



Pancreatic Cancer in Florida, 2005

Bureau of Epidemiology



Pancreatic cancer begins in the pancreas, an organ that produces digestive enzymes. Risk factors that are associated with pancreatic cancer include age, gender, race, smoking, diet, obesity, lack of physical activity, diabetes, and stomach problems. The American Cancer Society estimates that 37,680 new cases and 34,290 deaths will be related to pancreatic cancer in the United States in 2008. Pancreatic cancer is hard to diagnose, early to metastasize, and resistant to treatment. In 2005, there were 2,361 hospital discharges for the diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic cancer in Florida (Agency for Health Care Administration). The average length of stay per hospitalization was nine days. The total hospital charges for pancreatic cancer hospitalizations in 2005 were \$121 million. Incidence data for this report were obtained from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), Florida's statewide, population-based cancer registry. The FCDS has collected cancer incidence data since 1981.

Incidence

- In 2005, 2,650 new cases of pancreatic cancer were diagnosed, 1,347 males and 1,301 females.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 11.3 per 100,000 population.
- Incidence rates increased with increasing age.
- Males (13 per 100,000) had a higher incidence rate than females (9.8 per 100,000).
- Blacks (12.9 per 100,000) had a higher incidence rate than whites (10.9 per 100,000).

- Males had higher incidence rates than females in both race groups.
- Black males (15 per 100,000) had a higher incidence rate than white males (12.6 per 100,000).
- Rates among both races and among females of both races in Florida were lower than the SEER-17 rates.

Mortality

- In 2005, 2,309 Floridians died of pancreatic cancer, 1,194 males and 1,115 females.

Table 1. Age-adjusted and Age-Specific (*) Incidence Rates of Pancreatic Cancer per 100,000 Population, Florida, FCDS, 2005

	Florida	U.S. (SEER-17)
Total	11.3	11.5
0-14(*)	0.0	~
15-39(*)	0.5	~
40-64(*)	12.3	~
65+(*)	61.8	~
Male	13.0	13.0
Female	9.8	10.3
White	10.9	11.4
Black	12.9	16.0
White Male	12.6	12.8
White Female	9.4	10.1
Black Male	15.0	16.8
Black Female	11.6	15.3
~ No data available for comparison		

Table 2. Age-adjusted and Age-Specific (*) Mortality Rate (1) of Pancreatic Cancer per 100,000 Population, Florida, FCDS, 2005

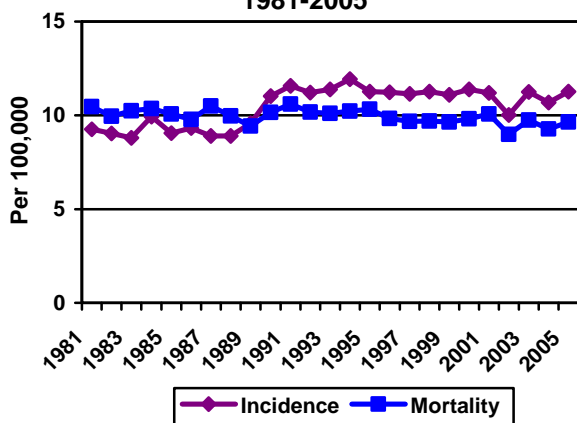
	Florida	U.S. (SEER-17)
Total	9.7	10.8
0-14(*)	0.0	~
15-39(*)	0.1	~
40-64(*)	9.2	~
65+(*)	57.3	~
Male	11.4	12.4
Female	18.2	9.5
White	9.5	10.6
Black	10.1	13.7
White Male	11.2	12.2
White Female	8.1	9.2
Black Male	12.7	15.5
Black Female	8.3	12.4

~ No data available for comparison
(1) Florida Department of Vital Statistics

- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 9.7 per 100,000 population, which was lower than the SEER-17 rate (10.8 per 100,000).
- Mortality rates increased with increasing age.
- Males (11.4 per 100,000) had a higher mortality rate than females (8.2 per 100,000).
- Black males (12.7 per 100,000) had a higher mortality rate than white males (11.2 per 100,000).
- Rates among both sexes, both races, and the four sex-race groups in Florida were lower than the SEER-17 rates.

Trends

Figure 1. Age-adjusted Rate of Pancreatic Cancer, Florida, FCDS, 1981-2005



- The 2005 incidence rate (11.3 per 100,000) was 22% higher than the rate in 1981 (9.3 per 100,000).
- The 2005 mortality rate (9.7 per 100,000) was 8% lower than the rate in 1981 (10.5 per 100,000).

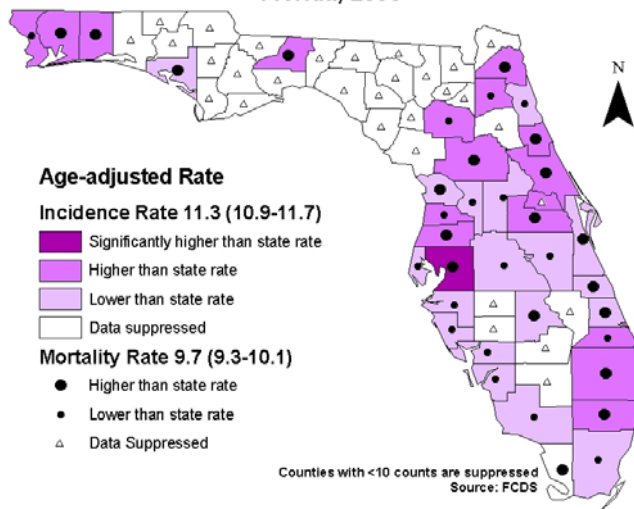
Stage at Diagnosis

Table 3. Percentage of Pancreatic Cancer by Stage at Diagnosis, Florida, FCDS, 2005

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
Total	7.5	70.4	22.2
Male	7.7	70.4	21.9
Female	7.2	70.3	22.4
White	7.4	70.4	22.2
Black	7.8	69.0	23.3

- Nearly 70% of cancer cases were diagnosed at an advanced stage.
- Both sexes and both races had a higher percentage of cancer diagnosed at an advanced stage than at an early stage.
- The percentage of cancer diagnosed at an early stage was 35% lower in 2005 compared to the percentage diagnosed in 1981.

Figure 2. Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Pancreatic Cancer per 100,000 Population, 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 on cancers in Florida, please visit our Florida Cancer Data System website at: <http://www.fcds.med.miami.edu/>.