

LUNG CANCER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Where We Are

Lung cancer is, by far, the leading cause of cancer death in South Carolina, and nationally South Carolina has the 14th highest rate of new lung cancer rates.

Cigarette smoking is the predominant cause of lung cancer. Exposure to secondhand smoke may cause lung cancer. There is no screening test of proven efficacy for lung cancer, so the primary strategies for controlling lung cancer center around tobacco control. Despite the benefits for prevention of smoking, we continue to have by far the lowest cigarette tax in the nation: 7 cents per pack. However, we have made tremendous strides in smoke-free local laws with about 30% of South Carolina residents now protected by smoke-free local ordinances.

South Carolina Statistics

- Lung cancer is the **2nd** most common cancer diagnosed overall.
- It ranks **1st** for cancer death rates overall.
- Men have **two** times higher rate of new cases and death rates from this disease than women.
- Whites are diagnosed at a **15%** higher rate for this disease than Blacks.
- Whites have a **10%** higher death rate than Blacks from this disease.

South Carolina Success

S.C. Tobacco Quitline: There has been continued success with the S.C. Tobacco Quitline, a free, comprehensive tobacco treatment service for South Carolina residents. The clinically proven program features phone and internet counseling and helps participants quit smoking and stay quit. It's available from 8 am to 3 am, seven days a week by calling 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669). Additional funding from the state legislature for Comprehensive Tobacco Control has enabled the Quitline to offer multi-call intervention and free Nicotine Replacement Therapy, as medically indicated, to uninsured and pregnant callers.



Call to Action!

South Carolinians:

- Advocate for a large increase in the cigarette tax.
- Support efforts to make your community smoke-free.
- Prevent children and adults from being exposed to secondhand smoke in homes and cars.
- Prevent children and adolescents from starting to smoke cigarettes.
- Promote smoking cessation among smokers.
- Eat a healthy diet, including fruits* and non-starch vegetables* like broccoli and green beans.

Legislators: *in addition to the above*

- Support a significant cigarette tax increase.
- Support smoke-free workplace legislation.

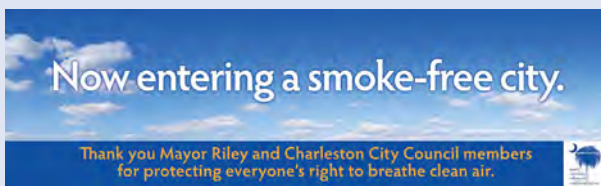
Clinicians and Hospital or Medical Facility Administrators:

- Encourage participation in clinical trials and trials of innovative screening protocols.
- Assure that your cancer cases are reported to the hospital or central cancer registry.

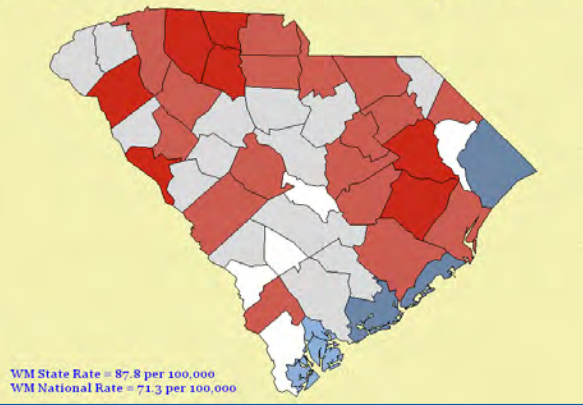
** AICR nutrition, physical activity panel risk factor conclusions were convincing*

