

# Chronic Disease: Cancer

## Key Findings

In 2021, 11% of Wood County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their lives.

## Adult Cancer

- Eleven percent (11%) of Wood County adults were diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lives, increasing to 28% of those over the age of 65.
- Of those diagnosed with cancer, they reported the following types: prostate (38%), breast (25%), non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (24%), other skin cancer (12%), endometrial (8%), testicular (8%), colon/intestine (4%), head and neck (4%), bladder (4%), oral (4%), leukemia (4%), and other types of cancer (4%). Eight percent (8%) of adults reported multiple types of cancer.

## Cancer Facts

- The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) indicates that from 2017-2019, cancers caused 21% (737 of 3,576 total deaths) of all Wood County resident deaths. *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)*
- The American Cancer Society reports that cigarette smoking increases the risk of several cancers, including those of the oral cavity and pharynx, larynx, lung, esophagus, pancreas, uterine cervix, kidney, bladder, stomach, colorectum and liver and acute myeloid leukemia. Smoking may also increase risk of fatal prostate cancer and a rare type of ovarian cancer. Health consequences increase with both duration and intensity of smoking. *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2021)*
- The American Cancer Society states that about 608,570 Americans are expected to die of cancer in 2021. Cancer is the second-leading cause of death in the U.S., exceeded only by heart disease. *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2021).*

## Lung Cancer

- In Wood County, 16% of male adults were current smokers, and 61% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit.
- Approximately 7% of female adults in the county were current smokers, and 56% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit.
- ODH reports that lung and bronchus cancer (n=98) was the leading cause of male cancer deaths from 2017-2019 in Wood County, followed by colon and rectum (n=36) and prostate (n=35) cancers. *(Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)*
- ODH reports that lung and bronchus cancer (N=72) was the leading cause of female cancer deaths in Wood County from 2017-2019, followed by breast (n=44) and colon and rectum (n=35) cancers.
- According to the American Cancer Society, smoking causes approximately 80% of lung cancer deaths in the U.S. Men and women who smoke are about 25 times more likely to develop lung cancer than nonsmokers *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2021).*

## Wood County Incidence of Cancer, 2013-2018

All Types: 3,329

- Breast: 460 cases (14%)
- Prostate: 397 cases (12%)
- Lung and Bronchus: 394 cases (12%)
- Colon and Rectum: 315 cases (9%)

**In 2017-2019, there were 737 cancer deaths in Wood County.**

*(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, Updated 7/14/2021)*

## Breast Cancer

- In 2021, 49% of Wood County females reported having had a clinical breast examination in the past year.
- More than half (54%) of Wood County females over the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.
- For women at average risk of breast cancer, the American Cancer Society recommends that those 40 to 44 years of age have the option to begin an annual mammography; those 45 to 54 should undergo annual mammography; and those 55 years of age and older may transition to biennial mammography or continue annual mammography. Women should continue mammography as long as overall health is good and life expectancy is 10 or more years. For some women at high risk of breast cancer, an annual magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is recommended in addition to mammography, typically starting at age 30. (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2021)

## Prostate Cancer

- Nearly half (48%) of Wood County men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime, and 12% had one in the past year.
- ODH statistics indicate that prostate cancer deaths accounted for 9% of all male cancer deaths from 2017-2019 in Wood County. (Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)
- Well-established risk factors for prostate cancer are increasing age, African ancestry, a family history of the disease, and certain inherited genetic conditions (e.g., Lynch syndrome and BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations). Black men in the US and the Caribbean have the highest documented prostate cancer incidence rates in the world. Studies suggest that a strong genetic predisposition may be responsible for 5%-10% of prostate cancers, with another 30%-40% caused by more common gene mutations (higher prevalence) conferring less excess risk (lower penetrance). The only modifiable risk factors are smoking and excess body weight, which may increase risk of aggressive and/or fatal disease. (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2021)

## Colon and Rectum Cancers

- ODH indicates that colorectal cancer accounted for 10% of all male and female cancer deaths from 2017-2019 in Wood County. (Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)
- The American Cancer Society reports several risk factors for colorectal cancer, including excess body weight, physical inactivity, long-term smoking, high consumption of red or processed meat, low calcium intake, heavy alcohol consumption, and very low intake of fruits and vegetables and whole-grain fiber. (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2021)

