

Table 23: Ovarian Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2011

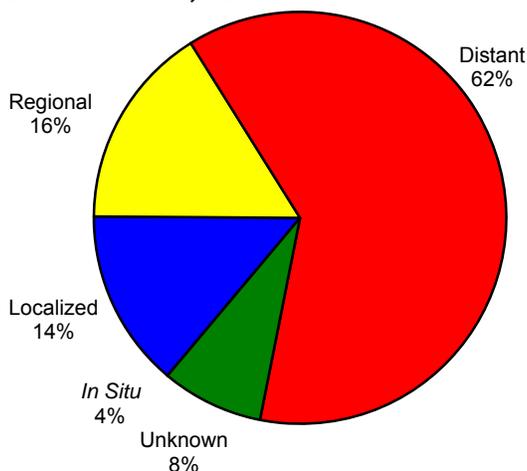
Ovarian Cancer			Incidence	Mortality
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths	50	40
		Age Adjusted Rate	9.9	7.0
	White	# Cases / Deaths	49	40
		Age Adjusted Rate	10.3	7.3
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths	1	0
		Age Adjusted Rate	4.0	0.0
United States	Total	Age Adjusted Rate	11.5	* 7.8
	White	Age Adjusted Rate	12.1	* 8.1
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	8.3	* 7.1

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 57: Ovarian Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2011



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Stage at Diagnosis: Staging of ovarian cancer is done by a surgical procedure to remove as much of the cancer as possible. Surgical staging is of critical importance in management of this disease. The morbidity associated with ovarian carcinoma is partially attributable to the fact that in the United States two-thirds of the patients present with advanced-stage disease at the time of diagnosis. In 2011, in South Dakota 31 (60%) of the 50 cases were diagnosed at distant stage.

Incidence: The incidence of ovarian cancer varies greatly. There were 50 cases of ovarian cancer reported in 2011 in South Dakota. This accounted for 2.3% of the cancer cases diagnosed in 2011 for South Dakota women. The lifetime risk of a woman developing ovarian cancer is 1.4%. Eight cases were diagnosed at

younger than 49 years of age. There were 13 cases diagnosed in the 60-69 age group. The median age at diagnosis in South Dakota was 64.5; nationally it was 63.

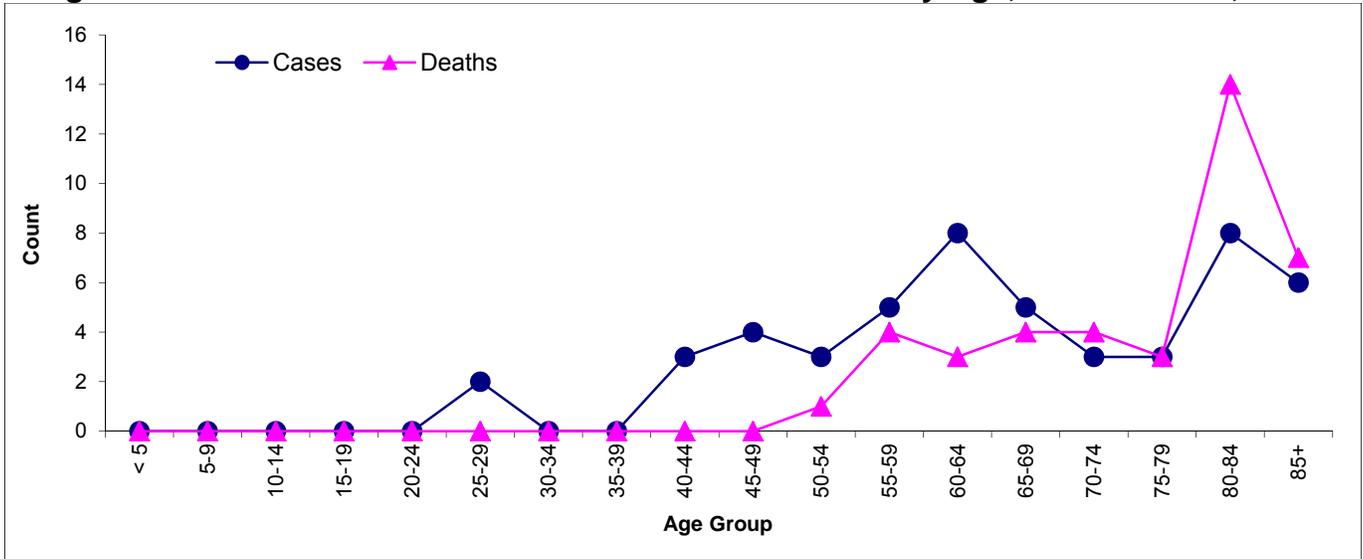
Mortality: Doctors are using dramatic new therapies to fight ovarian cancer, extending the lives of women who five or 10 years ago would have died from the disease. Survival rates for the last several decades are only about 25% for those with advanced disease. Most ovarian cancer presents at advanced disease. Only 27.4% of those diagnosed at late stage survive five years. For those who are diagnosed early, before the disease spreads beyond the ovaries, the disease is 92.3% curable. In South Dakota, 40 patients died in 2011. The mortality rate was 7.0 for women in South Dakota.

