

KIDNEY AND RENAL PELVIS

Table 17: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2010

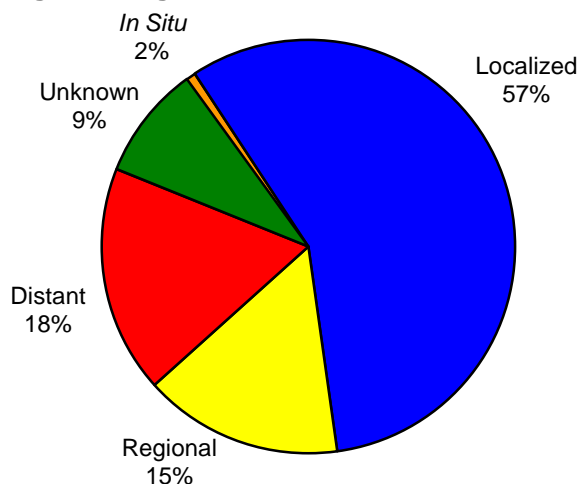
Kidney & Renal Pelvis Cancer			Incidence			Mortality		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths	134	83	51	38	23	15
		Age Adjusted Rate	14.3	19.3	9.7	3.9	5.3	2.7
	White	# Cases / Deaths	124	75	49	33	20	13
Age Adjusted Rate		14.0	18.3	10.0	3.6	4.8	2.5	
American Indian	# Cases / Deaths	9	7	2	5	3	2	
	Age Adjusted Rate	23.5	37.1	11.1	14.9	18.5	10.5	
United States	Total	Age Adjusted Rate	* 15.5	* 21.0	* 10.9	* 3.9	* 5.8	* 2.5
		White	Age Adjusted Rate	* 15.8	* 21.5	* 11.1	* 4.0	* 5.9
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	* 16.9	* 22.3	* 12.9	* 6.0	* 8.4	* 4.1

Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and 2010 SD census population.

* US Incidence and Mortality rates are from 2009, the 2010 rate is not available at this time. US rates www.seer.cancer.gov

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 35: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2010



Source: South Dakota Health Department

Descriptive Epidemiology

Stage at Diagnosis: As with all malignancies, early diagnosis is the key to better prognosis and possible cure. Fifty-seven percent of the cases in 2010 were diagnosed at localized stage, with another 15% diagnosed at distant stage. Unfortunately, symptoms do not always reflect the stage of disease. Blood in the urine is one of the symptoms that frequently presents at diagnosis. As with other cancers, renal cancer can spread through the blood stream and/or lymphatic system. Survival rates associated with kidney cancer depend on how far the disease has progressed, the size of tumor, and whether or not it has metastasized. The five-year survival rate for localized stage kidney cancer is 91.1%. The survival rate for distant stage is 11.6%.

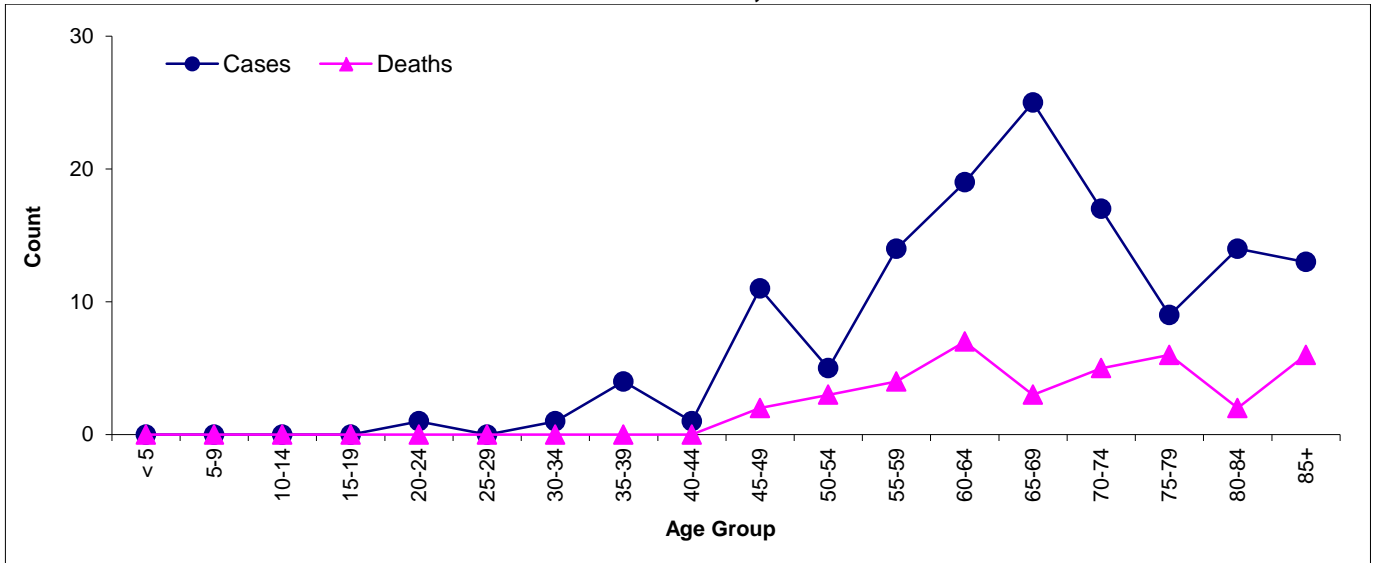
Incidence: In 2010 the American Cancer Society estimated there would be 58,240 new cases of kidney cancer in the United States. This accounts for 3.8% of all reported malignancies in the United States. In South Dakota there were 134 reported cases representing 3.4% of cases reported in 2010. Kidney cancer develops most often in people over 40. There is no known cause of this disease. Doctors can seldom explain why one person develops kidney cancer and another does not. The median age at diagnosis is 66 in South Dakota and 64 in the United States.

