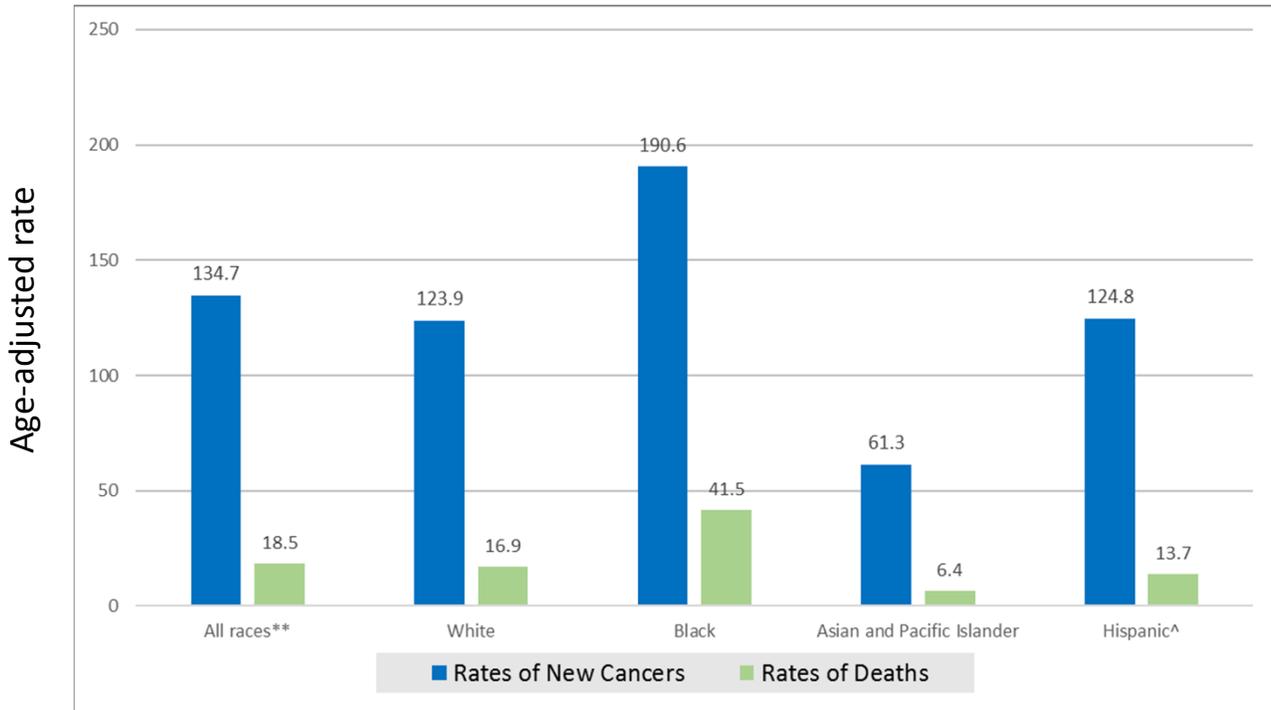


New Jersey State Cancer Registry Data Brief – Prostate Cancer Rates of New Cases and Deaths in NJ, 2011-2015



Sources: NJDOH - New Jersey State Cancer Registry December 2017 file and National Center for Health Statistics. *Rates shown for new cases (incidence rates) and deaths (mortality) are average rates from 2011-2015, include invasive cancer only, are per 100,000 persons, and age-adjusted to the 2000 US population standard. **All races includes unknown and other race. ^Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races.

- Prostate cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed among men in New Jersey and in the U.S. and is the second leading cause of cancer death for these two populations.
- New Jersey black men have the highest rates of new prostate cancers and deaths, while Asian / Pacific Islander men had the lowest rates, among the groups presented.
- Although black men have the highest prostate cancer rates during this time period, the rates of new cases and rates of deaths have decreased significantly over the past ten years.
- The well-established risk factors for prostate cancer include increasing age, African ancestry, a family history of the disease, and certain inherited genetic conditions.
- Prostate-specific antigen tests and digital rectal exams remain valuable screening tools for this cancer.
- Men who are age 50 or older should consult with their health care provider to make an informed decision about whether to be screened, after receiving information about the potential benefits, risks and uncertainties of this type of screening. Detailed prostate cancer screening information is available online from the *American Cancer Society* at <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer/early-detection/finding-prostate-cancer-early.html>.