Figure 1. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, All Cancers Combined, 2005-2015

\(\text{The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana}\)

\(\text{The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana}\)

\(\text{The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana}\)

\(\text{The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count \(\geq 20,000\) and case count \(>16\) for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.}\)

\(^1\text{Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates}\)
Figure 2. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\textsuperscript{1} of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Lung & Bronchus, 2005-2015

\textbf{Risk Factors}\textsuperscript{2}
\begin{itemize}
  \item Age
  \item Sex
  \item Cigarette smoking (increases with amount and years of smoking)
  \item Cigar and pipe smoking
  \item Exposure to secondhand smoke
  \item Taking beta carotene supplements
  \item Exposure to radon gas, asbestos, certain metals (chromium, cadmium, arsenic), silica, beryllium, nickel chromate, some organic chemicals, radiation, vinyl chloride, mustard gas, coal products, or diesel exhaust
  \item Air pollution
  \item Occupational exposures, including: rubber manufacturing, paving, roofing, painting, chimney sweeping
  \item History of tuberculosis
  \item Personal or family history of lung cancer
  \item Radiation therapy to the chest for other cancers
  \item HIV infection
  \item Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1)
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{1}Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Figure 3. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Prostate, 2005-2015

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

**Risk Factors\(^2\)**
- Increased age
- African ancestry
- Smoking
- Diets high in dairy and calcium
- Excess body weight
- Taking vitamin E alone or folic acid
- Prostate changes
- Family history of prostate cancer in first-degree relative
- Certain inherited genetic conditions, including Lynch syndrome and BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations

\(^1\)Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Figure 4. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Female Breast, 2005-2015

![Map showing cancer incidence rates comparison]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count $\geq 20,000$ and case count $&gt;16$ for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates


**Risk Factors**

- Increased age
- Race/ethnicity
- Weight gain after age of 18
- Being overweight or obese
- Physical inactivity
- Alcohol consumption
- Long menstrual history
- Never having children
- Having first child after age of 30
- Breastfeeding for less than 1 year
- Personal or family history of breast or ovarian cancer
- Inherited mutations in BRCA1, BRCA2, or other susceptibility genes
- Benign breast conditions (ex. atypical hyperplasia)
- Personal history of ductal or lobular carcinoma in situ, high-dose radiation to chest at young age, or high breast density
- Recent use of oral contraceptives
- Postmenopausal hormone use
- Long-term use of combination hormone replacement therapy
- Being given diethylstilbestrol during pregnancy, or mother having been given diethylstilbestrol during pregnancy
- Menopausal hormone therapy (combined estrogen and progestin)
Figure 5. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Colon & Rectum, 2005-2015

Risk Factors\(^2\)
- Age
- Sex
- Race/ethnicity
- Obesity
- Physical inactivity
- Long-term smoking
- High consumption of red or processed meat
- Low intake of calcium, fruits, vegetables, and whole-grain fiber
- Moderate to heavy alcohol consumption
- Personal or family history of colon or rectal cancer and/or polyps
- Personal history of chronic inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, or Crohn’s disease
- Inherited genetic conditions (ex. Lynch syndrome or familial adenomatous polyposis)
- Type II diabetes
- Long-term use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs can reduce risk

The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.
The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

\(^1\)Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates
Figure 6. Comparison of Cancer Incidence\textsuperscript{1} Rates of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Kidney & Renal Pelvis, 2005-2015

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

\textbf{Risk Factors}\textsuperscript{2}

- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- High blood pressure
- Family history of kidney cancer
- Von-Hippel Lindau syndrome
- Chronic renal failure
- Occupational exposure to chemicals like trichloroethylene or cadmium
- Certain medicines: Phenacetin & Diuretics

\textsuperscript{1} Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Figure 7. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2005-2015

**Risk Factors\(^2\)**
- Increased age
- Sex
- Race
- Weakened immune system
- Infection with Epstein Barr virus, HIV, HTLV-1, H. pylori, or Hepatitis C virus
- Personal history of Sjogren syndrome, lupus, or rheumatoid arthritis
- Family history of lymphoma
- Chemical exposures to benzene and certain herbicides and insecticides
- Excessive body weight or diet high in fat and meats
- Radiation exposure

\(^1\)Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates
Figure 8. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Urinary Bladder, Diagnosed in 2005-2015

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

Risk Factors\(^2\)
- Age
- Race/Ethnicity
- Sex
- Tobacco use
- Working in the dye, rubber, chemical, metal, textile, leather, or aluminum industries
- Working as a hairdresser, machinist, printer, painter, or truck driver
- Living in a community with high levels of arsenic in the drinking water
- Bladder birth defects
- Cancer treatment with cyclophosphamide or having radiation therapy to abdomen or pelvis
- Personal or family history of bladder cancer
- Inherited genes and genetic syndromes

