



FLHealthCHARTS.com Statistical Brief

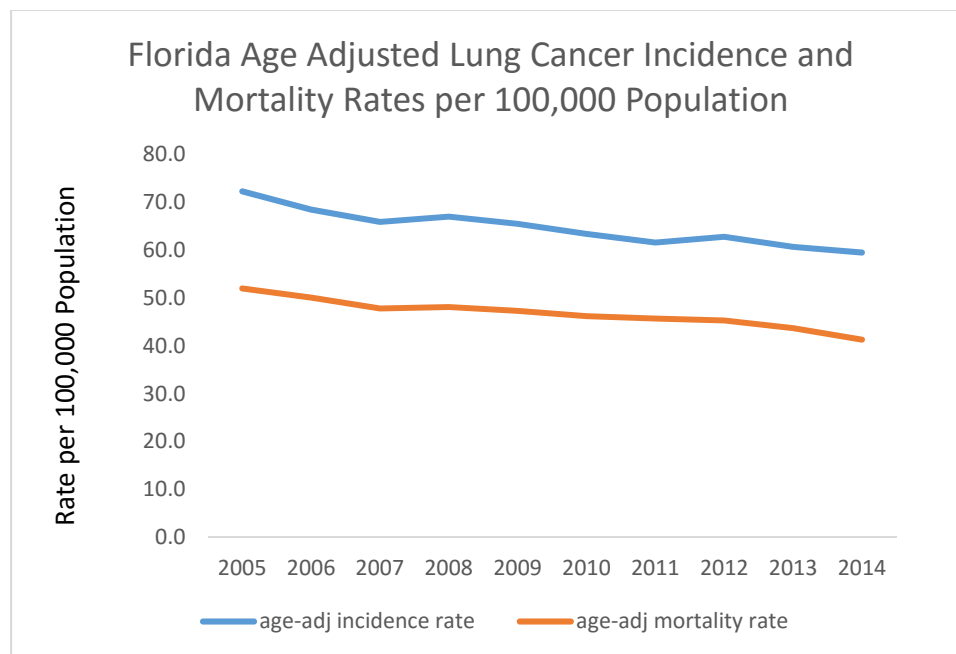
Trends in Florida Lung Cancer Rates 2005 – 2014

According to the American Cancer Society: “Lung cancer (both small cell and non-small cell) is the second most common cancer in both men and women (not counting skin cancer). In men, prostate cancer is more common, while in women breast cancer is more common. About 14% of all new cancers are lung cancers.” Also according to the American Cancer Society: “Smoking is by far the leading risk factor for lung cancer. About 80% of lung cancer deaths are thought to result from smoking.”

In Florida, there were 16,302 new lung cancer cases reported to the Florida Cancer Data System in 2014, and there were 11,522 Florida deaths due to lung cancer in 2014.

Graph 1 below, shows the age-adjusted lung cancer incidence and mortality rates for the years 2005 through 2014. The age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rate for Florida decreased substantially from 72.3 per 100,000 population in 2005 to 59.5 in 2014; a decrease of 18%. In a trend similar to the lung cancer incidence rate, the age-adjusted lung cancer mortality rate for Florida decreased from 52.0 per 100,000 population in 2005 to 41.3 in 2014; a decrease of 21%.

Graph 1



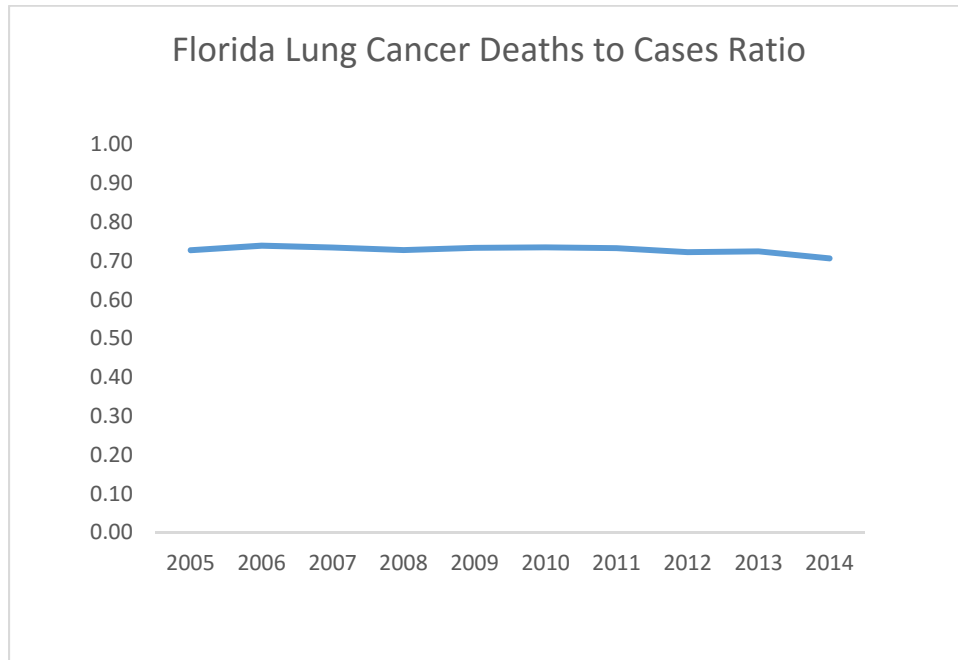
Source: University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System and Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

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Graph 2 below shows the deaths-to-cases ratio for lung cancer in Florida for the years 2005 through 2014. The ratio is essentially flat for the ten-year period.

Graph 2



Source: University of Miami (FL) Medical School, Florida Cancer Data System and Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Discussion

The decreasing trend in Florida's lung cancer incidence and mortality rates is mainly the result of decreasing smoking rates. The death-to-cases ratio changed very little in the period 2005 through 2014. This implies lung cancer treatment has not improved substantially, since there was essentially the same number of lung cancer deaths for a given number of lung cancer cases in 2004 and 2014.

The U. S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) began recommending screening for lung cancer in 2014. The full text of the recommendation can be found at:

<https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/lung-cancer-screening>

The USPSTF recommends annual screening for lung cancer in adults aged 55 to 80 years who have a 30 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years.

Prior to 2014, the USPSTF did not recommend screening for lung cancer. With the implementation of the screening, more lung cancers may be diagnosed at an earlier stage which might result in more successful treatment and a lower deaths-to-cases ratio.