

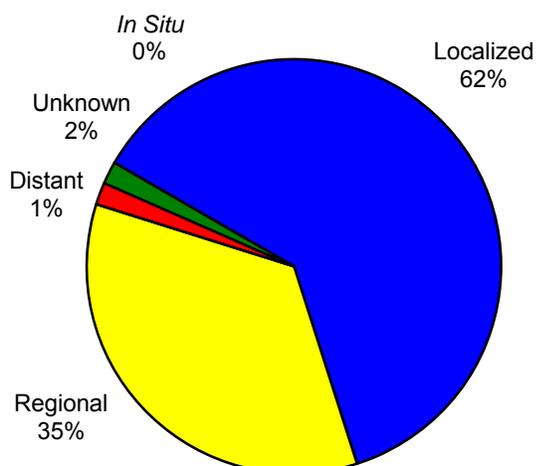
THYROID

Table 27: Thyroid Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2013

Thyroid Cancer			Incidence			Mortality		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	115 13.6	28 6.3	87 21.1	4 0.4	2 0.5	2 0.4
	White	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	105 13.9	24 6.1	81 22.1	3 0.4	1 0.2	2 0.5
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	7 10.3	3 10.7	4 10.4	1 4.2	1 10.9	0 0.0
United States	Total	Age Adjusted Rate	14.5	7.3	21.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	White	Age Adjusted Rate	15.2	7.8	22.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	8.7	1.4	15.2	0.9	0.0	0.0

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 73: Thyroid Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Stage at Diagnosis: In 2013 data demonstrates that 71 (62%) of cases were diagnosed at localized stage. When a patient is diagnosed at an early stage, prognosis is much better for a cure. There were 40 (35%) cases diagnosed at regional stage. Only two cases (1%) were diagnosed at a distant stage.

Incidence: The American Cancer Society estimated 60,220 thyroid cancer cases would be diagnosed in the United States in 2013. Thyroid cancer continues to account for approximately 2.6% of all cancers in South Dakota. Of the 115 cases diagnosed in 2013, 28 were male and 87 were female. The median age at diagnosis was 50. In the United States the median age was 51. Thyroid cancer is

found more commonly in people between the ages of 45 and 70 years of age, with 82% diagnosed before age 65. It is predominately a disease of females as the statistics for South Dakota confirm.

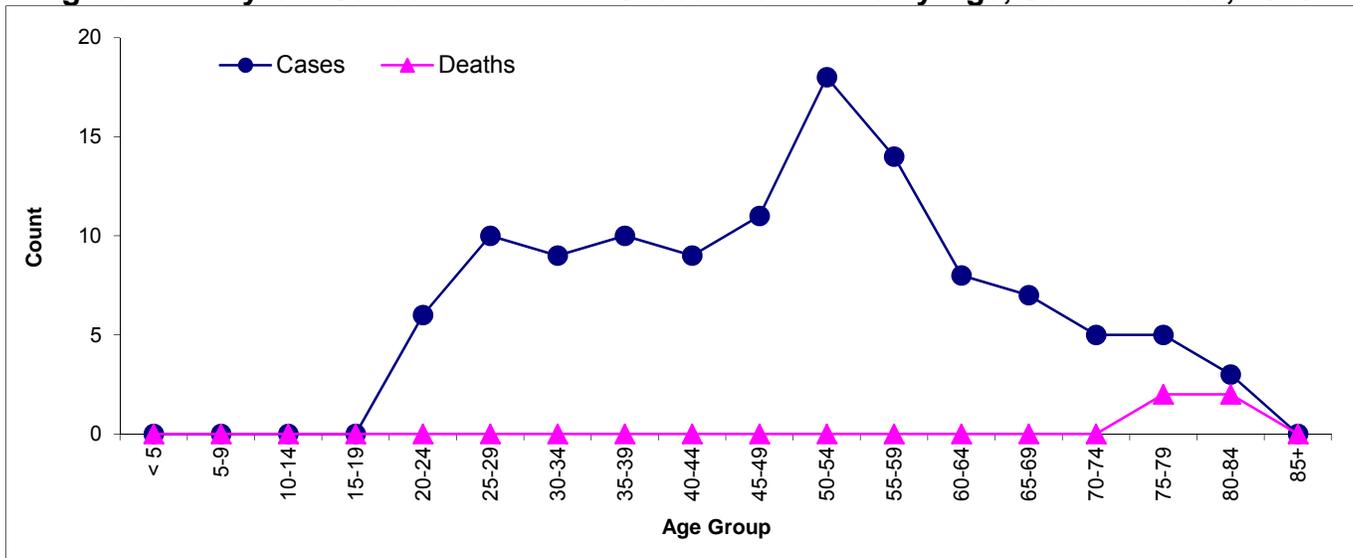
Mortality: South Dakota had four deaths attributed to thyroid cancer in 2013. Nationally, the 5-year relative survival rates were 99.9% for localized, 97.8% for regional, and 88.2% for unknown stage.

