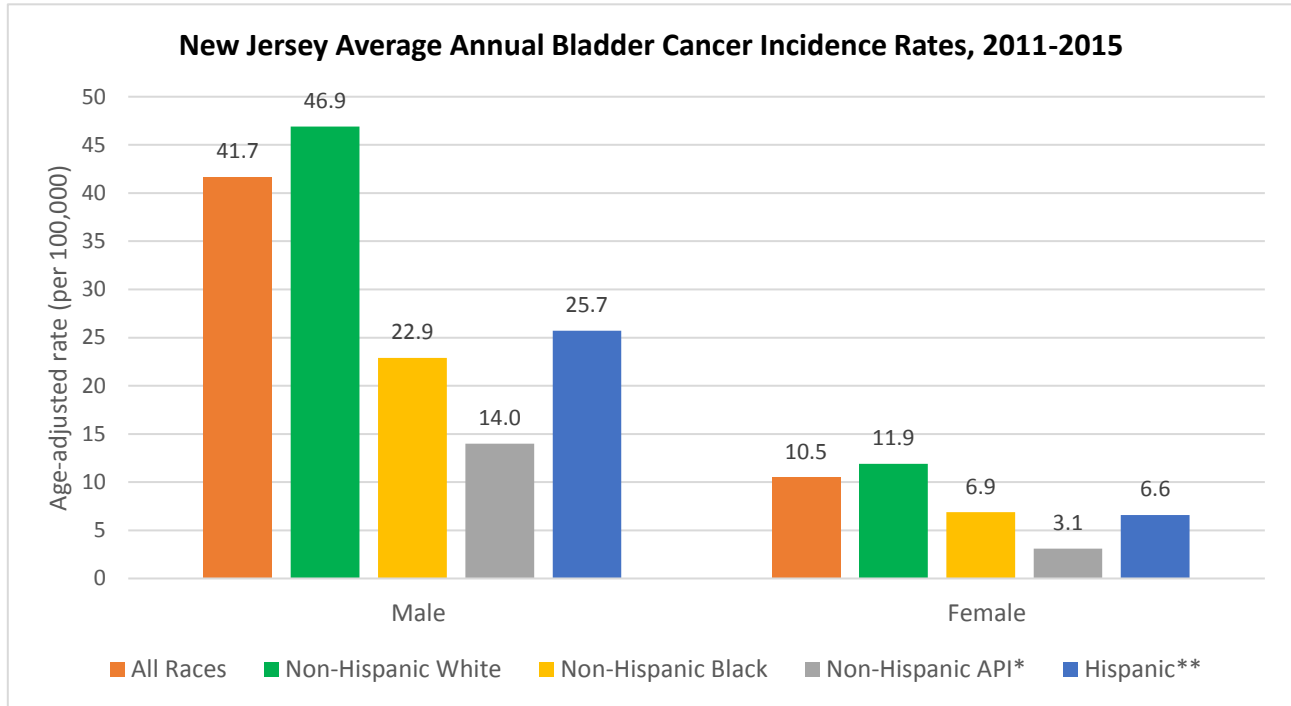




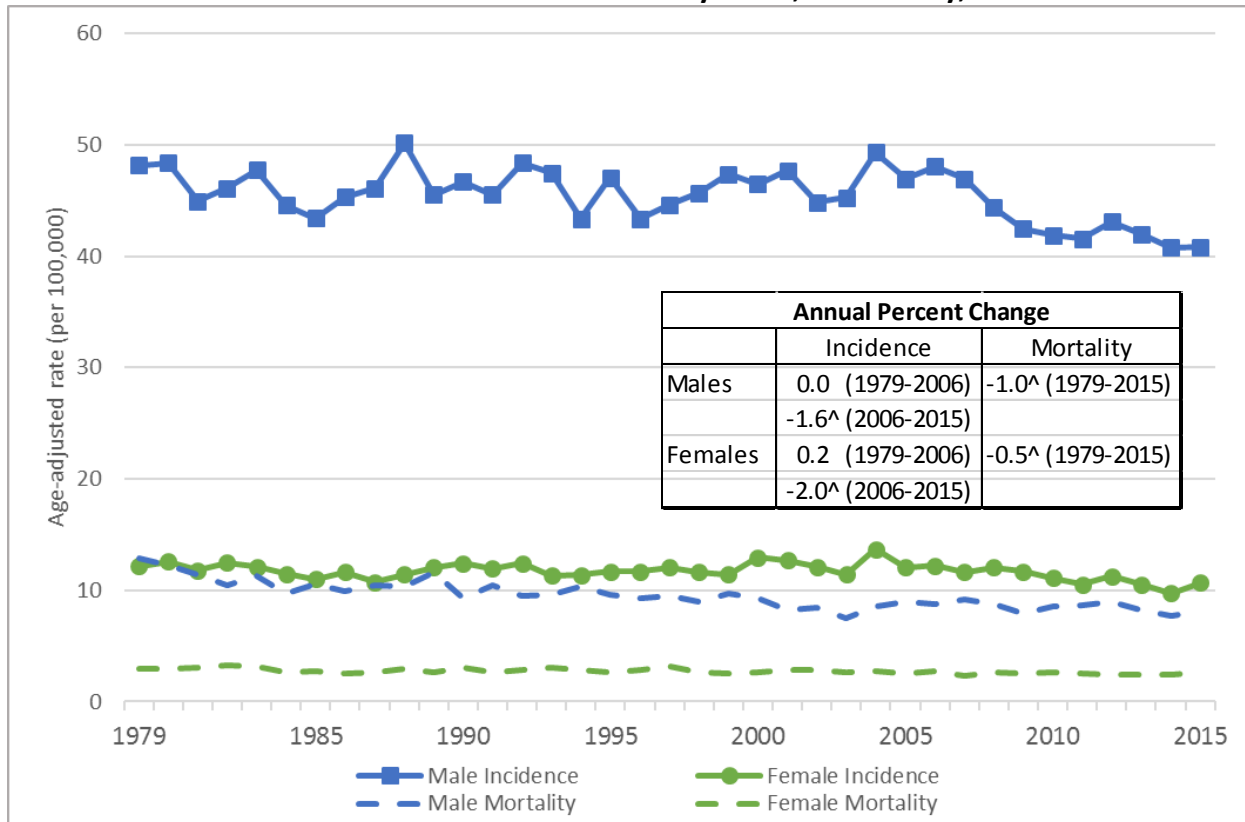
New Jersey State Cancer Registry Data Brief – Bladder Cancer



Data Source: New Jersey State Cancer Registry December 2017 file, New Jersey Department of Health. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US population standard. *In situ* and invasive cancers are included. Rates for individuals of other and unknown race are not shown due to small numbers. They are included in the rates for all races. *Asian or Pacific Islander. **Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races.

- Bladder cancer is the 4th most common cancer diagnosed among men and 10th most common cancer diagnosed among women in New Jersey. Each year there are approximately 2,449 cases diagnosed in New Jersey and 500 deaths due to the disease.
- New Jersey men had four times the bladder cancer incidence rates than women. Within each racial/ethnic group, men had higher incidence rates than women.
- In New Jersey men, Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest bladder cancer incidence rates, while Non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders (API) had the lowest rates.
- Similarly, among New Jersey women, Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest bladder cancer incidence rates, and API women had the lowest rates.
- Risk factors for bladder cancer include cigarette smoking and occupational exposures to certain chemicals such as aromatic amines used in the dye industry. Other risk factors include male gender, white race, older age, not drinking enough fluids, and family history of bladder cancer.¹

Bladder Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, New Jersey, 1979-2015



Data Source: New Jersey State Cancer Registry December 2017 file, New Jersey Department of Health.

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US population standard. *In situ* and invasive cancers are included. 2015 data are preliminary. Underlying mortality data were provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (www.cdc.gov/nchs). Joinpoint analysis was used to calculate annual percent changes (APC) in incidence and mortality rates and identify points in time when trends changed significantly.

[^]APC is significantly different from zero at alpha = 0.05

- Bladder cancer incidence remained stable in New Jersey men from 1979-2006 and then decreased significantly from 2006-2015 (annual percent change (APC) = -1.6).
- Although the incidence of bladder cancer in women is much lower than in men, trends in bladder cancer incidence were similar, with stable rates from 1979-2006, followed by a significant decrease after 2006 (APC = -2.0).
- Bladder cancer mortality decreased significantly in both New Jersey men (APC = -1.0) and women (APC = -0.5) from 1979-2015.
- The decline in cigarette smoking over the past few decades may play a role in decreasing bladder cancer incidence rates.

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1. American Cancer Society. Bladder cancer risk factors. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/bladder-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html>

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