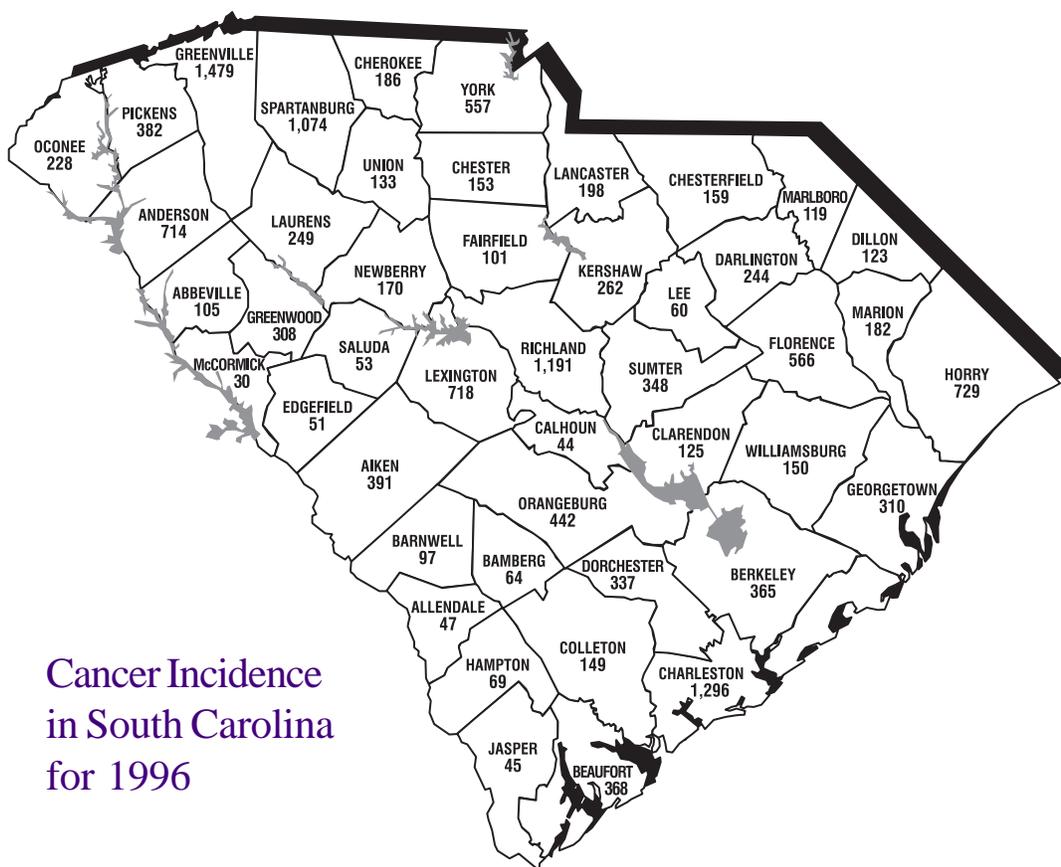


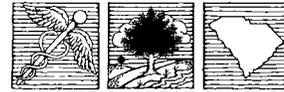
CANCER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

September, 1999



Cancer Incidence
in South Carolina
for 1996

D H E C



PROMOTE PROTECT PROSPER
South Carolina Department of Health
and Environmental Control

**SOUTH CAROLINA
CENTRAL CANCER REGISTRY
ANNUAL REPORT**

September, 1999

Cancer Incidence in South Carolina for 1996

South Carolina Central Cancer Registry
Office of Public Health Statistics and Information Systems
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
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A Message from the Commissioner

Cancer is the second leading cause of death among South Carolinians. Too many citizens of our state die of this disease each year. Our male population claims the highest prostate cancer death rate of any state in the nation, while South Carolina females rank fourth in the country for deaths due to cervical cancer, a cancer that can be prevented.

In 1994, DHEC received funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to plan, develop, and implement the South Carolina Central Cancer Registry. These funds have allowed us to begin to effectively monitor the burden that cancer places on South Carolinians through statewide population-based cancer incidence data. We don't have to rely on cancer deaths alone. This report, *Cancer in South Carolina*, represents a major milestone in these efforts.

We decided five years ago that DHEC should not embark on this task alone. The establishment and implementation of the central cancer registry represents a successful public/private partnership. While DHEC spearheaded the activities, the American Cancer Society, the SC Medical Association, the SC Health Alliance, and our state and federal lawmakers each played crucial roles in the steps along the way to a statewide population-based registry.

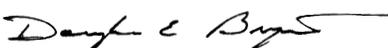
The American Cancer Society provided the leadership in the legislative effort, guiding the Registry Legislative Subcommittee through the process of drafting effective cancer legislation. Because of the support provided by the Medical Association and Health Alliance, members of the 1996 SC General Assembly were satisfied that the SC Central Cancer Registry Act was sound legislation that would benefit their constituents. The legislation was signed into law that year without opposition.

At the national level, Senator Ernest Hollings through his work on the Senate Appropriations Committee in 1997, assured that South Carolina would be adequately funded to provide full statewide cancer data collection coverage.

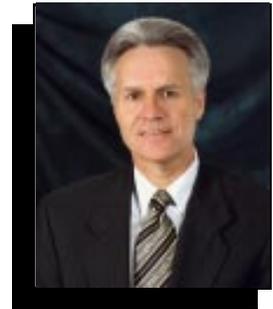
The impact of the registry has already been felt in our state. A true cancer cluster was identified in the Charleston area from the 1996 data. This information has been used to educate the communities about their cancer risks. It has also been used to identify resources available to assist the communities through an extensive collaboration involving DHEC's health and environmental programs, the University of South Carolina, and the Medical University of South Carolina.

The initial analysis of data from the central cancer registry is making a difference in our state. Clearly, the registry is a valuable statewide data resource that will help us increase our knowledge about cancer and improve the health of all South Carolinians.

Sincerely,



Douglas E. Bryant
Commissioner
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control



Douglas E. Bryant
Commissioner,
S.C. Department
of Health and
Environmental
Control

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report, *Cancer in South Carolina, Cancer Incidence 1996*, truly represents a milestone for the South Carolina Central Cancer Registry (SCCCR). It was made possible through a collaborative effort that spans two decades, and extends beyond South Carolina. Special thanks is given to those responsible for this accomplishment. They include:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Program of Cancer Registries for federal funding to plan, develop and implement the SCCCR;

SC Cancer Registry Steering Committee, SC DHEC Cancer Control Advisory Committee, and their Subcommittees for their guidance and planning;

South Carolina Medical Association and South Carolina Health Alliance for providing support for cancer legislation;

American Cancer Society for their leadership and support in the legislative effort;

The South Carolina General Assembly for passage of the South Carolina Central Cancer Registry Act, and its Regulations and Governor David Beasley for signing them into law;

Doug Bryant, DHEC Commissioner for his commitment to the central cancer registry;

Buddy Hudson, DHEC Director of the Office of Public Health Statistics and Information Systems and Brenda Nickerson, DHEC Director of Chronic Disease for their leadership;

DHEC Divisions of Biostatistics and Vital Registry for their technical and data support;

Dr. Tim Aldrich, DHEC Director Chronic Disease Epidemiology for his epidemiological support and guidance;

North Carolina Central Cancer Registry, NAACCR, SEER, and the American College of Surgeons for their willingness to provide technical assistance;

South Carolina hospital and non-hospital data sources for their cooperation;

SCCCR staff for their hard work and dedication to cancer data collection;

Warren Hardy and Laura Cave, for their work in developing this report.

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INTRODUCTION

This report contains the first population-based incidence information available for South Carolina. Data used in this report were reported to the SCCCR at DHEC by health care providers across the state. The SCCCR was established in September, 1994 when SCDHEC was awarded five-year funding through a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as part of the National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) (PL102-505).

With enabling legislation passed by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1996, the SCCCR began data collection from all acute care hospitals in the state, with the exception of the Johnson VA Medical Center in Charleston, SC. Independent laboratories were targeted as well as physicians, especially urologists and dermatologists, in order to capture the non-hospital cases diagnosed in the state.

The data in this report include cases diagnosed in calendar year 1996 from acute care hospitals (with the exception of one), independent path labs, physician offices, and freestanding treatment centers. South Carolinians may leave the state for cancer diagnosis or treatment. These cases are captured through case sharing agreements with other states' central cancer registries. The SCCCR currently has case sharing agreements with 14 states. Several out-of-state labs also provided South Carolina resident data to the SCCCR.

Methodology

All in situ and invasive malignant neoplasms are reportable to the SCCCR with several exceptions. Basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin are not reportable, except when occurring in mucous membranes. Carcinoma in situ of the cervix is not reportable as directed by the NPCR. All other malignancies are reportable.

Confidentiality of the data reported is maintained by the SCCCR staff in conjunction with

South Carolina state law. Requests for release of confidential data must undergo a stringent review process by the Surveillance Subcommittee of the DHEC Cancer Control Advisory Committee before approval can be given. Data providers are protected from any liability for compliance with SCCCR reporting requirements.

The data reported to the SCCCR undergo extensive quality control review. For 1996, 100% of the data were visually reviewed by trained quality control staff, all Certified Tumor Registrars (CTR's), for code validity and text verification. Reabstracting studies and coding and reliability audits were conducted on the data by SCCCR staff to assess the accuracy of the data.

Since cancer patients are often seen at more than one medical facility, cases can be reported by multiple facilities during one reporting cycle. An extensive de-duplication and case consolidation process is performed at the close of the data collection year. It is important that each case be counted once for each primary site of cancer that occurs. The SCCCR utilized patient identifiers such as name, social security number, birth date, sex, county of residence, site of cancer, and sequence of primary cancers for patients to match records to assure that each case is counted correctly and with the most complete case information available.

What This Report Includes

The cancers highlighted in this report were chosen in conjunction with the DHEC Cancer Control Advisory Committee's long range cancer plan, *Cancer Prevention and Care in SC, 1999-2004*. This plan outlines goals and objectives guiding the comprehensive cancer prevention and control for DHEC for the next five years. Cancers identified in the five-year plan were based on the proportion of cancer deaths they represent in the state and cancers that can be affected through public health intervention. The six cancers chosen include:

lung, breast, colorectal, prostate, cervical, and skin.

The first section of the report contains information on all cancers and the six individual cancer types mentioned above. Incidence and mortality for South Carolina and the U.S. are included for each cancer. County-specific numbers of new cases and age-adjusted incidence rates by gender/race groups are also included. Additional information is given regarding risk factors for each cancer type. Age and stage at diagnosis distributions are also demonstrated.

The appendix of the report contains tables providing 1996 race-specific and age-specific cancer cases and incidence rates for each cancer type reported to the SCCCR. A glossary of terms is included to assist the reader. The code structure utilized to classify the cancer sites for analysis is included. South Carolina population figures for 1996 are listed by age group and gender, as well as by county and gender.

Overview of the Data

There were a total of 16,016 South Carolinians diagnosed with cancer in 1996 that were reported to the SCCCR. This number constitutes cancers of all sites and all stages. When comparing South Carolina data to national data, consistency is crucial. The national data most often used for comparison come from the National Cancer Institute's SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) program. The SEER program is made up of nine population based cancer registries in the country. The SEER data are representative of approximately 9.5% of the U.S. population, an appropriate comparison dataset. The 1996 U.S. SEER incidence rates are included for comparison to the South Carolina 1996 rates, along with the most recent five-year age-adjusted SEER incidence rates.

One important note is that the SEER program uses only invasive cancers in its national numbers

and rates, with one exception -- bladder cancer. SEER data includes in situ (or preinvasive) bladder cancers.

Therefore, to allow for comparison of South Carolina data to the SEER data, numbers and incidence rates in this report are based on the number of invasive cancers (which includes in situ bladder cancers).

The total number of invasive cancers was 15,172 (including the 231 bladder in situ cases). This number represents approximately 92% of the number of new cancer cases that were expected to occur in South Carolina for 1996. The majority of the cases, 89.8%, were reported by South Carolina acute care hospitals. Pathology labs, freestanding treatment centers, and physicians reported 5.2% of cases. The remaining 5.0% of cases came from out of state sources.

In 1996, 51.2% of the cases occurred in males, and 48.8% occurred in females. The racial distribution of cases showed that 75.1% of the cases were Caucasian, while 24.2% were African-American or other races. Unknown race constituted the remaining 0.7% of cases.

Cancer Incidence Data

The data show that the 1996 South Carolina all cancer site incidence rate is slightly lower than the 1996 SEER rate. However, in 1996, South Carolina white males had a higher incidence of cancer than white males in the SEER population in 1996. The South Carolina incidence rates for white females, black and other males, and black and other females were all lower than the SEER rates for these respective race/gender groups.

Site specific incidence data for 1996 reveal several cancer types where South Carolina's rates are higher than the incidence rates for SEER regions. These types include lung, colon/rectum, cervical, and prostate. Racial differences account for some of the disparity between South Carolina

rates and SEER rates. For example, the South Carolina white male prostate cancer incidence rate is lower than the SEER white male rate. However, the South Carolina black and other male prostate cancer incidence rate is higher than the SEER black and other male rate.

Another example of racial disparity and also gender disparity occurs with lung cancer. South Carolina white males have a higher incidence rate of lung cancer than the SEER population of white males. However, the South Carolina lung cancer incidence rates for white females, black and other males, and black and other females were all lower than the respective SEER rates.

Cancer Mortality Data

South Carolina mortality data are compared to U.S. deaths reported to the National Center for Health Statistics at CDC. Mortality data show that the 1996 South Carolina all cancer sites mortality rate was higher than the 1996 US cancer mortality rate.

When comparing the data by race/gender groups, we see that the cancer mortality rates for white males, white females, and black and other males in South Carolina are higher than the US cancer mortality rates for these respective groups. Black and other females in South Carolina had a lower cancer mortality rate than US black and other females.

The mortality rate for prostate cancer was higher among both white and black and other South Carolina men in 1996 than among US white and black and other men, respectively. Also of note is that South Carolina has the highest prostate cancer mortality rate of any state in the nation.

Cervical cancer mortality data show differences in race groups. White women in South Carolina had a lower cervical cancer mortality rate than US white women. However, black and other women in South Carolina had a higher cervical cancer mortality rate than US black and other women.

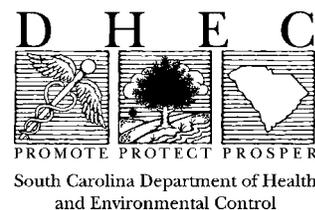
County-Specific Data

A map is provided on the following page to help the reader locate specific counties in South Carolina. It is important to remember two things when looking at county-specific information. First, each South Carolina county has a different age distribution among its

residents. Age-adjustment is utilized to eliminate the effects of differing age distributions. This age-adjustment allows for comparison of rates among counties.

Second, the size of the population is different for each county. For example, the population for Allendale county in 1996 was 11,470 persons, while the 1996 population for Greenville county was 345,175 persons. County level data should be interpreted with caution because of these different population sizes. For example, a single case of cervical cancer in Allendale county would yield a much higher incidence rate of cervical cancer in Allendale county than would a single case of cervical cancer in Greenville county. The size of the population of each county should be considered when comparing county rates.

Susan Bolick, MSPH, CTR
Director





South Carolina

With a population of more than 3.5 million people, South Carolina occupies a land area of 31,113 square miles divided into 46 counties. The largest county by population is Greenville with 345,173 people, followed by Richland with 292,601, and Charleston with 277,601. (1990 census figures)

All Cancer Sites

| Incidence | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Number of New Cases ¹ (1996) | 5,916 | 1,968 | 5,434 | 1,758 | 15,172 |
| SC Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 460.0 | 533.7 | 326.8 | 315.6 | 385.4 |
| SEER Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 445.8 | 563.1 | 347.1 | 336.1 | 388.6 |
| Mortality | | | | | |
| Number of Deaths (1996) | 2,912 | 1,243 | 2,582 | 968 | 7,705 |
| SC Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 233.2 | 338.8 | 142.8 | 163.7 | 190.0 |
| US Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 201.4 | 295.2 | 138.0 | 165.0 | 166.9 |
| SC Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 232.4 | 325.4 | 136.6 | 157.5 | 185.3 |
| US Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 207.0 | 304.9 | 139.5 | 167.7 | 170.1 |

Risk Factors

Age: Cancer risk increases as age increases.

Gender: Males have a higher risk of developing cancer than females.

Race: African-Americans are at a higher risk of developing cancer than Caucasians.

Top Ten Newly Diagnosed Invasive Cancers¹ and Cancer Deaths in S.C. in 1996

New Cancers

1. Prostate (2,460)
2. Lung (2,397)
3. Breast (2,250)
4. Colon/Rectum (1,797)
5. Bladder (629)
6. Melanoma (502)
7. Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (479)
8. Oral (444)
9. Unspecified Site (418)
10. Uterus (392)

Cancer Deaths

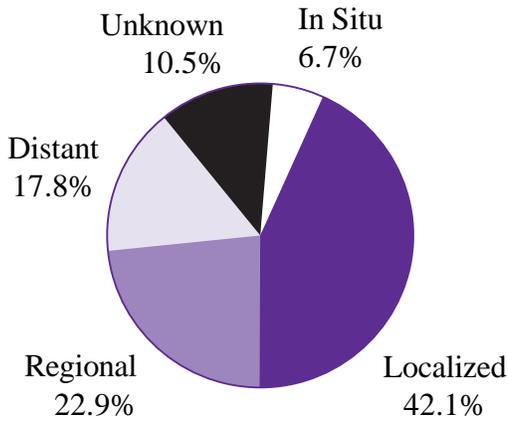
1. Lung (2,219)
2. Colon/Rectum (767)
3. Female Breast (544)
4. Prostate (518)
5. Pancreas (411)
6. Unspecified Site (373)
7. Leukemia (283)
8. Other Lymphomas (274)
9. Stomach (213)
10. Esophagus (184)

1 Number excludes in situ cases of cancer.

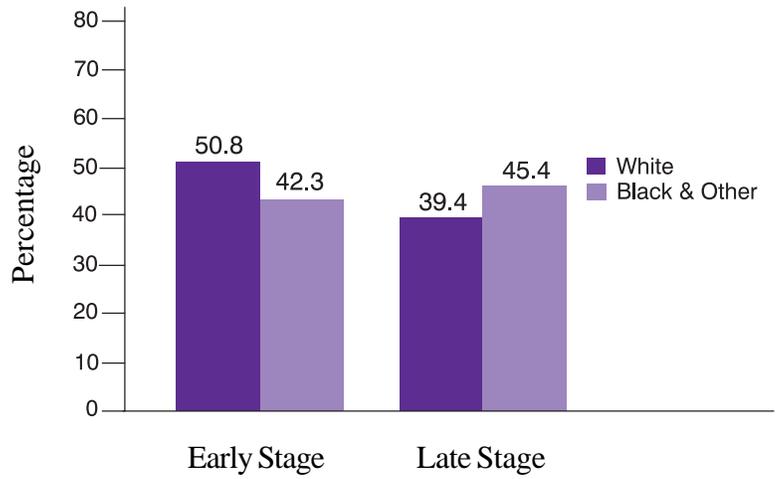
2 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

3 1992-1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

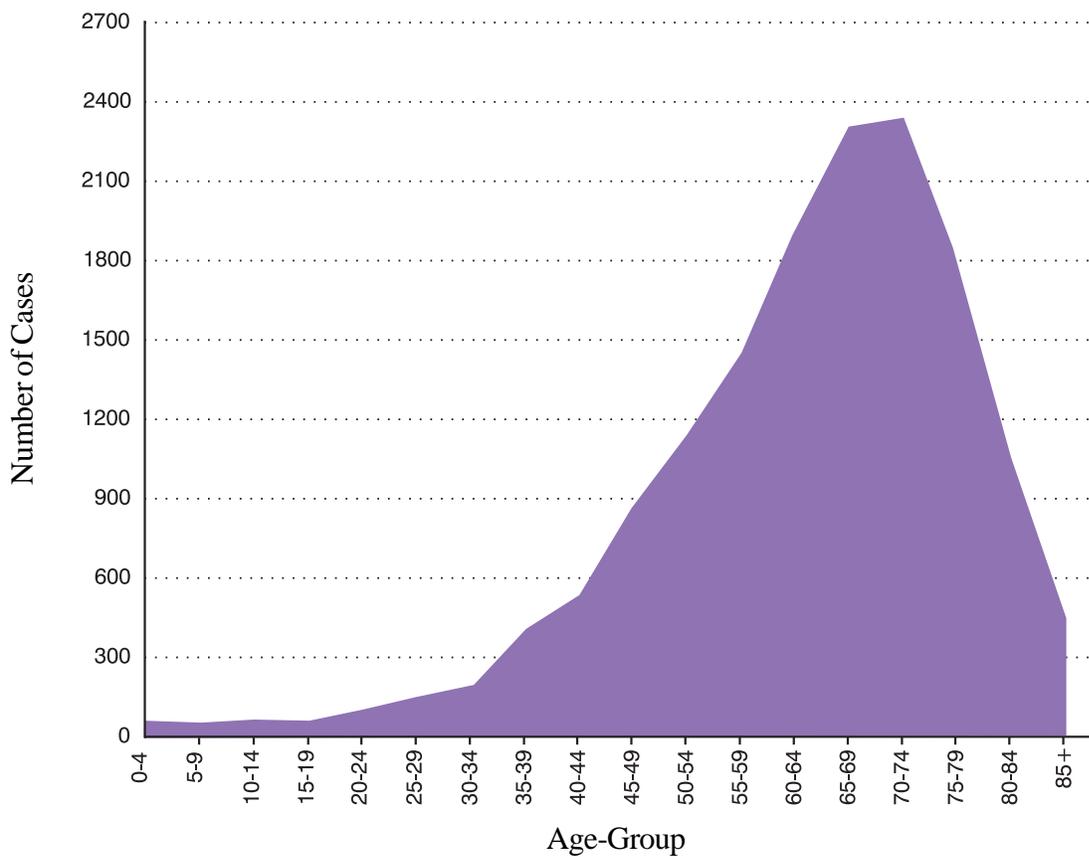
Stage at Diagnosis



Early and Late Stage at Diagnosis¹ by Race



Number of New Cancer Cases² in South Carolina in 1996, by Age-Group (N=15,172)



1 Early stage includes in situ and localized cases. Late stage includes regional and distant cases.
 2 Excludes in situ cases of cancer.