Risk and Associated Factors: Thyroid cancer accounted for only 1.3% of the cancer cases in South Dakota in 2013. Risk factors include being exposed to radiation to the head and neck in childhood. Other risk factors for the development of thyroid cancer include a history of goiter, family history of thyroid disease, and Asian race.

Early Detection and Prevention: Early detection of cancer of the thyroid is extremely important. There are currently no tests or screenings for early detection of thyroid cancer. Physical examinations may reveal a lump on the side of neck, hoarseness of the voice, and difficulty swallowing. Most cancerous thyroid tumors are slow growing and curable. Prompt attention to signs and symptoms is the best approach to early diagnosis of most thyroid cancers. Signs or symptoms include:

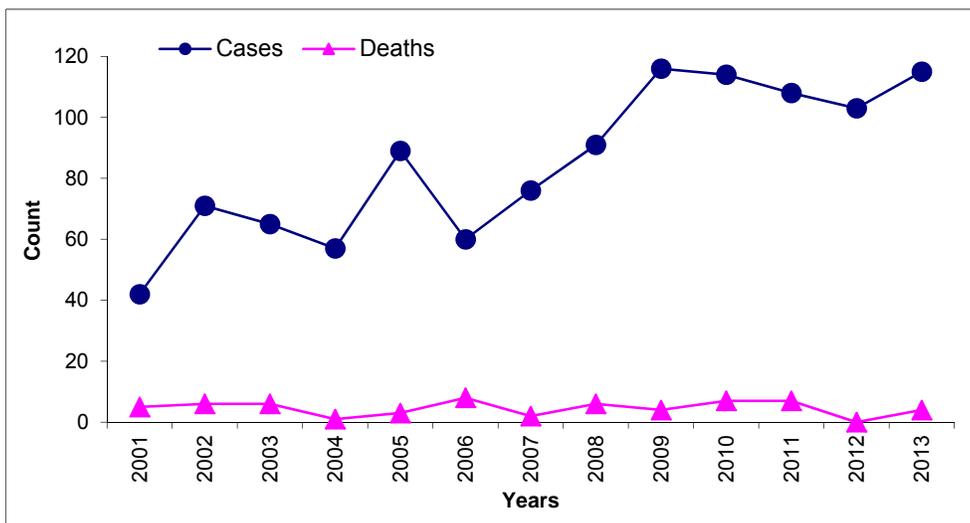
- A lump in the neck, sometimes growing rapidly
- A pain in the neck, sometimes going up to the ears
- Hoarseness
- Trouble swallowing
- Breathing problems (feeling as if one were breathing through a straw)
- A cough that persists and is not due to a cold

Figure 74: Thyroid Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

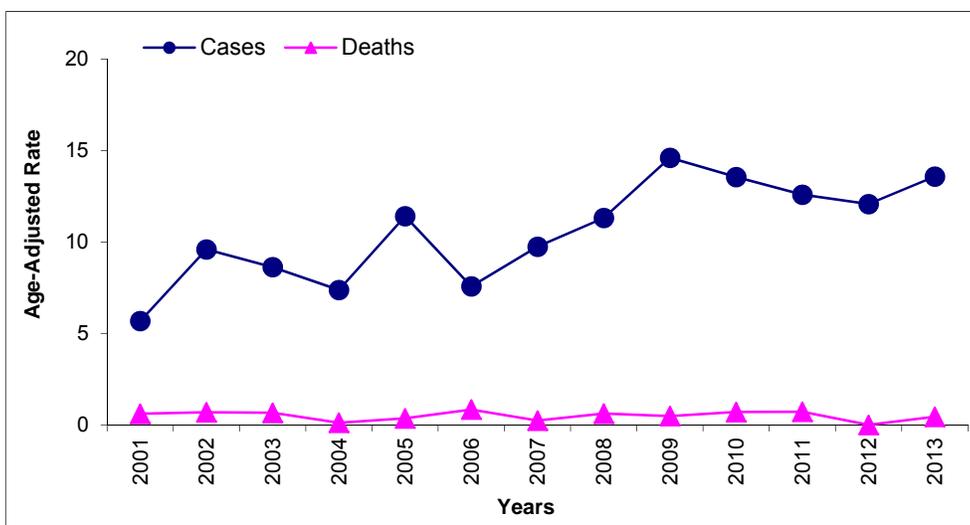
Figure 75: Thyroid Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

The incidence count for thyroid cancers peaked in 2009.

Figure 76: Thyroid 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