PROSTATE

Table 25: Prostate Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2013

Prostate Cancer			Incidence	Mortality
South Dakota	**Total**	# Cases / Deaths	508	76
		Age Adjusted Rate	102.1	17.1
	White	# Cases / Deaths	485	70
		Age Adjusted Rate	103.8	16.6
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths	19	4
		Age Adjusted Rate	88.2	34.0
United States	**Total**	Age Adjusted Rate	107.0	19.2
	White	Age Adjusted Rate	99.0	18.0
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	55.8	17.4

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 65: Prostate Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2013
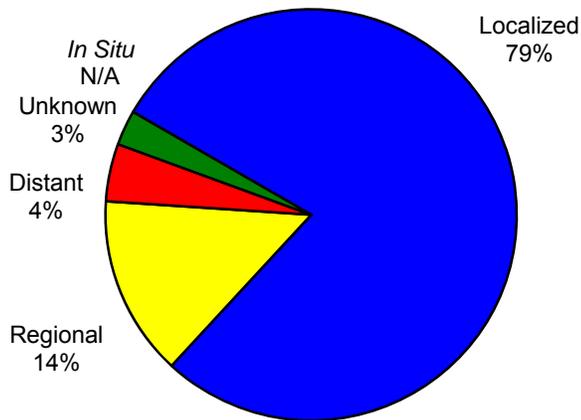
Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Stage at Diagnosis: The greatest number of cases was diagnosed at an early stage. In 2013, 79% of the cases were diagnosed as localized (not extending outside the prostate). Frequently older cases may simply be monitored (watchful waiting) by their physician to assess the rate of growth; others may be given hormonal therapy. New treatments for prostate cancer include the de Vinci Robotic assisted prostatectomy, proton therapy, and brachytherapy radiation.

Incidence: Carcinoma of the prostate is predominately a tumor of older men. The median age at diagnosis in South Dakota is 66. Also, in South Dakota the incidence of prostate cancer begins to increase in the 60's age group. Nationwide, eight out of 10 men diagnosed with prostate cancer are over the age of 65. Prostate cancer is the third most diagnosed site of all cancers reported in the state.

Mortality: Prostate cancer was the third leading cancer death in men in South Dakota in 2013. Prostate cancer can be a slow progressing disease and can be cured or at least controlled in the early stages. The median age of death in South Dakota in 2013 was 80 years old. Many patients have co-morbid conditions and will die of other causes rather than prostate cancer.

Risk and Associated Factors: A number of risk factors for prostate cancer have been identified. Studies suggest that prostate cancer risk is increased two to five-fold in relatives of men with prostate cancer. Environmental factors, including exposure to heavy metals may increase risk. Smoking has also been indicated as a risk. Diets high in saturated fat intake may also contribute.

Early Detection and Prevention: The availability of the Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test as a diagnostic test coupled with increased awareness by the public of the disease has produced an increase in the number of new cases diagnosed each year in the United States. Disease detected by elevated PSA in the presence of a palpable normal gland is the most common presentation of prostate cancer. The American Cancer Society recommends the PSA and digital rectal exam should be offered annually beginning at the age of 50.

