

Cancer in Utah

Multiple Myeloma

<i>Summary</i>	Male		Female	
	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99
Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates*	7.6	6.8	3.5	4.6
Rank among cancer incidence rates	12	14	16	16
Average annual number of new cases	48	7,710	29	7,000
Percent of all new cancer cases	1.5 %	1.2 %	1.0 %	1.1 %
Lifetime risk of this cancer (00-79 years)	1 in 130	1 in 142	1 in 267	1 in 205
Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates*	5.4	4.8	3.5	3.3
Rank among cancer mortality rates	8	12	9	10
Average annual number of deaths	32	5,286	28	5,057
Percent of all cancer deaths	2.7 %	1.9 %	2.7 %	2.0 %
* Rates per 100,000 and standardized to the 2000 U.S. population				

Multiple myeloma represents an abnormal proliferation of plasma and plasmacytoid cells and is the second most common neoplasm of the hematopoietic system. Incidence rates vary among racial and ethnic groups. In the United States, African Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic whites have higher rates of the disease than non-Hispanic whites. Conversely, Americans of Asian ancestry are generally at low risk of the disease.

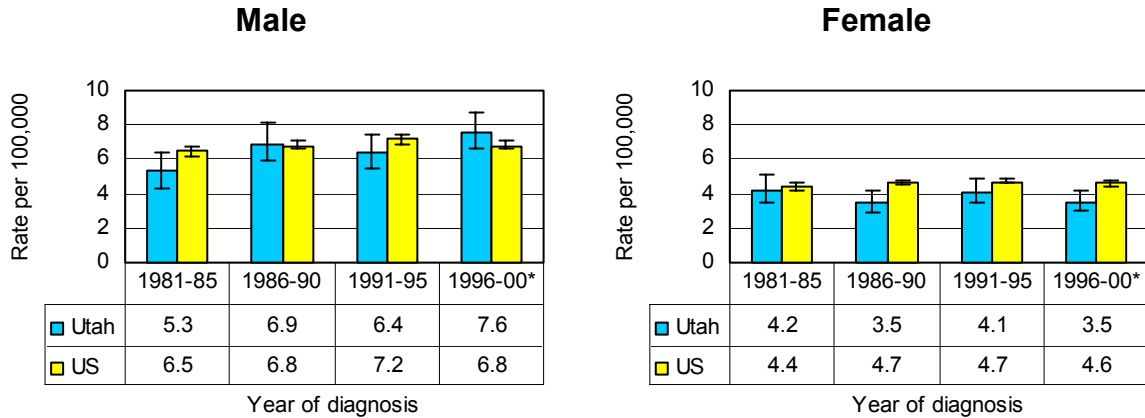
Uncommonly high exposure to radiation has been linked with an increased risk of multiple myeloma. Survivors of the atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki had higher than expected rates of multiple myeloma and other hematopoietic malignancies. There is also evidence that individuals with repeated exposure to low levels of radiation may be at increased risk of the disease (e.g., radiologists and individuals who routinely handle radioactive materials). A limited number of occupational exposures (e.g., to specific chemicals and metals) have been associated with the development of multiple myeloma. There is some evidence that heritable factors may increase risk of the disease.

Nonetheless, the risk factors cited above account for only a small proportion of all cases of multiple myeloma. More research is needed to further characterize the etiology of this disease.

