

## HIGHLIGHTS

### • CANCER AND CANCER SCREENING •

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- The most frequently diagnosed cancers for Alaska Native people during 2003-2005 were colon/rectum, lung/bronchus and breast cancers. Together, these three types of cancer comprise over half of all new cancer diagnoses.
- There is no significant difference in breast cancer incidence between Alaska Native and U.S. White women. In GPRA Year 2008, 58% of Alaska Native women age 52-64 years had a documented mammogram within the preceding two year period. The range for the facilities reporting was from 14.3% to 71.6%.
- There is no significant difference in cervical cancer incidence between Alaska Native and U.S. White women. In GPRA Year 2008, 74% of Alaska Native women age 21-64 years had a documented Pap test within the preceding three-year period. The range for the facilities reporting was from 33.3% to 84.9%.
- The Alaska Native colorectal cancer incidence rate is more than twice that for U.S. Whites (98.3 vs. 45.3,  $p < .05$ ). In GPRA year 2008, 50.1% of Alaska Native patients, age 51-80 years, had received colorectal cancer screening. The range for the facilities reporting was from 7.2% to 64%.



## Leading Cancers

### Leading Cancers, All Alaska Natives

Data Source: ANTHC Alaska Native Tumor Registry

1993 to 1995			
Rank	Site	No.	% of Total
1	Lung & Bronchus	151	21.4%
2	Colon & Rectum	122	17.3%
3	Breast	115	16.3%
4	Prostate	49	6.9%
5	Oral Cavity & Pharynx	32	4.5%
6	Stomach	30	4.2%
7	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	29	4.1%
8	Liver	15	2.1%
9	Pancreas	15	2.1%
10	Leukemia	14	2.0%
	Other	135	19.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

2003 to 2005			
Rank	Site	No.	% of Total
1	Colon & Rectum	191	18.0%
2	Lung & Bronchus	188	17.7%
3	Breast	181	17.0%
4	Prostate	60	5.6%
5	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	46	4.3%
6	Stomach	39	3.7%
7	Oral Cavity & Pharynx	36	3.4%
8	Pancreas	28	2.6%
9	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	26	2.4%
10	Leukemia	22	2.1%
	Other	245	23.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Summary:

- The most frequently diagnosed cancers for Alaska Native people during 2003-2005 were colon/rectum, lung/bronchus and breast cancers. Together, these three types of cancer comprise over half of all new cancer diagnoses.
- The leading cancers in 1993-1995 and 2003-2005 were similar. However, the number of colon/rectum cancers increased by 54% between these two time periods, making it the leading cause of new cases of cancer.

