

Thyroid Cancer

THYROID CANCER - FAST FACTS OREGON

	Total	Male	Female
CANCER INCIDENCE			
Total Cancer Cases (2004)	310	74	236
RATES (2004)			
Oregon Crude Rate	8.6	4.1	13.1
Oregon Age-adjusted Rate	8.4	4.1	12.8
US Age-adjusted Rate ¹	9.4	4.8	14.0
TRENDS (2000-2004) - APC			
Oregon Annual Trend	*+5.8	+6.6	*+5.7
US Annual Trend ¹	*+6.0	*+5.4	*+6.3
CANCER MORTALITY			
Total Cancer Deaths (2004)	14	8	6
RATES (2004)			
Oregon Crude Rate	0.4	0.4	0.3
Oregon Age-adjusted Rate	0.4	0.5	0.3
US Age-Adjusted Rate ²	0.5	0.5	0.5
TRENDS (2000-2004) - APC			
Oregon Annual Trend	-3.6	+12.3	-13.4
US Annual Trend ²	-0.9	-1.1	-0.9
PROGNOSIS AND BURDEN (2000-2004)			
Prognosis: M/I Ratio	0.06	0.10	0.05
Burden: YPLL	48	17	32

Note: Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the 19-age-group 2000 U.S. standard population, and exclude *in situ* cancers. Total column may exceed male/female columns due to coding to other gender.

¹ SEER 17 Registry Data, SEERStat 6.3.5.

² US Mortality Public Use Data file, National Center for Health Statistics

APC = Average Annual Percent Change.

M/I = Mortality to Incidence Ratio.

YPLL = Years of Potential Life Lost.

* indicates a statistically significant trend.

In 2004, 310 cases of thyroid cancer were diagnosed and reported to the central registry. Median age at diagnosis was 49. During the same time period, 14 Oregonians died due to thyroid cancer. Median age at death was 75.

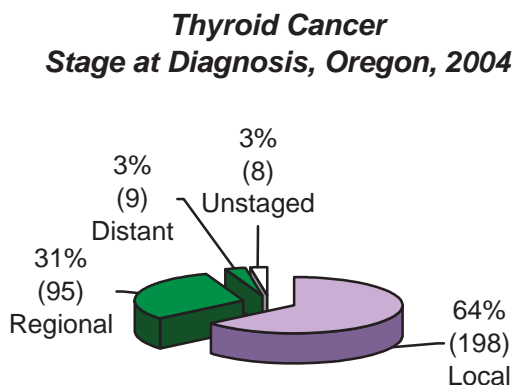
Most thyroid cancers (64 percent) were diagnosed at the local stage.

The age-adjusted incidence rate for thyroid cancer in 2004 was 8 per 100,000. Among men, the incidence rate was 4 per 100,000 and among women the rate was 13 per 100,000.

The age-adjusted mortality rate for thyroid cancer in 2004 was 0.4 per 100,000. Among men, the mortality rate was 0.5 per 100,000 and among women the rate was 0.3 per 100,000.

