

## Cancer in Utah

### Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia

<i>Summary</i>	Male		Female	
	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99
Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates*	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2
Rank among cancer incidence rates	<20	<20	<20	<20
Average annual number of new cases	16	2,060	14	1,610
Percent of all new cancer cases	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.3 %
Lifetime risk of this cancer (00-79 years)	1 in 971	1 in 827	1 in 1,000	1 in 1,112
Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates*	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Rank among cancer mortality rates	<20	<20	<20	<20
Average annual number of deaths	4	784	4	611
Percent of all cancer deaths	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.2 %
* Rates per 100,000 and standardized to the 2000 U.S. population				

The term leukemia is used to describe a variety of cancers that arise in the blood and bone marrow cells. There are four predominant types of leukemia: acute lymphocytic, chronic lymphocytic, acute myelocytic, and chronic myelocytic. Leukemias are the most common form of cancer among children under the age of 15 years, accounting for slightly less than half of all cancers in this age group. However, the highest rates of leukemia are found among older adults.

Some of the most notable increases in cancer patient survival have occurred because of improved management of the leukemias. Improvements in survival have been most dramatic among children. A few decades ago, most children diagnosed with leukemia died from their disease. Today, over 80 percent of children with leukemia are alive five years after their diagnosis. The prognosis for adult leukemia patients has also improved, especially for those with acute lymphocytic and chronic lymphocytic leukemias.

Ionizing radiation has been established as a cause of leukemia. Exposure to some chemicals, especially benzene, have also been associated with an increased risk of the disease. The Human T-Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV) has been associated with an increased risk of adult T-cell leukemias and lymphomas, and is a likely etiologic agent. Genetic factors play a role in the etiology of the leukemias, as evidenced by the high risk of disease among those with certain chromosomal abnormalities.

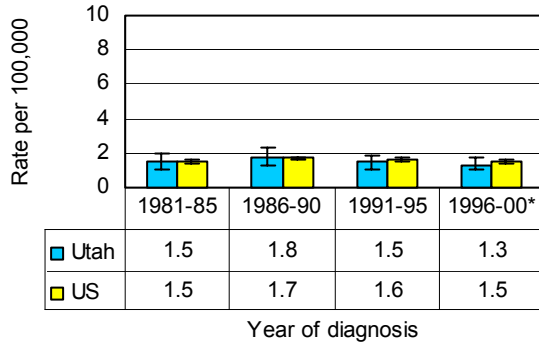
Only a small percentage of all leukemias are attributable to the risk factors summarized above. With the exception of avoiding exposure to ionizing radiation

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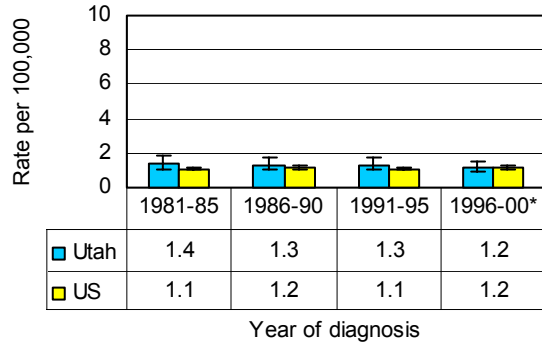
<b>Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia</b>	<b><i>Incidence</i></b>
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Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) by 5-year time period and sex, 1981-2000

