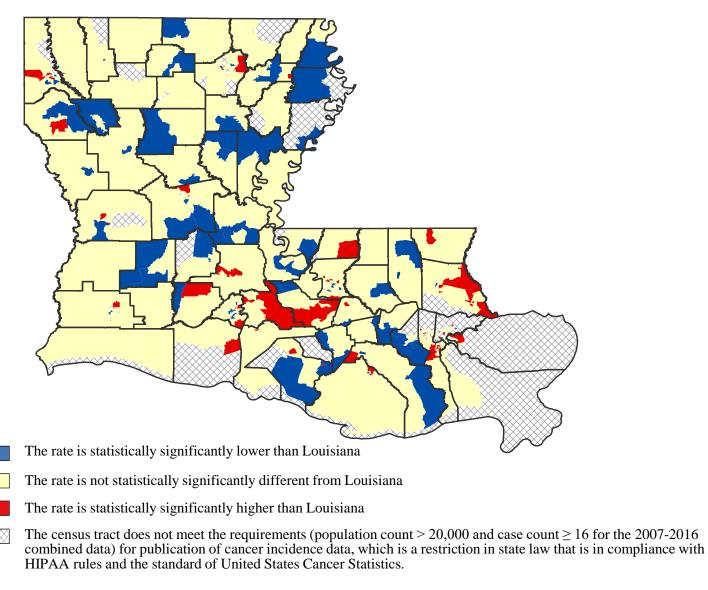
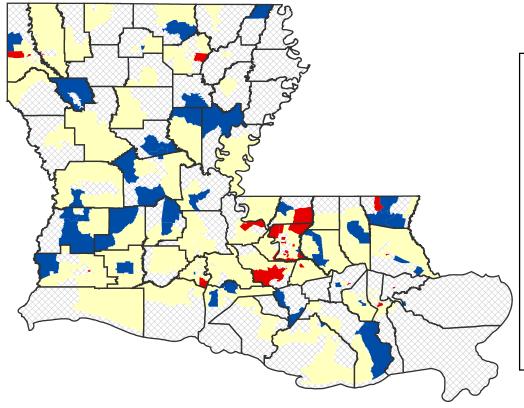
Figure 1. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, All Cancers Combined, 2007-2016



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

Figure 2. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Prostate, 2007-2016



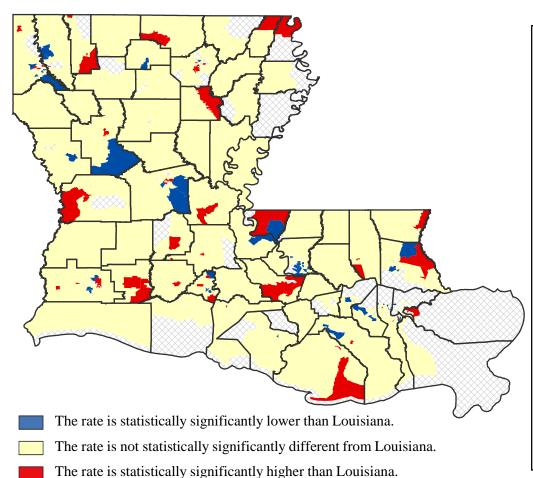
- Increased age
- African ancestry
- Smoking
- Diets high in dairy and calcium
- Taking vitamin E alone or folic acid
- Prostate changes
- Family history of prostate cancer in first-degree relative
- Certain inherited genetic conditions, including Lynch syndrome and BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations

- 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 \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.

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

²American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 3. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Lung & Bronchus, 2007-2016



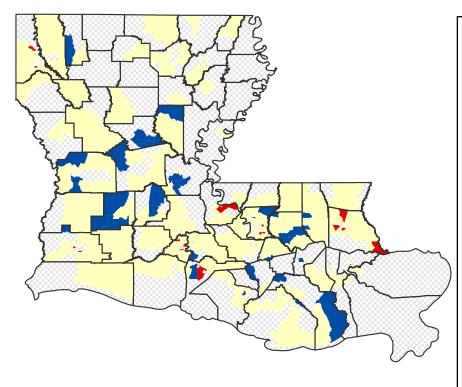
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2007-2016 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

- 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

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

²American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 4. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ 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.

