

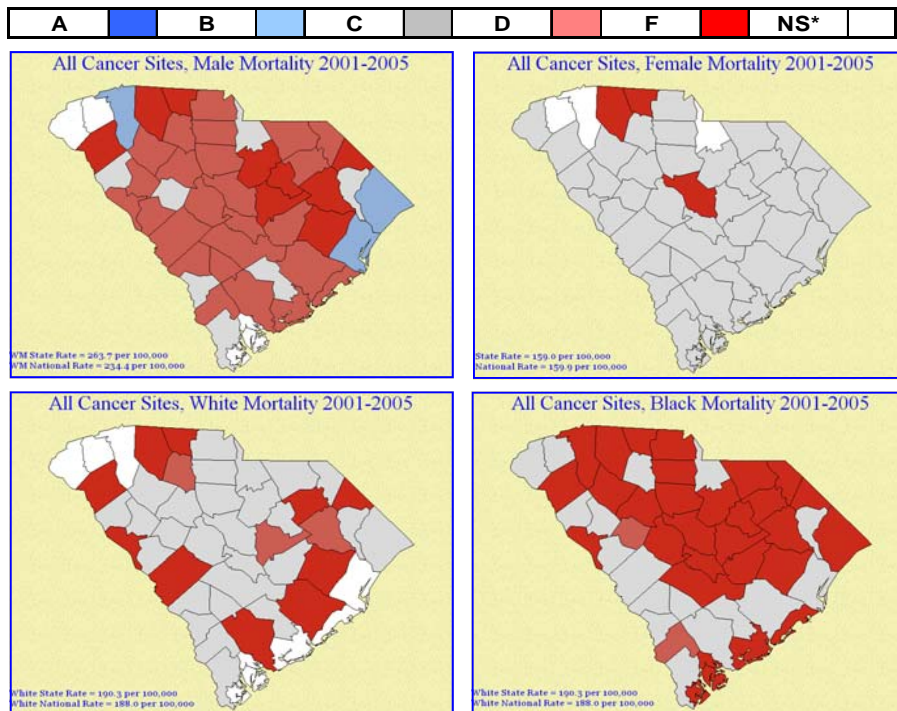
All Cancer Sites in South Carolina

Where we are?

Call to Action!



Mortality



* 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.

South Carolina ranks 14th in the nation for overall cancer mortality.

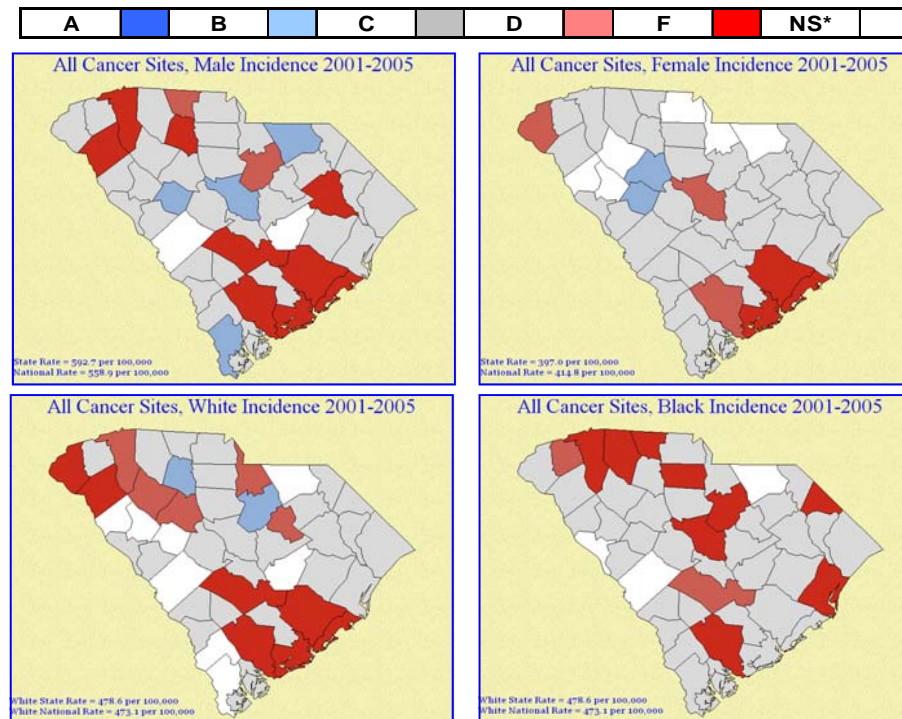
Males: Georgetown, Greenville, and Horry counties rated better than the state/nation (Grade B). 24 counties rated worse (Grade D). Anderson, Cherokee, Dillon, Florence, Greenville, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter, and Williamsburg rated worst (Grade F).

Females: No counties rated better than the state/nation. Three rated worst: Cherokee, Richland, and Spartanburg (Grade F). All other counties rated no different.

