



Wood County
Health Department

Wood County Annual Cancer Report 2023

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Glossary

Age-adjusted (AA) rate - statistical measure used to compare and analyze the occurrence of a particular event or phenomenon across different populations or time periods, while accounting for variations in age distribution.

Age Specific Rate- Number of cases in a specified age group per 100,000 persons, over a specified time period.

Crude Rate – Total number of cases per population during a specified period of time (per 100,000 persons)

Stage at Diagnosis – The degree to which a tumor has spread from the origin site at the time of diagnosis

In situ – A malignant tumor that has not penetrated the basement membrane or extended beyond epithelial tissue.

Localized – An invasive malignant tumor that is confined entirely to its site of origin.

Regional – An invasive malignant tumor that has spread by direct extension to adjacent tissue or organs and/or has spread to lymph nodes

Distant – An invasive malignant tumor that has spread beyond adjacent tissue or organs and/or metastasized to distant lymph nodes or tissues

Unstaged/Missing – Insufficient information is available to determine the stage of disease at the time of diagnosis, or the case was reported with missing stage data

Early/Late Stage – *In situ* and localized stage cancers are categorized as 'early stage,' and regional and distant stage cancers are categorized as 'late stage.'

Cancer Site/Type – 23 unique sites of cancer groups by site and types. It does not include other sites/types.

Sex-specific Cancer – Cancer sites/types that apply to only one sex are called sex-specific cancers (i.e., prostate, testis, ovary, uterus, and cervix).

Other sites/types – includes all additional cancers not defined in this SEER cancer site/type grouping.

Overview

This annual cancer report summarizes the cancer case (incidence) and mortality (deaths) for Wood County Ohio. This report will focus on newly diagnosed cancer cases and deaths reported in 2022 but will also include trend data from 2017-2022 as well. The analysis of cancer data helps determine the burden of cancer in Wood County which can help inform public health professions, policymakers, and others to evaluate and develop cancer prevention policies. This report also helps inform Wood County residents about the cancer burden in Wood County and provide them with education on cancer prevention and control.

Wood County Cancer Data

Cancer incidence data is provided by the Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS) through the secure Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse. This secure version is limited to public health official users and provides more data variables than what is available on the general public access site. The public access version is linked within the [Resources](#) of this report. All Ohio medical providers who diagnose or treat patients with cancer are required by law to report each cancer case to OCISS within six months of diagnosis or first contact. A reportable cancer is any primary malignancy, with the exception of basal and squamous cell carcinoma of the skin and carcinoma in situ of the cervix. Benign brain tumors are also reportable. Due to the complexity of cancer data, there can be delays of up to 24 months when cancer data is available for analysis. Future reports may reflect these changes.

Cancer mortality data is provided by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) Bureau of Vital Statistics. These deaths are analyzed by deceased's county of residence being Wood County and the primary underlying cause of death being malignant neoplasms.

All cancer data is broken down into 24 sites/types with one site, "other sites/types", that includes multiple sites/types. Other sites/types may not be included in sections of this report but was included during analysis. The other 23 sites will have more analysis available.

Cancer Cases

Incidence includes newly diagnosed cancer case counts. Rates are reported per 100,000 population which helps make comparisons between different geographical areas such as other counties, the state and national rates. Rates are also age-adjusted which helps make comparisons between different areas while accounting for age.

Cancer Deaths

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Wood County, Ohio, and the United States. In Wood County, cancer accounts for an average of 20% of deaths each year. Lung and bronchus cancer is the most common cause of death with an age-adjusted

mortality rate of 171.16, 2017-2022 (218 total deaths, an average of 36 per year). Males accounted for 54% of the cancer deaths during this time.

