

**2013 NORTH CAROLINA CANCER INCIDENCE BY RACE AND GENDER
PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGE-ADJUSTED TO THE 2000 US CENSUS**

SITE	White Males		White Females		Minority Males		Minority Females		Total	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Oral Cavity	798	19.0	325	6.7	190	16.4	89	6.3	1,421	12.3
Esophagus	322	7.8	84	1.7	77	8.0	28	2.1	513	4.5
Stomach	282	7.2	177	3.7	149	14.7	107	8.0	722	6.4
Colon & Rectum	1,640	41.5	1,455	30.7	494	48.1	503	36.9	4,136	37.2
Liver	527	12.4	195	3.9	189	15.6	72	5.0	989	8.4
Gallbladder	29	0.7	45	0.9	18	1.8	20	1.5	112	1.0
Pancreas	564	13.9	531	10.8	165	16.7	219	16.8	1,489	13.2
Larynx	266	6.2	86	1.9	79	7.1	28	1.9	463	4.0
Lung & Bronchus	3,498	87.0	2,950	60.1	860	88.8	613	45.2	7,956	70.4
Bone	32	0.9	35	0.9	13	1.0	11	0.8	91	0.9
Soft Tissue	111	2.9	114	2.6	40	3.3	36	2.6	306	2.9
Melanoma (Skin)	1,557	39.7	1,018	23.4	20	2.0	17	1.2	2,692	24.7
Female Breast	.	.	7,218	157.6	.	.	2,205	156.3	9,481	158.3
Cervix Uteri	.	.	246	6.4	.	.	111	8.0	362	6.8
Corpus Uteri	.	.	1,118	23.1	.	.	335	23.0	1,462	23.1
Ovary	.	.	563	12.3	.	.	117	8.6	683	11.5
Prostate	4,284	98.4	.	.	1,728	158.3	.	.	6,227	114.5
Testes	207	6.1	.	.	25	2.0	.	.	235	5.0
Bladder	1,437	36.8	471	9.6	158	18.2	81	6.0	2,168	19.6
Kidney	917	22.6	526	11.5	279	26.4	194	13.8	1,923	17.2
Endocrine	313	8.3	805	20.1	63	6.0	237	16.7	1,441	13.8
Multiple Myeloma	261	6.6	230	4.7	140	14.2	165	12.6	811	7.3
Leukemia	612	15.8	426	9.2	123	12.1	104	7.9	1,327	12.2
Brain & Other CNS (includes benign brain)	625	15.9	926	20.7	156	15.3	251	18.5	1,974	18.1
Brain & Other CNS (excludes benign brain)	306	7.9	258	5.9	57	5.4	58	4.3	680	6.3
Hodgkin Disease	111	3.0	89	2.4	30	2.4	31	2.2	267	2.7
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	848	21.8	659	13.9	160	15.3	186	13.5	1,889	17.2
Other Cancer	1,464	38.3	1,432	30.0	355	37.8	355	26.5	3,665	33.6
All Cancers	20,386	504.7	21,056	453.9	5,412	521.7	5,922	427.8	53,511	477.1

Produced by the NC Central Cancer Registry, 12/2016.

Numbers are subject to change as files are updated.

Rates based on counts less than 16 are unstable. Use with caution.

Cases may not sum to totals due to unknown or other values.

Cancers of the urinary bladder and female breast include in situ cases.

Rates are calculated using the bridged-race population estimates obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics available online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2015.

The widespread use of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing has dramatically changed the epidemiology of prostate cancer. According to the American Cancer Society, incidence rates for prostate cancer spiked dramatically in the United States in the late 1980s and early 1990s, in large part because of increased use of the PSA blood test for screening. Since then, rates have been steadily declining. From 2007 to 2011, incidence rates were stable in men younger than 65 and decreased by 2.8% per year in those 65 and older (1). SEER has reported similar findings. Using statistical models for analysis, rates for new prostate cancer cases have been falling on average 2.4% each year over the last 10 years (2).

The decline in rates may represent the effect of screening anticipation: incidence has become lower than expected as cases that were bound to present have already been diagnosed through screening. The decline in the incidence rate observed in North Carolina is consistent with that found in the national statistics and may suggest that the PSA screening prevalence effect is starting to subside. For more information on the PSA Test, see <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/detection/PSA>.

(1) American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2015*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2015.

(2) <http://seer.cancer.gov/statistics/summaries.html> (accessed 1/26/2015)