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What Is Cancer?

Cancer is not one disease, but a group of diseases. For example, lung cancer is a completely different disease than colorectal cancer. All cancers have one thing in common, they can grow and spread uncontrollably if not diagnosed at an early stage and properly treated.

Cancer is caused by many things, like smoking, poor diet, and/or family history. The greatest risk factor for any cancer is increasing age. The risk of getting cancer increases with age. The risk of developing cancer differs for men and women. In the United States, one out of two men and one out of three women will have cancer in his or her lifetime.

What Is Cancer Incidence?

Cancer *incidence* is a measure of how many *new cancer cases* occurred in a certain period of time. A cancer *incidence rate* tells how many cancers were diagnosed per 100,000 people in the population. (For example, a cancer incidence rate of 400 means that for every 100,000 people, 400 were diagnosed with cancer).

Incidence rates can be *age-adjusted*, meaning that the age structure of the population is taken into account when rates are calculated. Adjusting for age allows us to compare rates by removing differences in the age structure among different populations. Incidence rates shown below are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

What Is Cancer Mortality?

Cancer *mortality* is a measure of how many *cancer deaths* occurred in a certain period of time. A cancer *mortality rate* tells how many people died from cancer per 100,000 people in the population. (For example, a cancer mortality rate of 150 means that for every 100,000 people in the population, 150 died from cancer).

Cancer mortality rates can also be *age-adjusted*, taking into account the age structure of the population. Mortality rates shown below are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

Impact of Cancer: US, SC, and SC County

The American Cancer Society (ACS) estimates that 1,898,160 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in the United States in 2021. This translates to 5,200 new diagnoses each day. Furthermore, an estimated 608,570 people in the United States are expected to die from cancer in 2021.

In South Carolina, ACS estimates 33,030 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in 2021 or over 90 new cancer cases diagnosed each day, while an estimated 10,940 South Carolinians will die from cancer in 2021. The four most common cancers in SC are cancers of the lung, breast (female), prostate, and colon/rectum. The four leading cancer causes of death in SC are lung, colon/rectum, breast (female), and pancreas.

Tables 1 through 4 below show the number of new cancer cases and deaths for Hampton County, including age-adjusted rates for cancers in the county and for the state of SC. The last column in each table shows how the county ranks in comparison to the other 45 SC counties. A rank of 1 means that a county has the highest rate of any county, while a rank of 46 means that a county has the lowest rate of any SC county. *At this time, the most recent cancer statistics for South Carolina and the United States are for new cases diagnosed in 2018. Deaths occurring in 2018 are also used.*

Table 1 shows 5-year cancer incidence data for Hampton County and SC for all cancers by sex and race, including Hampton County's rank in SC compared to all other SC counties.

Table 1. Cancer Incidence by Sex and Race, 2014-2018, Hampton County and South Carolina*

	SC	Hampton County		SC rank
	5-year rate	5-year rate	new cases*	
all	450	402	103	42
male	503	466	56	40
female	411	364	47	43
white	452	410	52	41
black	441	387	49	40

*Counts are annual averages based on 5 years of data. 5-year rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Statistics do not include *in situ* cancers, except for bladder. Source: SC Central Cancer Registry. ~ Statistic could not be calculated (small counts).

Table 2 shows 5-year cancer mortality data for Hampton County and SC for all cancers by sex and race, including Hampton County's rank in SC compared to all other SC counties.

Table 2. Cancer Mortality by Sex and Race, 2014-2018, Hampton County and South Carolina*

	SC	Hampton County		SC rank
	5-year rate	5-year rate	lives lost*	
all	165	196	50	5
male	203	244	27	8
female	137	161	23	7
white	160	197	26	4
black	185	198	24	13

*Counts are annual averages based on 5 years of data. 5-year rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Sources: SC Central Cancer Registry and SC Vital Records. ~ Statistic could not be calculated (small counts).

Table 3 shows 5-year cancer incidence data for Hampton County and SC for selected cancers, including Hampton County's rank in SC compared to all other SC counties.