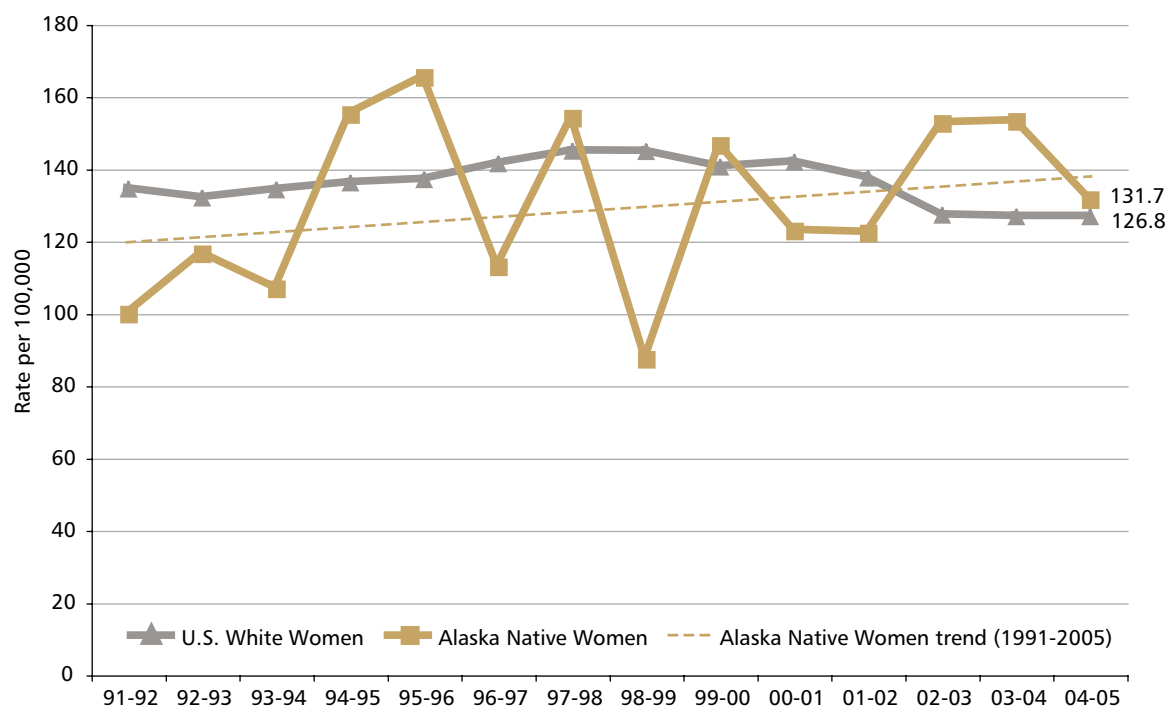
## Breast Cancer and Cancer Screening

**Healthy People 2010, Goal 3.13:** Increase the proportion of women aged 40 years and older who have received a mammogram within the preceding 2 years to 70%.

**Healthy Alaskans 2010, Objective 22.11:** Increase the proportion of women aged 40 years and older who have received a mammogram within the preceding 2 years to 76%.

### Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000, All Ages, Women, 1991-2005

Data Source: SEER



#### Summary:

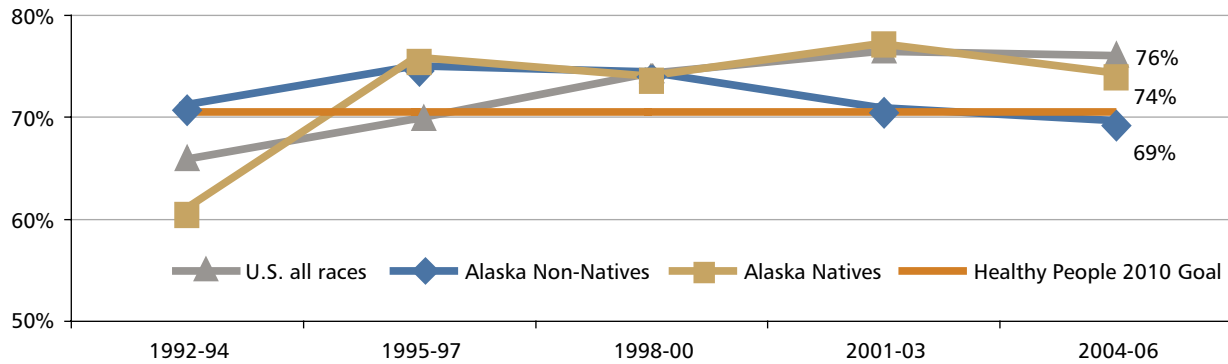
- Although there appears to be an increase in breast cancer incidence between 1991 and 2005 for Alaska Native women, the number of cancers was too few to detect a significant difference. In 2005, there was no significant difference in breast cancer incidence between Alaska Native and U.S. White women.
- According to the BRFSS, 74% of Alaska Native women report having received a mammogram within the past 2 years. This is not significantly different from Alaska non-Native women or U.S. women.
- Of those Alaska tribal health facilities reporting in GPRA Year 2008, 58% of Alaska Native women age 52-64 years had a documented mammogram within the preceding two year period. The range for the facilities reporting was from 14.3% to 71.6%.

