

Cancer in Utah

Urinary Bladder

<i>Summary</i>	Male		Female	
	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99
Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates*	32.3	36.8	7.3	9.6
Rank among cancer incidence rates	4	4	15	10
Average annual number of new cases	202	40,860	60	14,610
Percent of all new cancer cases	6.2 %	6.3 %	2.1 %	2.3 %
Lifetime risk of this cancer (00-79 years)	1 in 32	1 in 27	1 in 133	1 in 102
Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates*	6.7	7.6	1.9	2.4
Rank among cancer mortality rates	6	7	15	14
Average annual number of deaths	38	7,847	16	3,828
Percent of all cancer deaths	3.2 %	2.8 %	1.5 %	1.5 %
* Rates per 100,000 and standardized to the 2000 U.S. population				

Bladder cancer is the most common of the urinary tract cancers. Incidence rates for bladder cancer increased in the United States over the past thirty years, while mortality rates decreased during the same period. These diverging trends probably reflect improvements in diagnostic techniques that have resulted in a higher percentage of new cases being diagnosed at earlier, more favorable, stages of disease. More effective treatment modalities may also be responsible for the declining mortality rates.

Cigarette smoking is the single most important known risk factor for bladder cancer in the United States. Cigarette smokers are at two-to-three times greater risk of bladder cancer than non-smokers. Cigarette smoking is estimated to account for 40 percent of all bladder cancer in men in 30 percent in women.

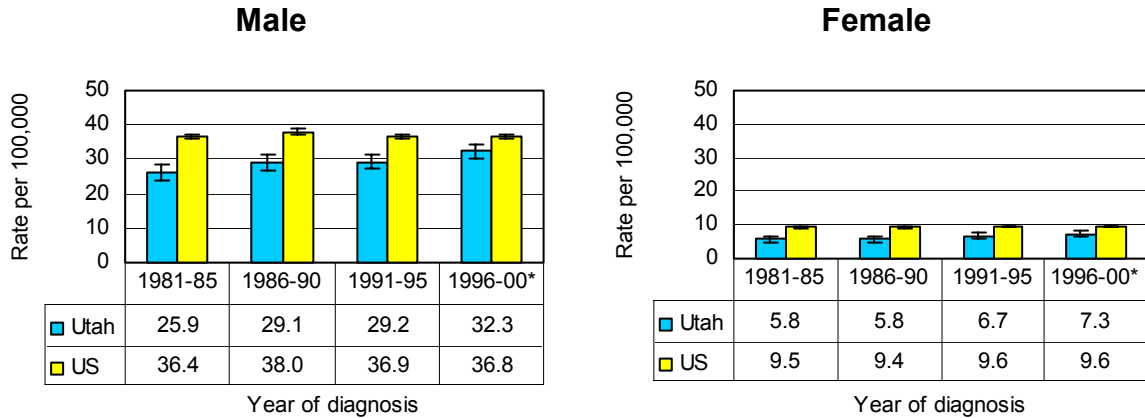
Occupational exposures have also been associated with an increase risk of this disease. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, it was observed that men employed in the dyestuffs industry were at increased risk of bladder cancer. Later research demonstrated that exposure to aromatic amines, especially benzidine and 2-naphthylamine, could increase the risk of bladder cancer. Other occupations associated with an increased risk of bladder cancer include painters and printers, as well as workers in the rubber and leather industries.

Avoiding cigarettes is the single most effective way to prevent bladder cancer. Cytologic screening for bladder cancer has largely been limited to industrial settings; the efficacy of this procedure for the general public has not been established.

