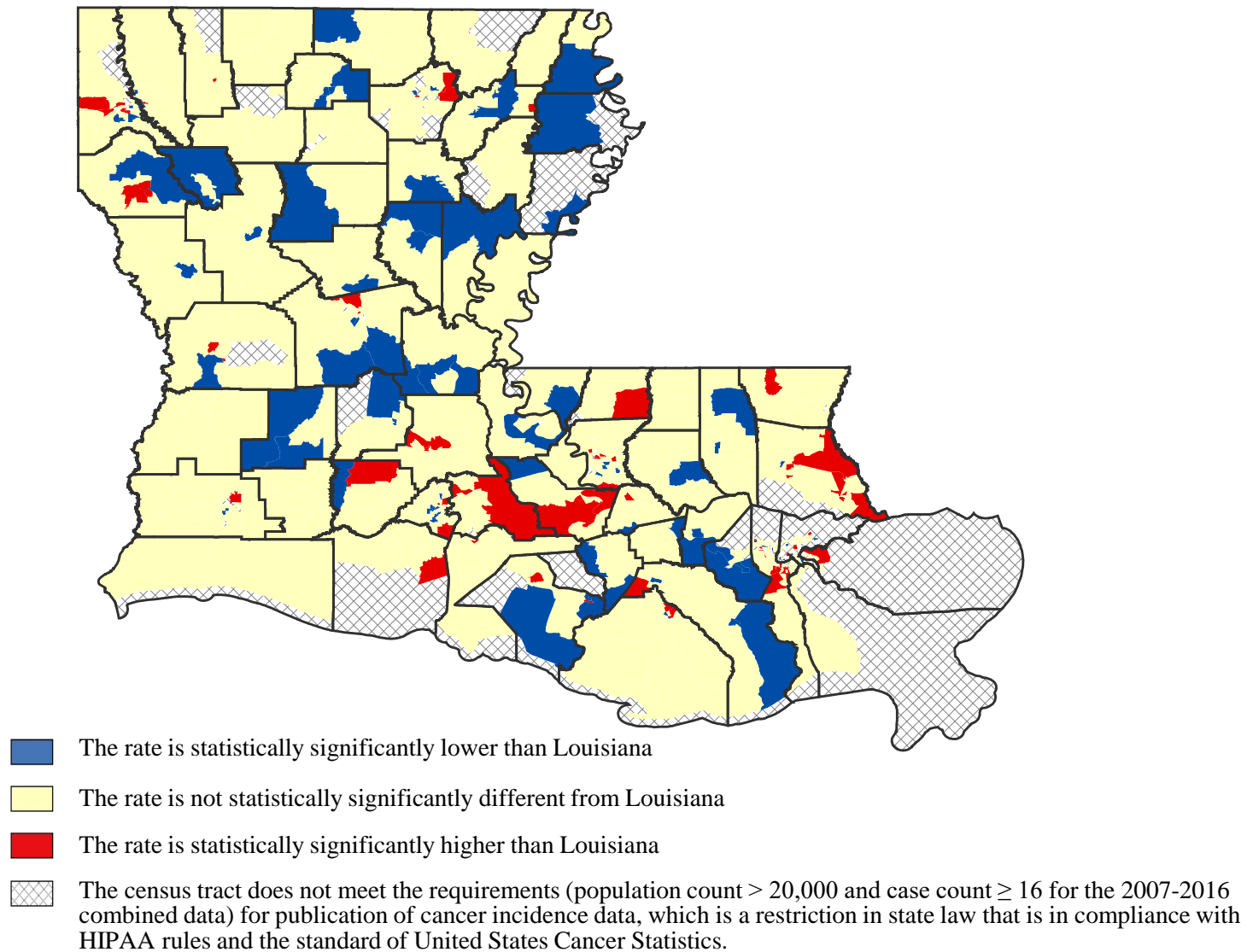
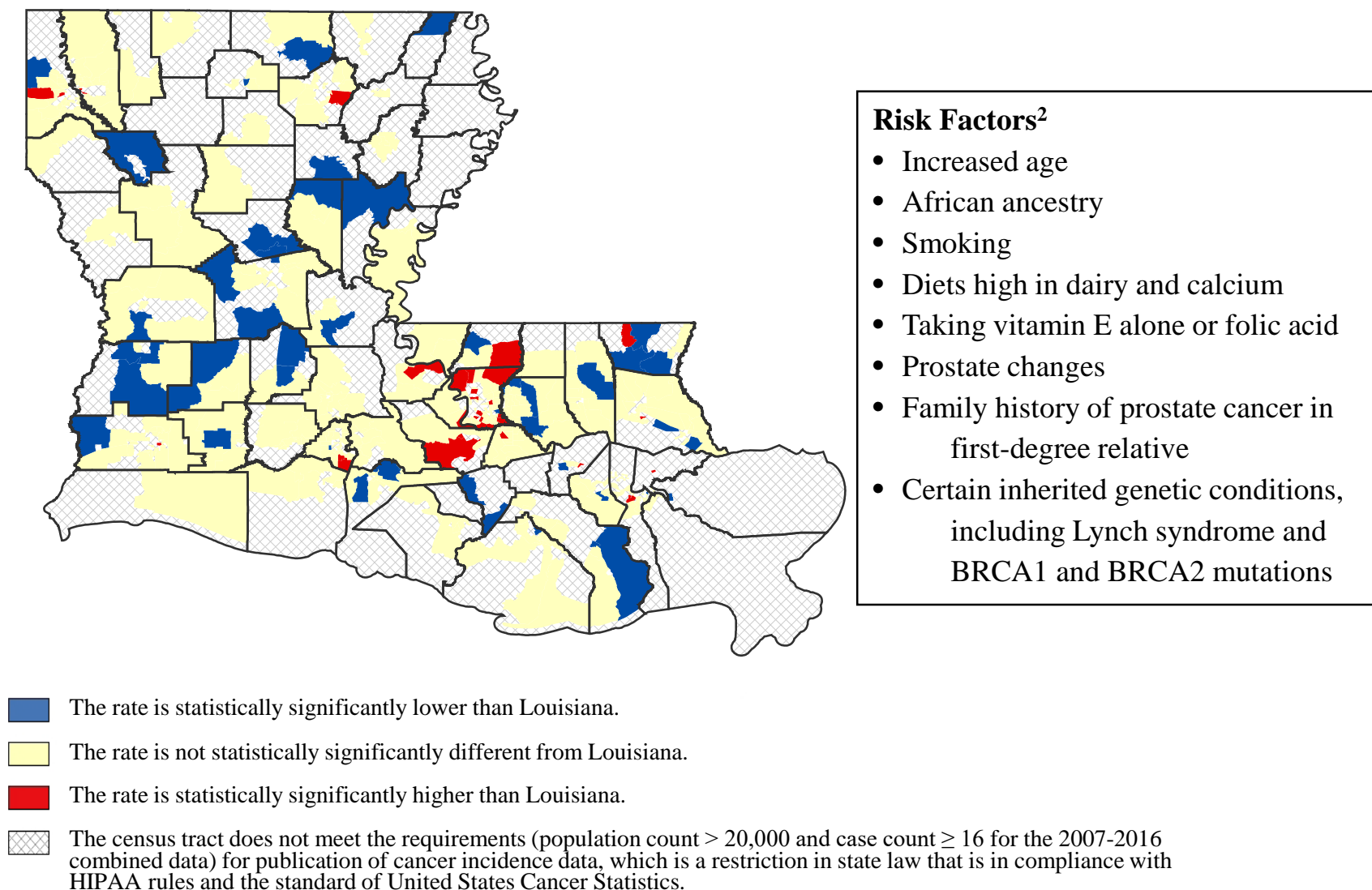


