

Lung Cancer

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

* 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

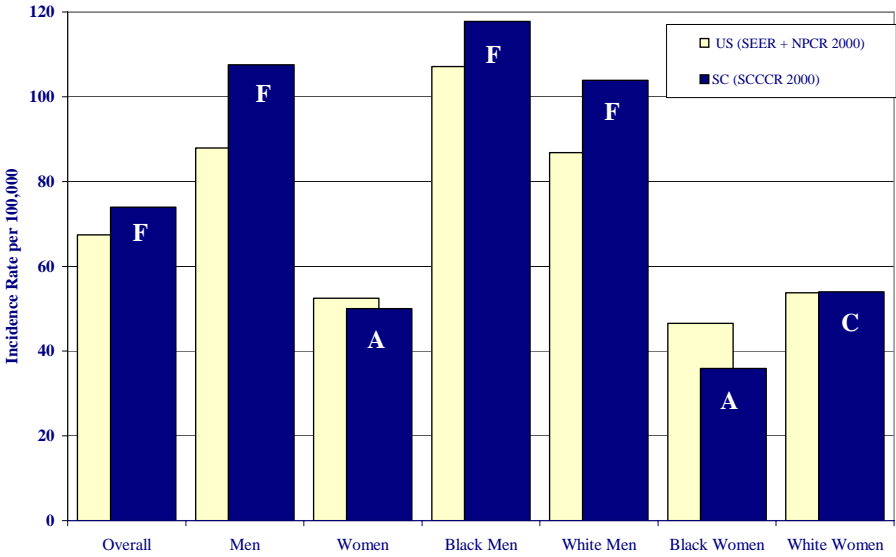
Data exclude in situ cancer cases

Key Facts

- It is the **most common** cancer diagnosed in the state (2,940 people diagnosed in 2000).
- It is the **largest** cause of cancer deaths, accounting for 30 percent of all cancer deaths in 2002 (2,481 deaths).
- 87 percent of lung cancer deaths are attributable to smoking or secondhand smoke. Other risk factors include occupational exposure, arsenic, radon, asbestos, environmental exposure to air pollution, and tuberculosis.
- The mortality rate is declining in all men but increasing in white women.
- Common risk factors cannot explain the high mortality of this cancer in black men.
- CT scans and X-rays are available to detect lung cancer, but there are limitations to these tests.
- If detected in the localized stage of disease, the survival rate is 49 percent.

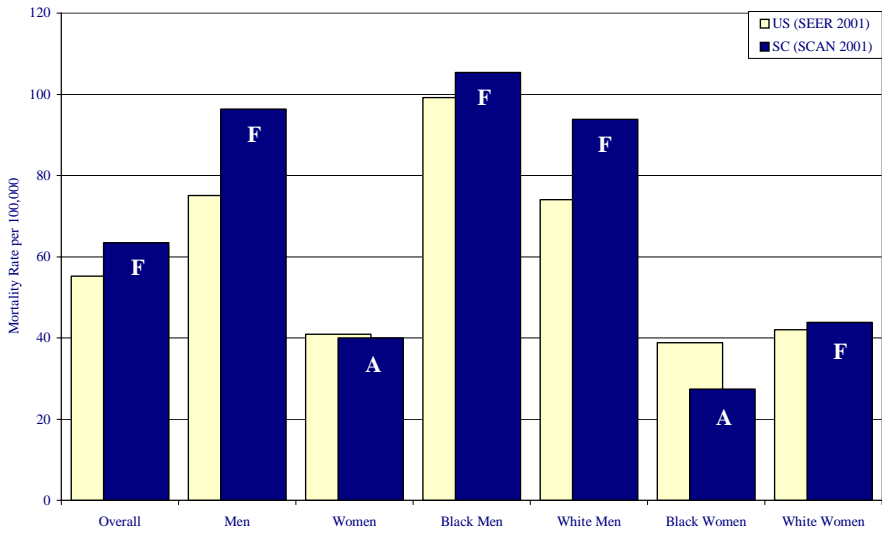
Alert see **Special Disparities** section

Rate of New Cases for Lung Cancer



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

Death Rate for Lung 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.