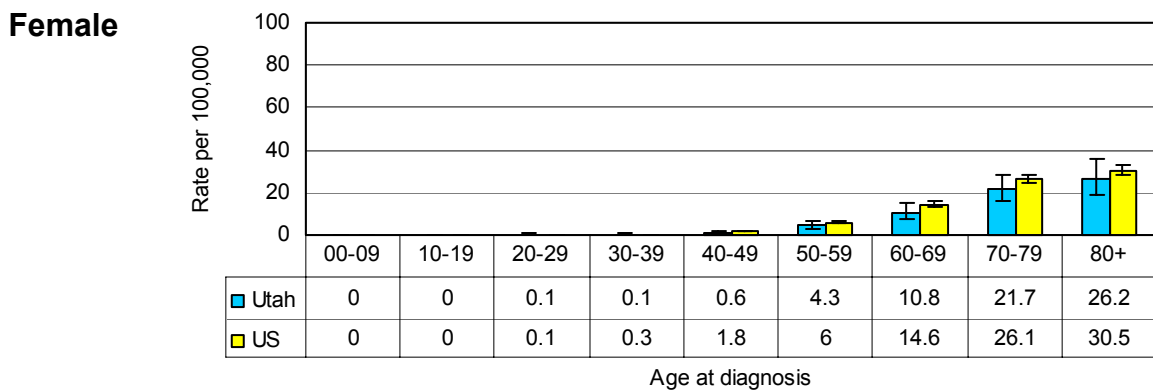
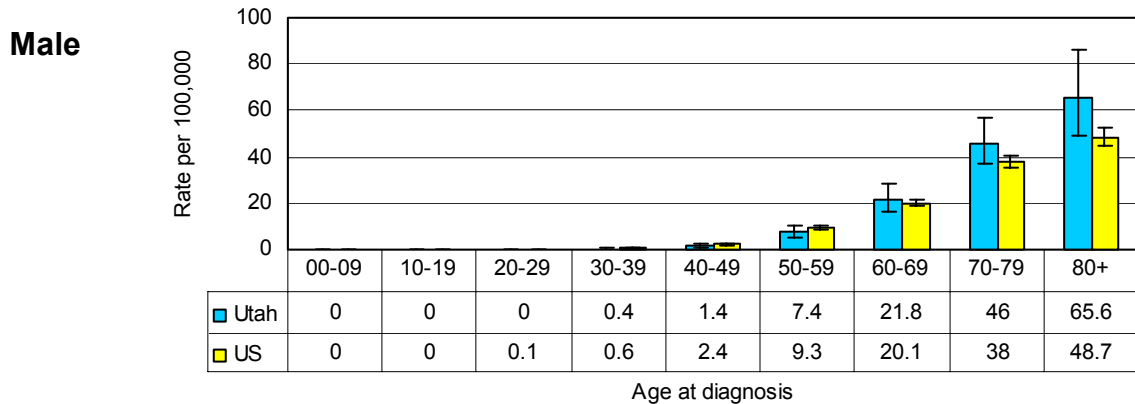
Cancer in Utah