South Carolina Success

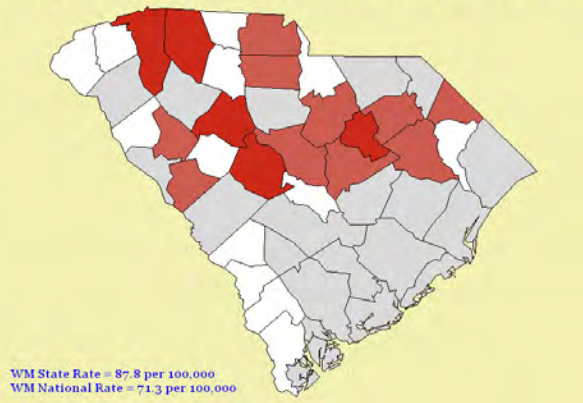
30 Smoke Free Communities: As of January 1, 2010, 30 Smoke-Free local laws have been passed in South Carolina, representing 25 cities and 5 counties. These ordinances provide clean air protection for approximately 1.4 million citizens. These successes resulted in South Carolina receiving the 2008 America For Non-Smokers Rights Smoke Free Air Challenge Award. The SC Tobacco Collaborative, American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, American Lung Association, Smoke Free Action Network, SC African-American Tobacco Control, and SC Department of Health & Environmental Control played a key role in these successes.



Lung & Bronchus, White Male Mortality, 2001-2005



Lung & Bronchus, Black Male Mortality, 2001-2005



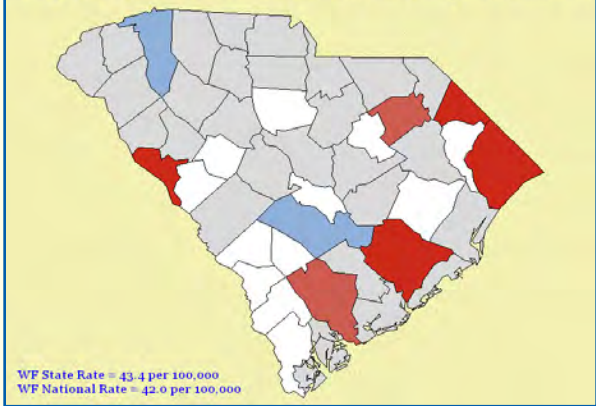
GRADING SCALE



* Counties that are not shaded have fewer than 20 cases/deaths of cancer over the 5 year period (2001-2005). Working with small numbers can lead to instability in the calculated age-adjusted rates for mortality and incidence. As a result statistics for these counties are not displayed.

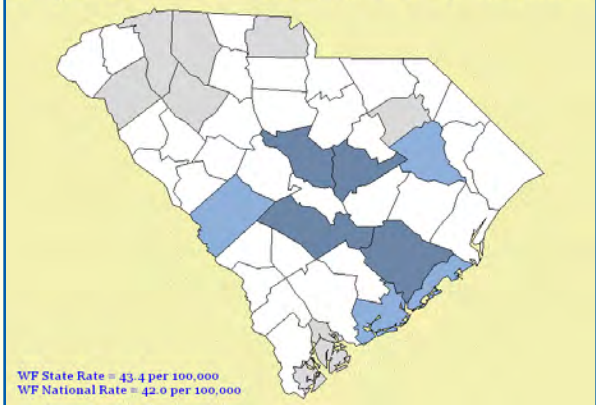
- **White Males:** Only three counties rated better than the state and/or nation: Charleston and Horry (Grade A), and Beaufort (Grade B).
- **Black Males:** No counties rated better than the state and/or nation.

Lung & Bronchus, White Female Mortality, 2001-2005



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Lung & Bronchus, Black Female Mortality, 2001-2005

