

# Stomach Cancer

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

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

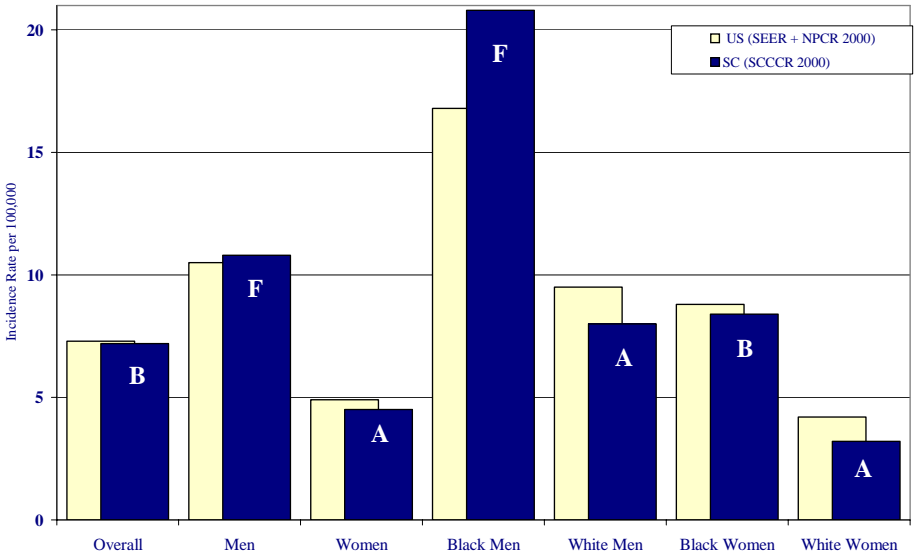
<sup>+</sup> S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. death rates of the same year, 2001

Data exclude in situ cancer cases

## Key Facts

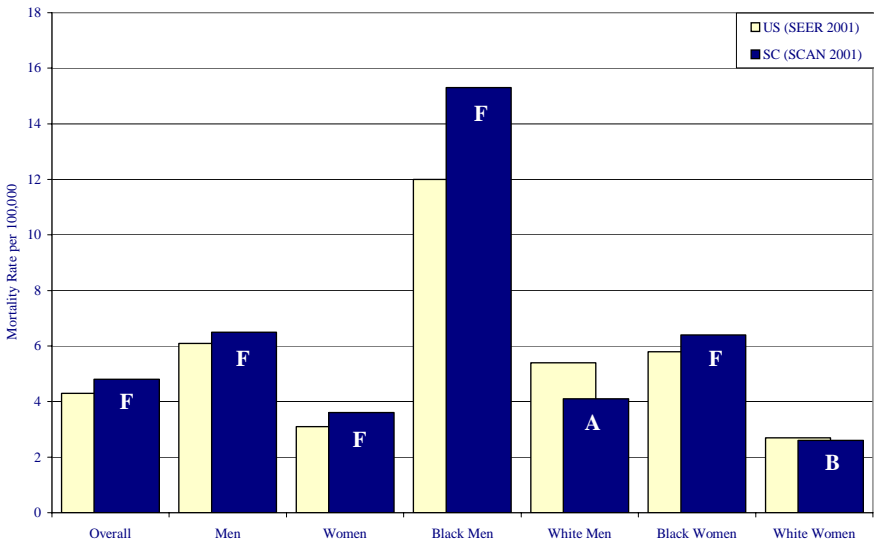
- South Carolina ranks **ninth** in the nation for mortality from stomach cancer (186 deaths in 2002)
- It is more than twice as common in men as it is in women.
- The incidence rate is higher in Hispanics and blacks than in non-Hispanic whites. The highest rates are seen in Asian/Pacific Islanders.
- Stomach cancer incidence increases sharply after the age of 50.
- Risk factors include H. pylori bacteria infection, diets high in smoked foods, pickled vegetables, salted fish and meat, smoking, and alcohol use.
- Stomach cancers are most frequently diagnosed in advanced stages.

Rate of New Cases for Stomach Cancer



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

Death Rate for Stomach 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.