Number of New Cancer Cases¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Abbeville | 43 | 12 | 35 | 13 | 105 |
| Aiken | 176 | 36 | 128 | 45 | 391 |
| Allendale | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 47 |
| Anderson | 330 | 60 | 276 | 47 | 714 |
| Bamberg | 18 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 64 |
| Barnwell | 31 | 12 | 43 | 11 | 97 |
| Beaufort | 137 | 27 | 164 | 39 | 368 |
| Berkeley | 134 | 62 | 132 | 37 | 365 |
| Calhoun | 12 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 44 |
| Charleston | 476 | 195 | 431 | 191 | 1,296 |
| Cherokee | 76 | 19 | 79 | 11 | 186 |
| Chester | 48 | 30 | 60 | 15 | 153 |
| Chesterfield | 50 | 24 | 58 | 27 | 159 |
| Clarendon | 29 | 40 | 29 | 25 | 125 |
| Colleton | 54 | 34 | 35 | 25 | 149 |
| Darlington | 87 | 52 | 76 | 28 | 244 |
| Dillon | 37 | 32 | 36 | 18 | 123 |
| Dorchester | 123 | 30 | 136 | 47 | 337 |
| Edgefield | 17 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 51 |
| Fairfield | 25 | 25 | 23 | 27 | 101 |
| Florence | 192 | 115 | 170 | 87 | 566 |
| Georgetown | 132 | 38 | 101 | 38 | 310 |
| Greenville | 664 | 100 | 592 | 102 | 1,479 |
| Greenwood | 122 | 32 | 115 | 36 | 308 |
| Hampton | 24 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 69 |
| Horry | 345 | 41 | 306 | 36 | 729 |
| Jasper | 11 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 45 |
| Kershaw | 103 | 31 | 104 | 22 | 262 |
| Lancaster | 89 | 25 | 66 | 16 | 198 |
| Laurens | 88 | 28 | 105 | 27 | 249 |
| Lee | 22 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 60 |
| Lexington | 324 | 32 | 319 | 40 | 718 |
| Marion | 51 | 46 | 49 | 35 | 182 |
| Marlboro | 34 | 27 | 31 | 26 | 119 |
| McCormick | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 30 |
| Newberry | 71 | 18 | 60 | 21 | 170 |
| Oconee | 111 | 6 | 102 | 6 | 228 |
| Orangeburg | 118 | 112 | 105 | 107 | 442 |
| Pickens | 173 | 17 | 174 | 15 | 382 |
| Richland | 396 | 224 | 353 | 210 | 1,191 |
| Saluda | 24 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 53 |
| Spartanburg | 458 | 92 | 433 | 80 | 1,074 |
| Sumter | 112 | 62 | 104 | 70 | 348 |
| Union | 51 | 15 | 49 | 18 | 133 |
| Williamsburg | 33 | 53 | 29 | 34 | 150 |
| York | 248 | 47 | 218 | 39 | 557 |
| Total | 5,916 | 1,968 | 5,434 | 1,758 | 15,172 |

¹ Excludes in situ cases of cancer.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ for All Cancer Sites in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Abbeville | 412.8 | 398.7 | 251.1 | 274.0 | 328.8 |
| Aiken | 340.7 | 318.0 | 209.8 | 268.8 | 269.5 |
| Allendale | 428.0 | 463.3 | 311.1 | 378.0 | 403.1 |
| Anderson | 460.6 | 613.5 | 295.5 | 320.7 | 369.7 |
| Bamberg | 451.8 | 558.9 | 269.1 | 275.0 | 352.6 |
| Barnwell | 451.6 | 365.1 | 496.2 | 220.9 | 405.0 |
| Beaufort | 330.0 | 290.6 | 380.5 | 283.7 | 339.0 |
| Berkeley | 519.3 | 611.6 | 382.7 | 251.2 | 414.8 |
| Calhoun | 308.8 | 581.0 | 253.2 | 160.6 | 281.0 |
| Charleston | 609.1 | 608.2 | 424.3 | 385.1 | 487.3 |
| Cherokee | 364.9 | 599.3 | 281.3 | 226.7 | 325.5 |
| Chester | 391.5 | 761.1 | 373.3 | 224.0 | 387.2 |
| Chesterfield | 361.1 | 483.2 | 304.1 | 397.6 | 349.8 |
| Clarendon | 390.5 | 578.3 | 336.0 | 247.3 | 367.7 |
| Colleton | 467.6 | 502.5 | 246.0 | 273.1 | 355.0 |
| Darlington | 433.1 | 598.2 | 291.1 | 194.8 | 339.5 |
| Dillon | 432.3 | 885.5 | 332.6 | 257.4 | 396.4 |
| Dorchester | 586.7 | 488.2 | 477.9 | 508.1 | 506.9 |
| Edgefield | 287.5 | 206.5 | 185.9 | 215.3 | 237.8 |
| Fairfield | 399.0 | 512.6 | 321.4 | 416.6 | 394.7 |
| Florence | 531.5 | 741.3 | 340.2 | 348.3 | 439.2 |
| Georgetown | 733.1 | 490.9 | 482.4 | 364.6 | 534.0 |
| Greenville | 475.6 | 479.6 | 314.1 | 322.5 | 382.2 |
| Greenwood | 487.3 | 485.5 | 328.7 | 333.8 | 393.8 |
| Hampton | 503.6 | 434.6 | 246.9 | 250.3 | 341.6 |
| Horry | 447.7 | 476.2 | 336.8 | 264.5 | 378.1 |
| Jasper | 339.3 | 275.4 | 207.1 | 179.8 | 241.1 |
| Kershaw | 577.7 | 576.3 | 467.0 | 269.6 | 484.1 |
| Lancaster | 394.4 | 528.1 | 222.9 | 221.8 | 303.8 |
| Laurens | 371.5 | 418.7 | 321.0 | 266.6 | 325.7 |
| Lee | 506.6 | 460.5 | 175.8 | 180.8 | 299.3 |
| Lexington | 450.0 | 504.1 | 335.8 | 404.3 | 389.1 |
| Marion | 599.3 | 701.6 | 437.3 | 314.0 | 471.3 |
| Marlboro | 437.8 | 484.3 | 265.8 | 332.5 | 364.8 |
| McCormick | 240.1 | 419.3 | 270.3 | 298.5 | 269.5 |
| Newberry | 500.3 | 439.1 | 295.2 | 309.9 | 371.7 |
| Oconee | 335.6 | 266.6 | 269.5 | 187.4 | 289.2 |
| Orangeburg | 539.2 | 662.2 | 372.7 | 407.9 | 463.0 |
| Pickens | 393.6 | 627.0 | 319.3 | 359.8 | 353.6 |
| Richland | 515.3 | 636.5 | 347.9 | 405.0 | 444.7 |
| Saluda | 377.6 | 377.6 | 219.4 | 90.2 | 255.8 |
| Spartanburg | 455.8 | 543.6 | 323.0 | 295.3 | 384.0 |
| Sumter | 495.0 | 406.2 | 339.3 | 308.9 | 370.2 |
| Union | 414.0 | 456.7 | 286.5 | 358.8 | 344.1 |
| Williamsburg | 468.2 | 624.0 | 315.6 | 265.0 | 386.1 |
| York | 462.4 | 455.9 | 310.6 | 240.0 | 361.6 |
| Total | 460.0 | 533.7 | 326.8 | 315.6 | 385.4 |

¹ 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Lung Cancer

| Incidence | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Number of New Cases ¹ (1996) | 1,194 | 327 | 704 | 171 | 2,397 |
| SC Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 92.8 | 89.0 | 42.1 | 31.9 | 61.4 |
| SEER Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 68.4 | 101.4 | 43.7 | 47.2 | 54.2 |
| Mortality | | | | | |
| Number of Deaths (1996) | 1,077 | 365 | 630 | 147 | 2,219 |
| SC Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 84.9 | 99.3 | 36.5 | 26.3 | 55.9 |
| US Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 66.8 | 94.4 | 35.0 | 33.5 | 48.8 |
| SC Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 85.5 | 95.1 | 33.4 | 24.2 | 54.4 |
| US Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 69.1 | 99.0 | 34.4 | 33.2 | 49.5 |

Risk Factors

- Age:** Lung cancer incidence increases with age.
- Gender:** The incidence rate of lung cancer is higher for men than women; however, rates for men are decreasing while rates for women are increasing.
- Occupation:** Occupational and environmental exposures to asbestos fibers, radon, arsenic, vinyl chloride, nickel and chromium increase risk.
- Others:** Cigarette smoking accounts for nearly 85% of all lung cancer deaths. Exposure to second hand cigarette smoke increases risk.

Prevention and Detection

There is no cure for lung cancer, therefore the focus of health care communities has been directed at prevention strategies like tobacco-use cessation programs.

There is not a screening test for lung cancer. However, high-risk individuals and groups can be identified by using demographic factors. These factors may eventually be used to target high-risk individuals who could benefit from early intervention.

Notes

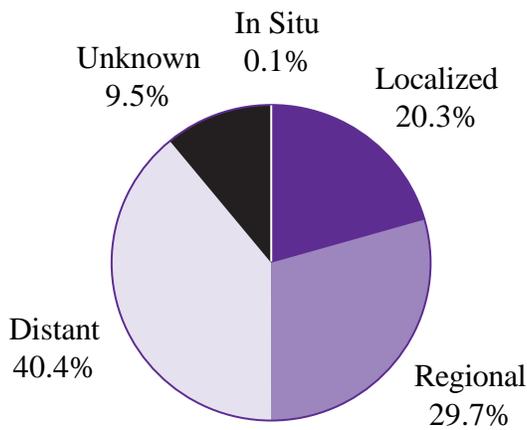
South Carolina ranks 19th among the 50 states in lung cancer mortality.

1 Number excludes in situ cases of lung cancer.

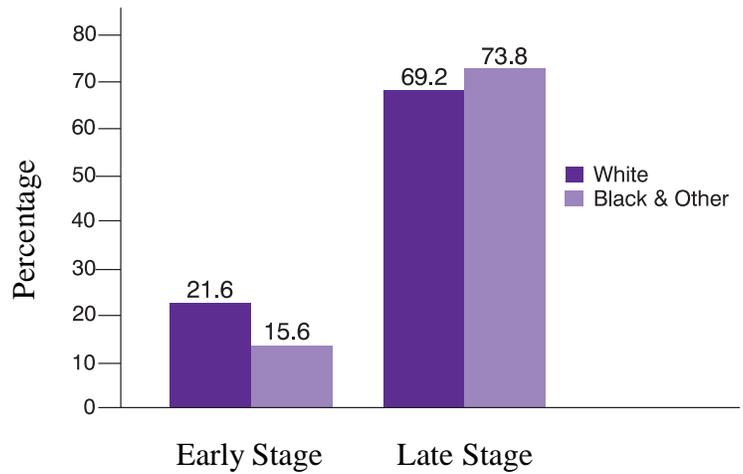
2 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

3 1992-1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

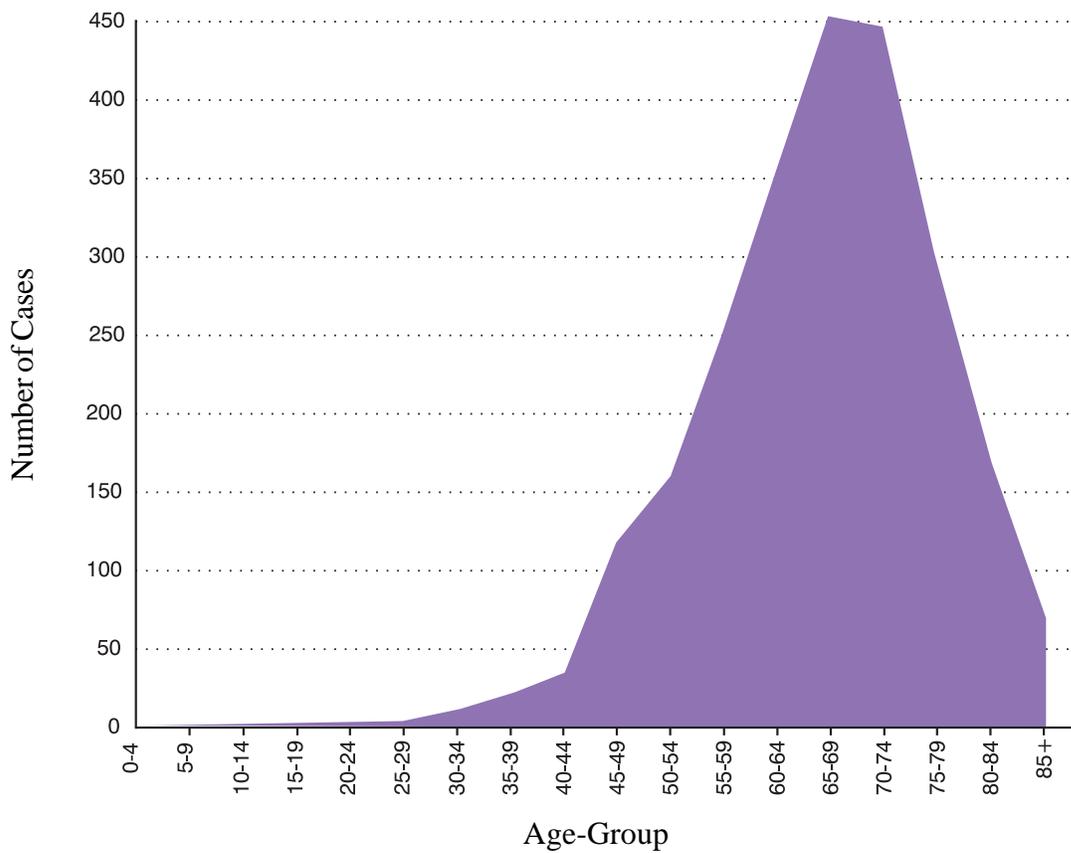
Stage at Diagnosis



Early and Late Stage at Diagnosis¹ by Race



Number of New Lung Cancer Cases² in South Carolina in 1996, by Age-Group (N=2,397)



1 Early stage includes in situ and localized cases. Late stage includes regional and distant cases.

2 Excludes in situ cases of lung cancer.

Number of New Lung Cancer Cases¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Abbeville | 11 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 19 |
| Aiken | 30 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 60 |
| Allendale | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Anderson | 63 | 15 | 31 | 9 | 118 |
| Bamberg | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Barnwell | 4 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 13 |
| Beaufort | 23 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 45 |
| Berkeley | 38 | 7 | 21 | 3 | 69 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Charleston | 76 | 39 | 52 | 18 | 185 |
| Cherokee | 17 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 28 |
| Chester | 16 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 28 |
| Chesterfield | 9 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 27 |
| Clarendon | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Colleton | 14 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 26 |
| Darlington | 17 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 46 |
| Dillon | 6 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 18 |
| Dorchester | 26 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 55 |
| Edgefield | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Fairfield | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| Florence | 45 | 14 | 18 | 2 | 79 |
| Georgetown | 28 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 58 |
| Greenville | 144 | 23 | 77 | 13 | 257 |
| Greenwood | 25 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 45 |
| Hampton | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| Horry | 67 | 5 | 40 | 7 | 119 |
| Jasper | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Kershaw | 14 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 31 |
| Lancaster | 16 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 26 |
| Laurens | 22 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 46 |
| Lee | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Lexington | 68 | 2 | 39 | 7 | 116 |
| Marion | 13 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 24 |
| Marlboro | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 18 |
| McCormick | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Newberry | 21 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 35 |
| Oconee | 30 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 45 |
| Orangeburg | 22 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 51 |
| Pickens | 35 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 63 |
| Richland | 70 | 47 | 49 | 28 | 194 |
| Saluda | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Spartanburg | 90 | 14 | 60 | 9 | 173 |
| Sumter | 22 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 48 |
| Union | 13 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 30 |
| Williamsburg | 8 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 21 |
| York | 47 | 8 | 33 | 6 | 94 |
| Total | 1,194 | 327 | 704 | 171 | 2,397 |

¹ Excludes in situ cases of lung cancer.

Lung Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Abbeville | 100.4 | 63.4 | 34.4 | --- | 55.7 |
| Aiken | 55.8 | 41.9 | 29.5 | 33.9 | 40.3 |
| Allendale | 120.0 | 174.2 | 31.0 | 70.9 | 100.1 |
| Anderson | 86.9 | 153.1 | 33.3 | 59.0 | 61.0 |
| Bamberg | 81.6 | 118.5 | --- | 36.3 | 50.1 |
| Barnwell | 60.4 | 27.9 | 93.4 | --- | 53.2 |
| Beaufort | 60.1 | 8.5 | 40.7 | 20.2 | 41.4 |
| Berkeley | 153.3 | 63.0 | 67.3 | 22.1 | 81.6 |
| Calhoun | --- | 72.9 | 27.6 | --- | 22.0 |
| Charleston | 94.9 | 125.7 | 51.1 | 37.4 | 70.7 |
| Cherokee | 83.0 | 125.5 | 23.9 | --- | 49.9 |
| Chester | 130.6 | 139.9 | 42.7 | 13.3 | 73.6 |
| Chesterfield | 66.6 | 150.4 | 54.4 | --- | 58.9 |
| Clarendon | 53.9 | 59.9 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 32.5 |
| Colleton | 117.7 | 110.5 | 20.2 | 19.2 | 62.1 |
| Darlington | 86.7 | 103.5 | 61.1 | 37.7 | 65.6 |
| Dillon | 67.7 | 90.3 | 84.3 | --- | 59.7 |
| Dorchester | 134.0 | 110.6 | 62.3 | 56.0 | 87.5 |
| Edgefield | 47.0 | 28.0 | 24.1 | --- | 27.3 |
| Fairfield | 79.0 | 70.9 | 15.9 | 45.4 | 47.9 |
| Florence | 124.2 | 94.0 | 37.7 | 6.9 | 62.2 |
| Georgetown | 147.1 | 93.3 | 76.6 | 63.2 | 96.9 |
| Greenville | 102.3 | 108.9 | 40.6 | 44.0 | 66.9 |
| Greenwood | 96.7 | 74.2 | 45.7 | 9.9 | 57.4 |
| Hampton | 57.5 | 45.4 | 54.2 | --- | 37.6 |
| Horry | 85.6 | 52.5 | 44.4 | 56.2 | 61.8 |
| Jasper | 105.7 | 65.4 | --- | 10.6 | 34.6 |
| Kershaw | 81.3 | 58.7 | 55.6 | 22.5 | 57.8 |
| Lancaster | 72.3 | 141.6 | 8.9 | --- | 40.5 |
| Laurens | 93.9 | 77.1 | 49.2 | 53.6 | 61.5 |
| Lee | 110.8 | 82.3 | --- | 15.8 | 45.1 |
| Lexington | 94.0 | 33.0 | 44.2 | 83.4 | 65.3 |
| Marion | 153.1 | 93.4 | 23.8 | 16.0 | 58.7 |
| Marlboro | 108.0 | 95.6 | 22.0 | 26.5 | 59.9 |
| McCormick | --- | 22.9 | --- | --- | 7.3 |
| Newberry | 135.8 | 51.7 | 49.2 | 30.7 | 73.7 |
| Oconee | 94.3 | 57.7 | 36.8 | --- | 59.1 |
| Orangeburg | 105.9 | 63.3 | 37.0 | 24.6 | 55.0 |
| Pickens | 80.7 | 40.0 | 48.3 | 19.9 | 59.7 |
| Richland | 92.4 | 136.4 | 46.2 | 58.2 | 72.9 |
| Saluda | 100.7 | 43.2 | 16.7 | --- | 41.5 |
| Spartanburg | 89.9 | 81.0 | 42.2 | 32.7 | 62.0 |
| Sumter | 99.0 | 60.3 | 43.1 | 20.3 | 51.6 |
| Union | 105.0 | 100.2 | 59.5 | 68.4 | 76.8 |
| Williamsburg | 104.9 | 107.4 | 16.6 | 18.6 | 53.1 |
| York | 88.0 | 75.4 | 47.8 | 39.3 | 62.1 |
| Total | 92.8 | 89.0 | 42.1 | 31.9 | 61.4 |

1 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Colon/Rectum Cancer

| Incidence | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Number of New Cases ¹ (1996) | 681 | 196 | 669 | 248 | 1,797 |
| SC Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 54.2 | 52.7 | 37.5 | 44.1 | 45.1 |
| SEER Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 50.7 | 50.9 | 35.5 | 41.8 | 42.7 |
| Mortality | | | | | |
| Number of Deaths (1996) | 259 | 109 | 275 | 124 | 767 |
| SC Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 21.2 | 30.1 | 14.5 | 20.9 | 18.8 |
| US Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 20.1 | 26.9 | 13.6 | 19.5 | 16.8 |
| SC Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 21.8 | 28.6 | 14.1 | 18.6 | 18.6 |
| US Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 21.1 | 27.6 | 14.2 | 19.8 | 17.5 |

Risk Factors

- Age:** Rates increase with age, with the majority of cases occurring after age 50.
- Gender:** Colorectal cancer is highest among men.
- Family History:** Having a first degree relative with colorectal cancer and/or having familial polyposis or ulcerative colitis increases risk.
- Lifestyle:** A sedentary lifestyle and/or a diet high in saturated fats and low in vegetables and grains increases risk.

