

July 2009

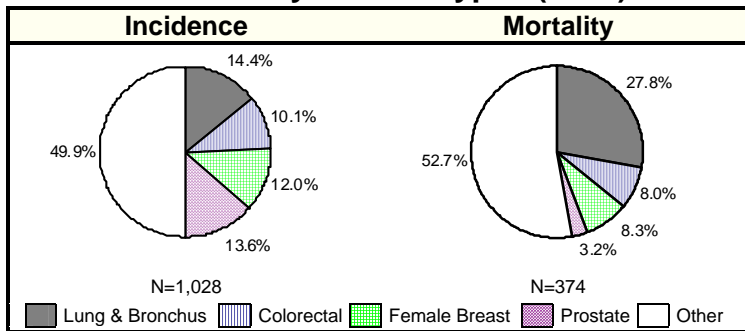
Bell County

Bell County Cancer Deaths

Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Bell County in 2005.¹ An estimated one in three women and one in two men will develop cancer sometime during their lifetime. Many cancers may be preventable, especially those related to tobacco, overweight/obesity and inadequate physical activity. Screening exams can detect cancer at its earliest, most treatable, stage.

Cancer Deaths & Cases	Bell County	Texas
2005 Cancer Deaths	374	34,197
2005 Percent of All Deaths	22.1%	21.9%
2008 Expected Cancer Deaths ²	373	38,037
2005 Cancer Cases ³	1,028	86,700
2008 Expected Cancer Cases ²	947	97,281

Bell County Cancer Types (2005)



☆ Other cancer types contributing to incidence included non-Hodgkin lymphoma, kidney, bladder, melanoma of the skin, thyroid, leukemia, pancreatic, corpus uteri, stomach, ovarian, brain and nervous system, liver, myeloma and cervical.

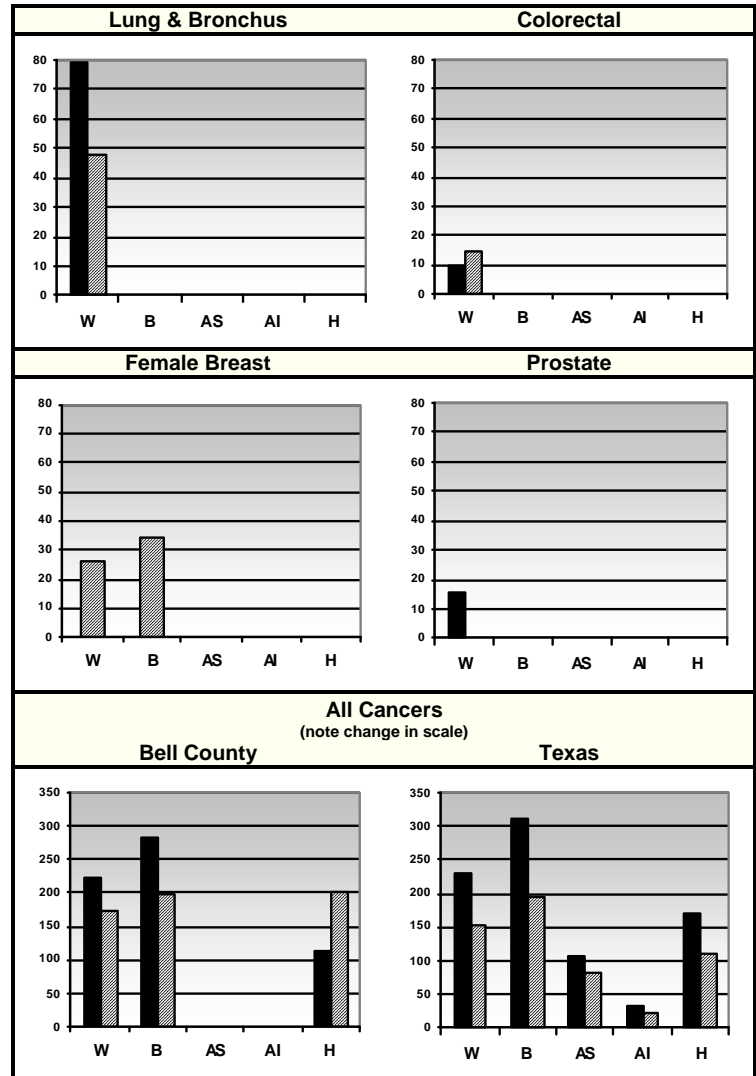
☆ Other cancer types contributing to mortality included pancreatic, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, liver, ovarian, brain and nervous system, myeloma, stomach, leukemia, melanoma of the skin, kidney, other non-epithelial skin, bladder, esophageal and cervical.