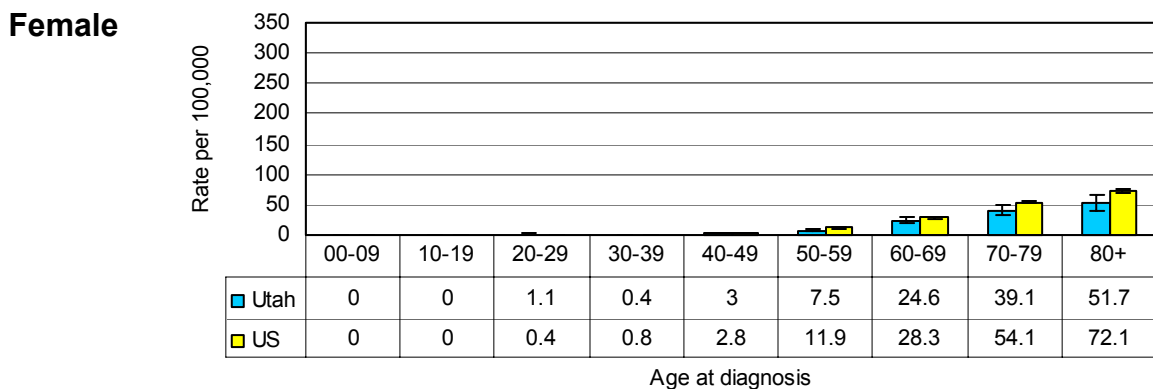
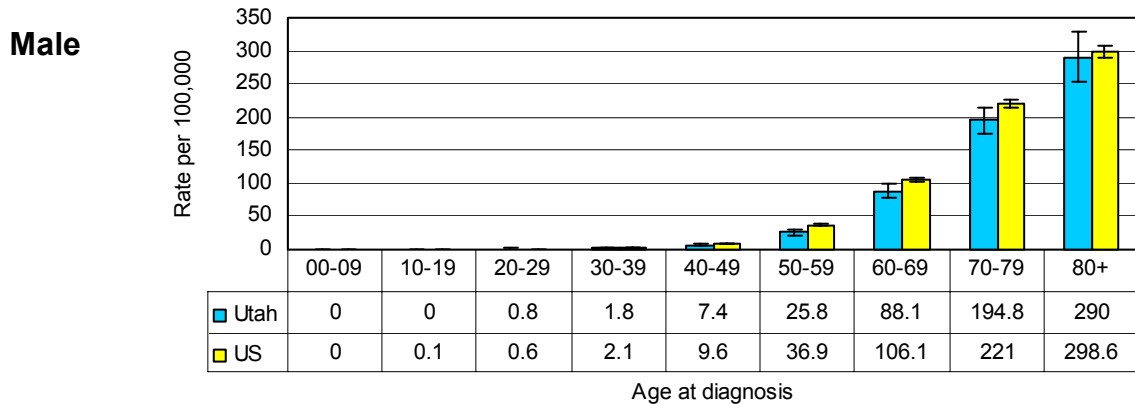
Cancer in Utah

Urinary Bladder	Incidence
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Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) by 5-year time period and sex, 1981-2000



