

Melanoma of the Skin

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

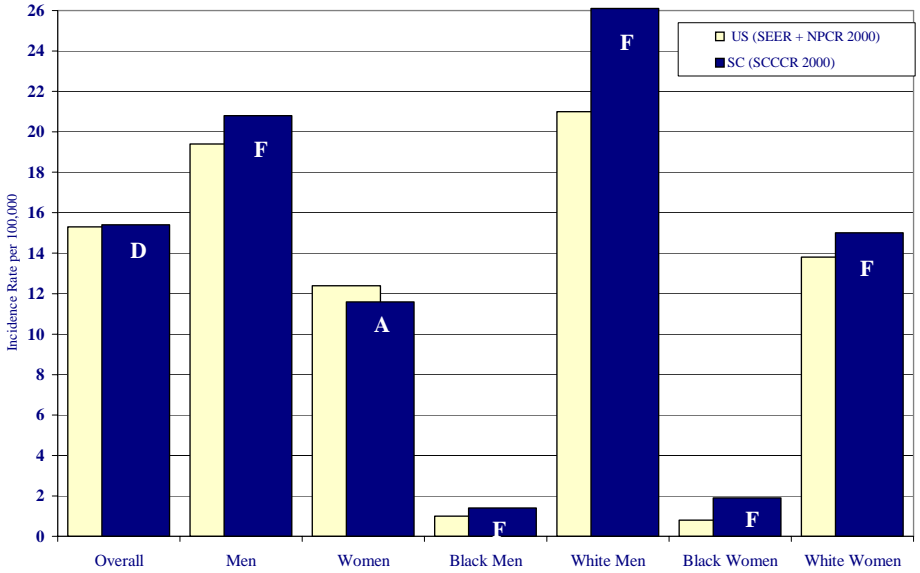
Data exclude in situ cancer cases

Key Facts

- It is the **seventh** most common cancer diagnosed overall (612 people diagnosed in 2000).
- It is ten times more likely to occur in whites than blacks
- 102 people died of melanoma in 2002.
- Black women in South Carolina have a much greater risk of dying from melanoma than the national average.
- Risk factors include a prior melanoma, one or more family members who had melanoma, moles and exposure to the sun's ultraviolet rays.
- Melanomas are often visible as a change in a mole on the skin and are most frequently detected with a visual exam.
- About 16 percent of patients diagnosed with distant stage melanoma of the skin survive five years after diagnosis compared to a more than 95 percent survival rate for those with localized melanoma.

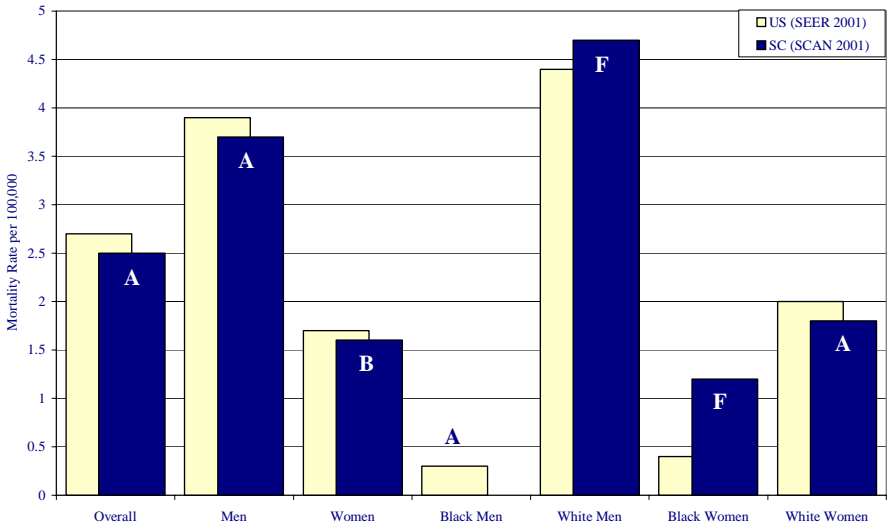
stomach cancer • colorectal cancer • lung cancer • esophageal cancer • cervical cancer • breast cancer • prostate cancer • skin cancer • brain cancer • ovarian cancer • bladder cancer • leukemia • liver cancer • non-hodgkins lymphoma

Rate of New Cases for Melanoma of the Skin



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

Death Rate for Melanoma of the Skin



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.