Whites: No counties rated better than the state/nation. Florence, Sumter, and Union counties rated worse (Grade D). Aiken, Anderson, Berkeley, Cherokee, Colleton, Darlington, Dillon, McCormick, Spartanburg, and Williamsburg, counties rated worst (Grade F). The remaining counties rated no different.

Blacks: No counties rated better than the state/nation. Hampton and Saluda counties rated worse (Grade D). 27 counties rated worst (Grade F) and 17 counties rated no different.

Incidence



* 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.

South Carolina ranks 20th in the nation for overall cancer incidence.

Males: Chesterfield, Jasper, Richland and Saluda counties rated better than the state/nation (Grade B). Cherokee and Kershaw (Grade D), and Anderson, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Florence, Greenville, Orangeburg, and Union (GRADE F) all rated worse. All others rated no different.

Females: Newberry and Saluda counties rated better (Grade B). Colleton (Grade D), Berkeley, Charleston, and Oconee counties (Grade F) rated worse. All others rated no different.

Whites: Kershaw and Union counties rated better than the state/nation (Grade B). Greenville, Laurens, Lancaster, Lee, and Newberry rated worse (Grade D). Anderson, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Oconee, and Orangeburg rated worst (Grade F). All others rated no different.

Blacks: No counties rated better than state/nation. Orangeburg and Pickens rated worse (Grade D). Cherokee, Chester, Colleton, Dillon, Georgetown, Greenville, Kershaw, Richland, and Spartanburg rated worst (Grade F). All others rated no different.

Lung Cancer in South Carolina

Where we are?

Call to Action!

Now entering a smoke-free city.

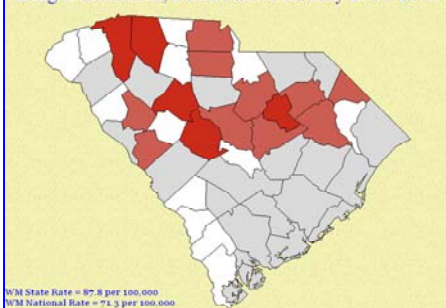
Thank you Mayor Riley and Charleston City Council members
for protecting everyone's right to breathe clean air.



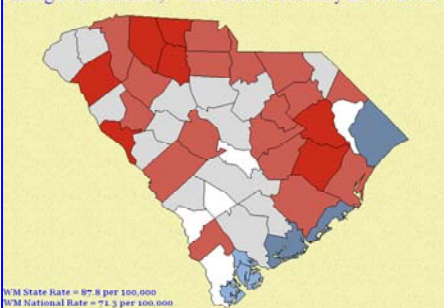
Mortality



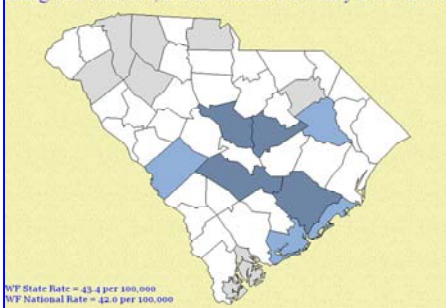
Lung & Bronchus, Black Male Mortality 2001-2005



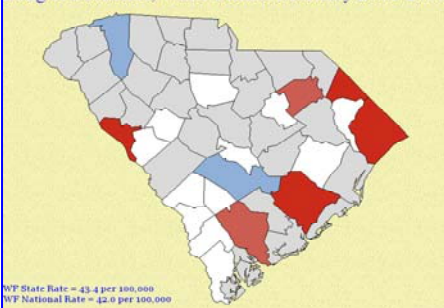
Lung & Bronchus, White Male Mortality 2001-2005



Lung & Bronchus, Black Female Mortality 2001-2005



Lung & Bronchus, White Female Mortality 2001-2005



* 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.

South Carolina ranks 13th in the Nation for all race/sex lung & bronchus cancer mortality.

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.

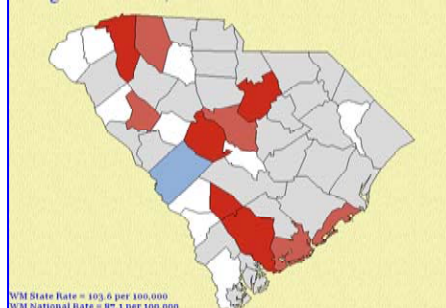
White Females: Only two counties rated better: Greenville and Orangeburg (Grade B) than the state and/or nation. White women in South Carolina have a 46% higher rate of lung cancer mortality than black women.

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.