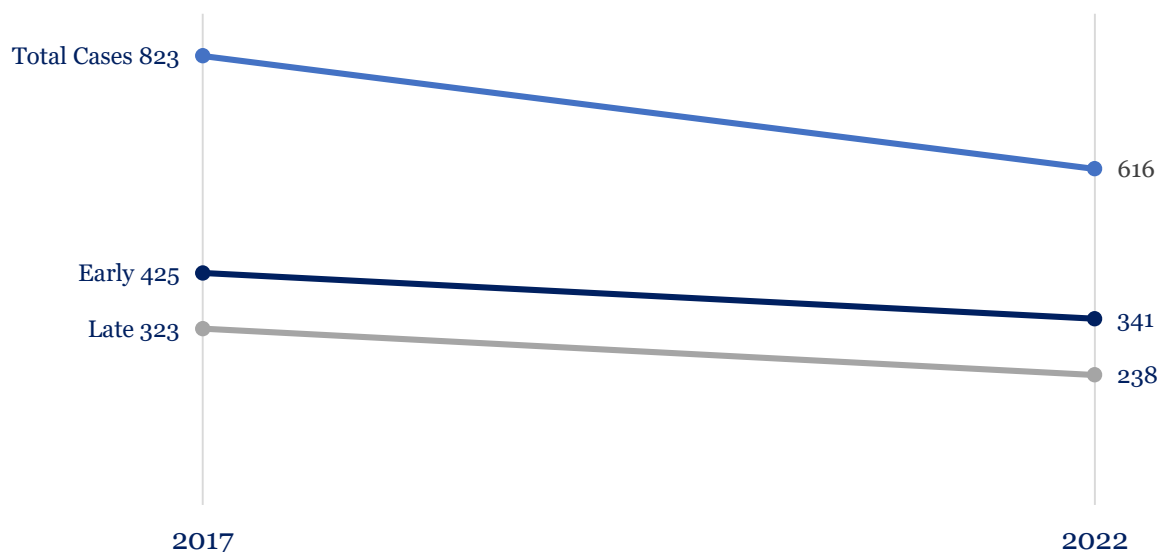
Stage at Diagnosis and Survival

Cancer stage at diagnosis is defined by the spread of cancer in the body. This is categorized by early or late. Five-year survival compares the survival of people diagnosed with cancer with those that do not have cancer. For example, if the five-year survival is 60% this means that 40% of cases do not survive 5 years after diagnosis. When cancer is diagnosed early the chance of survival is much higher. For the 23 sites of either early or late stage, Wood County reported the five-year survival rate at 71% which was better than the 68% in Ohio and the 69% in the United States.

New Cancer Cases

Figure 1: Cancer Trends (Overall, Early and Late-Stage Diagnosis)

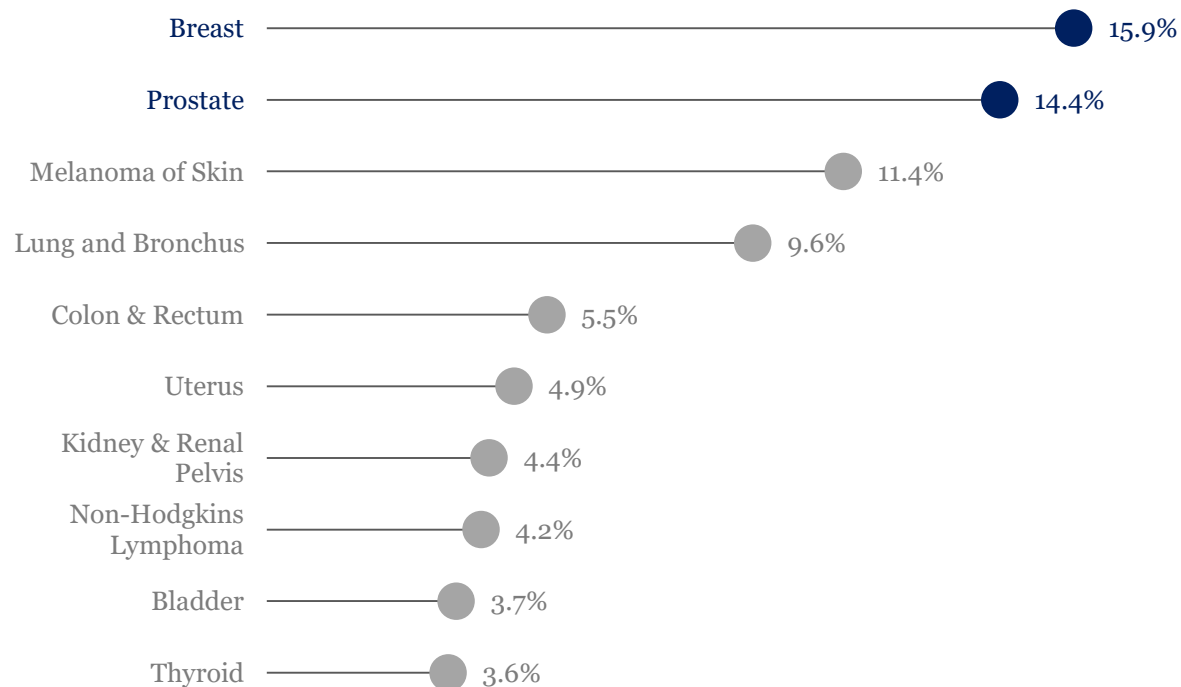
Newly diagnosed cancer cases have decreased by 25% since 2017



