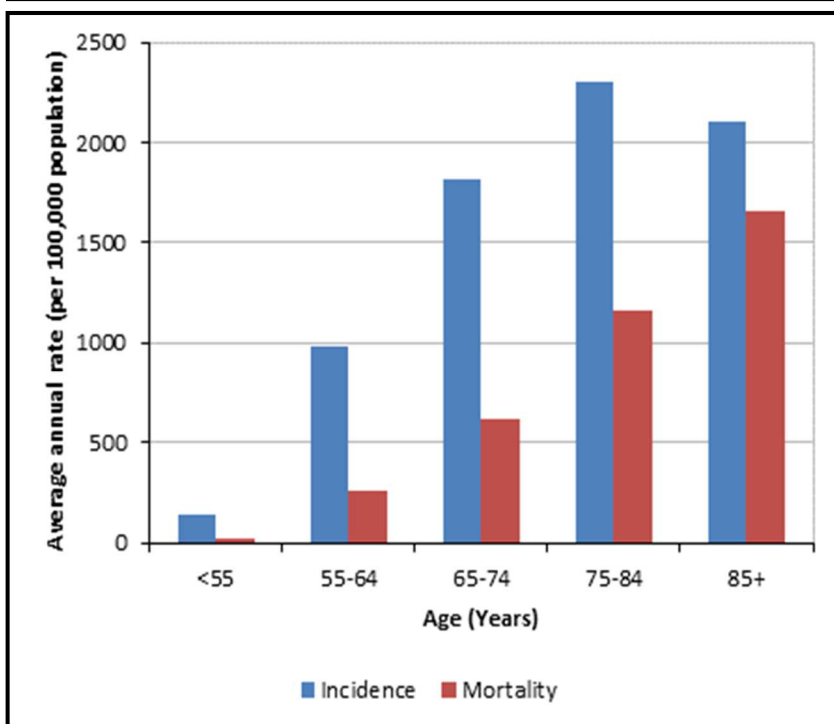


Cancer in Nebraska

Figure 1. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, by Age, Nebraska (2011-2015)



Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts:

- In 2015, 9,864 Nebraska residents were diagnosed with an invasive cancer, and 3,490 Nebraska residents died from cancer.
- The rate at which cancer occurs (incidence) and the rate at which people die from it (mortality) increase with age (Figure 1).
- Cancer was Nebraska’s second leading cause of death in 2015, surpassed by heart disease by 76 deaths.
- Cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska and the United States began to trend downward during the past decade (Figures 2 & 3).
- Cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska during the past decade were about equal to national rates (Figures 2 & 3).

Figure 2. Cancer Incidence Rates, by Year of Diagnosis, Nebraska & US (2006-2015)

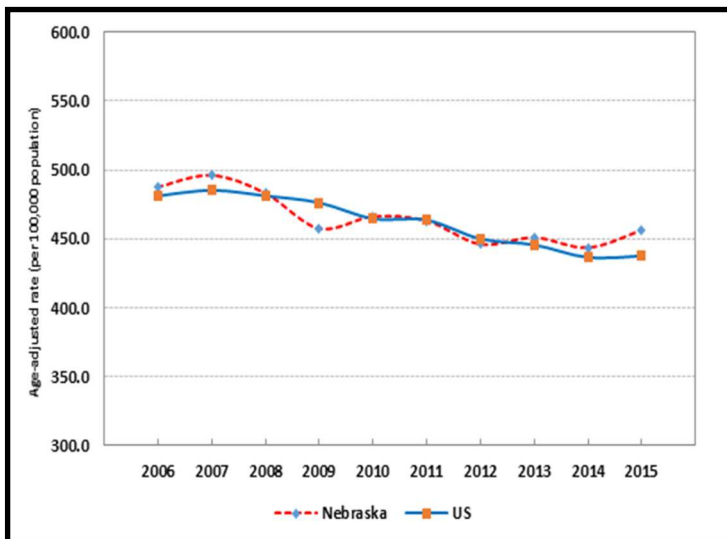


Figure 3. Cancer Mortality Rates, by Year of Death, Nebraska & US (2006-2015)