Figure 1. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, All Cancers Combined, 2007-2016



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

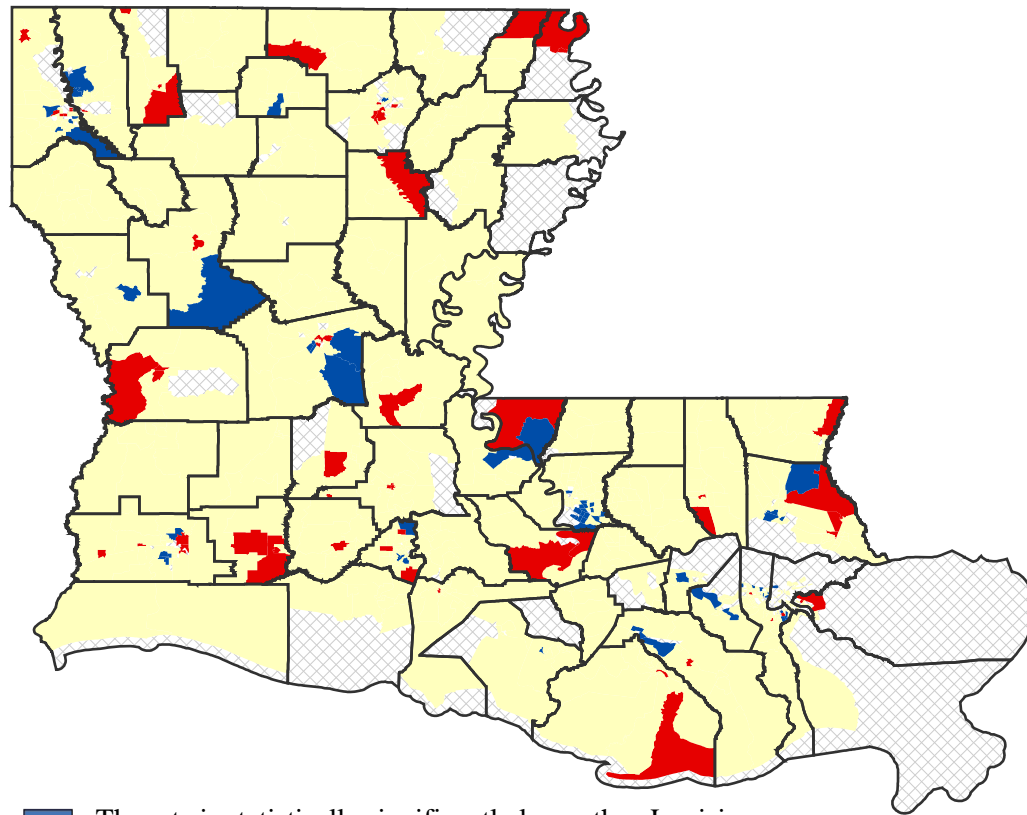
Figure 2. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Prostate, 2007-2016



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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).

Figure 3. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Lung & Bronchus, 2007-2016



- 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 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.

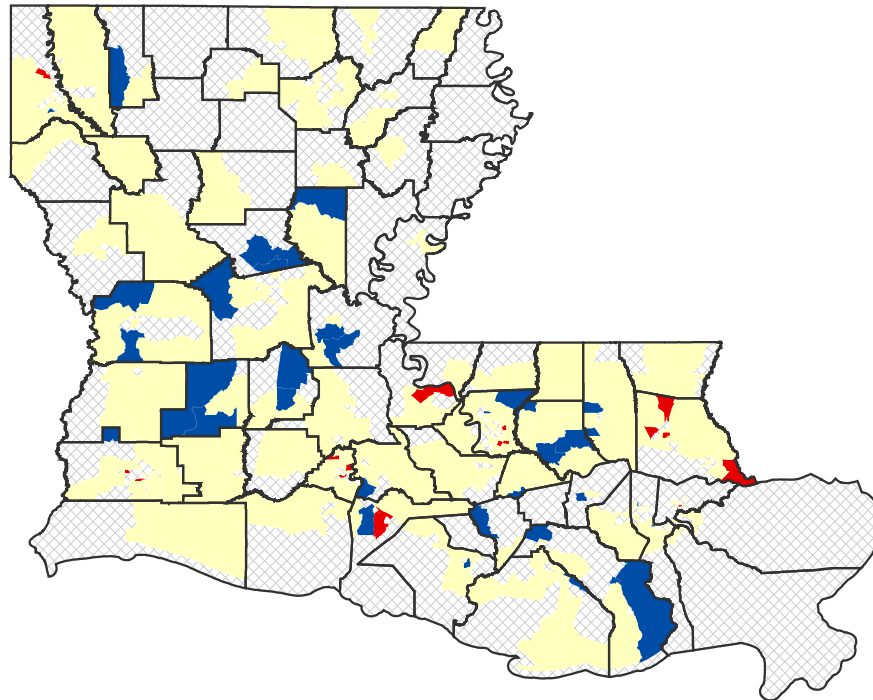
#### Risk Factors<sup>2</sup>

- 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

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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).