**Breast Cancer Screening – Rate per BRFSS**

**Definition:** Females age 40 and older who report a mammogram within the last 2 years.

**Percent of women with a mammogram in the last two years, 40 years and older, 1992-2006**

Data Source: Alaska BRFSS  
U.S. Data Source: CDC BRFSS



**Breast Cancer Screening – Rate per GPRA**

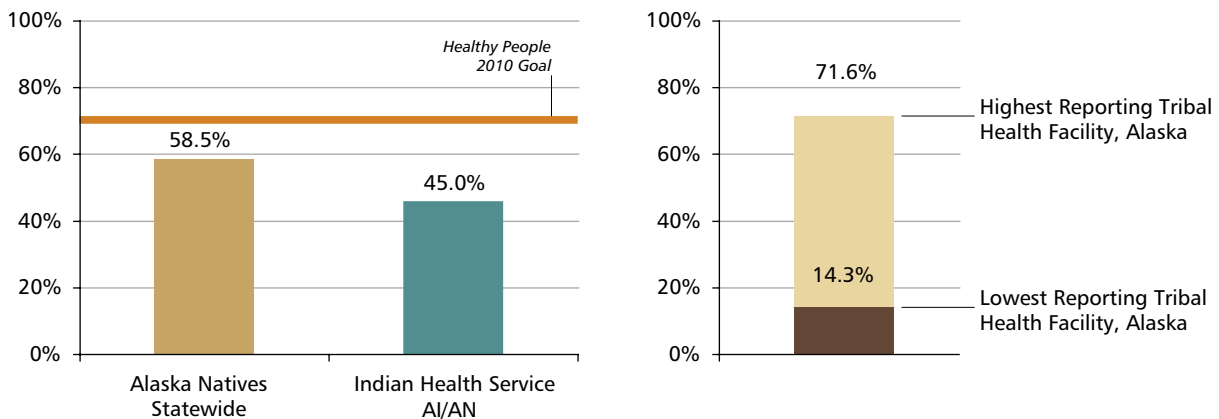
**Definition:** Female patients aged 52 through 64 that have a documented mammogram during the two-year period 2007-2008.

*Note: Excludes those with a documented bilateral mastectomy OR two separate unilateral mastectomies OR a refusal to receive the exam within the past year OR had less than 2 visits to a medical clinic within the past 3 years.*

For GPRA information refer to Appendix B.

**Percent of women with a mammogram in the last two years, 52-64 years, GPRA Year (GY) 2008**

Data Source: GPRA



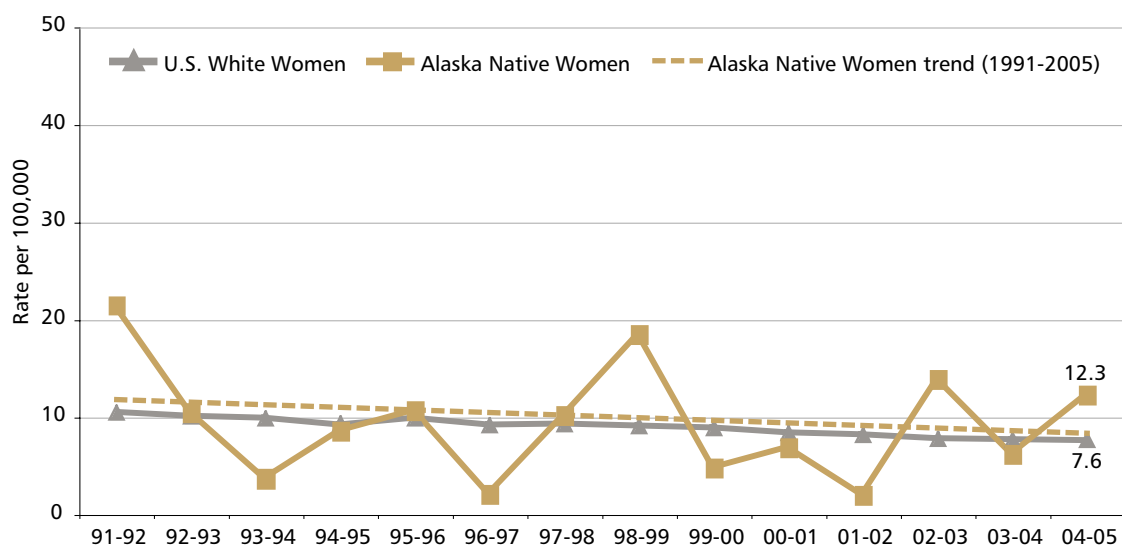
## Cervical Cancer and Cancer Screening

**Healthy People 2010, Goal 3.13:** Increase the proportion of women aged 18 years and older who received a Pap test within the preceding 3 years to 90%.