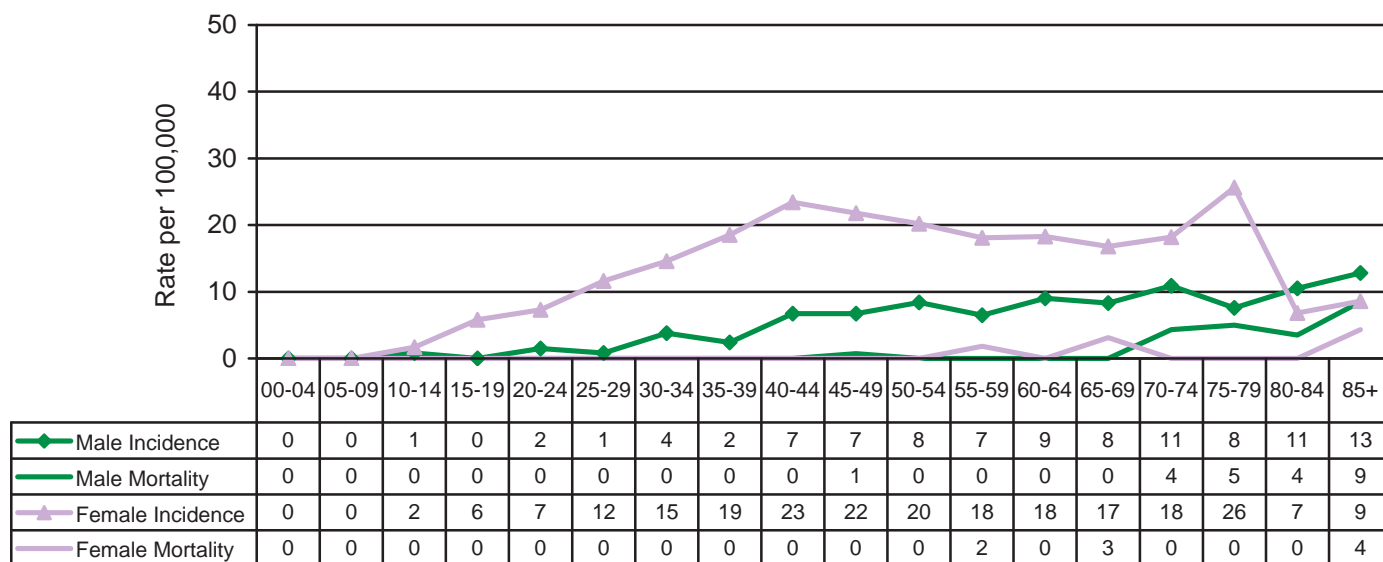
During the period 2000-2004, there were 6 deaths for every 100 thyroid cancer diagnoses. Based on a life expectancy of 65 years, a total of 48 years of life were lost due to early deaths from thyroid cancer.

Regionally, thyroid cancer incidence was highest in eastern Oregon and the northern half of the state, while thyroid mortality was highest in central, eastern and northeastern Oregon. [See Thyroid Cancer maps.](#)

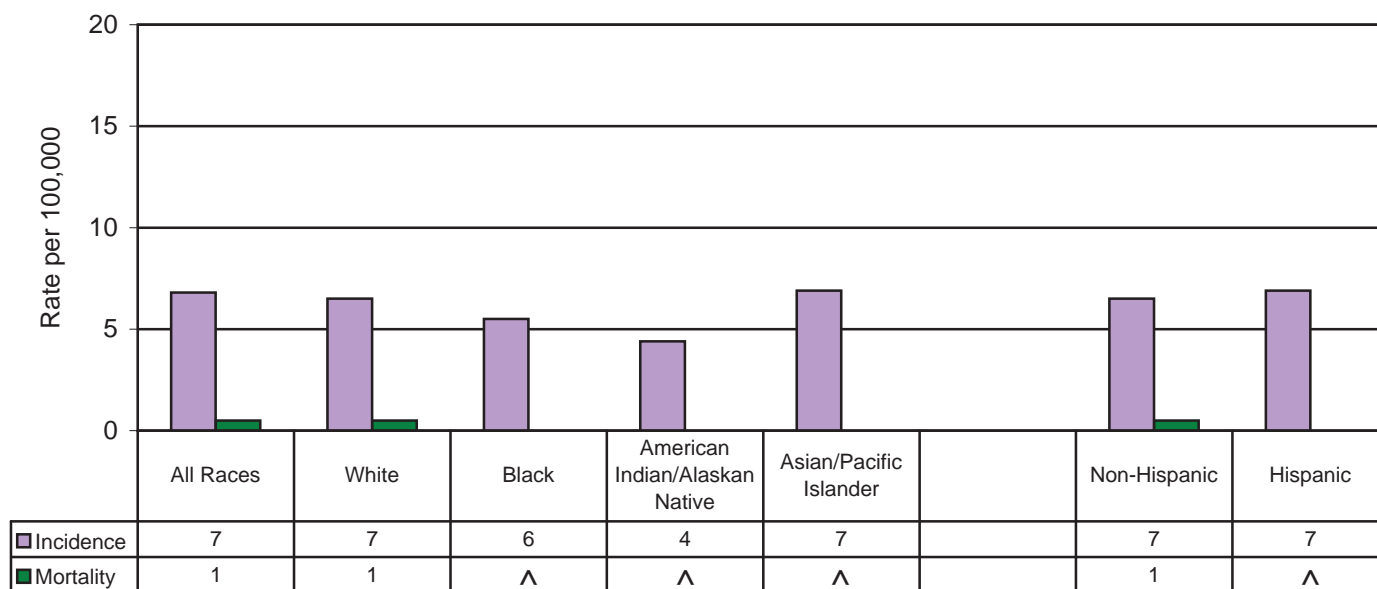


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**Thyroid Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,
by Age Group and Sex, Oregon, 2004**