Figure 4. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Female Breast, 2007-2016



- 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 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<sup>2</sup>

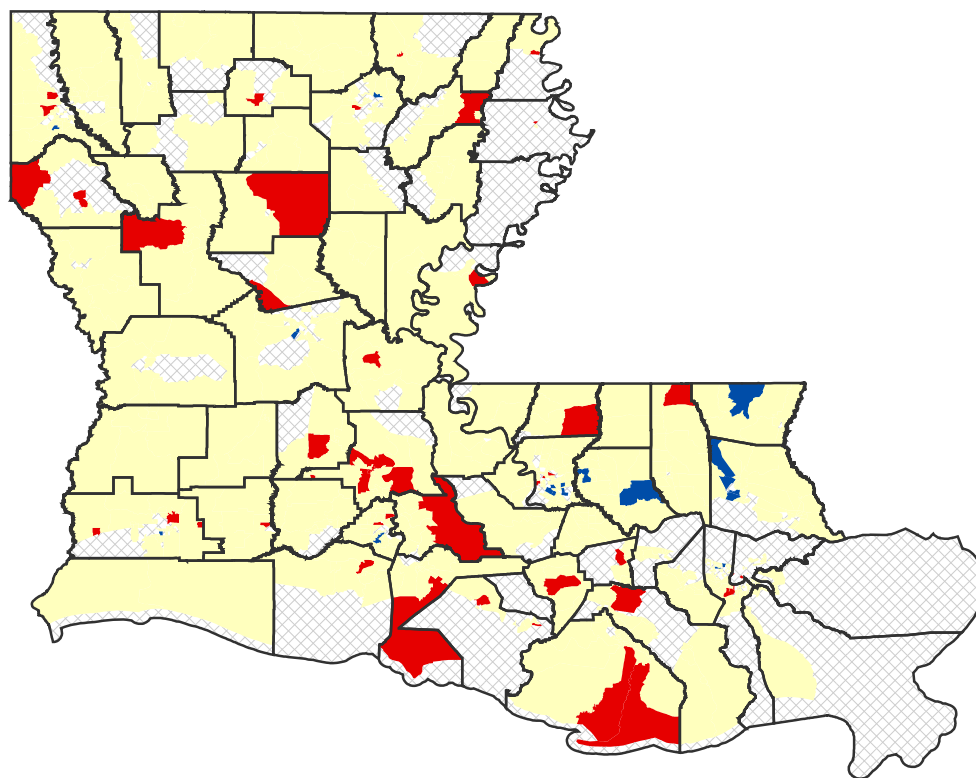
- Increased age
- Race/ethnicity
- Weight gain after age of 18
- Being overweight or obese
- Physical inactivity
- Alcohol consumption
- Long menstrual history (starting early and ending later in life)
- Never having children
- Having first child after age of 30
- Not breastfeeding
- Personal or family 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


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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).





Figure 5. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Colon & Rectum, 2007-2016



 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 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.

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

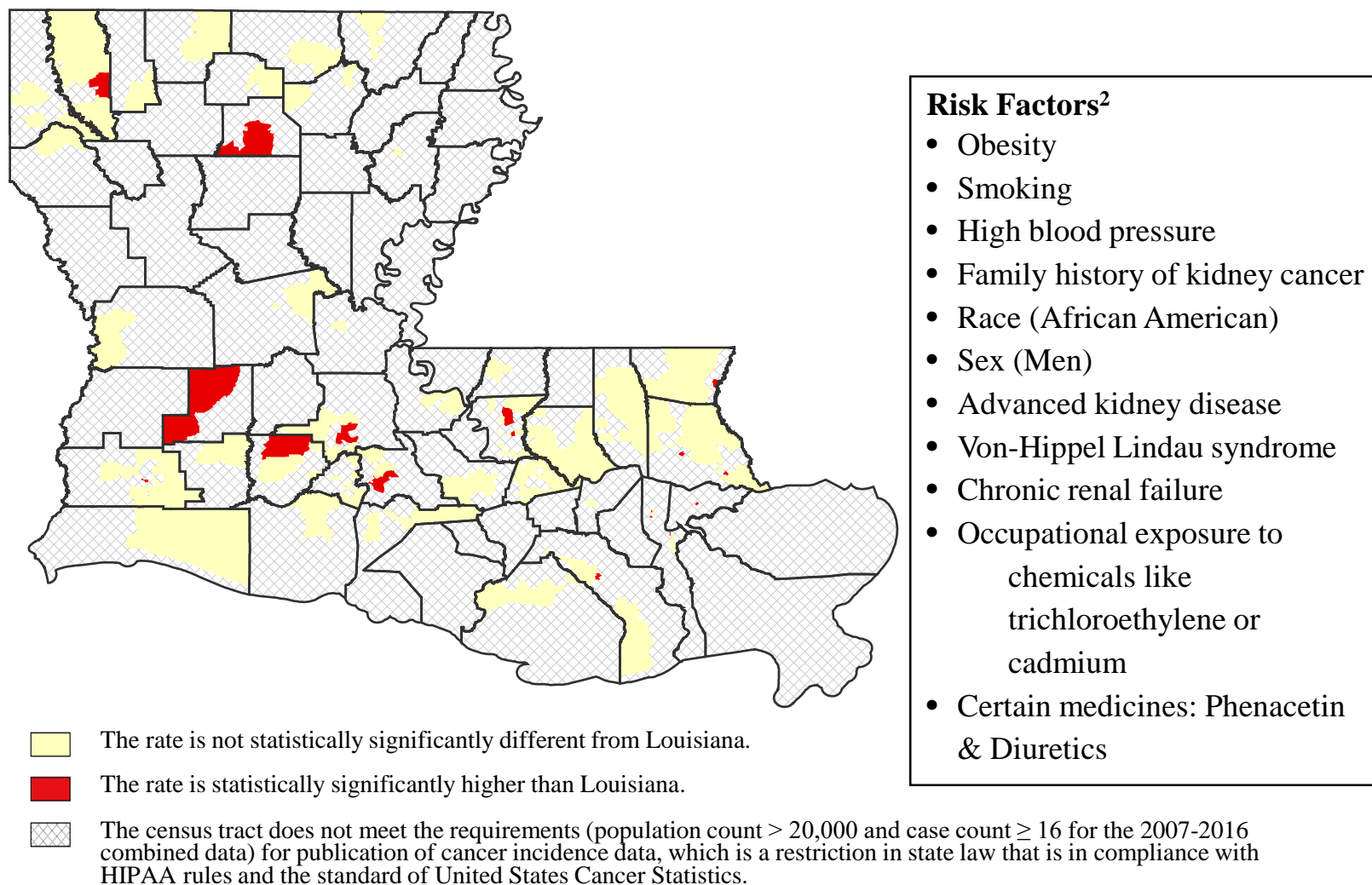
<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).

