

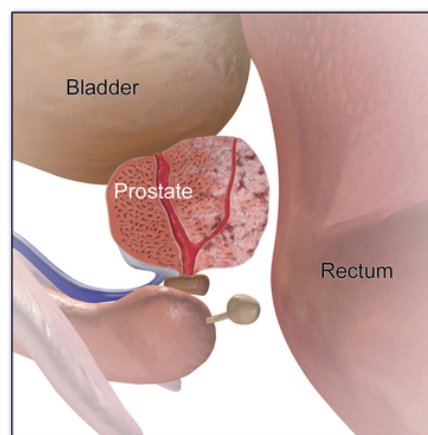
What is Prostate Cancer?

Prostate Cancer occurs in the prostate gland. This cancer often begin when cells in the prostate gland begin to grow out of control and often present as a lump. This gland is only found in men and is the size of a walnut but may grow much larger as men age.

In 2017,
251 **55**

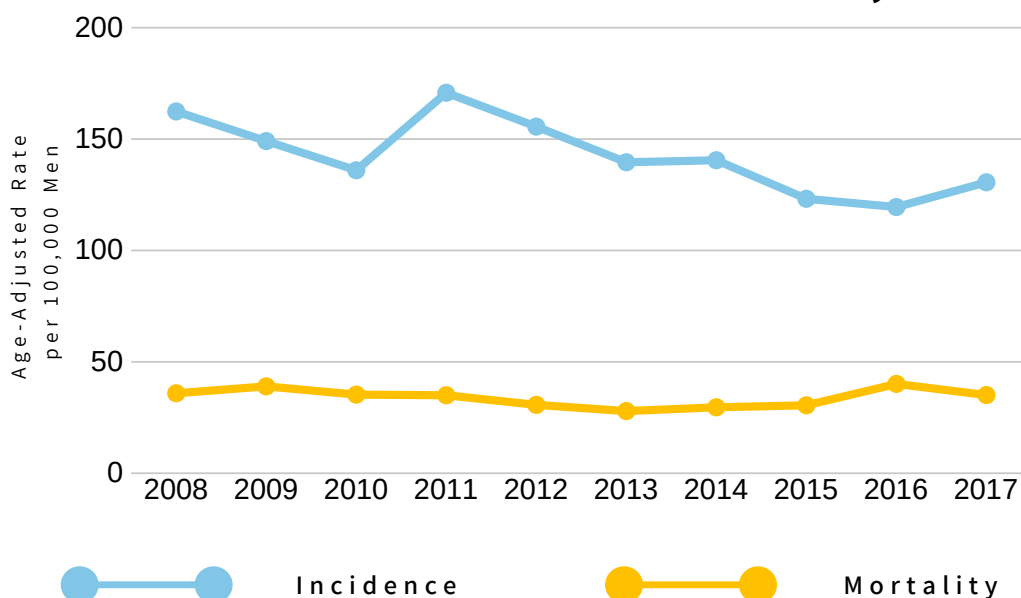
Cleveland men
were diagnosed
with Prostate
Cancer

Cleveland men
died from
Prostate Cancer



Source: Blausen Medical Communications, Inc. Image was cropped to fit this space.

Incidence & Mortality Rates of Prostate Cancer in Cleveland, 2008-2017



Between 2008 and 2017, the rate of newly diagnosed prostate cancers decreased by

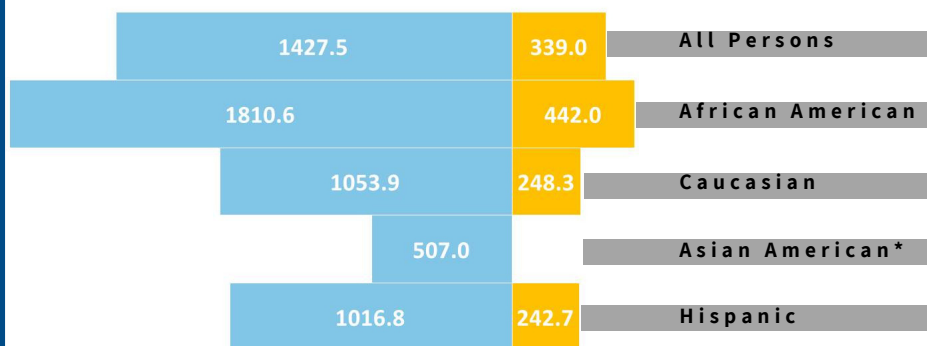
20%

Incidence (Newly Diagnosed Cases)

