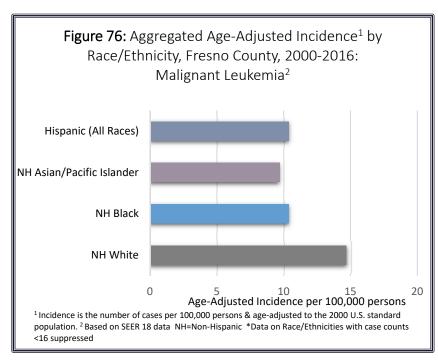


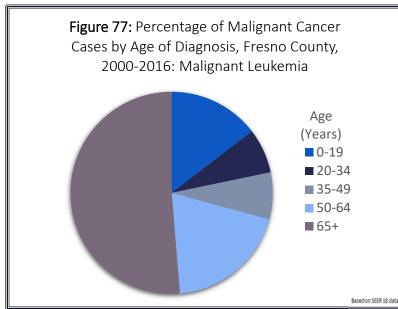


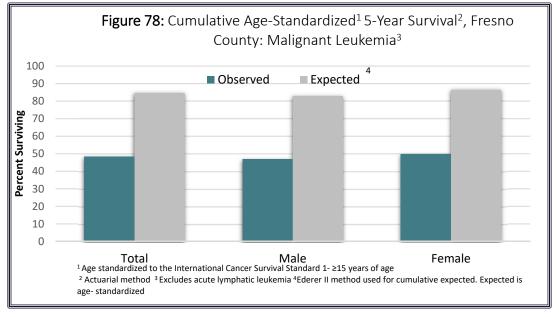


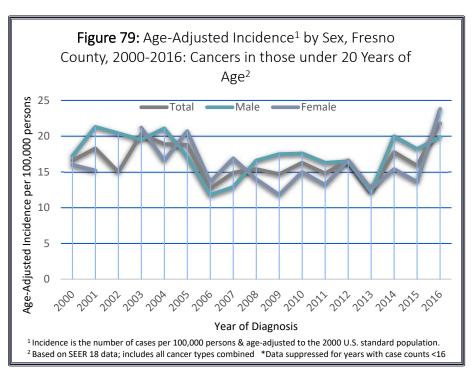
26 LEUKEMIA

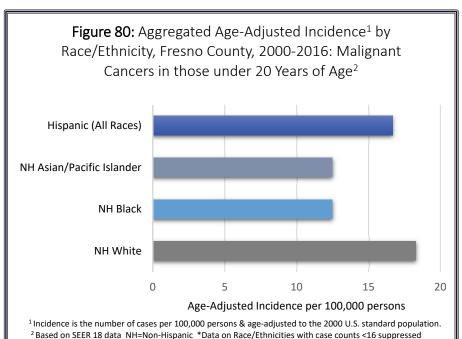


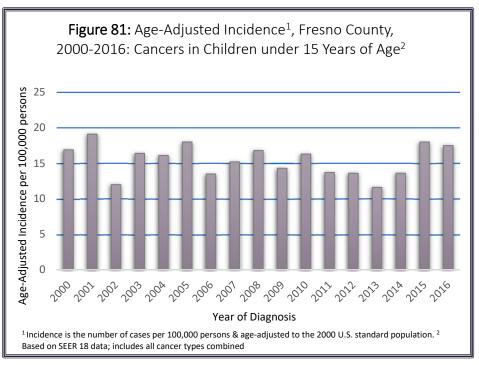


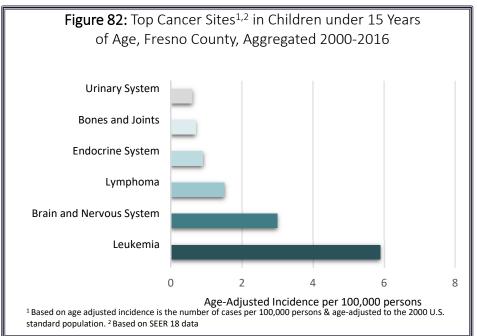












Appendices

Appendix A: Technical Notes 15

Age-Adjustment allows for comparisons between populations with different age distributions. Age-adjustments based on the US Standard Population (Appendix B).

