

## Kidney Cancer

|                | New Cases* | Deaths <sup>+</sup> |
|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| <b>Overall</b> | <b>F</b>   | <b>A</b>            |
| Men, Black     | <b>D</b>   | <b>C</b>            |
| Men, White     | <b>F</b>   | <b>B</b>            |
| Women, Black   | <b>B</b>   | <b>D</b>            |
| Women, White   | <b>A</b>   | <b>B</b>            |

\* S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. rates of new cases of the same year, 2000

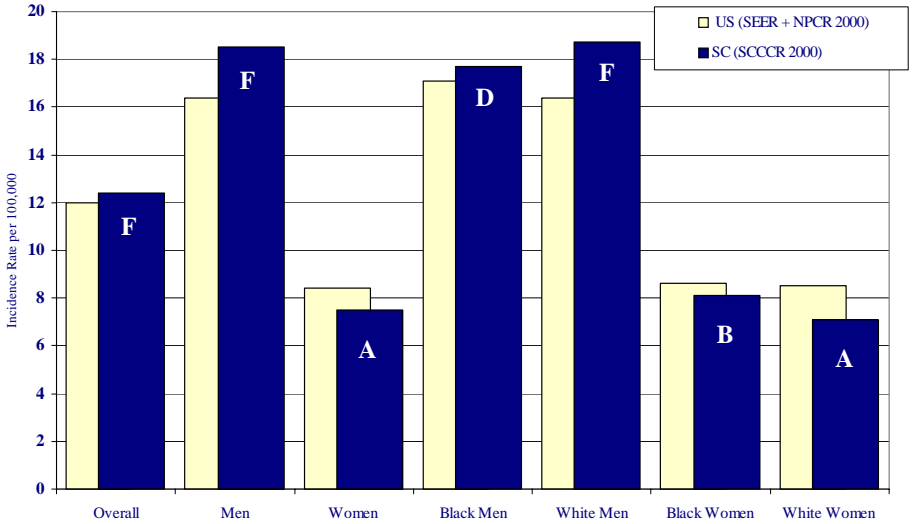
<sup>+</sup> S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. death rates of the same year, 2001

Data exclude in situ cancer cases

### Key Facts

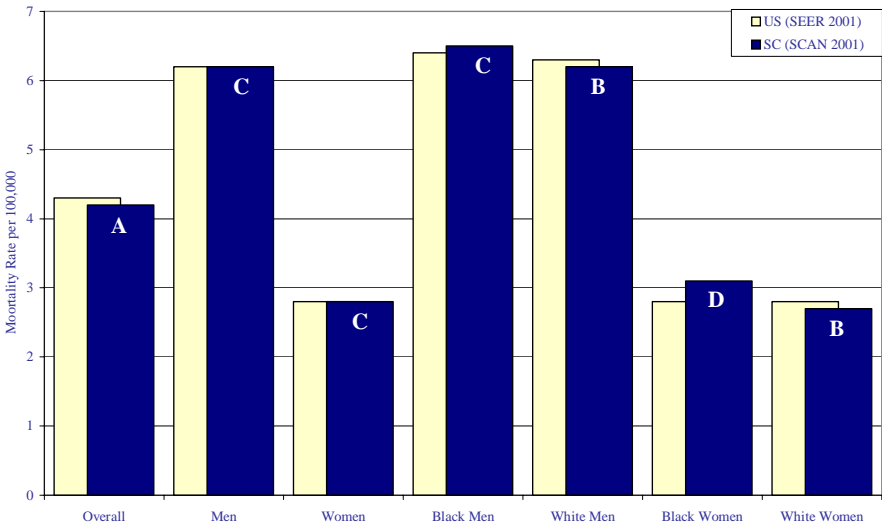
- It is the **eighth** most common cancer diagnosed overall (492 people diagnosed in 2000).
- It is the **tenth** largest cause of cancer deaths among men (113 deaths among men in 2002).
- Most cases are diagnosed between the ages of 50 and 70.
- It is twice as common in men as it is in women.
- The risk of developing kidney cancer increases by 40 percent if you smoke cigarettes.
- Other risk factors include obesity, physical inactivity and occupational exposures (asbestos, cadmium, some herbicides, benzene and organic solvents).
- There are no screening tests available to detect this cancer in the early stage of the disease.

### Rate of New Cases for Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer



Source: U.S. incidence data provided by NPCR + SEER 2000 incidence. S.C. incidence data provided by SCCCR (2000).

### Death Rate for Kidney and Renal Cancer



Source: U.S. death data provided by SEER Program SEER\*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public - Use With State, Total U.S. for Expanded Races/Hispanics (1990-2001). South Carolina death data provided by DHEC SCAN.

\* Sample size influences visual interpretation.