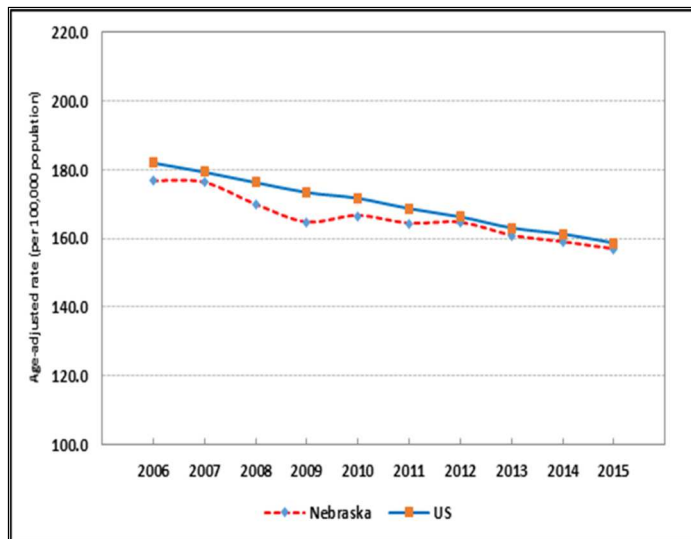
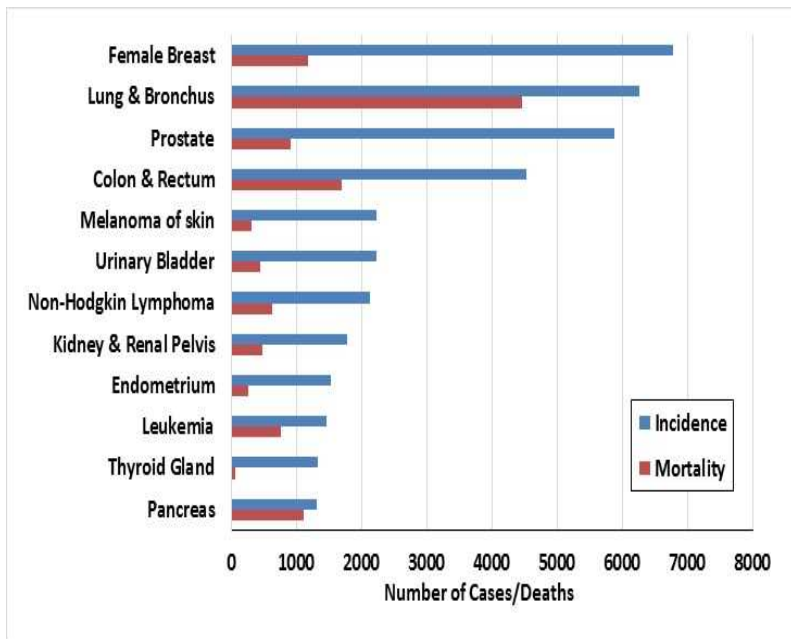


Figure 4. Number of Cancers Diagnosed and Deaths, by Primary Site, Nebraska (2011-2015)



- Between 2011 and 2015, cancers of the prostate, breast, lung, and colon and rectum accounted for 23,452 diagnoses among Nebraska residents, which is almost half of all invasive cancers diagnosed in Nebraska during these years (Figure 4).
- Between 2011 and 2015, cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, female breast, and pancreas accounted for 8,454 deaths among Nebraska residents, which is almost half of all cancer deaths in Nebraska during these years (Figure 4).
- Among men, prostate cancer is the most common cancer diagnosis in Nebraska, followed by cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, and bladder. Lung cancer is the leading cancer death among Nebraska men, followed by cancers of the prostate, colon and rectum, and pancreas.
- Among women, breast cancer is the most common cancer diagnosis in Nebraska, followed by cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, and endometrium. Lung cancer is the leading cancer death among Nebraska women, followed by cancers of the female breast, colon and rectum, and pancreas.

Cancer Risk Factors, Screening and Survival

- Risk factors differ by cancer type. The following are well-established risk factors for certain types of cancer:
 - Tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke
 - Too much sun or UV light exposure
 - Excess body weight (obesity), dietary factors, excessive alcohol consumption
 - Genetic and hereditary factors
 - Environmental exposures (such as radon, ionizing radiation and asbestos)
- Guidelines for screening and early detection are available for some but not all cancer types. The most common screening tests include mammography for breast cancer, colonoscopy for colorectal cancer, and the Pap test for cervical cancer.
- Survival after diagnosis varies widely by cancer type. According to the most recent Nebraska data, 5-year relative survival rates range from 99% for prostate cancer to just 9% for cancer of the pancreas.

About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

- ◆ **Purpose:** to document new cases of cancer among Nebraska residents; analyze geographic patterns and long-term trends; provide statistical and other information about cancer in Nebraska in response to specific requests; and plan and evaluate cancer control programs.
- ◆ **Funding:** funded by a portion of the Nebraska cigarette tax and also by a grant from CDC.
- ◆ **Data Sources:** hospitals, pathology laboratories, outpatient therapy sites, physician offices, death certificates, and cancer registries in other states.
- ◆ **Data Quality:** the NCR has been awarded gold standard certificate of data quality for 21 consecutive years (1995-2015) by the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries in recognition of the accuracy and completeness of the data.

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To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit: http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx