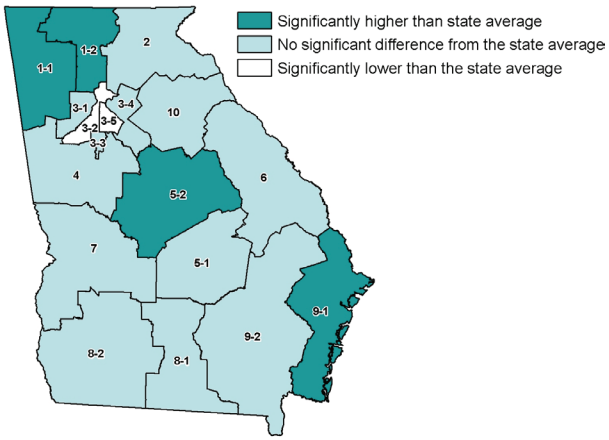
2010 DATA SUMMARY

LUNG CANCER

Lung and Bronchus Cancer

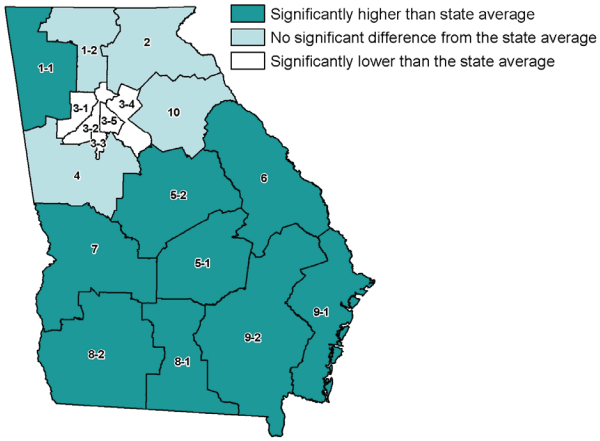
- Lung cancer is the second most common cancer diagnosed in Georgia for men and women combined
- Approximately 6,900 new cases of lung cancer will be diagnosed in Georgia by 2010
- Lung cancer accounts for about 15% of all newly-diagnosed cancers

Age-adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rates, Females, by Public Health District, Georgia, 2003-2007



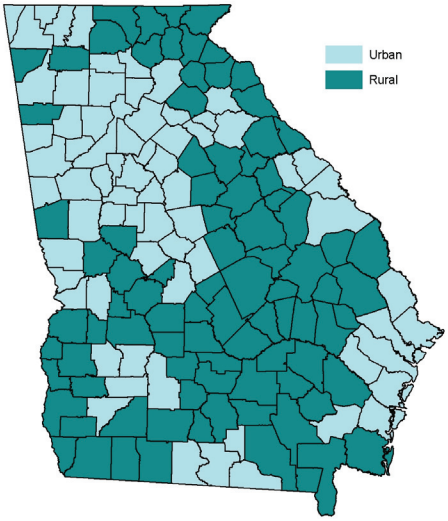
- The overall age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among Georgia females is 54 per 100,000 (2,380 annually)
- Four health districts overall have significantly higher incidence rates for lung cancer than the state average for females
- Two health districts have significantly lower lung cancer incidence rates than the state average for females

Age-adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rates, Males, by Public Health District, Georgia, 2003-2007



- The overall age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate among Georgia males is 99 per 100,000 (3,280 annually).
- Nine health districts overall have significantly higher incidence rates for lung cancer than the state average for males
- Five health districts have significantly lower lung cancer incidence rates than the state average for males

Map of Urban and Rural Counties in Georgia



Lung Cancer Incidence Rates among Adults in Urban and Rural Counties in Georgia 2003-2007