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

- Age
  - 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

Louisiana Tumor Registry

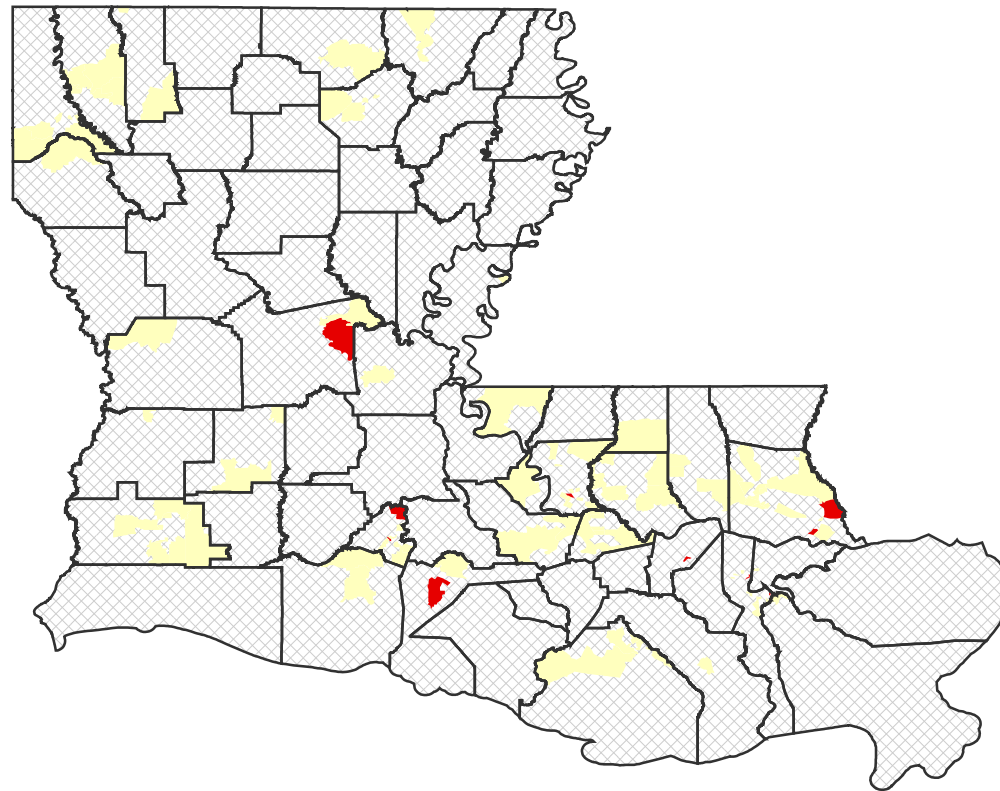
Figure 6. Comparison of Cancer Incidence<sup>1</sup> Rates of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Kidney & Renal Pelvis, 2007-2016



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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).

Figure 7. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 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  $\geq 16$  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.