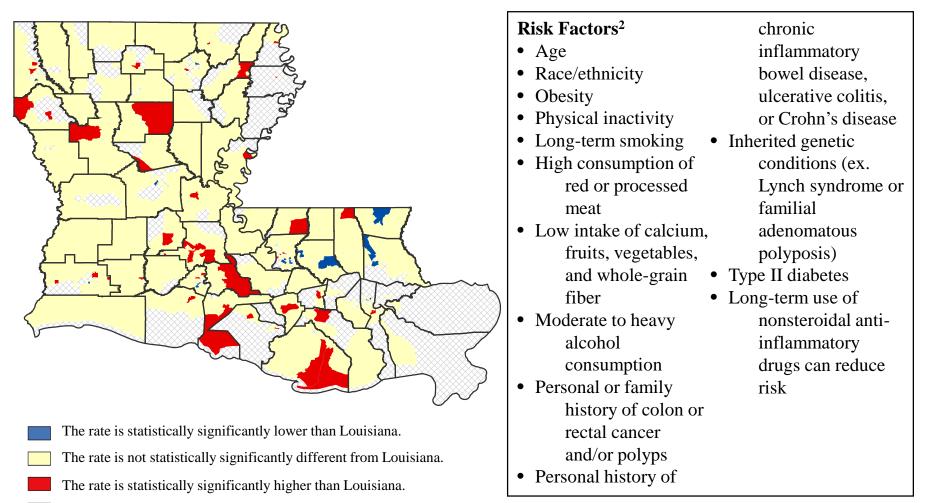
- Increased age
- Race/ethnicity
- Being overweight or obese
- Physical inactivity
- Alcohol consumption
- Long menstrual history (starting early and ending later in life)
- Never having children
- Having first child after age of 30
- Not breastfeeding
- Personal or family history of breast or ovarian cancer
- Inherited mutations in BRCA1, BRCA2, or other susceptibility genes

- Benign breast conditions (ex. atypical hyperplasia)
- Weight gain after age of 18 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

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

²American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

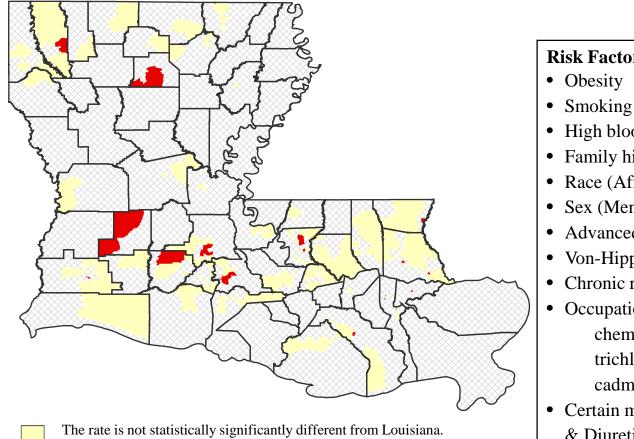
Figure 5. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Colon & Rectum, 2007-2016



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

²American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 6. Comparison of Cancer Incidence¹ Rates of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Kidney & Renal Pelvis, 2007-2016



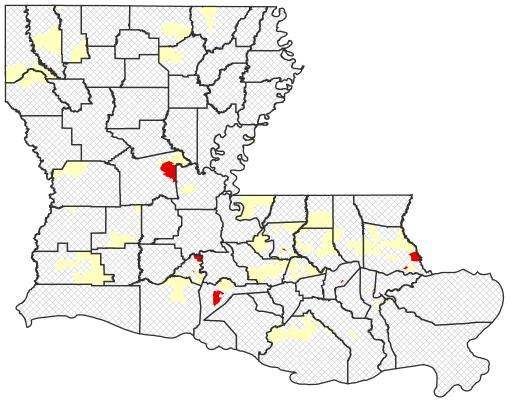
- High blood pressure
- Family history of kidney cancer
- Race (African American)
- Sex (Men)
- Advanced kidney disease
- Von-Hippel Lindau syndrome
- Chronic renal failure
- Occupational exposure to chemicals like trichloroethylene or cadmium
- Certain medicines: Phenacetin & Diuretics

- The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

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

²American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 7. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ 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.