### Male

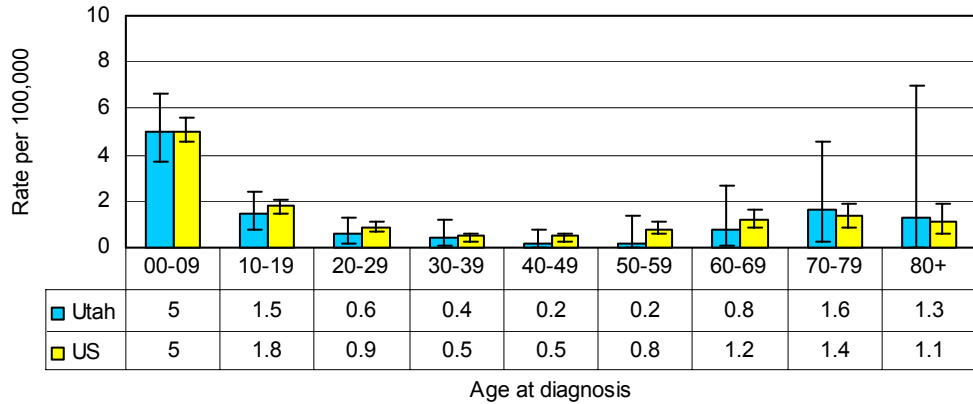


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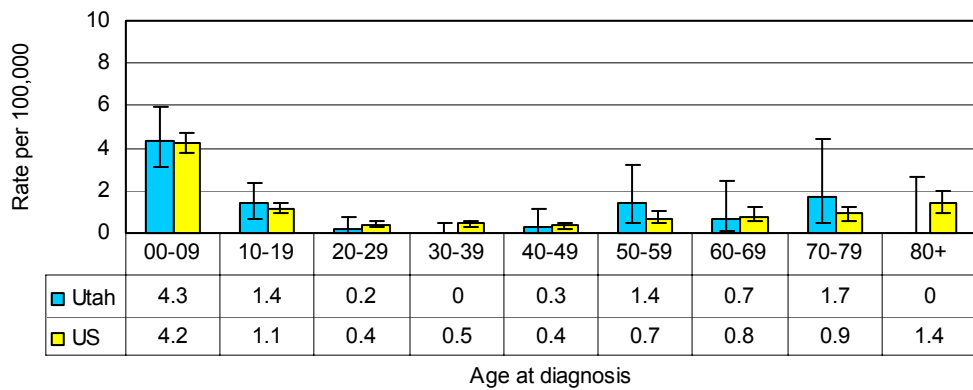