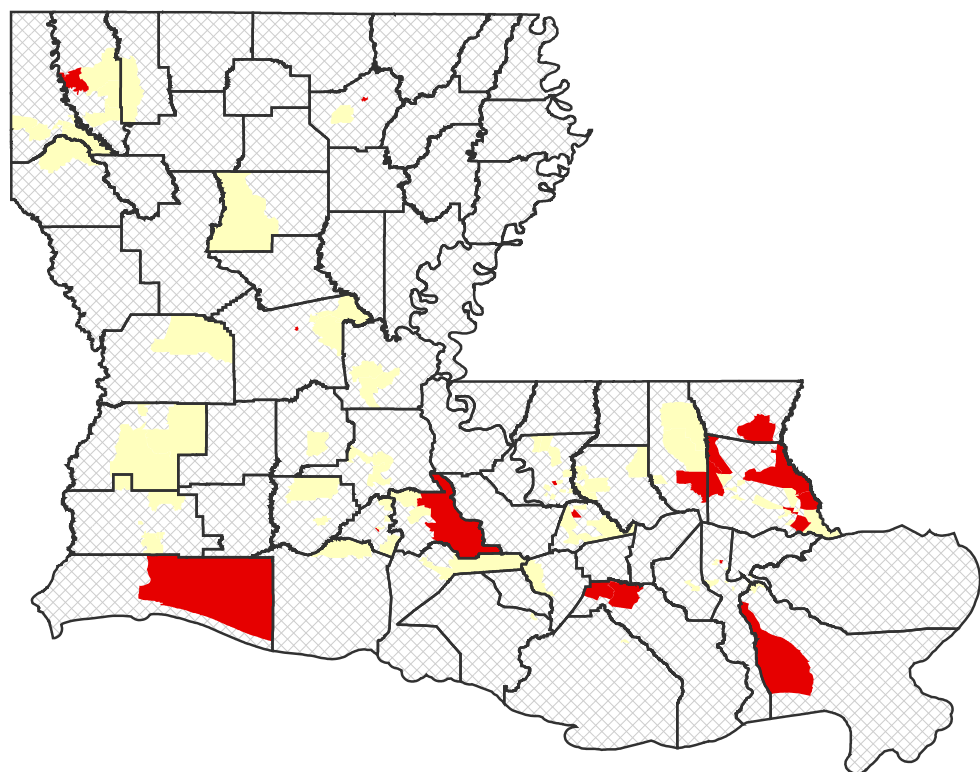
#### **Risk Factors<sup>2</sup>**

- 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

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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).

Figure 8. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> 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.

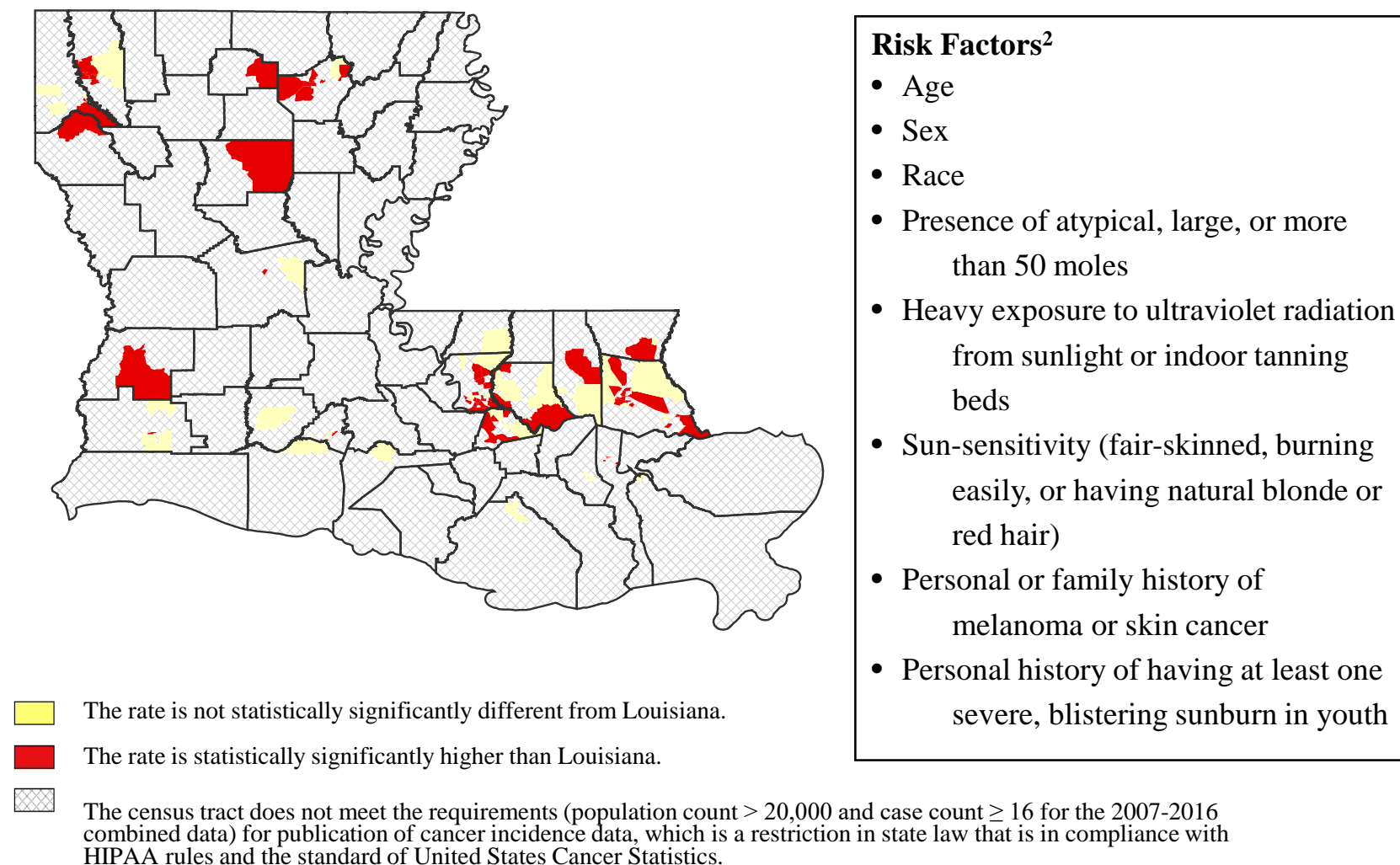
#### Risk Factors<sup>2</sup>

- 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)

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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).

Figure 9. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Melanoma of the Skin, 2007-2016

