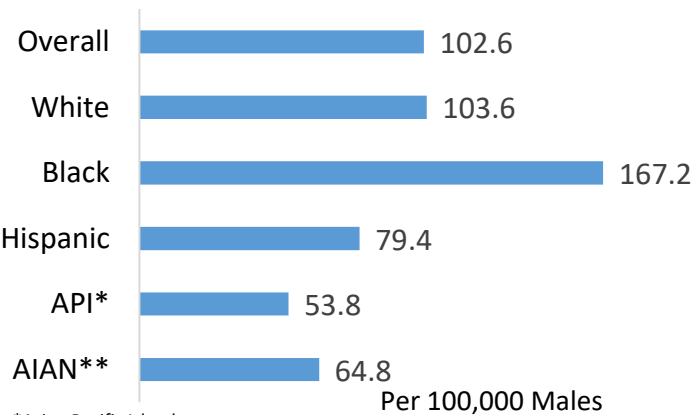


# State of Texas Prostate Cancer



## Prostate Cancer Rate – 2015-2019<sup>1</sup>

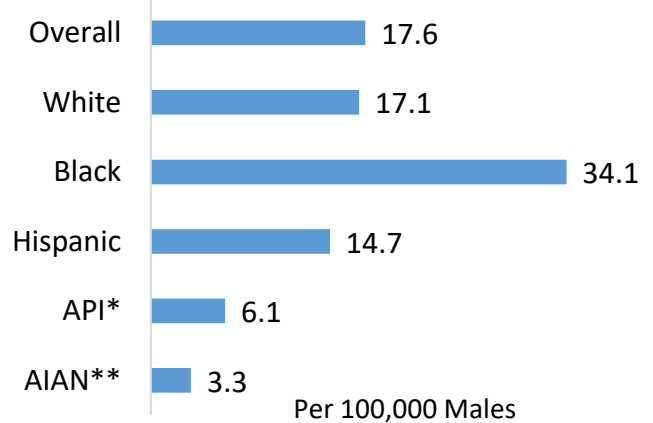
On average, there were **103** new prostate cancer cases **per 100,000** adult Texan males, after adjusting for age.



\*Asian Pacific Islander  
\*\* American Indian/ Alaska Native

## Prostate Cancer Death Rate Among Adult Men, 2015-2019<sup>2</sup>

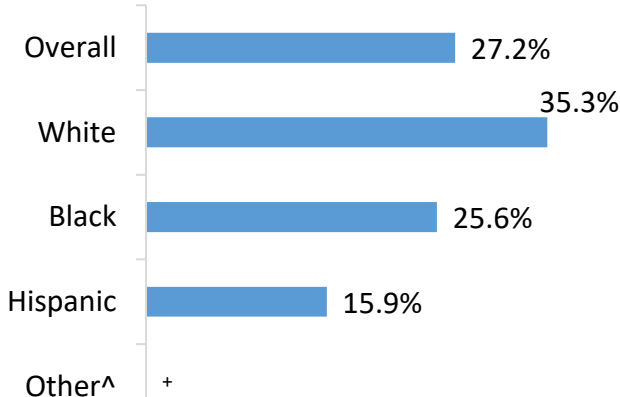
On average, there were **18** prostate cancer-related deaths **per 100,000** adult Texan males, after adjusting for age.



\*Asian Pacific Islander  
\*\* American Indian/ Alaska Native

## Prostate Screening Estimates Among Adult Men, 2020<sup>3</sup>

Screening can detect prostate cancer in its early stages. In 2020, the estimated prevalence of having a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test in the last two years for males ages 40 years and older is **27.2% in Texas**.



\*Estimate was excluded because it was considered unreliable due to the small sample size

<sup>^</sup>Other racial/ethnic groups such as Asians, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Multiracial

## Medicaid Reimbursement – FY 2020<sup>4</sup>

- Texas Medicaid paid over **\$5 million** in prostate cancer-related charges.

