



# Bladder Cancer

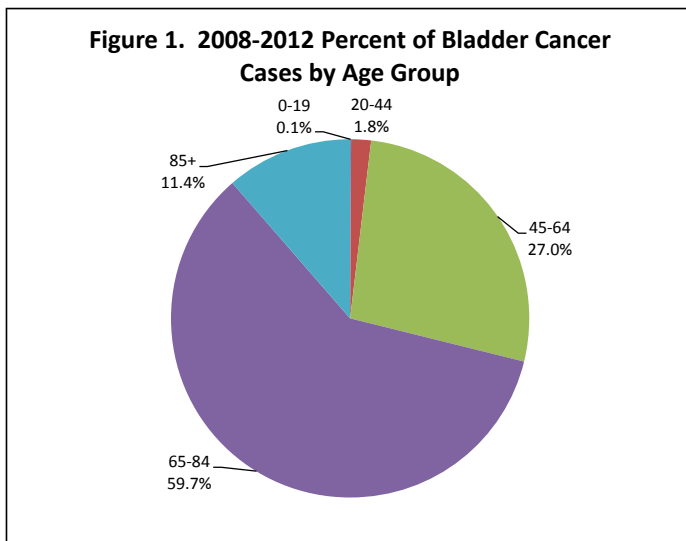
A Fact Sheet from the North Carolina Central Cancer Registry, State Center for Health Statistics

December 2015

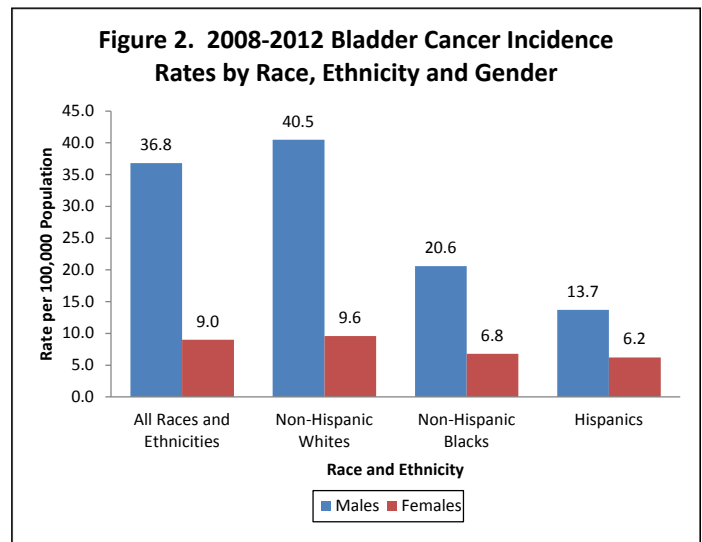
Cancer of the bladder was the sixth most frequently occurring and the 11th leading cause of cancer death in North Carolina from 2008 to 2012. It is anticipated that 2,459 people (1,869 males and 590 females) in North Carolina will be diagnosed with and 488 people (343 males and 145 females) will die of bladder cancer in 2015.

## Incidence

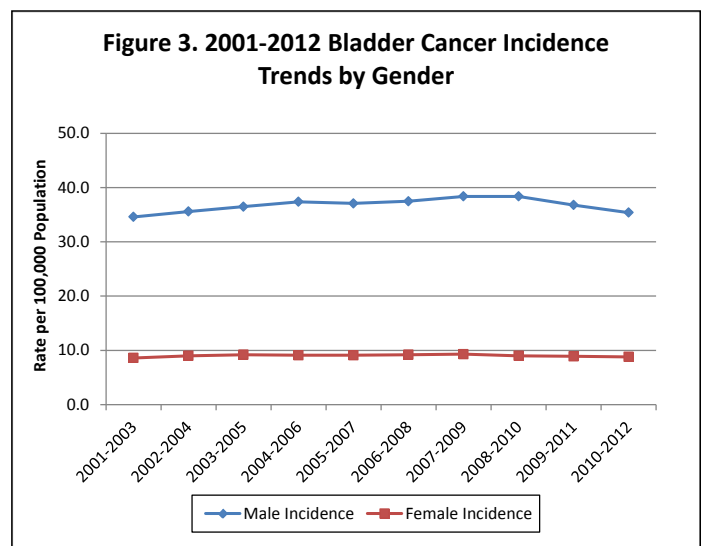
The percentage of cases of bladder cancer from 2008 to 2012 is displayed by age group in Figure 1. Nearly 60 percent of bladder cancer cases were diagnosed in people ages 65 to 84.