- Wood County cancer cases are most often diagnosed early. The difference between early and late-stage diagnosis has remained stable since 2017.
- Cancer cases with unknown/unstaged status were not included. This means that the sum of early and late diagnosis will not equal the total cases.

Figure 2: Wood County's Top Cancer Sites, 2022

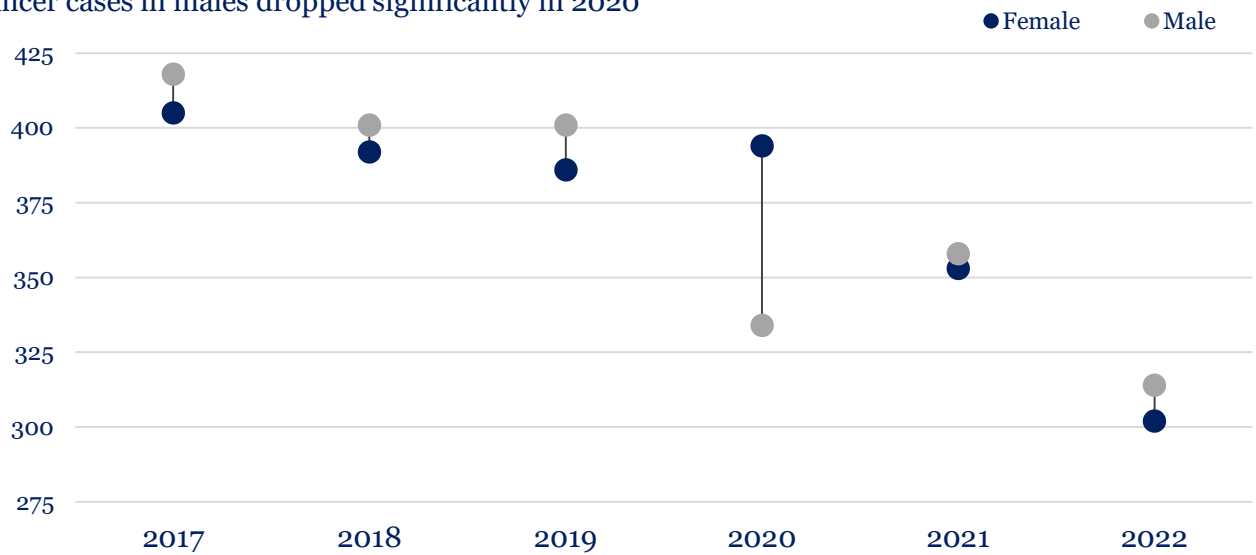
Wood County's top cancer sites in 2022 are sex specific



- [Breast cancer is the most commonly reported site in the United States](#)
 - Most women should start annual mammograms by age 40.
 - Women with family history of breast cancer or genetic risks (BRCA gene), are at increased risk of breast cancer and should start annual mammograms by age 30.
 - While breast cancer is more common in White women than Black women, more Black women die from the disease.
 - White women achieve a 10% higher 5-year survival rate compared to Black women.
- [Prostate cancer is the second most common reported site in the United States](#)
 - Most men should start prostate cancer screening by age 50
 - African Americans and men with a father or brother diagnosed with prostate cancer should start screening at age 45
 - Black males are more likely to be diagnosed with prostate cancer than all other racial groups, and they are more than twice as likely to die from their prostate cancer compared to men of other racial or ethnic groups.
 - Men with a father or brother diagnosed with prostate cancer before age 65 should start screening at age 40.
- The top four sites account for more than 50% of all cancer cases reported in 2022.