**Healthy Alaskans 2010, Objective 22.11:** Increase the proportion of women aged 18 years and older who received a Pap test within the preceding 3 years to 95%.

### Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000, All Ages, Women, 1991-2005

Data Source: SEER



#### Summary:

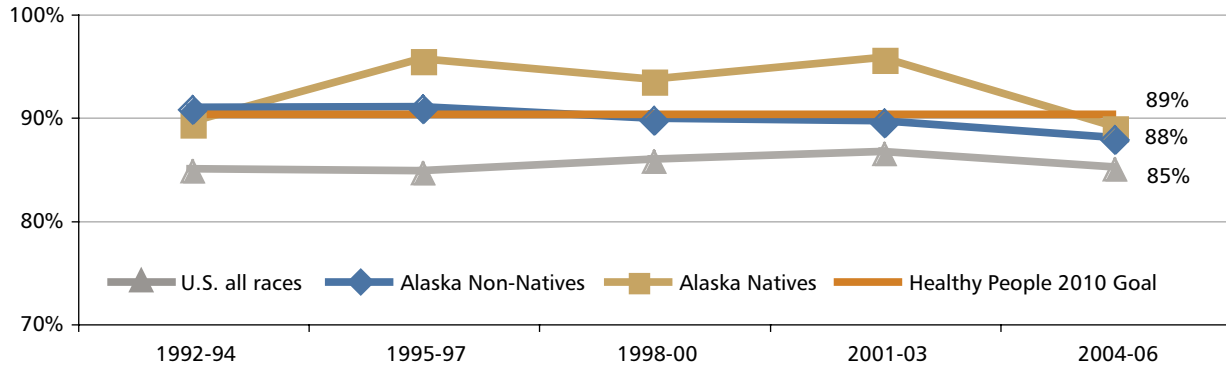
- Although there appears to be a decrease in cervical cancer incidence between 1991 and 2005 for Alaska Native women, the number of cancers was too few to detect a significant difference. There is no significant difference in cervical cancer incidence between Alaska Native and U.S. White women.
- According to the BRFSS, 89% of Alaska Native women report having received a Pap test within the past 3 years. This is not significantly different from Alaska non-Native women or U.S. women.
- Of those Alaska tribal health facilities reporting in GPRA Year 2008, 74% of Alaska Native women age 21-64 years had a documented Pap test within the preceding three-year period. The range for the facilities reporting was from 33.3% to 84.9%.

### Cervical Cancer Screening – Rate per BRFSS

**Definition:** Females age 18 and older who report at least one Pap test within the last three years.

#### Percent of women with a Pap test in the last three years, 18 years and older, 1992-2006

Data Source: Alaska BRFSS



### Cervical Cancer Screening – Rate per GPRA

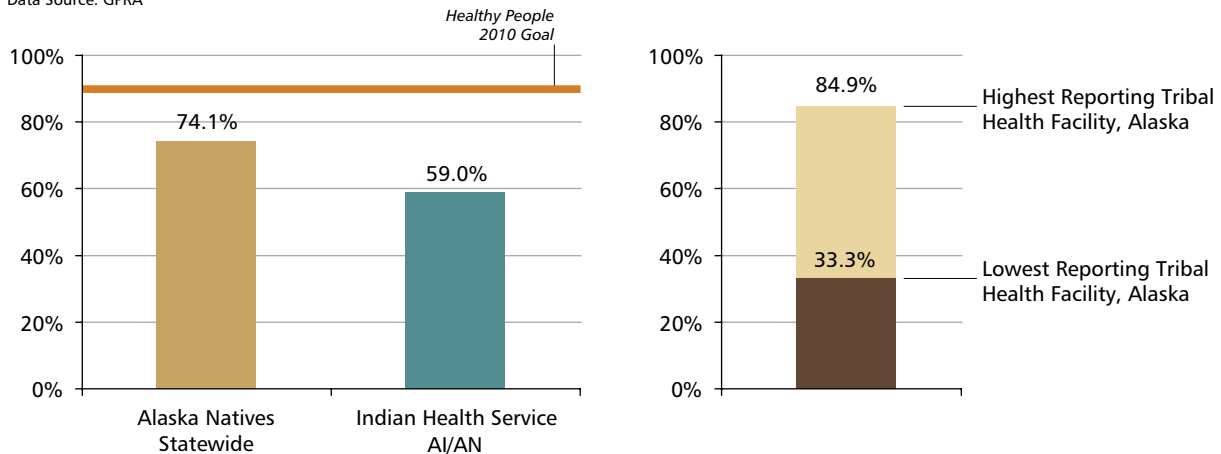
**Definition:** Female patients aged 21 through 64 that have a documented Pap test during the preceding three years.

