

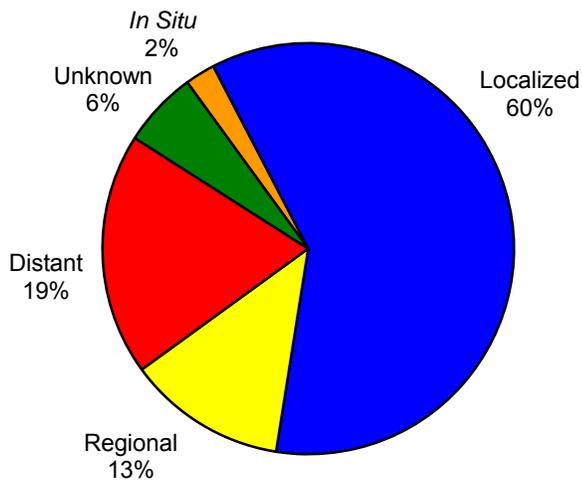
KIDNEY AND RENAL PELVIS

Table 17: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2013

Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer			Incidence			Mortality		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths	164	110	54	44	26	18
		Age Adjusted Rate	17.0	23.5	10.9	4.2	5.3	3.2
	White	# Cases / Deaths	148	96	52	41	24	17
		Age Adjusted Rate	16.6	22.2	11.4	4.2	5.3	3.2
American Indian	# Cases / Deaths	14	12	2	3	2	1	
	Age Adjusted Rate	32.4	61.9	9.0	5.0	7.5	3.3	
United States	Total	Age Adjusted Rate	15.6	21.5	10.5	3.9	5.6	2.5
	White	Age Adjusted Rate	16.0	22.0	10.8	4.0	5.8	2.5
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	17.7	25.5	11.5	6.9	9.9	4.7

Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and 2013 SD estimated population.
US rates www.seer.cancer.gov Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 35: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Stage at Diagnosis: As with all malignancies, early diagnosis is the key to better prognosis and possible cure. In 2013 60% of the cases were diagnosed at localized stage, with another 19% 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 latest five-year survival rate for localized stage kidney cancer is 92.5%. The survival rate for distant stage is 11.7%.

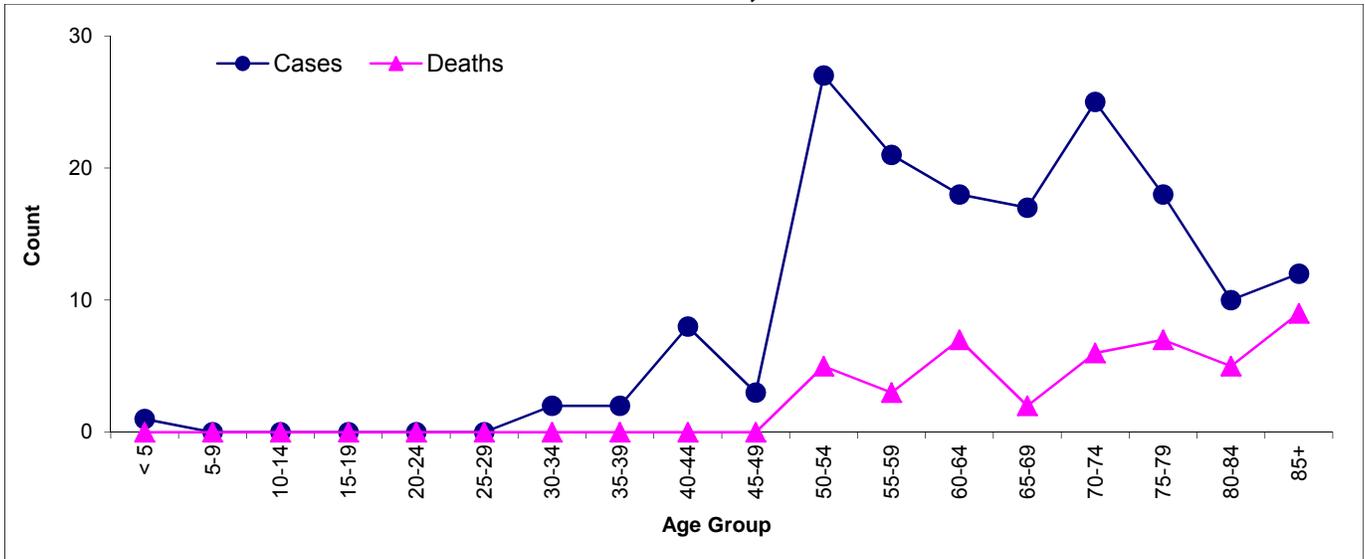
Incidence: In 2013 the American Cancer Society estimated there would be 65,150 new cases of kidney cancer in the United States. This accounts for 3.9% of all reported malignancies in the United States. In South Dakota there were 164 reported cases of kidney cancer in 2013 representing 3.7% of all cancer 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 65 in South Dakota and 64 in the United States.

