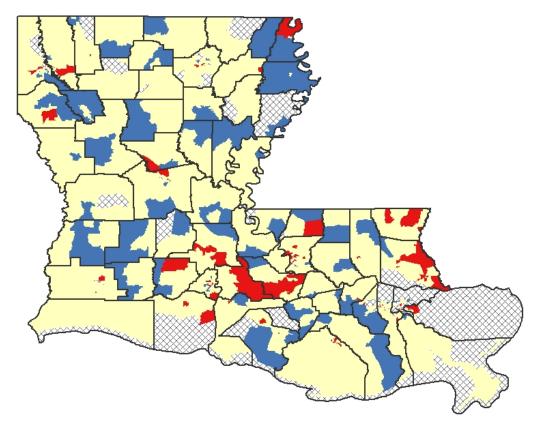
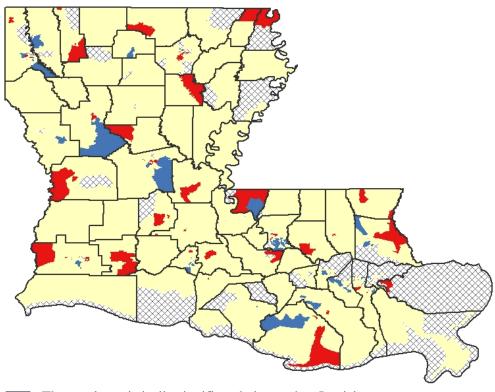
Figure 1. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, All Cancers Combined, 2005-2015



- 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Figure 2. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Lung & Bronchus, 2005-2015



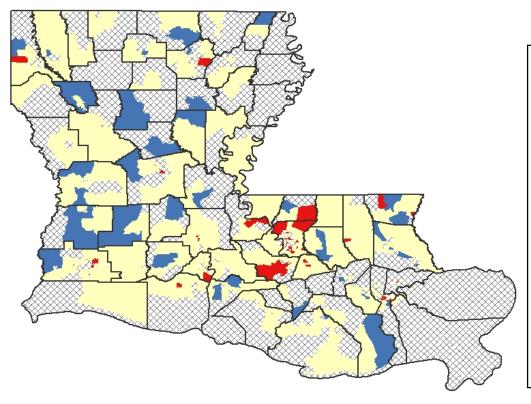
- The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.
- The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.
- The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.
- The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for 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.

- Age
- Sex
- Cigarette smoking (increases with amount and years of smoking)
- Cigar and pipe smoking
- Exposure to secondhand smoke
- Taking beta carotene supplements
- 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
- Air pollution
- Occupational exposures, including: rubber manufacturing, paving, roofing, painting, chimney sweeping
- History of tuberculosis
- Personal or family history of lung cancer
- Radiation therapy to the chest for other cancers
- HIV infection
- Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov</u>.

Figure 3. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Prostate, 2005-2015



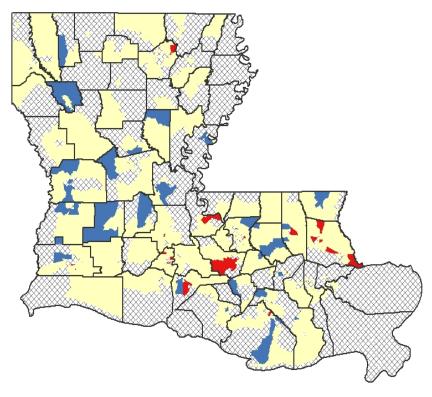
- Increased age
- African ancestry
- Smoking
- Diets high in dairy and calcium
- Excess body weight
- Taking vitamin E alone or folic acid
- Prostate changes
- Family history of prostate cancer in first-degree relative
- Certain inherited genetic conditions, including Lynch syndrome and BRCA1 and BRCA2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

- 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 4. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Female Breast, 2005-2015



- 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.

