



# Lung Cancer in Florida, 2006

## Bureau of Epidemiology



Lung cancer forms in tissues of the lung, usually in the cells lining air passages. Cigarette smoking is the leading risk factor for lung cancer. Other risk factors include cigar and pipe use, secondhand smoke, radon, asbestos, pollution, lung disease, and a personal history of lung cancer. There is no evidence that smoking low tar cigarettes reduces the risk of lung cancer.

This report presents incidence data on lung 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, 16,154 new lung cancer cases were diagnosed in Florida.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 67.0 per 100,000 population, which was higher than the SEER rate (60.7 per 100,000).

**Table 1. Age-Adjusted and Age-Specific\* Incidence Rates (per 100,000) of Lung Cancer, Florida, 2006**

	Florida	SEER
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>60.7</b>
0-14 *	^	N/A
15-39 *	1.5	N/A
40-64 *	78.5	N/A
65+ *	357.7	N/A
Female	55.3	51.4
Male	81.3	73.3
Black	52.8	71.3
White	68.3	61.9
Black Female	32.6	53.8
White Female	57.6	53.7
Black Male	80.7	96.8
White Male	81.2	73.3

^ Data suppressed

- Incidence rates increased with increasing age.
- The rates were higher among males than among females overall and for both race groups.
- Whites had higher incidence rates than blacks overall and among females.
- The Florida rates among both black females and black males were lower than the SEER rates. The rates among whites were higher than SEER rates.

### Mortality

- In 2006, 11,795 people died of lung cancer in Florida.
- The age-adjusted mortality rate in Florida was 48.3 per 100,000 population, which was lower than the U.S. mortality rate (51.7 per 100,000).
- Mortality rates increased with increasing age.
- Mortality rates were higher among males than females overall and for both race groups.

**Table 2. Age-Adjusted and Age-Specific\* Mortality Rates (per 100,000) of Lung Cancer, Florida, 2006**

	Florida	U.S.
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>
0-14 *	^	N/A
15-39 *	0.7	N/A
40-64 *	52.1	N/A
65+ *	271.9	N/A
Female	37.0	40.2
Male	62.5	67.5
Black	42.1	57.2
White	49.0	52.3
Black Female	26.7	39.2
White Female	38.2	41.3
Black Male	63.4	84.6
White Male	62.3	67.1

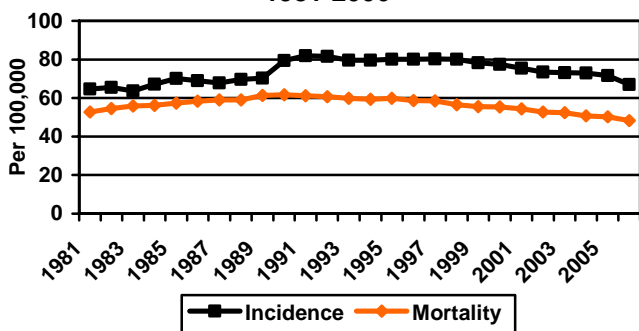
^ Data suppressed

- Whites had a higher mortality rate than blacks overall and among females.
- The Florida rates among both sexes, both race groups, and all four sex-race groups were lower than the U.S. mortality rates.

## Trends in Incidence and Mortality

- The 1990 incidence rate (79.5 per 100,000) was 13% higher compared to the 1989 rate (70.3 per 100,000) and remained stable until 1998. In 1999, the rates showed a gradual decline. The 2006 incidence rate (67.0 per 100,000) was 4% higher than the rate in 1981 (64.7 per 100,000).
- The 2006 mortality rate (48.3 per 100,000) was 8% lower than the rate in 1981 (52.7 per 100,000).

**Figure 1. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Lung Cancer, Florida, 1981-2006**



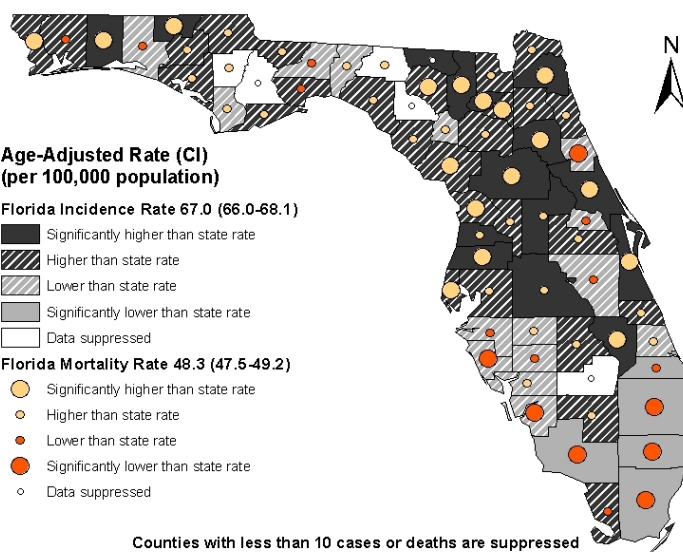
## Stage at Diagnosis

- 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 lung cancer cases, 65.0% were diagnosed at an advanced stage, 18.8% were diagnosed at an early stage, and 16.2% were reported without stage information.
- The percentage of cases with an advanced-stage diagnosis was greater among males and blacks than among females and whites.

- The percentage of cases with an advanced-stage diagnosis increased by 14% from 56.9% in 1981 to 65.0% in 2006.
- The percentage of cases reported without stage information decreased by 27% from 22.1% in 1981 to 16.2% in 2006.

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Male	16.6	65.9	17.5
Female	21.6	63.8	14.6
White	19.3	64.3	16.4
Black	13.3	73.3	13.4
Black Female	12.3	76.3	11.4
White Female	22.2	63.0	14.7
Black Male	13.8	35.5	50.7
White Male	16.8	65.4	17.8

**Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Lung Cancer by County, Florida, 2006**



For additional information on this report, please contact 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](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm).

For additional information on lung cancer, please visit Florida Department of Health, Comprehensive Cancer Control Program's website at: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer/index.html>.