*Note: Excludes those with a documented hysterectomy OR a refusal to receive the test within the past year OR had less than 2 visits to a medical clinic within the past 3 years.*

For GPRA information refer to Appendix B.

#### Percent of women with a Pap test in the last three years, 21-64 years, GY2008

Data Source: GPRA



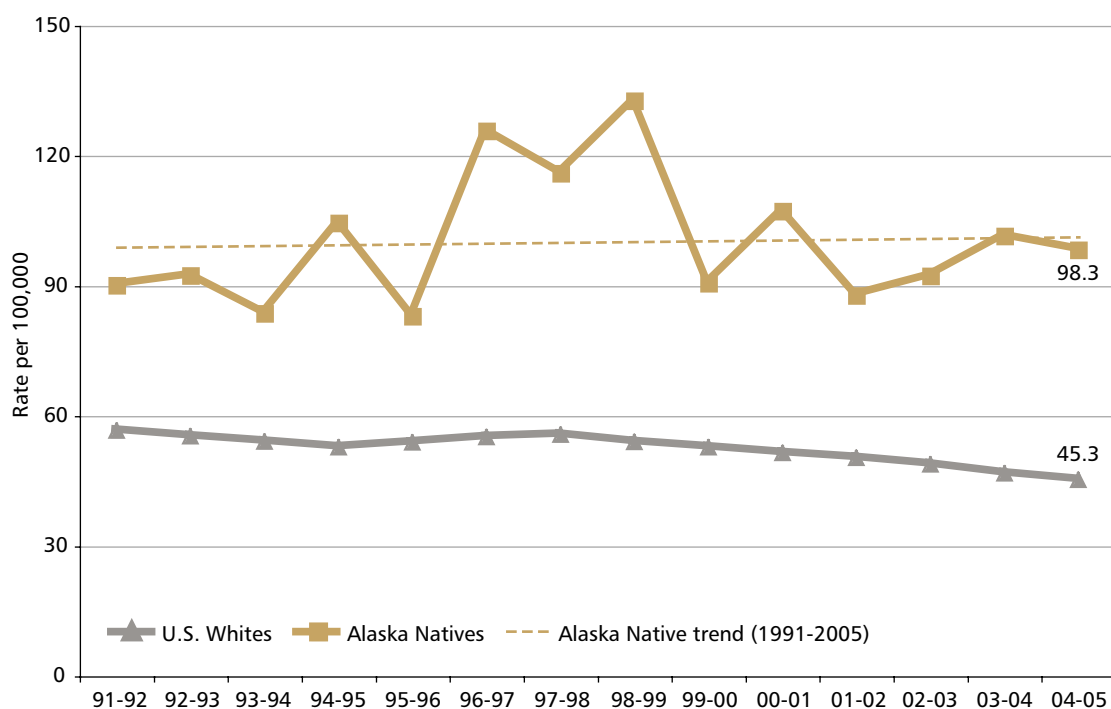
## Colorectal Cancer (CRC) and Cancer Screening

**Healthy People 2010, Goal 3.13:** Increase the proportion of adults aged 50 years and older who have ever received a colorectal cancer screening examination to 50%.