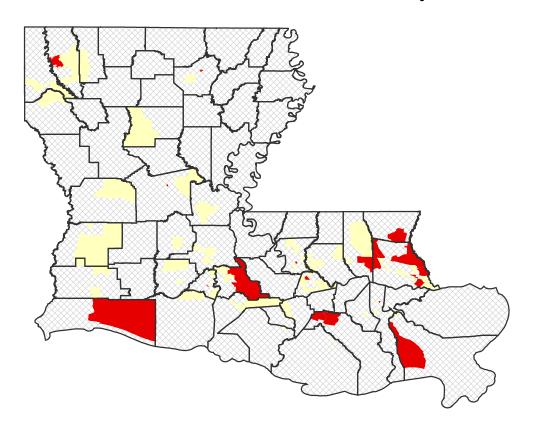
Risk Factors²

- 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

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

²American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 8. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ 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.

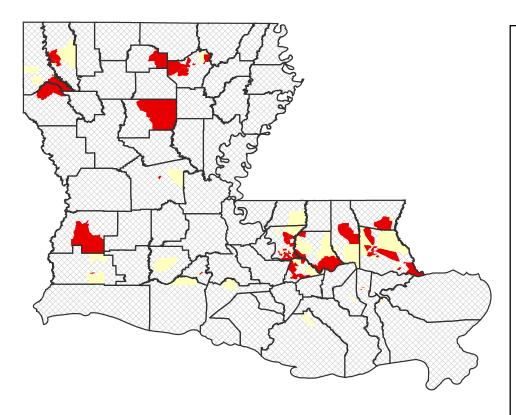
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2007-2016 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

- 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)

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

²American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 9. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Melanoma of the Skin, 2007-2016



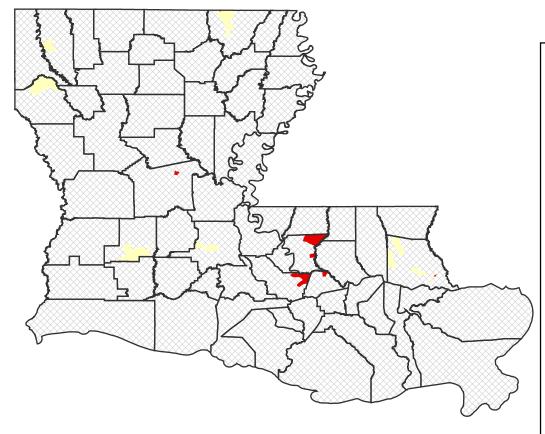
- The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.
- The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

- 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

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

²American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 10. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Pancreas, 2007-2016



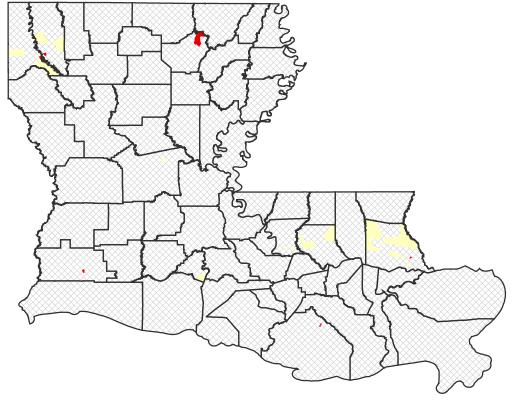
- Tobacco use
- Obesity
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Family history of pancreatic cancer
- Personal history of chronic pancreatitis or diabetes
- Personal history of Lynch syndrome or certain other genetic syndromes
- BRCA1, BRCA2, and PALB2 gene mutation carrier
- Type II Diabetes
- Heavy occupation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

- 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.

