

# Midland County

## Community Report



### *Cancer Rates*

**Midland County Department of Public Health  
220 W. Ellsworth Street  
Midland, Michigan 48640-5194**

Issued: April, 1999



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

MIDLAND COUNTY SERVICES BUILDING 220 W. ELLSWORTH ST. MIDLAND, MICHIGAN 48640-5194 FAX (517) 832-6628

April 1, 1999

Dear *Community Leader*:

Attached for your information is our latest "*Community Report*" which focuses on Cancer and our Midland community. As you can see, Midland compares very favorably with the State for each type of cancer reviewed. Data in this report was taken from the Michigan Cancer Registry and a 1998 Risk and Needs Survey of Midland County.

This is part of our continuing series "*Community Reports*" which are issued by the Midland County Health Department covering the health status of our community. Please feel free to reproduce this report and share it within your organization. If you have any questions regarding the report's content or suggestions for future topics, please contact me at (517) 837-6574.

Cordially,  
Midland County Health Department

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles R. Newell".

Charles R. Newell, R.S., M.E.S.  
Director/Health Officer



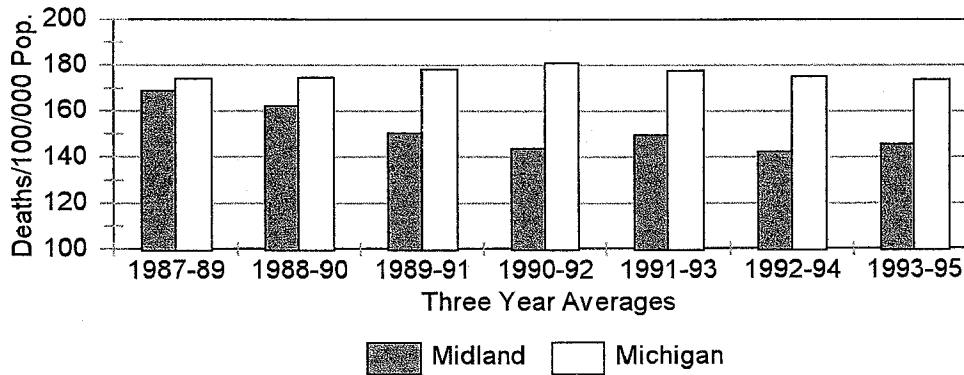
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# Cancer

## Cancer Deaths

Cancers (malignant neoplasms) are the second leading cause of death in Midland, Michigan and the United States, with Midland rates substantially lower than Michigan and United States rates. Cancer deaths account for more years of potential life lost (YPLL)\* than do heart disease deaths, since cancer deaths are more likely to occur at younger ages. More than 30 percent of cancer deaths are due to cigarette smoking, a cause that can be effectively impacted by prevention and control efforts. In addition, early detection and intervention (such as screening mammography and clinical breast examination, Pap test, and fecal occult blood testing) can significantly decrease cancer mortality for some cancers.

### Cancer Death Rate Midland vs. Michigan



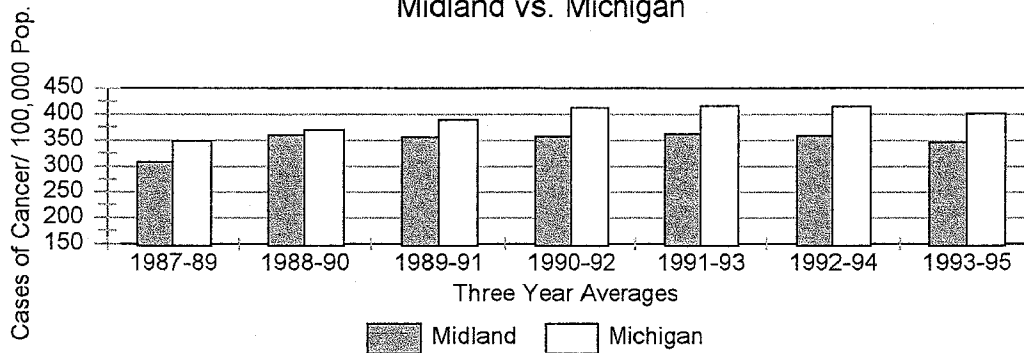
Source: Michigan Cancer Registry

## Cancer Incidence Rate

Cancer incidence rates are a measure of the frequency that various forms of cancer occur in our community. The information comes from the hospital inpatient data and reflects hospital diagnosis. There were 883 cases of invasive cancer that were diagnosed among Midland residents in 1993-95 and reported by December 31, 1996. The total cancer incidence rate fell from a rate of 358.5 cases per 100,000 individuals in 1992-94 to a rate of 345.7 cases per 100,000 individuals in 1993-95.