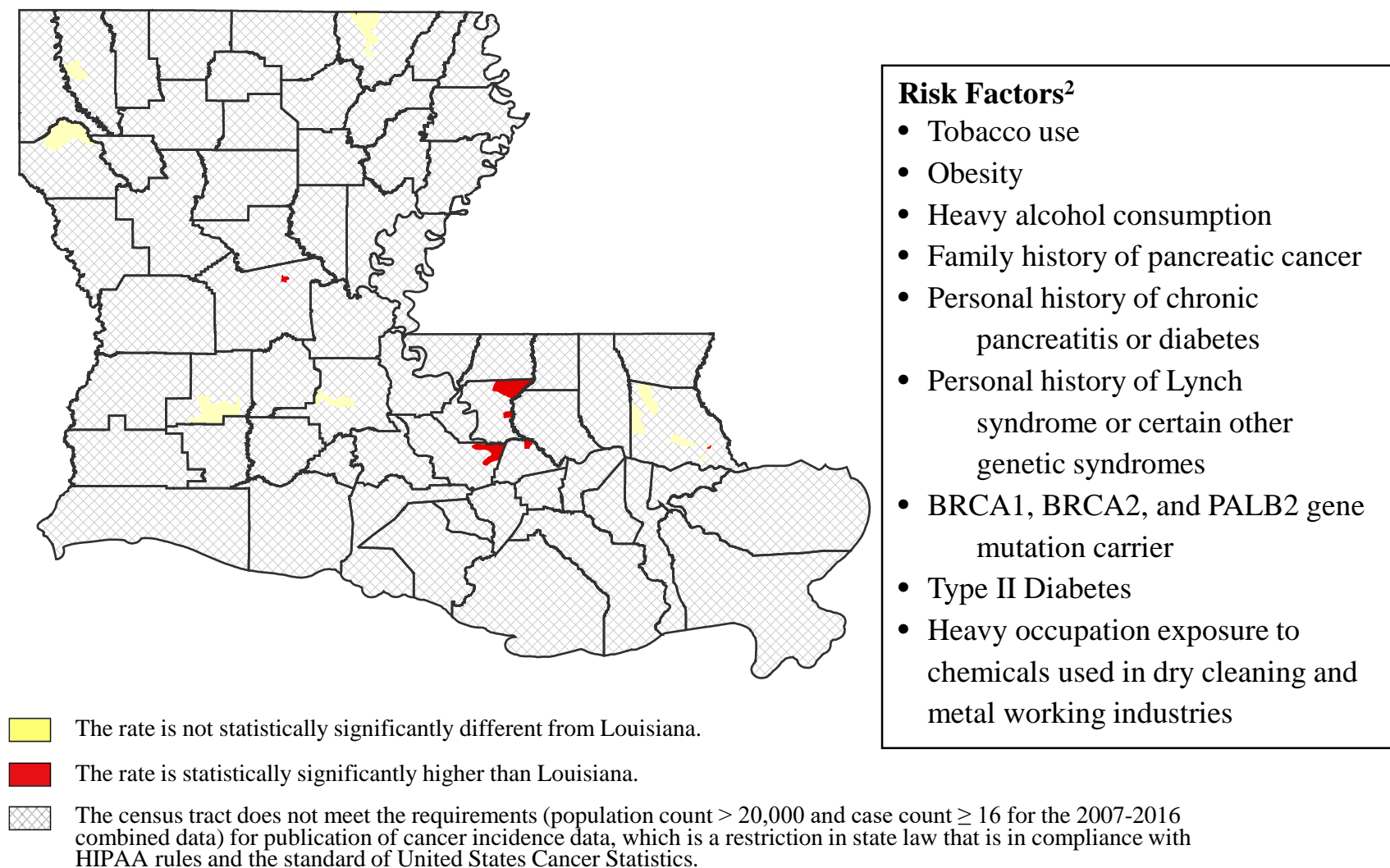


<sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).



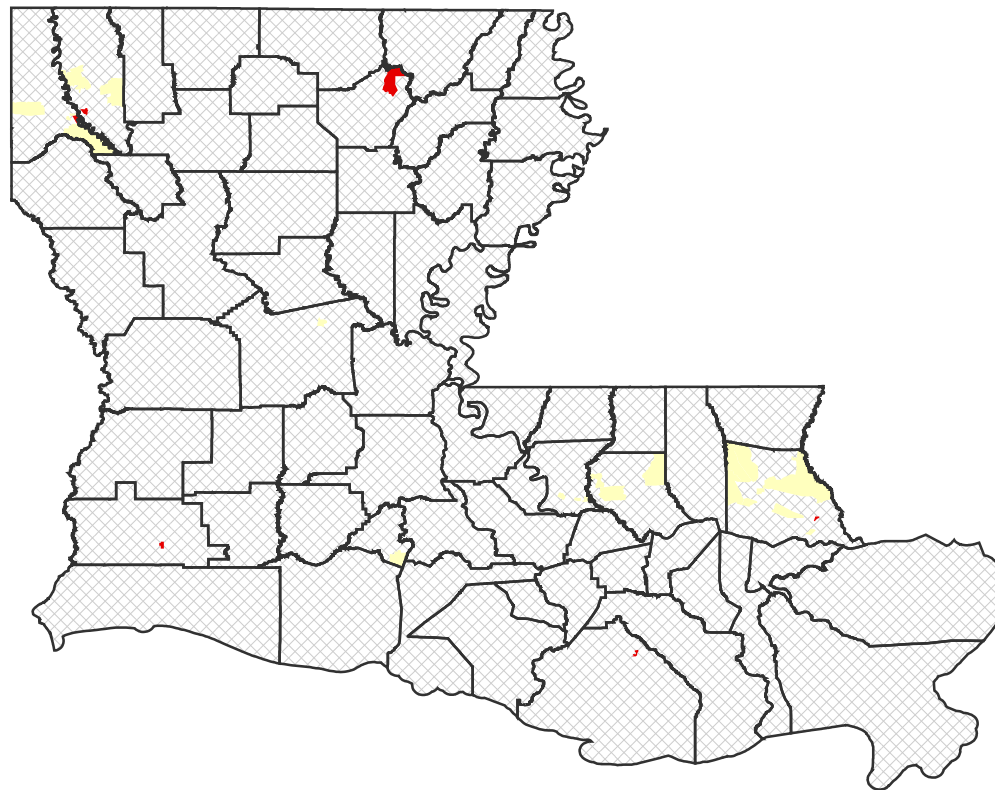
Figure 10. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Pancreas, 2007-2016



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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).