Multiple Myeloma	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

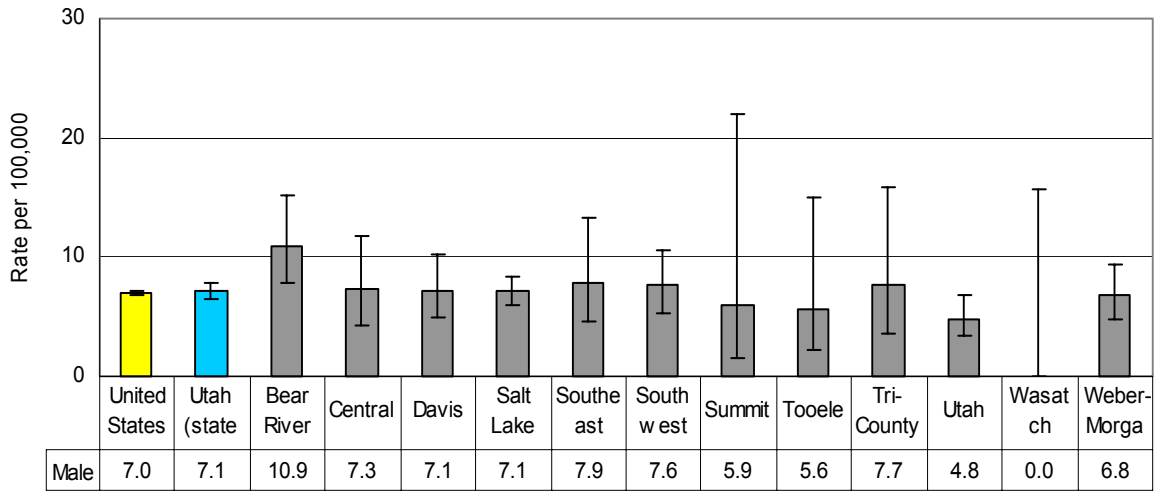


Cancer in Utah

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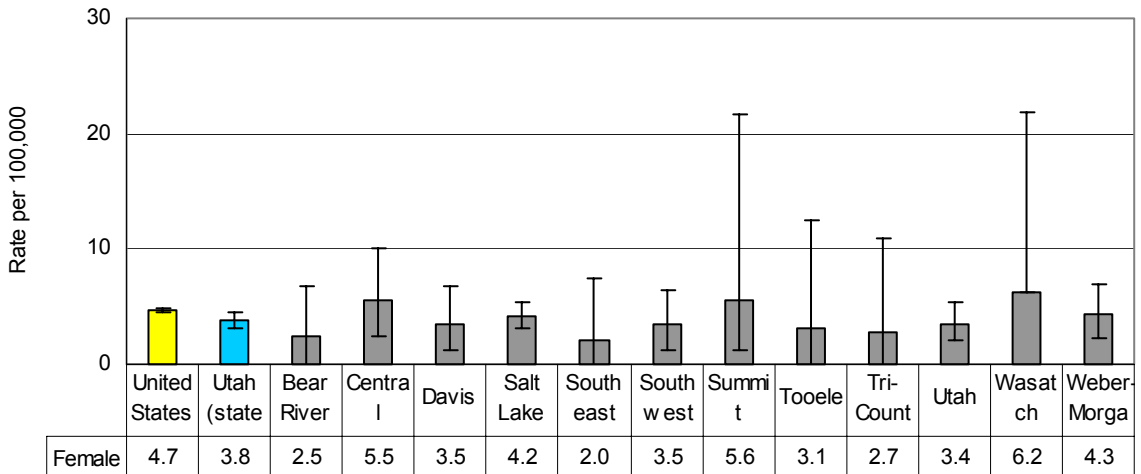
Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) for twelve Utah Health Districts, by sex, for the time period 1991-2000, with rates from Utah (statewide) and the United States for comparison

