

All-Site Cancer

State of Texas



Cancer refers to more than 100 different diseases, all marked by abnormal, uncontrolled cell growth. It is a leading cause of death in both Texas and the US. Cancer can affect anyone, regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, age, education, income, or geographic location.

Cancer Facts

The most common types of cancer in the US are:

- Lung
- Breast
- Colorectal
- Prostate

An estimated 4 in every 10 newly diagnosed cancers in the US are potentially preventable.

Cancer screening tests:

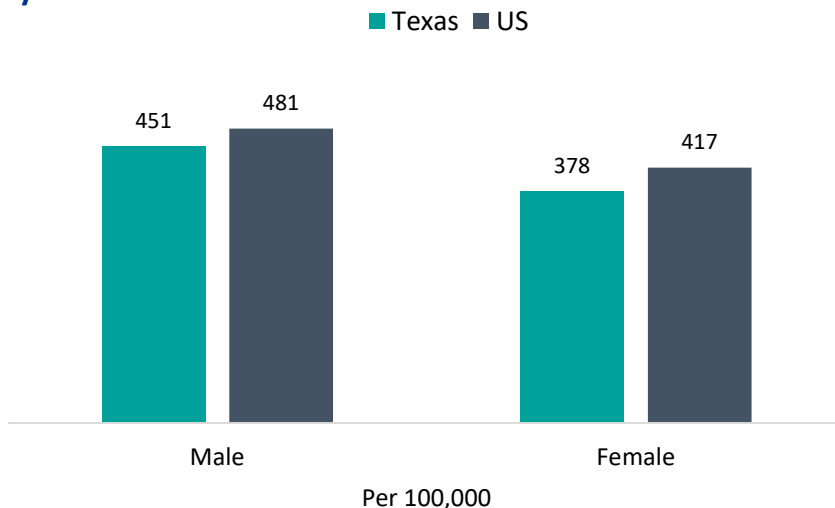
- Colorectal
- Cervical
- Breast
- Prostate
- Skin
- Lung
- Liver
- Ovarian
- Uterine

Screening can help prevent colorectal and cervical cancers, and can catch cancers in the earlier, more treatable stages.

All-Site Cancer Incidence Rate – 2012-2016

The 5-year average age-adjusted all-site cancer incidence rate was **408 per 100,000** for Texas and **442 per 100,000** for the US.

By Sex



By Race/Ethnicity

	Incidence Rate (per 100,000)	
	Texas	US
Non-Hispanic White	440	470
Non-Hispanic Black	449	443*
Hispanic	341	346
Non-Hispanic Asian / Pacific Islander	245	298*
Non-Hispanic American Native	318	308*

* National rate includes those of Hispanic origin.

Medicaid Reimbursement – FY 2017

In fiscal year 2017, Medicaid paid almost \$280 million in cancer-related charges. This represents only a portion of cancer-related costs since Medicaid provides coverage for the majority of those most likely to develop cancer: adults ages 65 and older.

Cost of Services Among Medicaid Beneficiaries Diagnosed with any cancer in Texas

Type of Claim	Total Cost	Number of Beneficiaries	Average cost per Beneficiary
Inpatient	\$131,668,739	7,257	\$18,144
Outpatient	\$60,400,177	29,802	\$2,027
Professional	\$86,114,758	51,253	\$1,680
Total	\$278,183,675	55,070	\$5,051

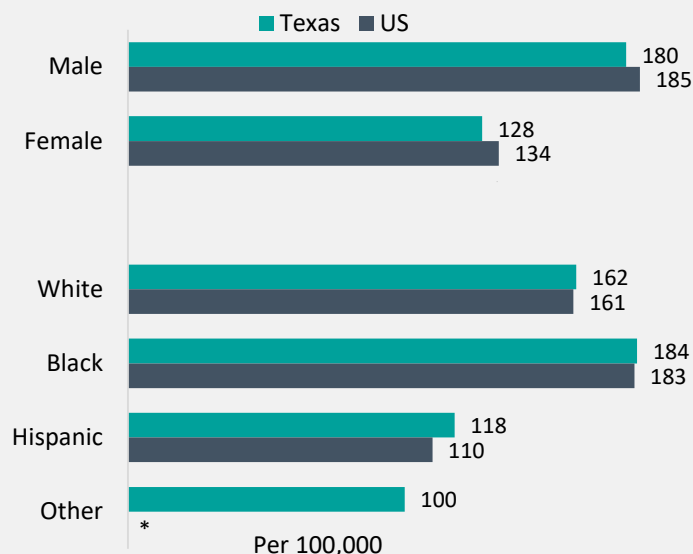
Cancer Risk Factors

While some risk factors for cancer cannot be changed, for example age, race, or genetic mutations, behavior/life-style risk factors can be modified to reduce cancer risk. These include:

- ✓ Smoking tobacco: Tobacco kills more Americans than alcohol, car accidents, HIV, guns, and illegal drugs combined;
- ✓ Overweight/Obese;
- ✓ Heavy Alcohol Use: 4+ drinks for women and 5+ drinks for men, at one occasion, 5+ times per month;
- ✓ Certain Infections: Including Human papilloma virus (HPV), Hepatitis B and C, and *H. pylori*.

Cancer Mortality Rate - 2016

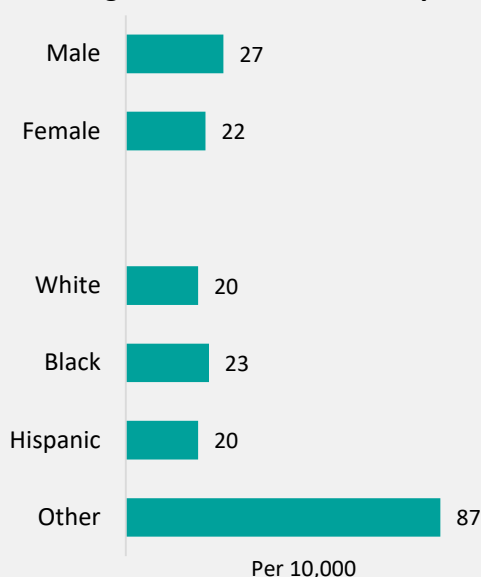
The overall age-adjusted cancer mortality rate was **151 per 100,000** for Texas and **156 per 100,000** for the US.



* No comparable data available at the national level

Cancer Hospitalization Rate - 2017

The overall age-adjusted inpatient cancer hospital discharge rate for Texas was **24 per 10,000**.



Sources: Facts, American Cancer Society, <https://www.cancer.org/>, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/risk_factors.htm; Incidence, Texas, online <https://www.cancer-rates.info/tx/>, and US online https://seer.cancer.gov/explorer/application.php?site=1&data_type=1&graph_type=2&compareBy=sex&chk_sex_1=1&chk_race_1=1&chk_age_range_1=1&chk_data_type_1=1&advopt_precision=1&advopt_display=2&showDataFor=race_1_and_age_range_1_and_data_type_1; Mortality, Texas, 2016, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, and US online https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_05.pdf; Hospitalization, Texas Health Care Information Collection (THCIC), Inpatient Hospital Discharge Public Use Data File 2017, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics; Population 2016 & 2017, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics; Texas Medicaid and Health Partnership (TMHP) Ad Hoc Query Platform (AHQP) Claims Universe, Fiscal Year 2017, as prepared by Data Quality & Dissemination, Strategic Decision Support, Texas Health and Human Services Commission..