Figure 66:   Prostate Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2013
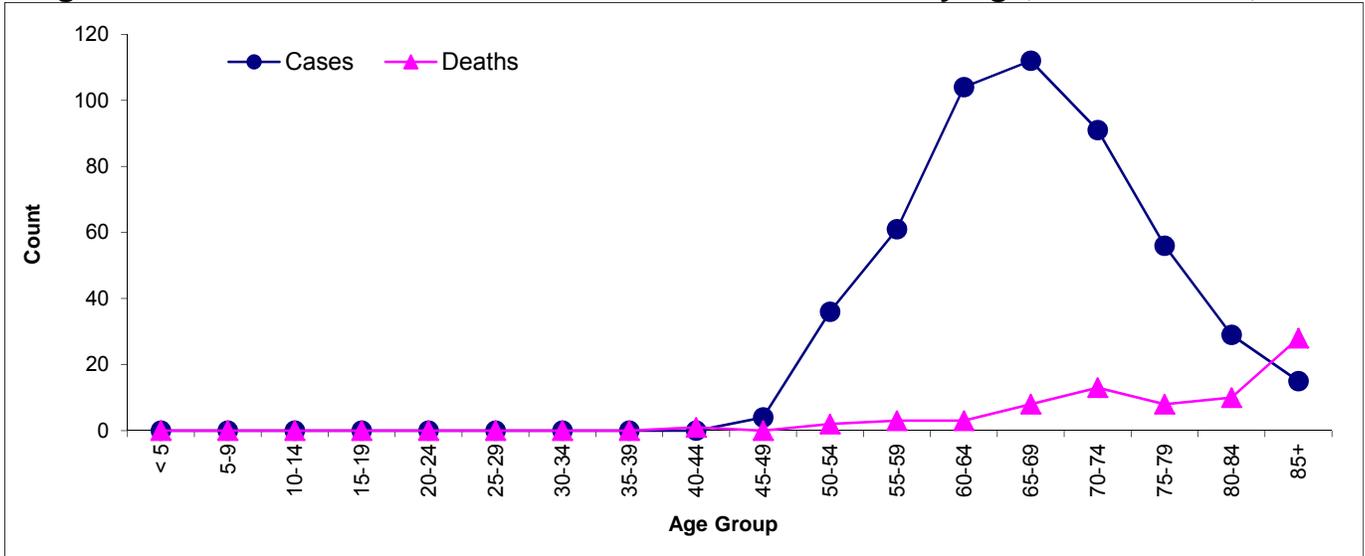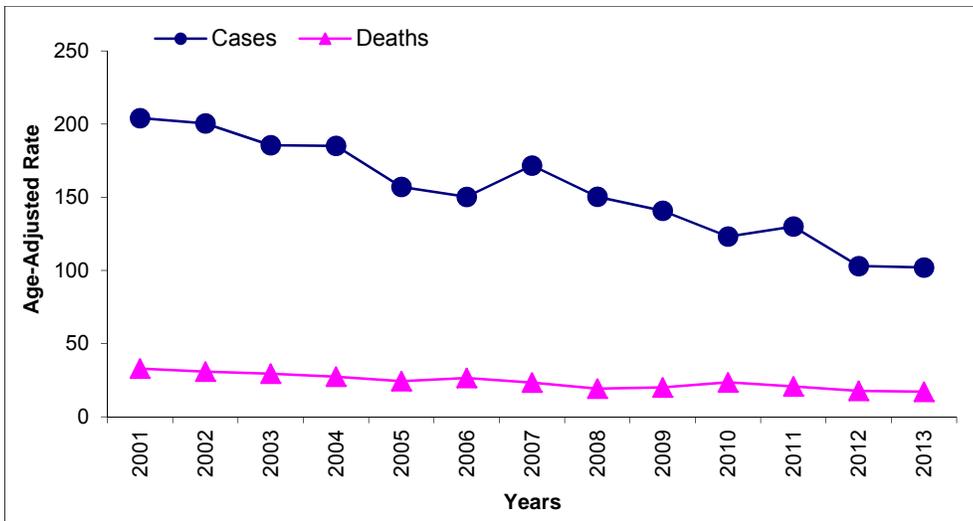

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 67: Prostate Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2013
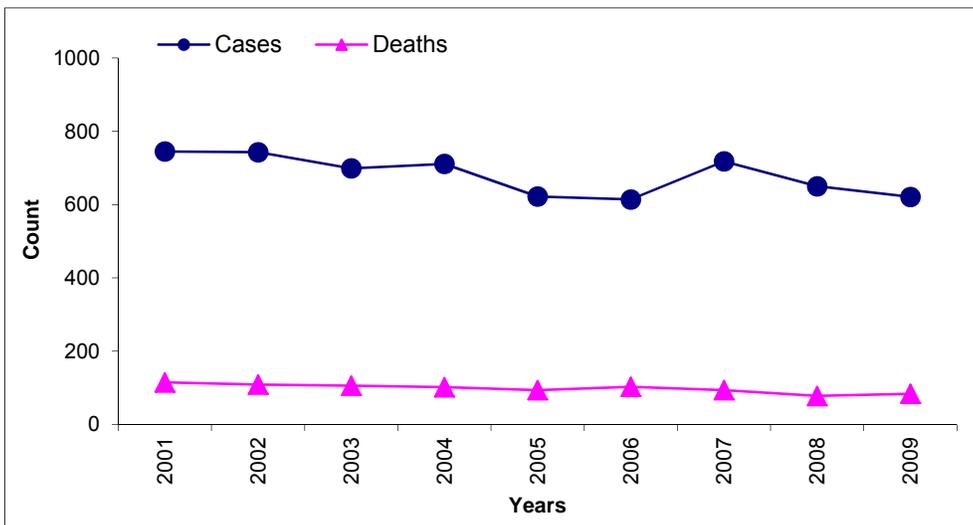
Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 68: Prostate 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

Cancer in South Dakota 2013 *May 2016*