

Cancer in Utah

Brain

<i>Summary</i>	Male		Female	
	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99
Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates*	8.0	7.7	5.9	5.1
Rank among cancer incidence rates	10	12	12	15
Average annual number of new cases	64	9,390	54	7,370
Percent of all new cancer cases	2.0 %	1.5 %	1.9 %	1.2 %
Lifetime risk of this cancer (00-79 years)	1 in 133	1 in 135	1 in 175	1 in 203
Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates*	5.6	5.6	3.7	3.8
Rank among cancer mortality rates	7	11	8	8
Average annual number of deaths	41	6,707	31	5,584
Percent of all cancer deaths	3.5 %	2.4 %	2.9 %	2.2 %
* Rates per 100,000 and standardized to the 2000 U.S. population				

Brain tumors account for over 90 percent of all cancers in the central nervous system, and are comprised of numerous histologic types with distinct etiologic characteristics. The most common histologic type of brain cancer among children is medulloblastoma, a tumor of the cerebellum. Glioma, a tumor of neuron-support cells, is the most common form of brain cancer among adults.

The etiology of these neoplasms remains unclear. Some chemicals have been found to cause brain tumors in animals, including N-nitrosamins and polycyclic hydrocarbons. In humans, exposures to lead, insecticides, and barbiturates have been associated with an increased risk of brain tumors in some studies, and increased risks have also been observed among workers in the oil and rubber industries, chemists, and pharmaceutical workers. Specific etiologic agents have not been identified, however. High doses of ionizing radiation have been shown to increase risk. Immunocompromised individuals are at increased risk of rare lymphomas of the brain.

A relatively small number of brain tumors are associated with genetic factors, including retinoblastoma, glomus tumors, Von Recklinghausen's neurofibromatosis, and hemangioblastomas, the latter related to Hippel-Lindau disease.

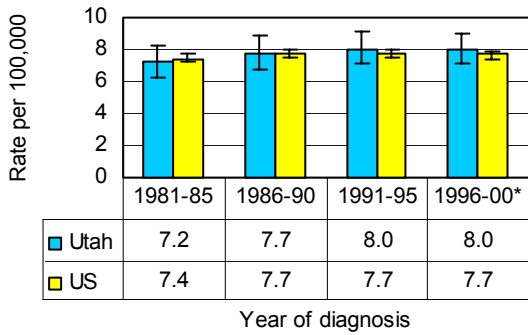
Because only a small percentage of brain tumors are associated with known risk factors, at this time there is little opportunity for implementing primary preventive measures.

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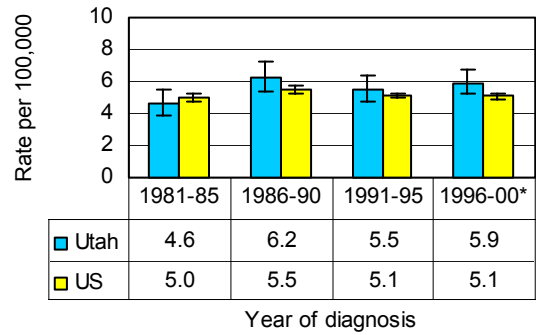
Brain	Incidence
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Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) by 5-year time period and sex, 1981-2000