Average annual age-specific incidence rates per 100,000 by sex, 1996-2000

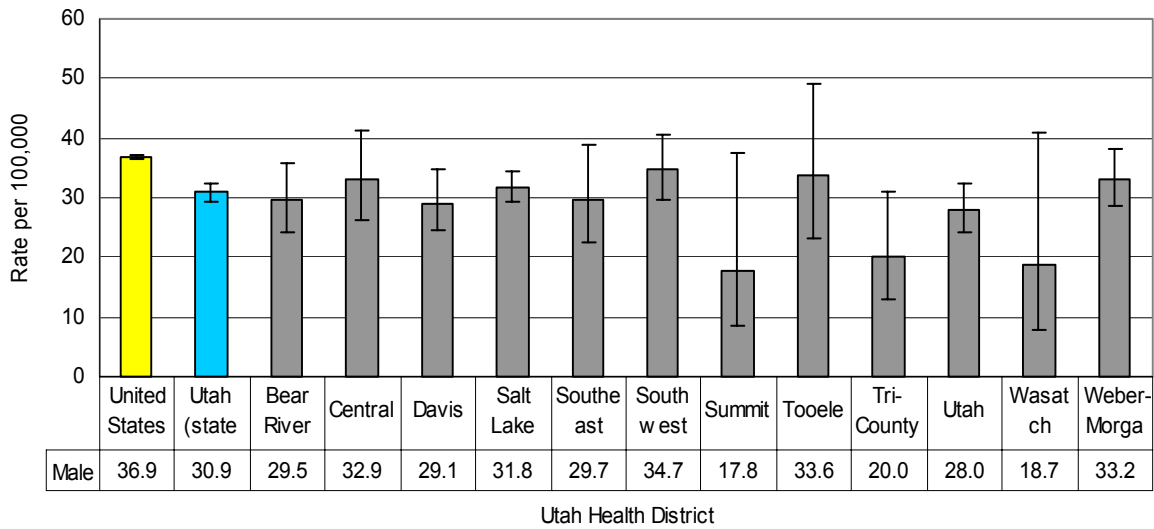


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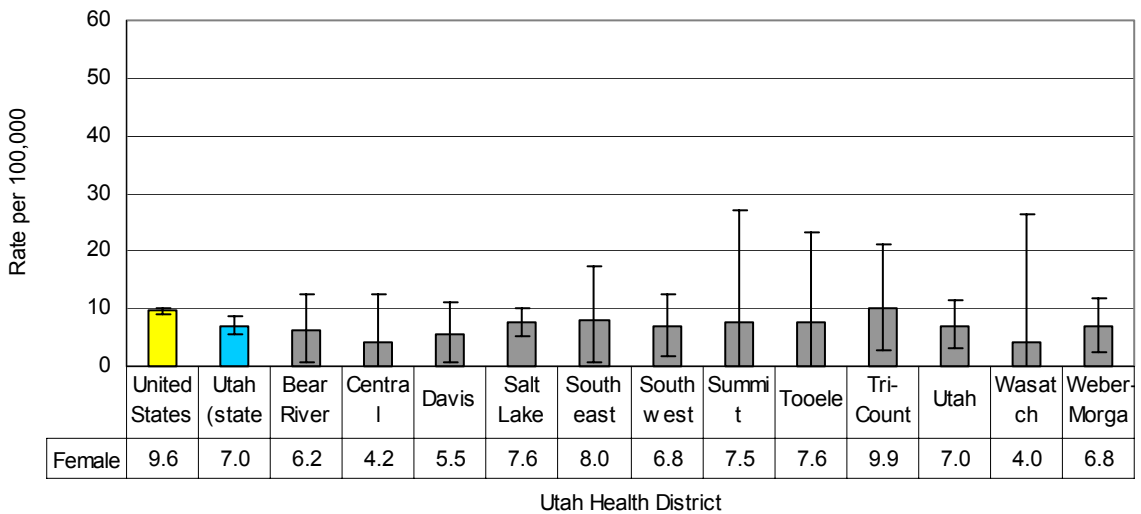
Urinary Bladder	Incidence
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Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) for twelve Utah Health Districts, by sex, for the time period 1991-2000, with rates from Utah (statewide) and the United States for comparison

Male



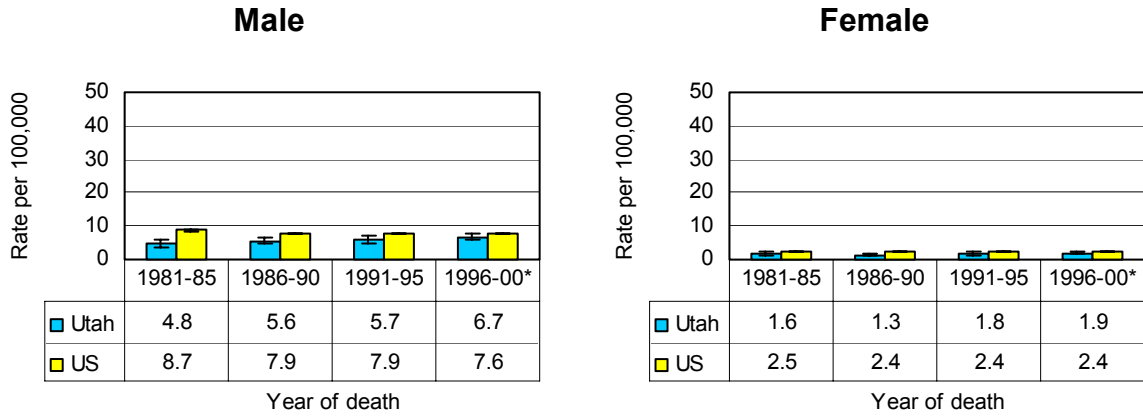
Female



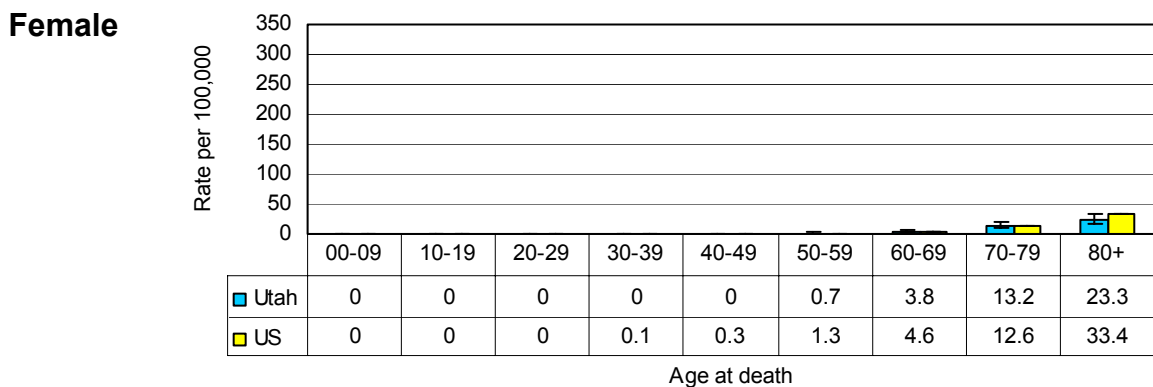
Cancer in Utah

Urinary Bladder	Mortality
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Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) by 5-year time period and sex, 1981-2000



Average annual age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 by sex, 1996-2000

