

Oregon Partnership for Cancer Control



Comprehensive
Cancer Control

Collaborating to Conquer Cancer



Cancer in Men in Oregon

■ Colorectal cancer

- A preventable cancer, through screening and removal of polyps
- Fewer than 50% of all Oregonians over 50 years of age get the recommended screening
- 2nd most common cancer among Asian/Pacific Islander men in Oregon, 3rd for all others
- Incidence rates have decreased 3% a year for Oregon men
- Mortality rates for men have declined 3% a year

■ Lung cancer

- Oregon men ranked 28th in the nation for lung cancer incidence and 32nd for mortality
- Mortality rates have been declining for Oregon men at 1% a year since 1996
- The 2nd most common cancer for Oregon men, except for Asian/Pacific Islanders for whom it is the 3rd most common

■ Prostate cancer

- The leading cancer site for males regardless of race or ethnicity
- 80% of prostate cancers were diagnosed at an early (localized) stage in 2003
- Prostate cancer incidence in Oregon has decreased 6% annually in the past five years
- Prostate cancer mortality rates have declined 4% per year during that period

■ Oral cancers

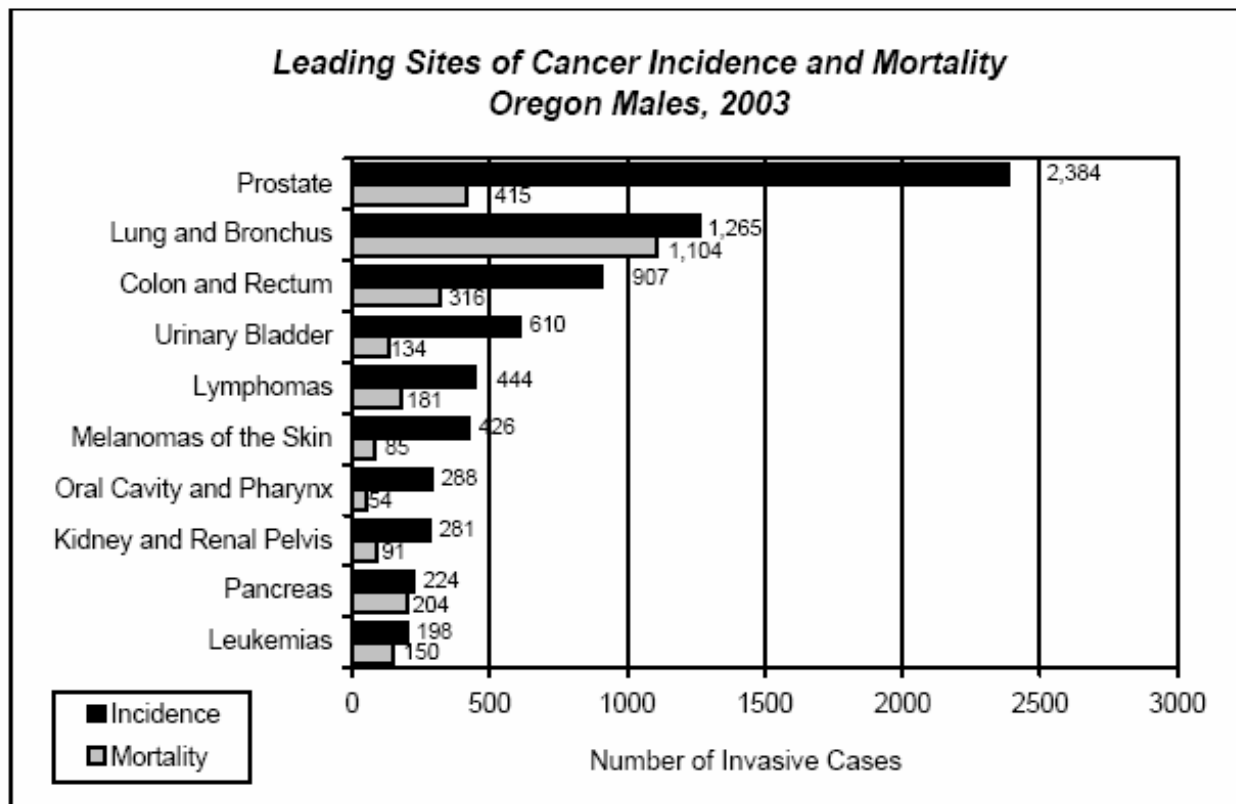
- Identifying and treating precancerous conditions could nearly eliminate these cancers
- Oral cancers are the 7th most common cancer for Oregon men
- Incidence and mortality rates were higher for men than women in Oregon
- About 40% of oral cancers were diagnosed at an early stage (in situ or localized)

Later stage cancer diagnoses: Some men may be at risk for a later stage diagnosis, due to lack of access or referral to cancer screening services. As seen nationally, African American men in Oregon have the highest rate of cancer incidence and mortality, followed by Whites.

Regional differences: There are some regional differences in cancer screening, incidence and mortality. The state cancer registry annual report now includes information noting frontier, rural and urban screening rates. The report includes regional maps that note percentage early state diagnosis, incidence and mortality maps for specific cancers. These maps are not gender specific. Visit: www.healthoregon.org/oscar for more information

General cancer facts:

1. More than 60% of all cancer deaths could be prevented if Americans stopped smoking, exercised more, ate healthier food and got the recommended screenings
2. Eighty-five percent of cancers occur in individuals without a family history of cancer
3. Among Oregon males, prostate cancers were the most frequently diagnosed cancers
4. Cancer is the leading cause of death among Oregon men
5. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death
6. Among all 50 states, Oregon men ranked in the lower half, 29th in all-cancer mortality for 2002



Oregon Partnership for Cancer Control (OPCC) has a mission to enhance cancer prevention activities, increase access to quality services, maximize the quality of life of cancer survivors, promote education about cancer issues and make effective use of data. The Partnership, formed in 2004, created the first cancer plan for Oregon, which serves as a blueprint for action for the state, communities and organizations. Together, we are making a difference!

OPCC, 800 NE Oregon Street, Suite 730, Portland, OR 97232 www.healthoregon.org/cancer

Source: Cancer in Oregon 2003, Oregon State Cancer Registry (OSCaR) www.healthoregon.org/oscar

Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Race/Ethnicity Oversample 2000-2001