

Oregon Partnership for Cancer Control



Comprehensive
Cancer Control

Collaborating to Conquer Cancer



Cancer in Women in Oregon

Just the facts about cancer in Oregon women

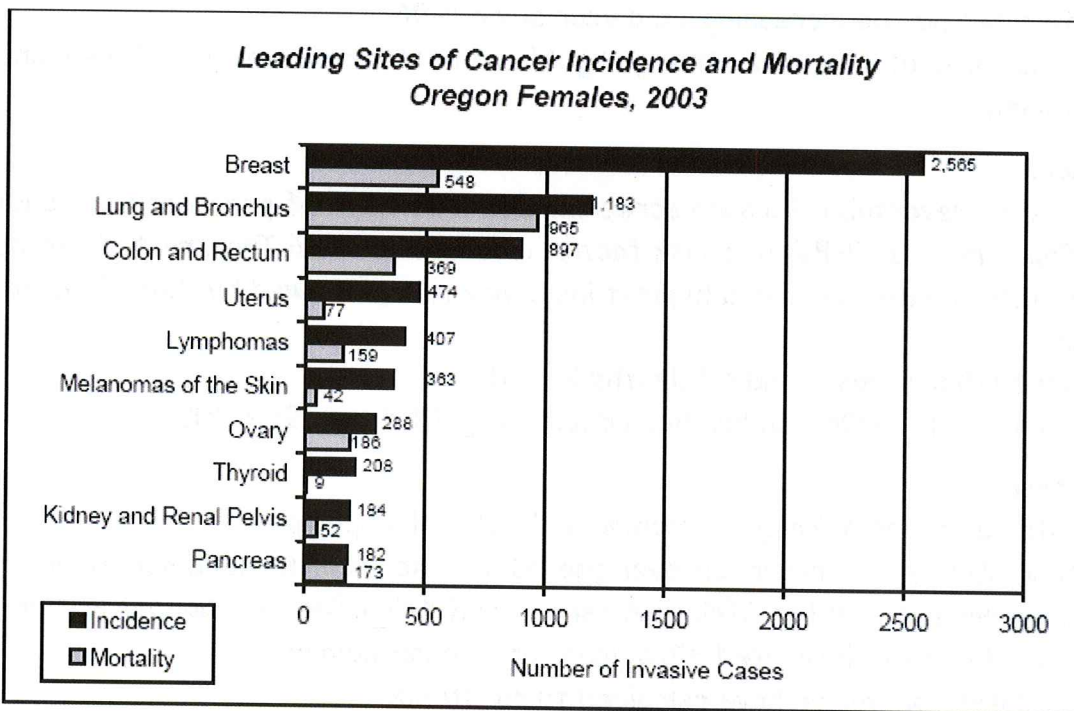
- **Breast cancer**
 - Oregon ranked **2nd** highest in the nation for breast cancer incidence (128.6/100,000)
 - The leading cancer diagnosed in women from all racial and ethnic groups
 - The percentage early stage cancers (in situ and localized) is 74%
 - The good news is that Oregon's mortality (death) rate is lower than nationally
 - The leading cause of cancer deaths among Hispanic & Asian Pacific Islander women
- **Lung cancer**
 - Oregon ranked **5th** highest in the nation for lung cancer incidence among women
 - Oregon women have a **23%** higher rate of lung cancer than their national counterparts
 - Mortality rates has be increasing 1% a year since 1996
 - The leading cause of cancer deaths among African American, American Indian and White women
- **Cervical cancer**
 - Almost 100% preventable through screening and treatment of precancerous conditions
 - Human Papillomavirus (HPV) as a risk factor, a common Sexual Transmitted Disease
 - African American women have a highest incidence rate, followed by Asian/Pacific Islanders
 - There were 116 new cases and 43 deaths in 2003
 - The incidence rate in Oregon has been decreasing 7% from 1999-2003
- **Colorectal cancer**
 - A preventable cancer, through screening and removal of polyps
 - Fewer than 50% of all Oregonians over age 50 get the recommended screening
 - 2nd most common cancer for African American and Asian/Pacific Islander women
 - Incidence rates have decreased 3% a year for Oregon women
 - Mortality rates for women have remained fairly stable
- **Melanoma (a type of skin cancer)**
 - Oregon incidence and mortality is above the national rate (23% and 26% higher)
 - Incidence rates for Oregon women have been increasing 3% each year, while;
 - Mortality rates have been decreasing 3% each year

Later stage cancer diagnoses: Some women may be at risk for a later stage diagnosis, due to lack of access or referral to cancer screening services. For example, women with disabilities and African American women are more likely to be diagnosed at later stages for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer.

Regional differences: There are some regional differences in cancer screening, incidence and mortality. The state cancer registry annual report now includes information noting frontier, rural and urban screening rates. The report includes regional maps that note percentage early state diagnosis, incidence and mortality maps for specific cancers. These maps are not gender specific. See www.healthoregon.org/oscar

General cancer facts:

- Cancer is the leading cause of death among Oregon women;
- Eighty-five percent of cancers occur in individuals without a family history of cancer
- More than 60% of all cancer deaths could be prevented if Americans stopped smoking, exercised more, ate healthier food and got the recommended screening
- It is estimated that four of ten women (38%) will be develop cancer at some point in their Lifetime
- Among all 50 states, Oregon females ranked 8th in all-cancer mortality for 2002, primarily due to the high rates of lung cancer mortality.



Oregon Partnership for Cancer Control (OPCC) has a mission to enhance cancer prevention activities, increase access to quality services, maximize the quality of life of cancer survivors, promote education about cancer issues and make effective use of data. The Partnership, formed in 2004, created the first cancer plan for Oregon, which serves as a blueprint for action for the state, communities and organizations. Together, we are making a difference!

OPCC, 800 NE Oregon Street, Suite 730, Portland, OR 97232 www.healthoregon.org/cancer

Source: Cancer in Oregon 2003, Oregon State Cancer Registry (OSCaR) www.healthoregon.org/oscar

Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Race/Ethnicity Oversample 2000-2001