

BLADDER

Table 12: Bladder Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2012

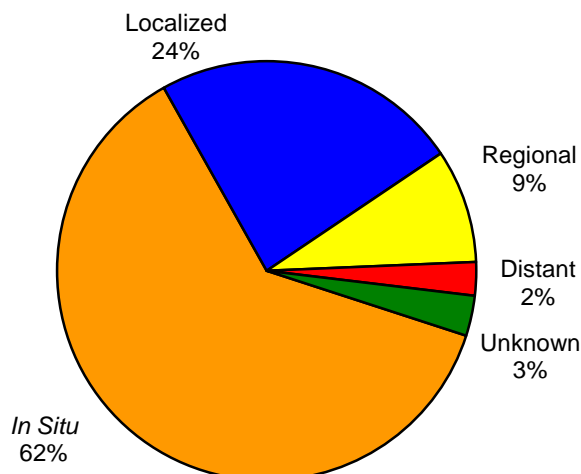
Bladder Cancer			Incidence			Mortality		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths	194	133	61	43	31	12
		Age Adjusted Rate	19.3	30.0	10.8	4.0	6.9	2.2
	White	# Cases / Deaths	189	131	58	42	30	12
		Age Adjusted Rate	20.0	31.1	11.0	4.1	6.9	2.3
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths	4	2	2	1	1	0
		Age Adjusted Rate	12.6	20.3	9.4	4.6	16.9	0.0
United States	Total	Age Adjusted Rate	* 19.7	* 34.6	* 8.4	* 4.4	* 7.6	* 2.2
	White	Age Adjusted Rate	* 21.5	* 37.7	* 9.0	* 4.6	* 8.1	* 2.2
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	* 8.3	* 17.0	* 2.6	* 2.6	* 4.4	* 1.5

[†]Includes *in situ* bladder; Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and 2012 SD estimated population.

* US Mortality rates are from 2011, the 2012 rate is not available at this time. US rates www.seer.cancer.gov

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 15: Bladder Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2012



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Stage at Diagnosis: Cancer is categorized as noninvasive and invasive. There were 120 noninvasive bladder cancers reported in 2012. There were 74 invasive. Sixty-two percent of all bladder cancer cases were diagnosed at noninvasive, *in situ* stage. Nationally 50% of the cases of urinary bladder cancer are diagnosed at the *in situ* stage. In South Dakota, 2% of the cases were not diagnosed until the disease had spread to distant sites. In the United States, distant stage accounted for 4% of the bladder cancers reported.

Incidence: In 2012, it was estimated that over 73,510 cases of bladder cancer would be diagnosed in the United States. There were 194

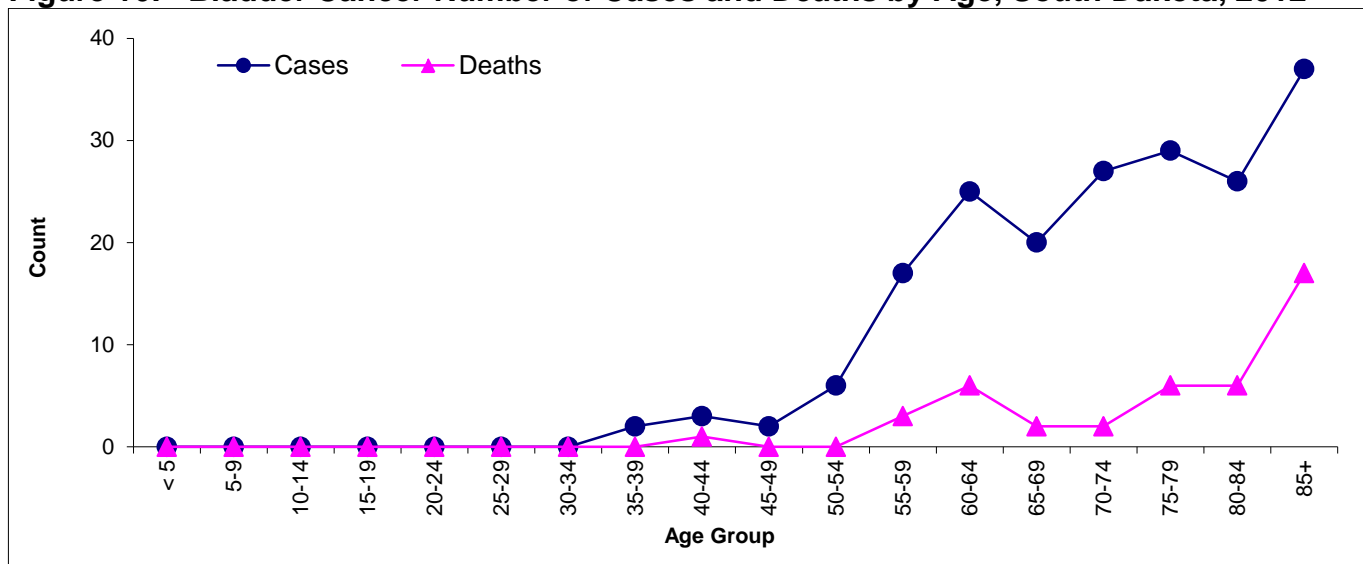
cases of bladder cancer reported in South Dakota. There were 133 men and 61 women diagnosed with bladder cancer in 2012. Statistically, men were diagnosed twice as often as women. There were only four American Indian cases diagnosed in 2012. In the United States it was the fifth most frequent cancer. In South Dakota it was the sixth most frequent cancer diagnosed.

