Figure 1. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, All Cancers Combined, 2007-2016

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

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

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

\(\text{The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2007-2016 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.}\)

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

Louisiana Tumor Registry
Figure 2. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Prostate, 2007-2016

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2007-2016 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 3. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Lung & Bronchus, 2007-2016

The rate is statistically significantly lower than 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 2007-2016 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
- 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
- Personal or family history of lung cancer

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

Figure 4. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Female Breast, 2007-2016

Risk Factors\(^2\)

- Increased age
- Race/ethnicity
- Weight gain after age of 18
- Being overweight or obese
- Physical inactivity
- Alcohol consumption
- Long menstrual history (starting early and ending later in life)
- Never having children
- Having first child after age of 30
- Not breastfeeding
- 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
- Birth control
- Postmenopausal hormone use
- Long-term use of combination hormone replacement therapy
- Exposure to diethylstilbestrol

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

Figure 5. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Colon & Rectum, 2007-2016

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

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2007-2016 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


Louisiana Tumor Registry

The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.
The rate is statistically significantly different from Louisiana.
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.
Figure 6. Comparison of Cancer Incidence\(^1\) Rates of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Kidney & Renal Pelvis, 2007-2016

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 2007-2016 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\(^2\)

- Obesity
- Smoking
- High blood pressure
- Family history of kidney cancer
- Race (African American)
- Sex (Men)
- Advanced kidney disease
- Von-Hippel Lindau syndrome
- Chronic renal failure
- Occupational exposure to chemicals like trichloroethylene or cadmium
- Certain medicines: Phenacetin & Diuretics

\(^1\) 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, 2007-2016

Risk Factors\(^2\)
- Increased age
- Sex
- Race
- Weakened immune system due to HIV infection, inherited immunodeficiency syndromes, or receiving immune suppressants to prevent organ transplant rejection
- 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

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


The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2007-2016 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.
Figure 8. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\textsuperscript{1} of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Urinary Bladder, Diagnosed in 2007-2016

| 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 2007-2016 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}

- Tobacco use
- Working in the dye, rubber, chemical, metal, textile, leather, or aluminum industries
- Working as a hairdresser, mechanist, printer, painter, or truck driver
- Living in a community with high levels of arsenic in the drinking water
- Bladder birth defects or long-term urinary catheters
- Cancer treatment with cyclophosphamide or having radiation therapy to abdomen or pelvis
- Personal or family history of bladder cancer
- Inherited genes (GST and NAT)
- Inherited genetic syndromes (retinoblastoma, Cowden Disease, Lynch Syndrome)

\textsuperscript{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, 2007-2016

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 2007-2016 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
- 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

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

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 2007-2016 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

• 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

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

Figure 11. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Leukemia, 2007-2016

**Risk Factors\(^2\)**
- Age
- Sex (men>women)
- Race
- Obesity
- Viral infections: HTLV-1 infection, Epstein-Barr Virus
- Exposure to ionizing radiation
- Exposure to chemotherapy treatment
- Occupational exposure to benzene or ethylene oxide
- Radiation therapy or exposure
- Inherited genetic syndromes

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

Figure 12. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Oral Cavity & Pharynx, 2007-2016

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 2007-2016 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 (>55 years old)
- 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
- Poor nutrition/diet low in fruits and vegetables
- Weaken immune system caused by Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or medicines for organ transplants

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

Figure 13. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\textsuperscript{1} of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Thyroid, Diagnosed in 2007-2016

\textbf{Risk Factors}\textsuperscript{2}
- Sex (women>men)
- Age
- Obesity
- Diet low in iodine
- Family history of thyroid cancer
- Exposure to radiation early in life
- Certain genetic conditions, such as \textit{RET} gene mutation or familial adenomatous polyposis
- Hereditary diseases such as Cowden Disease, Carney complex Type I

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

\textsuperscript{2}American Cancer Society, \url{www.cancer.org/cancer.html}; National Cancer Institute, \url{www.cancer.gov}.

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 2007-2016 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.
Figure 14. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Corpus Uterus, Diagnosed in 2007-2016

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 2007-2016 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


Risk Factors\(^2\)

- Age
- Obesity and abdominal fatness
- Insufficient physical activity
- Long menstrual history
- Family history of uterine or colorectal cancer
- Personal history of Lynch syndrome
- Endometrial hyperplasia
- Type II Diabetes
- Increased estrogen exposure
- Use of Tamoxifen to prevent or treat breast cancer
- Metabolic syndrome
- Inherited conditions: Polycystic ovary syndrome and Cowden syndrome
Figure 15. Comparison of Incidence Rates\(^1\) of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancers Diagnosed in 2007-2016

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 2007-2016 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

Risk Factors\(^2\)

- Sex (men>women)
- Race/ethnicity (highest rates among Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders)
- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Type II Diabetes
- Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
- Chronic Hepatitis B virus or Hepatitis C virus infections
- Exposure to aflatoxin or vinyl chloride
- Cirrhosis
- Anabolic steroids
- Arsenic in drinking water