

## Cancer in Utah

### Kidney and Renal Pelvis

<i>Summary</i>	Male		Female	
	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99
Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates*	11.2	15.5	6.5	7.8
Rank among cancer incidence rates	8	7	10	12
Average annual number of new cases	79	18,050	53	11,550
Percent of all new cancer cases	2.4 %	2.8 %	1.8 %	1.8 %
Lifetime risk of this cancer (00-79 years)	1 in 85	1 in 62	1 in 144	1 in 122
Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates*	4.4	6.1	2.1	2.8
Rank among cancer mortality rates	13	10	13	13
Average annual number of deaths	28	6,919	17	4,329
Percent of all cancer deaths	2.4 %	2.5 %	1.6 %	1.7 %
* Rates per 100,000 and standardized to the 2000 U.S. population				

Cancers of the kidney account for one-third of all urinary tract neoplasms. Approximately 85 percent of kidney tumors in adults are renal cell carcinomas, the remaining 15 percent being primarily tumors of the renal pelvis. In children, Wilm's tumor of the kidney represents about 5 percent of all cancers.

Advances in imaging techniques are credited with earlier diagnosis and improved prognosis for kidney cancer patients. In the United States, the overall survival rates for kidney cancer increased by 50 percent between 1950 and 1985. In Utah, over one-half of all kidney cancer patients are alive five years after diagnosis.

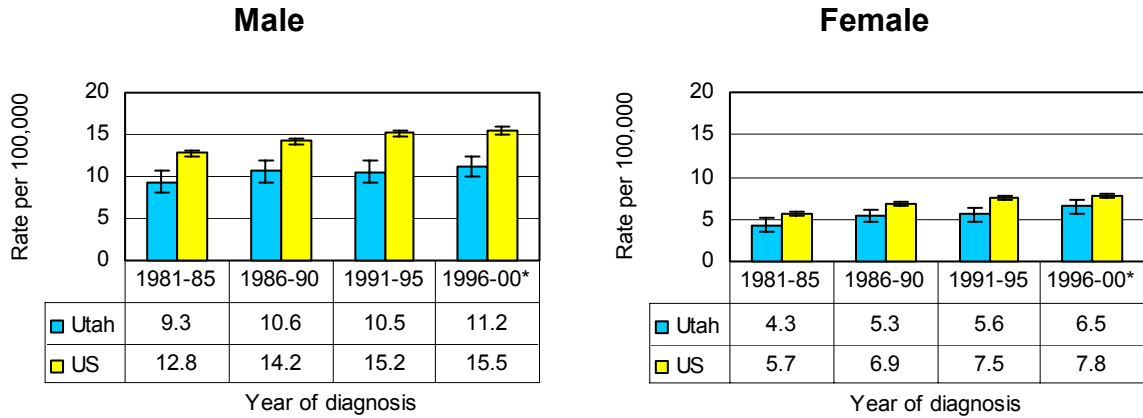
Cigarette smoking is the primary known cause of adult cancers of the kidney and renal pelvis. Smokers are estimated to be at twice the risk of non-smokers, and as many as 30 percent of kidney cancer may be due to cigarette smoking. Prolonged use of phenacetin and acetaminophen has been associated with an increased risk of cancers of the renal pelvis. Elevated risks for kidney cancer have been observed among coke oven workers and insulation workers, suggesting that some occupational exposures may be related to the disease. Obesity has also been associated with an increased risk among women. Although the etiology of Wilm's tumor is not known, genetic factors clearly contribute to the occurrence of the disease in some cases.

With the exception of tobacco avoidance, no means of primary prevention is currently available. No screening method has been proven to be effective.