Between 2008 and 2012, the age-adjusted incidence rate for bladder cancer in North Carolina was 20.7 per 100,000 persons per year. Men are much more likely to be diagnosed with bladder cancer than women (Figure 2).

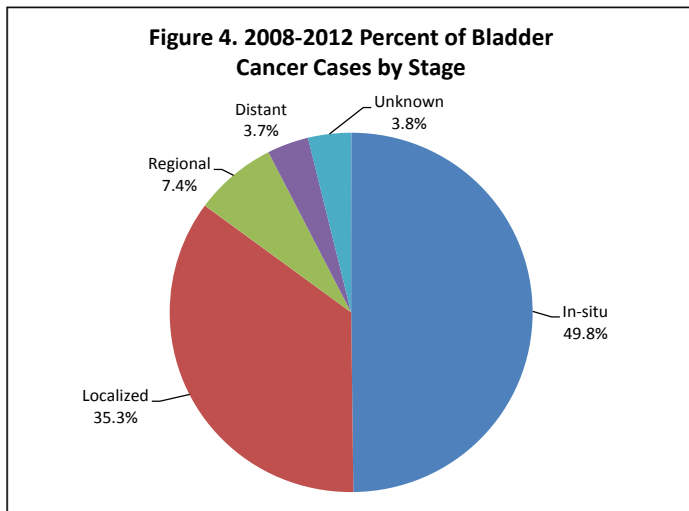


From 2001 to 2012, bladder cancer incidence rates have slightly decreased for men and have remained stable for women (Figure 3).

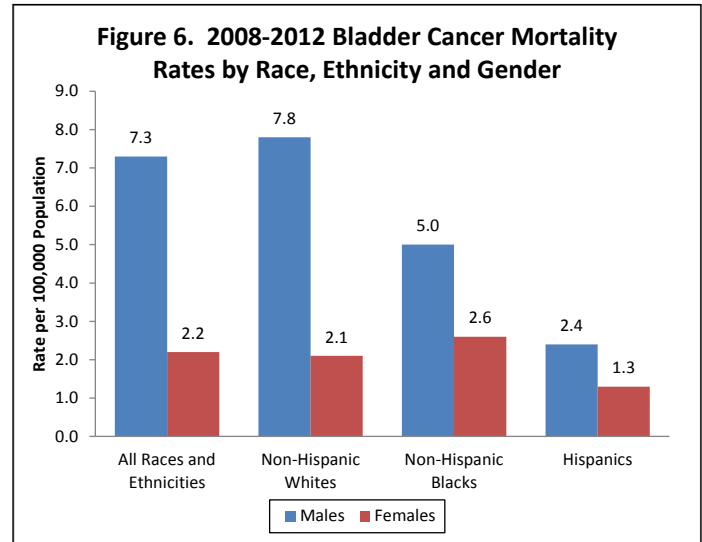


## Stage at Diagnosis\*

Figure 4 shows the stage distribution of bladder cancer cases diagnosed between 2008 and 2012. Nearly half of bladder cancer cases were diagnosed at the *in situ* stage.

