

OVARY

Table 23: Ovarian Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2010

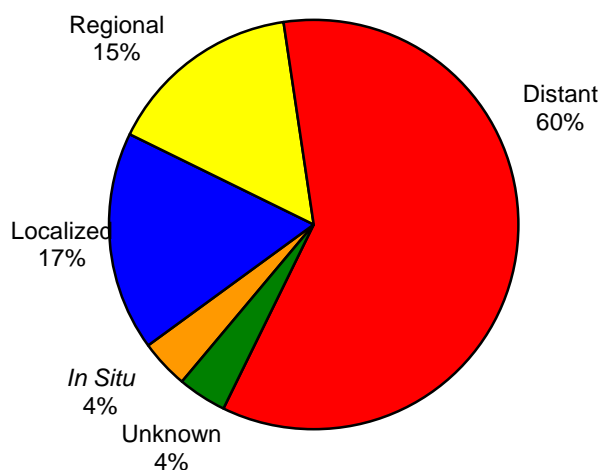
Ovarian Cancer			Incidence	Mortality
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths	50	34
		Age Adjusted Rate	10.1	6.1
	White	# Cases / Deaths	46	32
		Age Adjusted Rate	9.5	6.1
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths	3	2
		Age Adjusted Rate	11.4	7.8
United States	Total	Age Adjusted Rate	* 12.5	* 7.8
	White	Age Adjusted Rate	* 13.1	* 8.1
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	* 9.0	* 7.3

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 57: Ovarian Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2010



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Stage at Diagnosis: Staging of ovarian cancer is done by a surgical procedure to remove as much of the cancer as possible. Surgical staging is of critical importance in management of this disease. The morbidity associated with ovarian carcinoma is partially attributable to the fact that in the United States two-thirds of the patients present with advanced-stage disease at the time of diagnosis. In 2010, in South Dakota 31 (60%) of the 50 cases were diagnosed at distant stage.

Incidence: The incidence of ovarian cancer varies greatly. There were 50 cases of ovarian cancer reported in 2010 in South Dakota. This accounted for 2.6% of the cancer cases diagnosed in 2010 for South Dakota women. The lifetime risk of a woman developing ovarian cancer is 1.4%. Seven cases were diagnosed at

younger than 49 years of age. There were 16 cases diagnosed in the 60-69 age group. The median age at diagnosis in South Dakota was 65; nationally it was 63.

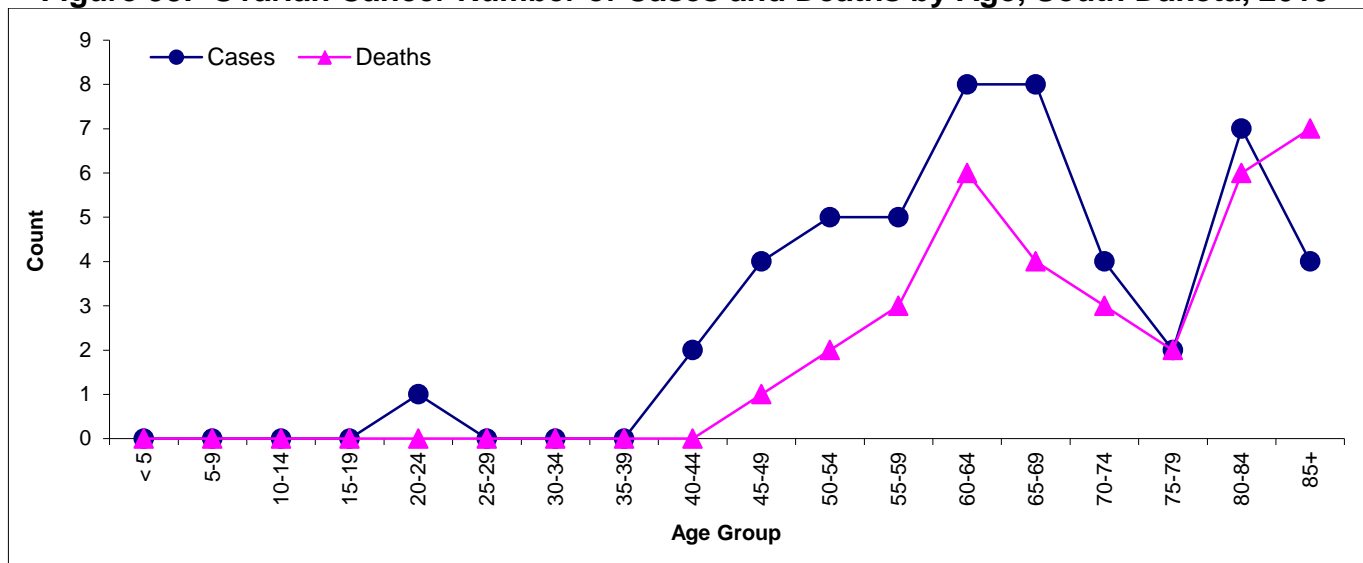
Mortality: Doctors are using dramatic new therapies to fight ovarian cancer, extending the lives of women who five or 10 years ago would have died from the disease. Survival rates for the last several decades are only about 25% for those with advanced disease. Most ovarian cancer presents at advanced disease. Only 26.9% of those diagnosed at late stage survive five years. For those who are diagnosed early, before the disease spreads beyond the ovaries, the disease is 91.5% curable. In South Dakota, 34 patients died in 2010. The mortality rate was 6.1 for white women and 7.8 for American Indian women in South Dakota.