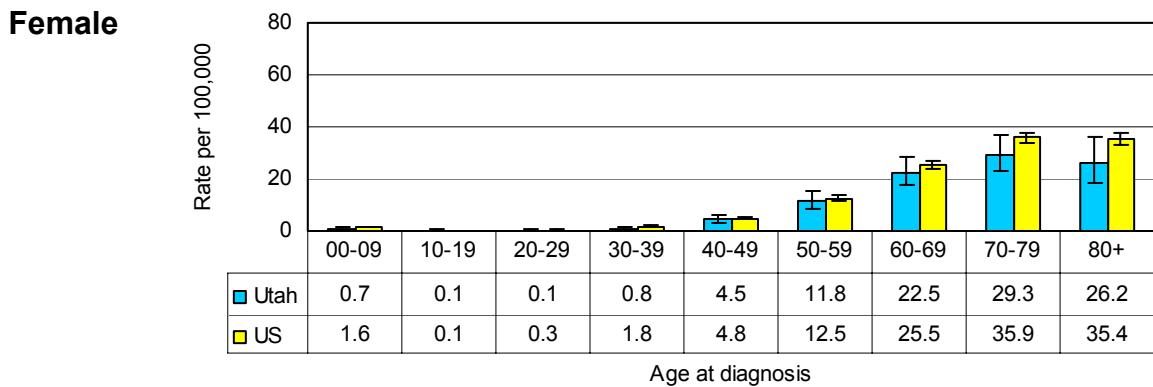
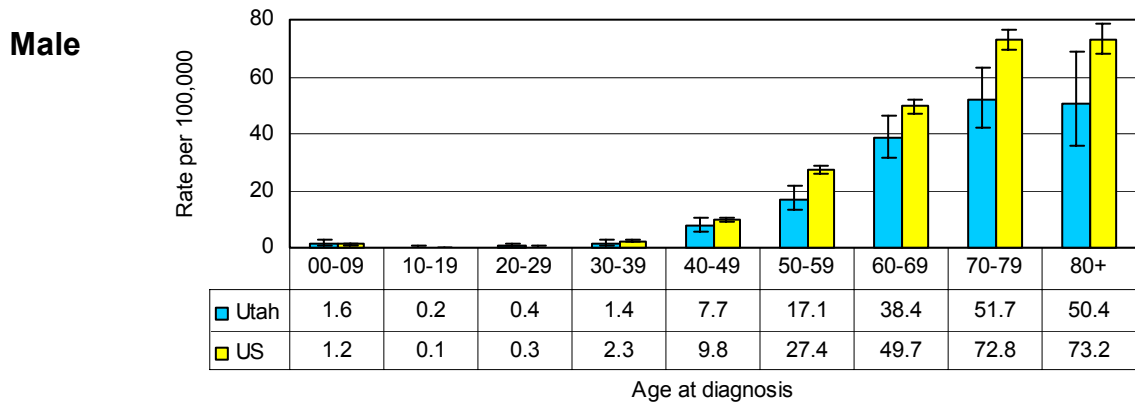
## Cancer in Utah

<b>Kidney and Renal Pelvis</b>	<b><i>Incidence</i></b>
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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