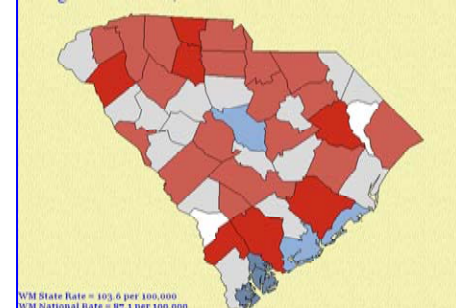
Incidence



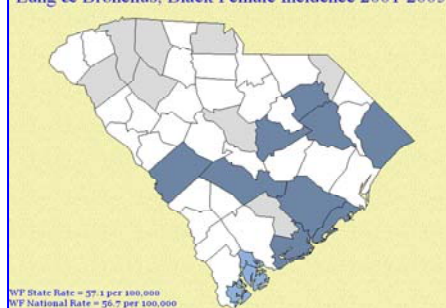
Lung & Bronchus, Black Male Incidence 2001-2005



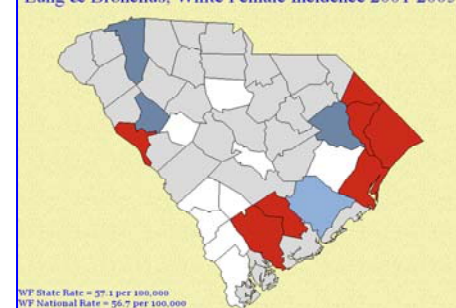
Lung & Bronchus, White Male Incidence 2001-2005



Lung & Bronchus, Black Female Incidence 2001-2005



Lung & Bronchus, White Female Incidence 2001-2005



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South Carolina ranks 14th in the Nation for all race/sex lung & bronchus cancer incidence.

White Males: For lung cancer incidence, only two counties rated better than the state/nation: Beaufort (Grade A) and Charleston (Grade B).

Black Males: Only one county rated better than the state/ nation for lung cancer incidence: Aiken (Grade B).

White Females: Four counties rated better than the state/nation for lung cancer incidence: 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). For mortality, seven counties rated better: Berkeley, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter (Grade A), and Aiken, Charleston, and Florence (Grade B).

Breast Cancer in South Carolina



Advocates Speak out in support of BCN and Medicaid Treatment act.

Where we are

Screening

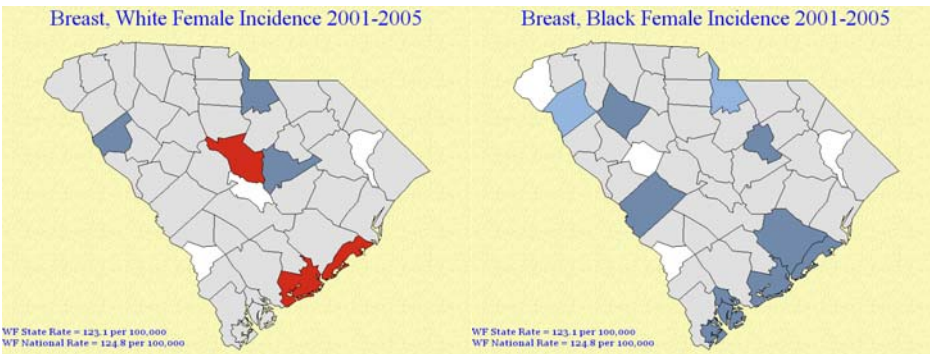
Education

Call to Action!

- Legislation -
Support legislation to increase breast and cervical cancer screening
Increase breast cancer screening messages in your community
- Lifestyle -
Encourage women to be screened for breast cancer
Eat more fruits and vegetables
Maintain a healthy weight
Increase/promote physical activity
Do not smoke
- Treatment -
Provide meeting space for cancer support groups
Encourage participation in clinical trials

Early detection and treatment of breast cancer leads to a four fold increase in survival compared to late stage detection and treatment.

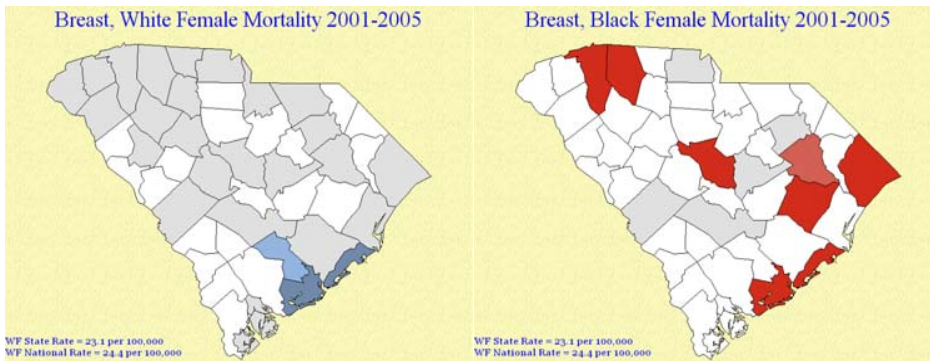




* Counties that are not shaded have fewer than 20 cases/deaths of cancer over the 5 year period (2001-2005). Working with small numbers can lead to instability in the calculated age-adjusted rates for mortality and incidence. As a result statistics for these counties are not displayed.

White females: Charleston and Richland counties rated worst in the state for breast cancer incidence, Grade F. Abbeville, Lancaster, and Sumter counties rated best, Grade B. All other counties rated Grade C, no different than the state or nation for cancer incidence.