Table 3. Cancer Incidence for Selected Cancers, 2014-2018, Hampton County and South Carolina*

cancer	SC	Hampton County		SC rank
	5-year rate	5-year rate	new cases*	
breast (female)	130	137	17	11
prostate (male)	113	97	13	37
lung/bronchus	63	60	16	34
colon/rectum	38	46	11	11
pancreas	14	17	5	7

*Counts are annual averages based on 5 years of data. 5-year rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Statistics do not include *in situ* cancers, except for bladder. Source: SC Central Cancer Registry. ~ Statistic could not be calculated (small counts).

Table 4 shows 5-year cancer mortality data for Hampton County and SC for selected cancers, including Hampton County's rank in SC compared to all other SC counties.

Table 4. Cancer Mortality for Selected Cancers, 2014-2018, Hampton County and South Carolina*

cancer	SC	Hampton County		SC rank
	5-year rate	5-year rate	lives lost*	
breast (female)	22	31	4	2
prostate (male)	22	32	3	8
lung/bronchus	43	51	13	10
colon/rectum	14	21	5	6
pancreas	11	14	4	6

*Counts are annual averages based on 5 years of data. 5-year rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Sources: SC Central Cancer Registry and SC Vital Records. ~ Statistic could not be calculated (small counts).

Table 5 shows the percentage of cancers diagnosed in early and late stages of disease in Hampton County and SC. Cancers diagnosed in late stages lessen the potential for successful treatment and raise the risk of premature loss of life.

Table 5. All Cancers by Stage of Diagnosis, 2014-2018, Hampton County and South Carolina*

	SC	Hampton County
	Percent of all cancers	Percent of all cancers
Early Stage	48.4	35.9
Late Stage	40.2	42.6
Unknown Stage	11.3	21.5

*Percents (proportions) shown are (rounded) based on 5 years of data. Statistics include *in situ* cancers.

Source: SC Central Cancer Registry.

Breast Cancer in Hampton County

Among women, breast cancer was the number 1 most commonly diagnosed cancer and the number 2 leading cause of cancer death from 2014-2018. For this 5-year period, there was an annual average of 17 new female breast cancer cases diagnosed and 4 deaths from this disease.

Prostate Cancer in Hampton County

Among men, prostate cancer was the number 1 most commonly diagnosed cancer and the number 3 leading cause of cancer death from 2014-2018. For this 5-year period, there was an annual average of 13 new prostate cancer cases diagnosed and 3 deaths from this disease.

Lung Cancer in Hampton County

Lung Cancer was the number 2 most commonly diagnosed cancer and the number 1 leading cause of cancer death from 2014-2018. For this 5-year period, there was an annual average of 16 new lung cancer cases diagnosed and 13 deaths from this disease.

Colorectal Cancer in Hampton County

Colorectal cancer was the number 4 most commonly diagnosed cancer and the number 2 leading cause of cancer death from 2014-2018. For this 5-year period, there was an annual average of 11 new colorectal cancer cases diagnosed and 5 deaths from this disease.

Pancreatic Cancer in Hampton County

Pancreatic cancer was the number 5 most commonly diagnosed cancer and the number 4 leading cause of cancer death from 2014-2018. For this 5-year period, there was an annual

average of 5 new pancreatic cancer cases diagnosed and 4 deaths from this disease.

Screening

Men and women should speak with their doctor about the pros and cons of screening and to determine their level of risk.

The Best Chance Network (BCN) provides breast cancer screenings (ages 30-64) and cervical cancer screenings (ages 21-64) for women with incomes at or below 250% of the federal poverty level, screening thousands of women each year. For more information see: <http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/DiseasesandConditions/Cancer/FreeCancerScreenings/>

Notes: Data are subject to change as data sets are updated. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Statistics do not include *in situ* cancers, except for bladder. The following suppression rules may have been applied to the data in the text and tables above: counts of 1-4 are recorded as less than 5; counts of 5-9 are rounded to 10. Rates based on counts fewer than 16 are suppressed (~).

Resources

SC Central Cancer Registry (DHEC)

<https://www.scdhec.gov/CancerRegistry>

American Cancer Society

<http://www.cancer.org/research/cancerfactsstatistics/>

CDC National Program of Cancer Registries

United States Cancer Statistics

<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/uscs/>

Division of Cancer Prevention and Control (DHEC)

<http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/DiseasesandConditions/Cancer/>

Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control (DHEC)

<http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/TobaccoCessation/>

SC Cancer Alliance

<http://www.sccanceralliance.org/>

DHEC Regions

