



Cancer

Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (GCCR)

The Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (GCCR) is a statewide population-based cancer database on all cancer cases diagnosed among Georgia residents since January 1, 1995. This information furthers our understanding of cancer and is used to develop strategies and policies for prevention, control, and treatment. These state level data allow health researchers to identify cancer risk factors by analyzing geographic, racial, and other differences among cases. The data also help to determine where early detection, educational, or other programs should be directed.

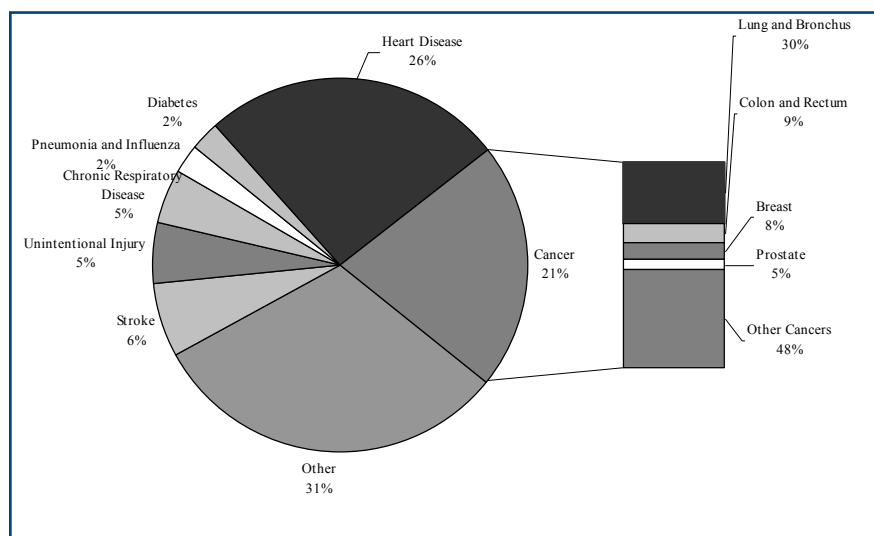
GCCR is a participant in the National Program for Cancer Registries (NPCR) that was established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1992 through the Federal Cancer Registry Amendment Act (Public Law 102-515).

The goals of the GCCR are:

- To collect information on all newly diagnosed cancer cases in Georgia.
- To calculate cancer incidence rates for the state of Georgia.
- To make data available to the public and health care professionals.
- To identify and evaluate cancer incidence and mortality trends on an ongoing basis.
- To provide cancer incidence and mortality data to cancer control programs to assist in developing prevention strategies and evaluating their effectiveness.
- To stimulate cancer control research.

Cancer Mortality

Leading Causes of Death in Georgia, 2001-2005



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 by other early detection examinations and by preventing or quitting tobacco use, improving diet, and increasing physical activity.

The Georgia Epidemiology Report Via E-Mail

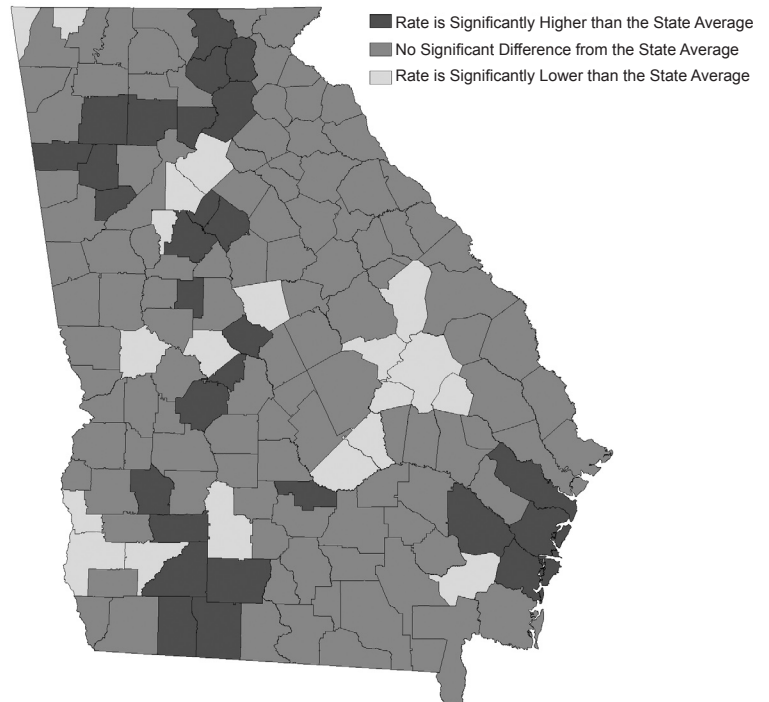
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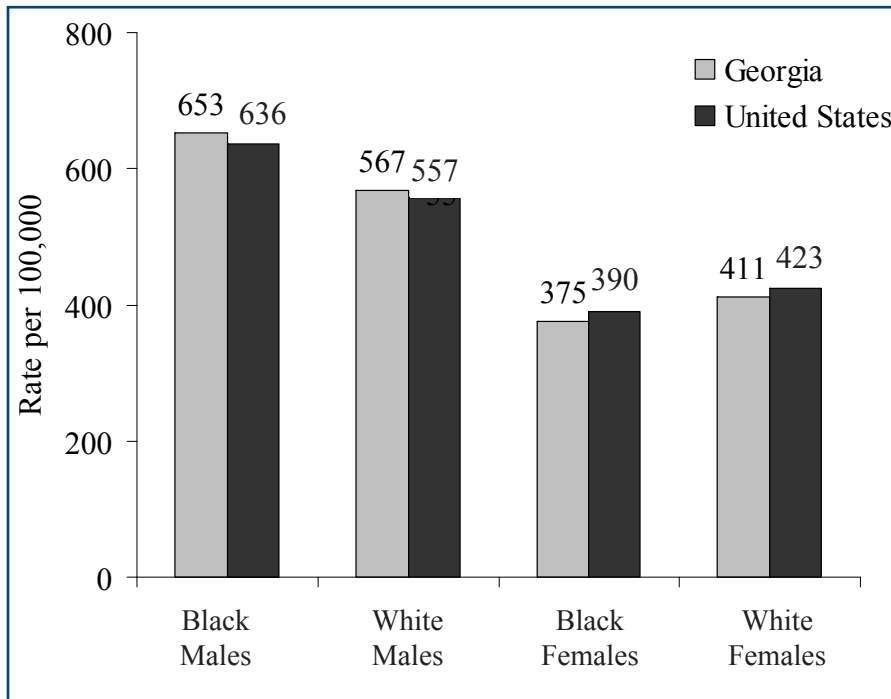
Cancer Incidence in Georgia