National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

#### Risk Factors<sup>2</sup>

- 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 Long-term use of of 30 combination h
- 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

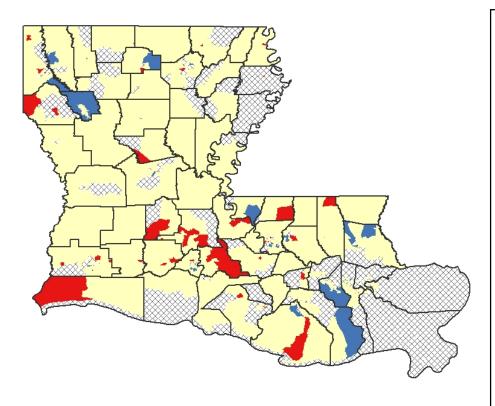
- Recent use of oral contraceptives
- Postmenopausal hormone use
- Long-term use of combination hormone replacement therapy
- Being given
   diethylstilbestrol
   during pregnancy, or
   mother having been
   given diethylstilbestrol
   during pregnancy
- Menopausal hormone therapy (combined estrogen and progestin)

Louisiana Tumor Registry

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>;

Figure 5. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Colon & Rectum, 2005-2015



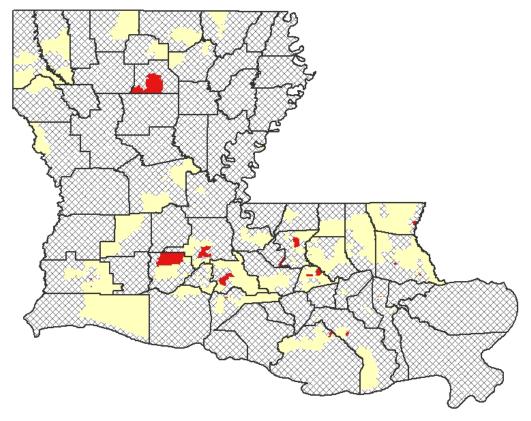
- The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.
- The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.
- The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.
  - The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count  $\ge 16$  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.
  - <sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates
  - <sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

- Risk Factors<sup>2</sup>
- 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 antiinflammatory drugs can reduce risk

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 6. Comparison of Cancer Incidence<sup>1</sup> Rates of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Kidney & Renal Pelvis, 2005-2015



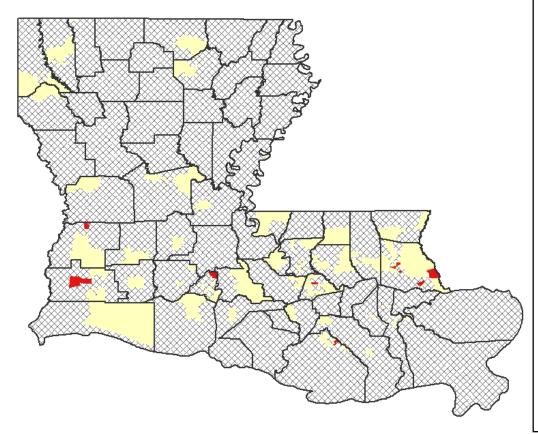
- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- High blood pressure
- Family history of kidney cancer
- Von-Hippel Lindau syndrome
- Chronic renal failure
- Occupational exposure to chemicals like trichloroethylene or cadmium
- Certain medicines: Phenacetin & Diuretics

- 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  $\ge 16$  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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>;
National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>
Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 7. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2005-2015



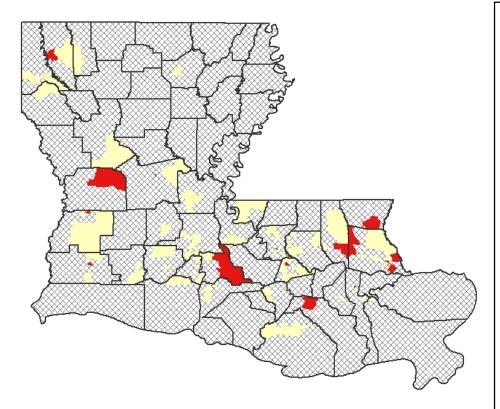
- Increased age
- Sex
- Race
- Weakened immune system
- Infection with Epstein Barr virus, HIV, HTLV-1, H. pylori, or Hepatitis C virus
- Personal history of Sjogren syndrome, lupus, or rheumatoid arthritis
- Family history of lymphoma
- Chemical exposures to benzene and certain herbicides and insecticides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

