
Prepared by the Texas Cancer Registry
Texas Department of State Health Services

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What are Cancer Health Disparities?

• Differences in the occurrence and outcome of cancer between different populations

• Population groups may be characterized by the following:
  ◦ Race/ethnicity
  ◦ Gender
  ◦ Age
  ◦ Socioeconomic status
  ◦ Geographic areas (e.g., Metropolitan vs. Non-metropolitan)
Definitions/Abbreviations

- **Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate**: the number of new cancer cases per 100,000 of the base population per year. Rates are age-adjusted to allow for comparisons of populations with dissimilar age distributions.

- **Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate**: the number of cancer deaths per 100,000 of the base population per year. Rates are age-adjusted to allow for comparisons of populations with dissimilar age distributions.

- **Racial/Ethnic Group Abbreviations**: Non-Hispanic (NH), Asian/Pacific Islander (A/PI), American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN)
Non-Hispanic blacks have the highest incidence rates of all cancers combined (453.1 per 100,000).

Non-Hispanic whites have the second highest incidence rates of all cancers combined (442.4 per 100,000).

NH = Non-Hispanic; A/PI = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native
Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population (19 age groups – Census P25-1130)
Data Source: Texas Cancer Registry (www.dshs.texas.gov/tcr) SEER*Stat Database, 1995-2015 Incidence, Texas statewide, created December 2017
Cancer Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

- Although non-Hispanic blacks have a similar incidence rate to non-Hispanic whites of all cancers combined, the mortality rate is nearly 20% higher (193.7 per 100,000 vs 163.7 per 100,000 respectively).

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Lung & Bronchus Cancer

2nd most common cancer diagnosis (after prostate cancer) and leading cause of cancer death among men in Texas

2nd most common cancer diagnosis (after breast cancer) and leading cause of cancer death in women in Texas

• Non-Hispanic blacks have the highest incidence of lung and bronchus cancer (65.3 per 100,000).

• Cigarette smoking is the number one risk factor for lung cancer. In Texas among adults 20 years or older, non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Natives have the highest prevalence of cigarette use (27.8%) with non-Hispanic whites (16.7%) and non-Hispanic blacks (14.7%) with the next highest prevalence of cigarette use.¹


- Lung and bronchus cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths among both men and women in Texas.

- Non-Hispanic blacks have the highest mortality rate of lung and bronchus cancer (48.3 per 100,000).

- Non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white Texans have mortality rates that are more than twice as large as rates for other race/ethnicity groups.

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Colorectal Cancer

3rd most common cancer diagnosis and 3rd leading cause of cancer death among men in Texas

3rd most common cancer diagnosis and 3rd leading cause of cancer death among women in Texas
Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

- Non-Hispanic blacks have the highest incidence of colon and rectum cancer (48.1 per 100,000).
- Non-Hispanic whites have the second highest incidence of colon and rectum cancer (38.2 per 100,000).
- Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders have the lowest incidence of colon and rectum cancer (25.4 per 100,000).
Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

- Non-Hispanic blacks have the highest mortality rate of colorectal cancer (20.8 per 100,000).

- Colorectal cancer outcomes are associated with cancer screening. In the U.S., 65.9% of whites, 65.5% of blacks, and 53.1% of Hispanics were up-to-date with colorectal screening.²


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Kidney & Renal Pelvis Cancer

5th most common cancer diagnosis and 8th leading cause of cancer death among men in Texas

7th most common cancer diagnosis and 11th leading cause of cancer death among women in Texas

- Obesity is a risk factor for kidney and renal pelvis cancer. Among adults 18 years and older, 37.0% of Hispanic, 30.2% of white, and 23.5% of black Texans were obese in 2015.

- Hispanics have the highest incidence of kidney and renal pelvis cancer (20.7 per 100,000).

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- Hispanics have the highest mortality rate of kidney and renal pelvis cancer (5.0 per 100,000).
- Non-Hispanic blacks have the second highest mortality rate of kidney and renal pelvis cancer (4.5 per 100,000).
- Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders have the lowest mortality rate of kidney and renal pelvis cancer (1.5 per 100,000).

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Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct (IHBD) Cancer

9th most common cancer diagnosis and 4th leading cause of cancer deaths among men in Texas

13th most common cancer diagnosis and 7th leading cause of cancer death among women in Texas
Liver & IHBD Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

- Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders have the second highest incidence of liver and IHBD cancer (14.3 per 100,000).

- Liver cancer among Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders may be related to the high prevalence of chronic Hepatitis B infection, a major risk factor for liver cancer.\(^5,^6\)


NH = Non-Hispanic; A/PI = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; IHBD = Intrahepatic Bile Duct

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population (19 age groups – Census P25-1130)

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Liver & IHBD Cancer Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

- Hispanics have the highest mortality rate of liver and IHBD cancer (11.6 per 100,000).

- Non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders are tied for the second highest mortality rate of liver and IHBD cancer (10.2 per 100,000).

- Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Natives have the lowest mortality rate of liver and IHBD cancer (3.3 per 100,000).

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Female Breast Cancer

*Most common cancer diagnosis among women in Texas*

*2nd leading cause of cancer death among women in Texas*
Female Breast Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

- Non-Hispanic white females have the highest incidence of breast cancer (122.6 per 100,000).
- Non-Hispanic black females have the second highest incidence of breast cancer (120.0 per 100,000).

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Female Breast Cancer Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

- Despite having a lower incidence rate of breast cancer compared to non-Hispanic white females, non-Hispanic black females have the highest mortality rate of breast cancer (30.1 per 100,000) and have a mortality rate that is nearly 50% higher than non-Hispanic white females (20.4 per 100,000).

- Lack of health insurance, late detection of cancer due to difficulties accessing screening tests, and unequal access to top cancer treatments may influence the differences in mortality rate due to breast cancer.⁷

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Cervical Cancer

12th most common cancer diagnosis among women in Texas

12th leading cause of cancer death among women in Texas

- Infection with certain strains of human papillomavirus (HPV) is the main cause for most cases of cervical cancer.⁸
- Approximately 70% of all cervical cancers can be prevented if vaccinated against two strains of HPV found in the HPV vaccine.⁹
- Hispanic and black women have the highest rates of cervical cancer nationwide and in Texas.¹⁰

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- Despite having the 2nd highest incidence rate, non-Hispanic black females have the highest mortality rate of cervical cancer (4.0 per 100,000) and have a mortality rate that is 60% higher than non-Hispanic white females (2.5 per 100,000).

- Higher cervical cancer mortality rates are often a result of multiple factors including low socioeconomic status, differences in healthcare access, and a lower screening rate.\(^\text{11}\)


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Prostate Cancer

Most common cancer diagnosis among men in Texas

2nd leading cause of cancer death among men in Texas
Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among men in Texas.

Non-Hispanic black males have the highest incidence of prostate cancer (153.6 per 100,000) that is nearly 60% higher than non-Hispanic white males (96.2 per 100,000).

Recent studies have identified changes in DNA (genetic variants) that increase the risk of prostate cancer. Most of these genetic variants are found in African American men.¹²

Prostate Cancer Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

- Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among men in Texas.

- Non-Hispanic black males have the highest mortality rate of prostate cancer (35.7 per 100,000) that is more than double the mortality rate of the next highest group.

- Non-Hispanic black males have greater barriers to cancer care such as lack of health care coverage, lower health care access, and lower socioeconomic status leading to lower screening rates.\(^\text{13}\)

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<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
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Technical notes

• Data Sources:

• Both incidence and mortality rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130).
References


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