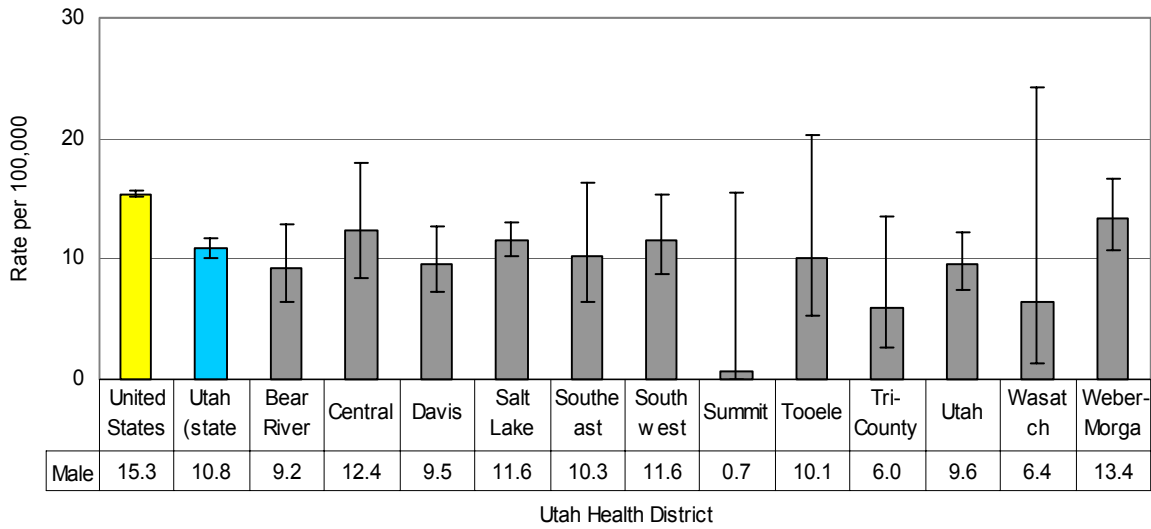


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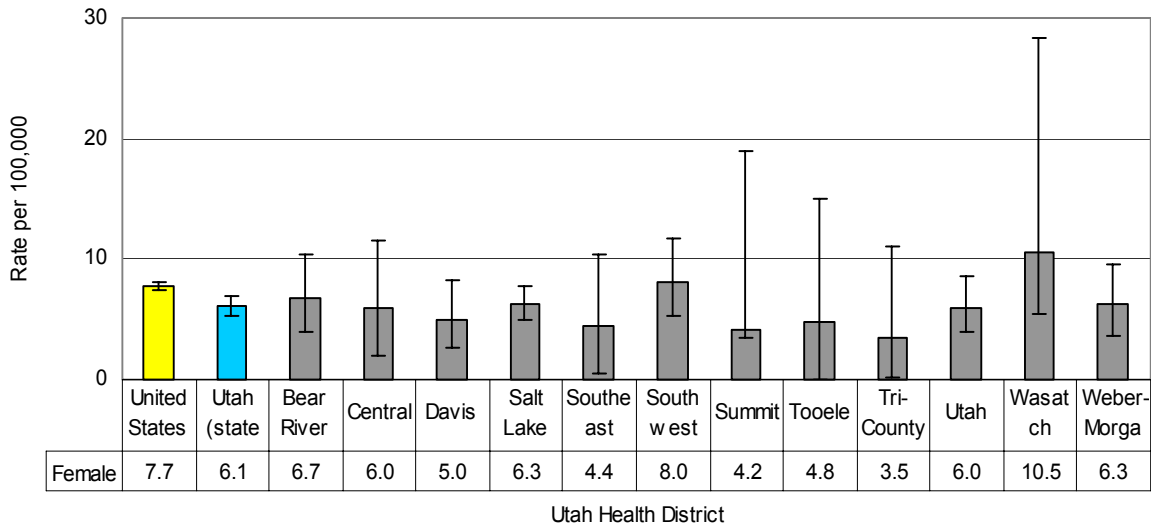
<b>Kidney and Renal Pelvis</b>	<b><i>Incidence</i></b>
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Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) for twelve Utah Health Districts, by sex, for the time period 1991-2000, with rates from Utah (statewide) and the United States for comparison

### Male



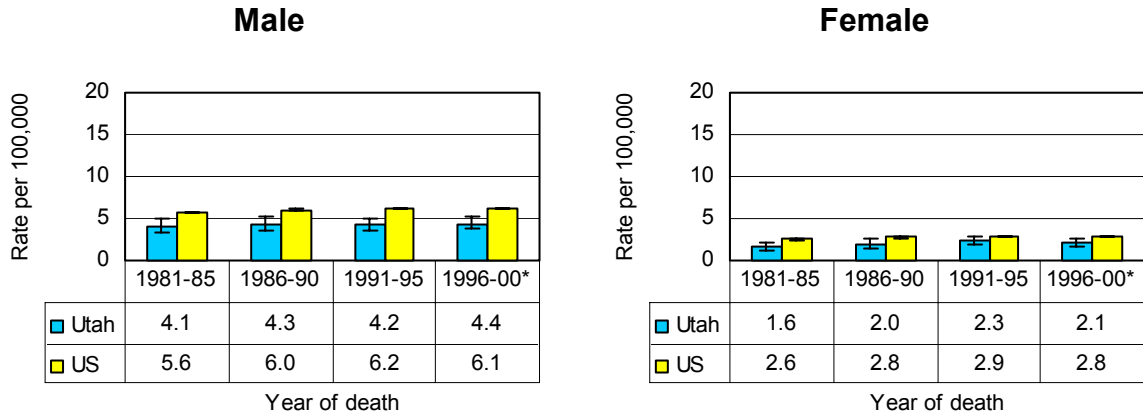
### Female



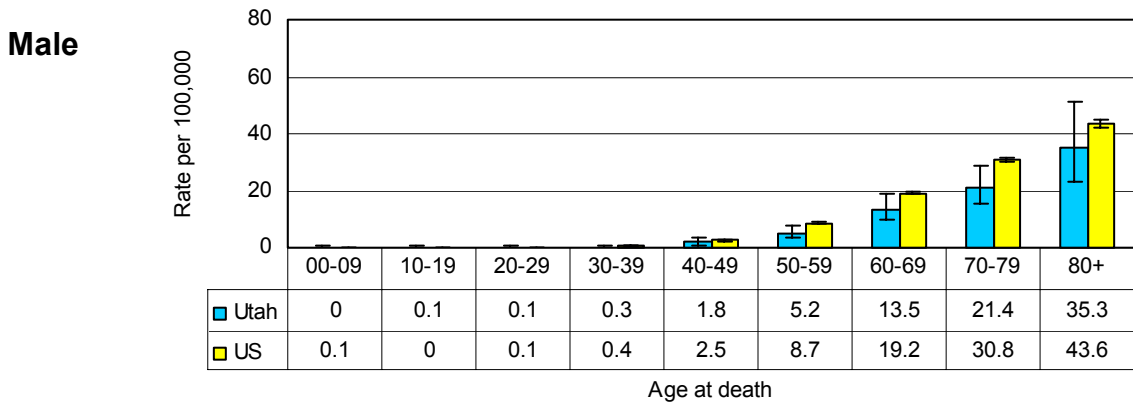
## Cancer in Utah

<b>Kidney and Renal Pelvis</b>	<b>Mortality</b>
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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