**Healthy Alaskans 2010, Objective 22.10:** Increase the proportion of adults 50 years and older who received colorectal cancer screening examinations to 64%.

### Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000, All Ages, 1991-2005

Data Source: SEER



#### Summary:

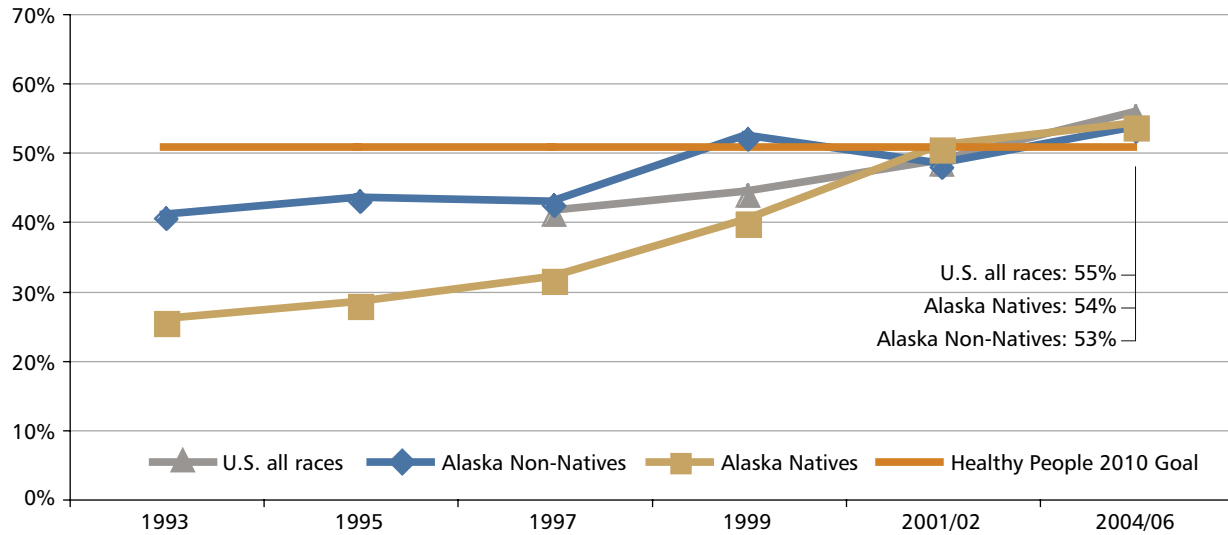
- During 1991-2005, the Alaska Native colorectal cancer incidence rate was consistently higher than for U.S. Whites. In 2005, the Alaska Native rate was more than twice that for U.S. Whites (98.3 vs. 45.3,  $p < .05$ ).
- According to the BRFSS, the Alaska Native colorectal cancer screening rate increased significantly between 1993 and 2006 ( $p < .05$ ). The Alaska Native screening rate during 2004-2006 was 54%, similar to that for U.S. all races and Alaska non-Natives.
- Of those Alaska tribal health facilities reporting in GPRA year 2008, 50.1% of Alaska Native patients, age 51-80 years, had received colorectal cancer screening. The range for the facilities reporting was from 7.2% to 64%.

### Colorectal Cancer Screening – Rate per BRFSS

**Definition:** Adults age 50 and older who report ever having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. This does not include fecal occult blood test.

#### Percent who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, 50 years and older, 1993-2006

Data Source: Alaska BRFSS U.S. Data Source: CDC BRFSS



### Colorectal Cancer Screening – Rate per GPRA

**Definition:** Adults aged 51 to 80 who have had any colorectal cancer screening, defined as one of the following: 1) Fecal occult blood test during the report period; 2) Flexible sigmoidoscopy or double contrast barium enema in the past 5 years; or 3) Colonoscopy in the past 10 years; or 4) A documented refusal in the past year.

*Note: Excludes those with a documented history of colorectal cancer or a total colectomy OR had less than 2 visits to a medical clinic within the past 3 years.*

For GPRA information refer to Appendix B.

#### Percent with Colorectal Cancer Screening, 51-80 Years, GY2008

Data Source: GPRA