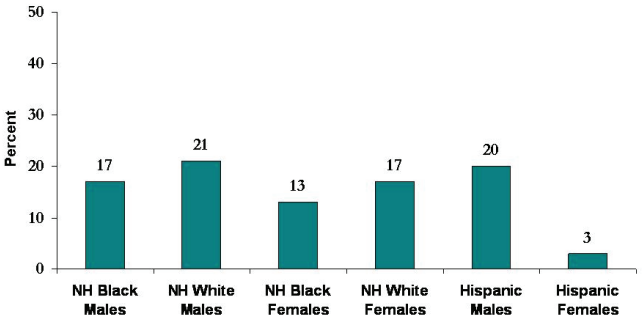
- The lung cancer incidence rate for males in rural counties (114 per 100,000) is significantly higher than the rate in urban counties (95 per 100,000)
- There is no significant difference between the rates of lung cancer among females in urban counties (55 per 100,000) and rural counties (53 per 100,000)

Lung Cancer Data Summary

Smoking prevalence

- The smoking prevalence in Georgia has remained fairly steady over the past decade
- Approximately 18% (1.3 million) of adults in Georgia are current smokers
- Approximately 21% (400,000) of non-Hispanic (NH) white males currently smoke compared to 20% (49,000) Hispanic males, and 17% (200,000) of NH black males
- Approximately 17% (400,000) of NH white females currently smoke compared to 13% (100,000) of NH black females, and 3% (7,000) Hispanic females (Figure 1)

Figure 1: Percentage of Adult Cigarette Smokers by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2009

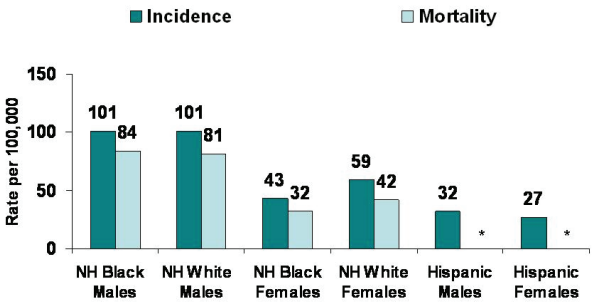


*NH = non-Hispanic

Lung Cancer Incidence Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

- The incidence rate of lung cancer among NH black males in Georgia is 101 per 100,000 (700 annually)
- The incidence rate of lung cancer among NH white males in Georgia is 101 per 100,000 (2,540 annually)
- Although the smoking prevalence among NH black males is lower than the prevalence among NH white males, the incidence rate of lung cancer is about the same among both groups
- The lung cancer incidence rate among NH black females in Georgia (43 per 100,000; 440 annually) is significantly lower than the incidence rate for NH white females in Georgia (59 per 100,000; 1,890 annually)
- Black males have the highest lung cancer mortality rate, followed by white males (see figure 2)

Figure 2: Age-adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race and Sex, Georgia, 2003-2007

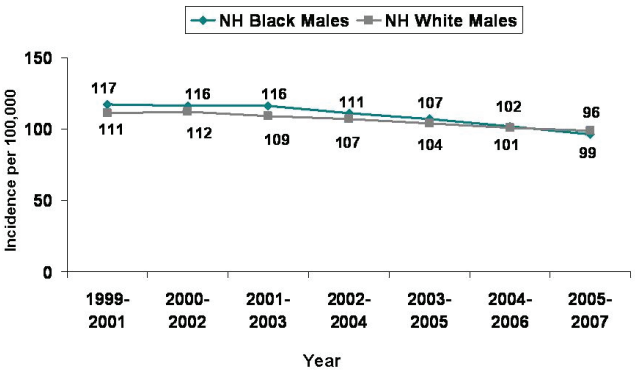


*Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population; †Mortality rates not available for Hispanics. NH = non-Hispanic

Trend in Lung Cancer Incidence

- Incidence rate of lung cancer among males has declined significantly from 1999-2001 to 2005-2007
- There was a greater percent decrease in lung cancer incidence among NH black males (18% decrease) than among NH white males (11% decrease) from 1999-2001 to 2005-2007
- Incidence rate of lung cancer among females did not change from 1999-2001 to 2005-2007(Figure 3)

Figure 3: Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence among Males, Georgia, 1999-2007



Lung Cancer Data Summary

Table 1. Lung Cancer Incidence by Public Health District, Females, Georgia, 1999-2001 and 2005-2007