Figure 3: Cancer Cases by Sex

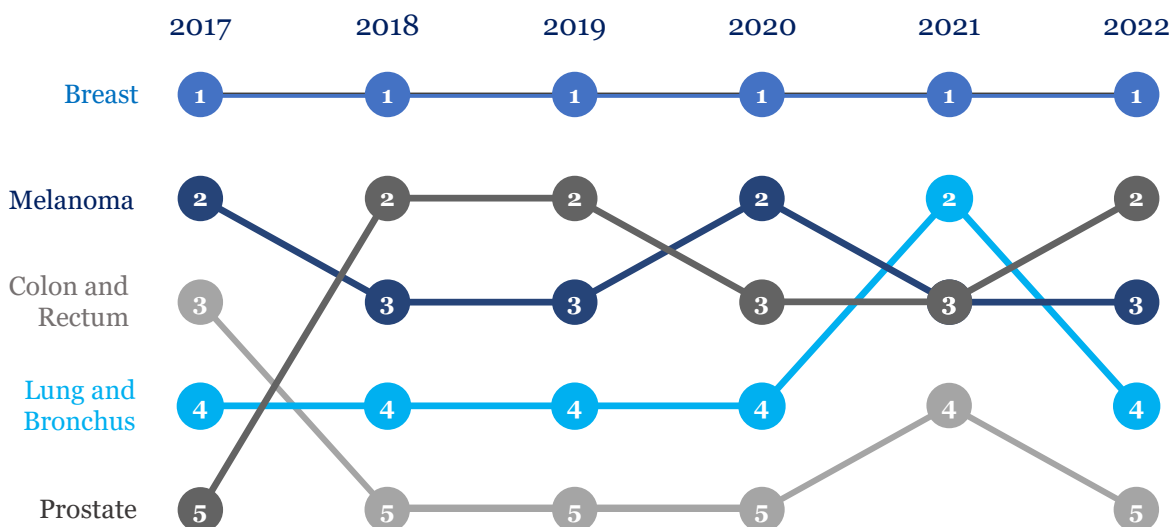
Cancer cases in males dropped significantly in 2020



- The decrease in male cancer cases seen in 2020 could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and the lack of screening
- One out of two men and one out of three women will be diagnosed with cancer in their lifetime
- 52% of Wood County females get diagnosed with cancer at an early stage

Figure 4: Cancer Cases by site/type

Breast cancer is consistently the most reported cancer site in Wood County



- Cancer sites/types can be sex specific such as breast being a predominately female cancer and prostate being associated with males. However, there are

many types of cancers that impact everyone such as melanoma and lung and bronchus

- Prostate cancer incidence has increased sharply since 2017. This could be linked to increase screening and education.

Figure 5: Top Cancer Sites/Types Diagnosed in Early Stages

The top early diagnosed cancers are either visible, regularly screened or have noticeable symptoms.