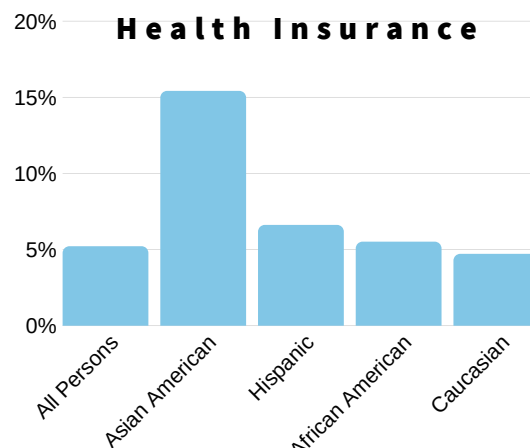


Mortality (Death)

Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Men



% of Cleveland Men Diagnosed with No Health Insurance



*Mortality rates among Asian Americans were suppressed due to fewer than 10 deaths being observed

Cancer Stages

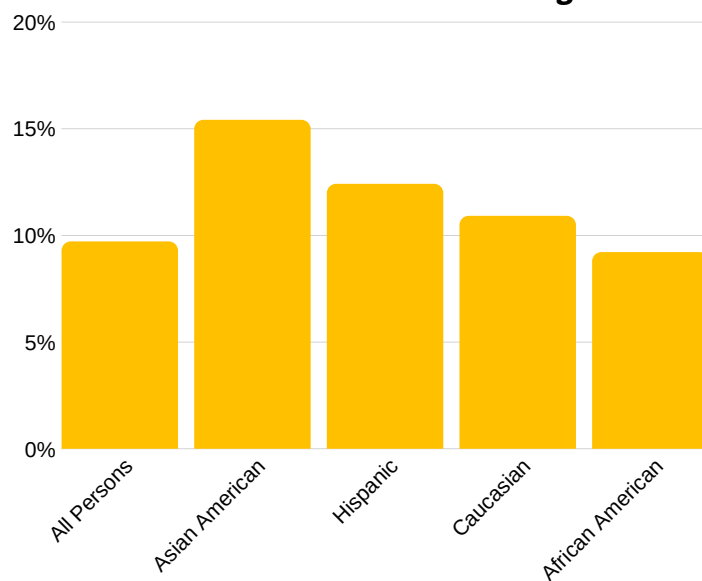
In Situ Non-invasive cancer

Localized Confined to the prostate

Regional Cancer has spread further through the prostate and/or regional lymph nodes