Male



Utah Health District

Female

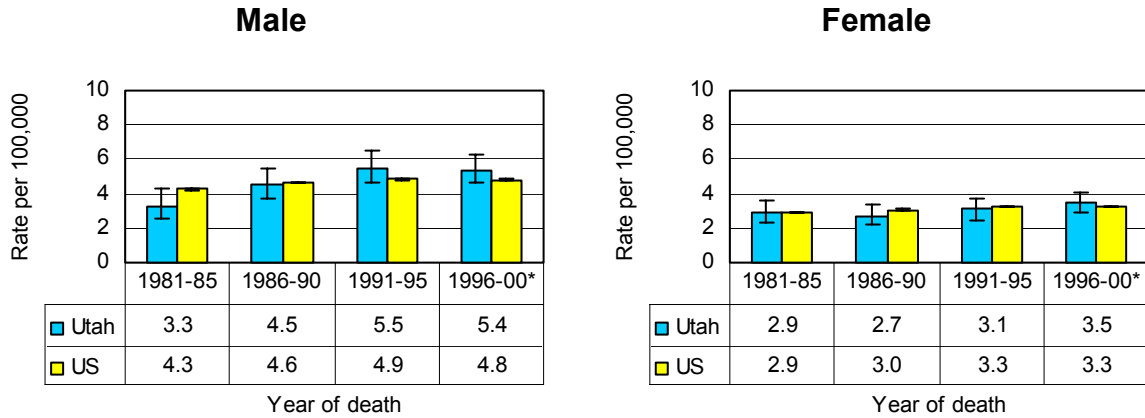


Utah Health District

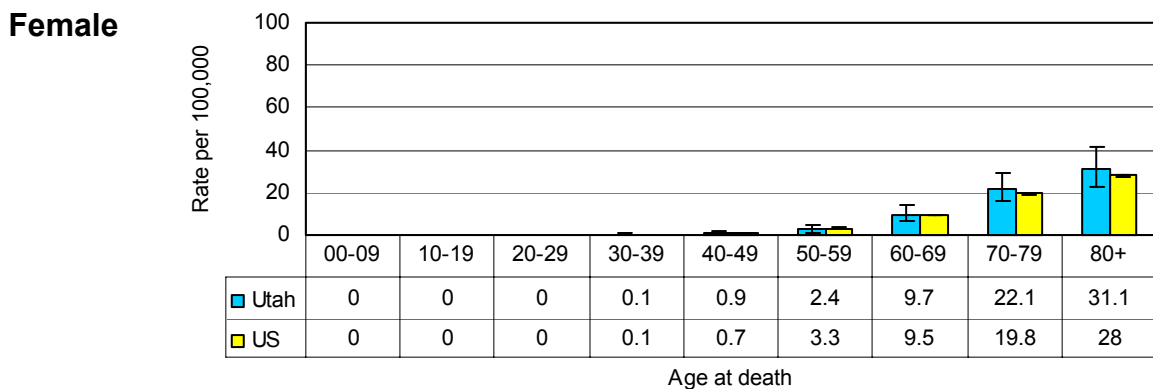
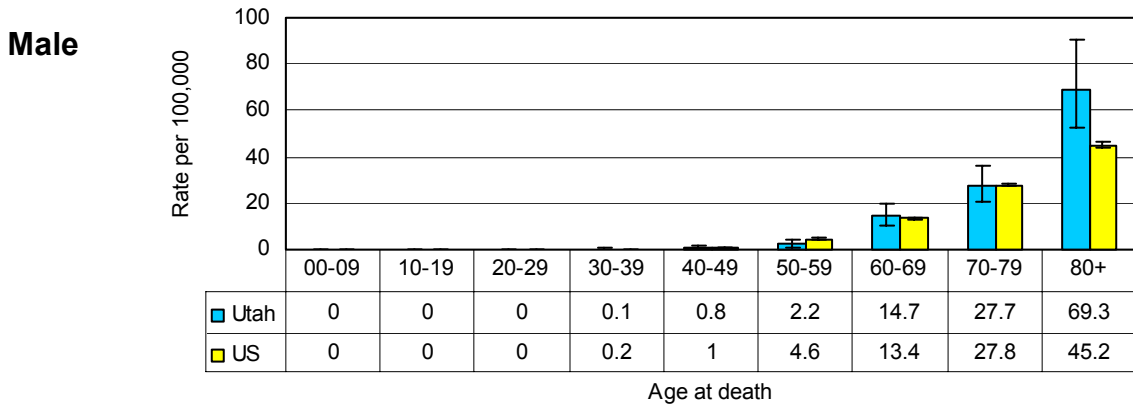
Cancer in Utah

