Cancer is complex; it is many different diseases that affect all the systems of the body. Cancer consistently falls in the top two causes of death, claiming the lives of more than 600,000 Americans each year (National Center for Health Statistics, 2018). While cancer is a serious condition, much of it is preventable. Estimates suggest that only 5 percent of cancers are due to genetic factors. Lifestyle choices and the environment in which people live impact the risk of developing cancer the most. Making healthy life choices such as proper nutrition, regular exercise, not smoking, not drinking too much, avoiding excess sun exposure and tanning beds, obtaining screenings, and getting certain vaccinations can significantly reduce an individual’s risk of ever developing cancer.

**PHI PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE:**

- **Across the Nation**
  - **Cancer Death Rates**
    - **Montgomery**
    - **Ohio**
    - **United States**
    - **HP 2020 Goal**
    - **All Cancer**
      - 175.9
    - **Female Breast Cancer**
      - 24.6
    - **Colorectal**
      - 14.2
    - **Lung Cancer**
      - 47.3
    - **Prostate Cancer**
      - 20.1
  - **All Cancer Rates**
    - **Montgomery County, 2014-2017**
      - **Incidence**
        - **Montgomery**
        - 466.8
        - **Ohio**
        - 462.9
        - **United States**
        - 463.2
    - **Lung Cancer Death Rate**
      - **Montgomery County, 2012-2017**
        - **Incidence**
          - **Montgomery**
          - 175.9
          - **White**
          - 175.9
          - **Black**
          - 175.9
        - **Death**
          - **Montgomery**
          - 172.1
          - **White**
          - 172.1
          - **Black**
          - 198.1

**Key Findings**

- Lung cancer is the most common and deadly of all cancers (nearly 30% of all cancer deaths).
- Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among women, and prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among men.
- The overall rate of new cancers steadily increased since 2011-2012. However, the overall rate of death due to cancer has decreased since 2012-2013.

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Cancer</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
<th>Rate* of New Cases</th>
<th>Trend (11-13)</th>
<th>Type of Cancer</th>
<th>Number of Deaths</th>
<th>Rate* of Death</th>
<th>Trend (12-13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Cancer</td>
<td>6,272</td>
<td>466.8</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>All Cancer</td>
<td>2,302</td>
<td>175.9</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Breast</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>135.6</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>Female Breast</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uterus</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Liver and IBD¹</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney and Renal Pelvis</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Cavity and Pharynx</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Esophagus</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Brain and CNS²</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Kidney and Renal Pelvis</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Multiple Myeloma</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver and IBD¹</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Uterus</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain and CNS²</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Melanoma</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Cervix</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Oral Cavity and Pharynx</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tests</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esophagus</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Larynx</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larynx</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Thyroid</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Myeloma</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Tests</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Sites and Types</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>All Other Sites and Types</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000.
1Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS)
2Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health
3Note: the trend compares the years in parentheses - 2011-2012; 2012-2013.

**New Cancer Rates, Montgomery County, 2014-2015**

**Cancer Deaths, Montgomery County, 2016-2017**

**Sources:**
1Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS)
2Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health

**Across the Nation**

**Cancer Death Rates**

- **Montgomery**
- 175.9
- **Ohio**
- 172.2
- **United States**
- 154.1
- **HP 2020 Goal**
- 161.4

**Female Breast Cancer**

- 24.6

**Colorectal**

- 14.2

**Lung Cancer**

- 47.3

**Prostate Cancer**

- 20.1

**Bronchus & Lung**

- 14.2

**Lung Cancer**

- 47.3

**Prostate Cancer**

- 20.1

**Men have a higher lung cancer death rate compared to women.**
Prostate Cancer Rates*  
Montgomery County, 2014-2017

- 98.4% incidence (Montgomery)  
- 86.8% incidence (White)  
- 67.5% incidence (Black)  
- 20.1% death (Montgomery)  
- 19.3% death (White)  
- 26.1% death (Black)

Key Finding

- The rate of new prostate cancer cases among Black men is nearly 2 times higher than White men.

CANCER & Preventative Screenings

Men 40 Years and Older Who Have Ever Had a Prostate-specific Antigen (PSA) Test for Prostate Cancer, Montgomery County, 2014 & 2016

- 53.5% (Montgomery)  
- 54.4% (White)  
- 59.1% (Black)

Key Finding

- 54% of men 40 years and older had a PSA test.

Female Breast Cancer Rates*  
Montgomery County, 2014-2017

- 135.6/100,000 incidence (Montgomery)  
- 136.8/100,000 incidence (White)  
- 129.0/100,000 incidence (Black)  
- 24.6/100,000 death (Montgomery)  
- 22.2/100,000 death (White)  
- 34.6/100,000 death (Black)

Key Findings

- Breast cancer occurs more frequently in White women compared to Black women.  
- Black women die from breast cancer more often than White women.

Women 21 to 65 Years Who Have Had a Pap Test in the Past 3 Years  
Montgomery County, 2014-2016

- 68.0% (Montgomery)  
- 66.1% (White)  
- 72.8% (Black)

Key Finding

- Black women 21 to 65 years are more likely to have received a pap test in the past 3 years compared to White women.

Adults 50 Years and Older Who Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy to Screen for Colon Cancer, Montgomery County, 2015-2016

- 74.9% (Montgomery)  
- 61.3% (50-54)  
- 71.4% (55-64)  
- 82.3% (65+)

Key Finding

- Over 80% of adults aged 65 years and older were screened for colon cancer.

Women 40 Years and Older Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years  
Montgomery County, 2015-2016

- 74.0% (Montgomery)  
- 69.3% (White)  
- 80.8% (Black)

Key Finding

- Black women 40 years and older are more likely to have had a mammogram in the past 2 years compared to White women.