Prevention and Detection

Even though the exact cause of most colorectal cancer is not known, it is possible to prevent many colorectal cancers by detecting the disease earlier at a more treatable stage.

Early detection of colorectal cancer is possible through the following:

- Fecal Occult Blood Testing (FOBT)
- Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy
- Barium enema x-rays

Notes

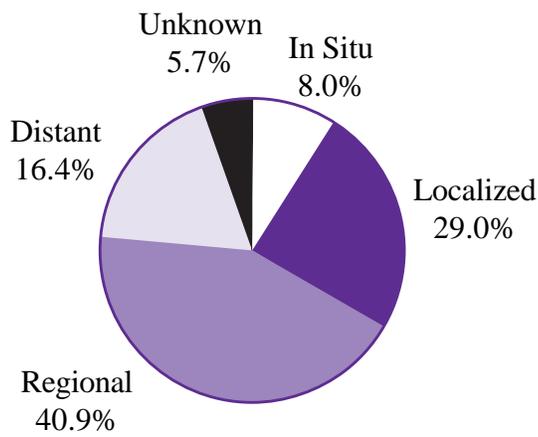
SC ranks 21st among the 50 states in colon/rectum cancer mortality.

1 Number excludes in situ cases of colon/rectum cancer.

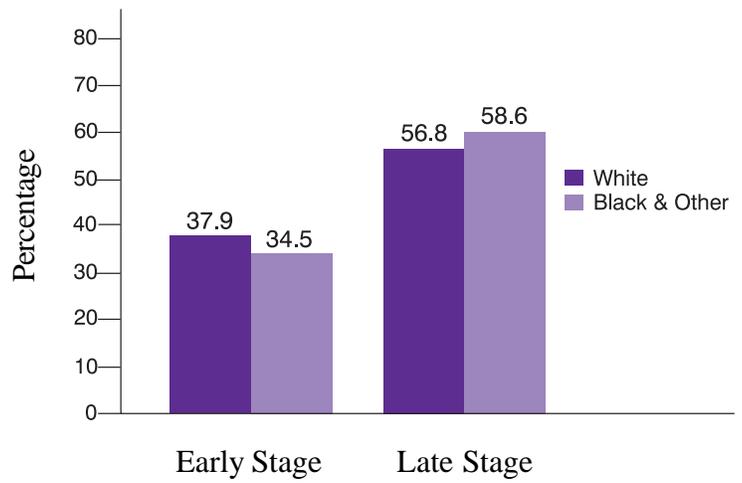
2 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

3 1992-1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

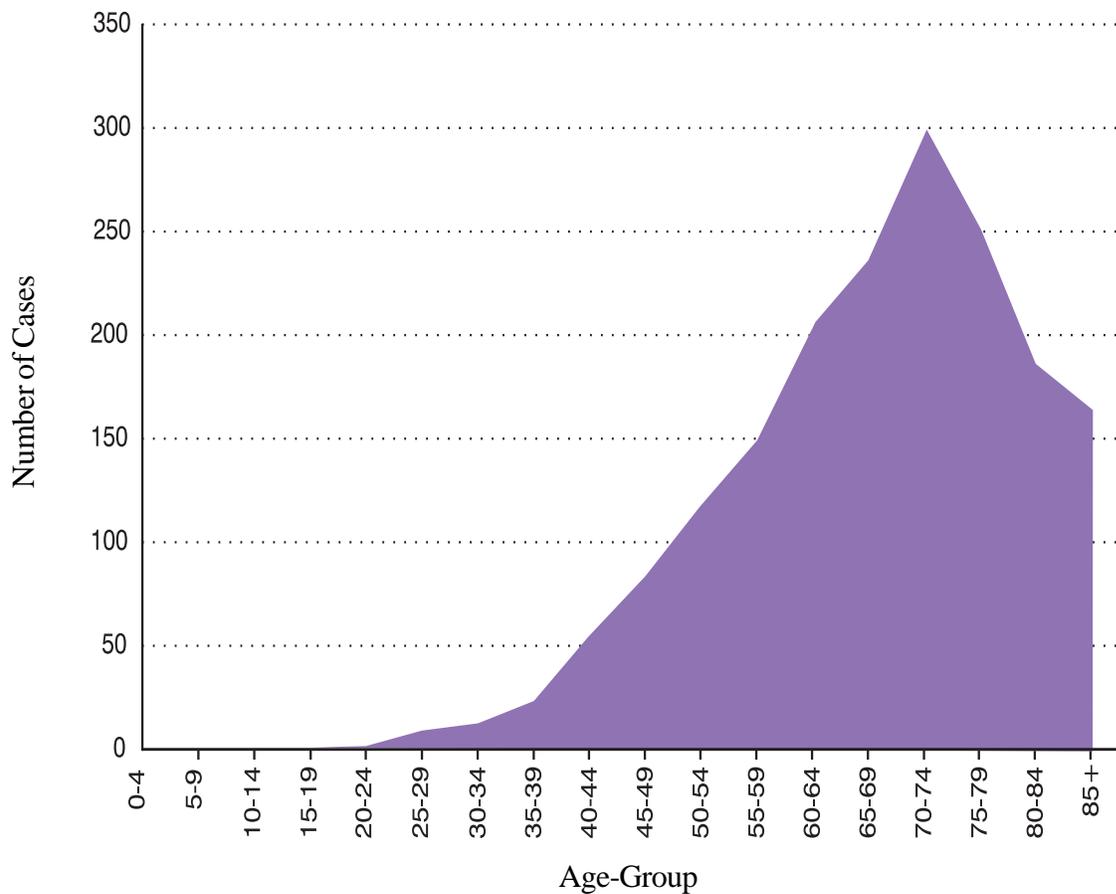
Stage at Diagnosis



Early and Late Stage at Diagnosis¹ by Race



Number of New Colon and Rectum Cancer Cases² in South Carolina in 1996, by Age-Group (N=1,797)



1 Early stage includes in situ and localized cases. Late stage includes regional and distant cases.

2 Excludes in situ cases of colon/rectum cancer.

Number of New Colon/Rectum Cancer Cases¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Abbeville | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| Aiken | 22 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 48 |
| Allendale | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Anderson | 43 | 5 | 42 | 8 | 98 |
| Bamberg | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Barnwell | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| Beaufort | 16 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 40 |
| Berkeley | 10 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 27 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Charleston | 63 | 10 | 59 | 38 | 170 |
| Cherokee | 9 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 21 |
| Chester | 2 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 23 |
| Chesterfield | 9 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 23 |
| Clarendon | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| Colleton | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 16 |
| Darlington | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 20 |
| Dillon | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| Dorchester | 12 | 2 | 19 | 8 | 41 |
| Edgefield | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Fairfield | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 16 |
| Florence | 22 | 11 | 23 | 9 | 65 |
| Georgetown | 11 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 36 |
| Greenville | 71 | 10 | 66 | 11 | 158 |
| Greenwood | 12 | 3 | 17 | 6 | 38 |
| Hampton | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Horry | 39 | 0 | 40 | 1 | 80 |
| Jasper | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Kershaw | 14 | 4 | 19 | 5 | 42 |
| Lancaster | 15 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 34 |
| Laurens | 12 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 40 |
| Lee | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Lexington | 42 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 94 |
| Marion | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 21 |
| Marlboro | 9 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 17 |
| McCormick | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Newberry | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 20 |
| Oconee | 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 17 |
| Orangeburg | 14 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 56 |
| Pickens | 20 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 41 |
| Richland | 38 | 24 | 41 | 25 | 128 |
| Saluda | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| Spartanburg | 51 | 10 | 49 | 11 | 121 |
| Sumter | 13 | 2 | 11 | 16 | 42 |
| Union | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 15 |
| Williamsburg | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 18 |
| York | 35 | 8 | 18 | 4 | 65 |
| Total | 681 | 196 | 669 | 248 | 1,797 |

¹ Excludes in situ cases of colon/rectum cancer.

Colon/Rectum Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Abbeville | 52.4 | 67.4 | 24.7 | 23.7 | 37.7 |
| Aiken | 45.5 | 33.4 | 25.0 | 23.1 | 32.9 |
| Allendale | 47.1 | --- | 78.0 | 35.1 | 43.0 |
| Anderson | 60.3 | 47.7 | 43.5 | 52.1 | 50.5 |
| Bamberg | 20.2 | 24.6 | 46.1 | 44.8 | 33.2 |
| Barnwell | 51.5 | --- | 58.6 | 18.6 | 41.0 |
| Beaufort | 38.4 | 35.5 | 36.0 | 23.7 | 34.5 |
| Berkeley | 33.6 | 41.1 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 30.0 |
| Calhoun | 24.5 | 42.0 | --- | 52.3 | 27.2 |
| Charleston | 85.1 | 30.2 | 58.4 | 78.4 | 64.3 |
| Cherokee | 40.6 | 33.1 | 42.8 | --- | 37.3 |
| Chester | 15.9 | 133.8 | 68.3 | 31.5 | 56.3 |
| Chesterfield | 65.7 | 42.3 | 37.1 | 56.9 | 50.7 |
| Clarendon | 86.2 | 73.8 | 37.5 | 34.6 | 54.7 |
| Colleton | 33.8 | 102.3 | 10.6 | 34.1 | 36.4 |
| Darlington | 13.1 | 50.8 | 27.6 | 19.7 | 25.9 |
| Dillon | 43.9 | 91.1 | 25.3 | 41.6 | 38.3 |
| Dorchester | 57.1 | 32.0 | 66.9 | 74.0 | 62.2 |
| Edgefield | 49.3 | --- | 12.1 | 40.6 | 27.0 |
| Fairfield | 59.8 | 81.8 | 28.9 | 90.6 | 63.0 |
| Florence | 59.5 | 71.1 | 46.1 | 36.1 | 49.7 |
| Georgetown | 63.8 | 46.5 | 76.8 | 56.9 | 62.5 |
| Greenville | 53.3 | 44.0 | 31.8 | 33.9 | 39.8 |
| Greenwood | 51.3 | 44.4 | 39.9 | 60.0 | 49.1 |
| Hampton | --- | 26.3 | 11.0 | 52.6 | 20.3 |
| Horry | 51.6 | --- | 41.8 | 8.0 | 41.3 |
| Jasper | 83.0 | --- | 25.2 | 26.6 | 31.3 |
| Kershaw | 78.7 | 70.6 | 82.4 | 63.1 | 77.5 |
| Lancaster | 65.6 | 86.5 | 37.8 | 32.9 | 49.9 |
| Laurens | 50.0 | 96.8 | 39.1 | 24.1 | 46.2 |
| Lee | 53.7 | 27.2 | 40.0 | --- | 27.8 |
| Lexington | 59.5 | 85.9 | 40.1 | 69.9 | 51.3 |
| Marion | 79.3 | 78.4 | 28.4 | 40.3 | 53.5 |
| Marlboro | 115.7 | 22.9 | 37.0 | 26.5 | 51.2 |
| McCormick | --- | --- | 21.2 | 99.1 | 32.8 |
| Newberry | 43.0 | 97.9 | 34.3 | 23.5 | 41.0 |
| Oconee | 29.7 | 35.1 | 13.7 | 44.6 | 21.5 |
| Orangeburg | 64.6 | 94.3 | 34.2 | 50.0 | 57.2 |
| Pickens | 45.9 | --- | 36.1 | 51.1 | 37.9 |
| Richland | 50.5 | 71.0 | 37.4 | 51.3 | 48.1 |
| Saluda | 88.1 | 43.2 | 31.6 | --- | 44.2 |
| Spartanburg | 50.7 | 58.3 | 32.2 | 40.9 | 42.1 |
| Sumter | 58.8 | 14.8 | 32.3 | 70.1 | 44.7 |
| Union | 47.4 | 33.1 | 23.1 | 51.3 | 34.6 |
| Williamsburg | 49.3 | 76.4 | 25.2 | 52.0 | 46.9 |
| York | 68.7 | 70.7 | 24.8 | 20.9 | 42.1 |
| Total | 54.2 | 52.7 | 37.5 | 44.1 | 45.1 |

¹ 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Breast Cancer

| Incidence | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total Female |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Number of New Cases ¹ (1996) | 21 | 3 | 1,717 | 504 | 2,224 |
| SC Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 1.7 | 0.9 | 106.0 | 92.2 | 102.9 |
| SEER Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 1.1 | 1.7 | 113.3 | 100.3 | 110.7 |
| Mortality | | | | | |
| Number of Deaths (1996) | 4 | 1 | 380 | 164 | 544 |
| SC Mortality Rate ² (1996) | * | * | 22.1 | 28.9 | 24.0 |
| US Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 0.2 | 0.6 | 24.0 | 30.8 | 24.3 |
| SC Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | * | * | 24.1 | 29.2 | 25.5 |
| US Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 25.1 | 31.3 | 25.4 |

*Mortality rate not calculated for less than 20 deaths.

Risk Factors

- Age:** A woman's risk of developing breast cancer increases with age.
- Race:** Caucasian women are slightly more likely to develop breast cancer than African-American women. However, African-American women are more likely to die from breast cancer.
- Family History:** Having a mother or sister with breast cancer approximately doubles a woman's risk.
- Lifestyle:** Obesity and a diet high in polyunsaturated fats increase risk. Consuming more than one alcoholic beverage per day also increases risk.

Prevention and Detection

The single most effective way to prevent and reduce the number of breast cancer cases and deaths in South Carolina is to ensure that women enter screening programs that include mammography, clinical breast examination, and breast self-examination. It is recommended that women ages 40-49 have a mammogram every one to two years and every year for women over the age of 50.

Notes

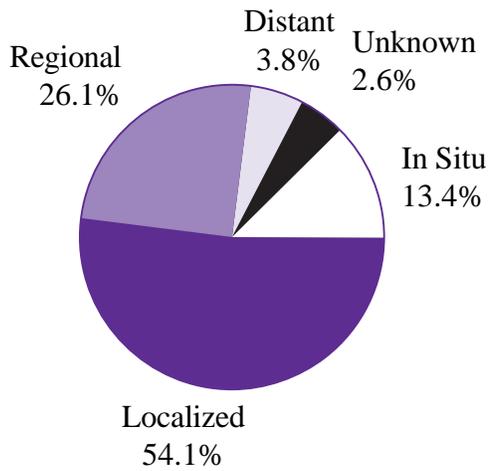
SC ranks 30th among the 50 states in female breast cancer mortality.

1 Number excludes in situ cases of breast cancer.

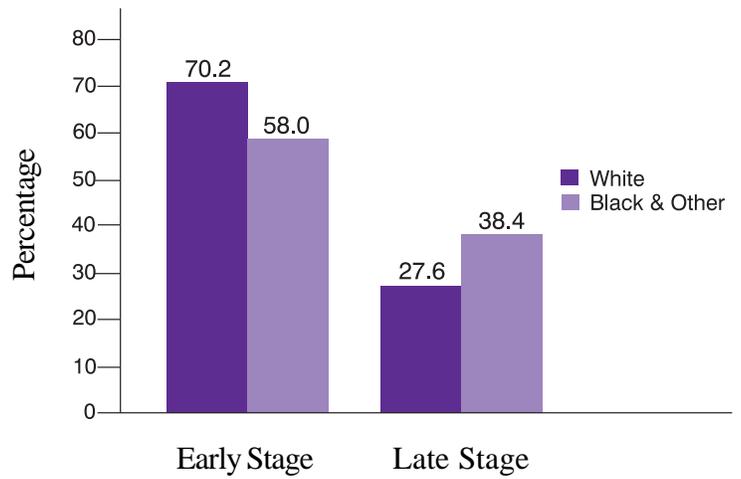
2 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

3 1992-1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

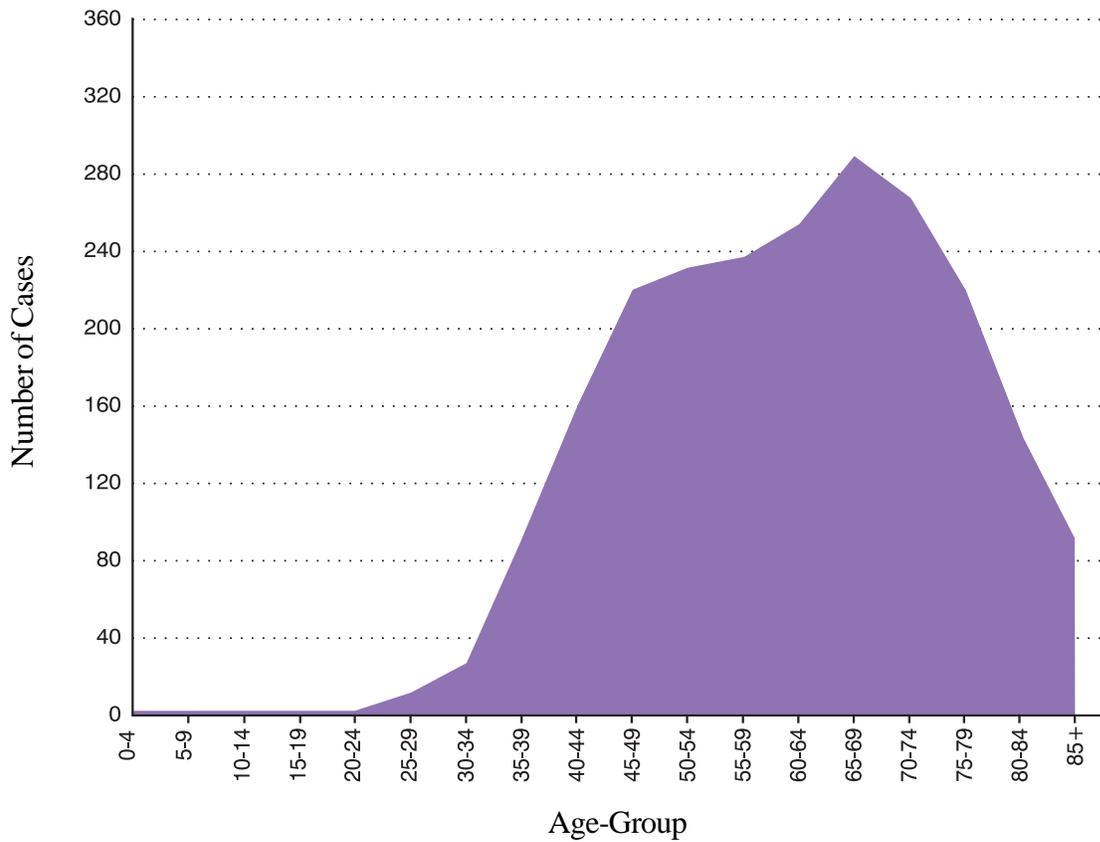
Stage at Diagnosis



Early and Late Stage at Diagnosis¹ by Race



Number of New Breast Cancer Cases² in South Carolina in 1996, by Age-Group (N=2,250)



1 Early stage includes in situ and localized cases. Late stage includes regional and distant cases.

2 Excludes in situ cases of breast cancer.

Number of New Breast Cancer Cases¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Abbeville | 1 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 16 |
| Aiken | 0 | 0 | 40 | 11 | 51 |
| Allendale | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Anderson | 1 | 0 | 85 | 13 | 99 |
| Bamberg | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Barnwell | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Beaufort | 0 | 0 | 60 | 13 | 73 |
| Berkeley | 0 | 0 | 41 | 11 | 52 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Charleston | 1 | 1 | 133 | 48 | 183 |
| Cherokee | 0 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 25 |
| Chester | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| Chesterfield | 0 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| Clarendon | 0 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| Colleton | 0 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Darlington | 0 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| Dillon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Dorchester | 0 | 0 | 42 | 13 | 55 |
| Edgefield | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Fairfield | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Florence | 0 | 0 | 66 | 28 | 94 |
| Georgetown | 0 | 0 | 27 | 10 | 37 |
| Greenville | 7 | 2 | 201 | 33 | 244 |
| Greenwood | 2 | 0 | 30 | 10 | 42 |
| Hampton | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Horry | 0 | 0 | 96 | 10 | 106 |
| Jasper | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Kershaw | 0 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 34 |
| Lancaster | 0 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 29 |
| Laurens | 0 | 0 | 36 | 9 | 45 |
| Lee | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Lexington | 0 | 0 | 88 | 8 | 96 |
| Marion | 0 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| Marlboro | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| McCormick | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Newberry | 2 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 22 |
| Oconee | 0 | 0 | 38 | 2 | 40 |
| Orangeburg | 1 | 0 | 32 | 37 | 70 |
| Pickens | 0 | 0 | 51 | 4 | 55 |
| Richland | 2 | 0 | 109 | 59 | 170 |
| Saluda | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Spartanburg | 1 | 0 | 148 | 24 | 176 |
| Sumter | 0 | 0 | 33 | 14 | 47 |
| Union | 1 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 19 |
| Williamsburg | 0 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| York | 2 | 0 | 71 | 13 | 87 |
| Total | 21 | 3 | 1,717 | 504 | 2,250 |

¹ Excludes in situ cases of breast cancer.

