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 2018

- South Dakota had 4,820 reportable invasive cases of cancer diagnosed, which excludes the less life-threatening cancers such as in situ cancers (except in situ bladder cases) and the common skin cancers.
- Each day 13 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 (prostate, female breast, lung, colorectal, melanoma) accounted for 55% of all cancer cases.
- Prostate cancer was the most common reportable malignancy with 690 cases, 14.3% of all cases and 27.0% of cases for men.
- Female breast cancer was the second most common reportable cancer with 654 cases, 13.6% of all cases and 28.9% of cases for women.
- Lung cancer was the third most common reportable malignancy with 597 cases, accounting for 12.4% of all cases.
- Colon and rectal cancers were the fourth most common malignancy with 409 cases, 8.5% of all cases.
- Melanoma cancers were the fifth most common malignancy with 304 cases, 6.3% of all reported cases.
- Fifty-three percent of all new cancers were diagnosed in males and 47% were in females.
- Males had an age-adjusted incidence rate of 482.9 per 100,000, which was higher than females who had an age-adjusted rate of 422.1 per 100,000.
- Whites accounted for 93.7% of cancer cases with 4,517 cases whereas American Indians were 5.1% with 248 cases.
- The American Indian age-adjusted incidence rate was 499.8, which is higher than the age-adjusted rate among whites of 451.7.
- The South Dakota age-adjusted incidence rate for 2018 was 449.6, not a significantly different from the US SEER 2018 age-adjusted incidence rate of 450.5 per 100,000 persons.
Mortality 2018

- Overall, cancer was the second leading cause of death in South Dakota.
- In 2018, 1,661 South Dakotans died from cancer, accounting for one in every four deaths in South Dakota.
- Each day over four South Dakotans died from cancer.
- The five cancer sites (lung, colorectal, pancreas, female breast, prostate) caused over half of all cancer deaths.
- Lung and bronchus cancers were the leading cause of cancer deaths at 395 deaths or 23.8% 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, 10.1% of all cancer deaths.
- Pancreatic cancer was the third leading cause of death with 116 deaths, 7.0% of all cancer deaths.
- Female breast cancer was the fourth leading cause of cancer deaths with 112 deaths, 6.7% of all cancer deaths and 14.9% of all female cancer deaths.
- Prostate cancer was the fifth leading cause of death with 92 deaths, 5.5% of all cancer deaths and 10.1% 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 179.2 per 100,000 males, 42.1% higher than females with an age-adjusted rate of 126.1 deaths per 100,000 females.
- Whites accounted for 91.8% of deaths with 1,525 deaths, whereas American Indians were 6.9% with 115 deaths.
- The American Indian age-adjusted death rate was 257.8 which is 79.0% higher than the rate among whites at the age-adjusted death rate of 144.0.
- South Dakota’s age-adjusted death rate for 2018 was 147.9, with no significant difference from the US SEER 2018 rate of 149.0.

Trends

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