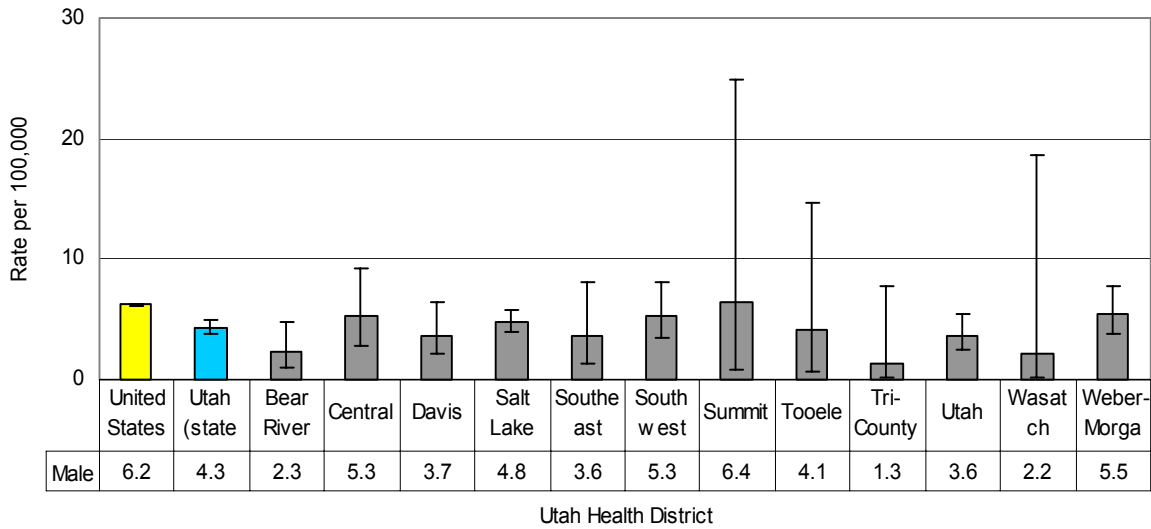


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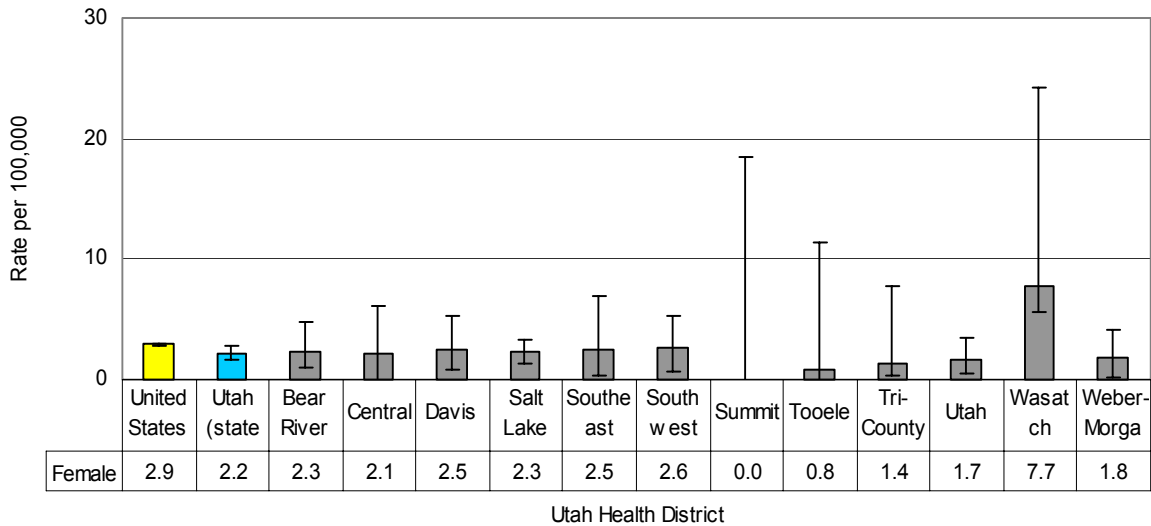
<b>Kidney and Renal Pelvis</b>	<b>Mortality</b>
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### Male



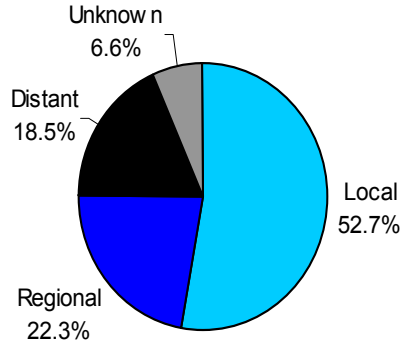
### Female



# Cancer in Utah

## Kidney and Renal Pelvis *Stage and Survival*

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



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

