



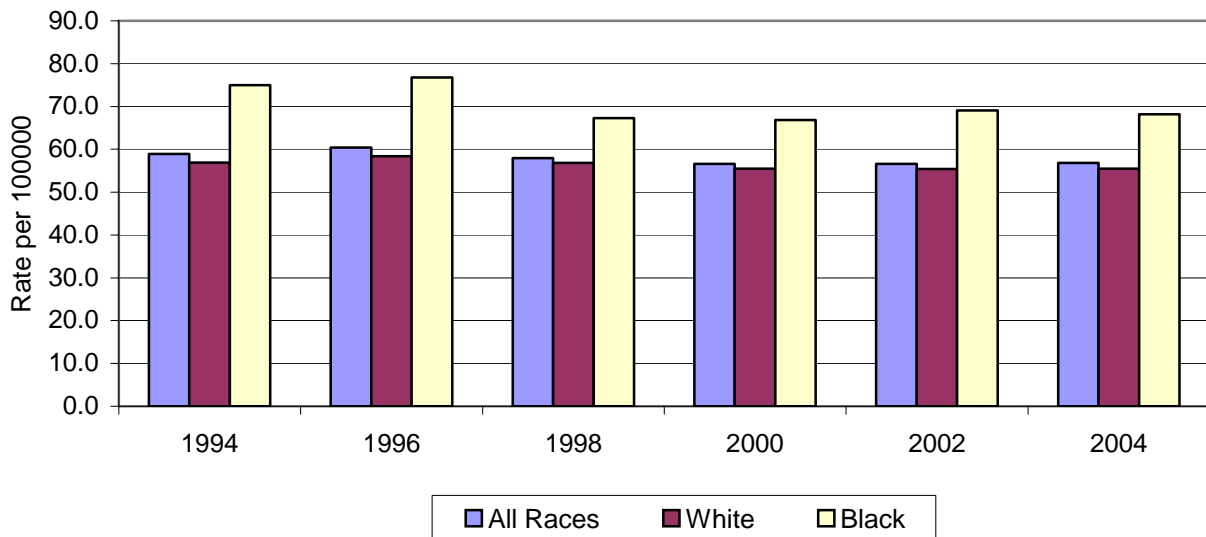
## Topic: Cancer and Cancer Screening

### 18. Lung Cancer Deaths

#### *How are we doing?*

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death for both men and women in Michigan and in the United States. The primary prevention of lung cancer includes elimination of tobacco use and exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke. Michigan is currently ranked 21st in the nation in lung cancer mortality. During 2004, 5,822 Michigan men and women died from the disease. Death rates associated with lung cancer have remained approximately the same in Michigan over the past several years, from 5.8 deaths per 10,000 men and women in the late 1980s to 5.7 deaths per 10,000 men and women in 2004. Based on 2004 mortality data, Blacks are approximately 23% more likely than Whites to die from lung cancer, partly due to a later stage at diagnosis.

**Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Death Rates  
By Race in Michigan, 1994-2004**



In 2006, the American Cancer Society estimates that 6,240 Michigan men and women will be diagnosed with lung cancer and approximately 5,810 men and women within the state will die from the disease. Mortality rates for lung cancer have remained the same in recent years and more efforts will be required to get Michigan headed in the right direction.

#### *How Does Michigan compare with the U.S.?*

Michigan ranks 21st in the nation in lung cancer deaths. The lung cancer mortality rate in 2003 was 54.9 per 100,000 nationally and 56.6 per 100,000 in Michigan. Michigan's incidence of lung cancer (75.2 per 100,000) is also higher compared to that of the U.S. (62.7 per 100,000).



### ***How are different populations affected?***

Incidence and death rates from lung cancer continue to decrease in men, and leveled off in women between 1990 and 2004. The mortality rate for Black males (99.7 deaths per 100,000) is significantly higher than the mortality rate for White males (72 deaths per 100,000). For Black females the mortality rate (46.6 deaths per 100,000) is only slightly higher than for White females (43.9 deaths per 100,000).

### ***What is the Department of Community Health doing to improve this indicator?***

The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) Cancer Prevention and Control Section (CPCS) has staffed and supported a nationally recognized and award winning cancer control program that includes a statewide strategic plan for the prevention and reduction of the lung cancer burden in Michigan. This initiative has engaged public and private stakeholders who are experts in the prevention, control, and treatment of lung cancer. The Department collaborates with stakeholders throughout the state to implement evidence-based, measurable objectives and strategies to reduce the lung cancer burden. As a result, tobacco use and smoking prevalence have decreased for both adults and youth. The MDCH cancer and tobacco section staff developed an integrated program for tobacco control that includes policy promotion, professional education, and public education. The MDCH intra-agency initiatives to reduce the state's lung cancer burden include development of the Michigan Providers Tobacco Cessation Toolkit, position statements for consumers and providers regarding new scientific publications and studies about lung cancer early detection, and a study to identify participation in lung cancer clinical trials throughout the state. More information about the department's activities can be found at:

<http://www.michigancancer.org/OurPriorities/LungPriorityStrategicPlan.cfm> and at:  
[http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940\\_3182\\_22973---,00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3182_22973---,00.html).