Notes:

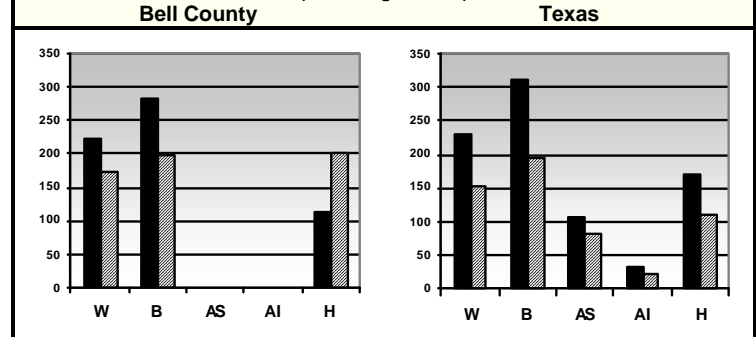
- Based on most current data available (2005) from the Texas Cancer Registry. Deaths in persons of unknown age group are not included.
- Case estimates for 2008 calculated by applying 2000-2004 California age, sex, and race/ethnic-specific cancer incidence rates to corresponding 2008 Texas population. Estimated numbers of cancer deaths were calculated by applying 2003-2004 Texas age, sex and race/ethnic-specific cancer mortality rates to corresponding 2008 Texas population.
- Cancer incidence data have been provided by the Texas Cancer Registry, Cancer Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, Texas Department of State Health Services, 1100 W. 49th Street, Austin, TX, 78756, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/scr/default.shtm>, or (512) 458-7523.
- Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard. Rates are not calculated for five or fewer cases or deaths due to instability of the rate. Rates are derived from data provided by the Texas Cancer Registry, 2008.
- Deaths and cases in persons of unknown race not included. Hispanic ethnicity not mutually exclusive from white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI) or other race. Hispanic ethnicity derived from NAACCR Hispanic Identification Algorithm and may be of any race. AI incidence data based on linkage with US Department of Health and Human Services Indian Health Service patient registration files. Population data based on US Census Bureau Population Estimates Program and modified by NCI using special processing procedures for counties affected by Hurricanes Rita & Katrina.

Bell County Cancer Rates⁴ by Race/Ethnicity⁵ (2005)

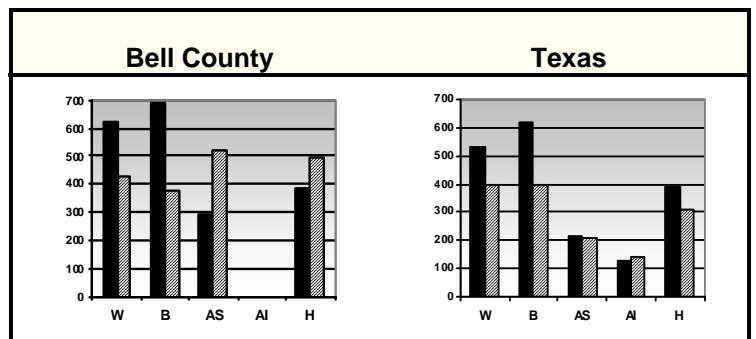
Mortality



All Cancers (note change in scale)



Incidence



Male Female W=Non-Hispanic White, B=Black, AS=Asian/Pacific Islander AI=American Indian/Alaskan Native, H=Hispanic (Hispanics can be of any race.)

Populations at Risk

Cancer incidence rises with age. An aging population means more individuals will be diagnosed with cancer, heightening the importance of cancer prevention.

