Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates by Age Group, Nebraska (2006-2010)

In 2010, 8,887 Nebraska residents were diagnosed with an invasive cancer, and 3,437 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).

For the second year in a row, cancer was Nebraska’s leading cause of death in 2010, surpassing heart disease.

During the past decade (2000-2010), cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska and the United States have begun to trend downward (Figures 2 & 3).

Cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska during the past decade have been about equal with national rates (Figures 2 & 3).
The purpose of the Nebraska Cancer Registry (NCR) is to gather data that describe how many Nebraska residents are diagnosed with cancer, what types of cancer they have, the treatment they receive, and survival after diagnosis. The NCR collects this information from every hospital in the state, excluding federally-operated Veterans Affairs facilities. The NCR also includes Nebraska residents diagnosed with and/or treated for cancer out of state, as well as cases diagnosed and/or treated at pathology laboratories, radiation therapy sites, outpatient surgery facilities, physicians’ offices, and cases identified from death certificates. The NCR works closely with the Comprehensive Cancer Control Program of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) and the Nebraska Cancer Coalition to provide data for planning and evaluating cancer control initiatives throughout the state, and has provided data critical for developing the Nebraska Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan. The NCR is managed by NDHHS and data are collected and edited by the Nebraska Methodist Hospital of Omaha.

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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.

During the past 5 years (2006-2010), invasive cancers of the prostate, breast, lung, and colon and rectum have accounted for 23,716 diagnoses among Nebraska residents, which is over half of all invasive cancers diagnosed in Nebraska during this period. (Figure 3).

Among men, prostate cancer is the #1 most common cancer diagnosis in Nebraska, followed by cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, and bladder.

Among women, breast cancer is the #1 most common cancer diagnosis in Nebraska, followed by cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, and endometrium (uterine corpus).

Risk factors vary dramatically by cancer site. However, the following are general, well-established risk factors:

- 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 early detection and screening 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 for the different cancer types. According to national data, 5-year survival rates range from 99.2% for prostate cancer to 6.4% for cancer of the pancreas.

Cancer Risk Factors, Screening and Survival

About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

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