

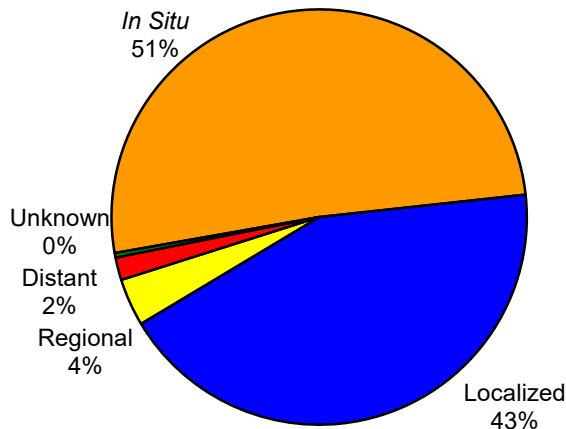
MELANOMA OF THE SKIN

Table 20: Melanoma of the Skin Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2017

Melanoma of the Skin			Incidence			Mortality		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths	278	165	113	26	17	9
		Age-Adjusted Rate	27.8	33.8	23.7	2.5	3.7	1.4
	White	# Cases / Deaths	274	162	112	26	17	9
		Age-Adjusted Rate	29.9	35.5	26.3	2.6	3.9	1.4
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths	2	1	1	0	0	0
		Age-Adjusted Rate	5.5	8.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
United States	Total	Age-Adjusted Rate	22.7	29.3	18.0	2.1	3.1	1.3
	White	Age-Adjusted Rate	27.1	34.3	21.7	2.4	3.6	1.5
	American Indian	Age-Adjusted Rate	4.0	0.0	3.8	0.9	1.4	0.0

Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and 2017 SD estimated population. US rates www.seer.cancer.gov *=rates suppressed. Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 46: Melanoma of the Skin Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2017



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Stage at Diagnosis: Melanoma is staged by the depth of invasion and the extension of the lesion. In 2017, 43% of the melanoma of the skin cases reported for South Dakota were localized. Another 51% were staged as *in situ* disease. The survival rate for localized melanoma is 99.0%. For distant disease, the survival rate is 27.3% at five years.

Incidence: In the United States in 2017, the American Cancer Society estimated that there would be 87,110 new cases of melanoma of the skin. There are three forms of skin cancer: basal cell, squamous cell, and melanoma. Melanoma is by far the most dangerous form of skin cancer.

Melanoma is primarily a cancer of the white populations. In 2017, South Dakota's incidence rate was 27.8 and the United States had an incidence rate of 22.7.

Mortality: There were 26 deaths attributed to melanoma of the skin in South Dakota in 2017 with a mortality rate of 2.5 and the United States mortality rate was 2.1. The median age for death in South Dakota for this cancer was 70, the same age as the United States.

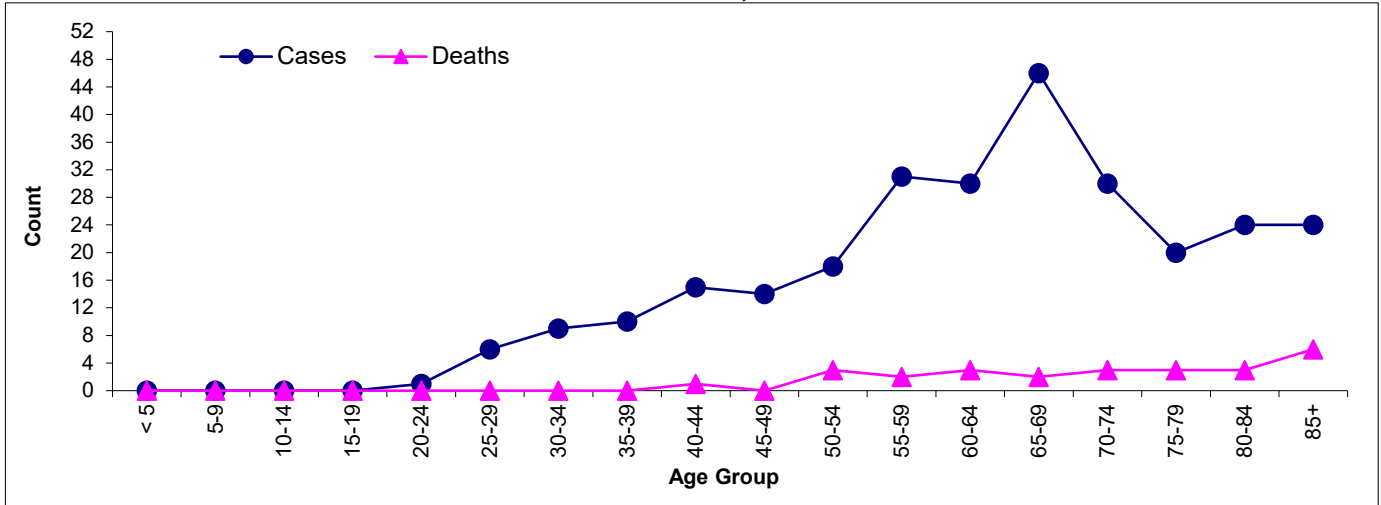
Risk and Associated Factors: Certain factors are more likely to contribute to a higher risk:

