

**2014 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	858	19.9	303	6.3	169	14.3	70	5.0	1,421	12.1
Esophagus	362	8.3	65	1.2	68	6.1	34	2.4	531	4.4
Stomach	292	6.9	182	3.8	104	9.6	101	7.3	690	6.0
Colon & Rectum	1,606	39.4	1,479	30.7	498	46.6	488	34.7	4,104	36.0
Liver	485	11.1	188	3.8	202	16.7	73	5.0	956	7.9
Gallbladder	37	0.9	36	0.8	14	1.3	36	2.7	123	1.1
Pancreas	576	13.8	496	9.8	192	19.3	191	13.7	1,464	12.6
Larynx	269	6.2	69	1.4	102	9.3	32	2.1	477	3.9
Lung & Bronchus	3,343	79.8	2,934	58.1	926	91.8	640	45.4	7,879	67.3
Bone	39	1.1	43	1.2	7	0.6	10	0.7	100	1.0
Soft Tissue	150	3.8	125	2.8	32	3.0	38	2.7	348	3.2
Melanoma (Skin)	1,574	39.0	1,005	22.6	22	2.0	13	1.1	2,717	24.3
Female Breast	.	.	7,330	157.2	.	.	2,399	164.1	9,787	160.2
Cervix Uteri	.	.	270	7.1	.	.	118	8.3	393	7.5
Corpus Uteri	.	.	1,218	25.0	.	.	396	26.7	1,628	25.5
Ovary	.	.	483	10.2	.	.	105	7.5	597	9.7
Prostate	4,142	91.7	.	.	1,825	156.8	.	.	6,197	109.2
Testes	180	5.3	.	.	22	1.9	.	.	206	4.4
Bladder	1,487	37.5	449	8.9	200	21.8	93	6.8	2,250	19.8
Kidney	908	21.8	525	11.0	229	20.4	180	12.5	1,856	16.1
Endocrine	294	7.4	750	19.2	54	4.7	214	14.5	1,323	12.5
Multiple Myeloma	319	7.7	227	4.6	148	15.0	151	10.7	864	7.5
Leukemia	627	15.7	455	9.6	132	12.6	85	6.1	1,333	11.9
Brain & Other CNS (includes benign brain)	578	14.8	886	19.5	138	12.5	248	17.5	1,871	17.0
Brain & Other CNS (excludes benign brain)	281	7.2	231	5.4	57	4.6	50	3.6	626	5.8
Hodgkin Disease	101	2.7	78	2.1	35	2.9	33	2.2	250	2.4
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	823	20.3	655	13.5	143	13.1	157	10.8	1,809	16.0
Other Cancer	1,385	35.1	1,465	30.3	377	36.1	369	26.2	3,647	32.5
All Cancers	20,138	482.7	21,061	446.5	5,558	510.5	6,076	422.7	53,576	465.0

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)