Mortality: Over half (62%) of all bladder cancer cases reported in South Dakota were noninvasive in 2012. Advances in intravesical therapy and in the treatment of advanced disease with chemotherapy have reduced the percentage of mortality from bladder cancer. In South Dakota, ages from 70 and above have the highest mortality. In 2012, the South Dakota mortality rate was 4.0 compared to the US (2011) rate which was 4.4.

Risk and Associated Factors: Bladder cancer was one of the first malignancies associated with industrialization. Not surprisingly, the incidence continues to rise. Cigarette smoking increases the risk for bladder cancer by two times that of a nonsmoker. Work exposure to certain chemicals also increases risk. Some of those with the highest risk are makers of rubber, leather, textiles, paint products, and printing compounds.

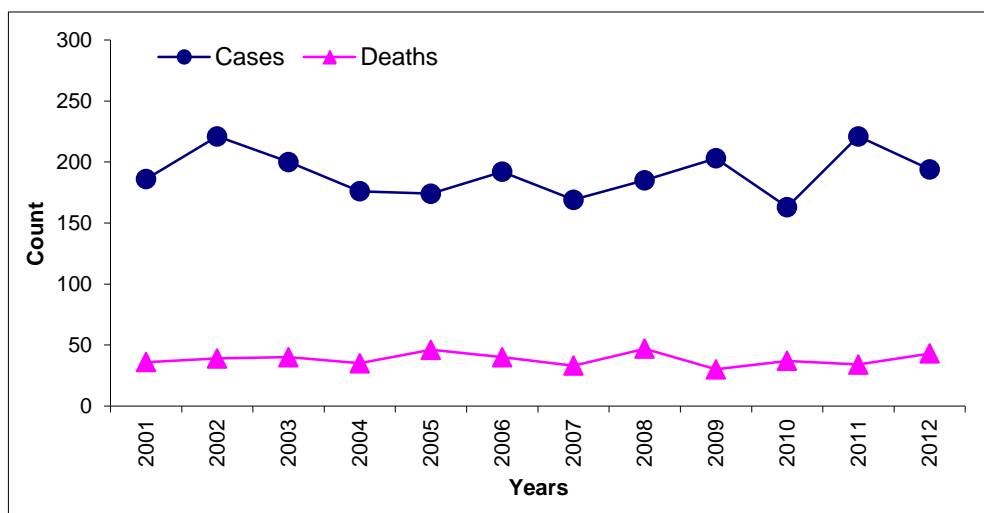
Prevention and Early Detection: Avoiding exposure to chemicals and cigarette smoking are two of the most common suggestions for prevention.

Figure 16: Bladder Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2012



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

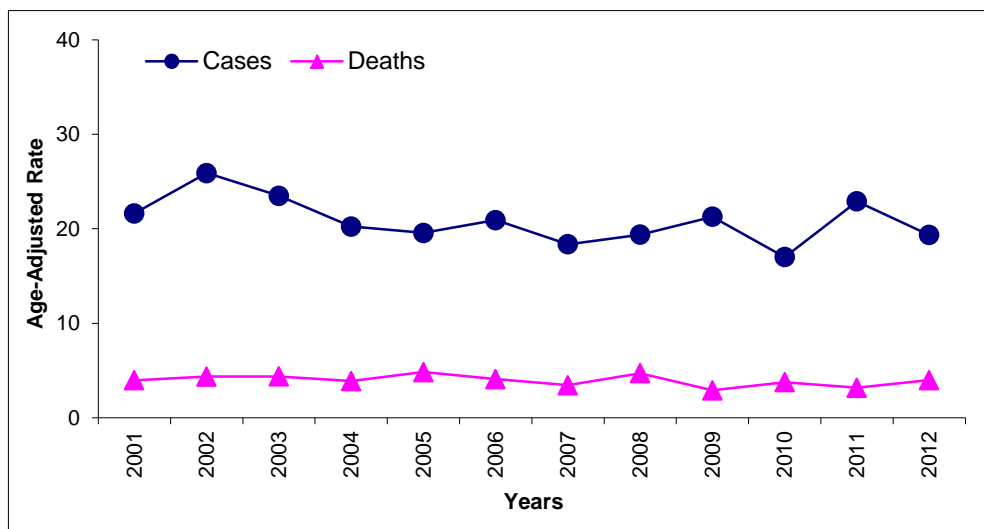
Figure 17: Bladder Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2012



Bladder cancer cases declined in 2012 after tying an all-time high of 221 cases in 2011 the same number as in 2002.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 18: Bladder Cancer Age-Adjusted Rates, Cases, and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2012



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