

KIDNEY AND RENAL PELVIS

Table 17: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2011

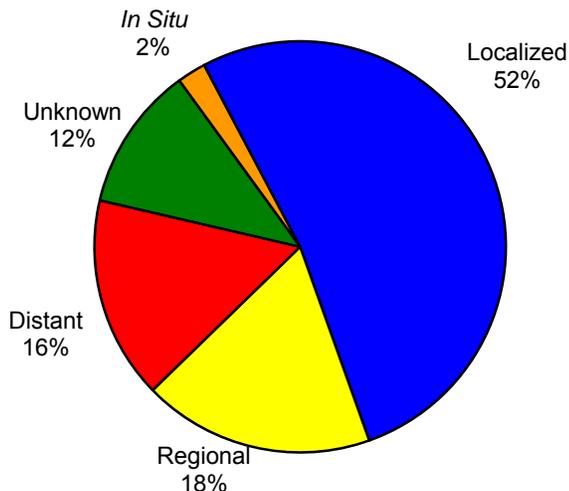
Kidney & Renal Pelvis Cancer			Incidence			Mortality		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths	129	70	59	51	31	20
		Age Adjusted Rate	14.0	16.0	12.3	5.2	7.0	3.7
	White	# Cases / Deaths	119	64	55	50	30	20
		Age Adjusted Rate	13.8	15.6	12.4	5.4	7.1	3.9
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths	8	6	2	1	1	0
		Age Adjusted Rate	18.0	28.2	8.9	3.1	7.1	0.0
United States	Total	Age Adjusted Rate	15.2	20.7	10.5	* 3.9	* 5.7	* 2.5
	White	Age Adjusted Rate	15.6	21.1	10.9	* 4	* 5.9	* 2.6
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	19.2	27.3	12.7	* 7.5	* 11.2	* 4.4

Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and 2011 SD estimated population.

* US Mortality rates are from 2010, the 2011 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, 2011



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-two percent of the cases in 2011 were diagnosed at localized stage, with another 16% 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 91.8%. The survival rate for distant stage is 12.1%.

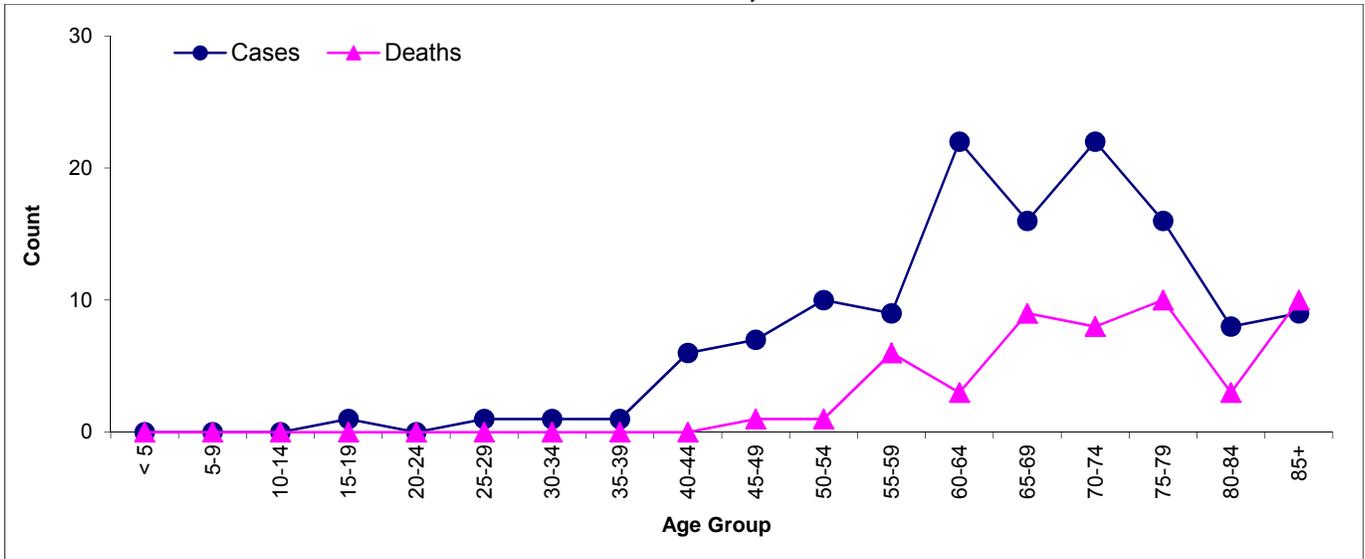
Incidence: In 2011 the American Cancer Society estimated there would be 60,920 new cases of kidney cancer in the United States. This accounts for 3.8% of all reported malignancies in the United States. In South Dakota there were 129 reported cases of kidney cancer in 2011 representing 3% of all cancer cases. 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 2011. In the United States for 2006-2010 it is the thirteenth leading cause of death with a median age of death of 71 years. Death rates have been falling on average 0.6% each year since 2001.