Risk and Associated Factors: Women who have a higher risk for developing ovarian cancer are those with a family history of the disease, those who have used fertility drugs, those who had their first baby after age 30 and any women over the age of 65.

Prevention and Early Detection: Factors that may reduce the risk of ovarian cancer are pregnancy lasting full term, use of oral contraceptives, breastfeeding, tubal ligation, hysterectomy, or removal of ovaries in women with inherited risks.

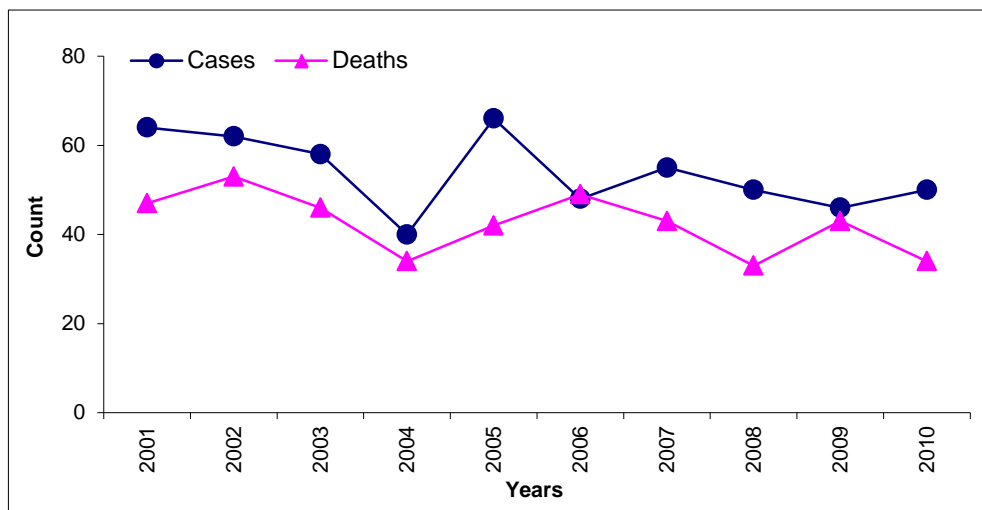
No early stage screening tests have been proven for ovarian cancer and it can be difficult to detect until it has advanced. A combination of imaging and lab tests are the most useful diagnostic tools.

Figure 58: Ovarian Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2010



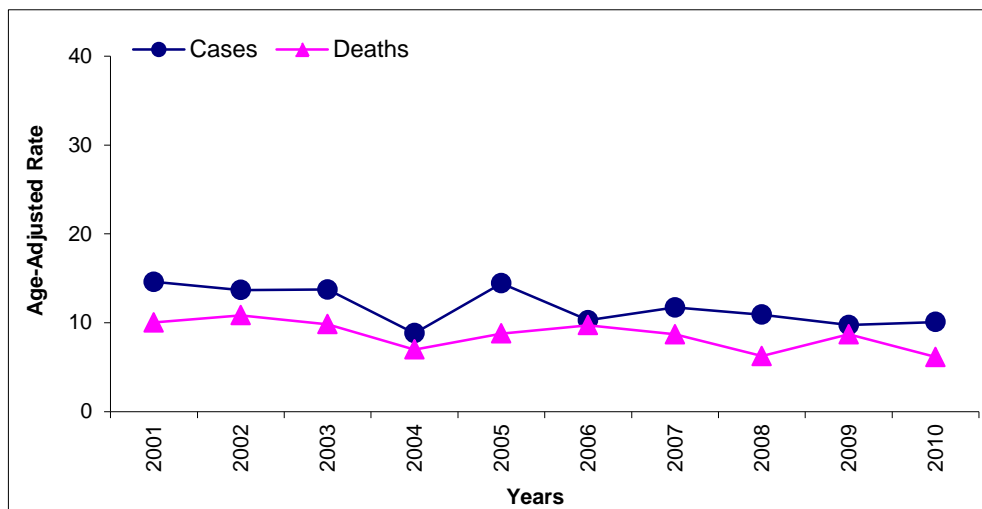
Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 59: Ovarian Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2010



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 60: Ovarian 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