Multiple Myeloma	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

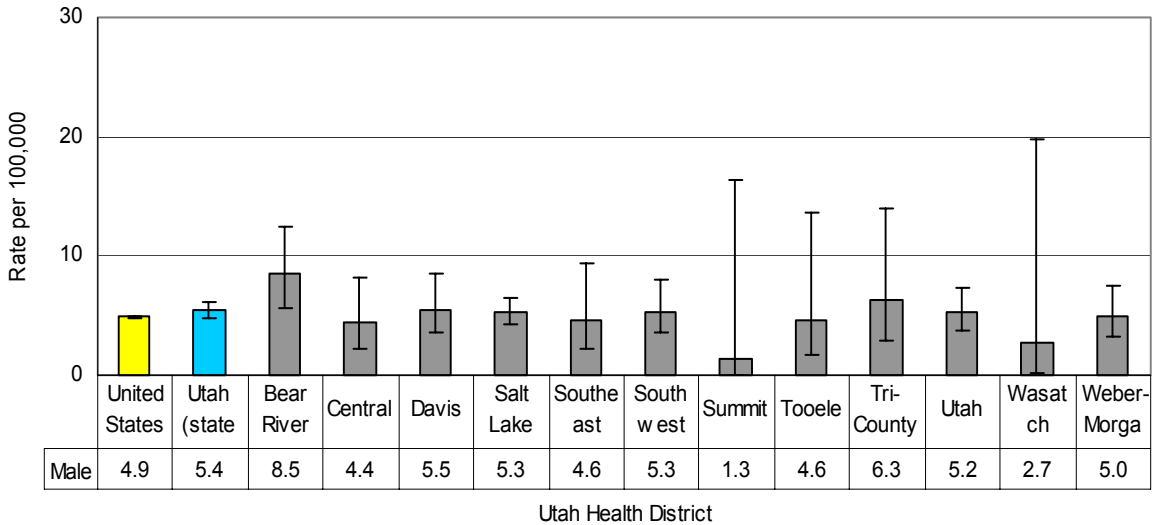


Cancer in Utah

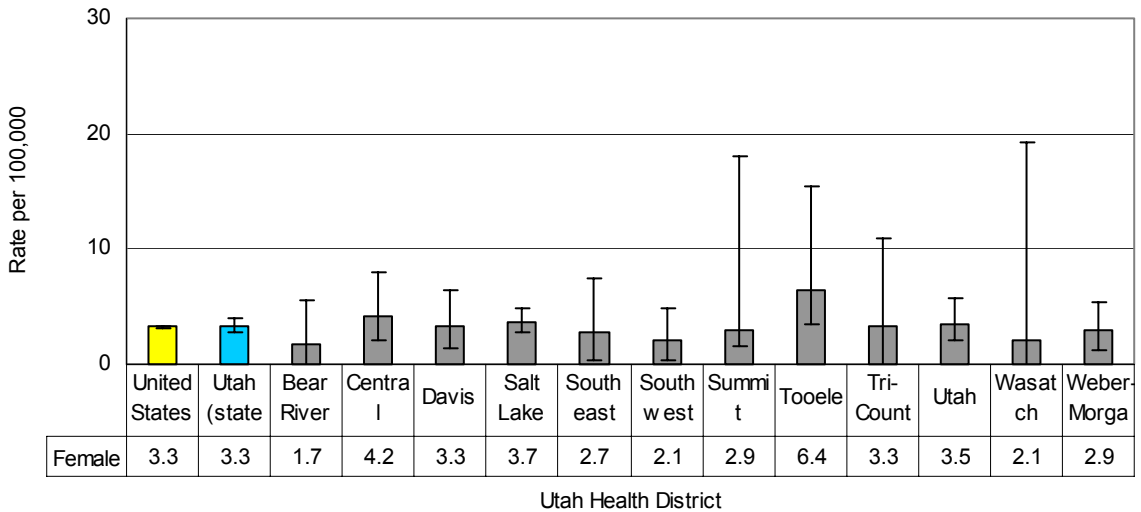
Multiple Myeloma	Mortality
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Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) for twelve Utah Health Districts, by sex, for the time period 1991-2000, with rates from Utah (statewide) and the United States for comparison

Male



Female

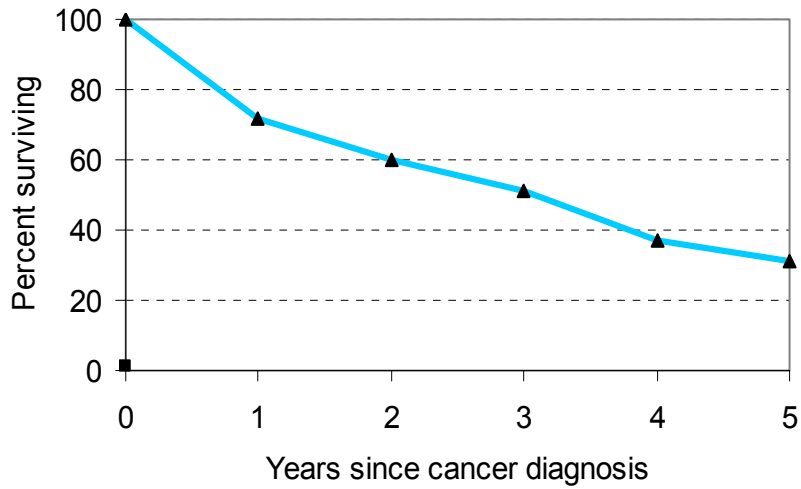


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Multiple Myeloma

Survival

5-year relative survival, Utah residents diagnosed 1991-95



Survival by time period

Region	5-year relative survival (percent surviving) by time period		
	1981-85	1986-90	1991-95
Utah	27.9	25.8	31.4
US	28.2	28.8	31.1