Lung Cancer among Females in Georgia
2011-2015

Lung and Bronchus Cancer - Georgia
Lung cancer is the second most common cancer diagnosed in Georgia; lung cancer accounts for 12% of all newly diagnosed cancers and 25% of all cancer deaths among females in Georgia.

Incidence
• During 2011-2015, the lung cancer incidence rate among Georgia females (52.4/100,000) was similar to the lung cancer incidence rate among U.S. females (52.6/100,000).
• Yearly, an average of 2,910 new cases of lung cancer are diagnosed among Georgia females.
• In 2015, 2,978 new cases of lung cancer were diagnosed in Georgia females.
• During 2011-2015, lung cancer incidence rates among females increased at an average annual rate of 0.7%, followed by a decrease of 1.9% per year during 2008-2013 (Figure 1).

Mortality
• During 2011-2015, lung cancer mortality rates were higher among U.S. females than among Georgia females by 3%.
• Yearly, an average of 1,875 Georgia females die from lung cancer.
• In 2015, 1,798 lung cancer deaths occurred among Georgia females.
• During 1990-2003, lung cancer mortality rates among females increased at an average annual rate of 1.6%. From 2003-2013, the rates decreased by 1.7% per year (Figure 2).

Race/Ethnicity
• The lung cancer incidence rate was 41% higher among Non-Hispanic (NH) White females than among NH Black females in Georgia (Figure 3).

Race
• Lung cancer mortality rates among NH White females are higher than those among NH Black females in Georgia (Figure 4).

*Due to data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis
Stage of disease and survival among Georgia females

- Finding cancer at an early stage (Insitu or local) improves chances of survival.
- Georgia females with lung cancer who were diagnosed at local stage had a 55% survival rate, 31% when diagnosed at the localized stage, and 5% when diagnosed at distant stage for both NH Black and White females (Figure 5).
- In Georgia, only 15% of lung cancer cases among NH Black female and 19% of lung cancer cases among NH White female were found at a localized stage (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of tumors found at this stage*</th>
<th>Localized</th>
<th>Regional</th>
<th>Distant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NH Black Females</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH White Females</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Percent of tumors found by stage; Females, Georgia 2007-2003.
*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Lung Cancer Incidence

By District
The Northwest (1-1), North Georgia (1-2), North Central (5-2), and Coastal (9-1) Public Health Districts had significantly higher lung cancer incidence rates than the state rate (Figure 6).

By Cancer Coalition Region
50% of the counties in the Northwest Georgia Regional Cancer Coalition had significantly higher lung cancer incidence rates than the state rate (Figure 8).

By County
Bacon, Barrow, Barton, Bibb, Carroll, Colquitt, Crawford, Dade, Douglas, Effingham, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Heard, Jackson, Lamar, Paulding, Pickens, Polk, Spalding, Tift, and Walker counties had significantly higher lung cancer incidence rates than the overall state rate (Figure 10).

Lung Cancer Mortality

By District
Northwest (1-1), North Georgia (1-2), North Central (5-2), and Southwest (8-2) Public Health Districts have significantly higher lung cancer mortality rates than the overall state rate (Figure 7).

By Cancer Coalition Region
50% of the counties in the Northwest Georgia Regional Cancer Coalition had significantly higher lung cancer mortality rates than the state rate (Figure 9).

By County
Bacon, Barrow, Bartow, Colquitt, Effingham, Gordon, Jackson, Lee, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Polk, Stephens, Walker, and Whitfield counties had significantly higher lung cancer mortality rates than the state rate (Figure 11).
Figure 6. Age-Adjusted Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rates among Females by Public Health District, Georgia, 2011-2015.

Figure 7. Age-Adjusted Lung and Bronchus Cancer Mortality Rates among Females by Public Health District, Georgia, 2011-2015.*

Figure 8. Age-Adjusted Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rates among Females by Cancer Coalition, Georgia, 2011-2015.

