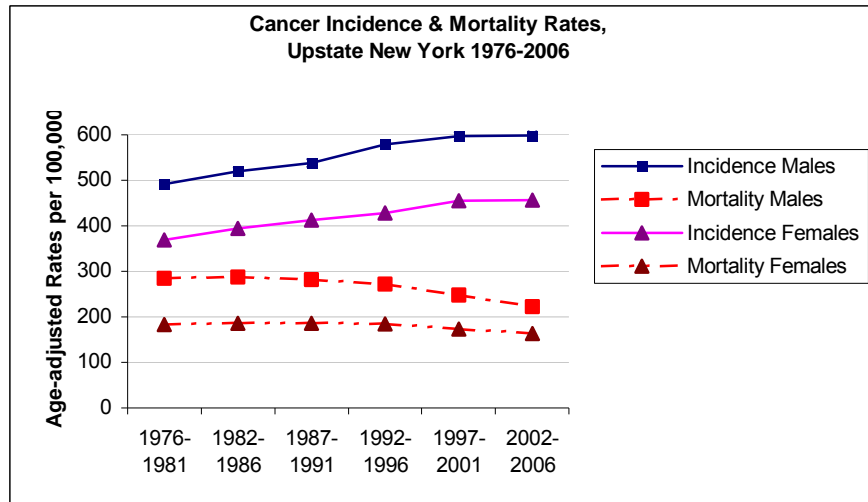


Cancer

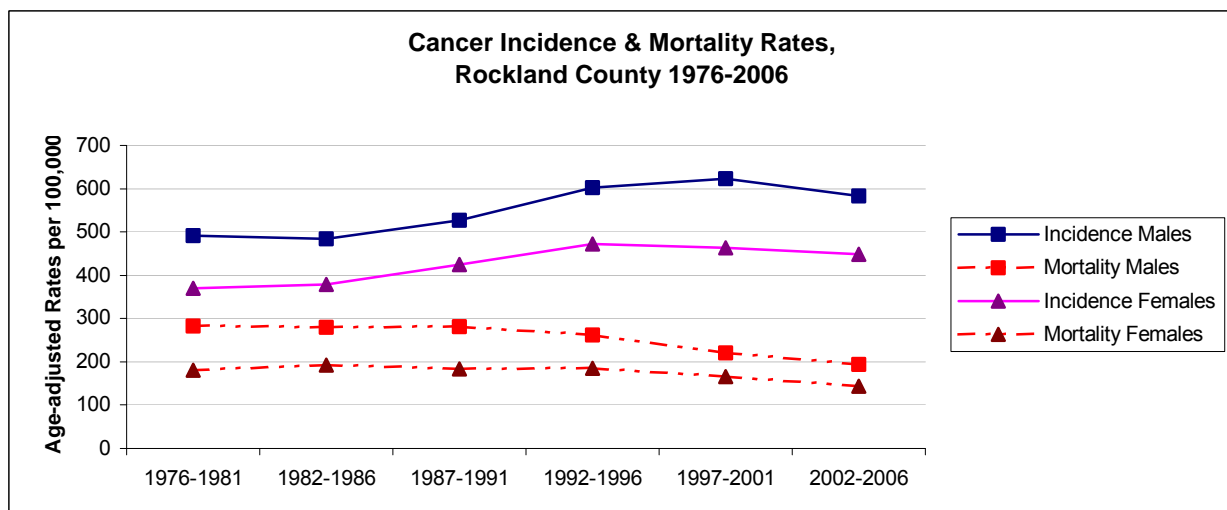
US Overview: Cancer is still the second leading cause of death however the nation is making progress toward major cancer-related Healthy People 2010 targets. Death rates for the four most common cancers (prostate, breast, lung, and colorectal), as well as for all cancers combined, continue to decline. The rate of cancer incidence has declined since the early 1990s. At peak level, males had a mortality rate 50% higher than females (220.8 versus 142.2 per 100,000). Between 1999 and 2006, total cancer mortality rates declined by 10%. In 2006, the overall mortality rate was 187 per 100,000.

NYS Overview: Upstate New York followed similar trends as the nation between 1976 and 2006. Males had higher rates of incidence and mortality than females.

Incidence rates (solid lines) increased over time but have remained relatively level for the past 10-year period, while mortality rates (dotted lines) continually decreased.