Mortality: This cancer was the eighth leading cause of cancer death for South Dakota in 2010. According to *SEER Cancer Statistics Review 1975-2009*, South Dakota's 2004-2009 mortality rate for kidney and renal pelvis cancer was not one of the five highest ranked cancers.

Risk and Associated Factors: Cigarette smoking increases the risk of developing kidney cancer. The risk seems to increase by the amount one smokes. Obesity is associated with risk, as are exposures to occupational substances such as aniline dyes, benzene, and naphthalene.

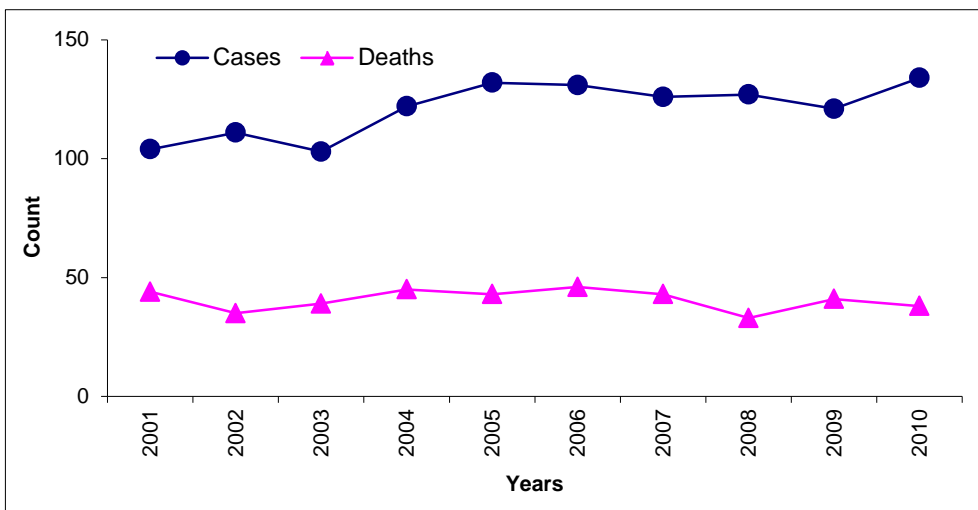
Prevention and Early Detection: The main preventive measure is to stop smoking and maintain a healthy weight. It is difficult to diagnose kidney cancer until it becomes symptomatic. There are no known screenings recommended at this time.

Figure 36: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2010



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

During 2010, the number of cases and deaths peaked in the 65 to 69 age group.



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 37: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2010

The incidence peak for kidney and renal pelvis cancer occurred in 2010.

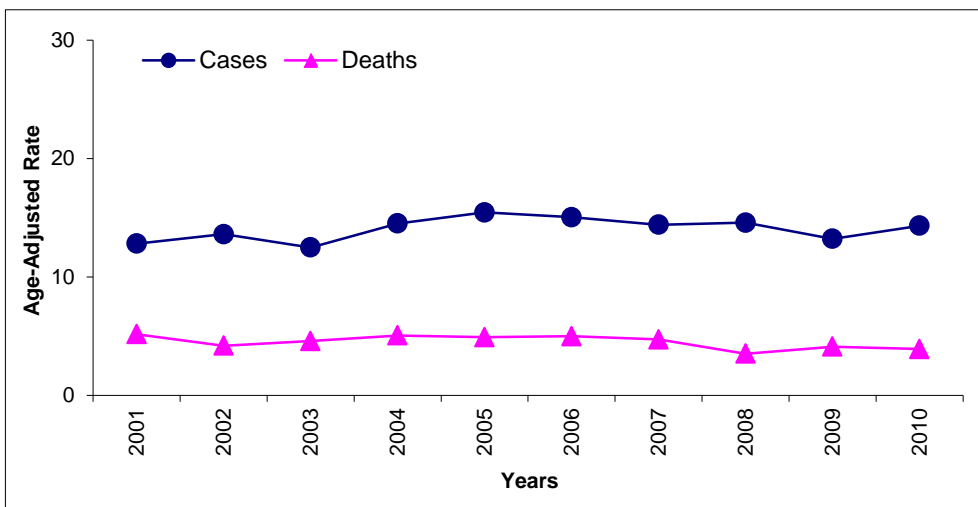


Figure 38: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer Age-Adjusted Rates, Cases, and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2010

Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and SD estimated populations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health