



Prostate Cancer in Florida, 2006

Bureau of Epidemiology



Prostate cancer forms in the tissues of the prostate (a gland in the male reproductive system found below the bladder and in front of the rectum). Prostate cancer usually occurs in older men. Risk factors that are associated with prostate cancer include older age, a family history of the disease, black race, and diet and dietary factors (diets high in animal fat).

This report presents incidence data on prostate cancer obtained from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), and mortality data from Florida Department of Health Office of Vital Statistics. The Florida data are compared with data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI). The U.S. mortality data reported by SEER are provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Prostate cancer screening data are obtained from the 2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey.

Incidence

- In 2006, 14,043 new prostate cancer cases were diagnosed among males in Florida.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 128.8 per 100,000 males, which was significantly lower than the SEER rate (154.0 per 100,000 males).

	Florida	SEER
Total	128.8	154.0
40-64‡	167.6	N/A
65+‡	659.5	N/A
Black†	179.1	217.5
White†	120.8	147.7

- Incidence rates were higher among males 65 years of age and older than among males less than 65 years of age.
- The rate was 48% higher among blacks compared to whites.
- The rates among both race groups in Florida were significantly lower than the SEER rates.

Mortality

- In 2006, 2,079 males died of prostate cancer in Florida.

- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 18.9 per 100,000 males, which was significantly lower than the U.S. rate (23.6 per 100,000 males).
- The mortality rate was higher among males 65 years of age and older compared to males less than 65 years of age.

	Florida	U.S.
Total	18.9	23.6
40-64‡	5.9	N/A
65+‡	137.9	N/A
Black†	48.1	51.1
White†	17.0	21.8

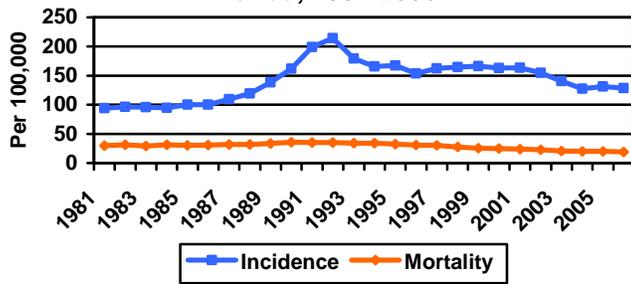
- The rate was 2.8 times higher among blacks compared to whites.
- The rate among whites in Florida (17.0 per 100,000 males) was significantly lower than the U.S. rate (21.8 per 100,000 males).

Trends in Incidence and Mortality Rate

- The 2006 incidence rate (128.8 per 100,000) was 37.0% higher than the rate in 1981 (94.0 per 100,000).
- The 2006 mortality rate (18.9 per 100,000) was 37.4% lower than the rate in 1981 (30.2 per 100,000).

Cancer Screening

Figure 1. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Prostate Cancer, Florida, 1981-2006



Stage at Diagnosis

Table 3. Percentage of Prostate Cancer by Stage at Diagnosis, Florida, 2006

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
Total	82.3	10.0	7.7
Black	80.1	11.8	8.1
White	82.6	9.7	7.7

- Early-stage cancer is defined in this report as cancer that is localized to one part or organ of the body. Advanced-stage cancer is defined as cancer that has spread to other organs or throughout the body beyond the organ of cancer origin.
- Of all prostate cancer cases, 82.3% were diagnosed at an early stage, 10.0% were diagnosed at an advanced stage, and 7.7% were reported without stage information.
- The percentage of cases with an advanced-stage diagnosis was greater among blacks compared to whites.
- The percentage of cases with an advanced-stage diagnosis was 60% lower in 2006 (10.0%) compared to 1981 (24.5%).

Table 4. Prevalence of Prostate Cancer Screening Among Males Age 40 and Older in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2006

	Prostate Specific Antigen Test	Digital Rectal Exam
Total	60.1	57.5
Black	62.6	58.1
White	62.6	60.6
40-44	26.4	32.2
45-64	58.9	58.6
65+	79.6	69.2
< High School	40.8	38.9
High School	58.3	51.6
> High School	63.9	62.8
<\$25,000	55.2	51.1
\$25,000-\$49,999	58.9	53.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	60.8	57.6
\$75,000+	62.9	65.2
Insured	65.0	61.1
Uninsured	26.2	32.6

- In Florida in 2006, 60.1% of males aged 40 and older had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test and 57.5% had a digital rectal exam in the past two years.
- The prevalence of screening did not vary significantly by race.
- The prevalence of both PSA testing and having a digital rectal exam was lowest among males who were between 40 and 44 years of age, males with less than a high school education, and males without health insurance compared to their counterparts.

For additional information on this report, please contact Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology at 850.245.4401 or visit our website at: <http://www.floridachronicdisease.org/>.

For additional information about the data source, please refer to 'Sources of Cancer Data' available at: http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm.

For additional information on prostate cancer, please visit Florida Department of Health, Comprehensive Cancer Control Program's website at: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer/index.html>.