

# Summary

## Incidence, 2013-2017

1. Number of new cancer cases: New diagnoses of invasive cancer averaged 25,360 cases per year among Louisiana residents ([Table A1](#)).
2. Most frequently diagnosed cancers: For all Louisianans combined, the most frequently diagnosed cancers were lung (14.0% of all new cases), breast (13.9%), prostate (13.4%), colorectal (9.3%), and Kidney (4.6%) ([Table A2](#)).
3. Highest annual incidence rates per 100,000 person-years: The 5 most frequently diagnosed cancers in Louisiana (race/sex groups combined) are: (1) breast (68.0), (2) lung (66.2), (3) prostate (59.8), (4) colorectal (45.1), and (5) kidney/renal pelvis (22.1). In the U.S., however, the following is the order of highest rates: breast, prostate, lung, colorectal, and uterus [2]. The five most common invasive cancers by race/sex group in Louisiana were ([Table B](#)):
  - a. White men: prostate (115.2 cases per 100,000 population), lung (77.9), colorectal (50.0), bladder (37.4), and melanoma of the skin (32.6).
  - b. Black men: prostate (180.0), lung (99.1), colorectal (63.2), kidney (28.1), and liver/bile duct (22.6).
  - c. White women: breast (122.9), lung (56.8), colorectal (36.1), thyroid (24.1), and uterus (19.9).
  - d. Black women: breast (135.2), lung (46.7), colorectal (45.8), uterus (22.9), and kidney (15.1).
4. Louisiana vs. nationwide rates: The incidence rates for cancers of all sites combined among white and black men as well as black women in Louisiana were significantly higher than those for their national counterparts ( $p < 0.05$ ). However, the rate for white women in the state did not differ significantly from the nationwide rate ([Table C](#)).
5. Industrial Corridor: The Industrial Corridor includes Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and West Baton Rouge parishes. The incidence rates for all cancers combined in white women were significantly lower than the statewide rate. Rates for all cancers combined for white men, black men, and black women did not differ significantly from the Louisiana rates ([Table C](#)).
6. American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders (AI/AN and APIs): The incidence rates for cancers of all sites combined among AI/AN and APIs in Louisiana are significantly lower than those of their national counterparts for both men and women. Louisiana AI/AN and APIs also have a significantly lower incidence rates of breast, uterus, and ovarian cancer among women, and significantly lower incidence rates of prostate and pancreatic cancer among men ([Table D](#)).
7. Cancer among children and adolescents: Louisiana's incidence rates for all sites combined among children and adolescents (aged 0–19) were lower than U.S. rates for both boys and girls, but only the rate for girls was significantly lower ([Figure 11](#)). The most common cancers among children and adolescents in Louisiana are central nervous system tumors ([Tables H1-H3](#)).

8. Tobacco-Related Cancers: The incidence rates of tobacco-related cancers are significantly higher in Louisiana than in US for all race and sex groups ([Figure 8](#)).
9. Obesity-Related Cancers: Incidence rates for obesity-related cancers are significantly higher in Louisiana than in the U.S. for the four major race-sex groups, with the exception of incidence for white women, which is lower than the national rate ([Figure 9](#)).
10. HPV-Related Cancers: Incidence rates for HPV-related cancers are significantly higher in Louisiana than in the U.S. for the four major race-sex groups ([Figure 10](#)).

## Cancer Deaths, 2013-2017

1. Total cancer deaths: An average of 9,386 deaths were attributed to cancer each year, 2013-2017 ([Table J1](#)). Only heart disease caused more deaths (an average of 10,772 per year in Louisiana) than cancer.
2. Leading causes of cancer death: For all Louisiana residents combined, cancer mortality was highest for cancer of the lung (27.9% of all cancer deaths), colorectum (9.4%), pancreas (7.1%), breast (7.0%), and liver/bile duct (5.2%) ([Table J2](#)).
3. Highest annual mortality rates: The highest rates for cancer death in Louisiana were ([Table L](#)):
  - a. White men: lung (60.0 per 100,000 person-years), colorectum (18.1), prostate (17.0), pancreas (14.4), and liver/bile duct (11.4).
  - b. Black men: lung (80.9), prostate (34.8), colorectal (28.4), liver/bile duct (18.8), and pancreas (16.6).
  - c. White women: lung (40.0), breast (19.6), colorectal (12.8), pancreas (10.2), and ovary (6.4).
  - d. Black women: lung (34.7), breast (32.1), colorectal (18.1), pancreas (13.5), and uterus (7.5).
4. Louisiana vs. nationwide rates: Statewide, each of the four major race/sex groups had a significantly higher death rate for all sites combined than its national counterpart. Lung, colorectal, pancreas, and liver/bile duct cancer mortality rates were significantly higher in Louisiana than in the U.S. for all four race-sex groups ([Table L](#)).
5. Industrial Corridor: Death rates for all cancers combined in the Industrial Corridor were significantly lower than those for Louisiana among whites; blacks in the Industrial Corridor experienced the same mortality rates as their counterparts statewide ([Table L](#)).
6. Cancer death among those aged 0-19: In Louisiana's 0–19 age-group, the mortality rates were about the same in Louisiana and the U.S. for both boys and girls ([Figure 11](#)).
7. Tobacco-Related Cancers: The mortality rates of tobacco-related cancers are significantly higher in Louisiana than in US for all race and sex groups ([Figure 8](#)).
8. Obesity-Related Cancers: The mortality rates for obesity-related cancers are significantly higher in Louisiana than in the U.S. for the four major race-sex groups ([Figure 9](#)).
9. HPV-Related Cancers: The mortality rate for HPV-related cancers is significantly higher for black men, black women and white women in Louisiana when compared to their national counterparts ([Figure 10](#)).

*Note:* All incidence and death rates in this volume are average annual rates per 100,000 for the five-year period, with the exception of incidence rates for those 0-19 years of age which are presented as average annual rates per 1,000,000 for the five-year period. They are age adjusted to the U.S. 2000 standard and should **not** be compared with rates that are adjusted to the 1970 population.