## Cancer Incidence Rates

Midland vs. Michigan



Source: Michigan Cancer Registry

### Reported Cancer Incidence Rates by Site Three Year Averages for Midland and Michigan

Year	Prostate		Lung & Bronchus		Breast		Colon	
	Midland	Michigan	Midland	Michigan	Midland	Michigan	Midland	Michigan
1987-89	33.6	40.7	51.6	55.2	53.4	55.4	28.7	33.5
1988-90	45.4	46.4	43.5	57.9	68.3	57.5	28.8	34.2
1989-91	45.2	60.2	48.5	56.1	61.7	58.5	28.4	35.1
1990-92	56.3	71	46.8	61.7	54.5	61	24.7	35.1
1991-93	59.9	78.3	50.8	62.4	50.8	59.7	30.3	33.7
1992-94	58.4	77.8	48.4	62.3	52.3	59.2	29.5	32.8
1993-95	51.5	70.3	48.3	61.5	58.1	58.7	31.4	31.3

Source: Michigan Cancer Registry

### Breast Cancer

Breast cancer was the leading type of cancer in 1993-95 in Midland County. Breast cancer increased 14% from 1991-93 to 1993-95. However, breast cancer rates have declined 15% from 68.3 cases per 100,000 population in 1988-90 to 58.1 cases per 100,000 population in 1993-95. Approximately 12 percent of Michigan women will be diagnosed with breast cancer sometime during their life, and currently 3.6% will die from this disease.

Mammography has been shown to be an effective means through which breast cancer can be detected early. Routine mammography is not recommended for women under the age of 40 except when specific problems are suspected. The American Cancer society recommends that between age 40 and 50, women should have screening performed every one to two years. Beginning at age 50, it is recommended that women have a mammogram annually.

### **Mammography Screening Midland vs Michigan**

Description	Midland	Michigan
All Female Respondents ever had mammogram	61%	52.2%
women 40 or older ever had a mammogram	90.7%	88.6%
women who had mammogram within previous two years	79.5%	65.2%

Source: RNS Survey & Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

The Midland County Risk and Needs Survey (RNS) completed in 1998 shows that overall, 61% of the female respondents indicated they had had at least one mammogram. 90.7% of the women aged 40 or over had had at least one mammogram compared to 88.6% for the State. However, 79.5% of the Midland women received their mammogram within the previous two years compared to 65.2% for the State.

These numbers indicate that Midland has a larger per cent of their women receiving age appropriate mammography and that higher breast cancer rates during the early stages may reflect this increased screening level.

When considering the demographics of age, education and income, those individuals with incomes between \$19,999 - \$19,999 were the group with the lowest age appropriate mammography (63.6%). From the RNS it can be estimated that 1,658 women age 40 or older in Midland County have never had a mammogram.

### **Prostate Cancer**

Prostate cancer was the second leading type of cancer in 1993-95 for Midland (51.5 cases per 100,000 population) and was significantly lower than for Michigan (70.3 cases per 100,000 population). The incidence rate for prostate cancer for Midland County has increased by 13% since 1988-90, however, the rate has declined 14% falling from a rate of 59.9 cases per 100,000 men in 1990-94 to 51.8 per 100,000 in 1993-95.

### **Lung and Bronchus**

Lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates have increased from 43.4 cases per 100,000 population in 1988-90 to 48.3 cases per 100,000 population in 1993-95, an 11% increase. Lung and bronchus cancer was the third leading type of cancer diagnosed in 1993-95 in Midland County. The lifetime risk of being diagnosed with lung and bronchus cancer is 8.1 percent for males and 5.3 percent for females in Michigan. Due to the low, five year survival rates for this cancer, the risk of dying from this cancer is similar to the risk of developing this disease.

### **Colon Cancer**

Colon cancer was the fourth leading type of cancer. About 3.5 percent of the Michigan population will be diagnosed with this cancer sometime in their life and approximately 2.1 percent will die of it. The estimated incidence rates of colon cancer in Midland County increased about 9% between 1988-90 and 1993-95.

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\* YPPL - Years of Potential Life Lost is the difference between the age at death and age 65. This is a measure that assumes that death prior to age 65 is generally preventable. The measure is used to establish a relative measure (value) across various causes of death.

RNS - Risk and Need Survey conducted in 1998

BRFS - Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Rates - Rates are usually based on the number of events per 100,000 population. They allow comparisons between dissimilar population groups (ie, Midland and Michigan).