- 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 8. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Urinary Bladder, Diagnosed in 2005-2015



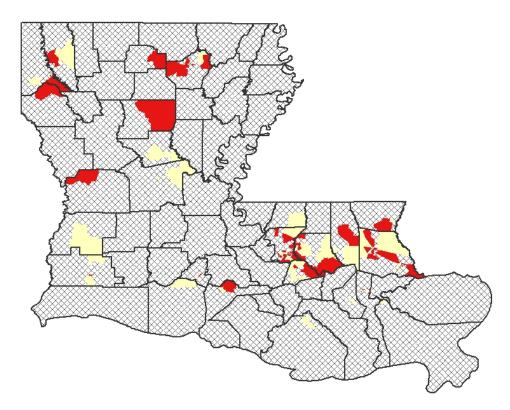
- The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.
- The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

- 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov</u>.

Figure 9. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Melanoma of the Skin, 2005-2015



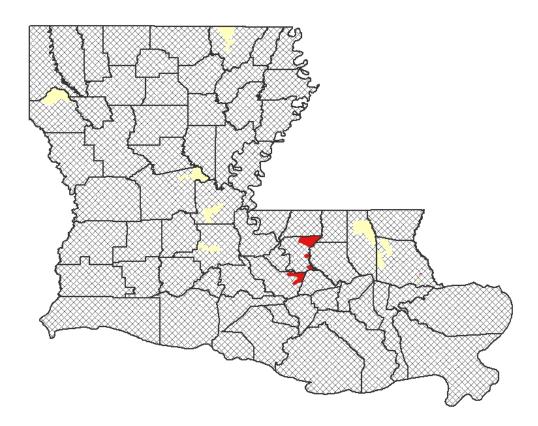
- The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.
- The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.
  - The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count  $\geq 16$  for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer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

- 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 10. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> 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 > 20,000 and case count  $\ge 16$  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.

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov</u>.

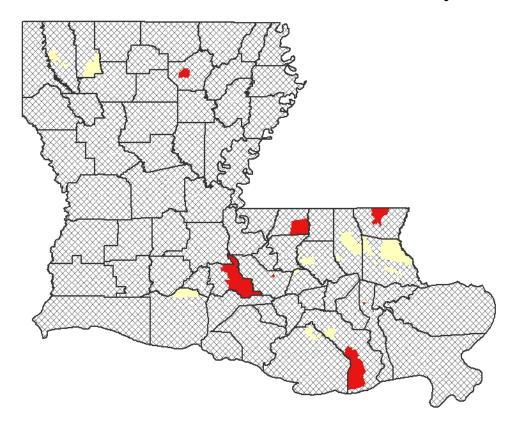
#### Risk Factors<sup>2</sup>

- 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

Louisiana Tumor Registry

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Figure 11. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Oral Cavity & Pharynx, 2005-2015



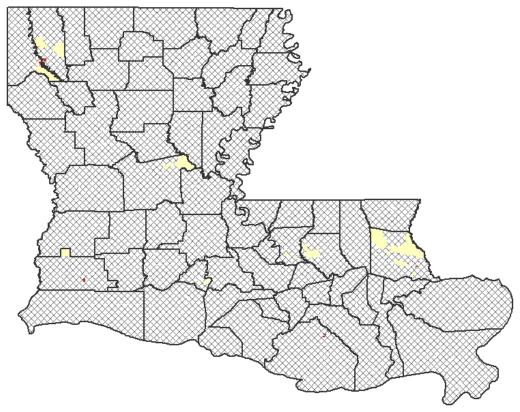
- Age
- Sex
- Tobacco use
- Excessive alcohol use
- Sun exposure
- HPV infection of mouth and throat
- Betel nut use
- Personal history of oral cavity and pharynx cancer
- Weakened immune system
- Inherited genetic syndromes
- Poor nutrition/diet low in fruits and vegetables
- Graft vs. host disease