Breast Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total Female |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Abbeville | 9.7 | --- | 95.0 | 89.0 | 93.5 |
| Aiken | --- | --- | 65.6 | 70.0 | 65.7 |
| Allendale | --- | --- | 128.3 | 121.4 | 123.3 |
| Anderson | 1.3 | --- | 97.1 | 93.9 | 96.7 |
| Bamberg | --- | --- | 84.7 | 84.2 | 87.7 |
| Barnwell | --- | --- | 121.2 | 94.3 | 111.7 |
| Beaufort | --- | --- | 141.9 | 87.3 | 129.2 |
| Berkeley | --- | --- | 120.5 | 76.1 | 105.8 |
| Calhoun | --- | --- | 33.9 | 13.3 | 24.5 |
| Charleston | 1.1 | 3.5 | 135.9 | 97.8 | 123.8 |
| Cherokee | --- | --- | 72.2 | 83.3 | 73.4 |
| Chester | --- | --- | 118.1 | 61.3 | 102.6 |
| Chesterfield | --- | --- | 75.8 | 96.5 | 79.9 |
| Clarendon | --- | --- | 117.1 | 82.5 | 100.0 |
| Colleton | --- | --- | 90.7 | 96.0 | 91.1 |
| Darlington | --- | --- | 65.6 | 32.4 | 54.2 |
| Dillon | --- | --- | 89.9 | 118.0 | 99.9 |
| Dorchester | --- | --- | 146.7 | 157.5 | 147.9 |
| Edgefield | --- | --- | 97.3 | 106.4 | 103.0 |
| Fairfield | --- | --- | 125.4 | 129.6 | 130.3 |
| Florence | --- | --- | 131.5 | 116.1 | 125.6 |
| Georgetown | --- | --- | 122.0 | 87.7 | 110.3 |
| Greenville | 5.1 | 9.4 | 110.0 | 104.8 | 109.5 |
| Greenwood | 7.8 | --- | 90.7 | 90.1 | 91.4 |
| Hampton | --- | --- | 107.3 | 122.9 | 114.9 |
| Horry | --- | --- | 107.3 | 77.1 | 104.0 |
| Jasper | --- | --- | 91.1 | 45.6 | 65.7 |
| Kershaw | --- | --- | 126.0 | 81.1 | 113.1 |
| Lancaster | --- | --- | 93.7 | 62.0 | 88.3 |
| Laurens | --- | --- | 121.7 | 84.6 | 111.5 |
| Lee | --- | --- | 35.8 | 102.9 | 76.0 |
| Lexington | --- | --- | 92.9 | 85.9 | 92.3 |
| Marion | --- | --- | 107.7 | 97.3 | 102.9 |
| Marlboro | --- | --- | 104.1 | 54.3 | 82.3 |
| McCormick | --- | --- | 167.7 | 75.7 | 102.8 |
| Newberry | 16.2 | --- | 74.0 | 93.9 | 83.6 |
| Oconee | --- | --- | 99.9 | 45.7 | 96.7 |
| Orangeburg | 3.7 | --- | 123.0 | 143.1 | 134.3 |
| Pickens | --- | --- | 96.1 | 97.3 | 95.7 |
| Richland | 2.8 | --- | 112.9 | 107.2 | 112.6 |
| Saluda | --- | --- | 72.1 | --- | 55.2 |
| Spartanburg | 0.9 | --- | 112.1 | 96.2 | 109.9 |
| Sumter | --- | --- | 108.9 | 69.2 | 91.8 |
| Union | 7.6 | --- | 82.3 | 84.2 | 83.7 |
| Williamsburg | --- | --- | 125.8 | 72.7 | 93.0 |
| York | 4.2 | --- | 102.6 | 82.3 | 100.3 |
| Total | 1.7 | 0.9 | 106.0 | 92.2 | 102.9 |

¹ 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Cervical Cancer

| Incidence | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total Female |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Number of New Cases ¹ (1996) | --- | --- | 136 | 98 | 234 |
| SC Incidence Rate ² (1996) | --- | --- | 8.6 | 16.7 | 10.6 |
| SEER Incidence Rate ² (1996) | --- | --- | 7.0 | 10.6 | 7.7 |
| Mortality | | | | | |
| Number of Deaths (1996) | --- | --- | 35 | 43 | 78 |
| SC Mortality Rate ² (1996) | --- | --- | 2.2 | 7.7 | 3.6 |
| US Mortality Rate ² (1996) | --- | --- | 2.4 | 5.2 | 2.7 |
| SC Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | --- | --- | 2.5 | 7.2 | 3.7 |
| US Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | --- | --- | 2.4 | 5.9 | 2.8 |

Risk Factors

Age: A woman's risk of developing cervical cancer increases with age.

Race: African-American women are slightly more likely to develop and die from cervical cancer than Caucasian women.

Lifestyle: Women who had first sexual intercourse at a young age, multiple sexual partners, or partners who have had multiple sexual partners are at a higher risk of developing cervical cancer. Smoking also increases a woman's risk.

Infection: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection has been associated with both preinvasive and invasive cervical cancer. HPV is passed from men to women during sexual intercourse.

Prevention and Detection

The Pap smear is the most effective way to prevent and detect cervical cancer. Women who are sexually active or who have reached age 18 should have a Pap smear and pelvic exam annually.

Notes

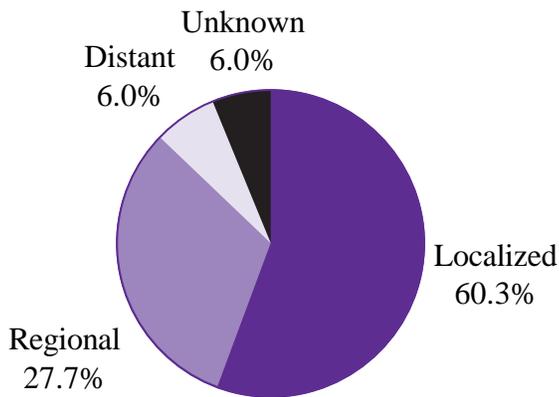
South Carolina has the 5th highest cervical cancer mortality rate of any state in the nation.

1 Number excludes in situ cases of cervical cancer.

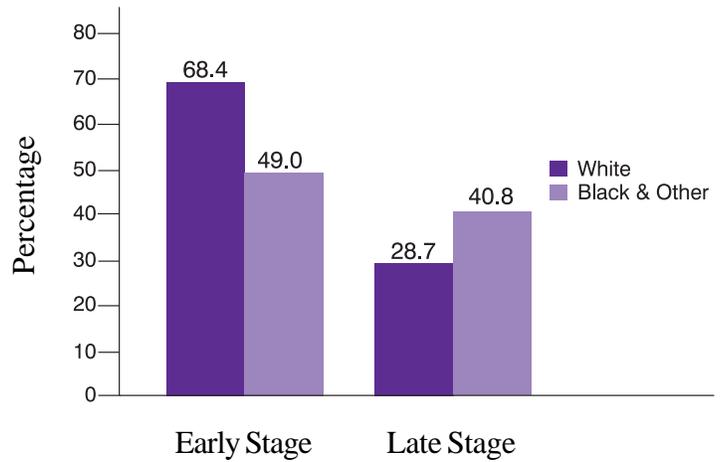
2 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

3 1992-1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

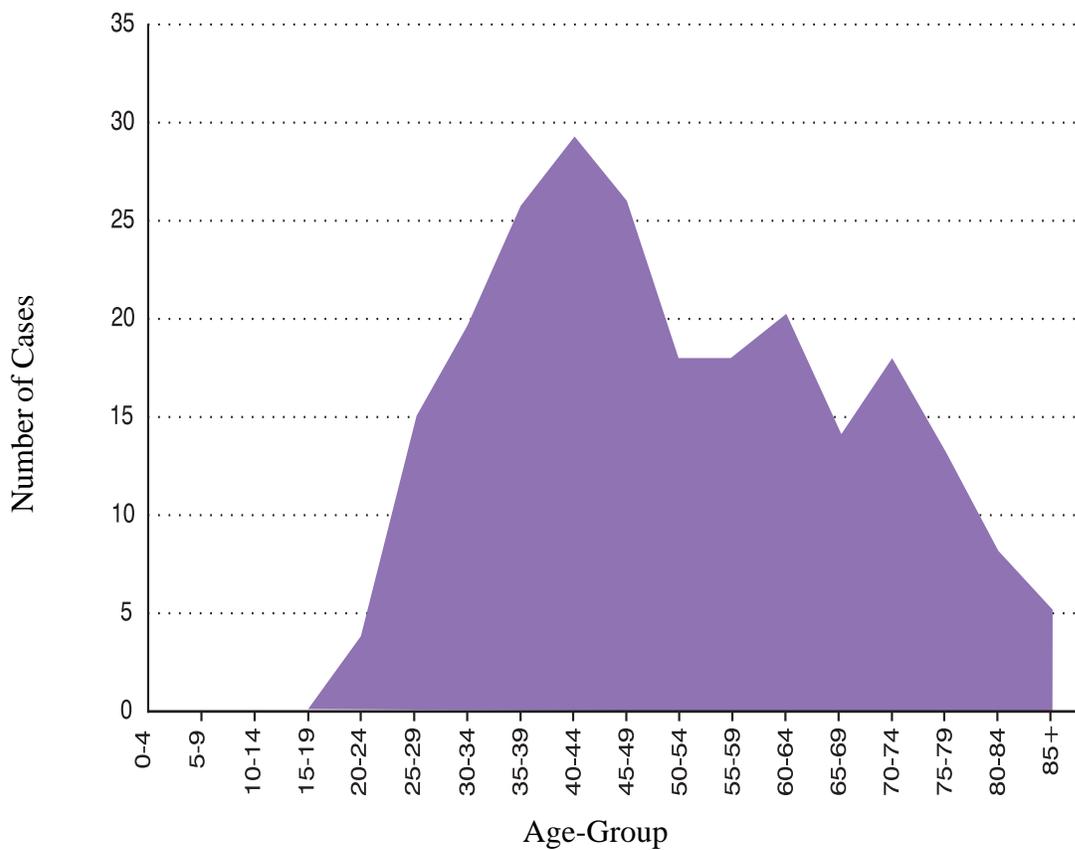
Stage at Diagnosis



Early and Late Stage at Diagnosis¹ by Race



Number of New Cervical Cancer Cases² in South Carolina in 1996, by Age-Group (N=234)



1 Early stage includes localized cases. Late stage includes regional and distant cases.

2 Excludes in situ cases of cervical cancer.

Number of New Cervical Cancer Cases¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Abbeville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Aiken | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Allendale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Anderson | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Bamberg | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Barnwell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Beaufort | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Berkeley | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Charleston | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Cherokee | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Chester | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Chesterfield | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Clarendon | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Colleton | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Darlington | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Dillon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Dorchester | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Edgefield | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Fairfield | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Florence | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Georgetown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Greenville | 0 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| Greenwood | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Hampton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Horry | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Jasper | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Kershaw | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Lancaster | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Laurens | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Lee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lexington | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Marion | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Marlboro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| McCormick | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Newberry | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Oconee | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Orangeburg | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Pickens | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Richland | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Saluda | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Spartanburg | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Sumter | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Williamsburg | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| York | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 136 | 98 | 234 |

¹ Excludes in situ cases of cervical cancer.

Cervical Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total Female |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Abbeville | --- | --- | --- | 23.7 | 5.1 |
| Aiken | --- | --- | 10.9 | 13.4 | 10.9 |
| Allendale | --- | --- | --- | 36.9 | 19.9 |
| Anderson | --- | --- | 6.0 | 7.8 | 6.0 |
| Bamberg | --- | --- | 22.6 | 13.8 | 17.0 |
| Barnwell | --- | --- | --- | 26.8 | 10.5 |
| Beaufort | --- | --- | 12.9 | 28.3 | 16.8 |
| Berkeley | --- | --- | 16.3 | 7.2 | 13.6 |
| Calhoun | --- | --- | 19.8 | 31.2 | 22.7 |
| Charleston | --- | --- | 7.2 | 10.7 | 8.2 |
| Cherokee | --- | --- | 13.3 | 28.0 | 15.4 |
| Chester | --- | --- | 7.8 | 47.3 | 20.0 |
| Chesterfield | --- | --- | 16.8 | 17.2 | 16.9 |
| Clarendon | --- | --- | 8.8 | 9.6 | 11.0 |
| Colleton | --- | --- | 8.7 | 14.7 | 11.0 |
| Darlington | --- | --- | 12.8 | 6.6 | 10.2 |
| Dillon | --- | --- | --- | 25.8 | 11.5 |
| Dorchester | --- | --- | 10.6 | 32.4 | 15.9 |
| Edgefield | --- | --- | 8.0 | --- | 5.5 |
| Fairfield | --- | --- | 16.6 | 56.2 | 32.2 |
| Florence | --- | --- | 7.1 | 11.3 | 8.6 |
| Georgetown | --- | --- | 6.7 | 13.5 | 9.0 |
| Greenville | --- | --- | 8.5 | 10.2 | 8.7 |
| Greenwood | --- | --- | 11.3 | 37.1 | 17.0 |
| Hampton | --- | --- | --- | 24.4 | 10.7 |
| Horry | --- | --- | 7.7 | 12.8 | 9.1 |
| Jasper | --- | --- | --- | 45.6 | 23.5 |
| Kershaw | --- | --- | 13.3 | 8.9 | 12.5 |
| Lancaster | --- | --- | --- | 19.2 | 5.5 |
| Laurens | --- | --- | 8.4 | 23.4 | 12.0 |
| Lee | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lexington | --- | --- | 6.6 | 28.5 | 8.9 |
| Marion | --- | --- | 50.9 | 39.4 | 45.5 |
| Marlboro | --- | --- | --- | 47.8 | 21.8 |
| McCormick | --- | --- | --- | 47.9 | 25.3 |
| Newberry | --- | --- | 7.0 | 12.1 | 10.4 |
| Oconee | --- | --- | 12.2 | 44.6 | 13.8 |
| Orangeburg | --- | --- | 12.0 | 13.2 | 11.7 |
| Pickens | --- | --- | 5.7 | --- | 5.3 |
| Richland | --- | --- | 10.0 | 7.2 | 8.9 |
| Saluda | --- | --- | 15.9 | --- | 11.4 |
| Spartanburg | --- | --- | 6.2 | 7.5 | 6.2 |
| Sumter | --- | --- | 3.8 | 28.2 | 14.2 |
| Union | --- | --- | 9.0 | --- | 6.6 |
| Williamsburg | --- | --- | 11.5 | 49.0 | 31.0 |
| York | --- | --- | 10.0 | 4.0 | 9.1 |
| Total | --- | --- | 8.6 | 16.7 | 10.6 |

¹ 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Prostate Cancer

| Incidence | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total Male |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Number of New Cases ¹ (1996) | 1,625 | 783 | --- | --- | 2,460 |
| SC Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 125.8 | 216.9 | --- | --- | 148.9 |
| SEER Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 127.8 | 211.3 | --- | --- | 135.7 |
| Mortality | | | | | |
| Number of Deaths (1996) | 298 | 220 | --- | --- | 518 |
| SC Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 26.5 | 62.6 | --- | --- | 34.8 |
| US Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 22.0 | 53.7 | --- | --- | 24.1 |
| SC Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 27.5 | 62.8 | --- | --- | 35.7 |
| US Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 23.4 | 54.8 | --- | --- | 25.6 |

Risk Factors

- Age:** Prostate cancer primarily affects men over 50 years of age.
- Race:** African-American men have higher incidence and mortality rates than Caucasian men.
- Family History:** Having a father or brother with prostate cancer doubles a man's risk.
- Lifestyle:** Physical inactivity and a diet high in saturated fat increases risk.

Prevention and Detection

While the causes of prostate cancer are not yet completely understood, there are preventive steps that can be taken that may help reduce prostate cancer risk.

- Regular physical activity and maintaining a healthy weight.
- A diet high in fruits, vegetables and grains.

The greatest promise for saving lives from prostate cancer is early detection through a blood test called Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) and having an annual digital rectal examination beginning at age 50.

Notes

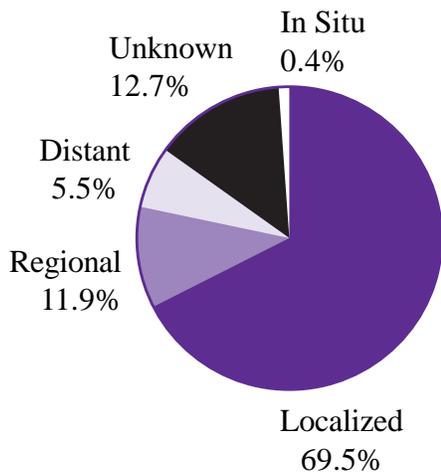
South Carolina has the highest prostate cancer mortality rate of any state in the nation. Prostate cancer was the most common cancer diagnosed and the second leading cause of cancer death among S.C. men in 1996.

¹ Number excludes in situ cases of prostate cancer.

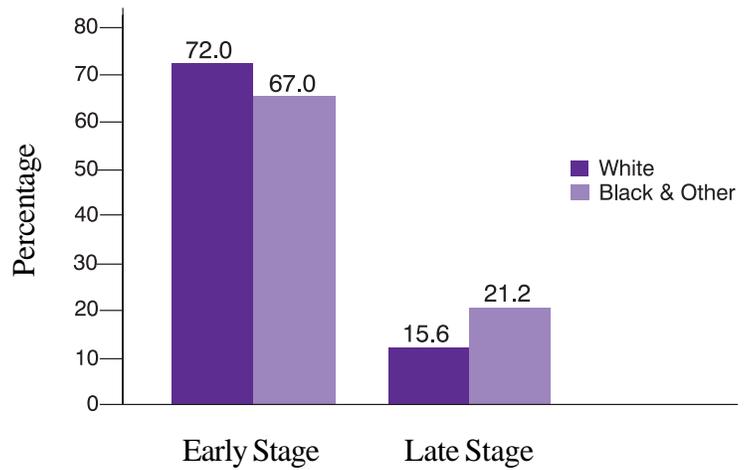
² 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

³ 1992-1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

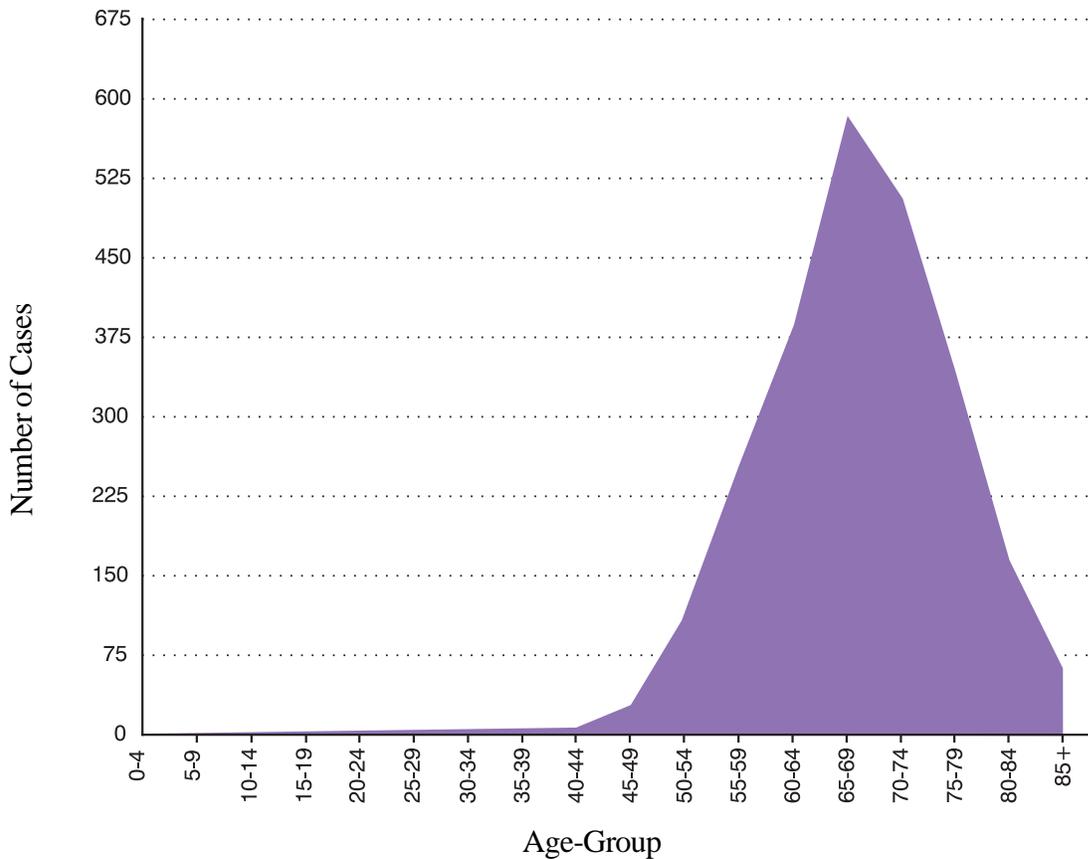
Stage at Diagnosis



Early and Late Stage at Diagnosis¹ by Race



Number of New Prostate Cancer Cases² in South Carolina in 1996, by Age-Group (N=2,460)