Annual Percent Change (APC) is calculated by fitting a least squares regression line to the natural logarithm of the rates and utilizes the calendar year as a regressor variable.

```
n = number of years; r = rates; y = Ln(r); x = calendar year; y = mx + b

APC = 100 \times (e^m - 1)
```

Cancer Mortality is the number of deaths per 100,000 persons

Cancer Incidence is the number of new cases per 100,000 persons

Cancer 5-Year Survival Statistic: Proportion of cancer patients alive 5-years after their cancer diagnosis. Observed survival is the true percentage of patients alive after the 5-year timeframe; whereas, relative estimated survival is the percentage of patients predicted to be alive. 5-year survival does not measure mortality caused by cancer alone but considers deaths due to all causes.

Appendix B: 2000 US Standard Population

U.S. Standard Population, 1940-2000

Age	2000 U.S. Standard Million	2000 U.S. Standard Population (Census P25-	1990 U.S. Standard Million	1980 U.S. Standard Million	1970 U.S. Standard Million	1960 U.S. Standard Million	1950 U.S. Standard Million	1940 U.S. Standard Million
00 years	13,818	3,794,901	12,936	15,598	17,151	22,930	20,882	15,343
01-04 years	55,317	15,191,619	60,863	56,565	67,265	90,390	86,376	64,718
•	72,533				98,204	104,235	87,591	-
05-09 years	-	19,919,840	72,772	73,716	-		-	81,147
10-14 years	73,032	20,056,779	68,812	80,523	102,304	93,538	73,785	89,208
15-19 years	72,169	19,819,518	71,384	93,439	93,845	73,717	70,450	93,670
20-24 years	66,478	18,257,225	76,476	94,103	80,561	60,231	76,191	88,007
25-29 years	64,529	17,722,067	85,694	86,168	66,320	60,612	81,237	84,277
30-34 years	71,044	19,511,370	87,905	77,516	56,249	66,635	76,425	77,789
35-39 years	80,762	22,179,956	80,267	61,644	54,656	69,601	74,629	72,495
40-44 years	81,851	22,479,229	70,829	51,510	58,958	64,689	67,712	66,742
45-49 years	72,118	19,805,793	55,778	48,951	59,622	60,670	60,190	62,697
50-54 years	62,716	17,224,359	45,638	51,689	54,643	53,568	54,893	55,114
55-59 years	48,454	13,307,234	42,345	51,271	49,077	47,009	48,011	44,383
60-64 years	38,793	10,654,272	42,685	44,528	42,403	39,830	40,210	35,911
65-69 years	34,264	9,409,940	40,657	38,767	34,406	34,897	33,199	28,911
70-74 years	31,773	8,725,574	32,145	30,008	26,789	26,427	22,641	19,515
75-79 years	26,999	7,414,559	24,612	21,160	18,871	17,028	14,283	11,422
80-84 years	17,842	4,900,234	15,817	12,956	11,241	8,811	7,467	5,881
85+ years	15,508	4,259,173	12,385	9,888	7,435	5,182	3,828	2,770
Total	1,000,000	274,633,642	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Source: SEER 16

Appendix C: Standard Populations for Survival

ICSS Population Weights used in SEER*Stat by 5-year Age Group

A do with at a second do	Population Weights				
Age recode with <1 year olds	ICSS 1	ICSS 2	ICSS 3		
15-19 years	164	1,128	6,938		
20-24 years	215	2,011	11,183		
25-29 years	416	3,745	12,964		
30-34 years	842	5,755	11,630		
35-39 years	1,874	7,538	9,635		
40-44 years	3,489	7,823	7,650		
45-49 years	4,906	8,283	5,324		
50-54 years	7,094	8,717	4,676		
55-59 years	9,641	9,894	5,224		
60-64 years	13,359	11,106	4,776		
65-69 years	14,234	10,992	5,067		
70-74 years	14,766	9,008	4,933		
75-79 years	14,131	7,254	5,179		
80-84 years	9,347	4,116	3,247		
85+ years	5,522	2,630	1,574		

Source: SEER¹⁷

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