

THYROID

Table 27: Thyroid Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2011

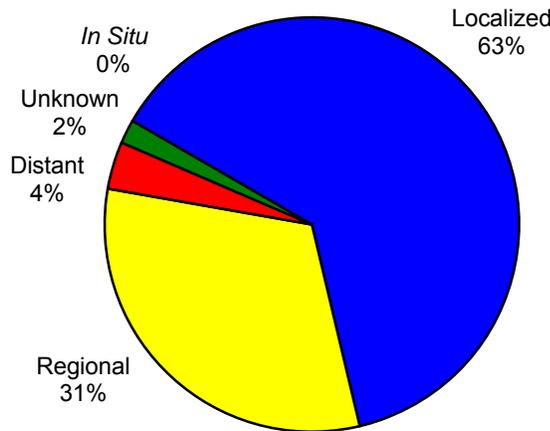
Thyroid Cancer			Incidence			Mortality		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	108 12.6	24 5.4	84 20.0	7 0.7	4 0.9	3 0.6
	White	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	102 13.3	23 5.6	79 21.2	6 0.6	4 1.0	2 0.4
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	2 2.9	0 0.0	2 5.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
United States	Total	Age Adjusted Rate	13.8	6.9	20.5	* 0.5	* 0.5	* 0.5
	White	Age Adjusted Rate	14.5	7.4	21.7	* 0.5	* 0.5	* 0.5
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	8.0	4.3	11.5	*	* 0	*

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 73: Thyroid Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2011



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Stage at Diagnosis: In 2011 data demonstrates that 68 (63%) 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 31 (28%) cases diagnosed at regional stage. Only two cases (2%) were diagnosed at a distant stage.

Incidence: The American Cancer Society estimated 48,020 thyroid cancer cases would be diagnosed in the United States in 2011. Thyroid cancer continues to account for approximately 2.5% of all cancers in South Dakota. Of the 108 cases diagnosed in 2011, 24 were male and 84 were female. The median age at diagnosis was 54. In the United States the median age was 50. Thyroid cancer is

found more commonly in people between the ages of 45 and 70 years of age, with 71% diagnosed before age 65. It is predominately a disease of females as the statistics of South Dakota confirm.

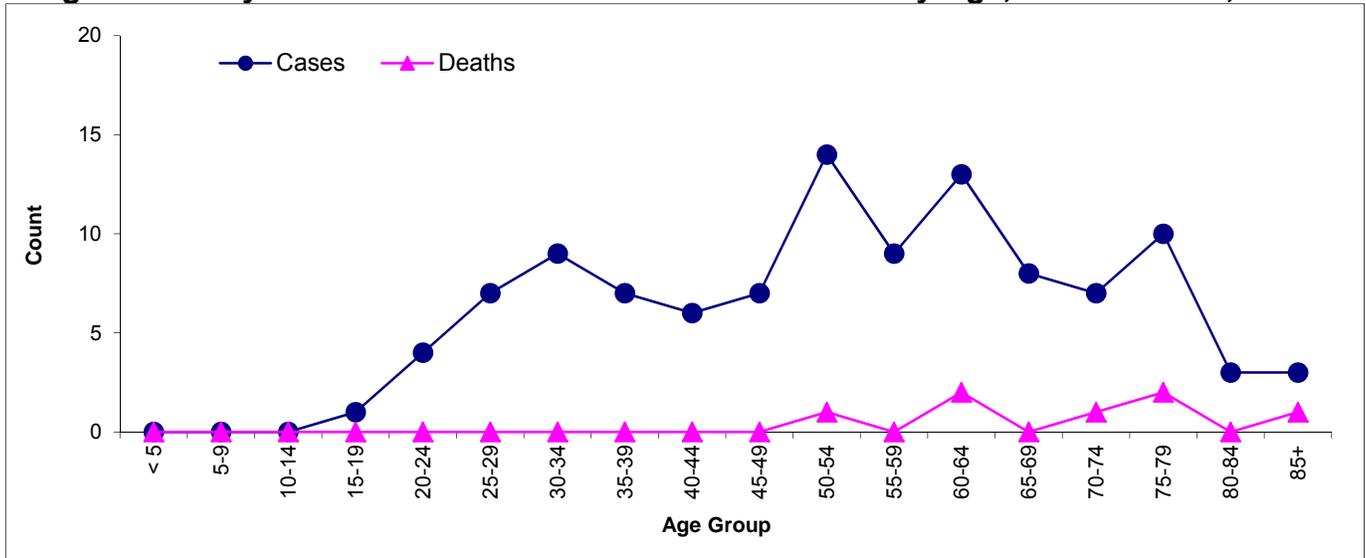
Mortality: There were seven deaths attributed to thyroid cancer in 2011. Nationally, the 5-year relative survival rates were 99.9% for localized, 98.1% for regional, and 89.6% for unknown stage.

