CANCER In Oklahoma Males

- Of the top ten cancer sites, four have screening tests that can detect cancer at an earlier stage or prevent it altogether: prostate, colorectal, lung, and melanoma.

- Each type of cancer has different risk factors, however there are several that are common among many cancers including tobacco exposure, diet and exercise.

- Cancer is the leading cause of death in Oklahoma males aged 55 through 74 years old. **

- Death rates from cancer decreased nationally among males, but not as rapidly among Oklahoma males. Incidence rates remain slightly higher among Oklahoma males than males nationally.

- On average in the U.S., 1 in 2 men will develop cancer in their lifetime.

- In 2012 in Oklahoma, there were more than $362 million in charges associated with hospital stays for males with a principal diagnosis of cancer. This was an 84% increase in charges since 2003, while the number of discharges decreased by 17% over this same decade.

- Newly diagnosed cancer rates were highest among male American Indian/Alaska Natives (674.6) followed by Black males (611.2) and White males (524.9) in Oklahoma between 2007 and 2010. All rates are the number of cases diagnosed per 100,000 males in that population.

- Death rates from cancer decreased nationally among males, but not as rapidly among Oklahoma males. Incidence rates remain slightly higher among Oklahoma males than males nationally.

- On average in the U.S., 1 in 2 men will develop cancer in their lifetime.

- In 2012 in Oklahoma, there were more than $362 million in charges associated with hospital stays for males with a principal diagnosis of cancer. This was an 84% increase in charges since 2003, while the number of discharges decreased by 17% over this same decade.

- Newly diagnosed cancer rates were highest among male American Indian/Alaska Natives (674.6) followed by Black males (611.2) and White males (524.9) in Oklahoma between 2007 and 2010. All rates are the number of cases diagnosed per 100,000 males in that population.

- Death rates from cancer decreased nationally among males, but not as rapidly among Oklahoma males. Incidence rates remain slightly higher among Oklahoma males than males nationally.

- On average in the U.S., 1 in 2 men will develop cancer in their lifetime.

- In 2012 in Oklahoma, there were more than $362 million in charges associated with hospital stays for males with a principal diagnosis of cancer. This was an 84% increase in charges since 2003, while the number of discharges decreased by 17% over this same decade.

- Newly diagnosed cancer rates were highest among male American Indian/Alaska Natives (674.6) followed by Black males (611.2) and White males (524.9) in Oklahoma between 2007 and 2010. All rates are the number of cases diagnosed per 100,000 males in that population.

- Death rates from cancer decreased nationally among males, but not as rapidly among Oklahoma males. Incidence rates remain slightly higher among Oklahoma males than males nationally.

- On average in the U.S., 1 in 2 men will develop cancer in their lifetime.

- In 2012 in Oklahoma, there were more than $362 million in charges associated with hospital stays for males with a principal diagnosis of cancer. This was an 84% increase in charges since 2003, while the number of discharges decreased by 17% over this same decade.

- Newly diagnosed cancer rates were highest among male American Indian/Alaska Natives (674.6) followed by Black males (611.2) and White males (524.9) in Oklahoma between 2007 and 2010. All rates are the number of cases diagnosed per 100,000 males in that population.
CANCER
In Oklahoma Females

◊ Of the top ten cancer sites, four have screening tests that can detect cancer at an earlier stage or prevent it all together: lung, breast, colorectal, and melanoma.

◊ Each type of cancer has different risk factors, however there are several factors that are common among many cancers including tobacco use, diet and exercise.

◊ Death rates from cancer are slightly higher in Oklahoma females than for females nationally. Rates of newly diagnosed cases in Oklahoma females remain fairly similar to the US rates.

◊ Newly diagnosed cancer rates are highest in the American Indian/Alaska Native (581.4) female population. The Black (428.6) and White (431.5) female populations in Oklahoma have similar rates. All rates are number of new cases diagnosed per 100,000 females.

◊ On average in the U.S., 1 in 3 women will develop cancer in their lifetime.

Female Cancer Incidence by Race*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000 females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIAN</td>
<td>0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Linked with Indian Health Services, **All Incidence data is for years 2007-2011, mortality (death) data is for years 2008-2012, hospital discharge data is for 2012.

Top 10 Cancers Diagnosed in Females**

1. breast
2. lung and bronchus
3. colorectal
4. uterine
5. melanoma
6. non hodgkin lymphoma
7. thyroid
8. kidney and renal pelvis
9. ovary
10. leukemia

◊ In 2012 in Oklahoma, there were more than $351 million in charges associated with hospital stays for females with a principal diagnosis of cancer. This was a 82% increase in charges since 2003 while the number of discharges decreased by 21% over this same decade.

◊ Cancer is the leading cause of death in Oklahoma females aged 15 through 74 years old. This is overtaken by heart disease in those 75 years and older.

Just under 10,000 cases of cancer are diagnosed, and just over 3,500 deaths are due to cancer among females in Oklahoma each year.**