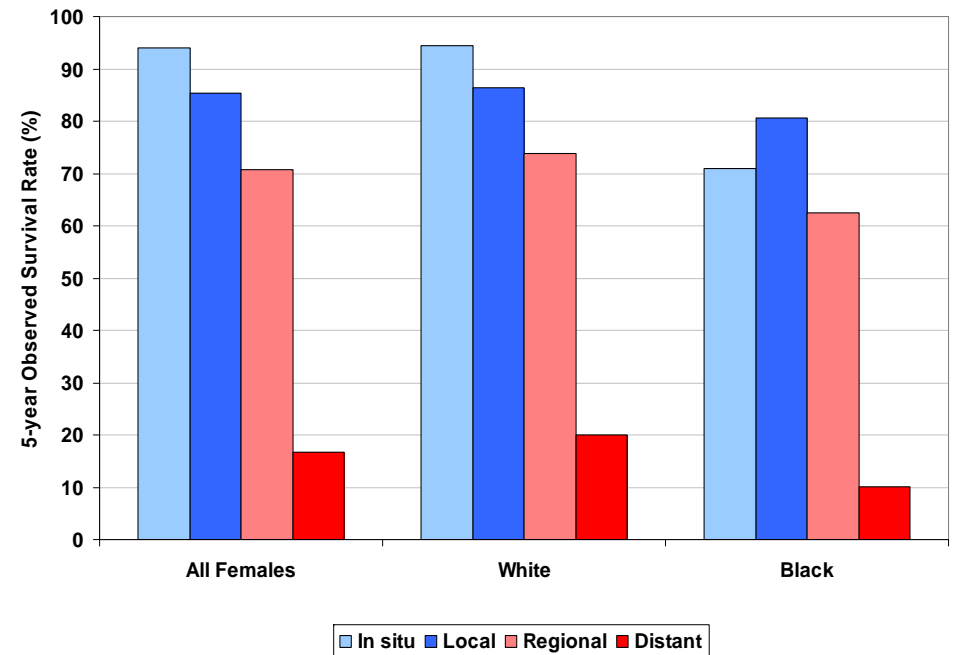
Black females: Anderson and Lancaster counties rated best in the state, Grade A. Aiken, Beaufort, Charleston, Laurens, and Lee counties rated better than the state at Grade B. All other counties rated Grade C, no different than the state or nation for cancer incidence.



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White females: While Charleston county rated poorly for cancer incidence, it rated best in the state for breast cancer deaths with Grade A. Dorchester county rated better than the state or nation with Grade B. All other counties rated Grade C, no different.

Black females: Six counties rated worst in the state for deaths due to breast cancer, Grade F: Charleston, Horry, Greenville, Richland, Spartanburg, and Williamsburg. Florence county rated worse than the state or nation, Grade D. All other counties rated no different, Grade C.



Note: excludes *in situ* cancers and children (ages 0-19) Source: South Carolina Central Cancer Registry

S.C. women with breast cancer diagnosed at the earliest stage, before any invasion or spread of cancer cells, have a 95% chance of survival for five years.

However, when S.C. women are diagnosed with breast cancer after regional or distant spread has occurred, the chance of surviving five years drops to 70% then 17%, respectively.

White women in S.C. have higher five-year survival rates than black women for breast cancer at each stage of disease at diagnosis.



Cervical Cancer in South Carolina

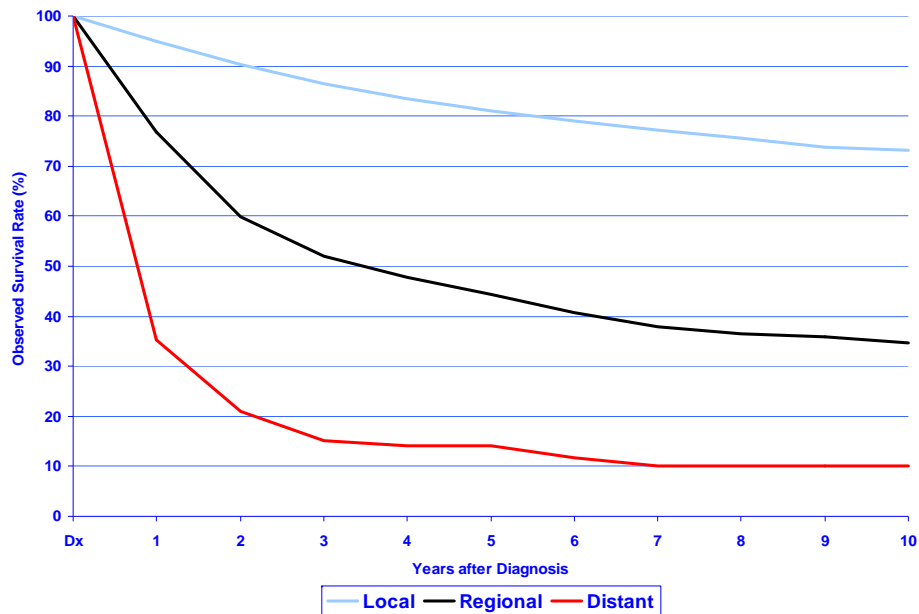
Where are we

South Carolina ranks 16th highest in the nation for cervical cancer incidence and 13th highest in the nation for cervical cancer mortality.

picture

picture

Call to Action!