Average annual age-specific incidence rates per 100,000 by sex, 1996-2000

### Male



### Female

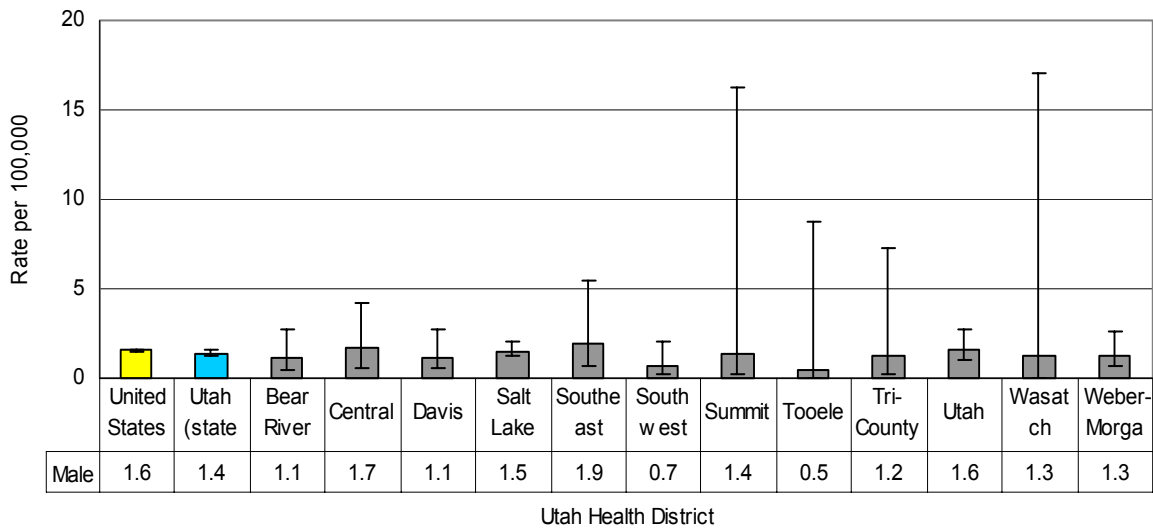


## Cancer in Utah

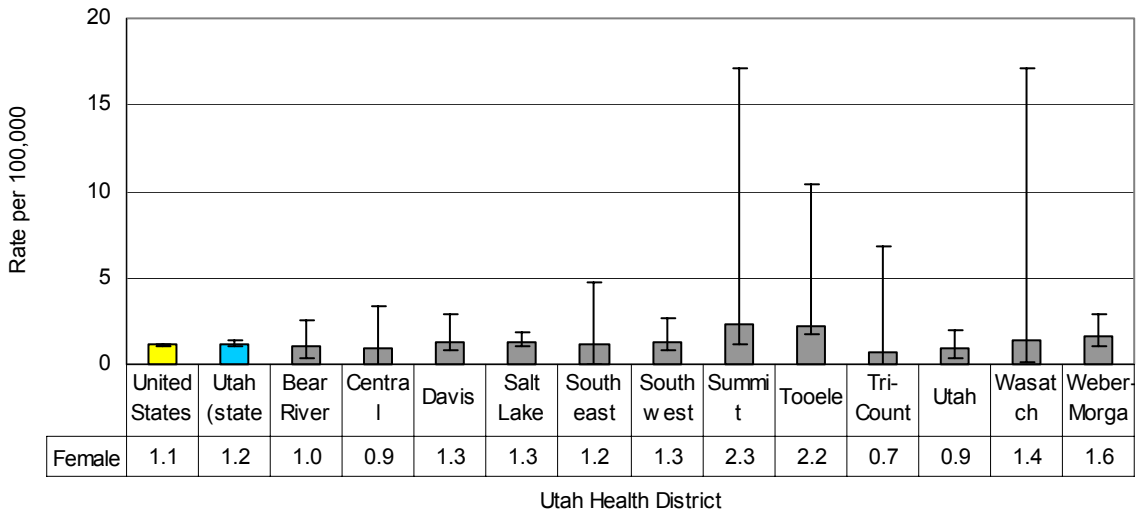
<b>Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia</b>	<b><i>Incidence</i></b>
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Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) for twelve Utah Health Districts, by sex, for the time period 1991-2000, with rates from Utah (statewide) and the United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