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

²American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 11. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Leukemia, 2007-2016



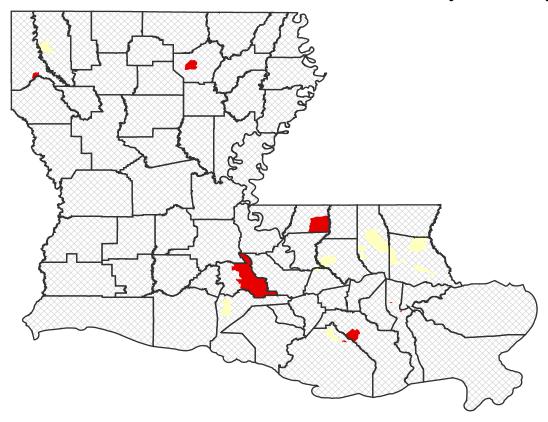
- Age
- Sex (men>women)
- Race
- Obesity
- Viral infections: HTLV-1 infection, Epstein-Barr Virus
- Exposure to ionizing radiation
- Exposure to chemotherapy treatment
- Occupational exposure to benzene or ethylene oxide
- Radiation therapy or exposure
- Inherited genetic syndromes

- 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.

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

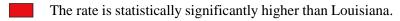
²American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 12. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Oral Cavity & Pharynx, 2007-2016



- 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

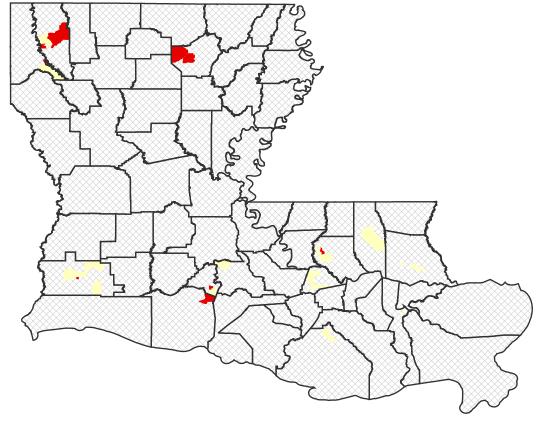
The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.



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

²American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 13. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Thyroid, Diagnosed in 2007-2016



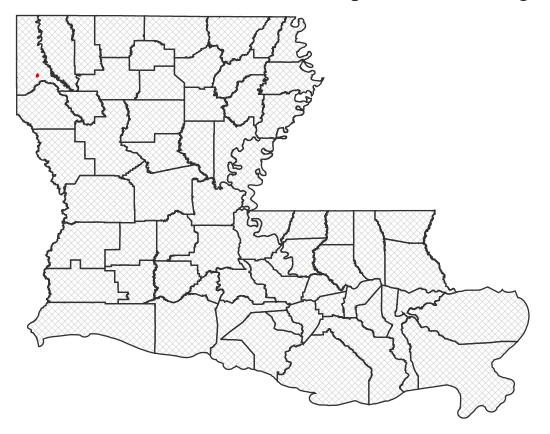
- Sex (women>men)
- Age
- Obesity
- Diet low in iodine
- Family history of thyroid cancer
- Exposure to radiation early in life
- Certain genetic conditions, such as *RET* gene mutation or familial adenomatous polyposis
- Hereditary diseases such as Cowden Disease, Carney complex Type I

- 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 ≥ 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.

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

²American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>

Figure 14. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Corpus Uterus, Diagnosed in 2007-2016



- 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

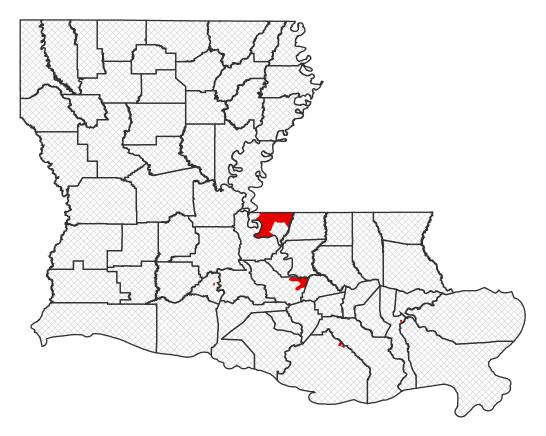
Polycystic ovary syndrome and Cowden syndrome

- 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.

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

²American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 15. Comparison of Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancers Diagnosed in 2007-2016



- 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

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana

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

²American Cancer Society, <u>www.cancer.org/cancer.html</u>; National Cancer Institute, <u>www.cancer.gov.</u>