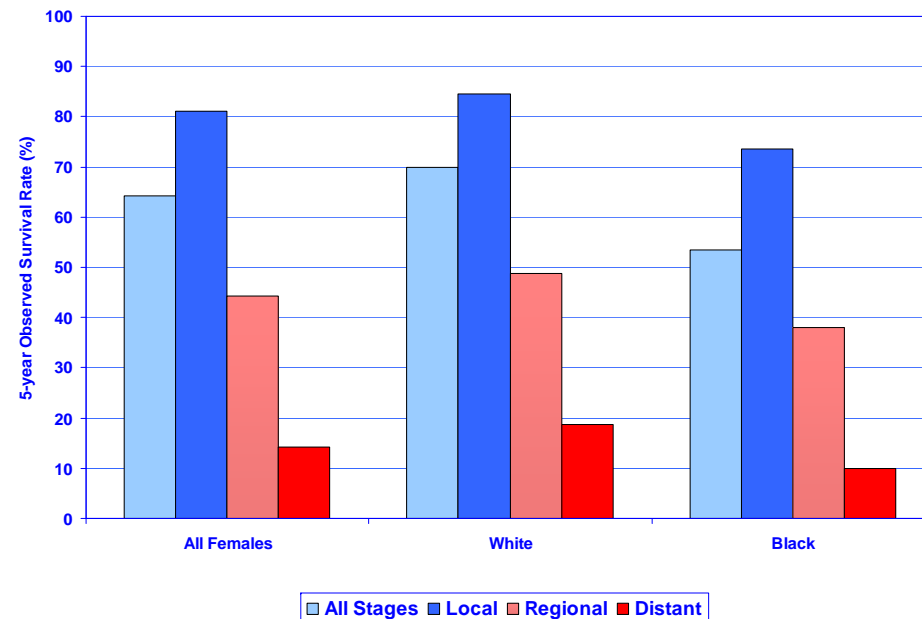


Note: excludes *in situ* cancers and children (ages 0-19) **Source:** South Carolina Central Cancer Registry

S.C. women diagnosed with locally staged cervical cancer have better than 70% survival over a ten year period.

However, S.C. women who are diagnosed with regionally staged cervical cancer have less than a 50% survival rate after three years.

S.C. women diagnosed with cervical cancer at the distant stage have less than 35% survival rates after one year.



Note: excludes *in situ* cancers and children (ages 0-19) **Source:** South Carolina Central Cancer Registry

S.C. women with cervical cancer diagnosed at the earliest stage, before any invasion or spread of cancer cells, have greater than an 80% chance of survival for five years.

However, when S.C. women are diagnosed with cervical cancer after regional or distant spread has occurred, the chance of surviving five years drops to 44% then 14%, respectively.

White women in S.C. have higher five-year survival rates than black women for cervical cancer at each stage of disease at diagnosis.

Prostate Cancer in South Carolina

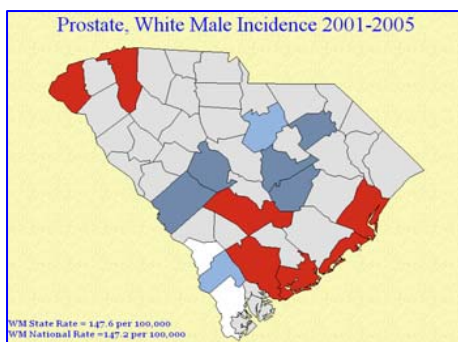
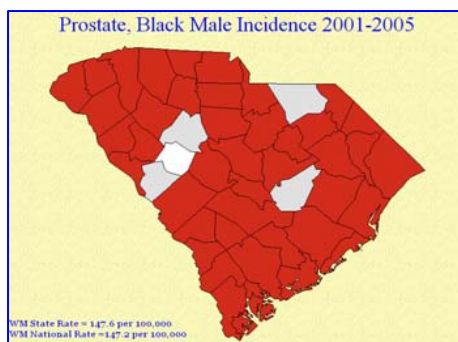
Where we are

pictures

Call to Action!

pictures

Mortality

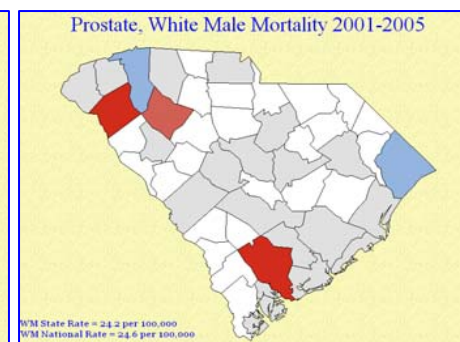
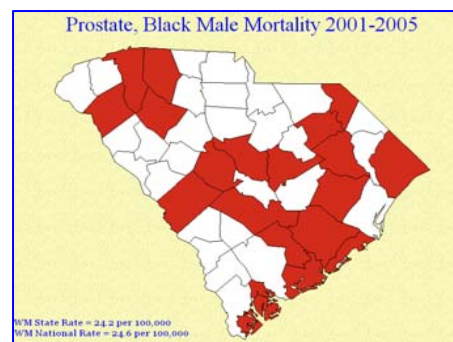


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Black Males: In all but five counties (Edgefield, Saluda, Newberry, Chesterfield, and Clarendon) incidence rates for prostate cancer rated worse than the state and nation, Grade F.