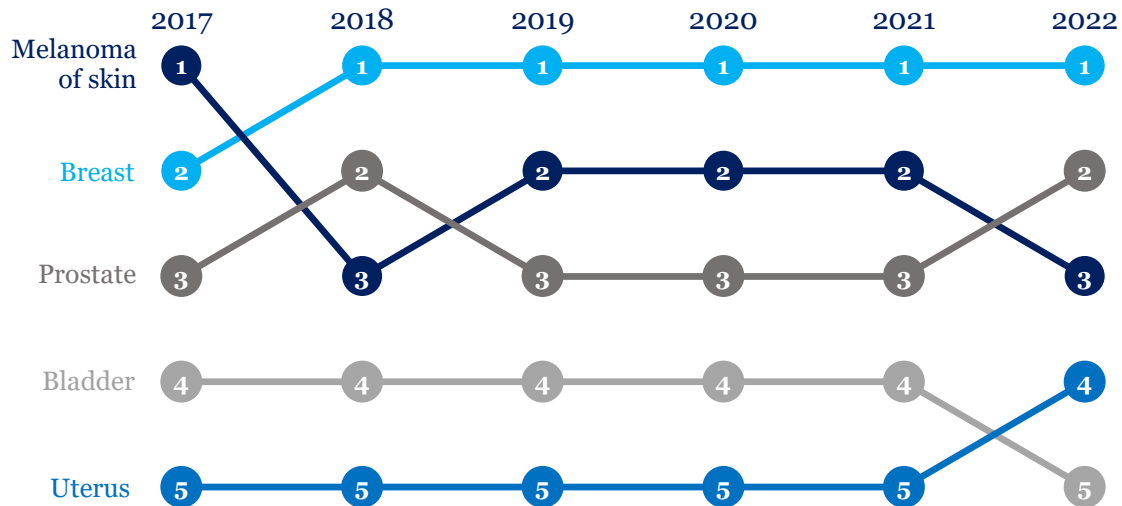
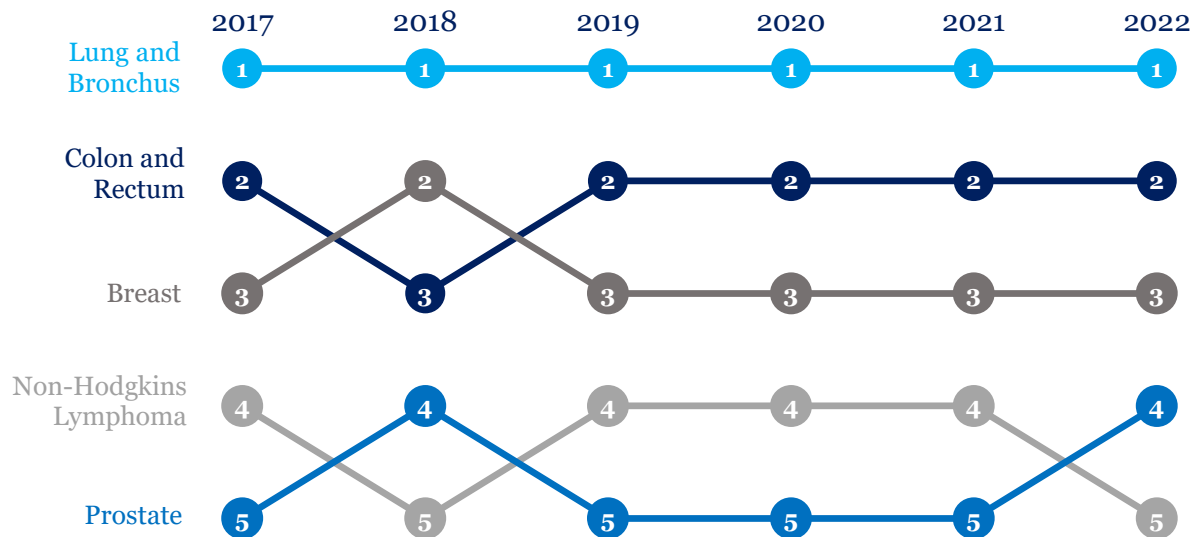


Figure 6: Top Cancer Sites/Types Diagnosed in Late Stages

Lung and bronchus cancer has consistently been diagnosed at a late stage more frequently than any other cancer type in Wood County

