



# Stomach Cancer in Florida, 2005

## Bureau of Epidemiology



Stomach cancer, also known as gastric cancer, is the cancer that forms in the tissues lining the stomach. Risk factors that are associated with stomach cancer include older age, being male, race (more common in Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and African Americans), diet, *helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) infection, conditions that cause inflammation or other problems in the stomach, and family history. Although the incidence of stomach cancer has declined in the United States and Western Europe, the disease remains a leading cause of cancer death in the rest of the world. This global variation is linked to two factors that play a major role in the development of stomach cancer — *H. pylori* infection and diet, especially the type of diet that is high in salted, smoked, and pickled foods common in areas that lack refrigeration as a means of preserving food.

This report presents incidence data on stomach 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).

### Incidence

- In 2005, 1,385 new stomach cancer cases were diagnosed.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 6.0 per 100,000 population, which was lower than the SEER rate (7.6 per 100,000).

	Florida	SEER
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>
0-14 *	0.0	N/A
15-39 *	0.7	N/A
40-64 *	6.9	N/A
65+ *	30.7	N/A
Male	8.1	10.8
Female	4.3	5.3
White	5.4	6.7
Black	11	11.6
White Male	7.3	9.5
Black Male	16.1	16.5
White Female	3.9	4.4
Black Female	7.7	8.3

- Incidence rates increased with increasing age group.
- Males had higher incidence rates than females in both race groups.
- Blacks had higher incidence rates than whites among both sexes.

- Rates in Florida were lower than the SEER rates.

### Mortality

- In 2005, 815 Floridians died of stomach cancer.

	Florida	U.S.
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>
0-14 *	0.0	N/A
15-39 *	0.2	N/A
40-64 *	3.4	N/A
65+ *	19.7	N/A
Male	4.8	5.2
Female	2.4	2.7
White	3.1	3.3
Black	6.6	7.2
White Male	4.2	4.6
Black Male	9.3	10.7
White Female	2.2	2.4
Black Female	4.6	5.0

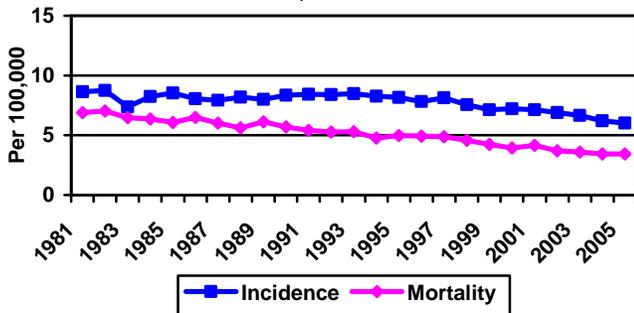
- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 3.4 per 100,000 population, which was lower than the U.S. mortality rate (3.8 per 100,000).
- Mortality rates increased with increasing age group.

- Males in both race groups had higher mortality rates than females.
- Blacks had higher mortality rates than whites.
- Rates among both sexes and whites in Florida were lower than the U.S. mortality rates.

- The percentage of cases diagnosed at an advanced stage was greater among males and blacks compared to their counterparts.
- The percentage of cases diagnosed at an advanced stage decreased by 18% from 67% in 1981 to 54% in 2005.
- The percentage of cases reported without stage information increased by 65% from 15% in 1981 to 25% in 2005.

## Trends in Incidence and Mortality

**Figure 1. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Stomach Cancer, Florida, 1981-2005**



- The 2005 incidence rate (6.0 per 100,000) was 30% lower than the 1981 rate (8.7 per 100,000).
- The 2005 mortality rate (3.4 per 100,000) was 50% lower than the 1981 rate (6.9 per 100,000).

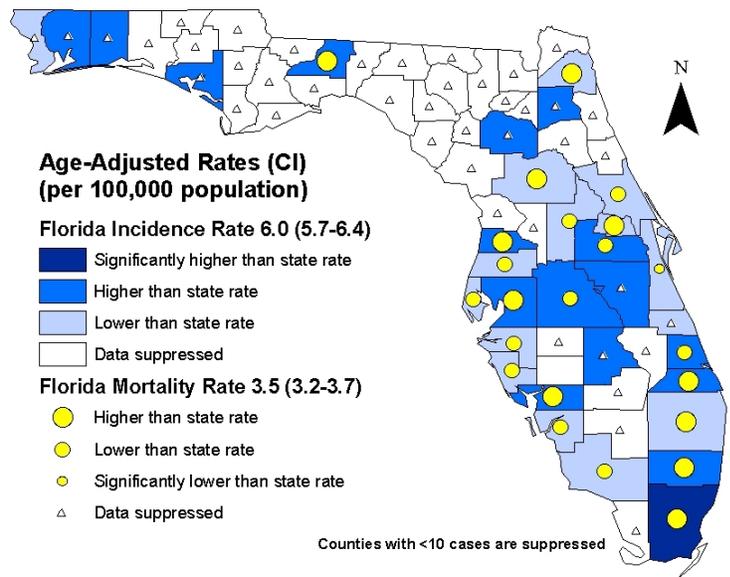
## Stage at Diagnosis

- 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.
- Fifty-four percent of stomach cancer cases in 2005 were diagnosed at an advanced stage, 21% were diagnosed at an early stage, and 25% were reported without stage information.

**Table 3. Percentage of Stomach Cancer by Reported Diagnosis Stage, Florida, 2005**

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
All	20.8	54.4	24.8
Male	18.5	56.7	24.9
Female	24.6	50.8	24.6
White	20.9	53.8	25.3
Black	19.5	57.7	22.8
White Male	18.5	56.1	25.4
Black Male	15.9	59.5	24.6
White Female	24.6	49.4	26.0
Black Female	25.0	54.5	20.5

**Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Stomach Cancer, Florida, 2005**



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 sources, please refer to 'Sources of Cancer Data' available at: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm).

For additional information on stomach cancer, please visit American Cancer Society website at: <http://www.cancer.org>.