

Prostate Cancer

	<u>New Cases*</u>	<u>Deaths⁺</u>
Overall	F	F
Men, Black	F	F
Men, White	A	D

* 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

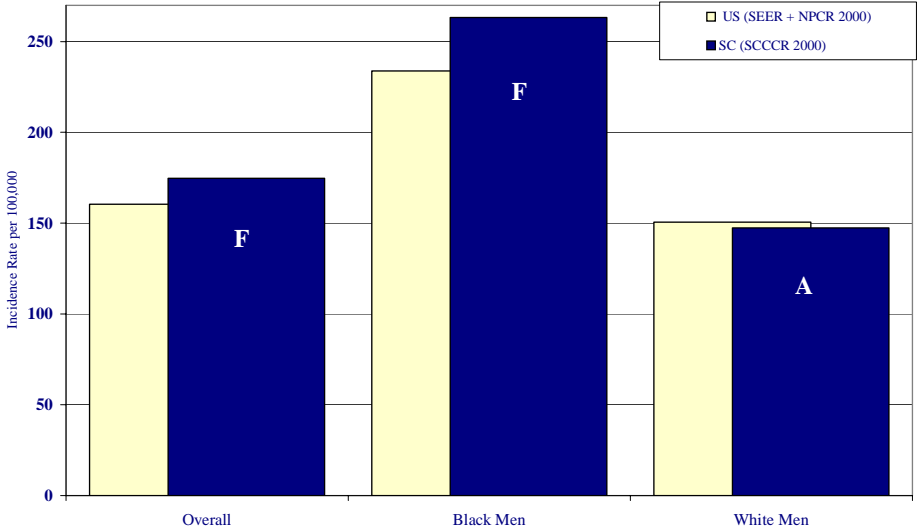
Data exclude in situ cancer cases

Key Facts

- It is the **most common** cancer diagnosed in men (2,988 men diagnosed in 2000).
- It is the **second** largest cause of cancer deaths among men (478 deaths in 2002).
- South Carolina ranks **third** in the nation for mortality from prostate cancer.
- The risk of being diagnosed with prostate cancer increases with age, with 80 percent of diagnosis occurring in males over the age of 65.
- Black men have the highest rate of prostate cancer in the world.
- Well-established risk factors include age, ethnicity and family history. Additional risk factors include physical inactivity, diets high in fat and/or low in fiber and obesity.
- Screening is available for prostate cancer through the Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) and Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA).
- The majority of prostate cancer cases are detected at early stages.

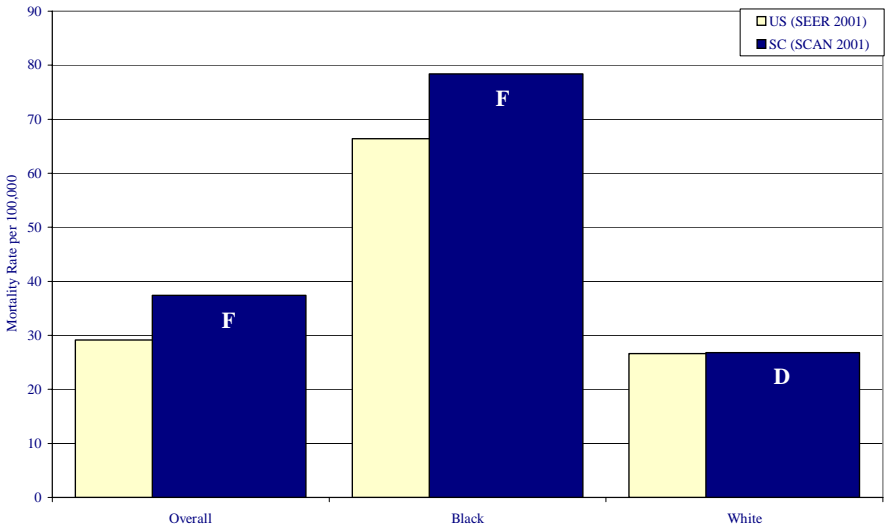
ALERT see **Special Disparities** section

Rate of New Cases for Prostate Cancer



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

Death Rate for Prostate 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.