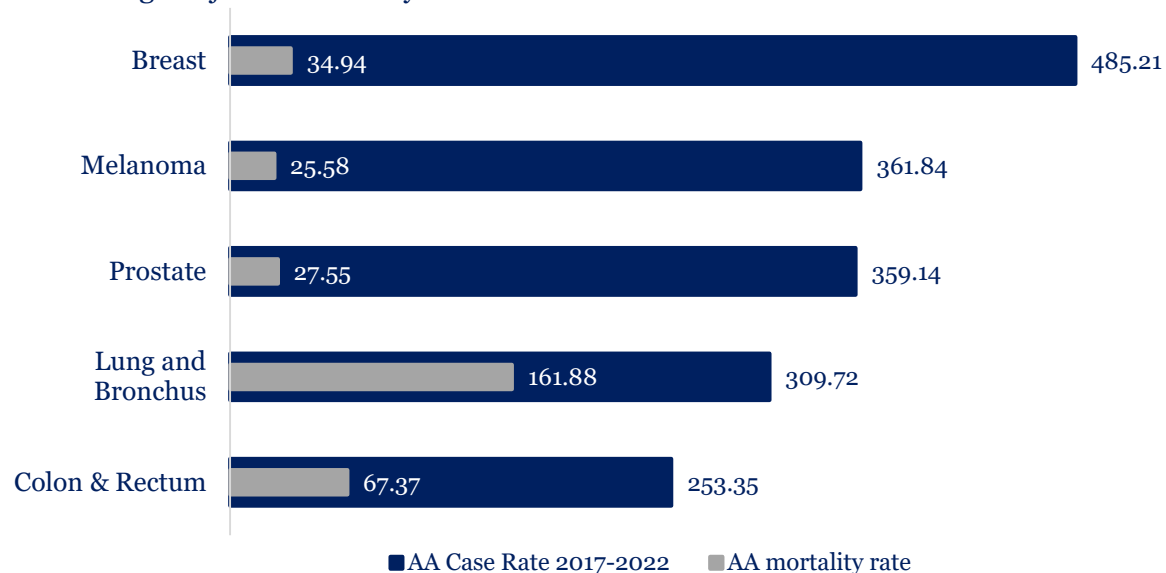


- Regular screening is essential for cancer detection and improving chances of survival. When diagnosed early, cancer is more treatable.
- Symptoms for cancer vary by site with some sites not causing symptoms until later stages.
- Black citizens have the highest overall death rate for cancer and the lowest survival rate for most cancers compared to other racial or ethnic groups.
- Colon and rectum cancer is highly preventable when caught early during routine screenings.
 - [Screening for most people can start between 45 and 50 years of age but may be recommended sooner if there are additional risk factors such as family history, inflammatory bowel disease or personal history of polyps.](#)

Cancer Deaths

Figure 7: AA case rate vs AA mortality rate

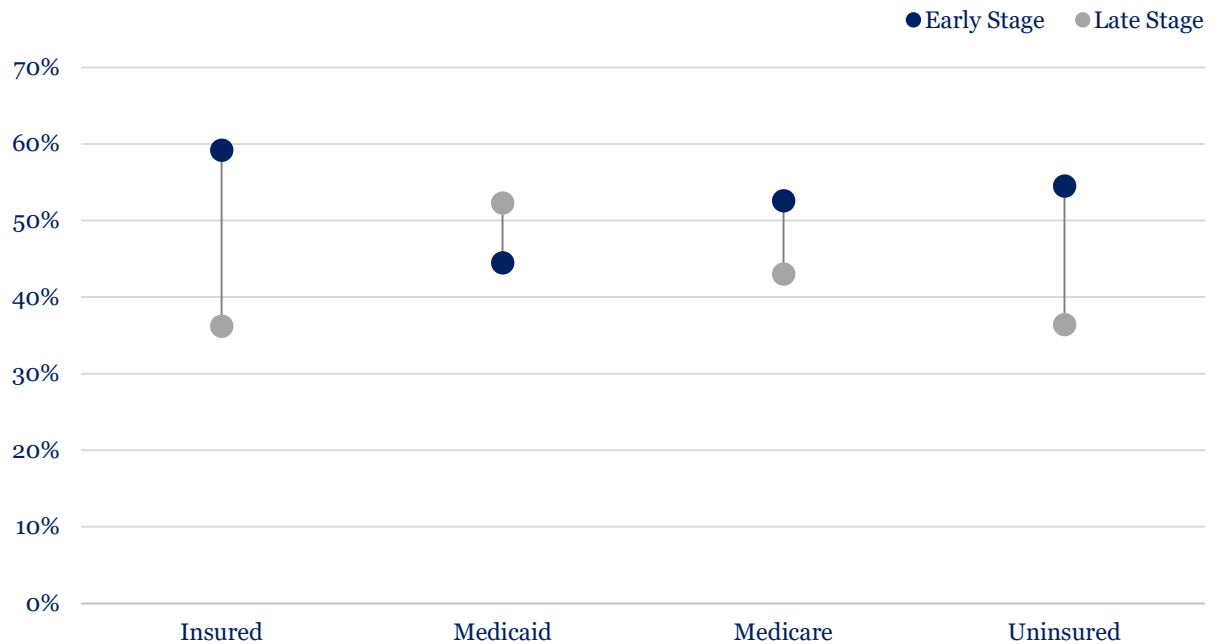
Despite being 4th in overall age-adjusted case rate, Lung and Bronchus cancer leads for age-adjusted mortality rate



- Nationally, Black males are the most likely to develop and die from lung cancer than all other races.

Figure 8: Cancer Diagnosis stage by Insurance Type, 2017-2022

Medicaid is the only insurance type where Late Stage is more common.



- Medicaid coverage for cancer screening varies by state. Screening coverage will also vary by the site that is being screened
 - In Ohio, breast and cervical cancer screenings are broadly covered.