White Males: Aiken, Lexington, Sumter, Clarendon, and Darlington counties rated best in the state, Grade A. Kershaw and Hampton rated better than the state or nation, Grade B. Oconee, Greenville, Orangeburg, Colleton, Charleston, and Georgetown rated worst in the state, Grade F. All other counties rated Grade C, no different from the state or the nation for cancer incidence.

Incidence



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Black Males: Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg, Laurens, Aiken, Lexington, Richland, Sumter, Orangeburg, Beaufort, Charleston, Dorchester, Berkeley, Williamsburg, Florence, Darlington, Marlboro, and Horry counties rated worst in the state, Grade F.

White Males: Greenville and Horry counties rated better than the state or nation, Grade B. Lauren county rated worse, Grade D. Anderson and Colleton counties rated worst in the state, Grade F. All other counties rated Grade C, no different.

Colorectal Cancer in South Carolina

Where we are?



Call to Action !

South Carolinians:

Get screened for colon cancer starting at age 50

Stop smoking or never start

Increase your daily physical activity

If diagnosed with colon cancer consider enrolling in a clinical trial

Volunteer with your local hospital, faith community or cancer coalition

Support legislation for insurance companies to cover CRC screening

Legislators: in addition to the above

Appropriate funding for comprehensive cancer control

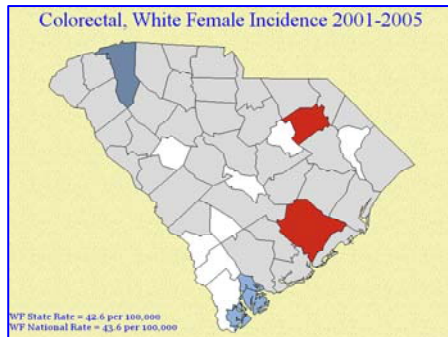
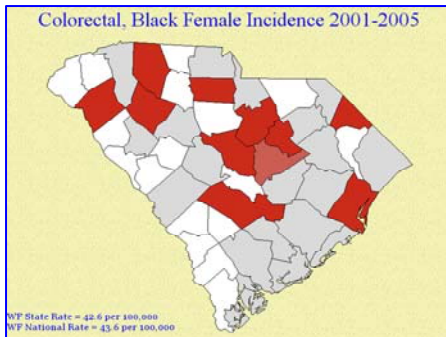
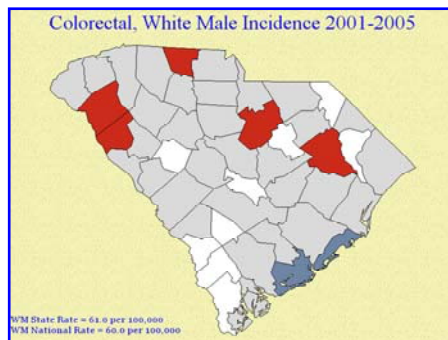
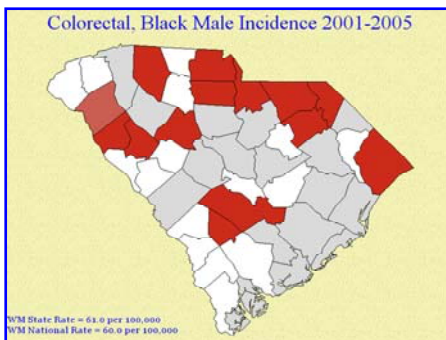
Appropriate funding for SCOPE SC to screen the uninsured

Rise constituents awareness about cancer prevention and control programs in your district