## 2021 Cancer Estimates

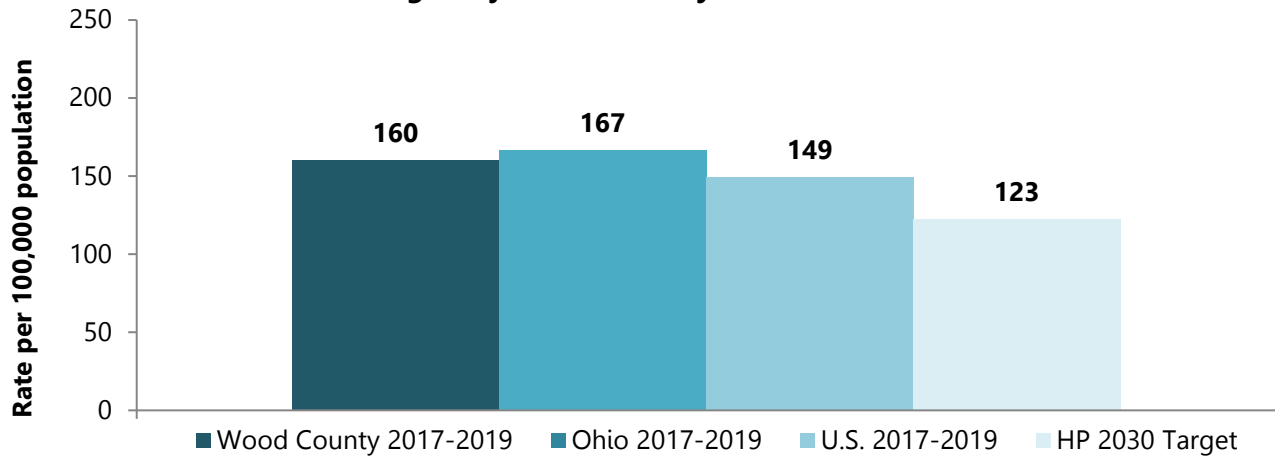
- In 2021, about 1.9 million new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed.
- The World Cancer Research Fund estimates that about eighteen percent (18%) of the new cancer cases expected to occur in the U.S. in 2021 will be related to overweight or obesity, physical inactivity, and poor nutrition, and thus could be prevented.
- About 608,570 Americans are expected to die of cancer in 2021.
- Almost one third of cancer deaths are attributed to smoking.
- In 2021, estimates predict that there will be 73,320 new cases of cancer and 25,140 cancer deaths in Ohio.
- Of the new cancer cases, approximately 10,350 (14%) will be from lung and bronchus cancers and 5,860 (8%) will be from colon and rectum cancers.
- About 10,450 new cases of female breast cancer are expected in Ohio.
- New cases of prostate cancer in Ohio are expected to be 9,010 (12%).

*(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts and Figures 2021)*

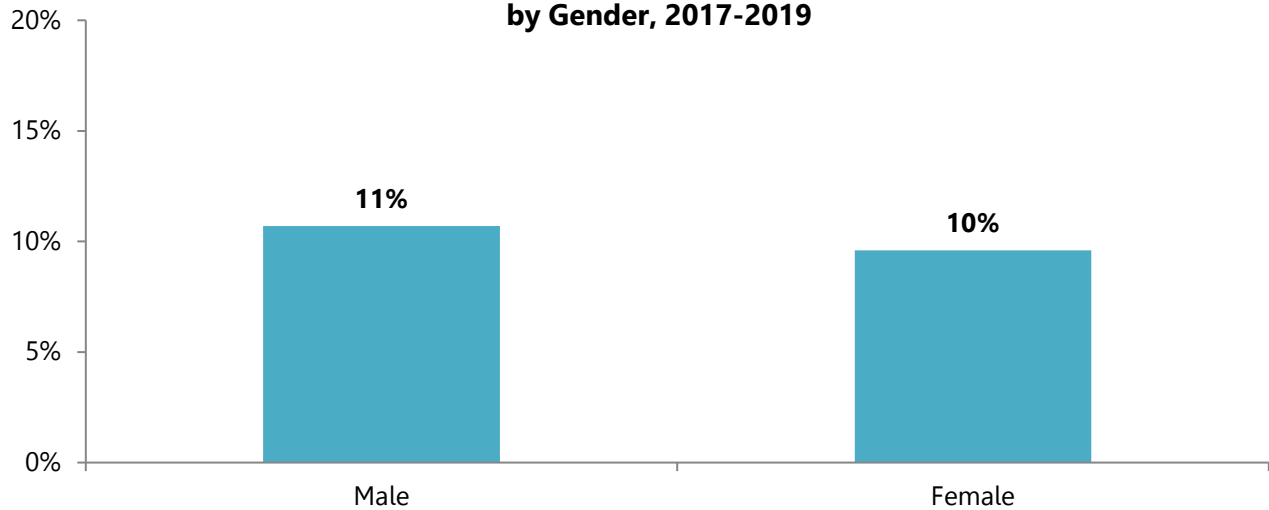
The following graphs show the Wood County, Ohio and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates (per 100,000 population, 2000 standard) for all types of cancer in comparison to the Healthy People 2030 objective and cancer as a percent of all deaths by gender. The graphs show:

- When age differences are accounted for, Wood County had a lower cancer mortality rate than Ohio but a higher rate than the U.S. The Wood County age-adjusted cancer mortality rate was also higher than the Healthy People 2030 target objective.
- The percentage of Wood County males who died from all cancers was higher than the percentage of Wood County females who died from all cancers.

**Healthy People 2030 Objective and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers**



**Cancer as a Percent of All Total Deaths in Wood County by Gender, 2017-2019**



(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)

### Wood County Incidence of Cancer, 2013-2018

Types of Cancer	Number of Cases	Percent of Total Incidence of Cancer	Age-Adjusted Rates
Breast	460	14%	64.8
Prostate	397	12%	108.3
Lung and Bronchus	394	12%	53.2
Colon & Rectum	315	9%	44.3
Other Sites/Types	277	8%	38.6
Melanoma of Skin	225	7%	32.1
Bladder	162	5%	22
Uterus	137	4%	33.4
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	126	4%	17.6
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	110	3%	15.3
Thyroid	100	3%	15.7
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	96	3%	12.5
Pancreas	96	3%	12.8
Leukemia	75	2%	10.7
Multiple Myeloma	59	2%	7.6
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	58	2%	7.6
Ovary	51	2%	14.4
Stomach	40	1%	5.5
Brain and Other CNS	38	1%	5.5
Esophagus	32	1%	4.4
Cervix	25	1%	7.5
Larynx	21	1%	2.9
Testis	19	1%	6.1
Hodgkins Lymphoma	16	0%	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>457.6</b>

*(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Public Health Data Warehouse, Updated 3/19/21)*