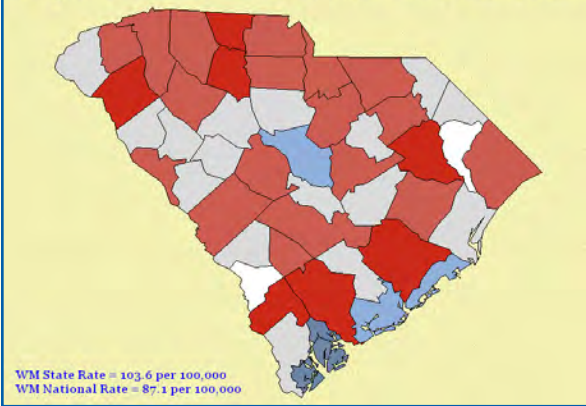


GRADING SCALE

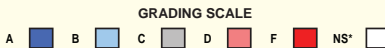
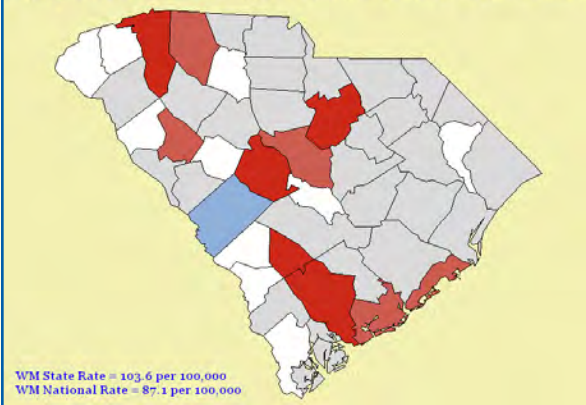
A B C D F NS* □

- **White Females:** Only two counties rated better: Greenville and Orangeburg (Grade B) than the state and/or nation. White women in South Carolina have a 46% higher rate of lung cancer death rates than Black women.
- **Black Females:** Seven counties rated better: Berkeley, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter (Grade A), and Aiken, Charleston, and Florence (Grade B) than the state and/or nation.

Lung & Bronchus, White Male Incidence, 2001-2005



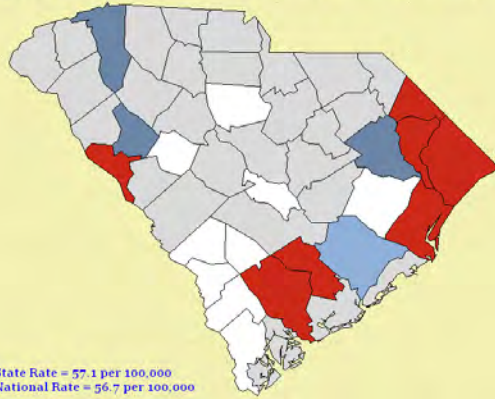
Lung & Bronchus, Black Male Incidence, 2001-2005



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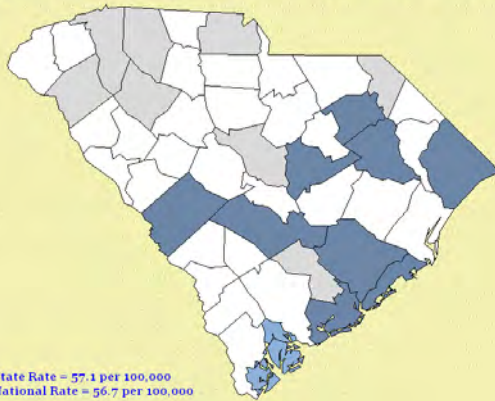
- **White Males:** For rates of new cases of lung cancer, only three counties rated better than the state/nation: Beaufort (Grade A) and Charleston and Richland (Grade B).
- **Black Males:** Only one county rated better than the state/ nation for rates of new lung cancer cases: Aiken (Grade B).

Lung & Bronchus, White Female Incidence, 2001-2005



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Lung & Bronchus, Black Female Incidence, 2001-2005



GRADING SCALE

A B C D F NS*

- **White Females:** Four counties rated better than the state/nation for rates of new lung cancer cases Greenville, Greenwood, and Florence (Grade A), and Berkeley (Grade B).
- **Black Females:** Nine counties rated better than the state/ nation: Aiken, Berkeley, Charleston, Darlington, Florence, Horry, and Orangeburg (Grade A), and Beaufort (Grade B).