### Male



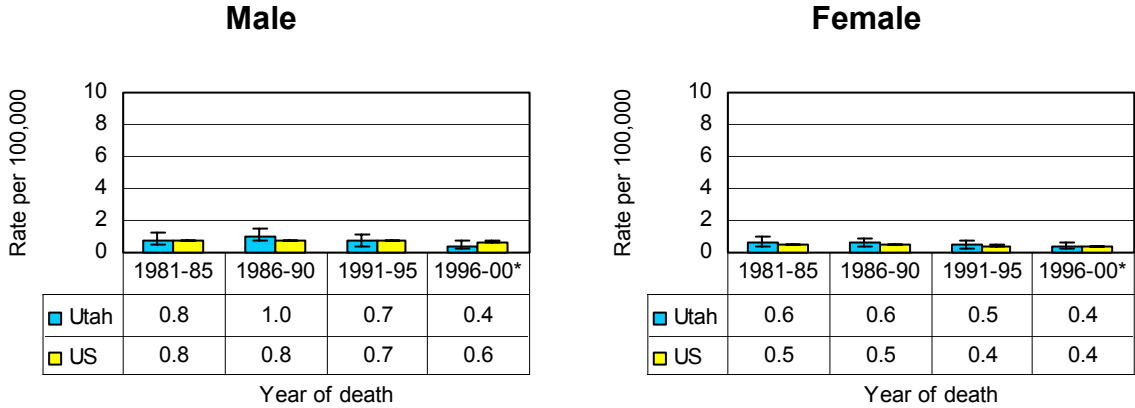
### Female



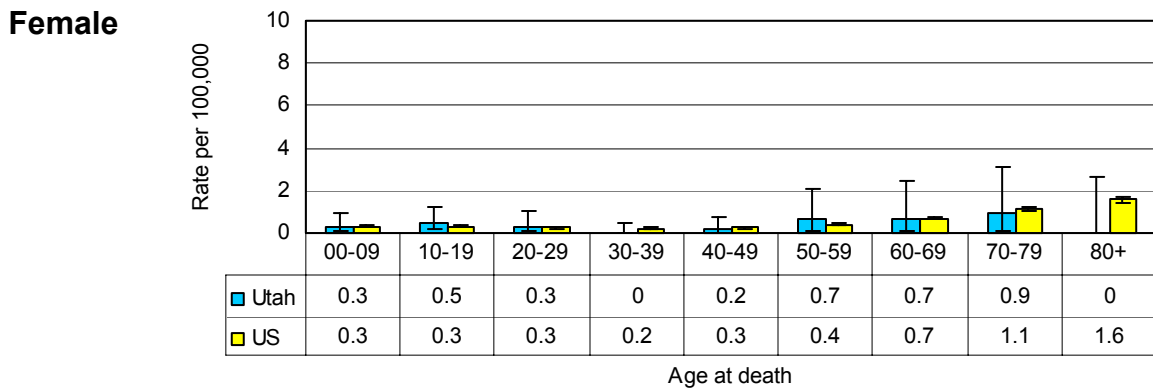
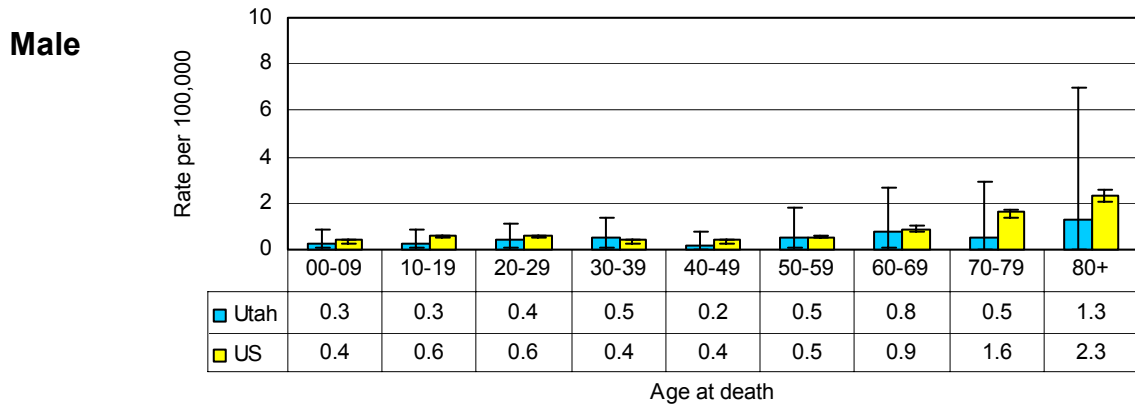
## Cancer in Utah

<b>Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia</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**