- During 2001-2005, an annual average of 35,537 cancer cases were diagnosed in Georgia.
- Breast, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum cancers account for 55% of all new cancer cases among females in Georgia.
- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer incidence among females in Georgia.
- Prostate, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum cancers account for 56% of all new cancer cases among males in Georgia.
- Prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer incidence among males in Georgia.

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates by County, Georgia, 2001-2005



Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates by Race and Sex, Georgia Vs. United States, 2001-2005



- Black males in Georgia are 15% more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than white males.
- White females are 9% more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than black females.
- In Georgia, males are 45% more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than females.

Division of Public Health
<http://health.state.ga.us>

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 State Health Officer

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 Deputy Director, Health Information,
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<http://health.state.ga.us/epi>

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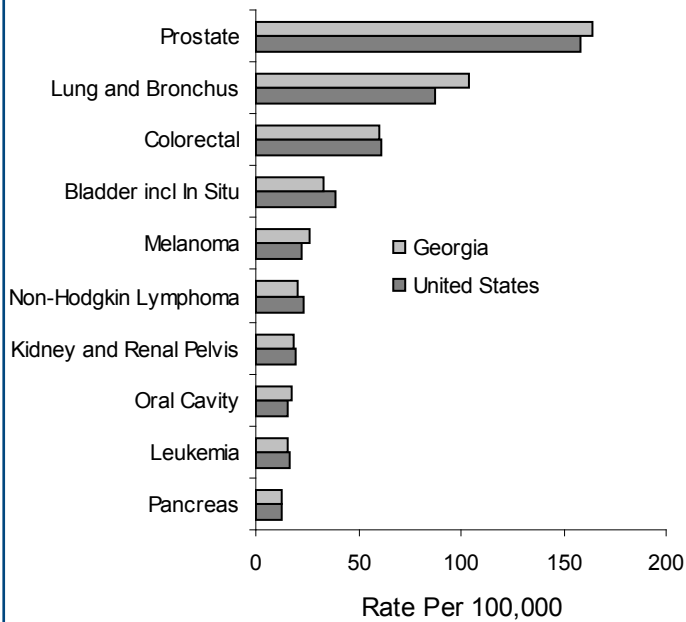
Georgia Department of
 Human Resources
 Division of Public Health

Two Peachtree St., N.W.
 Atlanta, GA 30303-3186
 Phone: (404) 657-2588
 Fax: (404) 657-7517

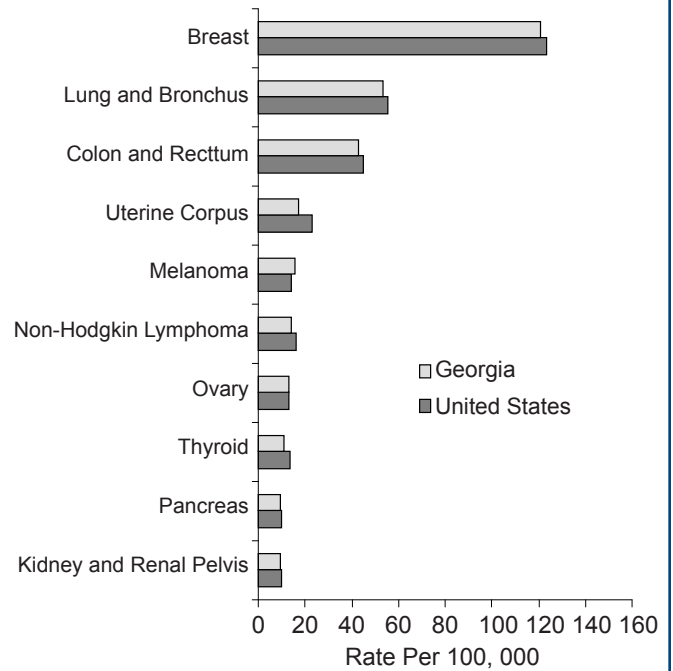
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gaepinfo@dhr.state.ga.us