Distant Cancer has spread to other organs and distant lymph nodes

% of Cleveland Men Diagnosed in the Distant Stage



Prostate Cancer
is the
**leading
cause**
of cancer in
Cleveland

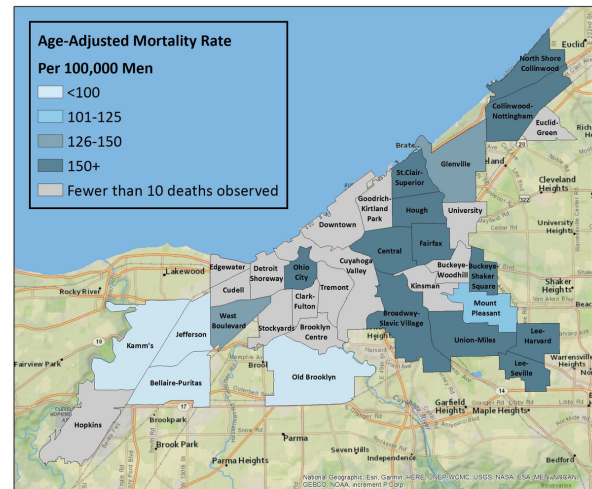
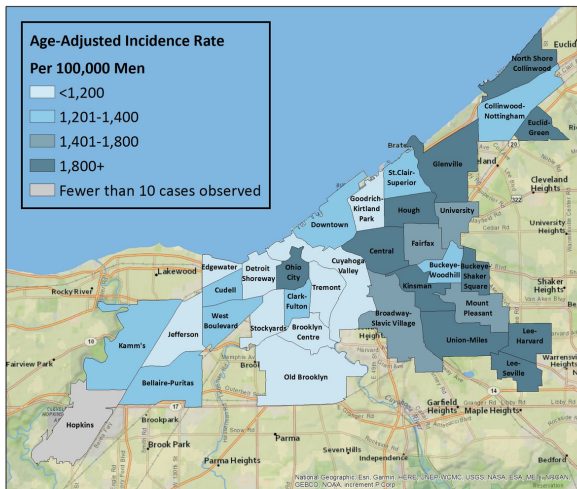
African American
men are nearly
2 x
as likely as
Caucasian men
to be diagnosed

Asian men were
3 x
more likely to not
have insurance
when they were
diagnosed

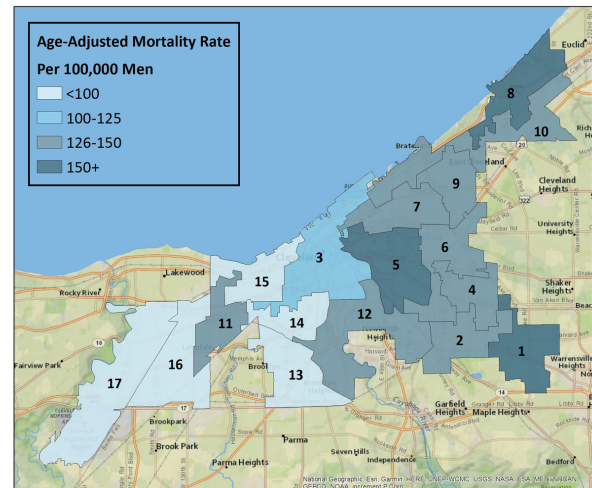
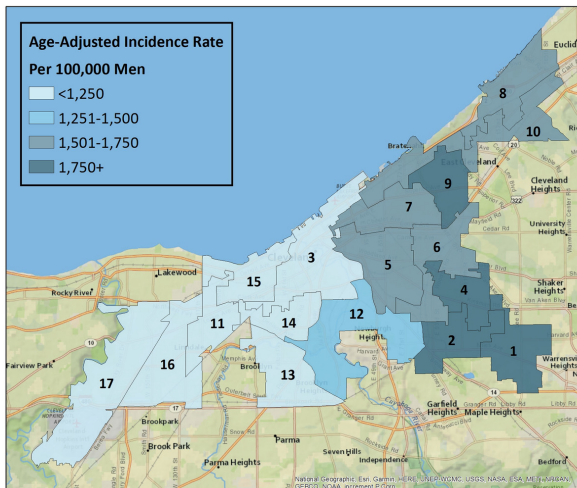
Incidence (Newly Diagnosed Cases)

Mortality (Death)