Rockland County Overview: Like the State and national trends, cancer is the second leading cause of death for Rockland County residents. Since 1997, there has been a steady decrease in the incidence of total cancer for both men and women. The peak in the mortality due to cancer occurred in 1992-1996, with steady decreases in more recent years.



In 2008, Rockland had 4,600 new cases of cancer diagnosed annually, and 433 deaths. More detailed information on incidence and mortality rate trends for Rockland County men and women, by site of cancer, is shown in the following tables.

Rockland County Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 Residents, 1976-2006							
	Prostate	Lung		Colorectal		Breast	Cervix
	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Female
1976-1981	84.4	94.1	32	87	57.4	109.5	8.9
1982-1986	85.2	88.5	43.2	84.8	52.3	109.6	7.7
1987-1991	104.5	86	46.7	77.4	55.2	142.2	9.3
1992-1996	166.6	82.3	52.3	77.2	57.5	157.4	11.3
1997-2001	207.9	70.4	54	75.5	56	141.6	7.6
2002-2006	175.8	68	51.9	60.8	41.2	133.7	7.5

Rockland County Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 Residents, 1976-2006							
	Prostate	Lung		Colorectal		Breast	Cervix
	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Female
1976-1981	28.5	79.4	24.1	43.2	28.5	41.1	3.6
1982-1986	31.5	83.4	35.5	41.9	25.1	40.6	2.8
1987-1991	33.9	74.2	34.6	37.8	26	41.4	2.5
1992-1996	32.4	66.2	38.3	33.2	21.3	34.8	2.9
1997-2001	25.3	53.1	33.3	29.7	20.3	30	2.9
2002-2006	21.4	50.8	34	20.7	10.6	22.3	1.3

Cancer in Rockland County is diagnosed at an early stage in similar trends when compared to cancers diagnosed throughout upstate NY, as shown in the table below.

Percent of Invasive Cancers Diagnosed at an Early Stage, 2002-2006		
	Upstate NY	Rockland
Males		
Oral	32.5	35.9
Colorectal	44.5	43
Lung	19.7	20.1
Melanoma	81.4	85.3
Prostate	87.1	90.4
Testis	74.8	76.5
Females		
Oral	45.4	44.7
Colorectal	42.5	45.7
Lung	22.5	24.2
Melanoma	84.4	84.2
Breast	64.7	65.2
Cervix	52.3	61.2
Uterus	73.1	68.7
Ovary	18.9	15

1. Breast Cancer

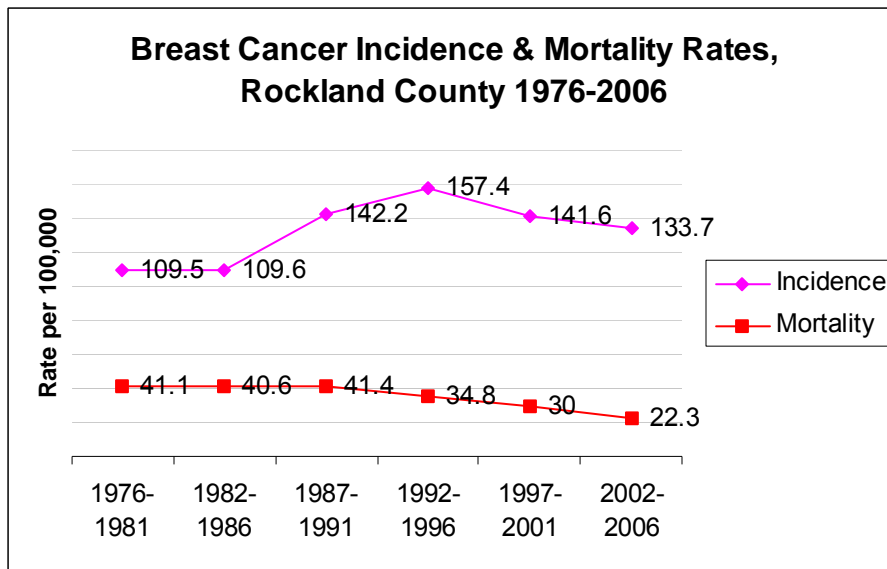
- Rockland's breast cancer incidence rate over the period 2002-2006 was 133.7 per 100,000 females, compared with 135 per 100,000 statewide.
- Rockland's breast cancer mortality rate was 22.3 per 100,000 over the period 2002-2006, compared to 24.5 statewide.