Leading Causes of Cancer Incidence in Georgia

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates, Males, Georgia Vs. United States, 2001-2005



Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates, Females, Georgia Vs. United States, 2001-2005



Cancer Incidence Among Males

- The annual age-adjusted cancer incidence rate for males in Georgia is 571.7 per 100,000.
- Prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer among Georgia males and accounts for 28% 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.
- The incidence rate for bladder cancer is lower among Georgia males than the U.S. males.

Cancer Incidence Among Females

- The annual age-adjusted cancer incidence rate for females in Georgia is 395.1 per 100,000.
- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer among Georgia females and accounts for 31% of all new cancer cases among females each year.
- The incidence rates for breast, lung and bronchus, colorectal, and uterine cancer are lower among Georgia females than U.S. females.

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

2008 Cancer Estimates

- In 2008, at least 35,600 new cancer cases will be diagnosed among Georgians, about 97 cases per day. More than 14,400 Georgians will die of cancer during 2008.

Estimated Cost

- In Georgia, cancer costs during 2004 were 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.

This article was written by A. Rana Bayakly, M.P.H., Director Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry

Editor's Note:

The Reported Cases of Selected Notifiable Diseases in Georgia, Profile* for February 2008 was incorrectly displayed in the June 2008 issue of the GER. The Profile was for March 2008, not February 2008. We apologize for any confusion this error may have caused.



July 2008

Volume 24 Number 07

Reported Cases of Selected Notifiable Diseases in Georgia, Profile* for April 2008

Selected Notifiable Diseases	Total Reported for April 2008	Previous 3 Months Total Ending in April			Previous 12 Months Total Ending in April		
	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Campylobacteriosis	52	140	131	134	618	580	693
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	82	10025	11140	4493	35921	41584	36002
Cryptosporidiosis	22	42	32	62	175	271	269
<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7	2	8	5	3	33	41	45
Giardiasis	31	139	140	116	701	690	666
Gonorrhea	25	4659	4349	1531	17322	19903	14844
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive)	11	36	38	42	107	125	139
Hepatitis A (acute)	5	12	14	12	104	67	59
Hepatitis B (acute)	4	47	34	23	172	187	141
Legionellosis	1	1	11	7	36	49	40
Lyme Disease	2	0	0	2	6	7	13
Meningococcal Disease (invasive)	3	8	4	7	20	18	25
Mumps	0	1	0	0	2	3	0
Pertussis	0	5	2	3	43	28	15
Rubella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	123	189	273	254	1929	1948	1985
Shigellosis	116	194	254	305	787	1479	1711
Syphilis - Primary	6	33	18	22	137	107	101
Syphilis - Secondary	34	97	121	143	495	515	607
Syphilis - Early Latent	22	88	116	83	397	422	398
Syphilis - Other**	90	271	281	281	1005	1042	1185
Syphilis - Congenital	1	4	3	2	7	9	9
Tuberculosis	37	131	129	106	511	516	459

* The cumulative numbers in the above table reflect the date the disease was first diagnosed rather than the date the report was received at the state office, and therefore are subject to change over time due to late reporting. The 3 month delay in the disease profile for a given month is designed to minimize any changes that may occur. This method of summarizing data is expected to provide a better overall measure of disease trends and patterns in Georgia.

** Other syphilis includes latent (unknown duration), late latent, late with symptomatic manifestations, and neurosyphilis.

AIDS Profile Update

Report Period	Disease Classification	Total Cases Reported*			Percent Female	Risk Group Distribution %						Race Distribution %			
		<13yrs	>=13yrs	Total		MSM	IDU	MSM&IDU	HS	Unknown	Perinatal	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Latest 12 Months	HIV, non-AIDS	25	2,867	2,892	27	23	2	1	5	68	1	20	73	3	3
6/07-5/08	AIDS	8	1,894	1,902	28	29	3	1	8	59	<1	19	74	5	<1
Five Years Ago:**	HIV, non-AIDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/03-5/04	AIDS	8	1,945	1,953	29	35	7	2	16	38	<1	19	74	5	<1
Cumulative:	HIV, non-AIDS	220	11,723	11,943	32	27	6	2	11	52	2	21	74	4	2
07/81-5/08	AIDS	241	32,622	32,863	20	43	14	5	14	22	1	30	66	3	1

Yrs - Age at diagnosis in years MSM - Men having sex with men IDU - Injection drug users HS - Heterosexual

* Case totals are accumulated by date of report to the Epidemiology Section ** Due to a change in the surveillance system, case counts may be artificially low during this time period

***HIV, non-AIDS was not collected until 12/31/2003