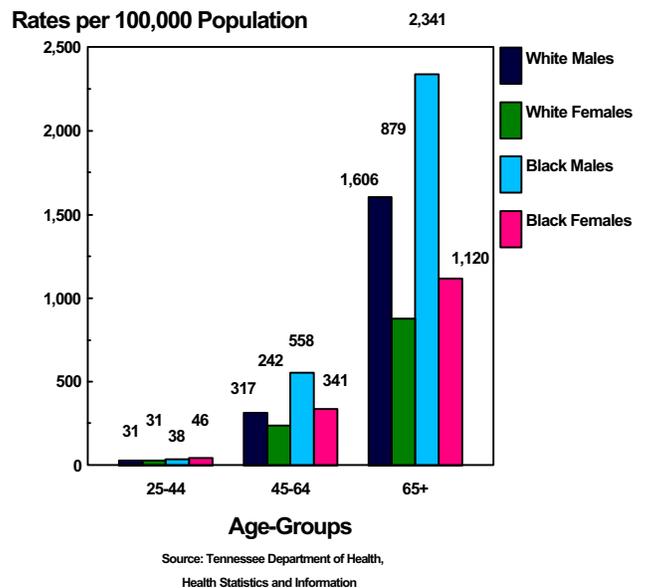


CANCER MORTALITY (1995) AND MORBIDITY (1993 and 1994) IN TENNESSEE, ADULTS

Age-Specific Cancer Death Rates by Sex and Race, Among Adults Aged 25 and Over, Tennessee, 1995

Cancer Mortality in Tennessee, Adults, 1995

- Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Tennessee, accounting for 23% of deaths in 1995.
- Cancer was the leading cause of death among 45-64 year-olds in the State accounting for 34% of their deaths in 1995. Male rates were 34% higher than female rates in the 45-64 age-group.
- Age-specific death rates revealed racial disparities, with cancer death rates among blacks being higher than among whites in every age-group, particularly the 45-64 age-group.
- Black females had the highest cancer death rates in the 25-44 year age-group, and black males in the 45-64 and 65+ age-groups.
- Overall, males had higher cancer death rates than females at 260 per 100,000 (24% of all male deaths) compared to the female rate of 204 per 100,000, which represented 21% of female deaths.
- Males had 116% higher death rates than females from respiratory cancers, 83% higher death rates from urinary tract cancers, and 70% higher death rates from cancers of the lip, oral cavity and pharynx.
- Breast cancer was the third leading cause of cancer death among Tennessee females, after respiratory and digestive cancers.



- White males had the highest death rates from lung and other respiratory cancers, urinary tract cancers, and leukemia.
- Black males had the highest digestive and genital cancer death rates.
- The highest cancer death rates were for respiratory cancers, especially lung cancer, digestive cancers, and cancers of genital organs.
- Nearly 1/3 of all cancer deaths in Tennessee was attributed to tracheal, bronchial, and lung cancer; 8.5% to colon cancer; 7.7% to breast cancer; and 6.1% to prostate cancer. These were the leading cancer diagnoses associated with mortality.

Source: Mortality Data, TDH, Health Statistics and Information, 1995.