Breast Cancer Incidence & Death Rates per 100,000 Females		
	Incidence 2002-2006	Mortality 2002-2006
Rockland	133.7	22.3
Region	131.1	24.4
Upstate NY	135	24.5

Source: 2003-2007 Vital Statistics Data As Of May 2009, 2002-2006 NYS Cancer Registry Data

The number of breast cancer cases in the County peaked in the mid-1990s, following an increase that began in 1982. The number of new cases have decreased in the last several years, while the number of deaths was steady through the 1970s and 1980s, and has since declined steadily.

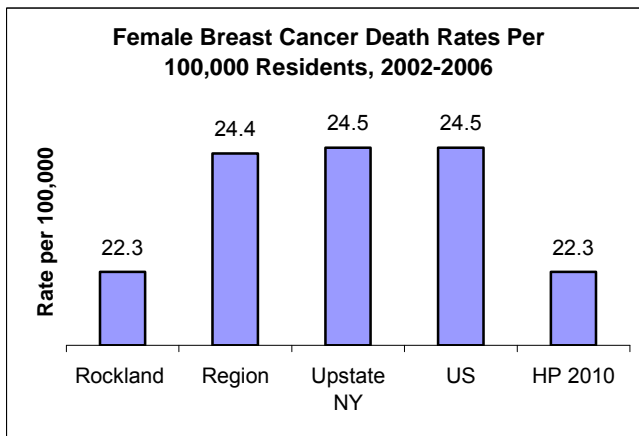
- From 2003 to 2007, 224 new cases of breast cancer were diagnosed annually.
- Over the same time period, 30 women died each year of breast cancer.



Source: 1976-2006 NYS Cancer Registry Data

- To compare Rockland County's mortality (death) rates to other communities, 2002-2006 data show that Rockland was lower than the state, regional and national rates. The HP2010 target is to reduce breast cancer mortality rates to 22.3 per 100,000 female residents, which Rockland County has accomplished.

Source: 2002-2006 NYS Cancer Registry Data



According to the National Cancer Institute, mammography rates dropped slightly between 2003–2005, especially in women ages 50–64. However women in Rockland continue to rate high on breast cancer screening behaviors.

The majority of Rockland County women ages 40 and older have had a mammogram sometime in their life. Approximately 87% of women ages 40 to 49 have had a screen in the last year, as well as 80% of women ages 50 and older.

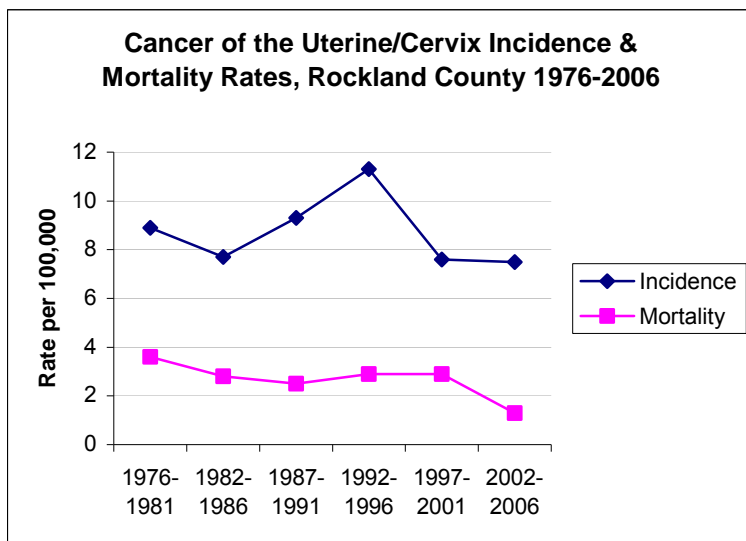
Breast Cancer Screening Behaviors Among Adult Women in Rockland County

	Ever Had Mammogram	Mammogram in Last 2 Years
40 to 49	94.7	86.8
50 to 64	94.9	80
65 +	96.6	83.8