1 Early stage includes in situ and localized cases. Late stage includes regional and distant cases.

2 Excludes in situ cases of cancer.

Number of New Prostate Cancer Cases¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total ² |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Abbeville | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Aiken | 35 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| Allendale | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Anderson | 91 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 117 |
| Bamberg | 7 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Barnwell | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Beaufort | 33 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| Berkeley | 36 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| Calhoun | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Charleston | 136 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 207 |
| Cherokee | 26 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| Chester | 14 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Chesterfield | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Clarendon | 5 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Colleton | 16 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Darlington | 23 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| Dillon | 9 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Dorchester | 43 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| Edgefield | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Fairfield | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Florence | 51 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| Georgetown | 34 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| Greenville | 212 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 262 |
| Greenwood | 39 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| Hampton | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Horry | 92 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 110 |
| Jasper | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Kershaw | 30 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| Lancaster | 23 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Laurens | 22 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Lee | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Lexington | 65 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 78 |
| Marion | 10 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Marlboro | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| McCormick | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Newberry | 18 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Oconee | 29 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| Orangeburg | 40 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 95 |
| Pickens | 54 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 67 |
| Richland | 93 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 170 |
| Saluda | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Spartanburg | 144 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| Sumter | 28 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| Union | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Williamsburg | 6 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| York | 76 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 95 |
| Total | 1,625 | 783 | 0 | 0 | 2,460 |

1 Number excludes in situ cases of prostate cancer.

2 Race/sex numbers may not add to totals due to cases with missing race information.

Prostate Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total Male |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Abbeville | 128.6 | 103.6 | --- | --- | 131.2 |
| Aiken | 66.9 | 120.7 | --- | --- | 80.4 |
| Allendale | 91.5 | 99.2 | --- | --- | 126.3 |
| Anderson | 125.4 | 262.5 | --- | --- | 141.4 |
| Bamberg | 163.5 | 299.6 | --- | --- | 218.5 |
| Barnwell | 130.1 | 249.6 | --- | --- | 166.8 |
| Beaufort | 70.1 | 149.1 | --- | --- | 86.5 |
| Berkeley | 155.4 | 240.2 | --- | --- | 171.6 |
| Calhoun | 77.5 | 301.7 | --- | --- | 162.5 |
| Charleston | 173.6 | 222.3 | --- | --- | 187.8 |
| Cherokee | 123.8 | 269.2 | --- | --- | 145.4 |
| Chester | 111.5 | 259.0 | --- | --- | 148.8 |
| Chesterfield | 70.2 | 166.6 | --- | --- | 97.9 |
| Clarendon | 61.4 | 167.9 | --- | --- | 120.1 |
| Colleton | 141.0 | 144.1 | --- | --- | 150.3 |
| Darlington | 111.9 | 249.9 | --- | --- | 156.9 |
| Dillon | 111.0 | 457.0 | --- | --- | 214.7 |
| Dorchester | 212.8 | 193.2 | --- | --- | 214.4 |
| Edgefield | 31.1 | 101.0 | --- | --- | 71.9 |
| Fairfield | 189.8 | 193.3 | --- | --- | 192.0 |
| Florence | 143.2 | 369.6 | --- | --- | 213.3 |
| Georgetown | 176.8 | 141.6 | --- | --- | 167.5 |
| Greenville | 151.9 | 172.6 | --- | --- | 165.0 |
| Greenwood | 153.8 | 186.3 | --- | --- | 170.5 |
| Hampton | 127.9 | 206.8 | --- | --- | 165.6 |
| Horry | 120.3 | 219.3 | --- | --- | 128.9 |
| Jasper | 47.4 | 71.2 | --- | --- | 68.4 |
| Kershaw | 163.6 | 255.0 | --- | --- | 183.8 |
| Lancaster | 101.6 | 139.0 | --- | --- | 112.3 |
| Laurens | 93.0 | 134.7 | --- | --- | 101.1 |
| Lee | 176.8 | 204.2 | --- | --- | 193.9 |
| Lexington | 98.1 | 224.3 | --- | --- | 108.9 |
| Marion | 120.5 | 281.3 | --- | --- | 189.2 |
| Marlboro | 91.7 | 69.0 | --- | --- | 87.8 |
| McCormick | 69.0 | 244.9 | --- | --- | 151.8 |
| Newberry | 135.4 | 128.9 | --- | --- | 131.7 |
| Oconee | 83.5 | 105.4 | --- | --- | 90.1 |
| Orangeburg | 178.1 | 321.4 | --- | --- | 240.0 |
| Pickens | 124.2 | 406.6 | --- | --- | 144.9 |
| Richland | 122.1 | 226.0 | --- | --- | 157.3 |
| Sahuda | 22.0 | 193.6 | --- | --- | 58.6 |
| Spartanburg | 141.5 | 303.6 | --- | --- | 169.7 |
| Sumter | 121.2 | 174.4 | --- | --- | 143.1 |
| Union | 47.8 | 205.3 | --- | --- | 78.8 |
| Williamsburg | 85.3 | 174.0 | --- | --- | 143.3 |
| York | 142.8 | 176.9 | --- | --- | 150.5 |
| Total | 125.8 | 216.9 | --- | --- | 148.9 |

¹ 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Melanoma of Skin Cancer

| Incidence | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Number of New Cases ¹ (1996) | 267 | 6 | 212 | 5 | 502 |
| SC Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 19.6 | 1.5 | 13.1 | 0.9 | 12.5 |
| SEER Incidence Rate ² (1996) | 19.3 | 1.3 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 13.8 |
| Mortality | | | | | |
| Number of Deaths (1996) | 52 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 77 |
| SC Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 4.1 | * | 1.3 | * | 1.9 |
| US Mortality Rate ² (1996) | 3.6 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| SC Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 4.4 | * | 1.6 | * | 2.2 |
| US Mortality Rate ³ (1992-1996) | 3.5 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.2 |

*Mortality rate not calculated for less than 20 deaths.

Risk Factors

- Age:** Rates of melanoma increase with age.
- Gender:** Melanoma occurs more frequently in males than females.
- Race:** The risk of melanoma is about 20 time higher for Caucasians than for African-Americans.
- Other:** Excessive exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation increases risk.

Prevention and Detection

- Avoid excessive exposure to the sun and other sources of ultraviolet (UV) light.
- Throughout the year, wear sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher on the areas of skin exposed to the sun.
- Skin examination by a health care provider, every three years for people between 20 and 40 years of age, and every year for anyone age 40 or older.
- Spots on the skin that are changing in size, shape, or color should be evaluated promptly.

Notes

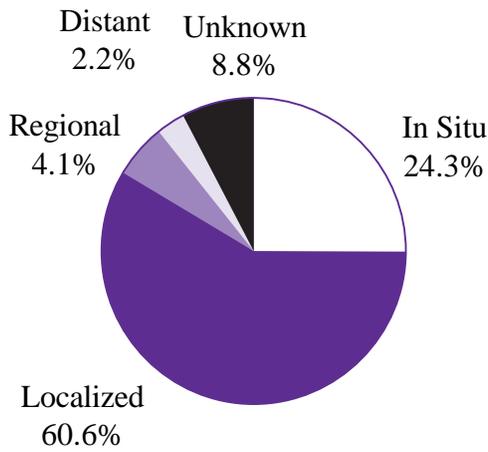
SC ranks 35th among the 50 states in melanoma of skin cancer mortality.

1 Number excludes in situ cases of melanoma of skin cancer.

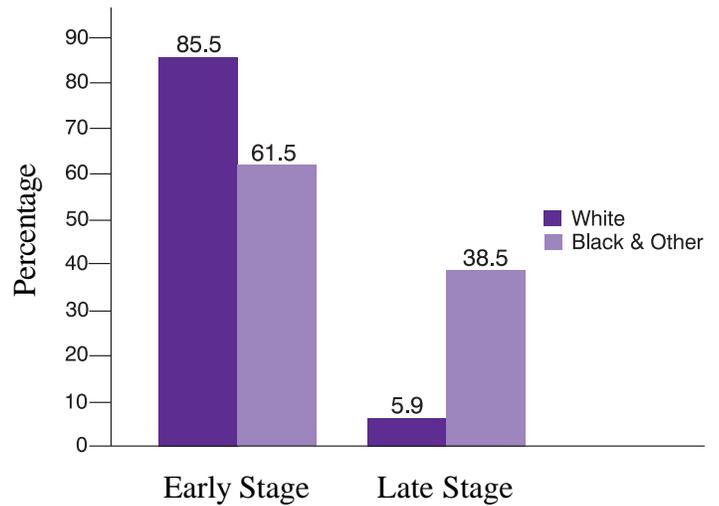
2 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

3 1992-1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

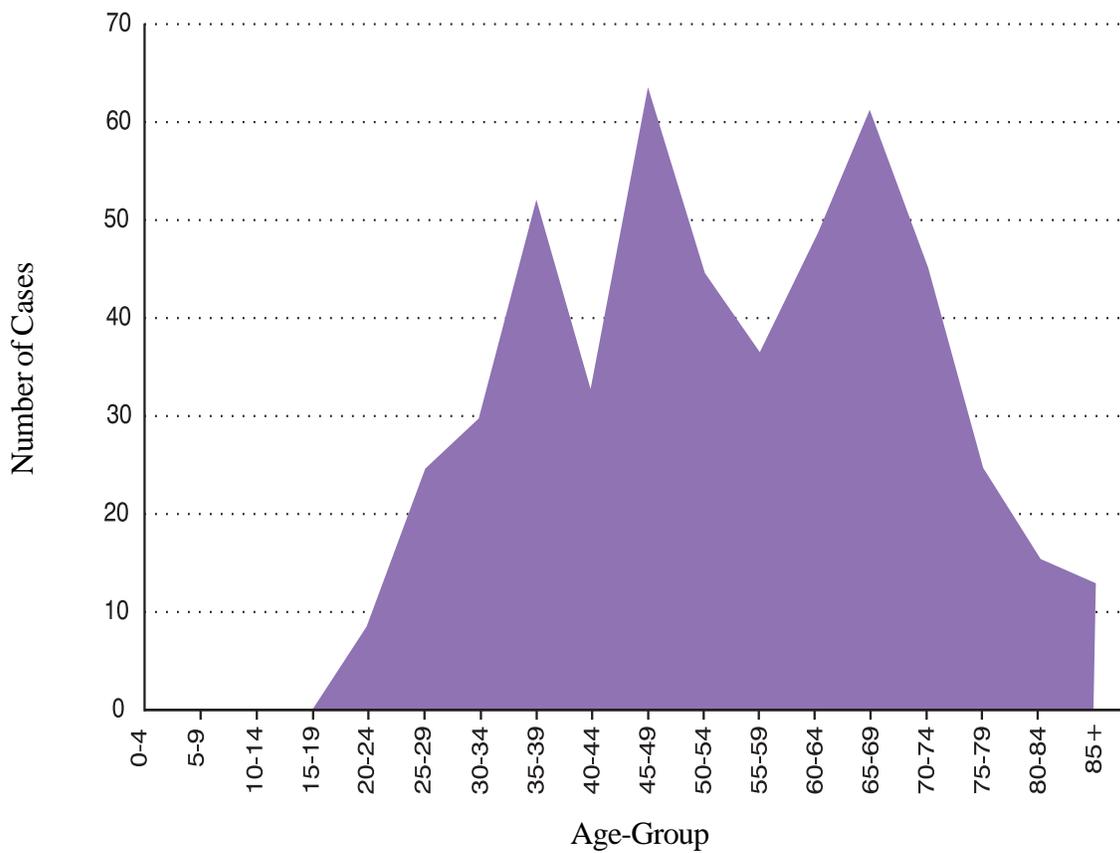
Stage at Diagnosis



Early and Late Stage at Diagnosis¹ by Race



Number of New Melanoma of Skin Cancer Cases in South Carolina in 1996, by Age-Group (N=502)



1 Early stage includes in situ and localized cases. Late stage includes regional and distant cases.

2 Excludes in situ cases of melanoma of skin cancer.

Number of New Melanoma of Skin Cancer Cases¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Abbeville | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Aiken | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 11 |
| Allendale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anderson | 10 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 17 |
| Bamberg | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Barnwell | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Beaufort | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Berkeley | 8 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 14 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Charleston | 26 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 44 |
| Cherokee | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Chester | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Chesterfield | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| Clarendon | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Colleton | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Darlington | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Dillon | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| Dorchester | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| Edgefield | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fairfield | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Florence | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 13 |
| Georgetown | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 15 |
| Greenville | 31 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 55 |
| Greenwood | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| Hampton | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Horry | 23 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 31 |
| Jasper | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kershaw | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 15 |
| Lancaster | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 |
| Laurens | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Lee | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Lexington | 24 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 41 |
| Marion | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Marlboro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McCormick | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newberry | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Oconee | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| Orangeburg | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| Pickens | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 21 |
| Richland | 18 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 30 |
| Saluda | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Spartanburg | 21 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 41 |
| Sumter | 8 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Union | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Williamsburg | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| York | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 18 |
| Total | 267 | 6 | 212 | 5 | 502 |

¹ Excludes in situ cases of melanoma of skin cancer.

Melanoma of Skin Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ in South Carolina by County, 1996

| | White Male | Black & Other Male | White Female | Black & Other Female | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Abbeville | 12.4 | --- | 10.4 | --- | 8.0 |
| Aiken | 10.1 | 10.9 | 5.6 | --- | 7.5 |
| Allendale | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Anderson | 14.3 | --- | 9.1 | --- | 10.0 |
| Bamberg | --- | --- | 10.8 | --- | 4.4 |
| Barnwell | 29.6 | --- | 54.6 | --- | 23.9 |
| Beaufort | 11.5 | --- | 2.5 | --- | 6.2 |
| Berkeley | 20.6 | 9.4 | 10.8 | --- | 12.2 |
| Calhoun | 21.6 | --- | 19.8 | --- | 10.4 |
| Charleston | 31.1 | --- | 15.2 | --- | 15.5 |
| Cherokee | 10.8 | --- | 10.2 | --- | 8.8 |
| Chester | 22.1 | --- | 11.6 | --- | 11.0 |
| Chesterfield | 21.5 | --- | 22.9 | --- | 15.5 |
| Clarendon | --- | --- | 34.4 | --- | 6.8 |
| Colleton | 10.8 | --- | 8.7 | --- | 4.9 |
| Darlington | 13.8 | --- | 11.1 | --- | 8.3 |
| Dillon | 39.6 | --- | 25.6 | --- | 21.7 |
| Dorchester | 16.9 | --- | 18.1 | --- | 11.4 |
| Edgefield | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fairfield | --- | --- | 9.3 | --- | 3.2 |
| Florence | 23.2 | --- | 9.3 | --- | 10.3 |
| Georgetown | 51.5 | --- | 33.1 | --- | 25.8 |
| Greenville | 20.2 | --- | 11.1 | --- | 13.9 |
| Greenwood | 7.0 | --- | 24.7 | 6.2 | 12.7 |
| Hampton | 37.3 | --- | 11.2 | --- | 14.5 |
| Horry | 27.4 | --- | 7.6 | 4.1 | 15.2 |
| Jasper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kershaw | 42.4 | --- | 34.6 | --- | 28.2 |
| Lancaster | 13.2 | --- | 23.9 | --- | 14.6 |
| Laurens | --- | 14.8 | 7.1 | 11.0 | 5.6 |
| Lee | 68.7 | --- | --- | --- | 14.0 |
| Lexington | 28.3 | --- | 15.9 | --- | 20.2 |
| Marion | 13.9 | --- | 28.0 | --- | 10.9 |
| Marlboro | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| McCormick | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Newberry | 6.9 | --- | 13.7 | --- | 7.9 |
| Oconee | 8.3 | --- | 9.6 | --- | 9.3 |
| Orangeburg | 19.4 | 5.9 | 13.8 | 4.5 | 10.0 |
| Pickens | 17.0 | --- | 22.9 | --- | 19.3 |
| Richland | 22.1 | --- | 7.8 | --- | 10.4 |
| Saluda | --- | --- | 9.4 | 40.6 | 9.8 |
| Spartanburg | 20.5 | 5.8 | 16.0 | --- | 14.6 |
| Sumter | 33.2 | 2.9 | 10.1 | --- | 11.8 |
| Union | 50.2 | --- | 9.0 | --- | 21.0 |
| Williamsburg | 25.1 | --- | --- | --- | 5.1 |
| York | 10.7 | --- | 17.2 | --- | 11.1 |
| Total | 19.6 | 1.5 | 13.1 | 0.9 | 12.5 |

¹ 1996 rate excludes in situ cases. Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

TABLES

Table 1. Number of New Cancer Cases¹ and Age-Adjusted Incidence² Rates for All Races in 1996, by Primary Cancer Site.

ALL RACES

| Primary Site | Number of Cases ¹ | | | Age-Adjusted Rate ² | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX | 444 | 308 | 136 | 11.4 | 18.4 | 6.1 |
| Lips | 50 | 41 | 9 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| Tongue | 92 | 62 | 30 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 1.3 |
| Salivary Glands | 42 | 22 | 20 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Gum & Other Mouth | 64 | 34 | 30 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| Floor of Mouth | 37 | 24 | 13 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Tonsil | 57 | 46 | 11 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 0.5 |
| Nasopharynx | 17 | 8 | 9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Oropharynx | 20 | 15 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Hypopharynx | 47 | 40 | 7 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| Other Buccal Cavity & Pharynx | 18 | 16 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 2,829 | 1,444 | 1,384 | 71.2 | 88.2 | 59.1 |
| Esophagus | 198 | 140 | 58 | 5.2 | 8.5 | 2.5 |
| Stomach | 246 | 163 | 83 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 3.4 |
| Small Intestine | 53 | 22 | 31 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Colon & Rectum | 1,797 | 879 | 917 | 45.1 | 53.9 | 39.1 |
| Anus & Anal Canal | 41 | 11 | 30 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 79 | 51 | 28 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
| Gallbladder | 33 | 7 | 26 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Pancreas | 309 | 146 | 163 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 6.9 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 73 | 25 | 48 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | 2,649 | 1,719 | 930 | 68.0 | 103.9 | 42.2 |
| Larynx | 183 | 144 | 39 | 4.9 | 8.8 | 1.9 |
| Lung & Bronchus | 2,397 | 1,522 | 875 | 61.4 | 91.9 | 39.6 |
| Other Respiratory Organs | 69 | 53 | 16 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 0.7 |
| BONES & JOINTS | 31 | 17 | 14 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| SOFT TISSUES | 93 | 56 | 36 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 1.7 |
| MELANOMA OF SKIN | 502 | 280 | 222 | 12.5 | 15.8 | 10.0 |
| FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS | 993 | --- | 993 | 45.4 | --- | 45.4 |
| Cervix | 234 | --- | 234 | 10.6 | --- | 10.6 |
| Uterus (Corpus, NOS) | 392 | --- | 392 | 18.1 | --- | 18.1 |
| Ovary | 287 | --- | 287 | 13.2 | --- | 13.2 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | 80 | --- | 80 | 3.5 | --- | 3.5 |

1 Numbers exclude in situ cases of cancer.

2 1996 rates exclude in situ cases. Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Table 1 (continued). Number of New Cancer Cases¹ and Age-Adjusted Incidence² Rates for All Races in 1996, by Primary Cancer Site.