Figure 11. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Leukemia, 2007-2016




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

- 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

 The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

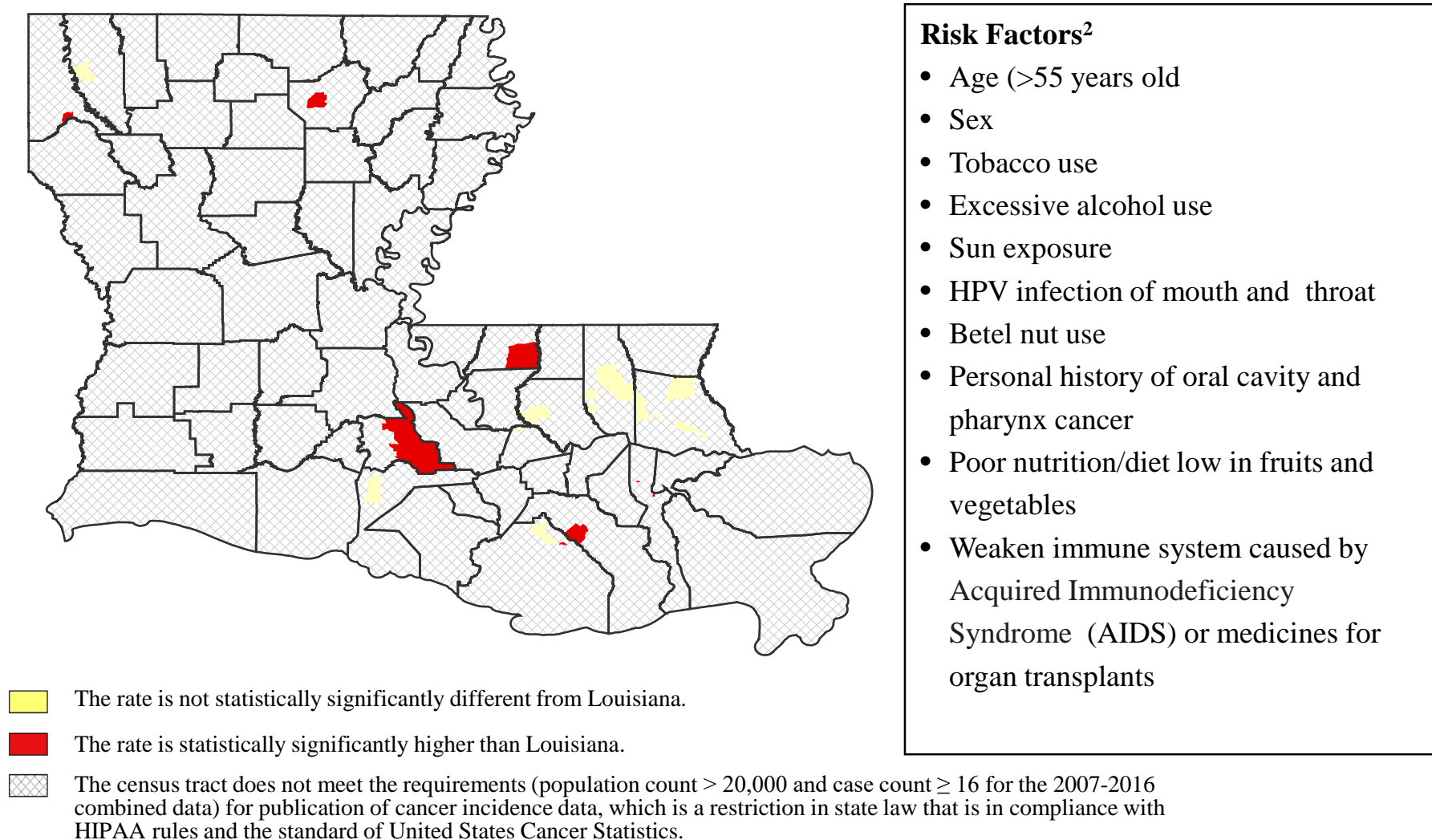
 The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

 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.

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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).

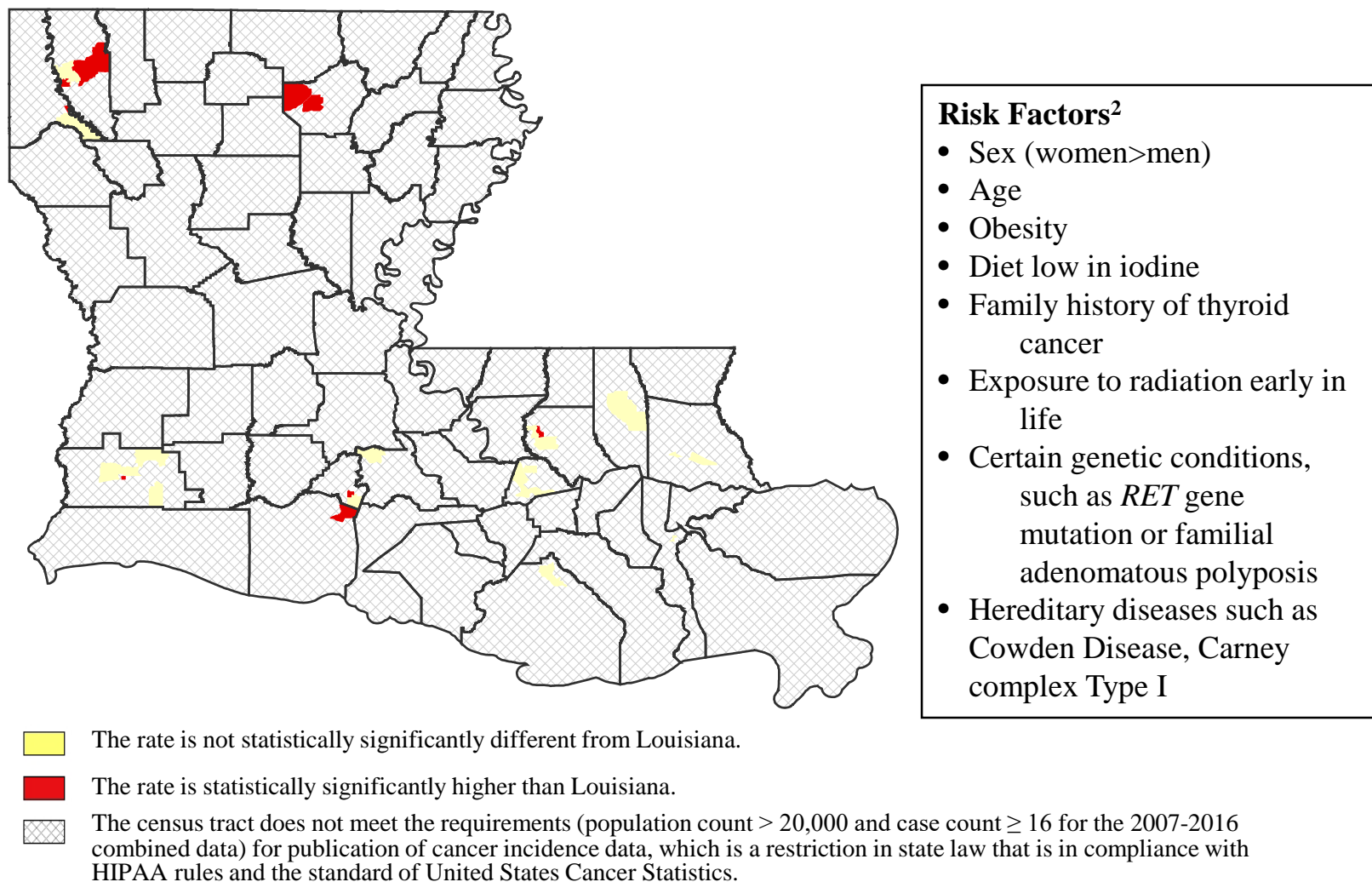
Figure 12. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Oral Cavity & Pharynx, 2007-2016