Cleveland
Neighborhood

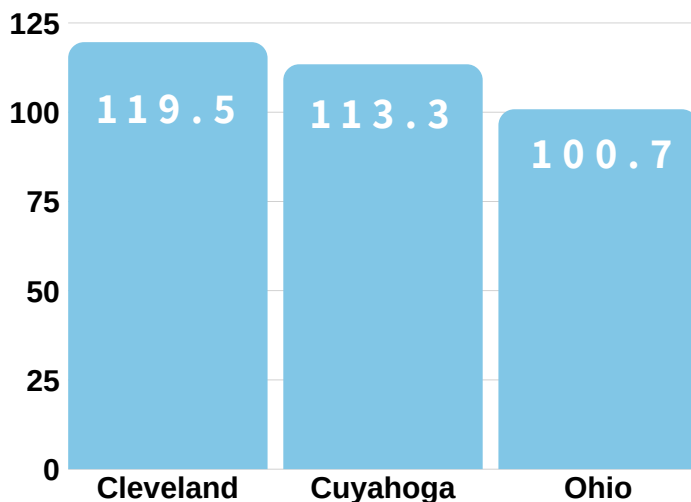


Cleveland
Ward

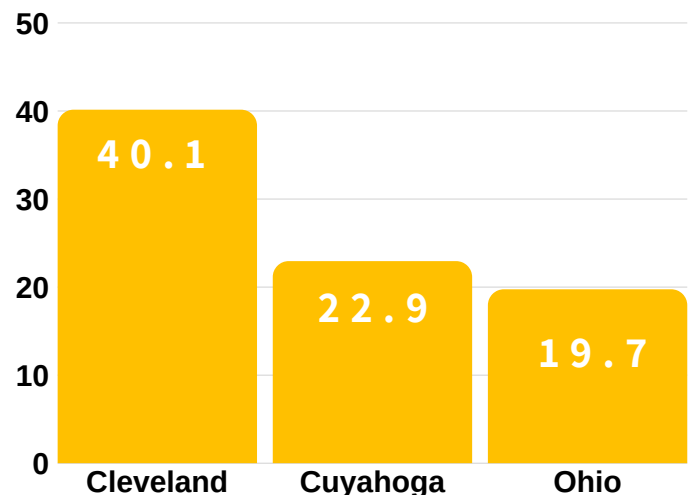


Regional Trends in Prostate Cancer, 2016

Incidence Rate
Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Men



Mortality Rate
Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Men



*Regional data are only available for 2016 based on the 2019 Ohio Annual Cancer Report. All other data presented is for 2008-2017.

What are the risk factors?

Things you can change

- Having a diet that is high in red meat or high-fat dairy
- Being obese
- Smoking
- Being exposed to certain chemicals
- Having certain sexually transmitted infections (e.g., gonorrhea or chlamydia)

Things you cannot change

- Being older
- Inheriting genes (e.g. BRCA1 & BRCA2)
- Having a family or personal history of prostate cancer
- Race and ethnicity
 - Black men and Caribbean men of African descent are more likely to get and die from prostate cancer

How it is detected:

Prostate Cancer can be tested through several screening options including a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test or through a digital rectal exam (DRE).

Types of screening:

Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) testing is a blood test. When a PSA level is greater than 4 nanograms per milliliter, the chances of having Prostate Cancer increases.

In a digital rectal exam (DRE), doctors use a gloved, lubricated finger to feel for bumps or hard areas in the front of the rectum.

When to get screened:

For those who do not have any risk factors (e.g., factors that cannot be change), it is recommended that screening begins at age 50 and is done at least every other year.

For those at high risk, it is recommended that screening begins at age 45. For those with a first-degree relative who were diagnosed with prostate cancer at an early age, it is recommended they start screening at age 40.



All information regarding the description, risk factors, detection, and screening for Prostate Cancer comes from The American Cancer Society. Prostate Cancer. www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer.html

2016 Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates: Ohio Annual Cancer Report: 2019: Summary of Cancer Incidence and Mortality for 2016 and Cancer Trends for 2007-2016.

Methods:

Data were provided by the Ohio Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions. Cancer incidence data from 2017 are preliminary and numbers are subject to change. All rates are age-adjusted using 2010 U.S. Census data. Data are suppressed when fewer than 10 cases are observed.

Cancer Incidence Data Source:

Ohio Department of Health. Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS) (2008-2017). Extracted on 4/1/2019. Only those whose residence was geolocated within the City of Cleveland were included in this analysis.

Cancer Mortality Data Source:

Ohio Department of Health. Ohio Resident Mortality Data (2008-2017). Extracted on 3/28/2019.