

## Multiple Myeloma

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

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

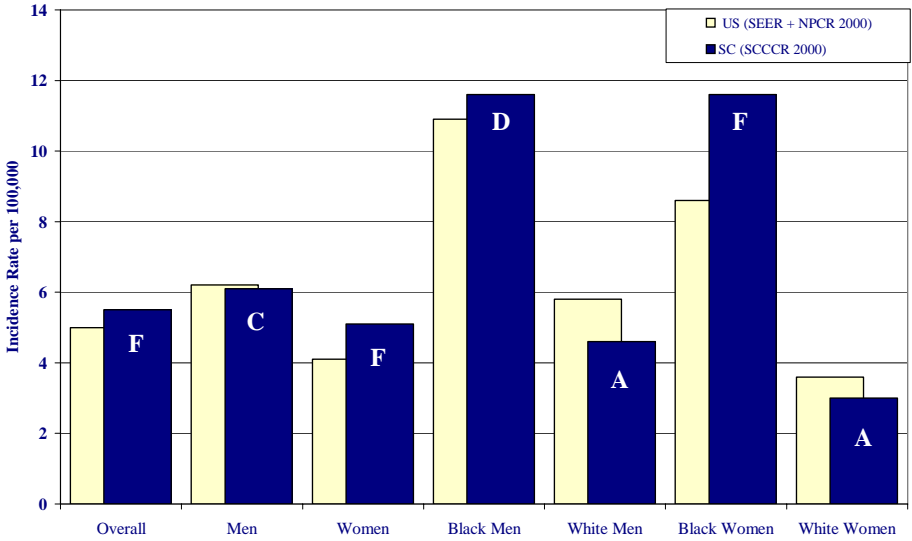
<sup>+</sup> S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. death rates of the same year, 2001

Data exclude in situ cancer cases

### Key Facts

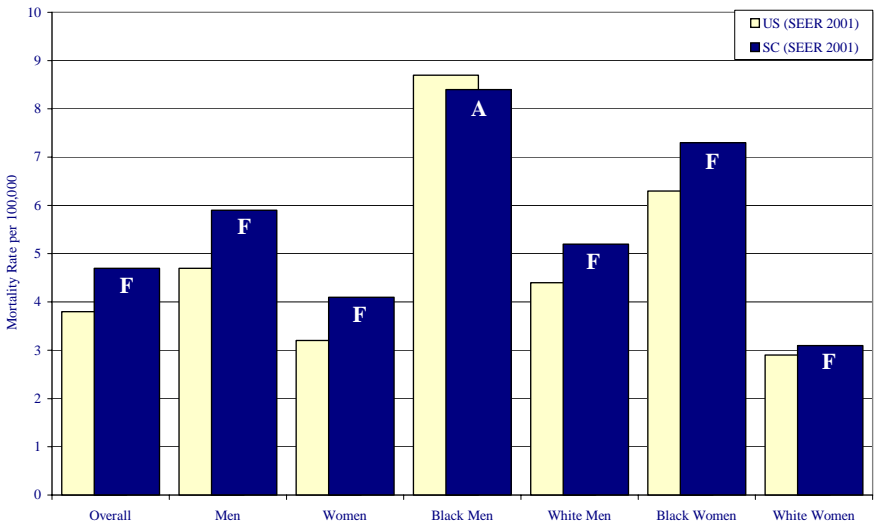
- SC is ranked **second** in the nation for mortality from multiple myeloma (169 deaths in 2002).
- Black men are twice as likely to develop the disease as white men.
- The average age at diagnosis is 68 years old.
- 1 percent of cases are diagnosed in people younger than age 40.
- Risk factors include radiation exposure, family history, obesity and having other plasma cell diseases.
- There are no screening procedures for multiple myeloma.

### Rate of New Cases for Multiple Myeloma



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

### Death Rate for Multiple Myeloma



Source: U.S. and S.C. 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). SCAN currently groups multiple myeloma deaths with other unspecified cancer sites.

\* Sample size influences visual interpretation.