2. Cancer of the Cervix

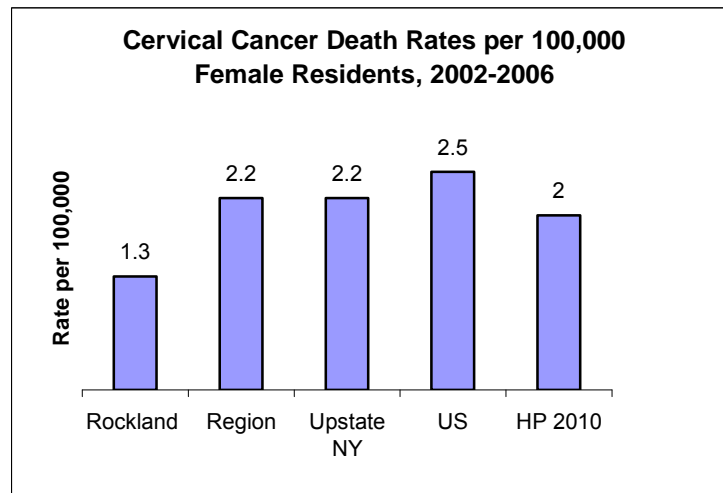
Cervical Cancer Incidence & Death Rates per 100,000 Females		
	Incidence 2002-2006	Mortality 2002-2006
Rockland	7.5	1.3
Region	7.4	2.2
Upstate NY	7.5	2.2

- Rockland’s cervical cancer incidence rate between 2002 and 2006 was 7.5 cases per 100,000 females, which was equal to that of the state and region.
- Rockland’s cervical cancer death rate between 2002 and 2006 was 1.3, which was lower than the state rate of 2.2 per 100,000 females.

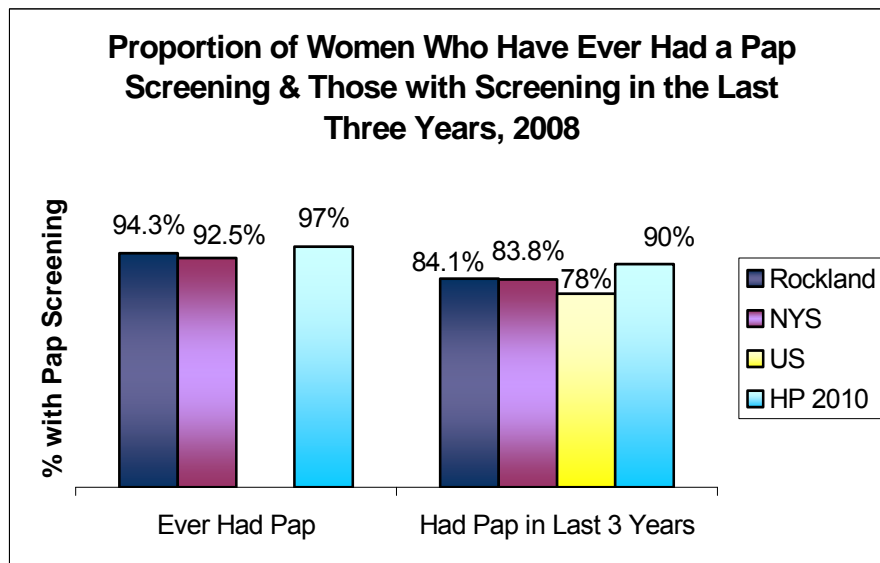


- The number of cervical cancer cases increased in the early 1980s, but has since decreased through the early 1990s to substantially lower levels.
- From 2002 to 2006, about 11 new cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed in Rockland County each year.
- In the same time period, about 2.2 women died each year from this cancer.

- 2002-2006 data show that Rockland's cervical cancer death rates were lower than regional and NYS rates. The county's rate was below the HP2010 target rate as well.



