

# 2005 Georgia Data Summary: CANCER

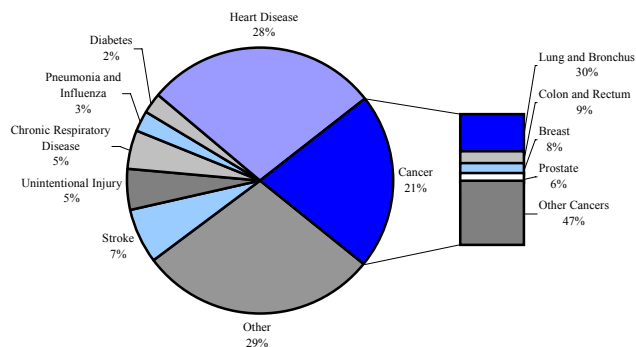


**Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Georgia. However, 30% to 35% of cancer deaths can be prevented by eating a healthy diet and being physically active.**

## CANCER INCIDENCE

- From 1999-2002, an annual average of 32,574 cancer cases were diagnosed in Georgia.
- Breast, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum cancers account for 56% of all new cancer cases among females in Georgia.
- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer among females in Georgia.
- Prostate, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum cancers account for 58% of all new cancer cases among males in Georgia.
- Prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer among males in Georgia.

Leading Causes of Death in Georgia, 1998-2002



- Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Georgia.
- Nearly two-thirds of cancer deaths can be linked to modifiable risk factors such as tobacco use, diet, obesity, and lack of physical activity.
- The burden of cancer can be significantly reduced by appropriate use of mammography, colorectal screening, and other early detection examinations and by preventing or stopping tobacco use, improving diet, and increasing physical activity.

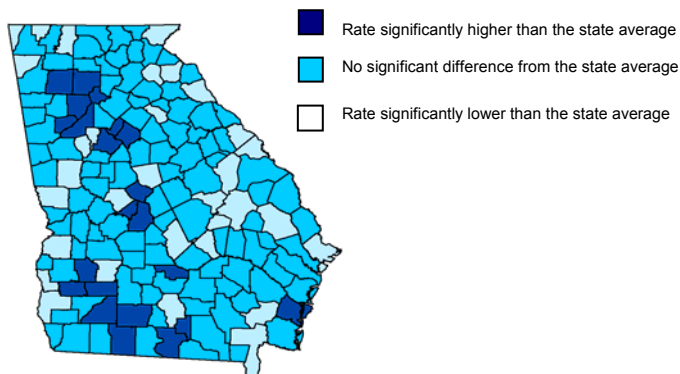
## WHO IS AT RISK FOR DEVELOPING CANCER?

Everyone. Since the occurrence of cancer increases as individuals age, most cancers affect adults who are middle-aged or older.

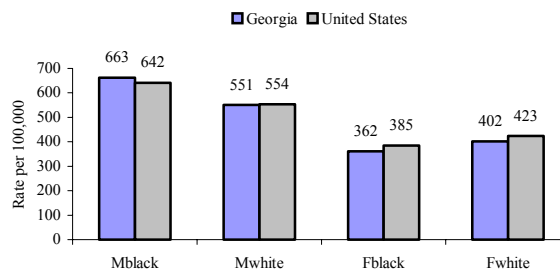
## 2005 ESTIMATES

In 2005, at least 38,000 new cancer cases will be diagnosed among Georgians: about 104 cases per day. More than 16,400 Georgians will die of cancer each year.

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates, All Sites, by County, Georgia, 1999-2002



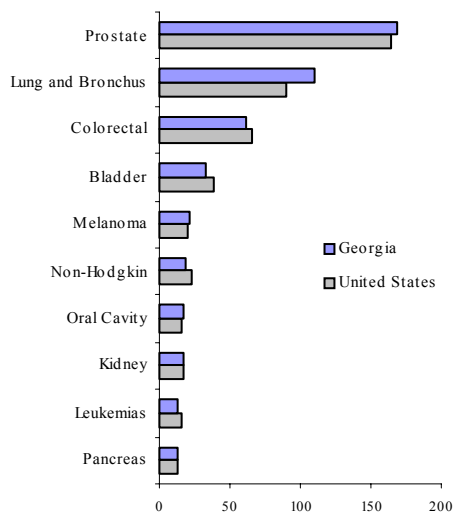
Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates, by Race and Sex, Georgia (1999-2002), and the United States (1998-2002)



- Males are 46% more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than females.
- Black males in Georgia are 20% more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than white males.
- White females are 11% more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than black females.

## LEADING CAUSES OF CANCER INCIDENCE IN GEORGIA

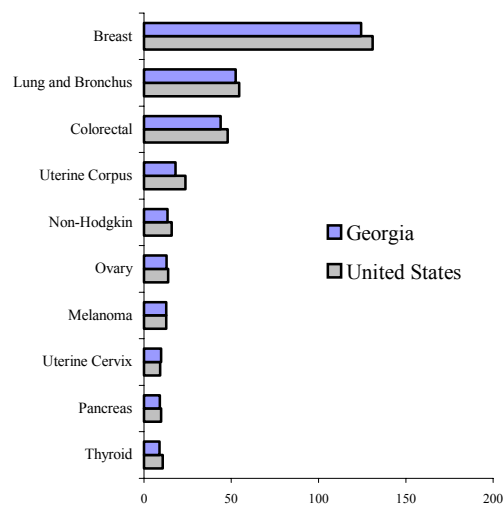
**Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates, Males, Georgia (1999-2002) versus United States (1998-2002)**



- The annual age-adjusted cancer incidence rate for males in Georgia is 570 per 100,000.
- Prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer among Georgia males and accounts for 29% of all new cancer cases among males each year.
- Prostate and lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates are higher among Georgia males than among U.S. males.
- Colorectal and bladder cancer incidence rates are lower among Georgia males than the U.S. males.

**In the U.S., males have a 1 in 2 lifetime risk of developing cancer. Females have a 1 in 3 lifetime risk.**

**Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates, Females, Georgia (1999-2002) versus United States (1998-2002)**



- The annual age-adjusted cancer incidence rate for females in Georgia is 391 per 100,000.
- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer among Georgia females and accounts for 32% of all new cancer cases among females each year.
- Breast, lung and bronchus, colorectal, and uterine cancer incidence rates are lower among Georgia females than U.S. females.

### ESTIMATED COSTS

- In Georgia, annual cancer costs are approximately \$4.6 billion: \$1.7 billion for direct medical costs, \$406 million for indirect morbidity costs, and \$2.5 billion for indirect mortality costs.

**Data source:** Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (1999-2002)  
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 Visit <http://www.health.state.ga.us/programs/gccr/index.asp> for more information about cancer in Georgia.