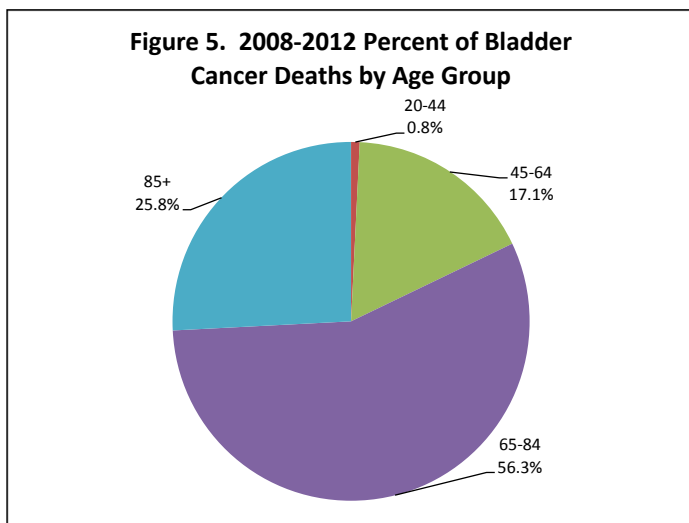


The age-adjusted mortality rate of bladder cancer in North Carolina from 2008 to 2012 was 4.2 per 100,000 persons per year (Figure 6). Men are much more likely to die from bladder cancer than women.

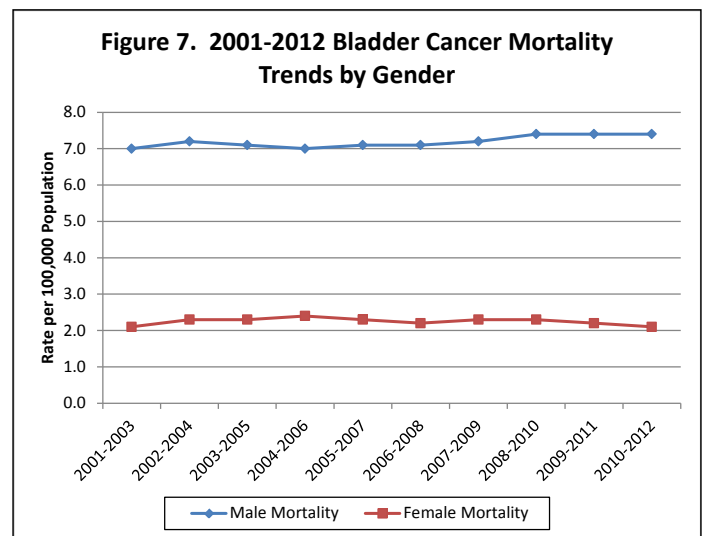


## Mortality

Between 2008 and 2012, the percentage of bladder cancer deaths is displayed by age group in Figure 5. More than 55 percent of deaths occurred in people ages 65 to 84.



From 2001 to 2012, bladder cancer mortality rates have remained fairly stable for men and women (Figure 7).



## Data Sources and Methods

Data on North Carolina cases were obtained from the North Carolina Central Cancer Registry (CCR). Hospitals are the primary source of data. The CCR supplements hospital data with reports from physicians who diagnose cases in a non-hospital setting. The CCR also collects data from pathology laboratories and freestanding treatment centers. Data on cancer deaths were obtained from Statistical Services in the State Center for Health Statistics. Population data from the National Center for Health Statistics were used in the denominators of the rates, which are expressed per 100,000 persons. Rates were age-adjusted using the 2000 United States Census data. To examine trends, three-year overlapping rates were used to improve stability over time. Stage at diagnosis was defined according to Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Summary Stage guidelines as *in situ*, localized, regional, distant and unknown/NA. For further information about the North Carolina CCR, please visit [www.schs.state.nc.us/units/ccr](http://www.schs.state.nc.us/units/ccr).

\* According to the National Cancer Institute (NCI), "many cancer registries, such as NCI's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER), use summary staging. This system is used for all types of cancer. It groups cancer cases into five main categories: **In situ**—Abnormal cells are present only in the layer of cells in which they developed. **Localized**—Cancer is limited to the organ in which it began, without evidence of spread. **Regional**—Cancer has spread beyond the primary site to nearby lymph nodes or organs and tissues. **Distant**—Cancer has spread from the primary site to distant organs or distant lymph nodes. **Unknown**—There is not enough information to determine the stage." Additional information on staging can be found at [www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/detection/staging](http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/detection/staging).