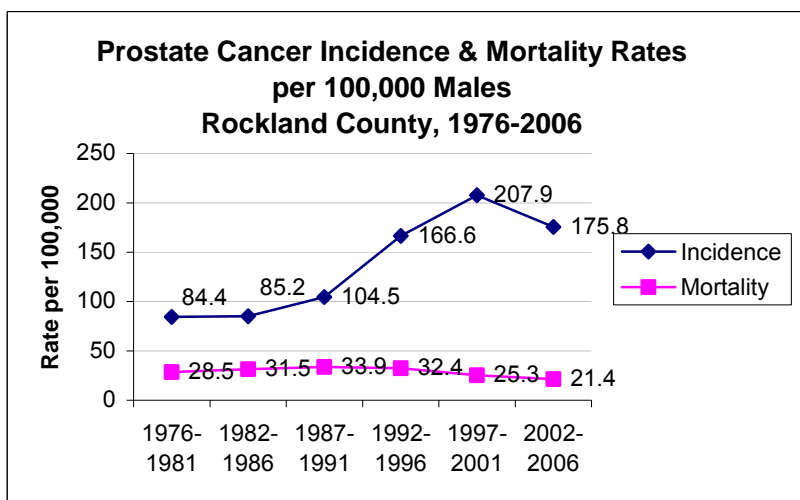
- Regular use of the Pap test followed by appropriate and timely treatment reduces deaths from cervical cancer. Women who have never been screened or who have not been screened in the past 5 years face a greater risk of developing invasive cervical cancer.
- The 2008 EBRFSS survey indicates that a majority of Rockland County women have had a Pap smear in their lifetime, and many (84.1%) have had a screening in the last three years, a slightly higher proportion than women statewide (83.8%). These screening rates are approaching the HP2010 target screening rates. Nationally Pap test use is high, though it fell slightly between 2000 and 2005 among women aged 18 and older (78%).



3. Prostate Cancer

- Rockland's prostate cancer rate in 2002-2006 was approximately 176 cases, slightly higher than upstate NY rate.
- Rockland's prostate cancer mortality rates, however, were lower than the upstate NY rate.

Prostate Cancer Incidence & Death Rates per 100,000 Males, 2002-2006		
	Incidence 2002-2006	Mortality 2002-2006
Rockland	175.8	21.4
Upstate NY	174.3	24



- Between 1976 and 2006, approximately 254 new cases were diagnosed each year in the county.
- The rate of new cases has increased substantially since the late 1980s. This could be due to increased screening and detection.
- The mortality rate has been relatively stable since the 1970s, with a slight increase in the late 1980s, which has since dropped to promising low levels.

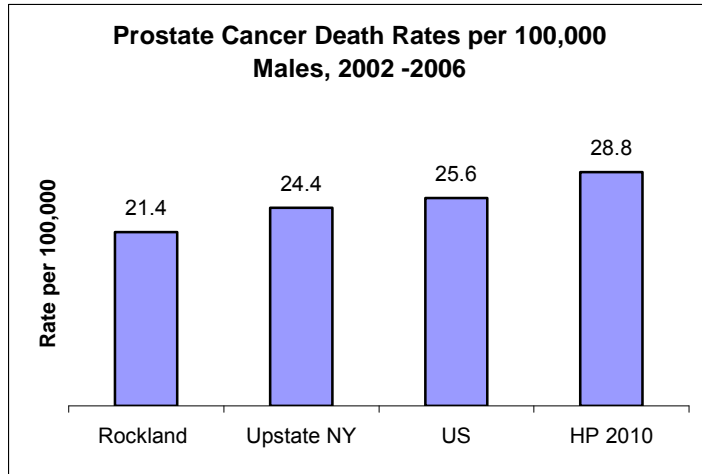
- NYS DOH data from 2002-2006 indicate that at that time, the Rockland County zip codes for Stony Point and Thiells had significantly higher than expected prostate cancer rates (50% to 100% above expected).
- Prostate cancer is often detected early; 90.4% of cases in Rockland were diagnosed at an early stage, compared to 87.1% of prostate cancers in upstate NY.

- The 2008 EBRFSS indicates that more Rockland County men age 65 and older had undergone a PSA blood enzyme screening (96.7%) and about 98% have had a digital rectal exam. Healthy People 2010 does not offer a target for either of these two common prostate cancer screening procedures.
- The American Cancer Society (ACS) does not support routine testing for prostate cancer at this time. ACS does believe that health care professionals should discuss the potential benefits and limitations of prostate cancer early detection testing with men before any testing

Percent of Rockland Men Ages 40+ Who Ever Had Prostate Cancer Screening		
	Rockland	NYS
Prostate Antigen Test		
Total	72.4%	68.5%
65 +	96.7%	89.8%
Prostate Antigen Test in 2 Years		
Total	61.9%	58.7%
65+	86.0%	80.7%
Digital Rectal Exam		
Total	78.5%	75.9%
65+	98.3%	92.1%

begins. This discussion should include an offer for testing with the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) blood test and digital rectal exam (DRE) yearly, beginning at age 50, to men who are at average risk of prostate cancer and have at least a 10-year life expectancy.

- Rockland's prostate cancer death rates are lower than state and national rates, and are even lower than HP 2010 goals.