Male

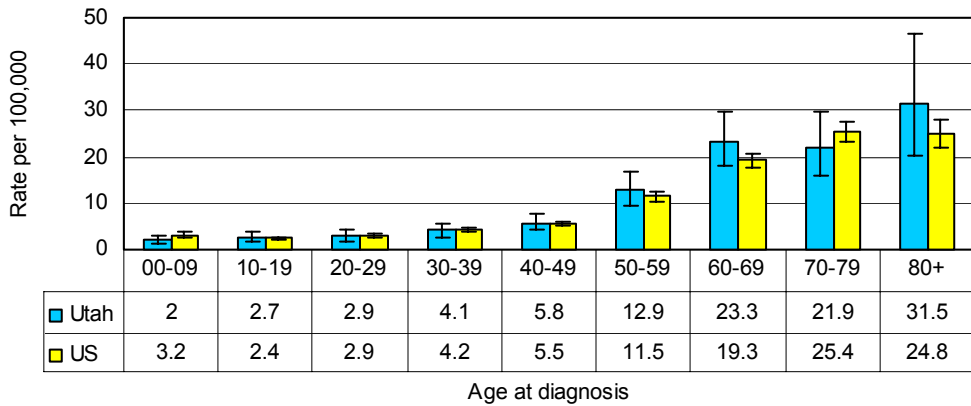


Female

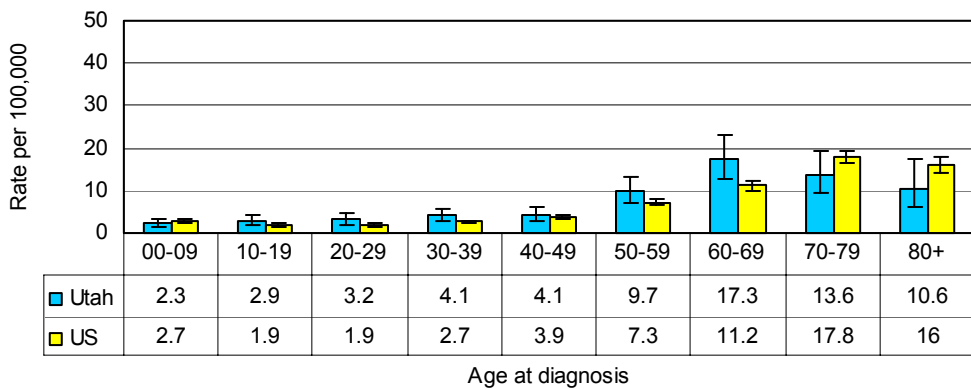


Average annual age-specific incidence rates per 100,000 by sex, 1996-2000

Male



Female

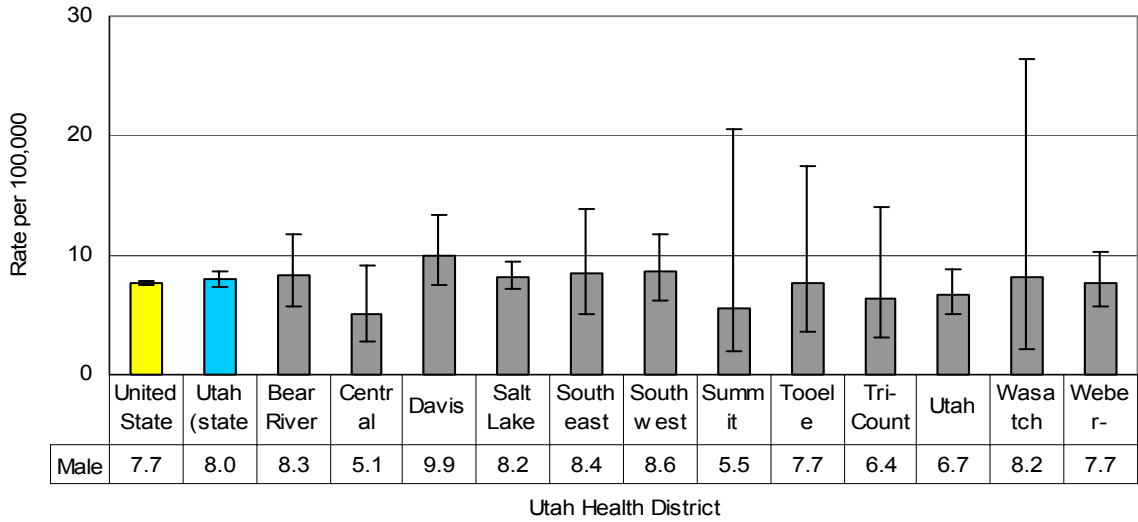


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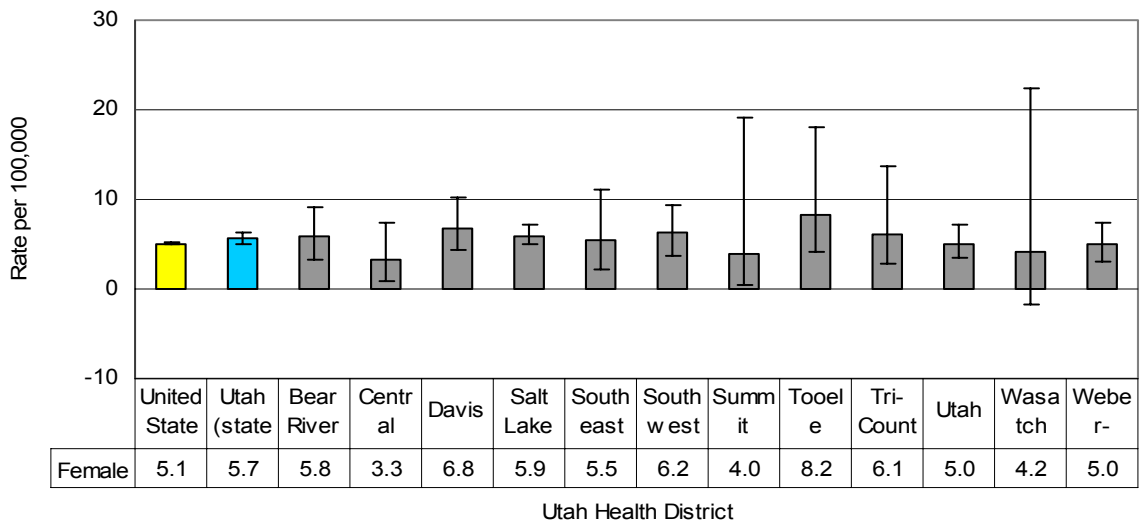
Brain	Incidence
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Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) for twelve Utah Health Districts, by sex, for the time period 1991-2000, with rates from Utah (statewide) and the United States for comparison