Figure 9. Age-Adjusted Lung and Bronchus Cancer Mortality Rates among Females by County, Georgia, 2011-2015.*

Figure 10. Age-Adjusted Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rates among Females by County, Georgia, 2011-2015.

Figure 11. Age-Adjusted Lung and Bronchus Cancer Mortality Rates among Females by County, Georgia, 2011-2015.*

*Due to data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Health District</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Public Health District Age-Adjusted Rate/ 100,000 (95% CI)</th>
<th>Cancer Coalition Region</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Cancer Coalition Age-Adjusted Rate/ 100,000 (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-1 Northwest</td>
<td>Bartow, Catrça, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker</td>
<td>65.0 (61.4, 68.6)</td>
<td>Northwest Georgia Regional Cancer Coalition</td>
<td>Bartow, Catrça, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker</td>
<td>63.7 (60.7, 66.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 North Georgia</td>
<td>Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield</td>
<td>59.0 (54.7, 63.2)</td>
<td>Northwest Georgia Regional Cancer Coalition</td>
<td>Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield</td>
<td>63.7 (60.7, 66.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-0 North</td>
<td>Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Hart, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White</td>
<td>51.8 (48.6, 54.9)</td>
<td>Secondary Service Area of CRCGG (1)</td>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>48.7 (47.5, 49.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-1 Cobb-Douglas</td>
<td>Cobb &amp; Douglas</td>
<td>51.7 (48.4, 54.8)</td>
<td>Secondary Service Area of CRCGG (1)</td>
<td>Cobb &amp; Douglas</td>
<td>48.7 (47.5, 49.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-2 Fulton</td>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>43.6 (40.8, 46.2)</td>
<td>Secondary Service Area of CRCGG (1)</td>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>48.7 (47.5, 49.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-3 Clayton</td>
<td>Clayton</td>
<td>52.3 (49.5, 58.7)</td>
<td>Secondary Service Area of CRCGG (1)</td>
<td>Clayton</td>
<td>48.7 (47.5, 49.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 East Metro</td>
<td>Gwinnett, Rockdale, Newton</td>
<td>47.1 (44.1, 50.0)</td>
<td>Secondary Service Area of CRCGG (1)</td>
<td>Gwinnett, Newton, Rockdale</td>
<td>48.7 (47.5, 49.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5 DeKalb</td>
<td>DeKalb</td>
<td>44.2 (41.03, 47.3)</td>
<td>Secondary Service Area of CRCGG (1)</td>
<td>DeKalb</td>
<td>48.7 (47.5, 49.9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-0 LaGrange</td>
<td>Butts, Carroll, Coweta, Fayette, Heard, Henry, Lamar, Meriwether, Pike, Spalding, Traup, Upson</td>
<td>52.8 (49.8, 55.7)</td>
<td>Secondary Service Area of CRCGG (1)</td>
<td>Butts, Carroll, Coweta, Fayette, Heard, Henry, Spalding</td>
<td>48.7 (47.5, 49.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-1 South Central</td>
<td>Bleckley, Dodge, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Treutlen, Wheeler, Wilcox</td>
<td>49.5 (39.8, 51.7)</td>
<td>CHW/Central Georgia</td>
<td>Bleckley, Dodge, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Treutlen, Wheeler, Wilcox</td>
<td>52.8 (48.5, 57.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-2 North Central</td>
<td>Baldwin, Bibb, Crawford, Hancock, Houston, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Peach, Putnam, Twiggs, Washington, Wilkinson</td>
<td>57.0 (53.2, 60.6)</td>
<td>East Georgia Cancer Coalition</td>
<td>Baldwin, Bibb, Crawford, Houston, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Peach, Putnam, Twiggs, Wilkinson</td>
<td>51.9 (49.3, 54.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-0 East Central</td>
<td>Burke, Columbia, Emanuel, Glascock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Screven, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes</td>
<td>50.9 (47.1, 54.6)</td>
<td>East Georgia Cancer Coalition</td>
<td>Burke, Columbia, Emanuel, Glascock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Screven, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes</td>
<td>51.9 (49.3, 54.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-0 West Central</td>
<td>Chattahoochee, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Harris, Macon, Marion, Muscogee, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taylor, Webster</td>
<td>51.8 (47.5, 55.5)</td>
<td>West Central Georgia Cancer Coalition</td>
<td>Chattahoochee, Harris, Marion, Muscogee, Schley, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Webster</td>
<td>52.8 (48.5, 57.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-1 South</td>
<td>Ben Hill, Berrien, Brooks, Cook, Echols, Irwin, Lanier, Lowndes, Tift, Turner</td>
<td>57.1 (51.5, 62.5)</td>
<td>Cancer Coalition of South Georgia</td>
<td>Ben Hill, Berrien, Brooks, Cook, Echols, Irwin, Lanier, Lowndes, Tift, Turner</td>
<td>55.1 (52.1, 58.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-2 Southwest</td>
<td>Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Lee, Miller, Mitchell, Seminole, Terrell, Thomas, Worth</td>
<td>55.1 (50.7, 59.4)</td>
<td>Cancer Coalition of South Georgia</td>
<td>Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Lee, Miller, Mitchell, Seminole, Terrell, Thomas, Worth</td>
<td>55.1 (52.1, 58.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-1 Coastal</td>
<td>Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, McIntosh</td>
<td>57.1 (53.4, 60.7)</td>
<td>Secondary Service Area of CRCGG (2)</td>
<td>Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, McIntosh</td>
<td>57.0 (53.9, 60.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-2 Southeast</td>
<td>Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Brantley, Bulloch, Candler, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Evans, Jeff Davis, Pierce, Tatnall, Toombs, Ware, Wayne</td>
<td>56.1 (51.5, 60.7)</td>
<td>CHW/Central Georgia</td>
<td>Appling, Bacon, Candler, Jeff Davis, Tatnall, Toombs,</td>
<td>55.7 (52.8, 58.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Northeast</td>
<td>Barrow, Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton</td>
<td>55.1 (51.0, 59.0)</td>
<td>East Georgia Cancer Coalition</td>
<td>Barrow, Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton</td>
<td>51.9 (49.3, 54.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Lung Cancer Risks and Prevention