	1999-2001	2005-2007	
District	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Sig.**
State of Georgia	53	55	~
1.1 Northwest	56	74	↑
1.2 North Georgia	65	68	~
2.0 North	46	60	↑
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	57	53	~
3.2 Fulton	54	44	↓
3.3 Clayton	56	47	~
3.4 East Metro	54	53	~
3.5 DeKalb	46	44	~
4.0 LaGrange	56	56	~
5.1 South Central	40	54	↑
5.2 North Central	52	62	↑
6.0 East Central	53	58	~
7.0 West Central	45	49	~
8.1 South	61	51	↓
8.2 Southwest	49	49	~
9.1 Coastal	59	62	~
9.2 Southeast	50	53	~
10.0 Northeast	48	54	~

Average annual rate per 100,000; Age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

Key: ↑ significant increase; ↓ significant decline; ~ no significant difference

- Only the Fulton and South public health districts have had significant declines in lung cancer incidence rates for females
- There were significant increases in lung cancer incidence rates among females for the Northwest, North, South Central, and North Central public health districts

Table 2. Lung Cancer Incidence by Public Health District, Males, Georgia, 1999-2001 and 2005-2007

	1999-2001	2005-2007	
District	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Sig.**
State of Georgia	111	96	↓
1.1 Northwest	139	125	~
1.2 North Georgia	122	100	↓
2.0 North	109	97	↓
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	101	77	↓
3.2 Fulton	90	69	↓
3.3 Clayton	116	79	↓
3.4 East Metro	103	76	↓
3.5 DeKalb	84	66	↓
4.0 LaGrange	108	101	~
5.1 South Central	118	118	~
5.2 North Central	122	119	~
6.0 East Central	122	104	↓
7.0 West Central	117	107	~
8.1 South	134	109	↓
8.2 Southwest	131	106	↓
9.1 Coastal	104	105	~
9.2 Southeast	121	121	~
10.0 Northeast	105	104	~

Average annual rate per 100,000; Age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

Key: ↑ significant increase; ↓ significant decline; ~ no significant difference

- There were significant declines in lung cancer incidence rates among males for the North Georgia, North, Cobb-Douglas, Fulton, Clayton, East Metro, DeKalb, East Central, South, and Southwest public health districts
- There were no significant increases in lung cancer incidence rates for males in any of the public health districts

Lung Cancer Data Summary

RISK FACTORS

- Tobacco use accounts for approximately 30% of all cancer deaths and 87% of lung cancer deaths in the United States
- Exposure to secondhand smoke accounts for approximately 3,400 lung cancer deaths among non-smoking adults in the United States
- Exposure to certain industrial substances such as arsenic, organic chemicals, radon, and asbestos
- Radiation exposure from occupational, medical, and environmental sources
- Air pollution

PREVENTION

Quitting smoking and avoiding secondhand smoke are the best strategies for preventing lung cancer.

QUITTING TAKES PRACTICE!

The Georgia Tobacco Quit Line is available for all Georgians 13 years of age and older who want to quit using tobacco.

To receive free counseling, support, and referral services call:

1-877-270-STOP (English)
1-877-2NO-FUME (Spanish)
1-877-777-6534 (Hearing Impaired)

www.livehealthygeorgia.org/quitLine/index.shtml

Live Healthy Georgia

BE SMOKE FREE · GET CHECKED · BE POSITIVE · BE ACTIVE · EAT HEALTHY

www.livehealthygeorgia.org

Definitions:

1. Lung cancer incident rate is the number of newly diagnosed lung cancers per 100,000 population.
2. Adults are defined as civilian persons aged 18 years and older.
3. Current cigarette smokers are defined as those who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are currently smoking.
4. Rural counties are the counties outside of the metropolitan statistical areas (MSA).

Data sources:

1. Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (GCCR) (http://health.state.ga.us/programs/gccr/).
2. 2009 Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (http://health.state.ga.us/epi/brfss/publications.asp).
3. American Cancer Society (ACS) (http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/CancerCauses/TobaccoCancer/Index).

GEORGIA SMOKEFREE AIR ACT of 2005

http://dhr.georgia.gov/gasmokefreeair