Mortality: This cancer was the ninth leading cause of cancer death for South Dakota in 2013. In the United States for 2009-2013 it was the thirteenth leading cause of death with a median age of death of 71 years. Death rates decreased by 0.7% per year from 2004 to 2013.

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.

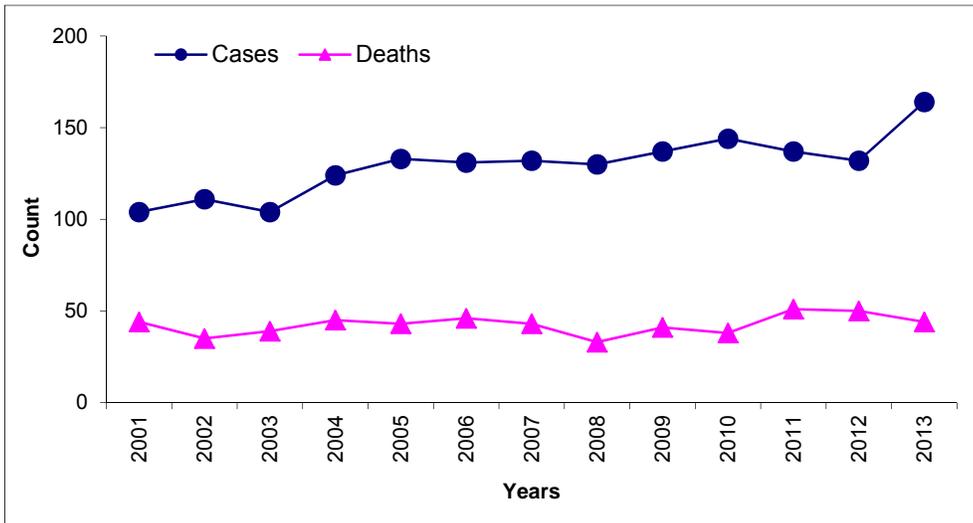
Prevention and Early Detection: The main preventive measure is to stop smoking and maintain a healthy weight. It is difficult to diagnose kidney cancer until it becomes symptomatic. There are no known screenings recommended at this time.

Figure 36: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

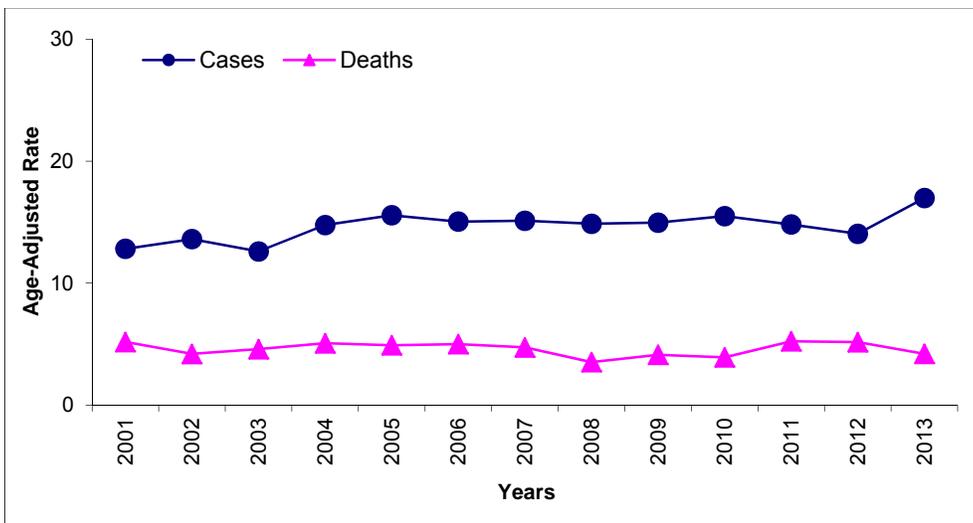
Figure 37: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

The incidence peak for kidney and renal pelvis cancer occurred in 2013.

Figure 38: Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer Age-Adjusted Rates, Cases, and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2013



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