Lung Cancer Risk Factors
- Tobacco use (accounts for about 80% of all lung cancer deaths)
- Exposure to environmental (second-hand) tobacco smoke
- Exposure to certain industrial substances such as arsenic, diesel exhaust, radon, and asbestos, particularly for person who smoke
- Radiation exposure from occupational, medical, and environmental sources
- Air pollution

Lung Cancer Prevention
The best strategy for preventing lung cancer is to not smoke or to stop smoking and to avoid exposure to environmental or second-hand smoke. People who work with potentially cancer-causing chemicals should take appropriate protective measures to avoid harmful exposure.

Need Help Quitting?

Ask Your Georgia Health Care Provider about Georgia cAARds

Referring to the Georgia Tobacco Quitline (GTQL):
Georgia cAARds Program: Ask, Advise, and Refer with Follow-up:

Ask all patients about tobacco use during each visit
Advise them about the benefits of tobacco cessation
Refer them to the Georgia Tobacco Quit Line for a free “Quit Kit”, individualized plan and behavioral counseling: 1-877-270- STOP
Complete the Georgia Tobacco Quit Line fax Referral Form with the patient
GTQL Fax Referral Form can be downloaded from DPH’s website
Inform the patient they will be contacted by a Georgia Tobacco Quit Like staff member within 48 hours or less

Georgia Tobacco Quit Line: 1-877-270-STOP (7867)
Spanish: 1-855 DEJELO-YA (335-35692)
Hearing Impaired: 1-877-777-6534
Open 24 hours/ 7 days a week