Risk and Associated Factors: Thyroid cancer accounted for only 2.5% of the cancer cases in South Dakota in 2011. 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:

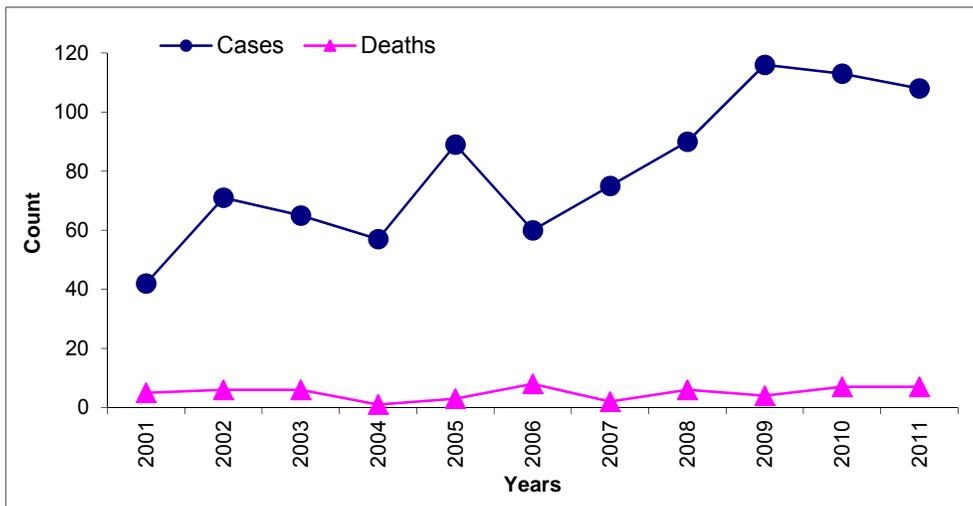
- A lump in the neck, sometimes growing rapidly
- A pain in the neck, sometimes going up to the ears
- Hoarseness
- Trouble swallowing
- Breathing problems (feeling as if one were breathing through a straw)
- A cough that persists and is not due to a cold

Figure 74: Thyroid Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2011



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

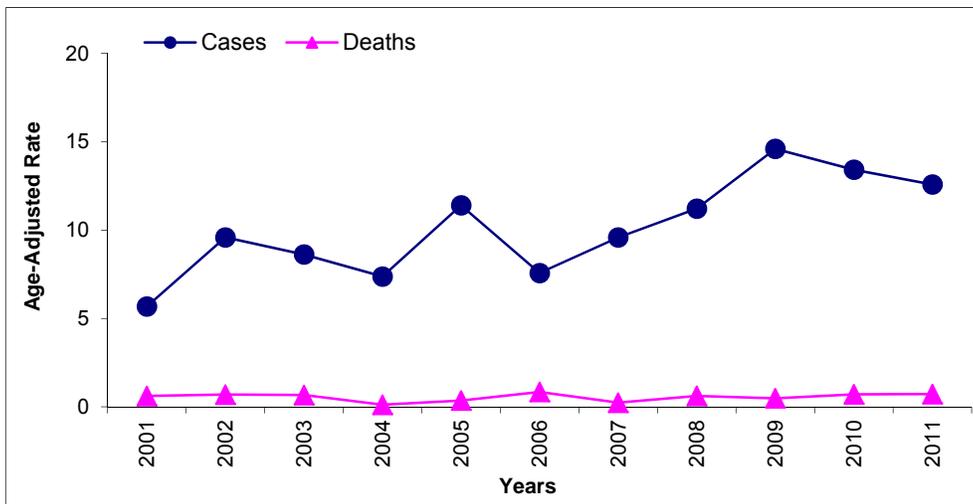
Figure 75: Thyroid Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2011



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

The incidence count for thyroid cancers peaked in 2011.

Figure 76: Thyroid 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