



Pancreatic Cancer in Florida, 2006

Bureau of Epidemiology



Pancreatic cancer begins in the pancreas, an organ that produces digestive enzymes. Risk factors that are associated with pancreatic cancer include age, gender, race, smoking, diet, obesity, lack of physical activity, diabetes, and stomach problems.

This report presents incidence data on pancreatic cancer obtained from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), and mortality data from Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics. The Florida data are compared with that from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI). The U.S. mortality data reported by SEER are provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

Incidence

- In 2006, 2,701 new cases of pancreatic cancer were diagnosed in Florida; 1,393 in males and 1,305 in females.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 11.2 per 100,000 population.
- Incidence rates increased with increasing age.
- Males (12.9 per 100,000) had a higher incidence rate than females (9.6 per 100,000).
- Blacks (11.0 per 100,000) had a similar incidence rate as whites (11.1 per 100,000).

	Florida	SEER
Total	11.2	11.5
0-14(*)	0.0	~
15-39(*)	0.4	~
40-64(*)	13.0	~
65+(*)	59.8	~
Male	12.9	13.2
Female	9.6	10.5
White	11.1	11.6
Black	11.0	15.6
White Male	12.9	13.3
White Female	9.5	10.2
Black Male	12.1	16.6
Black Female	10.1	14.5
~ No data available for comparison		

- White males (12.9 per 100,000) had a higher incidence rate than white females (9.5 per 100,000).
- Florida rates among blacks were lower than the SEER rates.

Mortality

- In 2006, 2,369 Floridians died of pancreatic cancer; 1,224 males and 1,145 females.

Table 2. Age-Adjusted and Age-Specific (*) Mortality Rate of Pancreatic Cancer per 100,000 Population, Florida, FCDS, 2006

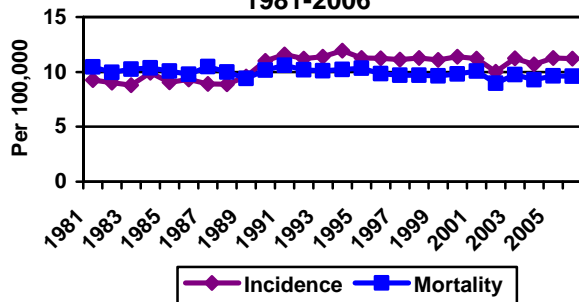
	Florida	U.S.
Total	9.6	10.8
0-14(*)	0.0	~
15-39(*)	0.2	~
40-64(*)	9.9	~
65+(*)	55.6	~
Male	11.3	12.4
Female	8.2	9.5
White	9.6	10.7
Black	9.7	13.7
White Male	11.3	12.4
White Female	8.2	9.2
Black Male	10.9	15.0
Black Female	8.8	12.5
~ No data available for comparison		

- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 9.6 per 100,000 population, which was lower than the SEER-17 rate (10.8 per 100,000).
- Mortality rates increased with increasing age.

- Males (11.3 per 100,000) had a higher mortality rate than females (8.2 per 100,000).
- White males (11.3 per 100,000) had a higher mortality rate than white females (8.2 per 100,000)
- Rates among both sexes, both races, and the four sex-race groups in Florida were lower than the SEER rates.

Trends in Incidence and Mortality

Figure 1. Age-Adjusted Rate of Pancreatic Cancer, Florida, FCDS, 1981-2006



- The 2006 incidence rate (11.2 per 100,000) was 22% higher than the rate in 1981 (9.3 per 100,000).
- The 2006 mortality rate (9.6 per 100,000) was 8% lower than the rate in 1981 (10.5 per 100,000).

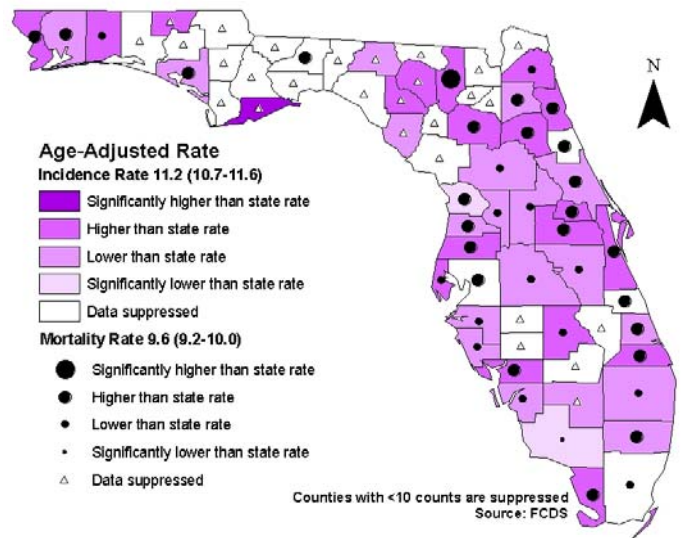
Stage at Diagnosis

- Early-stage cancer is defined in this report as cancer that is localized to one part or organ of the body. Advanced-stage cancer is defined as cancer that has spread to other organs or throughout the body beyond the organ of origin.
- Of all pancreatic cancer cases, 72.3% were diagnosed at an advanced stage, 7.8% were diagnosed at an early stage, and 19.9% were reported without stage information.

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
All	7.8	72.3	19.9
Male	6.5	74.9	18.6
Female	9.3	69.4	21.3
White	7.8	72.1	20.1
Black	7.8	73.6	18.6
White Male	6.2	74.7	19.1
Black Male	8.0	38.1	54.0
White Female	9.5	69.2	21.4
Black Female	7.6	69.5	22.9

- Males had a higher percentage of cancer diagnosed at an advanced stage than females.
- The percentage of cancer diagnosed at an early stage was 32% lower in 2006 (7.8%) compared to the percentage diagnosed in 1981 (11.4%), which increased cancer diagnosed at an advanced stage and cancer reported without a stage by 3% and 9%, respectively.

Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Pancreatic Cancer per 100,000 Population, Florida, 2006



For additional information on this report, please contact the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology at 850.245.4401 or visit our website at: <http://www.floridachronicdisease.org/>.

For additional information about the data source, please refer to 'Sources of Cancer Data' available at: http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm.

For additional information on cancers in Florida, please visit our Florida Cancer Data System website at: <http://www.fcds.med.miami.edu/>.