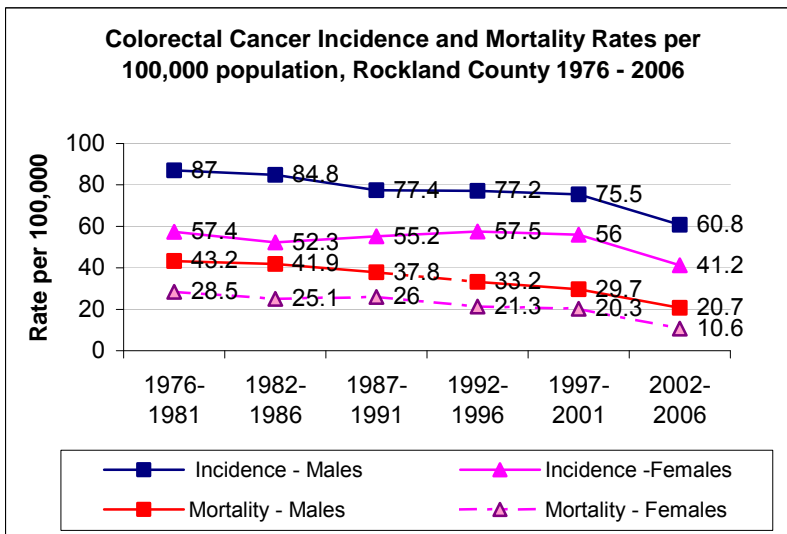


4. Colorectal Cancer

- Rockland County's rate of colorectal cancer incidence between 2002 and 2006 was 50.5 per 100,000 residents, slightly lower than the region or state.
- The mortality rate was 14.1 per 100,000 population, lower than the regional and state rates.

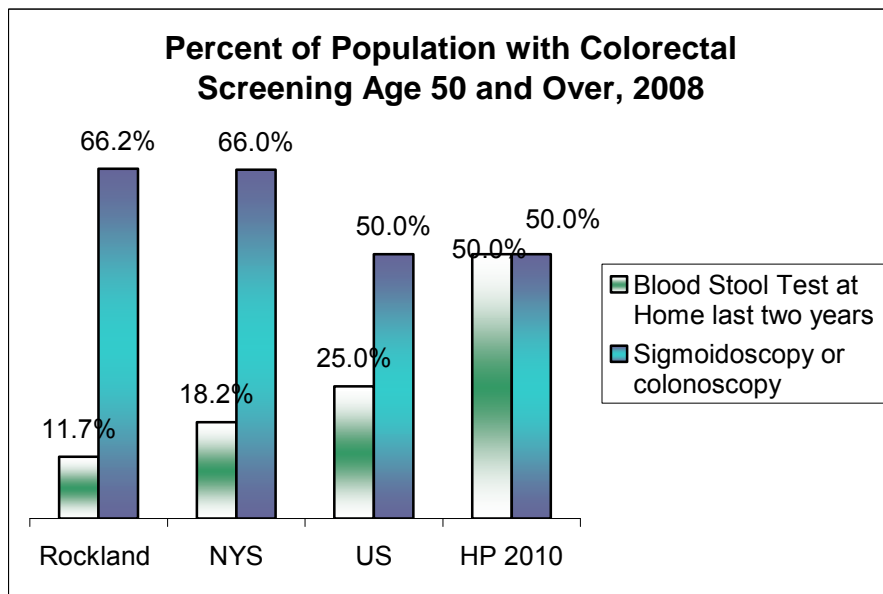
Colorectal Cancer Incidence & Death Rates per 100,000 Residents, 2002-2006		
	Incidence 2002-2006	Mortality 2002-2006
Rockland	50.5	14.1
Upstate NY	52.1	18.4
Region	50.6	17.3

- The incidence rate for males in 2002-2006 was 60.8 per 100,000, a drop since the late 1970s.
- Mortality rates for both men and women have decreased steadily over the last 30 years.



- NYS DOH 2002-2006 data on colorectal cancer by zip code indicates that higher than average rates existed in Garnerville, Haverstraw, Nyack, Pearl River, West Haverstraw & West Nyack for females, and in Haverstraw, Nyack, Sparkill, Stony Point & Valley Cottage for males.