Ensure access to health care and to cancer early detection screening services



Mortality



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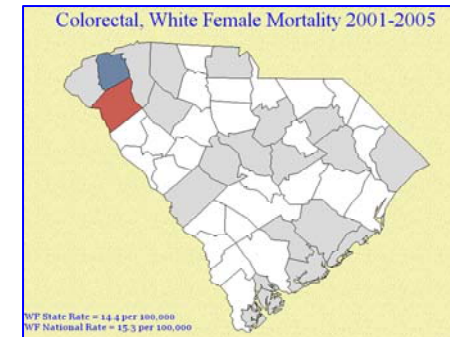
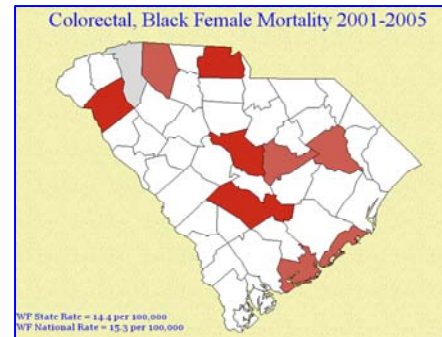
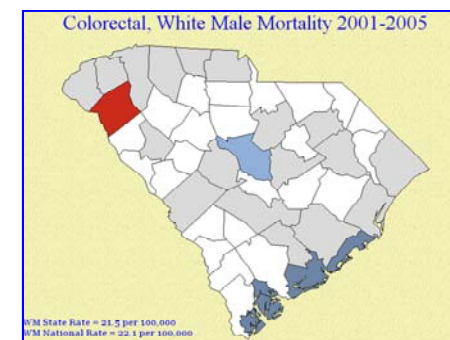
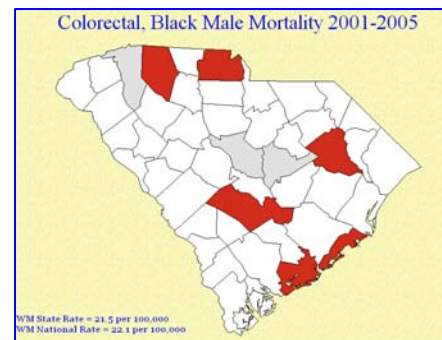
Black Males: No counties rated better than the state/nation. 14 counties rated worse: Anderson (Grade D), and Abbeville, Bamberg, Chester, Chesterfield, Darlington, Greenwood, Horry, Lancaster, Marlboro, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, and York (Grade F).

Black Females: No counties rated better than the state/nation. Sumter (Grade D), and Anderson, Chester, Georgetown, Kershaw, Laurens, Lee, Orangeburg, Richland, and Spartanburg (Grade F) rated worse.

White Males: Charleston county ranked better than the state/nation (Grade A). Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Florence, and Kershaw counties rated worst (Grade F). All other counties rated no different than the state/nation.

White Females: Two counties rated better: Greenville (Grade A) and Beaufort (Grade B). Two counties rated worst: Berkeley and Darlington (Grade F). All other counties rated no different.

Incidence



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Black Males: No counties rated better. Of the eight counties measured, five counties rated worst: Charleston, Orangeburg, Florence, Spartanburg, and York (Grade F).

Black Females: Of the nine counties measured, eight counties rated worse than the state/nation: Charleston, Florence, Sumter, and Spartanburg (Grade D), and Anderson, Orangeburg, Richland, and York (Grade F).

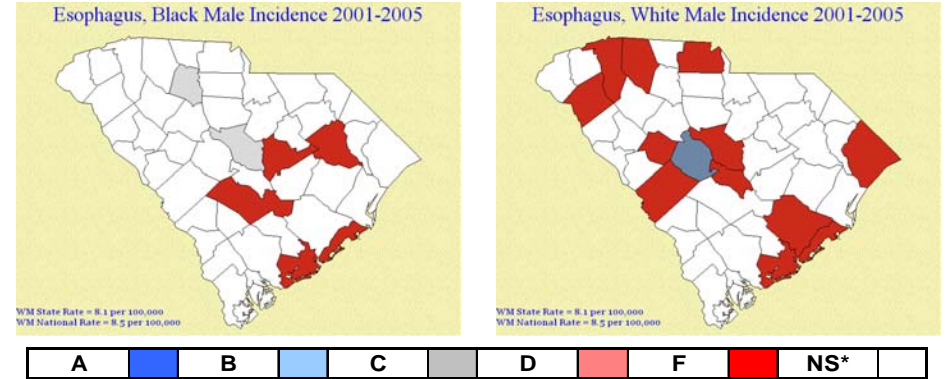
White Males: Two counties rated better: Charleston (Grade A) and Richland county (Grade B). Anderson county rated worst (Grade F). All other counties rated no different.

White Females: Pickens county rated best (Grade A), and Anderson county rated worst (Grade F). All others rated no different.