ALL RACES

| Primary Site | Number of Cases ¹ | | | Age-Adjusted Rate ² | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| BREAST, INVASIVE | 2,250 | 26 | 2,224 | 57.7 | 1.6 | 102.9 |
| MALE GENITAL ORGANS | 2,542 | 2,542 | --- | 153.0 | 153.0 | --- |
| Prostate | 2,460 | 2,460 | --- | 148.9 | 148.9 | --- |
| Testis | 67 | 67 | --- | 3.1 | 3.1 | --- |
| Penis | 13 | 13 | --- | 0.9 | 0.9 | --- |
| Other Male Genital Organs | 2 | 2 | --- | 0.1 | 0.1 | --- |
| URINARY SYSTEM | 1,023 | 702 | 321 | 25.9 | 42.5 | 14.1 |
| Bladder | 629 | 465 | 164 | 15.7 | 28.3 | 6.8 |
| Kidney & Renal Pelvis | 364 | 217 | 147 | 9.4 | 13.0 | 6.8 |
| Ureter | 15 | 11 | 4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Other Urinary System | 15 | 9 | 6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| EYE & ORBIT | 18 | 9 | 9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| BRAIN & CNS | 202 | 102 | 100 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 4.8 |
| ENDOCRINE SYSTEM | 169 | 46 | 123 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 5.6 |
| Thyroid | 144 | 31 | 113 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 5.1 |
| Other Endocrine & Thymus | 25 | 15 | 10 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| LYMPHOMAS | 565 | 273 | 292 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 12.9 |
| Hodgkin's | 86 | 41 | 45 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Non-Hodgkin's | 479 | 232 | 247 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 10.8 |
| MULTIPLE MYELOMA | 161 | 76 | 85 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 3.7 |
| LEUKEMIAS | 283 | 158 | 125 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 6.0 |
| Acute Lymphocytic | 36 | 15 | 21 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic | 70 | 46 | 24 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Acute Myeloid | 101 | 53 | 48 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| Chronic Myeloid | 41 | 24 | 17 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Other Leukemia | 35 | 20 | 15 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 418 | 206 | 212 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 9.0 |
| ALL SITES | 15,172 | 7,964 | 7,206 | 385.4 | 480.2 | 324.5 |

1 Numbers exclude in situ cases of cancer.

2 1996 rates exclude in situ cases. Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Table 2. Number of New Cancer Cases¹ and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates² for Whites in 1996, by Primary Cancer Site.

WHITES

| Primary Site | Number of Cases ¹ | | | Age-Adjusted Rate ² | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX | 327 | 228 | 99 | 11.1 | 17.7 | 5.8 |
| Lips | 49 | 40 | 9 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 0.5 |
| Tongue | 71 | 48 | 23 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 |
| Salivary Glands | 29 | 15 | 14 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Gum & Other Mouth | 50 | 29 | 21 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| Floor of Mouth | 26 | 16 | 10 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Tonsil | 37 | 29 | 8 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.4 |
| Nasopharynx | 10 | 6 | 4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Oropharynx | 13 | 10 | 3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Hypopharynx | 32 | 27 | 5 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| Other Buccal Cavity & Pharynx | 10 | 8 | 2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 1,987 | 1,022 | 965 | 65.1 | 80.8 | 53.8 |
| Esophagus | 92 | 60 | 32 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
| Stomach | 143 | 97 | 46 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 2.4 |
| Small Intestine | 32 | 17 | 15 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Colon & Rectum | 1,350 | 681 | 669 | 44.3 | 54.2 | 37.5 |
| Anus & Anal Canal | 31 | 6 | 25 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Liver & Intraheptic Bile Duct | 56 | 38 | 18 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| Gallbladder | 24 | 6 | 18 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Pancreas | 207 | 100 | 107 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 6.0 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 52 | 17 | 35 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | 2,085 | 1,340 | 745 | 69.7 | 104.3 | 44.6 |
| Larynx | 130 | 99 | 31 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 2.0 |
| Lung & Bronchus | 1,898 | 1,194 | 704 | 63.3 | 92.8 | 42.1 |
| Other Respiratory Organs | 57 | 47 | 10 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 0.5 |
| BONES & JOINTS | 18 | 12 | 6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| SOFT TISSUES | 70 | 44 | 26 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| MELANOMA OF SKIN | 479 | 267 | 212 | 15.9 | 19.6 | 13.1 |
| FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS | 710 | --- | 710 | 43.9 | --- | 43.9 |
| Cervix | 136 | --- | 136 | 8.6 | --- | 8.6 |
| Uterus (Corpus, NOS) | 277 | --- | 277 | 17.0 | --- | 17.0 |
| Ovary | 233 | --- | 233 | 14.5 | --- | 14.5 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | 64 | --- | 64 | 3.8 | --- | 3.8 |

1 Numbers exclude in situ cases of cancer.

2 1996 rates exclude in situ cases. Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Table 2 (continued). Number of New Cancer Cases¹ and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates² for Whites in 1996, by Primary Cancer Site.

WHITES

| Primary Site | Number of Cases ¹ | | | Age-Adjusted Rate ² | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| BREAST, INVASIVE | 1,738 | 21 | 1,717 | 58.7 | 1.7 | 106.0 |
| MALE GENITAL ORGANS | 1,694 | 1,694 | --- | 130.4 | 130.4 | --- |
| Prostate | 1,625 | 1,625 | --- | 125.8 | 125.8 | --- |
| Testis | 58 | 58 | --- | 3.6 | 3.6 | --- |
| Penis | 9 | 9 | --- | 0.8 | 0.8 | --- |
| Other Male Genital Organs | 2 | 2 | --- | 0.2 | 0.2 | --- |
| URINARY SYSTEM | 852 | 606 | 246 | 28.2 | 47.3 | 14.2 |
| Bladder | 552 | 420 | 132 | 18.0 | 33.0 | 7.3 |
| Kidney & Renal Pelvis | 276 | 170 | 106 | 9.4 | 13.1 | 6.5 |
| Ureter | 14 | 10 | 4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Other Urinary System | 10 | 6 | 4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| EYE & ORBIT | 16 | 8 | 8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| BRAIN & CNS | 168 | 85 | 83 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 5.6 |
| ENDOCRINE SYSTEM | 132 | 40 | 92 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 5.8 |
| Thyroid | 114 | 30 | 84 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 5.3 |
| Other Endocrine & Thymus | 18 | 10 | 8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| LYMPHOMAS | 455 | 228 | 227 | 15.5 | 18.1 | 13.7 |
| Hodgkin's | 66 | 34 | 32 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Non-Hodgkin's | 389 | 194 | 195 | 13.1 | 15.5 | 11.4 |
| MULTIPLE MYELOMA | 102 | 52 | 50 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| LEUKEMIAS | 215 | 118 | 97 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 6.2 |
| Acute Lymphocytic | 23 | 8 | 15 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic | 59 | 38 | 21 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.2 |
| Acute Myeloid | 75 | 37 | 38 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| Chronic Myeloid | 29 | 18 | 11 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Other Leukemia | 29 | 17 | 12 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 302 | 151 | 151 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 8.5 |
| ALL SITES | 11,350 | 5,916 | 5,434 | 378.8 | 460.0 | 326.8 |

1 Numbers exclude in situ cases of cancer.

2 1996 rates exclude in situ cases. Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Table 3. Number of New Cancer Cases¹ and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates² for Black & Others in 1996, by Primary Cancer Site.

BLACK & OTHERS

| Primary Site | Number of Cases ¹ | | | Age-Adjusted Rate ² | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX | 111 | 76 | 35 | 12.1 | 20.4 | 6.6 |
| Lips | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tongue | 20 | 13 | 7 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| Salivary Glands | 12 | 6 | 6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| Gum & Other Mouth | 12 | 5 | 7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Floor of Mouth | 11 | 8 | 3 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.7 |
| Tonsil | 19 | 16 | 3 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 0.7 |
| Nasopharynx | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Oropharynx | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Hypopharynx | 15 | 13 | 2 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| Other Buccal Cavity & Pharynx | 8 | 8 | --- | 0.9 | 2.2 | --- |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 836 | 418 | 418 | 89.8 | 113.6 | 74.2 |
| Esophagus | 104 | 78 | 26 | 11.9 | 21.8 | 4.7 |
| Stomach | 103 | 66 | 37 | 11.1 | 18.4 | 6.4 |
| Small Intestine | 21 | 5 | 16 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Colon & Rectum | 444 | 196 | 248 | 47.2 | 52.7 | 44.1 |
| Anus & Anal Canal | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Liver & Intraheptic Bile Duct | 23 | 13 | 10 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| Gallbladder | 9 | 1 | 8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| Pancreas | 102 | 46 | 56 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 9.7 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 21 | 8 | 13 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | 563 | 378 | 185 | 62.1 | 103.0 | 34.7 |
| Larynx | 53 | 45 | 8 | 6.1 | 12.4 | 1.7 |
| Lung & Bronchus | 498 | 327 | 171 | 54.7 | 89.0 | 31.9 |
| Other Respiratory Organs | 12 | 6 | 6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| BONES & JOINTS | 13 | 5 | 8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| SOFT TISSUES | 22 | 12 | 10 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| MELANOMA OF SKIN | 11 | 6 | 5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS | 283 | --- | 283 | 50.1 | --- | 50.1 |
| Cervix | 98 | --- | 98 | 16.7 | --- | 16.7 |
| Uterus (Corpus, NOS) | 115 | --- | 115 | 21.4 | --- | 21.4 |
| Ovary | 54 | --- | 54 | 9.4 | --- | 9.4 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | 16 | --- | 16 | 2.6 | --- | 2.6 |

¹ Numbers exclude in situ cases of cancer.

² 1996 rates exclude in situ cases. Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Table 3 (continued). Number of New Cancer Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for Black & Others in 1996, by Primary Cancer Site.

BLACK & OTHERS

| Primary Site | Number of Cases ¹ | | | Age-Adjusted Rate ² | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| BREAST, INVASIVE | 507 | 3 | 504 | 53.7 | 0.9 | 92.2 |
| MALE GENITAL ORGANS | 796 | 796 | --- | 219.6 | 219.6 | --- |
| Prostate | 783 | 783 | --- | 216.9 | 216.9 | --- |
| Testis | 9 | 9 | --- | 1.7 | 1.7 | --- |
| Penis | 4 | 4 | --- | 1.0 | 1.0 | --- |
| Other Male Genital Organs | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| URINARY SYSTEM | 167 | 92 | 75 | 18.0 | 25.1 | 13.7 |
| Bladder | 75 | 43 | 32 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 5.6 |
| Kidney & Renal Pelvis | 86 | 45 | 41 | 9.3 | 12.0 | 7.6 |
| Ureter | 1 | 1 | --- | 0.1 | 0.3 | --- |
| Other Urinary System | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| EYE & ORBIT | 1 | 1 | --- | 0.1 | 0.2 | --- |
| BRAIN & CNS | 34 | 17 | 17 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| ENDOCRINE SYSTEM | 36 | 6 | 30 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 4.8 |
| Thyroid | 29 | 1 | 28 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 4.4 |
| Other Endocrine & Thymus | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| LYMPHOMAS | 108 | 43 | 65 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.9 |
| Hodgkin's | 20 | 7 | 13 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Non-Hodgkin's | 88 | 36 | 52 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.0 |
| MULTIPLE MYELOMA | 59 | 24 | 35 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.3 |
| LEUKEMIAS | 66 | 38 | 28 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 5.3 |
| Acute Lymphocytic | 13 | 7 | 6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| Acute Myeloid | 26 | 16 | 10 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 2.0 |
| Chronic Myeloid | 12 | 6 | 6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Other Leukemia | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 113 | 53 | 60 | 11.9 | 14.1 | 10.1 |
| ALL SITES | 3,726 | 1,968 | 1,758 | 398.8 | 533.7 | 315.6 |

1 Numbers exclude in situ cases of cancer.

2 1996 rates exclude in situ cases. Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Table 4. Number of New Cancer Cases in South Carolina by 5-Year Age Group, 1996.

| Primary Site | Age-Specific Cases ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 |
| ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 29 |
| Lips | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Tongue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Salivary Glands | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Gum & Other Mouth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Floor of Mouth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Tonsil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Nasopharynx | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Oropharynx | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Hypopharynx | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Buccal Cavity & Pharynx | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 39 | 92 |
| Esophagus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Stomach | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Small Intestine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Colon & Rectum | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 25 | 52 |
| Anus & Anal Canal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Gallbladder | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Pancreas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 26 | 44 |
| Larynx | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Lung & Bronchus | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 24 | 37 |
| Other Respiratory Organs | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| BONES & JOINTS | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| SOFT TISSUES | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| MELANOMA OF SKIN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 24 | 30 | 52 | 33 |
| FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 33 | 51 | 58 |
| Cervix | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 19 | 26 | 29 |
| Uterus (Corpus, NOS) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| Ovary | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 12 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 8 |

¹ Excludes in situ cases of cancer.

Table 4 (continued). Number of New Cancer Cases in South Carolina by 5-Year Age Group, 1996.

| Primary Site | Age-Specific Cases ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85+ |
| ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX | 44 | 45 | 49 | 53 | 66 | 47 | 43 | 28 | 17 |
| Lips | 4 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| Tongue | 14 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| Salivary Glands | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| Gum & Other Mouth | 5 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| Floor of Mouth | 1 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Tonsil | 9 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Nasopharynx | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Oropharynx | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Hypopharynx | 4 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Other Buccal Cavity & Pharynx | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 134 | 202 | 227 | 335 | 394 | 439 | 401 | 299 | 234 |
| Esophagus | 13 | 23 | 24 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 17 | 6 |
| Stomach | 10 | 18 | 18 | 23 | 40 | 39 | 30 | 28 | 24 |
| Small Intestine | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Colon & Rectum | 81 | 124 | 150 | 205 | 239 | 299 | 251 | 189 | 159 |
| Anus & Anal Canal | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 5 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| Gallbladder | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Pancreas | 13 | 17 | 19 | 42 | 48 | 40 | 60 | 36 | 23 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | 140 | 188 | 287 | 390 | 488 | 479 | 334 | 187 | 75 |
| Larynx | 18 | 23 | 31 | 24 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| Lung & Bronchus | 118 | 160 | 252 | 356 | 452 | 449 | 305 | 169 | 68 |
| Other Respiratory Organs | 4 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 4 |
| BONES & JOINTS | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| SOFT TISSUES | 7 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| MELANOMA OF SKIN | 63 | 45 | 37 | 49 | 61 | 45 | 25 | 16 | 13 |
| FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS | 73 | 96 | 88 | 126 | 128 | 117 | 90 | 67 | 36 |
| Cervix | 26 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| Uterus (Corpus, NOS) | 24 | 41 | 38 | 56 | 68 | 65 | 38 | 25 | 13 |
| Ovary | 22 | 28 | 26 | 44 | 37 | 26 | 31 | 21 | 13 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | 1 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 5 |

¹ Excludes in situ cases of cancer.

Table 4 (continued). Number of New Cancer Cases in South Carolina by 5-Year Age Group, 1996.

| Primary Site | Age-Specific Cases ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 |
| FEMALE BREAST, INVASIVE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 29 | 88 | 160 |
| MALE GENITAL ORGANS | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 15 |
| Prostate | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Testis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 7 |
| Penis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Other Male Genital Organs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| URINARY SYSTEM | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 36 |
| Bladder | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 15 |
| Kidney & Renal Pelvis | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 20 |
| Ureter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Urinary System | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| EYE & ORBIT | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| BRAIN & CNS | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 11 |
| ENDOCRINE SYSTEM | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| Thyroid | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Other Endocrine & Thymus | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| LYMPHOMAS | 2 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 20 | 26 |
| Hodgkin's | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 5 |
| Non-Hodgkin's | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 21 |
| MULTIPLE MYELOMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| LEUKEMIAS | 11 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 14 |
| Acute Lymphocytic | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Acute Myeloid | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Chronic Myeloid | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Other Leukemia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 11 |
| ALL SITES | 37 | 23 | 38 | 37 | 67 | 141 | 199 | 356 | 556 |

¹ Exclude in situ cases of cancer.

Table 4 (continued). Number of New Cancer Cases in South Carolina by 5-Year Age Group, 1996.

| Primary Site | Age-Specific Cases ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85+ |
| FEMALE BREAST, INVASIVE | 224 | 230 | 235 | 249 | 282 | 263 | 217 | 146 | 84 |
| MALE GENITAL ORGANS | 39 | 121 | 243 | 383 | 591 | 513 | 350 | 167 | 75 |
| Prostate | 30 | 115 | 240 | 381 | 588 | 509 | 349 | 166 | 72 |
| Testis | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Penis | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Other Male Genital Organs | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| URINARY SYSTEM | 49 | 68 | 90 | 107 | 156 | 183 | 152 | 90 | 53 |
| Bladder | 17 | 39 | 47 | 59 | 95 | 124 | 112 | 63 | 40 |
| Kidney & Renal Pelvis | 32 | 27 | 42 | 43 | 55 | 54 | 33 | 25 | 13 |
| Ureter | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Other Urinary System | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| EYE & ORBIT | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| BRAIN & CNS | 19 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 24 | 14 | 4 | 5 |
| ENDOCRINE SYSTEM | 17 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 3 |
| Thyroid | 13 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Other Endocrine & Thymus | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| LYMPHOMAS | 28 | 40 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 81 | 67 | 37 | 32 |
| Hodgkin's | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Hodgkin's | 23 | 39 | 50 | 48 | 50 | 79 | 62 | 37 | 31 |
| MULTIPLE MYELOMA | 9 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 27 | 26 | 21 | 10 |
| LEUKEMIAS | 10 | 17 | 24 | 30 | 28 | 45 | 32 | 19 | 15 |
| Acute Lymphocytic | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic | 1 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 4 |
| Acute Myeloid | 2 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 7 |
| Chronic Myeloid | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Other Leukemia | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 27 | 28 | 24 | 56 | 47 | 64 | 54 | 46 | 39 |
| ALL SITES | 888 | 1,134 | 1,412 | 1,899 | 2,357 | 2,362 | 1,825 | 1,139 | 697 |

¹ Excludes in situ cases of cancer.

Table 5. Five-Year Age-Specific Cancer Incidence Rates¹ for South Carolina in 1996, by Primary Cancer Site.

| Primary Site | Age-Specific Incidence Rates ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 |
| ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX | 0.4 | --- | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | --- | 2.1 | 3.3 | 10.5 |
| Lips | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Tongue | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| Salivary Glands | --- | --- | 0.7 | 0.4 | --- | --- | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.2 |
| Gum & Other Mouth | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Floor of Mouth | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.4 |
| Tonsil | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | 2.2 |
| Nasopharynx | --- | --- | --- | 0.4 | 0.3 | --- | 0.3 | 0.3 | --- |
| Oropharynx | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.1 |
| Hypopharynx | 0.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | --- |
| Other Buccal Cavity & Pharynx | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 13.2 | 33.3 |
| Esophagus | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Stomach | --- | --- | 0.4 | --- | --- | --- | 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 |
| Small Intestine | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Colon & Rectum | --- | --- | --- | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 18.8 |
| Anus & Anal Canal | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 0.7 | 0.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| Gallbladder | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.7 |
| Pancreas | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.0 | 2.9 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 0.4 | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | 0.3 | --- | 2.2 |
| RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | 0.8 | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 8.7 | 16.0 |
| Larynx | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| Lung & Bronchus | 0.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.7 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 13.4 |
| Other Respiratory Organs | 0.4 | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| BONES & JOINTS | --- | --- | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| SOFT TISSUES | --- | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| MELANOMA OF SKIN | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.9 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 17.6 | 11.9 |
| FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS | --- | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 13.2 | 20.8 | 33.8 | 41.2 |
| Cervix | --- | --- | --- | 0.7 | 2.6 | 9.9 | 12.0 | 17.2 | 20.6 |
| Uterus (Corpus, NOS) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Ovary | --- | 0.8 | 0.8 | --- | 0.7 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | --- | --- | --- | 0.7 | --- | --- | 1.9 | 2.0 | 5.7 |

¹ 1996 rates exclude in situ cases of cancer. Rate per 100,000 population.

Table 5 (continued). Five-Year Age-Specific Cancer Incidence Rates¹ for South Carolina in 1996, by Primary Cancer Site.

| Primary Site | Age-Specific Incidence Rates ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85+ |
| ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX | 21.1 | 26.1 | 31.3 | 35.2 | 45.2 | 40.7 | 52.8 | 57.8 | 51.0 |
| Lips | 1.9 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 13.5 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| Tongue | 6.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 11.7 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 12.4 | 9.0 |
| Salivary Glands | 1.0 | --- | 1.9 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 12.4 | 12.0 |
| Gum & Other Mouth | 2.4 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 16.6 | 12.0 |
| Floor of Mouth | 0.5 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Tonsil | 4.3 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 9.8 | --- | 3.0 |
| Nasopharynx | --- | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | --- | --- |
| Oropharynx | 1.4 | 0.6 | --- | 3.3 | 3.4 | --- | 1.2 | 4.1 | --- |
| Hypopharynx | 1.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| Other Buccal Cavity & Pharynx | 1.0 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.2 | --- | --- |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 64.2 | 117.1 | 145.1 | 221.7 | 271.1 | 379.9 | 493.7 | 619.5 | 704.1 |
| Esophagus | 6.2 | 13.3 | 15.3 | 21.2 | 19.3 | 21.6 | 30.8 | 35.2 | 18.1 |
| Stomach | 4.8 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 15.2 | 27.5 | 33.7 | 36.9 | 58.0 | 72.2 |
| Small Intestine | 2.4 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| Colon & Rectum | 38.8 | 71.9 | 95.8 | 135.7 | 164.4 | 258.7 | 309.0 | 391.7 | 478.4 |
| Anus & Anal Canal | 1.0 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 10.4 | 21.1 |
| Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 14.8 | 20.7 | 6.0 |
| Gallbladder | 0.5 | --- | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 9.0 |
| Pancreas | 6.2 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 27.8 | 33.0 | 34.6 | 73.9 | 74.6 | 69.2 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 24.1 |
| RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | 67.0 | 109.0 | 183.4 | 258.1 | 335.6 | 414.6 | 411.1 | 387.6 | 225.6 |
| Larynx | 8.6 | 13.3 | 19.8 | 15.9 | 20.6 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 24.9 | 9.0 |
| Lung & Bronchus | 56.5 | 92.8 | 161.0 | 235.6 | 310.9 | 388.6 | 375.4 | 350.3 | 204.6 |
| Other Respiratory Organs | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 8.7 | 17.2 | 12.4 | 12.0 |
| BONES & JOINTS | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | --- | 1.7 | 1.2 | --- | 3.0 |
| SOFT TISSUES | 3.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 9.0 |
| MELANOMA OF SKIN | 30.2 | 26.1 | 23.6 | 32.4 | 42.0 | 38.9 | 30.8 | 33.2 | 39.1 |
| FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS | 68.4 | 106.8 | 105.7 | 153.9 | 156.6 | 174.7 | 178.6 | 204.2 | 144.0 |
| Cervix | 24.4 | 20.0 | 21.6 | 24.4 | 17.1 | 26.9 | 25.8 | 24.4 | 20.0 |
| Uterus (Corpus, NOS) | 22.5 | 45.6 | 45.7 | 68.4 | 83.2 | 97.1 | 75.4 | 76.2 | 52.0 |
| Ovary | 20.6 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 53.8 | 45.3 | 38.8 | 61.5 | 64.0 | 52.0 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | 0.9 | 10.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 15.9 | 39.6 | 20.0 |

¹ 1996 rate excludes in situ cases of cancer. Rate per 100,000 population.