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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).

Figure 13. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Thyroid, Diagnosed in 2007-2016

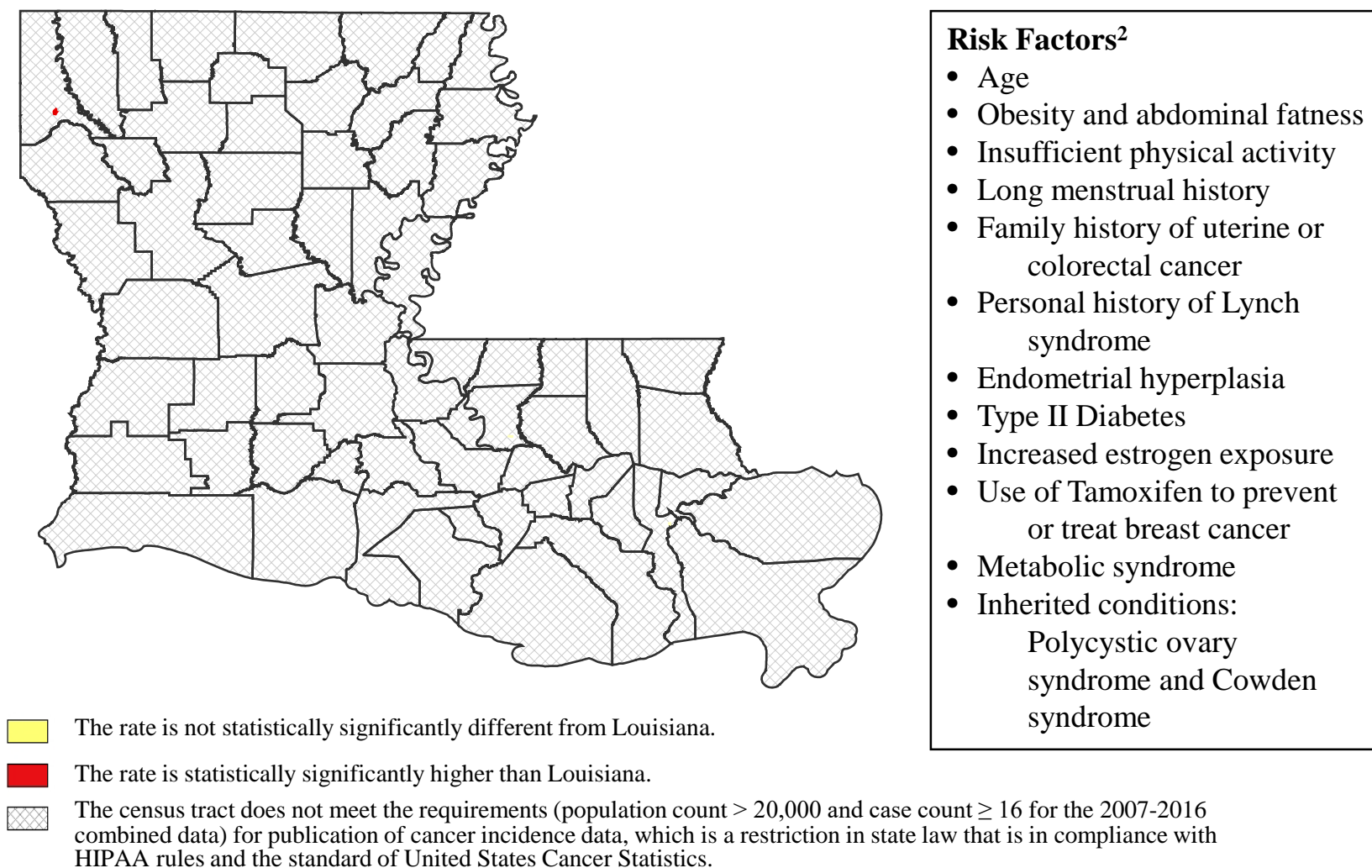


<sup>1</sup>Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).



Figure 14. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Corpus Uterus, Diagnosed in 2007-2016



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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).



Figure 15. Comparison of Incidence Rates<sup>1</sup> 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  $\geq 16$  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<sup>2</sup>**

- 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

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

<sup>2</sup>American Cancer Society, [www.cancer.org/cancer.html](http://www.cancer.org/cancer.html); National Cancer Institute, [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).