PROSTATE Cancer

Prostate Cancer Fact Sheet, District of Columbia, 2011-2020



most commonly **diagnosed** cancer **among men** (137.3 per 100,000), 2011-2020.



leading cause of cancer **deaths among men** (29 per 100,000), 2011-2020.

Over this time period, prostate cancer incidence was higher for **African-American** men compared to White men.

African-Americans

Whites

161.3 99.1

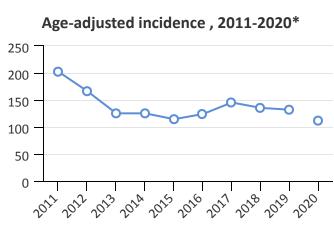
Over this time period, prostate cancer mortality was higher for **African-American** men compared to White men.



For diagnosis years 2011-2018, the 5 year prostate cancer **survival rate** was similar for African American men and White men.

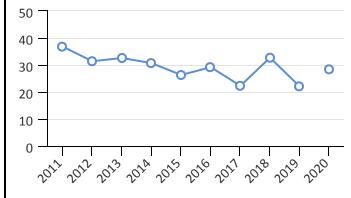
African-Americans Whites





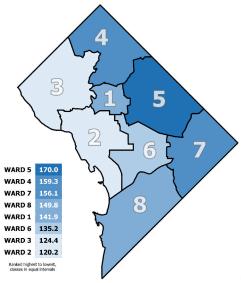
Prostate cancer incidence declined about 5.1% per year from 2011 to 2013, then remained stable. This initial decline follows 2008 and 2012 changes to prostate cancer screening recommendations.

Age-adjusted mortality, 2011-2020*

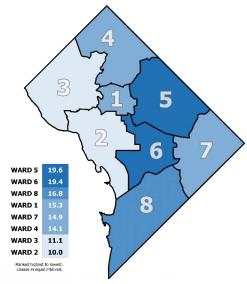


There was no significant increase or decrease in prostate cancer mortality rates.

10 year, age-adjusted prostate cancer incidence rates by ward (per 100,000 individuals males), 2010-2019



10 year, age-adjusted prostate cancer mortality rates by ward (per 100,000 individual males), 2010-2019



Incidence is defined as new invasive cancers except urinary bladder cancer includes invasive and in situ of cancer diagnosis and mortality is defined as deaths from cancer

Data Source: [1]. DC Health, Cancer and Chronic Disease Bureau, DC Cancer Registry (DCCR), [2]. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Aggregated With State, Total U.S. (1969-2020) <Katrina/Rita Population Adjustment> National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, released June 2022. Underlying mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs), [3]. US trends data from National Center for Health Statistics All data presented is data received by the DCCR as of 2022 NPCR submission

