

# People's Health

Outcomes • Planning • Evaluation



## Know the Facts: Lung Cancer Deaths

### DID YOU KNOW?

- Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer death among both men and women and in all major race/ethnic groups in the United States.
- Cigarette smoking is the most significant risk factor for lung cancer, causing about 90% of lung cancer deaths in the United States.
- Lung cancer causes more deaths than the next three most common cancers combined (colon, breast and pancreatic).
- An estimated 158,040 Americans are expected to die from lung cancer in 2015, accounting for approximately 27% of all cancer deaths.
- During 2015, an estimated 221,200 new cases of lung cancer in the U.S. were expected to be diagnosed, representing about 13% of all cancer diagnoses.

### WHERE WE WERE (BASELINE):

During 1999-01, there were 61.3 lung cancer deaths per 100,000 persons, age-adjusted rate, 3-year annual average in Shasta County.

### WHERE WE ARE:

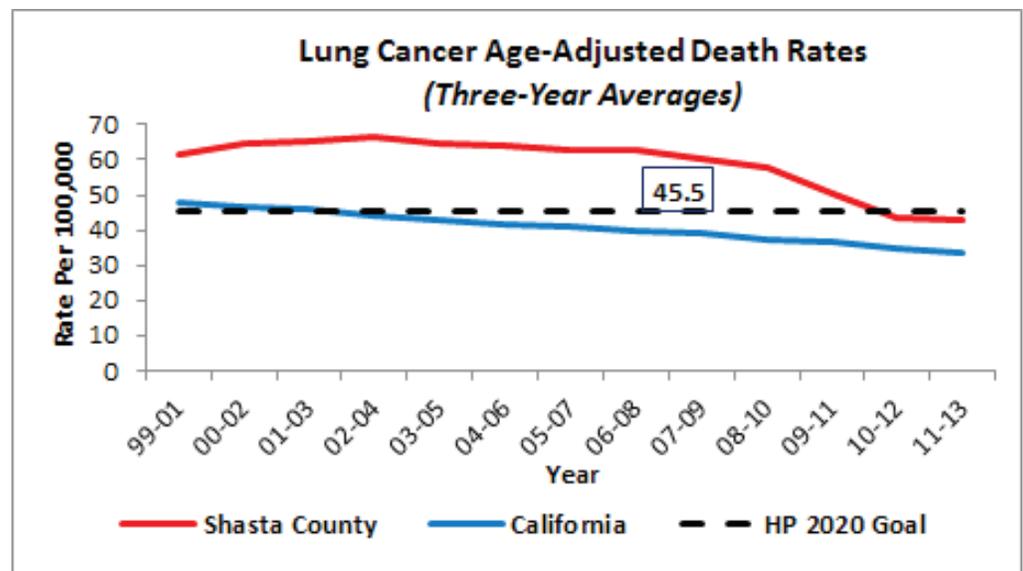
During 2010-12, there were 43.3 lung cancer deaths per 100,000 persons, age-adjusted rate, 3-year annual average in Shasta County.

### HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 GOAL:

The Healthy People 2020 goal is to slow the rise in lung cancer deaths to a rate of no more than 45.5 per 100,000 people.

### DEFINITION:

Number of deaths and death rate (age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 population) due to lung cancer for Shasta County residents (malignant neoplasms of bronchus and lung, ICD-10 code C34).



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Find more health information at [www.shastahhsa.net](http://www.shastahhsa.net). Click on "Health and Safety," then "Current Health Concerns." Questions? Email [shastahealthdata@co.shasta.ca.us](mailto:shastahealthdata@co.shasta.ca.us)

## KEY POINTS:

- Lung cancer death rates in Shasta County have remained significantly higher than the California rate during 1999-2010.
- Lung cancer death rates for California have achieved the Healthy People 2020 goal of fewer than 45.5 deaths per 100,000 people since 2004, and Shasta County achieved that goal after 2011.
- Lung cancer death rates dropped 19% during 1999 to 2010 in Shasta County as compared to 25.6% in California.
- In the United States from 2001 to 2010, deaths from lung cancer decreased by 2.5% per year among men and 0.9% among women.

## PRIMARY PREVENTION ACTIVITIES:

- Refrain from tobacco use and reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, including at home, work and in vehicles.
- Decrease exposure to occupational risk factors (radon, asbestos) and indoor and outdoor air pollution (radon, secondhand tobacco smoke).
- Eat at least five servings of fruits and vegetables a day, especially those with the most color.
- Research shows that the more of the 40 Developmental Assets that youth have, the less likely they are to initiate smoking. Educate teens about health risks and social aspects (breath, looks, smell, marketing) associated with smoking. Support strength-based youth developmental assets at home, school, and in the community.
- Encourage adoption of outdoor smoke-free policies that prevent smoking near entryways and multi-residential housing common areas.

### From the Desk of Andrew Deckert, MD, MPH

*Shasta County  
Public Health Officer*



Lung cancer is a significant concern in Shasta County. Public Health is ahead of the curve when it comes to creating smoke-free environments. A county ordinance prohibits smoking and the use of e-cigarettes in enclosed public places, stadiums, enclosed places of employment, County buildings and vehicles. This ordinance helps protect people from exposure to secondhand smoke and vapor of e-cigarette chemicals, many of which are harmful to health.

Shasta County's Tobacco Education Program is working with County and City officials to educate the community and business owners about the ordinance.

*To your health!*