

U.S. incidence of distant-stage prostate cancer up, 2010 to 2017

October 16 2020



(HealthDay)—Although three-fourths of U.S. prostate cancer cases in

2003 to 2017 were localized, the incidence of distant-stage prostate cancer significantly increased during 2010 to 2017, according to a study published online Oct. 15 in *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*.

David A. Siegel, M.D., from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and colleagues analyzed data from population-based cancer registries to provide recent data on prostate cancer incidence and survival in the United States.

The researchers found that localized-, regional-, distant-, and unknown-stage prostate cancer accounted for 77, 11, 5, and 7 percent of cases, respectively, among 3.1 million new cases of prostate cancer in 2003 to 2017, but the incidence of distant-stage prostate cancer increased from 4 percent in 2003 to 8 percent in 2017. Ten-year relative survival for localized-stage prostate cancer was 100 percent during 2001 to 2016. For distant-stage prostate cancer, five-year survival improved from 28.7 percent in 2001 to 2005 to 32.3 percent during 2011 to 2016. Five-year survival was highest for Asian/Pacific Islanders, followed by Hispanics, American Indian/Alaska Natives, Blacks, and Whites (42.0, 37.2, 32.2, 31.6, and 29.1 percent, respectively) during 2001 to 2016.

"Understanding incidence and long-term survival by stage, race/ethnicity, and age could inform messaging related to the possible benefits and harms of prostate cancer screening and could guide [public health](#) planning related to treatment and survivor care," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#)

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Citation: U.S. incidence of distant-stage prostate cancer up, 2010 to 2017 (2020, October 16)

retrieved 19 January 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-10-incidence-distant-stage-prostate-cancer.html>

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