Male



Female

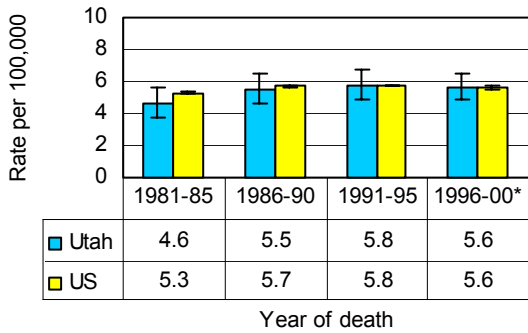


Cancer in Utah

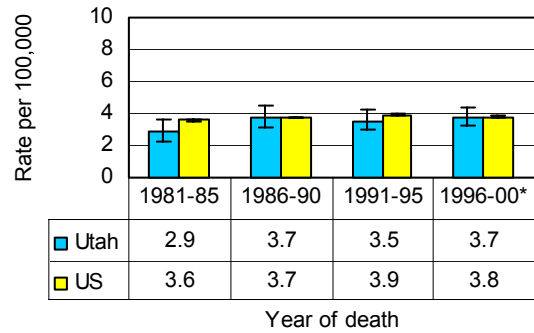
Brain	Mortality
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Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) by 5-year time period and sex, 1981-2000

Male

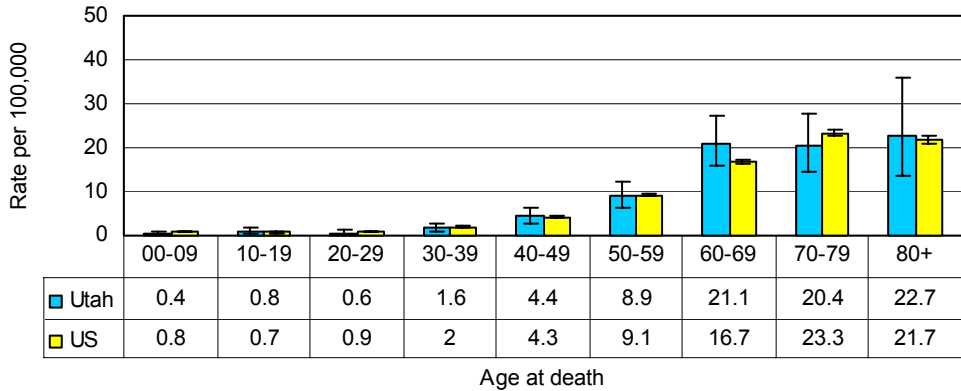


Female

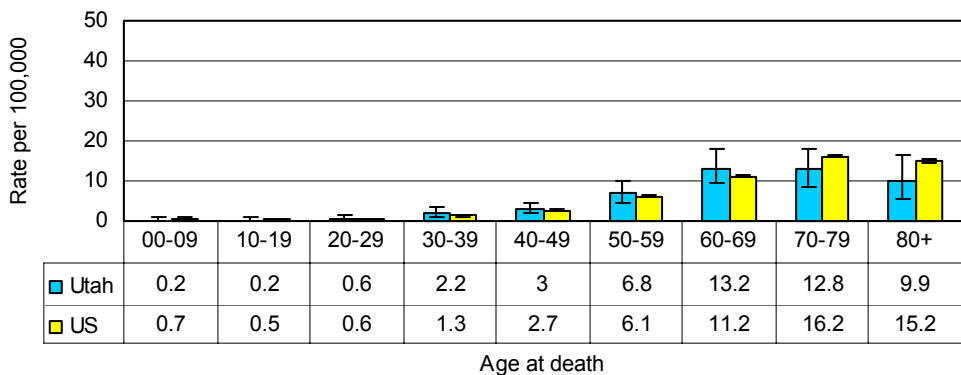


Average annual age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 by sex, 1996-2000

