

## Pancreatic Cancer

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

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

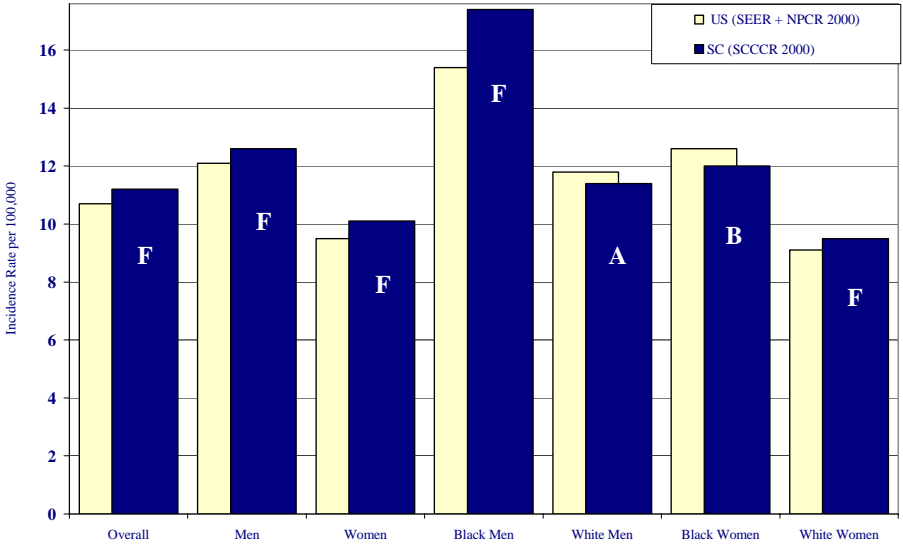
<sup>+</sup> S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. death rates of the same year, 2001

Data exclude in situ cancer cases

### Key Facts

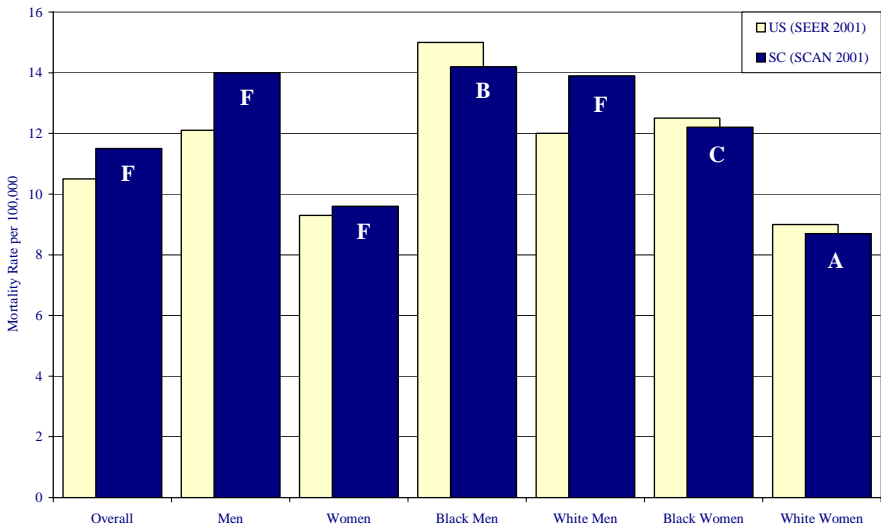
- It is the **eighth** most common cancer diagnosed in women (229 women diagnosed in 2000).
- It is the **fourth** largest cause of cancer deaths among men and women separately (214 men and 243 women died in 2002).
- It is the **fifth** largest cause of cancer death overall (457 deaths in 2002).
- SC ranks **fourth** in the nation for mortality from cancer of the pancreas.
- The rate of new cases is twice as high for smokers than for nonsmokers.
- Risk factors include cigarette or cigar smoking, obesity, physical inactivity, chronic pancreatitis, diabetes and cirrhosis.
- No screening tests are available for pancreatic cancer.

Rate of New Cases for Pancreatic Cancer



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

Death Rate for Pancreatic 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.