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.

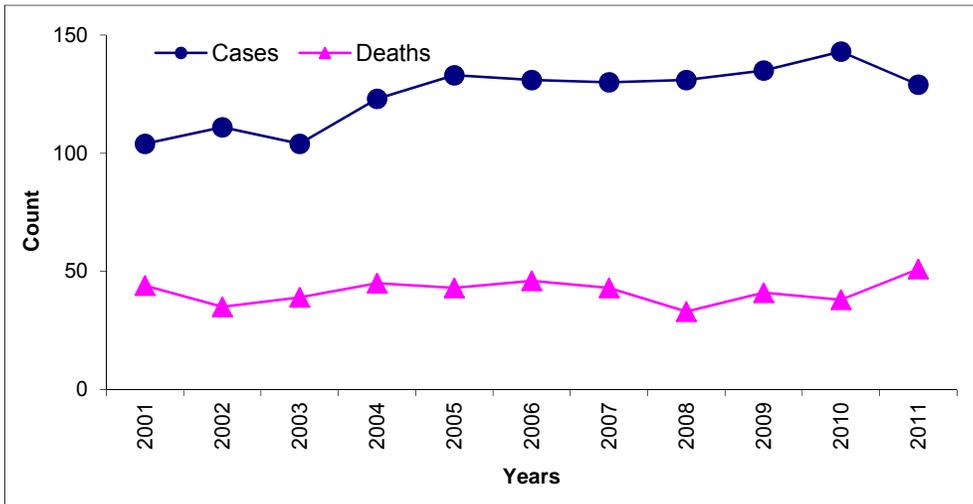
Prevention and Early Detection: The main preventive measure is to stop smoking and maintain a healthy weight. It is difficult to diagnose kidney cancer until it becomes symptomatic. There are no known screenings recommended at this time.

Figure 36: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2011



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

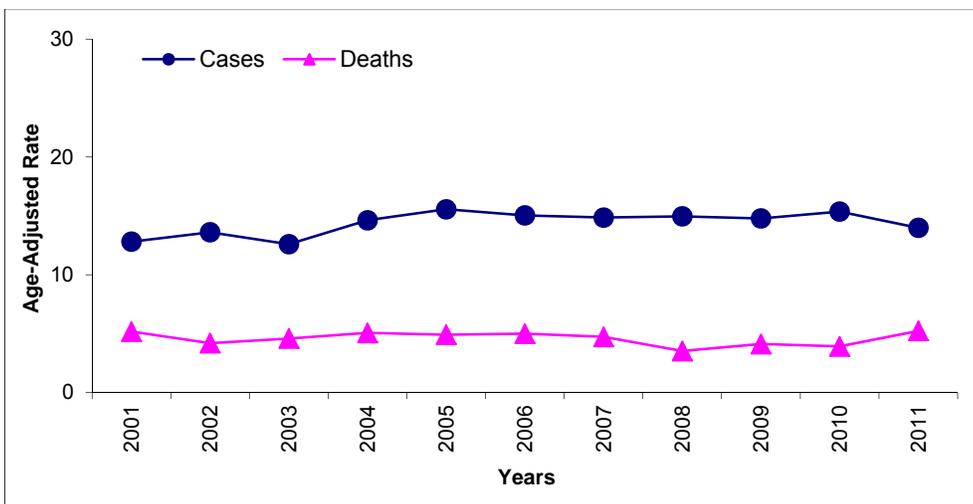
Figure 37: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2011



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

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 - 2011



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