Male



Female

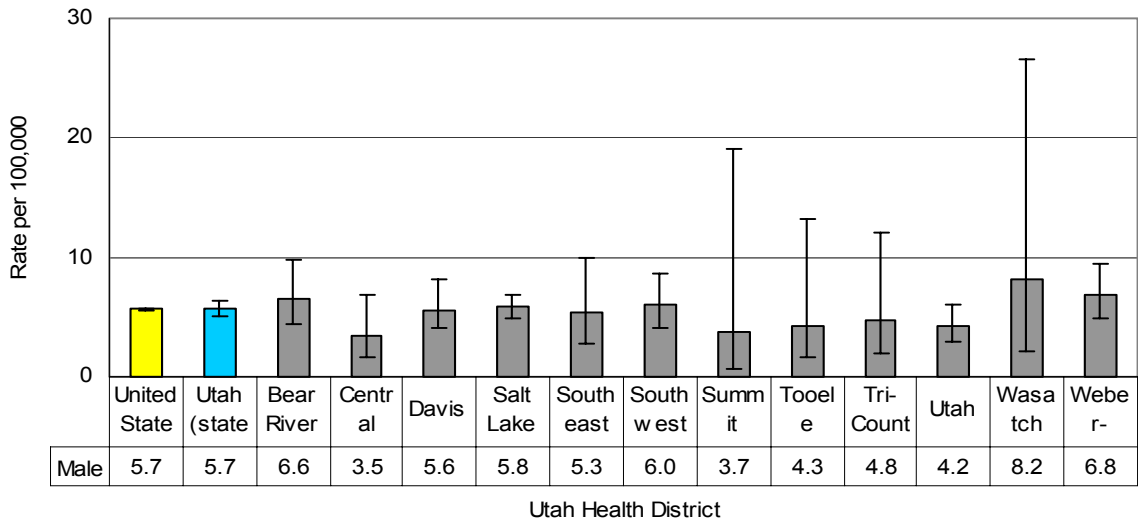


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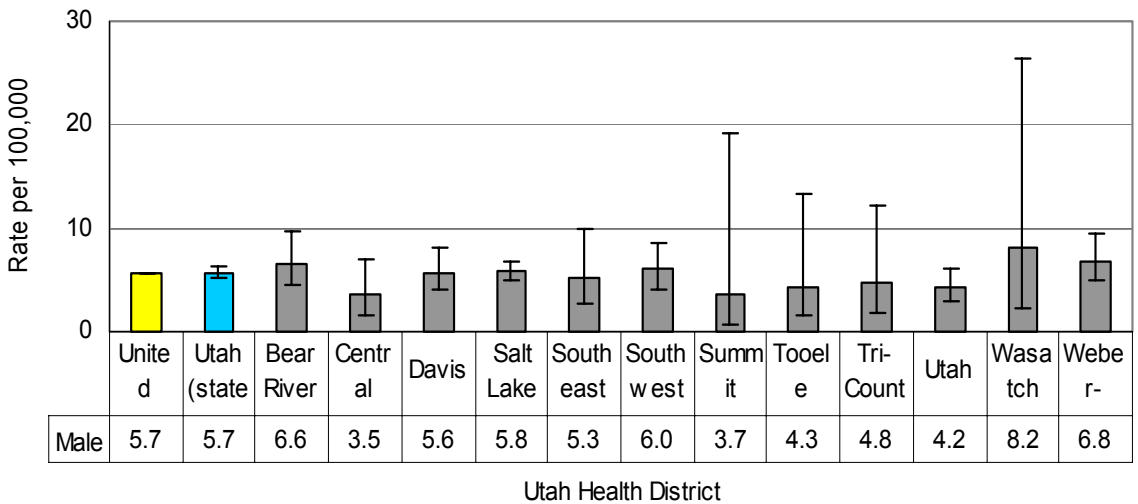
Brain	Mortality
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Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) for twelve Utah Health Districts, by sex, for the time period 1991-2000, with rates from Utah (statewide) and the United States for comparison

Male



Female



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