Mortality rates are higher for **uninsured and medically underserved** Texas populations, possibly reflecting less access to timely and quality care for **minority, rural and low-income populations**. Lack of knowledge and discrimination may contribute to increased rates, as well as financial, geographic, language and cultural barriers.

- ☆ **African Americans:** More likely to develop and die from cancer than any other racial/ethnic group.
- ☆ **Hispanics:** Increased risk for stomach, liver and cervical cancers; lower breast cancer incidence rates, but higher mortality rates when diagnosed.
- ☆ **Asian Americans:** Cancer has been the leading cause of death for Asian American women since 1980. Certain Asian American groups have increased risk for liver, lung, stomach and cervical cancers.

Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas

The **Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas** is charged by the Texas Legislature to:

- 1) Create and expedite innovation in the area of cancer research and in enhancing the potential for a medical or scientific breakthrough in the prevention of cancer and cures for cancer
- 2) Attract, create or expand research capabilities of public or private institutions of higher education and other public or private entities that will promote a substantial increase in cancer research and in the creation of high-quality new jobs in this state
- 3) Develop and implement the **Texas Cancer Plan**

www.cpr.it.state.tx.us

Mission

The **Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas** is the state agency established to create and expedite innovation in the area of cancer research and to enhance the potential for a medical or scientific breakthrough in the prevention of cancer and cures for cancer; attract, create, or expand research capabilities of public or private institutions of higher education and other public or private entities that will promote a substantial increase in cancer research and in the creation of high-quality new jobs in this state; and develop and implement the **Texas Cancer Plan**.

Philosophy

The **Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas** will maintain the highest integrity and dedication to the mission of finding a cure for cancer. The Institute will become a world-class leader in research and prevention by collaboration with a variety of entities, community leaders, and other organizations involved in the fight against cancer; innovation in the selection of research projects emphasizing immediate or long term medical breakthroughs; commercialization of completed research and education for citizens with culturally appropriate information about ways in which their risks of developing and dying from cancer can be reduced.

Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) Programs

Statewide CPRIT Prevention Programs

- ☆ Cancer Nutrition Network for Texas
www.utmb.edu/nsights
- ☆ Cancer Prevention through the Texas School Health Network
www.dshs.state.tx.us
- ☆ Cancer Risk Reduction Education through Texas AgriLife Extension Service
fcs.tamu.edu
- ☆ Dental Oncology Education Program
www.doep.org
- ☆ Female Cancer Screening Education for Nurses in Rural or Medically Underserved Areas of Texas
www.mdanderson.org
- ☆ Nurse Oncology Education Program
www.noeptexas.org
- ☆ Physician Oncology Education Program
www.poep.org
- ☆ Spit Tobacco Prevention Network
www.nospit.com
- ☆ Texas Cancer Information
www.texascancer.info
texascancersurvivor.info cancer survivorship portal
www.texascancersurvivor.info

National Cancer Institute-Designated Cancer Centers in Texas

- ☆ Cancer Therapy and Research Center at UT Health Science Center at San Antonio
www.ctrc.net
- ☆ Dan L. Duncan Cancer Center at Baylor College of Medicine
www.bcm.edu/cancercenter
- ☆ The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center
www.mdanderson.org

Bell County Cancer Resources

The following resources include both public and private entities that have reported to Texas Cancer Information that they provide services in the county.

- ☆ No National Cancer Institute-designated cancer centers
- ☆ 5 Acute care and/or general hospitals
- ☆ 3 Hospitals with an American College of Surgeons-approved cancer program
- ☆ No Freestanding cancer treatment centers
- ☆ 6 Accredited mammography facilities, including 1 mobile unit
- ☆ 27 Home health agencies serving the county
- ☆ 9 Hospices serving cancer patients in the county
- ☆ 38 Active cancer prevention and control programs serving the county
- ☆ No Community cancer coalitions serving the county
- ☆ Access to Cancer Care for Low-Income and Uninsured Patients guide available at
http://www.texascancer.info/access/access_bell.pdf