\(^1\)Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Figure 9. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Melanoma of the Skin, 2005-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Gray</td>
<td>The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count &gt;16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates


**Risk Factors**

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Presence of atypical, large, or more than 50 moles
- Heavy exposure to ultraviolet radiation from sunlight or indoor tanning beds
- Sun-sensitivity (fair-skinned, burning easily, or having natural blonde or red hair)
- Personal or family history of melanoma or skin cancer
- Personal history of having at least one severe, blistering sunburn in youth
- Weakened immune system
- Xeroderma pigmentosum
Figure 10. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\textsuperscript{1} of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Pancreas, 2005-2015

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count $\geq 20,000$ and case count $>16$ for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

\textbf{Risk Factors}\textsuperscript{2}

- Age, Sex, Race
- Tobacco use
- Obesity
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Family history of pancreatic cancer
- Personal history of chronic pancreatitis or diabetes
- Personal history of Lynch syndrome or certain other genetic syndromes
- BRCA1, BRCA2, and PALB2 gene mutation carrier
- Type II Diabetes
- Heavy occupation exposure to chemicals used in dry cleaning and metal working industries

\textsuperscript{1}Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates


Louisiana Tumor Registry
Figure 11. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Oral Cavity & Pharynx, 2005-2015

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count > 16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

Risk Factors\(^2\)

- Age
- Sex
- Tobacco use
- Excessive alcohol use
- Sun exposure
- HPV infection of mouth and throat
- Betel nut use
- Personal history of oral cavity and pharynx cancer
- Weakened immune system
- Inherited genetic syndromes
- Poor nutrition/diet low in fruits and vegetables
- Graft vs. host disease

\(^1\) Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Figure 12. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\textsuperscript{1} of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Leukemia, 2005-2015

Risk Factors\textsuperscript{2}
- Age
- Sex
- Obesity
- Exposure to ionizing radiation
- Exposure to chemotherapy treatment
- Occupational exposure to benzene or ethylene oxide
- Radiation therapy
- Other risk factors apply to specific sub-types of leukemia

\textsuperscript{1}Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates
\textsuperscript{2}American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2019; American Cancer Society, \url{www.cancer.org/cancer.html}; National Cancer Institute, \url{www.cancer.gov}.
Figure 13. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\textsuperscript{1} of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Thyroid, Diagnosed in 2005-2015

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure13.png}
\end{figure}

\begin{itemize}
\item The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.
\item The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.
\item The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count \( \geq 20,000 \) and case count \( >16 \) for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{1}Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates


\textsuperscript{51} Louisiana Tumor Registry
Figure 14. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Uterus, Diagnosed in 2005-2015

| The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana. |
| The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana. |
| The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics. |

**Risk Factors\(^2\)**
- Age, Race
- Obesity and abdominal fatness
- Insufficient physical activity
- Long menstrual history
- Family history of uterine or colorectal cancer
- Personal history of Lynch syndrome
- Increased estrogen exposure
- Use of Tamoxifen to prevent or treat breast cancer
- Metabolic syndrome
- Never being pregnant
- Endometrial hyperplasia
- Type II Diabetes
- Polycystic ovary syndrome
- Cowden syndrome

\(^1\)Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Figure 15. Comparison of Incidence Rates$^1$ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Invasive Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancers Diagnosed in 2005-2015

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

**Risk Factors$^2$**
- Sex, race/ethnicity
- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Type II Diabetes
- Chronic Hepatitis B virus or Hepatitis C virus infections
- Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
- Certain genetic conditions
- Exposure to aflatoxin, vinyl chloride, or thorium dioxide
- Anabolic steroids
- Arsenic in drinking water
- Parasitic infection

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$^1$Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Figure 16. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Stomach, Diagnosed in 2005-2015

Risk Factors\(^2\)
- Sex, Age, Race/ethnicity
- Overweight, obese
- Tobacco use
- Geography
- Genetic conditions: Type A blood, Li-Fraumeni syndrome, Lynch Syndrome, etc.
- Family history of first-relative stomach cancer
- Previous stomach surgeries
- Inherited gene defects of BRCA1 and BRCA2
- Vitamin B12 deficiency
- Diet low in fruits and vegetables, high in salted or smoked foods, high in poorly stored or prepared foods, or high in pickled vegetables
- Common Variable Immune Deficiency (CVID)
- Exposure to nitrates and nitrites
- Exposure to radiation
- Occupational environment of rubber or coal industry

\(^1\)Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates


The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count $\geq 20,000$ and case count $>16$ for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.