Risk and Associated Factors: Women who have a higher risk for developing ovarian cancer are those with a family history of the disease, those who have used fertility drugs, those who had their first baby after age 30 and those over the age of 65.

Prevention and Early Detection: Factors that may reduce the risk of ovarian cancer are pregnancy lasting full term, use of oral contraceptives, breastfeeding, tubal ligation, hysterectomy, or removal of ovaries in women with inherited risks.

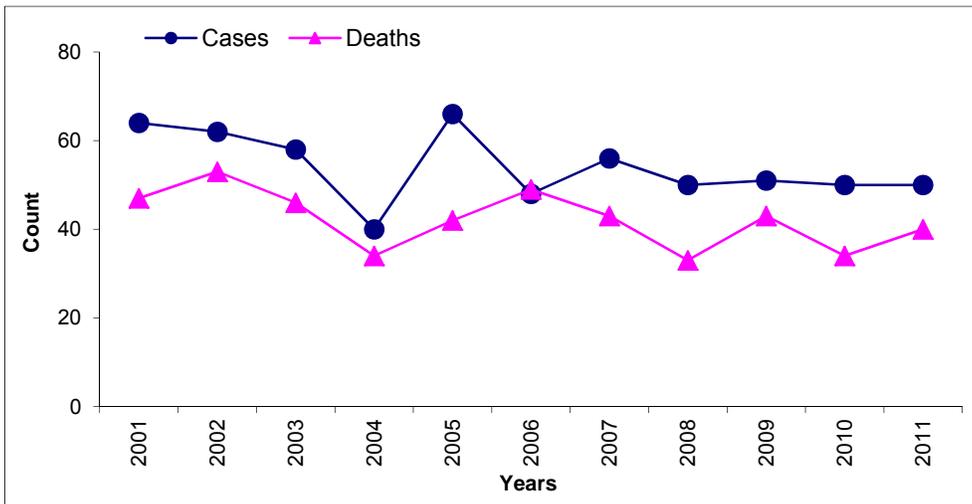
No early stage screening tests have been proven for ovarian cancer and it can be difficult to detect until it has advanced. A combination of imaging and lab tests are the most useful diagnostic tools.

Figure 58: Ovarian Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2011



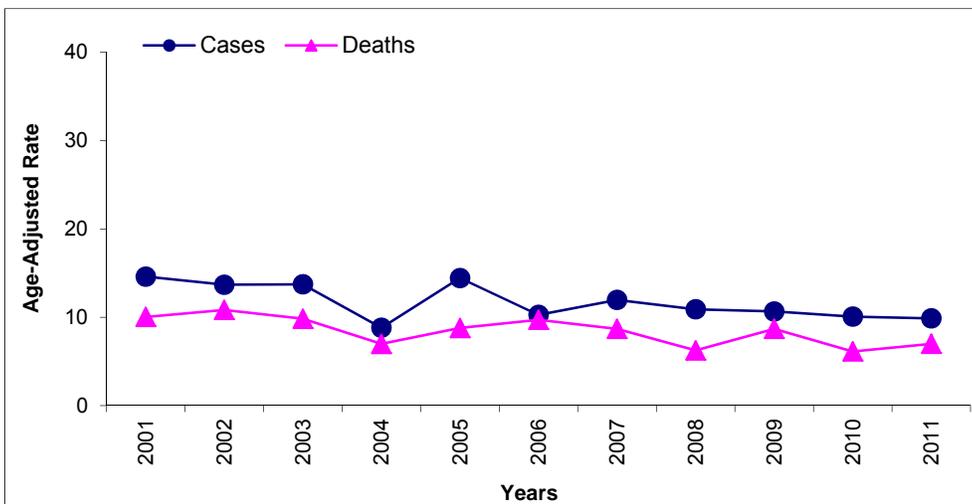
Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 59: Ovarian Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2011



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 60: Ovarian 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