- Lighter natural skin color
- Family history of skin cancer
- Personal history of skin cancer
- Exposure to the sun
- History of sunburns early in life
- Skin that burns, freckles, reddens easily
- Blue or green eyes, blond or red hair
- Large number of moles

Early Detection and Prevention: The best way to prevent skin cancer is to protect the skin from the sun. The CDC recommends five easy options for protection from sunburn:

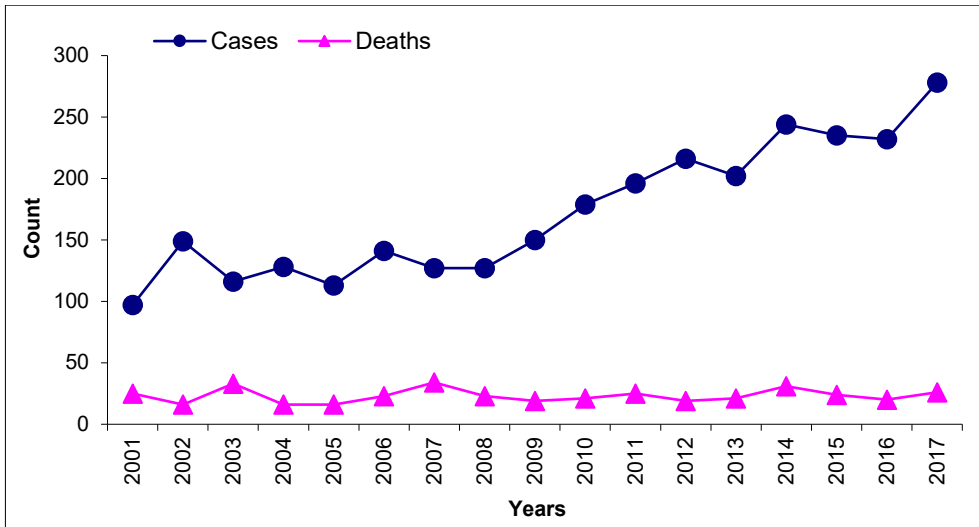
- use sunglasses
- use sunscreen regularly
- stay in the shade
- cover skin
- wear a hat

Figure 47: Melanoma of the Skin Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2017



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

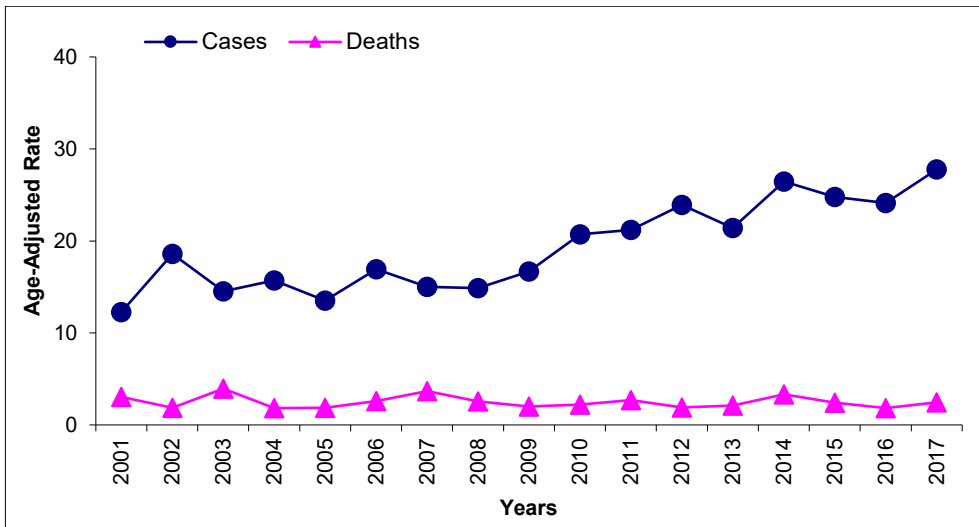
Figure 48: Melanoma of the Skin Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2017



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

The incidence count for melanoma cancers reached an all-time high in 2017.

Figure 49: Melanoma of the Skin Age-Adjusted Rates, Cases, and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2017



Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and SD estimated populations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health