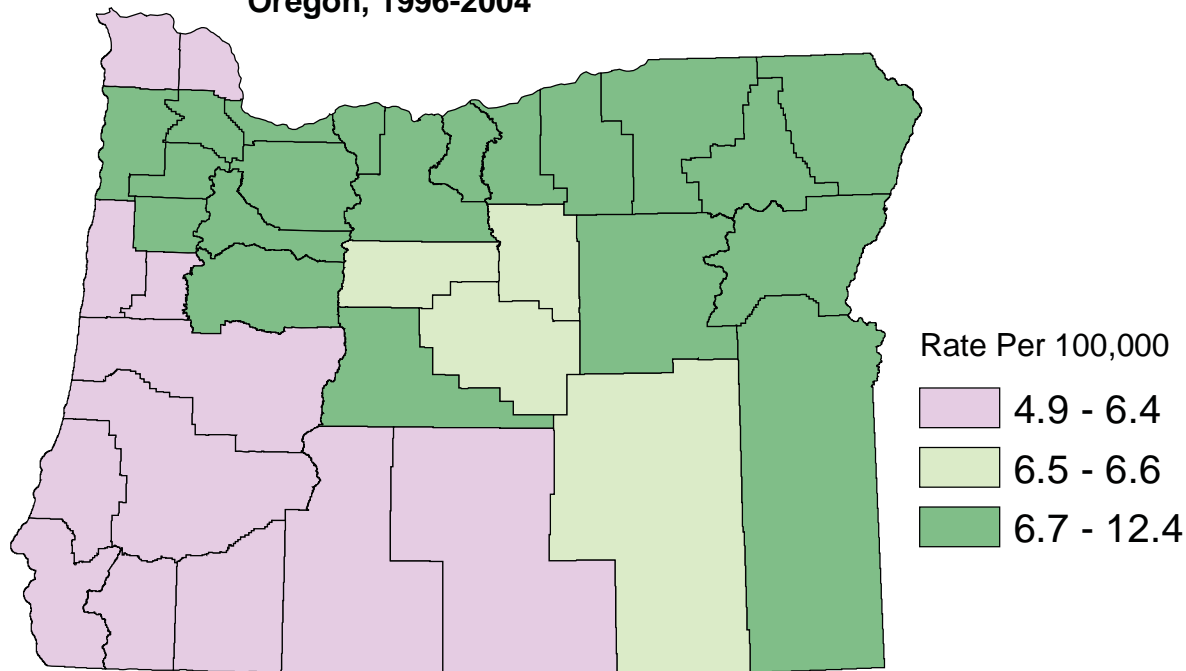
**Thyroid Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,
by Race and Ethnicity, Oregon, 1996-2004**