Table 5 (continued). Five-Year Age-Specific Incidence Rates¹ for South Carolina in 1996, by Primary Cancer Site.

| Primary Site | Age-Specific Incidence Rates ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 |
| FEMALE BREAST, INVASIVE | 0.7 | --- | --- | 0.7 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 18.3 | 58.2 | 113.9 |
| MALE GENITAL ORGANS | 1.4 | --- | --- | 0.7 | 0.6 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 10.6 |
| Prostate | 0.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5.4 |
| Testis | 0.7 | --- | --- | 0.7 | 0.6 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 11.1 | 5.2 |
| Penis | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.7 | --- |
| Other Male Genital Organs | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| URINARY SYSTEM | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 13.0 |
| Bladder | --- | --- | 1.1 | --- | --- | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 5.4 |
| Kidney & Renal Pelvis | 1.1 | 1.1 | --- | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 7.2 |
| Ureter | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other Urinary System | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| EYE & ORBIT | 0.7 | 0.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | --- |
| BRAIN & CNS | 3.6 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| ENDOCRINE SYSTEM | --- | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Thyroid | --- | --- | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.2 |
| Other Endocrine & Thymus | --- | 0.4 | --- | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | --- | 0.3 | --- |
| LYMPHOMAS | 0.8 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 9.4 |
| Hodgkin's | 0.4 | --- | 1.9 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 1.8 |
| Non-Hodgkin's | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 7.6 |
| MULTIPLE MYELOMA | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| LEUKEMIAS | 3.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 5.1 |
| Acute Lymphocytic | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.1 | --- | 0.3 | --- | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic | --- | --- | --- | 0.4 | --- | 0.3 | --- | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Acute Myeloid | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.3 | --- | --- | 1.8 |
| Chronic Myeloid | --- | 0.4 | --- | 0.4 | 0.3 | --- | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Other Leukemia | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| UNSPECIFIED | --- | --- | --- | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 4.0 |
| ALL SITES | 13.2 | 8.7 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 21.9 | 46.4 | 63.8 | 120.4 | 201.3 |

¹ 1996 rates exclude in situ cases of cancer. Rate per 100,000 population.

Table 5 (continued). Five-Year Age-Specific Incidence Rates¹ for South Carolina in 1996, by Primary Cancer Site.

| Primary Site | Age-Specific Incidence Rates ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85+ |
| BREAST, INVASIVE | 210.2 | 256.0 | 282.4 | 304.3 | 345.2 | 392.8 | 430.4 | 444.9 | 336.3 |
| MALE GENITAL ORGANS | 38.1 | 146.4 | 331.5 | 552.9 | 928.0 | 1055.3 | 1136.2 | 1082.5 | 908.3 |
| Prostate | 29.3 | 139.2 | 327.4 | 550.0 | 923.2 | 1047.0 | 1133.0 | 1076.0 | 872.0 |
| Testis | 8.8 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Penis | --- | 1.2 | 2.7 | --- | 1.6 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 36.3 |
| Other Male Genital Organs | --- | 1.2 | --- | --- | 1.6 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| URINARY SYSTEM | 23.4 | 39.5 | 57.4 | 70.8 | 107.3 | 158.3 | 187.2 | 186.6 | 159.5 |
| Bladder | 8.1 | 22.6 | 30.0 | 39.0 | 65.3 | 107.3 | 137.9 | 130.6 | 120.4 |
| Kidney & Renal Pelvis | 15.3 | 15.7 | 26.8 | 28.5 | 37.8 | 46.7 | 40.6 | 51.8 | 39.1 |
| Ureter | --- | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 2.1 | --- |
| Other Urinary System | --- | 0.6 | --- | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | --- |
| EYE & ORBIT | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | --- | 3.0 |
| BRAIN & CNS | 9.1 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 14.6 | 13.1 | 20.8 | 17.2 | 8.3 | 15.0 |
| ENDOCRINE SYSTEM | 8.1 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 12.5 | 9.0 |
| Thyroid | 6.2 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 2.1 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 6.0 |
| Other Endocrine & Thymus | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| LYMPHOMAS | 13.4 | 23.2 | 33.2 | 33.8 | 35.8 | 70.1 | 82.5 | 76.7 | 96.3 |
| Hodgkin's | 2.4 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 6.2 | --- | 3.0 |
| Non-Hodgkin's | 11.0 | 22.6 | 31.9 | 31.8 | 34.4 | 68.4 | 76.3 | 76.7 | 93.3 |
| MULTIPLE MYELOMA | 4.3 | 4.1 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 23.4 | 32.0 | 43.5 | 30.1 |
| LEUKEMIAS | 4.8 | 9.9 | 15.3 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 45.1 |
| Acute Lymphocytic | --- | 0.6 | --- | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.6 | --- | --- | 3.0 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic | 0.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 18.7 | 12.0 |
| Acute Myeloid | 1.0 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 14.7 | 20.9 | 8.3 | 21.1 |
| Chronic Myeloid | 1.9 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Other Leukemia | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 3.0 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 12.9 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 37.1 | 32.3 | 55.4 | 66.5 | 95.3 | 117.4 |
| ALL SITES | 425.2 | 657.6 | 902.1 | 1257.0 | 1621.0 | 2044.0 | 2247.0 | 2361.0 | 2097.0 |

¹ 1996 rates exclude in situ cases of cancer. Rate per 100,000 population.

Figure 1. All Cancer Sites Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ by County in South Carolina, as Compared to the All Cancer Sites State Rate, 1996.

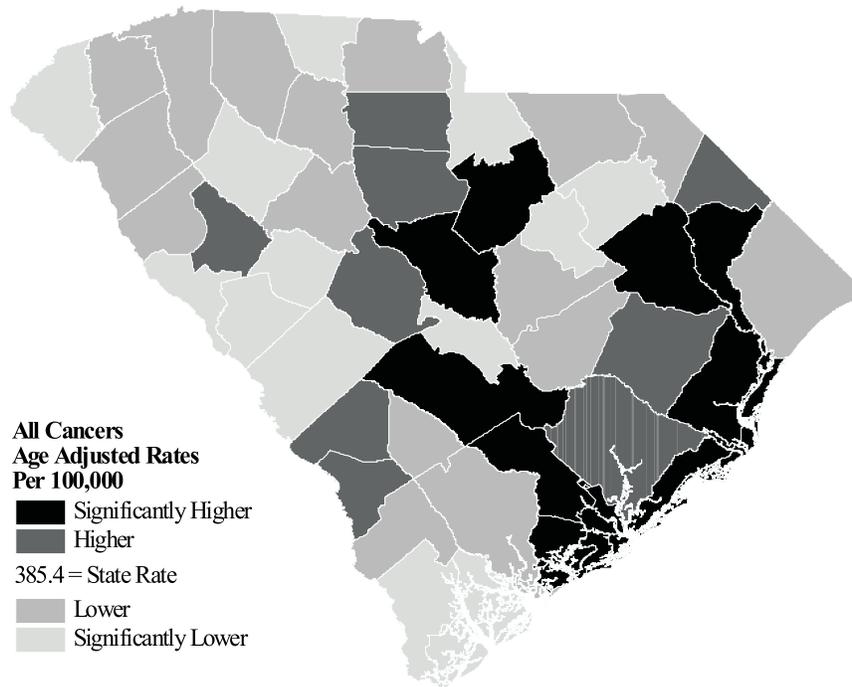
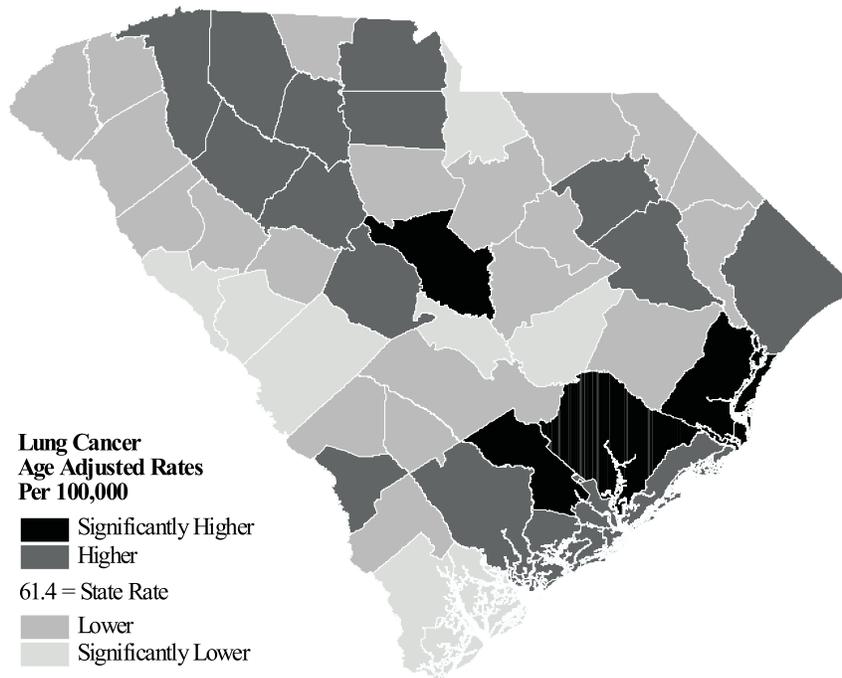


Figure 2. Lung Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ by County in South Carolina, as Compared to the State Lung Cancer Rate, 1996.



¹ Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Figure 3. Colon/Rectum Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ by County in South Carolina, as Compared to the State Colon/Rectum Cancer Rate, 1996.

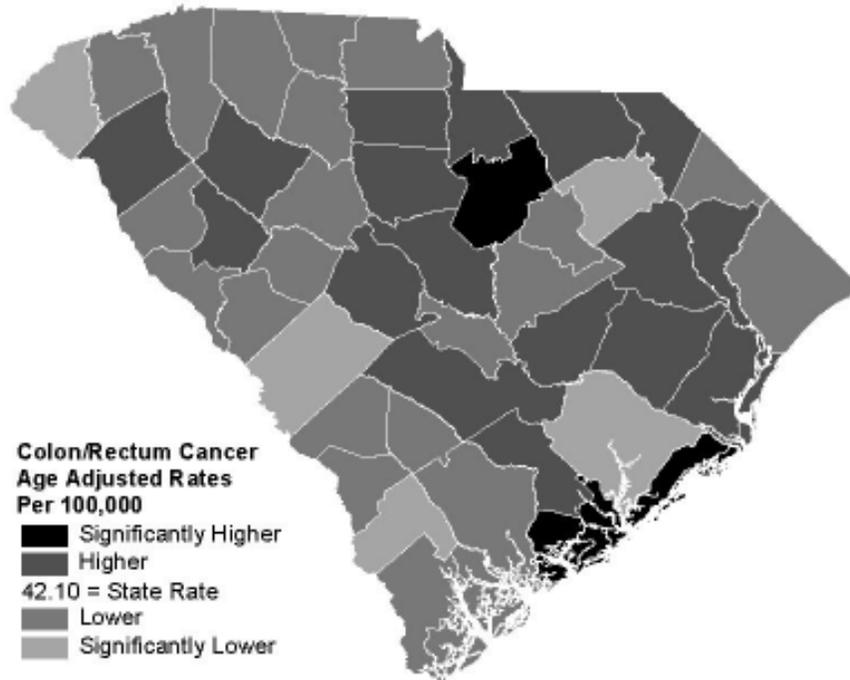
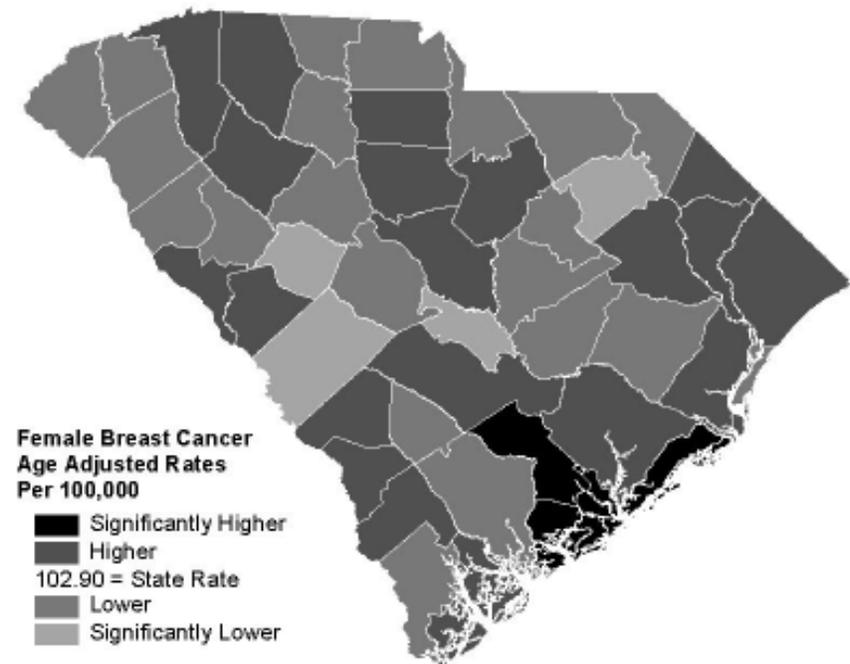


Figure 4. Female Breast Cancer Incidence Rates¹ by County in South Carolina, as Compared to the State Female Breast Cancer Rate, 1996.



¹ Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Figure 5. Cervical Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ by County in South Carolina, as Compared to the State Cervical Cancer Rate, 1996.

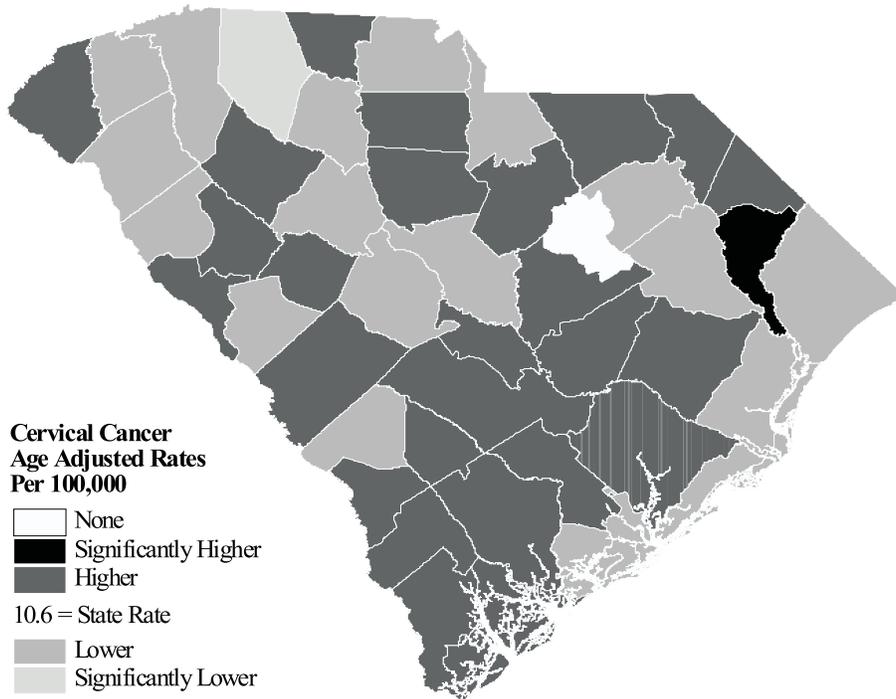
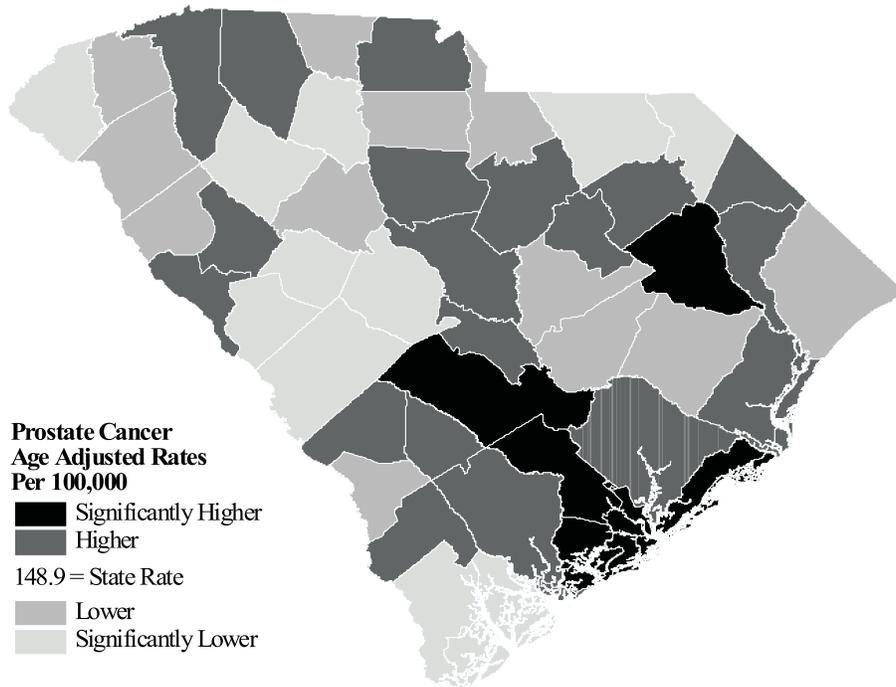
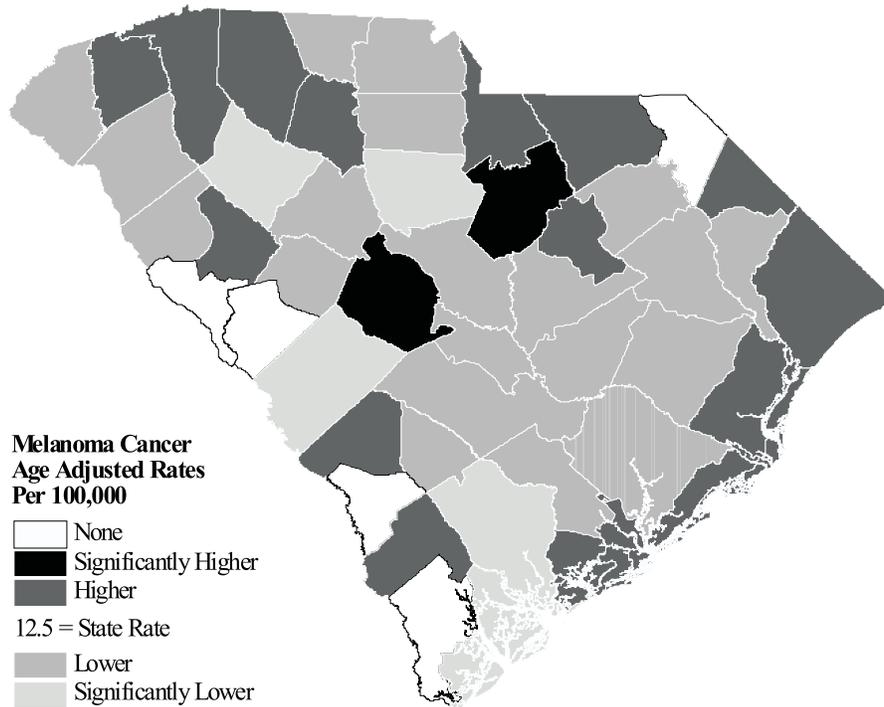


Figure 6. Prostate Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ by County in South Carolina, as Compared to the State Prostate Cancer Rate, 1996.



¹ Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

Figure 7. Melanoma of Skin Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ by County in South Carolina, as Compared to the State Melanoma of Skin Cancer Rate, 1996.