Esophageal Cancer in South Carolina

Where we are

Text



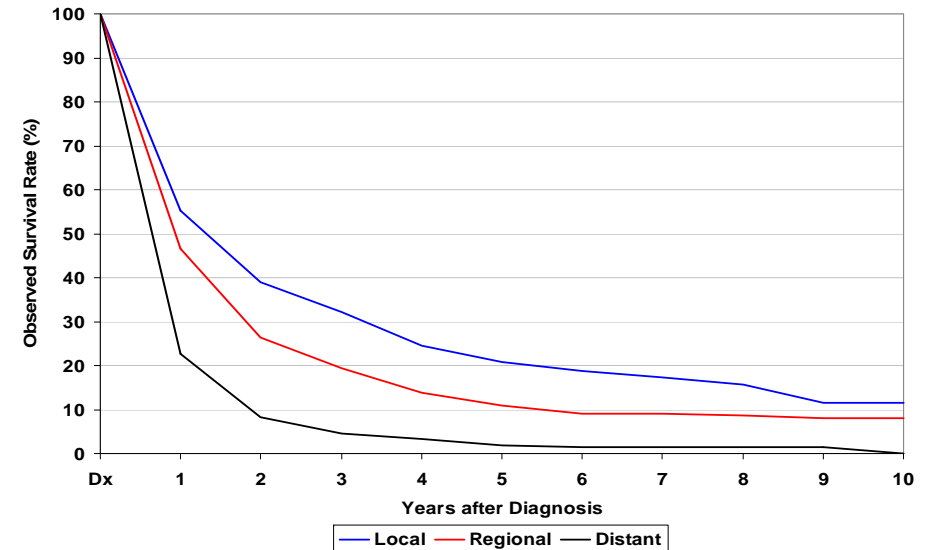
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Black Males: Of the six counties with adequate esophageal cancer cases to rate, four counties were worst in the state: Charleston, Florence, Orangeburg, and Sumter (Grade F). Richland and Union counties were no different from the state and nation, Grade C.

White Males: Of the twelve counties with adequate cases to rate, 11 counties rated worst in the state: Aiken, Anderson, Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Greenville, Horry, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, and York (Grade F). Lexington county rated Grade C, no different.

Call to Action!

Text



For S.C. citizens diagnosed with esophageal cancer, five-year survival is dismal for all stages of disease at diagnosis, ranging from 21% for localized disease to 2% for distant disease. Overall five-year survival for all stages is 11%.

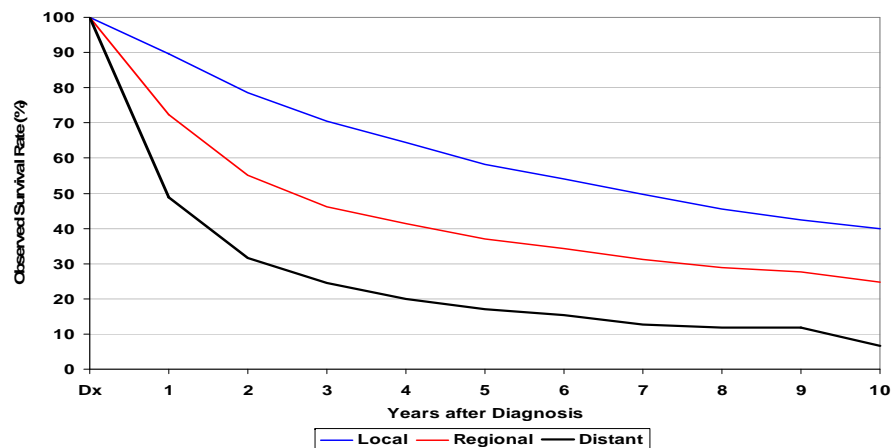
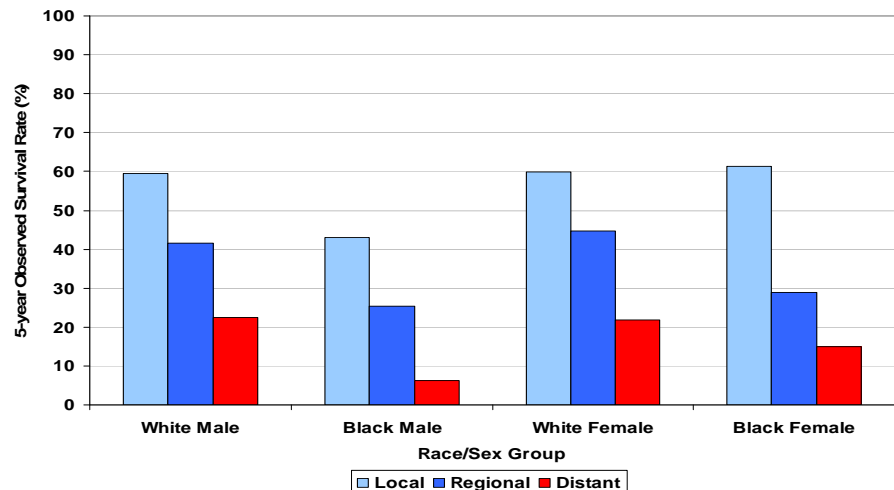
Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer in South Carolina

Where we are

Text

Call to action!

Text



Note: excludes *in situ* cancers and children (ages 0-19)

Source: South Carolina Central Cancer Registry

S.C. citizens diagnosed with oral/pharyngeal cancer in early or localized stage experience about 60% chance of surviving five years, except for black males whose rates are lower at 43%. Black males experience lower survival rates at each stage of disease at diagnosis compared to the other race/sex groups.

When oral/pharyngeal cancer is diagnosed in South Carolinians after regional or distant spread has occurred, the chances of surviving five years drop to between 45% and 6% respectively, depending upon the race/sex group.