Figure 9: Early vs Late-stage mortality rate

From 2017-2021, 38% of people diagnosed with late stage cancer did not survive

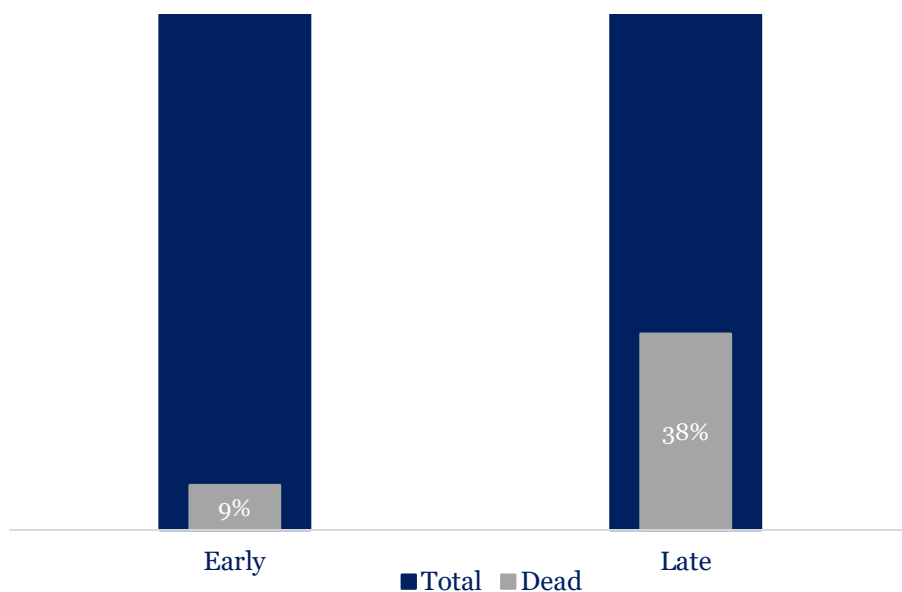


Figure 10: Cancer Deaths (unstaged) and 5-Year Survival by Select Site

These 5 cancer sites account for 59% of all cancer deaths reported between 2017 and 2021

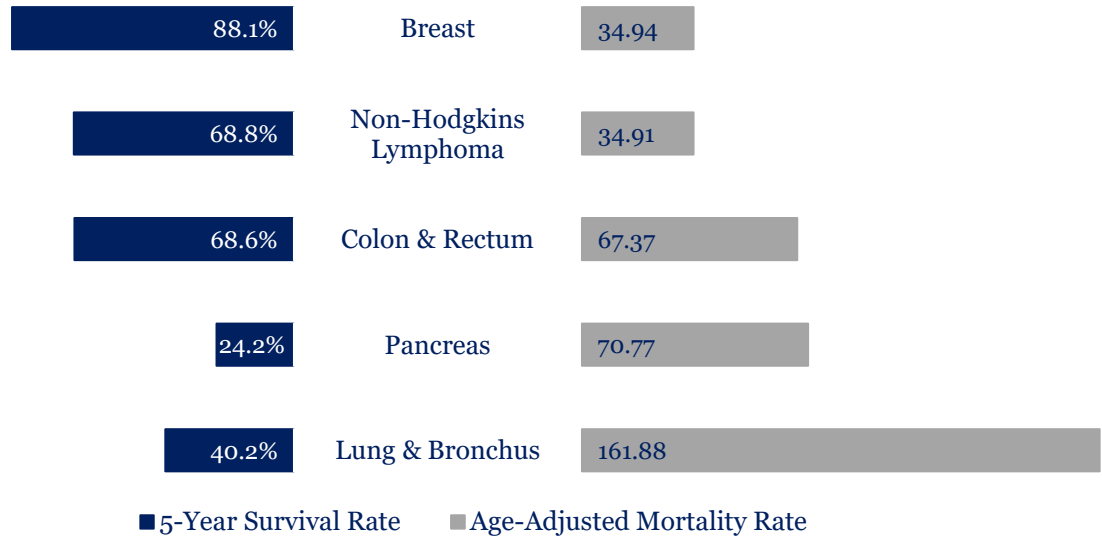
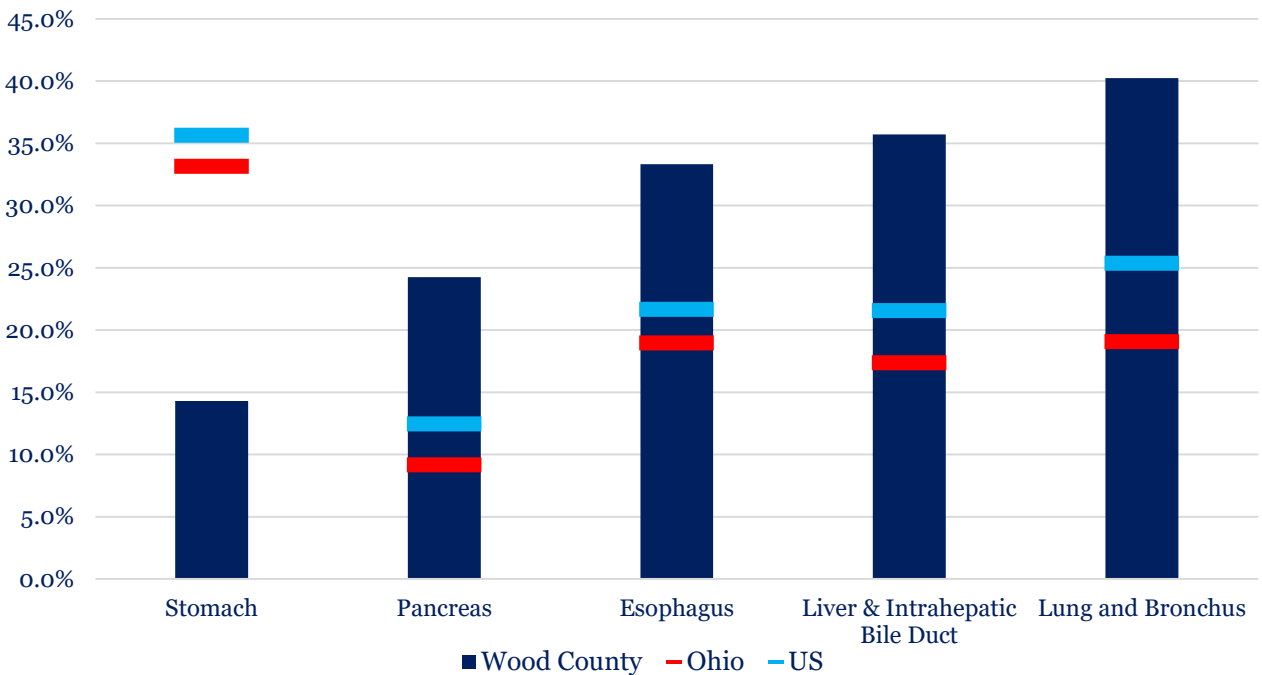


