Harris County Cancer Deaths

Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Harris 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Harris County</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005 Cancer Deaths</td>
<td>4,702</td>
<td>34,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 Percent of All Deaths</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 Expected Cancer Deaths(^2)</td>
<td>5,065</td>
<td>38,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 Cancer Cases(^3)</td>
<td>12,319</td>
<td>86,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 Expected Cancer Cases(^2)</td>
<td>13,279</td>
<td>97,281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Harris County Cancer Types (2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Type</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lung &amp; Bronchus</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>N=12,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>N=4,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Breast</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^\star\) Other cancer types contributing to mortality included pancreatic, leukemia, liver, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, ovarian, kidney, stomach, brain and nervous system, myeloma, bladder and esophageal.

### Notes:

1. Based on most current data available (2005) from the Texas Cancer Registry, excluding deaths of unknown-age individuals.
3. 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/cr/default.shtm](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/cr/default.shtm), or (512) 458-7523.
4. 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.
5. 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.
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.

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.cprit.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.

Harris 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.

▲ 2 National Cancer Institute-designated cancer centers
▲ 39 Acute care and/or general hospitals
▲ 14 Hospitals with American College of Surgeons-approved cancer programs
▲ 8 Freestanding cancer treatment centers
▲ 79 Accredited mammography facilities, including 5 mobile units
▲ 60 Home health agencies serving the county
▲ 23 Hospices serving cancer patients in the county
▲ 50 Active cancer prevention and control programs serving the county
▲ 2 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_harris.pdf

Prepared by www.texascancer.info