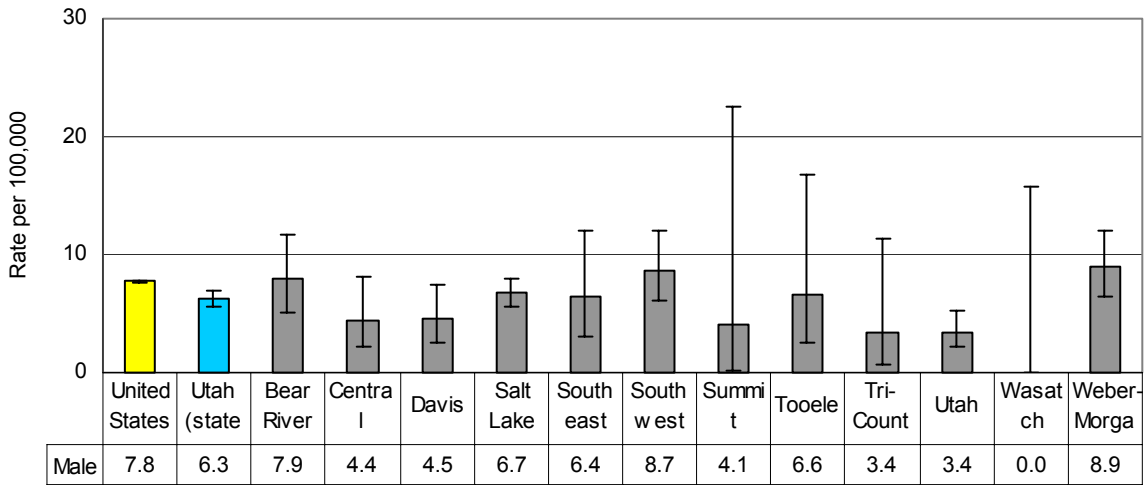


Cancer in Utah

Urinary Bladder	Mortality
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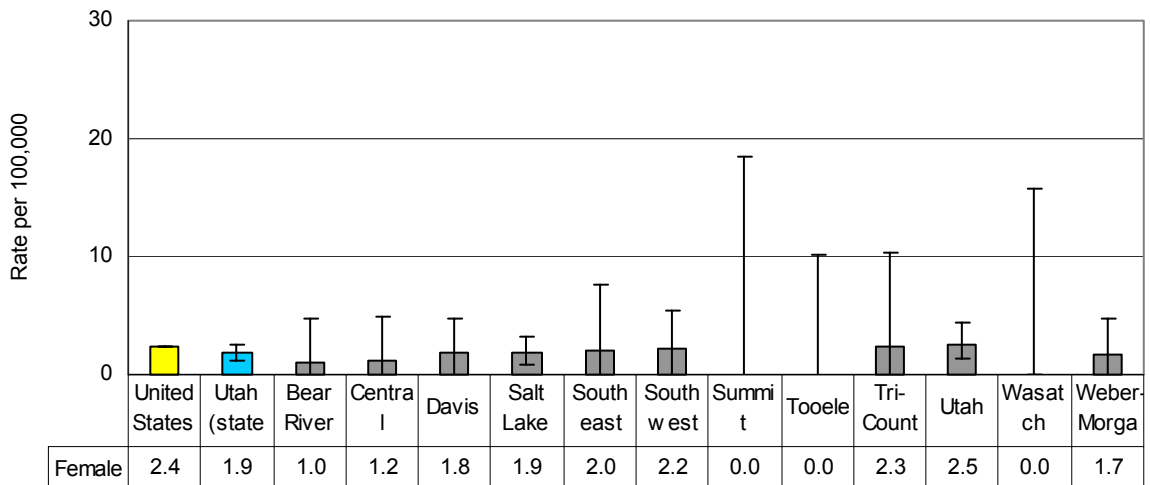
Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) for twelve Utah Health Districts, by sex, for the time period 1991-2000, with rates from Utah (statewide) and the United States for comparison

Male



Utah Health District

Female

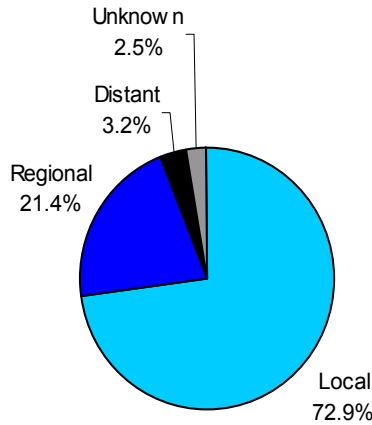


Utah Health District

Cancer in Utah

Urinary bladder Stage and Survival

Stage of disease at diagnosis:
Utah residents diagnosed 1996-2000



5-year relative survival by stage:
Utah residents diagnosed 1991-95