- 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  $\geq$  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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 12. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Leukemia, 2005-2015



- 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 subtypes of leukemia

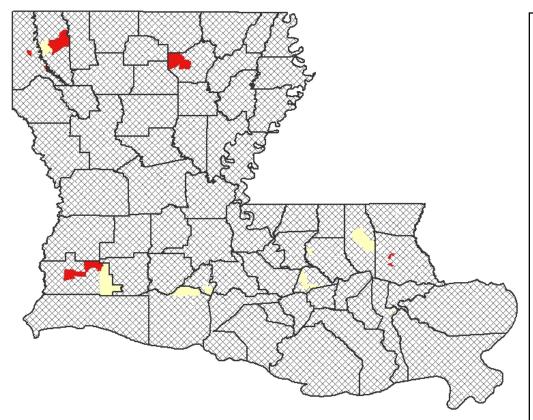
The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov</u>.

Figure 13. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Thyroid, Diagnosed in 2005-2015



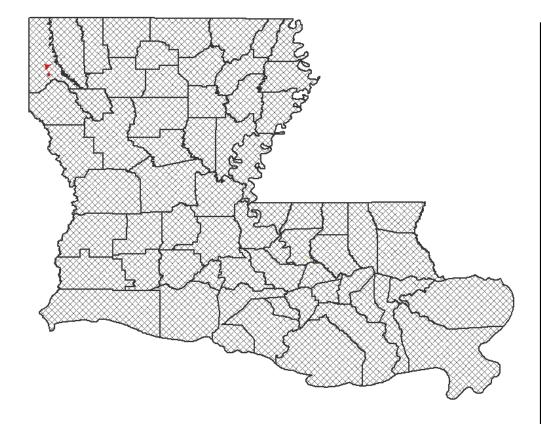
- Sex
- Age
- Obesity
- Diet low in iodine
- Personal history of goiter or thyroid nodules
- Family history of thyroid cancer
- Exposure to radiation early in life
- Certain genetic conditions, such as *RET* gene mutation or familial adenomatous polyposis
- Hereditary diseases such as Cowden Disease, Carney complex Type I

- 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  $\ge 16$  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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

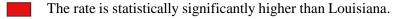
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>;
National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>
Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 14. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Uterus, Diagnosed in 2005-2015



- 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

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>;
National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>
Louisiana Tumor Registry

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



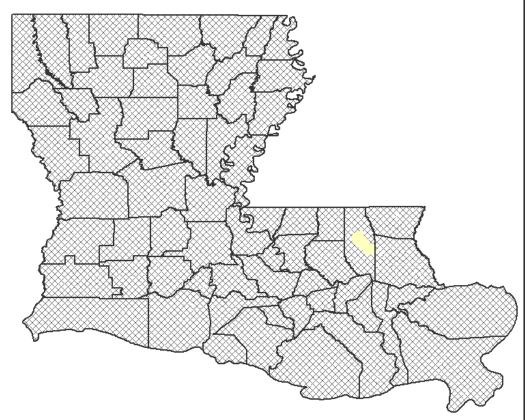
- Sex, race/ethnicity
- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Type II Diabetes
- Chronic Hepatitis B virus or Hepatitis C virus infections
- Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
- Certain genetic conditions
- Exposure to aflatoxin, vinyl chloride, or thorium dioxide
- Anabolic steroids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

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 16. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Stomach, Diagnosed in 2005-2015



- 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

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>;
National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>
Louisiana Tumor Registry