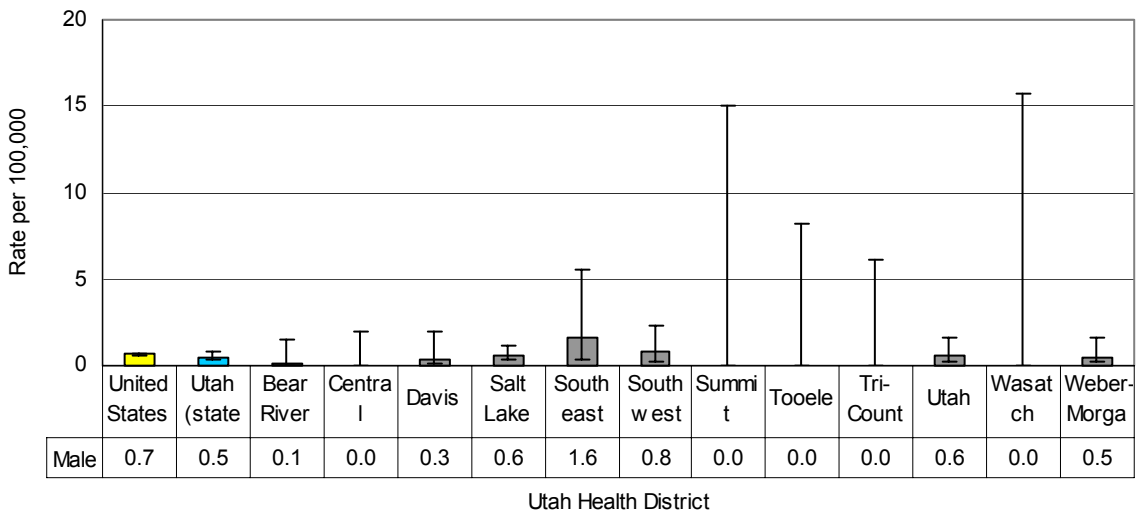


## Cancer in Utah

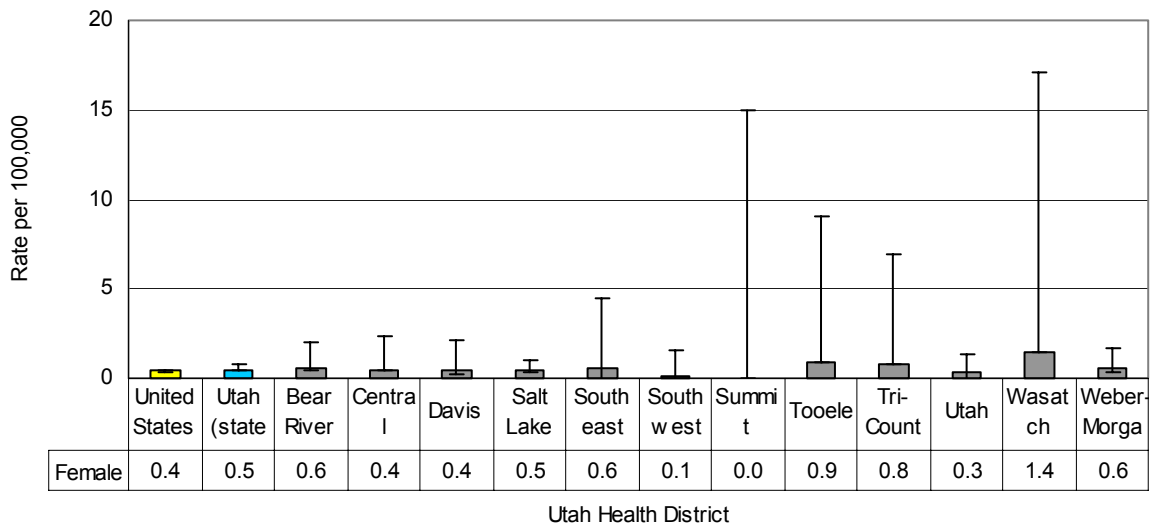
<b>Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia</b>	<b>Mortality</b>
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Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) for twelve Utah Health Districts, by sex, for the time period 1991-2000, with rates from Utah (statewide) and the United States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

### Male



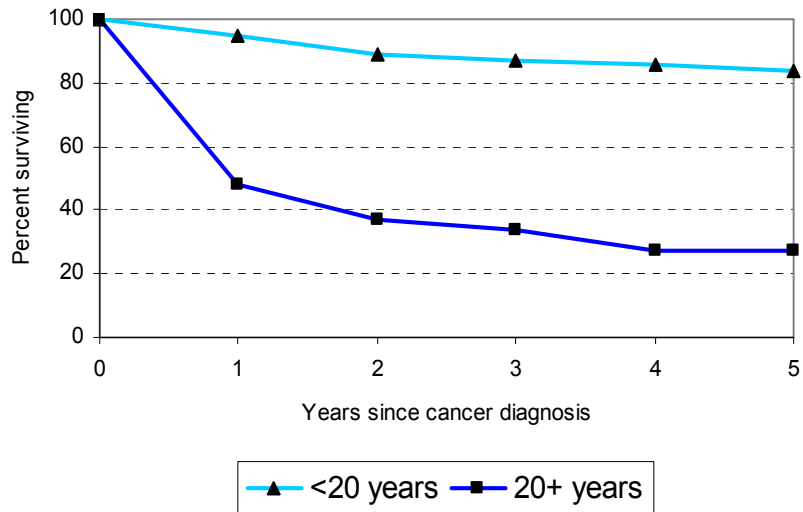
### Female



## Cancer in Utah

<b>Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia</b>	<b>Survival</b>
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5-year relative survival, Utah residents diagnosed 1991-95



<b>Survival by time period</b>
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Age at Diagnosis	Region	5-year relative survival (percent surviving) by time period		
		1981-85	1986-90	1991-95
<20 years	Utah	72.5	77.9	83.8
	US	67.3	75.6	80.8
20+ years	Utah	10.6	19.9	27.2
	US	19.2	18.4	24.5