## Cost of Services Among Medicaid Beneficiaries Diagnosed with Prostate Cancer in Texas

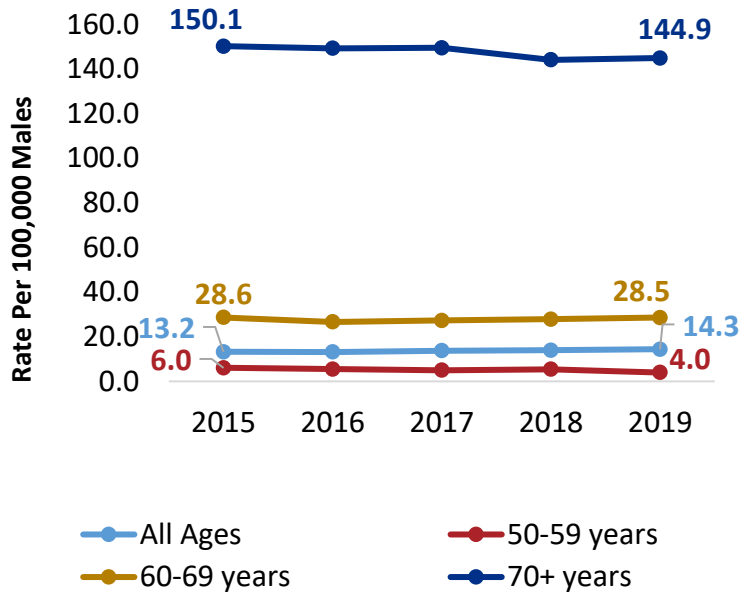
Type of Claim	Total Cost	Acute Care Cost <sup>#</sup>	Number of Beneficiaries	Average cost per Beneficiary
Inpatient	\$709,666	\$709,666	80	\$8,871
Outpatient	\$2,265,768	\$1,292,848	1,613	\$1,405
Professional <sup>§</sup>	\$2,098,087	\$1,480,771	3,270	\$642
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,073,521</b>	<b>\$3,483,286</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>\$1,418</b>

<sup>#</sup>: Acute Care Cost does not include Managed Care Long-Term Services and Supports (MCOLTSS) such as home health aides or adult daycare.

<sup>§</sup>: A "Professional" claim refers to services submitted by providers rather than the admitting hospital.

## Prostate Cancer Rate by Age, 2015- 2019 – Texas<sup>1</sup>

The age group with highest rate of new prostate cancer cases is **men 70 years and older**.



## Prostate Cancer Key Points

- In Texas, prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among men<sup>5</sup>.
- Non-Hispanic Black Texans had the highest prostate cancer diagnosis rate and death rate compared to all other race and ethnicity groups<sup>5</sup>.
- 96.7% of Texans diagnosed with prostate cancer survived for at least 5 years past diagnosis from 2012-2018<sup>5</sup>.
- Regular prostate cancer screening may help find prostate cancer early allowing vital treatment to begin at a stage where it may have the most impact on diagnosis.
  - [More Information on Prostate Cancer Screening](#)

## Data Sources Used

Prostate cancer incidence, death rate, and relative survival were obtained from the Texas Cancer Registry (TCR), a statewide population-based registry<sup>1,2</sup>. TCR collects, maintains, and disseminates high quality population-based cancer surveillance data from hospitals, cancer treatment centers, ambulatory surgical centers, and pathology laboratories<sup>5</sup>.

The number of Texans who had a PSA test (prevalence) was obtained from the Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS),<sup>3</sup> a telephone survey that collects data about Texas residents regarding their health. Participants were included in analysis for prostate cancer screening if they were male, over 40 years of age, and responded “Yes” to the question “Have you ever had a PSA test” and responded, “Within the past year” or “Within the past two years” to the question “How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?”.

Texas Medicaid utilization and expenditures for cancer were obtained from medical fee-for-service (FFS) claims and managed care (MCO) encounters with primary/principal diagnosis of ICD-10 codes: C00-C96Z and D45<sup>4</sup> and C61<sup>4</sup> for prostate cancer. The estimates in this report include MCO encounters for long-term services and supports (LTSS) during the state fiscal year 2020. Data include Fee-for-Service and Managed Care Programs: STAR, STAR PLUS, STAR Health, STAR Kids, and MMP.

### Data Sources:

1. [Age-Adjusted Invasive Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health Region in Texas](#), All Sites, 2014 - 2018. Cancer Incidence File, Apr 2022. Cancer-Rates.info. Accessed on Aug 28, 2022. Texas Cancer Registry.
2. [Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health Region in Texas](#), All Sites, 2019. Cancer Incidence File, Apr 2022. Cancer-Rates.info. Accessed on Aug 28, 2022. Texas Cancer Registry.
3. [BRFSS](#), Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File, 2020, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Austin, TX
4. [Medicaid Reimbursement](#), Analytical Data Store (ADS), TMASP Database, Texas Medicaid and Healthcare Partnership (TMHP); 8-Month Medicaid Eligibility Database, HHSC; Prepared by Data Dissemination and Reporting, Office of Data, Analytics, and Performance, Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), September 2020
5. [Welcome to the Texas Cancer Registry](#), Texas Department of State Health Services, Accessed on Aug 03, 2022. Last updated: July 11, 2022