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## Executive Summary

*“Cancer in Oregon, 2010” provides an overview of all cancers diagnosed in Oregon. This information is useful for cancer prevention programs, clinicians, policy makers, and the public for understanding the impact of cancer among Oregonians.*

In 2010, 20,870 new reportable cancers were diagnosed in Oregon residents. Of those, 10,191 were diagnosed among men and 10,674 among women—18,610 were invasive and 2,260 were *in situ*. A total of 7,743 Oregonians died from cancer, making cancer the leading cause of death overall. For state rankings, see <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/uscs/cancersrankedbystate.aspx>.

The impact of cancer varies by sex, age and race/ethnicity. Overall in 2010, women had higher cancer incidence but lower mortality compared to men. Cancer incidence increases with increasing age: 55% of invasive cancers were diagnosed in persons in the age group >65 years, which is approximately 14% of the total 2010 population.

When compared among race groups, in 2010, a total of 17,882 (93.5%) invasive cancers were diagnosed among Whites, 252 (1.3%) among African Americans (AA), 368 (1.9%) among Asian Pacific Islanders (API), and 182 (1%) among American Indian/Alaska Natives (AI/AN). A total of 621 (3.3%) reported cancer cases were diagnosed among Hispanics. Hispanics (incidence rate=352.1 per 100,000 population) were less likely to be diagnosed with cancer than Non-Hispanics (rate=439.5 per 100,000 population).

In 2010, breast cancer was still the leading cancer among women, with 2,868 new invasive cases diagnosed. The age-

adjusted incidence rate was 124.3 cases per 100,000 population in women (which was lower than the 2009 rate 132 per 100,000 population). Oregon consistently has one of the higher female breast cancer incidence rates and was 7<sup>th</sup> among the states in 2009. Although significant improvements have taken place in early detection and treatment, breast cancer continues to be the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of cancer deaths in Oregon women; in 2010, 555 Oregon women died from breast cancer (mortality rate = 22.9 deaths per 100,000 population). However, the state mortality rates are close to national rates, ranking 48<sup>th</sup> in 2009.

Prostate cancer was the leading cancer among men, with 2,623 new cases diagnosed in 2010. The incidence of prostate cancer (120.6 per 100,000 population) was lower than the 2009 rate (130.2 per 100,000 population). Many men die with prostate cancer rather than from it; in 2010, 397 Oregon men died of this cancer. Prostate cancer was the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of cancer deaths among men and the mortality rate was 21.7 per 100,000 population.

Lung cancer was the 2<sup>rd</sup> most common cancer among both Oregon men and women, and the leading cause of cancer death. In 2010, 2,500 Oregonians were diagnosed with lung cancer (incidence rate = 56.6 per 100,000 population), which is comparatively a lower rate than in 2009 (62.9 per 100,000 population).

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In 2009, Oregon ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> nationally for lung cancer incidence. While lung cancer incidence in men has steadily declined over the years (due to decreases in smoking rates), the incidence in women remains relatively flat. Lung cancer is the deadliest cancer in Oregon: 2,062 Oregonians died of lung cancer, accounting for 27% of cancer deaths (mortality rate = 47 per 100,000 population).

Colorectal cancer was the 3<sup>rd</sup> leading cause of cancer incidence for both men and women with 1,614 Oregonians diagnosed with invasive colorectal cancer in 2010. The 2010 incidence rate (36.9 per 100,000 population) was slightly lower than the 2009 rate (40.8 per 100,000 population). Colorectal cancer was the 3<sup>rd</sup> most common cause of cancer death for Oregon men and women. A total of 645 Oregonians died of this cancer; the mortality rate was 14.6 per 100,000 population. In 2009, Oregon ranked 39<sup>th</sup> in incidence and 36<sup>th</sup> in mortality.

In 2010, melanoma was the 5<sup>th</sup> most common cancer in Oregon for both men and women. There were 1,137 new invasive cases reported; the incidence rate was 26.3 per 100,000 population, which is higher than the 2009 rate (24.6 per 100,000 population). For the past few years, Oregon's melanoma incidence has been higher than the U.S rate; in 2008 Oregon had the highest rate in the nation (29.1 compared to 19.4 nationally). This may be partly due to improved out-patient reporting of melanoma cases in Oregon. In 2010, 146 Oregonians died of this cancer and the rate was 3.3 per 100,000 population. In 2009, Oregon was one of the top five states for having higher mortality rates.

Bladder cancer was the 4<sup>th</sup> most common cancer diagnosed among men with 738 new invasive cases diagnosed in 2010.

Uterine cancer was the 4<sup>th</sup> leading cancer among women with 620 new invasive cases reported in 2010.

The age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates for all cancers combined declined for both men and women from 2001 to 2010. Overall, there was an Annual Percentage Change (APC) of -1.6 among men and -0.6 among women for all sites combined incidence.