

Leukemia

| | New Cases* | Deaths ⁺ |
|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| Overall | A | F |
| Men, Black | C | A |
| Men, White | A | F |
| Women, Black | F | B |
| Women, White | A | A |

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

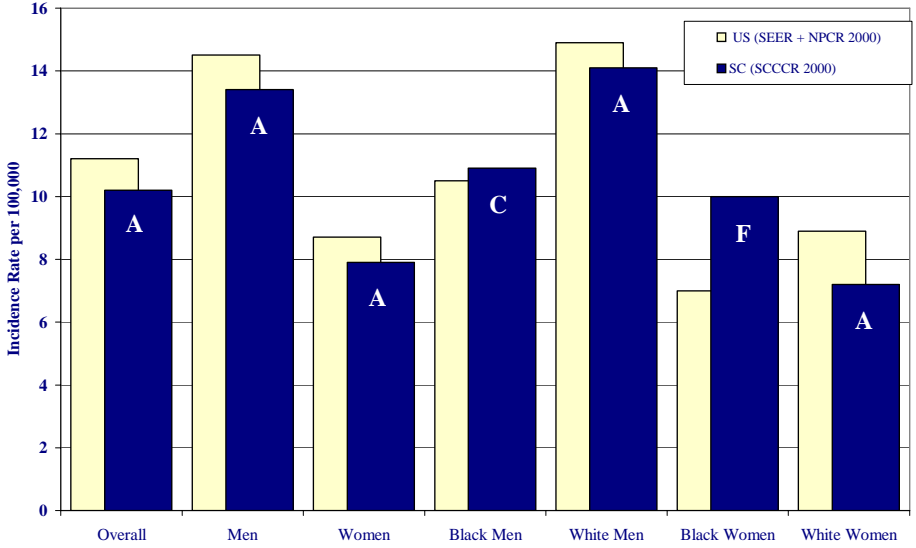
⁺ S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. death rates of the same year, 2001

Data exclude in situ cancer cases

Key Facts

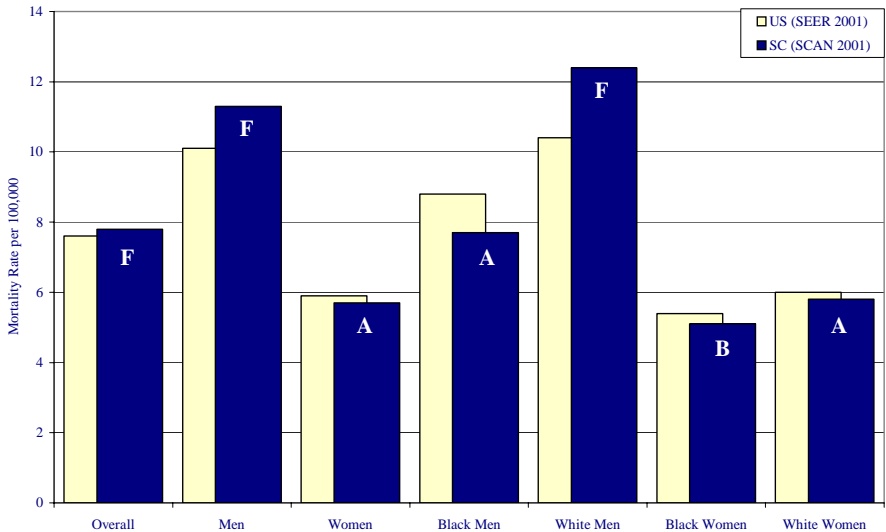
- It is the **sixth** leading cause of cancer deaths (311 deaths in 2002).
- It is diagnosed ten times more often in adults than children.
- It is more commonly diagnosed in males than females.
- Risk factors include exposure to cigarette smoke, chemicals such as benzene and ionizing radiation.
- A screening test is not available for leukemia.

Rate of New Cases for Leukemia



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

Death Rate for Leukemia



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.