Figure 11: 5-Year Survival Rate (unstaged) for select Cancer Sites

Stomach cancer survival rate in Wood County is significantly less than Ohio and US rates



Prevention

[There are many simple ways to reduce your lifetime risk of cancer](#)

- Do not use tobacco products
 - Tobacco products are linked to numerous types of cancer including lung, mouth, throat, pancreas, cervix, and more
- Eat a healthy diet
 - Increasing one's intake of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains can help to reduce risk.
 - If you are going to drink alcohol, do it only in moderation
 - Limit your processed food intake, especially processed meats
- Maintain a healthy weight and be physically active
 - Aim for 150 minutes of moderate activity/week or 75 minutes of rigorous activity/week
- Protect yourself from the sun
 - Using sunscreen and avoiding midday sun can help to prevent your risk for skin cancer
- Get vaccinated
 - Vaccinations for both Hepatitis B and HPV can prevent liver cancer and cervical cancer, respectively
- Receive regular medical care
 - Regular screenings and exams can help to find cancer early so it can be dealt with before it reaches the late stage

Resources

- Cancer Screening Recommendations:
https://www.cancer.org/cancer/screening/get-screened.html?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiA35urBhDCARIsAOU7Qwk0GRmh5SI2_bjZBic6QNiZsF4v46ULkYPpKQ7-WqkWg6h0pbo8T48aAiQrEALw_wcB
- Ohio Public Data Warehouse:
<https://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/StateLayoutLockdownCancers>
- ODH Wood County Cancer Profile:
https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/5d041039-9827-4f51-ab3f-cd62634db4c2/Wood+County+Cancer+Profile+2021.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_M1HGGIK0N0J000Q09DDDDM3000-5d041039-9827-4f51-ab3f-cd62634db4c2-nMpyl31
- Ohio Annual Cancer Report 2023: <https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/ohio-cancer-incidence-surveillance-system/resources/ohio-annual-cancer-report-2023>