1996 Estimated Population Data for South Carolina, by 5-Year Age-Groups.

| | Race | | | Sex | | Race/Sex | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Total | White | Black & Other | Male | Female | White Male | White Female | Black & Other Male | Black & Other Female |
| Total | 3,698,669 | 2,565,335 | 1,133,334 | 1,791,386 | 1,907,283 | 1,262,142 | 1,303,193 | 529,244 | 604,090 |
| 0-4 | 279,626 | 172,027 | 107,599 | 142,591 | 137,035 | 88,547 | 83,480 | 54,044 | 53,555 |
| 5-9 | 265,530 | 162,835 | 102,695 | 134,586 | 130,944 | 83,036 | 79,799 | 51,550 | 51,145 |
| 10-14 | 270,012 | 163,766 | 106,246 | 137,947 | 132,065 | 84,214 | 79,552 | 53,733 | 52,513 |
| 15-19 | 276,584 | 173,417 | 103,167 | 140,967 | 135,617 | 89,526 | 83,891 | 51,441 | 51,726 |
| 20-24 | 306,350 | 207,628 | 98,722 | 155,260 | 151,090 | 108,170 | 99,458 | 47,090 | 51,632 |
| 25-29 | 304,123 | 210,158 | 93,965 | 151,848 | 152,275 | 108,027 | 102,131 | 43,821 | 50,144 |
| 30-34 | 311,961 | 217,325 | 94,636 | 153,639 | 158,322 | 110,403 | 106,922 | 43,236 | 51,400 |
| 35-39 | 295,670 | 205,792 | 89,878 | 144,589 | 151,081 | 103,568 | 102,224 | 41,021 | 48,857 |
| 40-44 | 276,225 | 200,526 | 75,699 | 135,690 | 140,535 | 100,617 | 99,909 | 35,073 | 40,626 |
| 45-49 | 208,862 | 158,143 | 50,719 | 102,280 | 106,582 | 78,958 | 79,185 | 23,322 | 27,397 |
| 50-54 | 172,453 | 132,031 | 40,422 | 82,612 | 89,841 | 64,535 | 67,496 | 18,077 | 22,345 |
| 55-59 | 153,522 | 120,814 | 35,708 | 73,308 | 83,214 | 58,057 | 62,757 | 15,251 | 20,457 |
| 60-64 | 151,097 | 116,744 | 34,353 | 69,272 | 81,825 | 54,984 | 61,760 | 14,288 | 20,065 |
| 65-69 | 145,377 | 112,331 | 33,046 | 63,691 | 81,686 | 50,361 | 61,970 | 13,330 | 19,716 |
| 70-74 | 115,557 | 88,100 | 27,457 | 48,603 | 66,954 | 37,769 | 50,331 | 10,834 | 16,623 |
| 75-79 | 81,237 | 61,554 | 19,683 | 30,815 | 50,422 | 23,493 | 38,061 | 7,322 | 12,361 |
| 80-84 | 48,250 | 37,177 | 11,073 | 15,431 | 32,819 | 11,846 | 25,331 | 3,585 | 7,488 |
| 85+ | 33,233 | 24,967 | 8,266 | 8,257 | 24,976 | 6,031 | 18,936 | 2,226 | 6,040 |

¹ Rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted to the 1970 US Standard Population.

1996 Estimated Population Data for South Carolina, by County

| | Race | | | Sex | | Race/Sex | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Total | White | Black & Other | Male | Female | White Male | White Female | Black & Other Male | Black & Other Female |
| South Carolina | 3,698,669 | 2,565,335 | 1,133,334 | 1,791,386 | 1,907,283 | 1,262,142 | 1,303,193 | 529,244 | 604,090 |
| Abbeville | 24,273 | 16,468 | 7,805 | 11,504 | 12,769 | 7,943 | 8,525 | 3,561 | 4,244 |
| Aiken | 133,136 | 99,681 | 33,455 | 64,554 | 68,582 | 48,946 | 50,735 | 15,608 | 17,847 |
| Allendale | 11,470 | 3,597 | 7,873 | 5,790 | 5,680 | 1,910 | 1,687 | 3,880 | 3,993 |
| Anderson | 156,558 | 129,620 | 26,938 | 74,902 | 81,656 | 62,586 | 67,034 | 12,316 | 14,622 |
| Bamberg | 16,700 | 6,358 | 10,342 | 7,815 | 8,885 | 3,093 | 3,265 | 4,722 | 5,620 |
| Barnwell | 21,635 | 12,229 | 9,406 | 10,404 | 11,231 | 6,088 | 6,141 | 4,316 | 5,090 |
| Beaufort | 102,733 | 71,653 | 31,080 | 52,051 | 50,682 | 37,273 | 34,380 | 14,778 | 16,302 |
| Berkeley | 132,499 | 96,756 | 35,743 | 56,901 | 65,598 | 49,524 | 47,232 | 17,377 | 18,366 |
| Calhoun | 13,724 | 6,586 | 7,138 | 6,490 | 7,234 | 3,227 | 3,359 | 3,263 | 3,875 |
| Charleston | 277,723 | 176,357 | 101,366 | 137,935 | 139,788 | 90,415 | 85,942 | 47,520 | 53,846 |
| Cherokee | 47,995 | 37,705 | 10,290 | 22,980 | 25,015 | 18,319 | 19,386 | 4,661 | 5,629 |
| Chester | 33,489 | 19,883 | 13,606 | 15,844 | 17,645 | 9,571 | 10,312 | 6,273 | 7,333 |
| Chesterfield | 39,794 | 26,251 | 13,543 | 19,016 | 20,778 | 12,786 | 13,465 | 6,230 | 7,313 |
| Clarendon | 29,404 | 12,606 | 16,798 | 14,002 | 15,402 | 6,222 | 6,384 | 7,780 | 9,018 |
| Colleton | 36,891 | 19,936 | 16,955 | 17,613 | 19,273 | 9,770 | 10,166 | 7,843 | 9,112 |
| Darlington | 65,313 | 38,776 | 26,537 | 30,730 | 34,583 | 18,671 | 20,105 | 12,059 | 14,478 |
| Dillon | 29,567 | 16,041 | 13,526 | 13,746 | 15,821 | 7,618 | 8,423 | 6,128 | 7,398 |
| Dorchester | 84,919 | 63,660 | 21,259 | 42,342 | 42,577 | 32,018 | 31,642 | 10,324 | 10,935 |
| Edgefield | 19,049 | 10,103 | 8,946 | 9,202 | 9,847 | 4,934 | 5,169 | 4,268 | 4,678 |
| Fairfield | 22,308 | 9,192 | 13,116 | 10,709 | 11,599 | 4,469 | 4,723 | 6,240 | 6,876 |
| Florence | 123,365 | 74,652 | 48,713 | 58,090 | 65,275 | 36,041 | 38,611 | 22,049 | 26,664 |
| Georgetown | 51,551 | 28,992 | 22,559 | 24,561 | 26,990 | 14,153 | 14,839 | 10,408 | 12,151 |
| Greenville | 345,175 | 279,282 | 65,893 | 165,939 | 179,236 | 135,202 | 144,080 | 30,737 | 35,156 |
| Greenwood | 62,789 | 43,335 | 19,454 | 29,426 | 33,363 | 20,552 | 22,783 | 8,874 | 10,580 |
| Hampton | 19,099 | 8,633 | 10,466 | 8,941 | 10,158 | 4,188 | 4,445 | 4,753 | 5,713 |
| Horry | 163,856 | 133,188 | 30,738 | 80,244 | 83,612 | 65,815 | 67,303 | 14,429 | 16,309 |
| Jasper | 16,360 | 6,854 | 9,506 | 7,837 | 8,523 | 3,435 | 3,419 | 4,402 | 5,104 |
| Kershaw | 47,279 | 33,547 | 13,732 | 22,793 | 24,486 | 16,505 | 17,042 | 6,288 | 7,444 |
| Lancaster | 57,161 | 42,380 | 14,781 | 27,337 | 29,824 | 20,544 | 21,836 | 6,793 | 7,988 |
| Laurens | 61,605 | 43,883 | 17,722 | 29,516 | 32,089 | 21,241 | 22,642 | 8,275 | 9,447 |
| Lee | 18,544 | 6,856 | 11,688 | 8,683 | 9,861 | 3,296 | 3,560 | 5,387 | 6,301 |
| Lexington | 195,605 | 172,067 | 23,538 | 95,318 | 100,287 | 84,287 | 87,780 | 11,031 | 12,507 |
| Marion | 34,890 | 15,494 | 19,396 | 15,834 | 19,056 | 7,279 | 8,215 | 8,555 | 10,841 |
| Marlboro | 29,764 | 14,432 | 15,332 | 14,071 | 15,693 | 6,951 | 7,481 | 7,120 | 8,212 |
| McCormick | 9,426 | 3,853 | 5,573 | 5,086 | 4,340 | 2,135 | 1,718 | 2,951 | 2,622 |
| Newberry | 34,265 | 22,125 | 12,140 | 16,351 | 17,914 | 10,687 | 11,438 | 5,664 | 6,476 |
| Oconee | 62,644 | 56,760 | 5,884 | 30,777 | 31,867 | 28,056 | 28,704 | 2,721 | 3,163 |
| Orangeburg | 87,315 | 35,757 | 51,558 | 40,765 | 46,550 | 17,222 | 18,535 | 23,543 | 28,015 |
| Pickens | 103,981 | 95,247 | 8,734 | 51,714 | 52,267 | 47,436 | 47,811 | 4,278 | 4,456 |
| Richland | 292,599 | 164,160 | 128,439 | 142,266 | 150,333 | 80,639 | 83,521 | 61,627 | 66,812 |
| Saluda | 16,845 | 11,187 | 5,658 | 8,221 | 8,624 | 5,473 | 5,714 | 2,748 | 2,910 |
| Spartanburg | 242,962 | 189,866 | 53,096 | 117,038 | 125,924 | 92,131 | 97,735 | 24,907 | 28,189 |
| Sumter | 107,160 | 59,143 | 48,017 | 53,593 | 53,567 | 30,944 | 28,199 | 22,649 | 25,368 |
| Union | 30,708 | 21,354 | 9,354 | 14,262 | 16,446 | 9,951 | 11,403 | 4,311 | 5,043 |
| Williamsburg | 37,244 | 13,154 | 24,090 | 17,386 | 19,858 | 6,297 | 6,857 | 11,089 | 13,001 |
| York | 147,297 | 115,746 | 31,551 | 70,807 | 76,490 | 56,299 | 59,447 | 14,508 | 17,043 |

Primary Site Codes from ICD-O-2 and ICD-9

| Primary Site | ICD-O-2 Codes | Histology Codes | ICD-9 Mortality Codes |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX | C00 - C14 | Any valid code | 140 - 149 |
| Lips | C00.0 - C00.9 | Any valid code | 140.0 - 140.9 |
| Tongue | C01.9 - C02.9 | Any valid code | 141.0 - 141.9 |
| Salivary Glands | C07.9 - C08.9 | Any valid code | 142.0 - 142.9 |
| Gum & Other Mouth | C03.0 - C03.9, C05.0 - C05.9, C06.0 - C06.9 | Any valid code | 143.0 - 143.9, 145.0 - 145.6, 145.8 - 145.9 |
| Floor of Mouth | C04.0 - C04.9 | Any valid code | 144.0 - 144.9 |
| Tonsil | C09.0 - C09.9 | Any valid code | 146.0 - 146.2 |
| Nasopharynx | C11.0 - C11.9 | Any valid code | 147.0 - 147.9 |
| Oropharynx | C10.0 - C10.9 | Any valid code | 146.3 - 146.9 |
| Hypopharynx | C12.9, C13.0 - C13.9, C14.1 | Any valid code | 148.0 - 148.9 |
| Other Buccal Cavity & Pharynx | C14.0, C14.2 - C14.8 | Any valid code | 149.0 - 149.9 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | C15 - C26, C48 | Any valid code | 150 - 158 |
| Esophagus | C15.0 - C15.9 | Any valid code | 150.0 - 150.9 |
| Stomach | C16.0 - C16.9 | Any valid code | 151.0 - 151.9 |
| Small Intestine | C17.0 - C17.9 | Any valid code | 152.0 - 152.9 |
| Colon & Rectum | C18.0 - C20.9, C26.0 | Any valid code | 153.0 - 153.9, 154.0 - 154.1, 159.0 |
| Anus & Anal Canal | C21.0 - C21.2, C21.8 | Any valid code | 154.2 - 154.3, 154.8 |
| Liver & Intraheptic Bile Duct | C22.0 - C22.1 | Any valid code | 155.0 - 155.2 |
| Gallbladder | C23.9 | Any valid code | 156.0 |
| Pancreas | C25.0 - C25.9 | Any valid code | 157.0 - 157.9 |
| Other Digestive Organs | C24.0 - C24.9, C26.8 - C26.9, C48.0 C48.1 - C48.2, C48.8 | Any valid code | 156.1 - 156.9, 159.8 - 159.9, 158.0, 158.8 - 158.9 |
| RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | C30 - C39 | Any valid code | 160 - 163 164.2 - 165.9 |
| Larynx | C32.0 - C32.9 | Any valid code | 161.0 - 161.9 |
| Lung & Bronchus | C34.0 - C34.9 | Any valid code | 162.2 - 162.9 |
| Other Respiratory Organs | C30.0 - C31.9, C38.1 - C38.3, C38.4, C33.9, C38.8, C39.0 C39.8-C39.9 | Any valid code | 160.0 - 160.9, 162.0 163.0 - 163.9, 164.2 - 165.9 |
| BONES & JOINTS | C40.0 - C41.9 | Any valid code | 170.0 - 170.9 |
| SOFT TISSUES (INCLUDING HEART) | C38.0, C47.0 - C47.9, C49.0 - C49.9 | Any valid code | 164.1, 171.0 - 171.9 |
| MELANOMA OF SKIN | C44.0 - C44.9 | 872 - 879 only | 172.0 - 172.9 |
| BREAST, INVASIVE | C50.0 - C50.9 | Any valid code | 174.0 - 174.9, 175 |

Primary Site Codes from ICD-O-2 and ICD-9

| Primary Site | ICD-O-2 Codes | Histology Codes | ICD-9 Mortality Codes |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS | C51 - C58 | Any valid code | 179 - 184 |
| Cervix | C53.0 - C53.9 | Any valid code | 180.0 - 180.9 |
| Uterus (Corpus, NOS) | C54.0 - C54.9, C55.9 | Any valid code | 179, 182 |
| Ovary | C56.9 | Any valid code | 183.0 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | C51.0 - C51.9, C52.9, C57.0 - C58.9 | Any valid code | 181, 183.2 - 183.9, 184 |
| MALE GENITAL ORGANS | C60 - C63 | Any valid code | 185 - 189 |
| Penis | C60.0 - C60.9 | Any valid code | 187.1 - 187.4 |
| Prostate | C61.9 | Any valid code | 185 |
| Testis | C62.0 - C62.9 | Any valid code | 186 |
| Other Male Genital Organs | C63.0 - C63.9 | Any valid code | 187.5 - 187.9 |
| URINARY SYSTEM | C64 - C68 | Any valid code | 188 - 189 |
| Bladder | C67.0 - C67.9 | Any valid code | 188 |
| Kidney & Renal Pelvis | C64.9, C65.9 | Any valid code | 189.0, 189.1 |
| Ureter | C66.9 | Any valid code | 189.2 |
| Other Urinary System | C68.0 - C68.9 | Any valid code | 189.3 - 189.4, 189.8 - 189.9 |
| EYE & ORBIT | C69.0 - C69.9 | Any valid code | 190.0 - 190.9 |
| BRAIN & CNS | C70.0 - C72.9 | Any valid code | 191.0 - 191.9, 192.0 - 192.3, 192.8 - 192.9 |
| ENDOCRINE SYSTEM | C37.9, C73 - C75 | Any valid code | 164.0, 193 - 194 |
| Thyroid | C73.9 | Any valid code | 193 |
| Other Endocrine & Thymus | C37.9, C74.0 - C74.9, C75.0 - C75.9 | Any valid code | 164.0, 194.0 - 194.9 |
| LYMPHOMAS | C77.0 - C77.9, or any valid code | 9590 - 9595, 9650 - 9667, 9670 - 9714 | 200, 201, 202.0 - 202.2, 202.8 - 202.9 |
| Hodgkin's | C77.0 - C77.9, or any valid code | 9650 - 9667 | 201 |
| Non-Hodgkin's | C77.0 - C77.9, or any valid code | 9590 - 9595, 9670 - 9714 | 200, 202.0 - 202.2, 202.8 - 202.9 |
| MULTIPLE MYELOMA | C42.1 | 9731 - 9732 | 203.0, 203.2 - 203.8 |
| LEUKEMIAS | C42.0 - C42.4 | 9800 - 9868, 9870 - 9941 | 204 - 208 |
| Acute Lymphocytic | C42.0 - C42.4 | 9821 | 2040 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic | C42.0 - C42.4 | 9823 | 2041 |
| Acute Myeloid | C42.0 - C42.4 | 9861, 9867 | 2050 |
| Chronic Myeloid | C42.0 - C42.4 | 9863, 9868 | 2051 |
| Other Leukemia | C42.0 - C42.4 | 9800 - 9820, 9822, 9862, 9824 - 9860, 9864 - 9866, 9870 - 9941 | 2042 - 2049, 2052 - 2059, 206 - 208 |

Glossary

Cancer Site — The body organ or system where cancer originates; the anatomical site of origin.

Age-adjusted rate — Cancer rates vary with age, and populations vary by their age-distributions. Age adjustment allows for comparison of rates between different populations with different age structure. The “effect of age” no longer is present upon age-adjustment. In this report, age-adjusted rates are calculated for incidence and mortality by the direct method, using the age distribution of the 1970 US Standard population. All age-adjusted rates are expressed per 100,000 individuals per year, and include only invasive cancers. (Please refer to Introduction for more detail on age-adjusted rates)

Age-specific rate — The number of new cases diagnosed per 100,000 individuals over a specific time period for a specific age group. In this report, age-specific numbers are expressed in five year age groups, (i.e., 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.)

Crude-rate — The number of new cases of cancer or cancer deaths during a specific time period per 100,000 individuals. There is no consideration (adjustment) given to the age factor.

Cancer incidence — The number of new cases of a given type of cancer diagnosed during a specific time period (e.g. one year).

Cancer mortality — The number of deaths due to a given type of cancer occurring during a specific time period. Diagnosis of the cancer may have occurred prior to that specific time period.

Stage at diagnosis — The extent of disease spread from the organ of origin at the time of diagnosis. This report uses the SEER General Summary Staging System. This system includes five stages: insitu, localized, regional, distant, and unstaged. In this report, insitu and localized are classified as “early stage”, while regional and distant are considered “late stage”. Cancers diagnosed as insitu are considered pre-invasive, while localized, regional, and distant staged cancers are all invasive. Invasive cancers are those used to calculate incidence rates, except for bladder cancer, which includes insitu cases.

Insitu — Classification for pre-invasive malignancies, those that do not invade the basement membranes.

Localized — Classification for invasive malignancies that are confined to the organ of origin.

Regional — Classification for cancer spread by direct extension to adjacent organs or tissue, and/or spread to lymph nodes considered regional to the organ of origin, but no further spread has occurred.

Distant — Classification for cancer spread beyond adjacent organs or tissues, and/or metastasis to distant lymph nodes or tissues.

Unstaged — Classification resulting from insufficient information available to determine stage of disease at diagnosis.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Health Districts

| | |
|---|--|
| APPALACHIA I (Anderson, Oconee) Becky F. Campbell, Ph.D., District Health Director Bob Craig, Administrator | 220 McGee Road Anderson, SC 29625 (864) 260-5541 |
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Mark Barnes, Administrator

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George A. Butler, Acting District Administrator

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(803) 773-5511

Environmental Quality Control Districts

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|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| APPALACHIA II (Greenville, Pickens) Douglas C. Johns, Director | 301 University Ridge Greenville, SC 29601 (864) 241-1090 | | | | | | | | |
| APPALACHIA III (Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union) Barney L. Harmon, Director | 975-C N. Church Street Spartanburg, SC 29305-2712 (864) 596-3800 | | | | | | | | |
| CATAWBA (Chester, Lancaster, York) Albert L. Williams, Director | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Mailing Address</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Physical Address</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PO Box 100</td> <td>2475 DHEC Road</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fort Lawn, SC 29714</td> <td>Lancaster, SC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(803) 285-7461</td> <td>29720</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <u>Mailing Address</u> | <u>Physical Address</u> | PO Box 100 | 2475 DHEC Road | Fort Lawn, SC 29714 | Lancaster, SC | (803) 285-7461 | 29720 |
| <u>Mailing Address</u> | <u>Physical Address</u> | | | | | | | | |
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| Fort Lawn, SC 29714 | Lancaster, SC | | | | | | | | |
| (803) 285-7461 | 29720 | | | | | | | | |
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| TRIDENT (Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester) Wayne R. Fanning, Director | 1362 McMillan Avenue, Suite 300 Charleston, SC 29405 (843) 740-1590 | | | | | | | | |

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In accordance with Proviso 129.55 of the fiscal 1993-94 Appropriation Act, the following information is provided regarding this publication:

Total printing cost: \$3,800
Total number of documents printed: 1,500
Cost per unit: \$2.53

Printed on recycled paper