

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the state of cancer in South Dakota and includes cancer incidence and mortality data. The data will enable the many organizations working with cancer prevention and control to identify public health problems, target goals for cancer control, and to inform citizens and health care professionals about risks, early detection, and treatment.

Incidence 2010

- 3,931 South Dakotans were diagnosed with invasive, reportable cases of cancer, which excludes the less life-threatening cancers such as *in situ* cancers (except *in situ* bladders) and the common skin cancers.
- Each day 11 cases of cancer are diagnosed in residents of South Dakota; this includes only cases of invasive cancer and *in situ* bladder.
- The five most diagnosed cancer sites (prostate, female breast, lung, colorectal, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma) accounted for 57% of all cancer cases.
- Lung cancer was the most common reportable malignancy with 546 cases, 13.9% of all cases.
- Prostate cancer was the second most common reportable cancer with 537 cases, 13.7% of all cases.
- Female breast cancer was the third most common reportable malignancy with 521 cases among women, accounting for 12.6% of all cases and 27.0% of cases for women.
- Colon and rectal cancers were the fourth most common malignancy with 459 cases, 11.7% of all cases.
- Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma cancers were the fifth most common malignancy with 174 cases, 4.4% of all reported cases.
- More than half, 51%, of all new cancers were diagnosed in males and 49% were in females.
- Males had an age-adjusted incidence rate of 461.9 per 100,000, which was higher than females who had an age-adjusted rate of 397.0 per 100,000.
- Whites accounted for 94.1% of cancer cases with 3,701 cases whereas American Indians were 5.0% with 198 cases.
- The American Indian age-adjusted incidence rate was 493.9, which is higher than the age-adjusted rate among whites of 423.8.
- The South Dakota age-adjusted incidence rate for 2010 was 423.5, lower than the US SEER 2009 age-adjusted incidence rate of 456.7 per 100,000 persons.

Mortality 2010

- Overall, cancer was the leading cause of death in South Dakota.
- In 2010, 1,650 South Dakotans died from cancer, accounting for one in every four deaths.
- Each day five South Dakotans died from cancer.
- The five cancers sites (lung, colorectal, female breast, pancreas, prostate) caused 54.3% of all cancer deaths.
- Lung and bronchus cancers were the leading cause of cancer deaths at 434 deaths or 26.3% of all cancer deaths. Lung and bronchus cancers caused one in four deaths due to cancer.
- Colorectal cancer was the second leading cause of cancer deaths with 165 deaths, 10.0% of all cancer deaths.
- Female breast cancer was the third leading cause of cancer deaths with 103 deaths, 6.2% of all cancer deaths and 13.5% of all female cancer deaths.
- Pancreatic cancer was the fourth leading cause of death with 98 deaths, 5.9% of all cancer deaths.
- Prostate cancer was the fifth leading cause of death with 96 deaths, 5.8% of all cancer deaths, and 10.8% of all male cancer deaths.
- Over half, 54%, of all cancer deaths were males and 46% were females.
- Males had an age-adjusted death rate of 210.0 per 100,000 males, 50.4% higher than females with an age-adjusted rate of 139.7 deaths per 100,000 females.
- Whites accounted for 94.1% of deaths with 1,552 deaths, whereas American Indians were 5.3% with 87 deaths.
- The American Indian age-adjusted death rate was 258.7 which is 54.8% higher than the rate among whites at the age-adjusted death rate of 167.1.
- South Dakota's age-adjusted death rate for 2010 was 169.7, lower than the US SEER 2009* rate of 173.1.

Trends

- Incidence rates for female breast cancer are decreasing, from an age-adjusted rate of 141.5 in 2002 to 109.7 in 2010.
- Bladder cancers were not in the top 5 diagnosed cancers for the first time in 10 years.
- Ovarian cancer deaths have declined over the past decade.

*2009 is the last available national rate at this time.