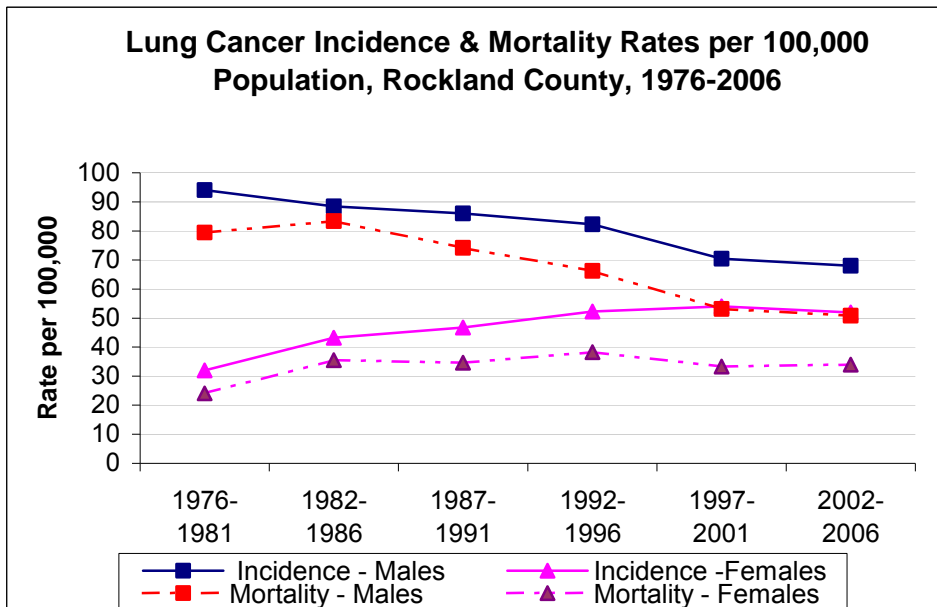
- 2008 EBRFSS results show that Rockland County residents are less likely than persons nationally to have had a blood stool test in the last two years, but are substantially more likely to have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, even well above the HP2010 target rate.



5. Lung Cancer

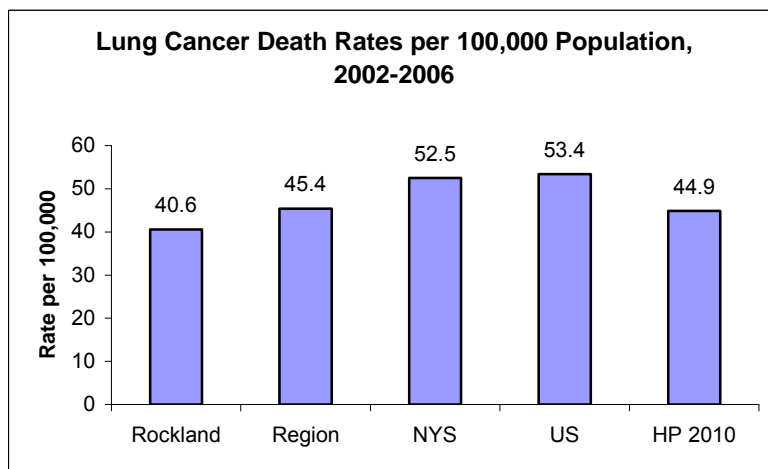
- Rockland’s lung cancer rate in the 2002-2006 reporting period was 58 cases per 100,000 population, well below the regional and state rates.
- Rockland’s mortality rates were also below the regional and state rates.
- Based on the national rates from 2004-2006, 6.96% of men and women born today will be diagnosed with cancer of the lung and bronchus at some time during their lifetime. This number can also be expressed as 1 in 14 men and women will be diagnosed with cancer of the lung and bronchus during their lifetime.

Lung Cancer Incidence & Mortality Rates per 100,000 population, 2002-2006		
	Incidence	Mortality
Rockland	58	40.6
Region	65.3	45.4
NYS	72.9	52.5



- Rockland County’s lung cancer incidence rates (solid lines) have decreased for males, but increased for females over the last decade.
- Male incidence and mortality rates are still well above female rates.

- NYS DOH data from 2002 to 2006 shows that Lung Cancer rates for women are higher than expected in Suffern, Nanuet and West Haverstraw. Haverstraw, Orangeburg, Thiells and Sloatsburg zip codes were higher than expected for males.



- Rockland County’s death rates for lung cancer continue to remain below those for the region, state, and nation, and are below the HP2010 target rate.