I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the burden of cancer in South Dakota and includes cancer incidence and mortality data. The data will enable the many organizations working with cancer prevention and control to identify public health problems, target goals for cancer control, and to inform citizens and health care professionals about risks, early detection, and treatment.

Incidence 2015

- 4,408 South Dakotans were diagnosed with invasive, reportable cases of cancer, which excludes the less life-threatening cancers such as in situ cancers (except in situ bladder cases) and the common skin cancers.

- Each day 12 cases of cancer were diagnosed in residents of South Dakota; this includes only cases of invasive cancer and in situ bladder.

- The five most diagnosed cancer sites (female breast, prostate, lung, colorectal, melanoma) accounted for 56% of all cancer cases.

- Female breast cancer was the most common reportable malignancy with 647 cases among women, accounting for 14.7% of all cases and 30.3% of cases for women.

- Prostate cancer was the second most common reportable cancer with 593 cases, 13.5% of all cases and 26.1% of cases for men.

- Lung cancer was the third most common reportable malignancy with 588 cases, 13.3% of all cases.

- Colon and rectal cancers were the fourth most common malignancy with 400 cases, 9.1% of all cases.

- Melanoma cancers were the fifth most common malignancy with 231 cases, 5.2% of all reported cases.

- 52% of all new cancers were diagnosed in males and 48% were in females.

- Males had an age-adjusted incidence rate of 465.1 per 100,000, which was higher than females who had an age-adjusted rate of 410.3 per 100,000.

- Whites accounted for 93.7% of cancer cases with 4,133 cases whereas American Indians were 4.9% with 218 cases.

- The American Indian age-adjusted incidence rate was 493.5, which is higher than the age-adjusted rate among whites of 436.1.

- The South Dakota age-adjusted incidence rate for 2015 was 432.6, no significant difference than the US SEER 2015 age-adjusted incidence rate of 429.5 per 100,000 persons.
Mortality 2015

- Overall, cancer was the second leading cause of death in South Dakota.
- In 2015, 1,632 South Dakotans died from cancer, accounting for one in every four deaths in South Dakota.
- Each day four South Dakotans died from cancer.
- The five cancer sites (lung, colorectal, pancreas, female breast, prostate) caused 54.8% of all cancer deaths.
- Lung and bronchus cancers were the leading cause of cancer deaths at 424 deaths or 26.0% of all cancer deaths. Lung and bronchus cancers caused one in four deaths due to cancer.
- Colorectal cancer was the second leading cause of cancer deaths with 168 deaths, 10.3% of all cancer deaths.
- Pancreatic cancer was the third leading cause of death with 109 deaths, 6.7% of all cancer deaths.
- Female breast cancer was the fourth leading cause of cancer deaths with 104 deaths, 6.4% of all cancer deaths and 14.1% of all female cancer deaths.
- Prostate cancer was the fifth leading cause of death with 90 deaths, 5.5% of all cancer deaths and 10.0% of all male cancer deaths.
- Over half, 55% of all cancer deaths were males and 45% were females.
- Males had an age-adjusted death rate of 226.5 per 100,000 males, 45.9% higher than females with an age-adjusted rate of 128.2 deaths per 100,000 females.
- Whites accounted for 93.3% of deaths with 1,523 deaths, whereas American Indians were 5.6% with 91 deaths.
- The American Indian age-adjusted death rate was 226.5 which is 49.8% higher than the rate among whites at the age-adjusted death rate of 151.2 and is also significantly higher.
- South Dakota’s age-adjusted death rate for 2015 was 153.0, no significant difference than the US SEER 2015 rate of 158.7.

Trends

- Melanoma incidence cases have increased significantly since 2009.
- For the last decade, female breast cancer mortality rates have remained steady.