^ Rate not calculated due to instability of small numbers

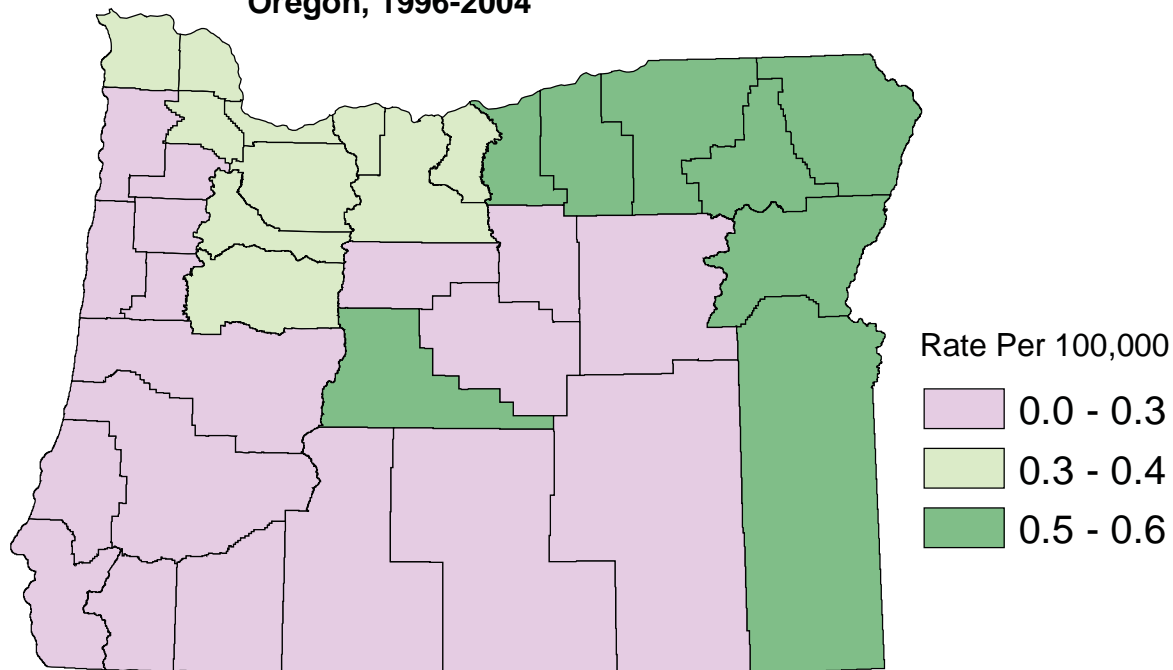
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**Thyroid Cancer Incidence:
Oregon, 1996-2004**



Rates have been smoothed to stabilize results from sparsely populated areas.

**Thyroid Cancer Mortality:
Oregon, 1996-2004**



Rates have been smoothed to stabilize results from sparsely populated areas.

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Thyroid Cancer, Incidence and Mortality Rates, by County, 1996-2004 Average

THYROID Years 1996-2004 Oregon Counties	CANCER INCIDENCE			CANCER MORTALITY		
	Invasive Cases Per Year	Age- Adjusted Rate	9-Year Trend APC	Cancer Deaths Per Year	Age- Adjusted Rate	9-Year Trend APC
STATE	236	6.8	* +5.4	17	0.5	-2.2
Baker	1	^	^	0	^	^
Benton	5	6.2	^	0	^	^
Clackamas	20	5.6	+3.6	2	0.5	^
Clatsop	2	5.6	^	0	^	^
Columbia	2	5.2	^	0	^	^
Coos	3	L 3.9	^	0	^	^
Crook	1	^	^	0	^	^
Curry	1	^	^	0	^	^
Deschutes	14	H 11.4	+3.5	1	^	^
Douglas	7	7.1	^	1	^	^
Gilliam	0	^	^	0	^	^
Grant	1	^	^	0	^	^
Harney	0	^	^	0	^	^
Hood River	1	^	^	0	^	^
Jackson	9	L 4.9	^	1	^	^
Jefferson	0	^	^	0	^	^
Josephine	4	5.2	^	0	^	^
Klamath	6	9.0	^	0	^	^
Lake	0	^	^	0	^	^
Lane	18	L 5.4	* +12.9	1	^	^
Lincoln	3	5.3	^	0	^	^
Linn	7	6.4	^	1	^	^
Malheur	2	8.0	^	0	^	^
Marion	23	H 8.4	+4.5	1	^	^
Morrow	1	^	^	0	^	^
Multnomah	46	6.7	+5.4	3	0.5	^
Polk	6	H 9.6	^	0	^	^
Sherman	1	^	^	0	^	^
Tillamook	2	7.9	^	0	^	^
Umatilla	8	H 12.4	^	0	^	^
Union	2	7.1	^	0	^	^
Wallowa	0	^	^	0	^	^
Wasco	1	^	^	0	^	^
Washington	31	6.9	+3.1	2	0.6	^
Wheeler	0	^	^	0	^	^
Yamhill	6	7.6	^	0	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 19-age-group 2000 U.S. Standard Population.

APC = Annual Percent Change.

Counts may not match Center for Health Statistics data tables due to unknown county of death.

* Indicates a statistically significant trend (p<.05).

^ Rate/Trend is not calculated due to instability of small numbers.

H= Rate is statistically significantly higher (p<.05).

L = Rate is statistically significantly lower (p<.05).