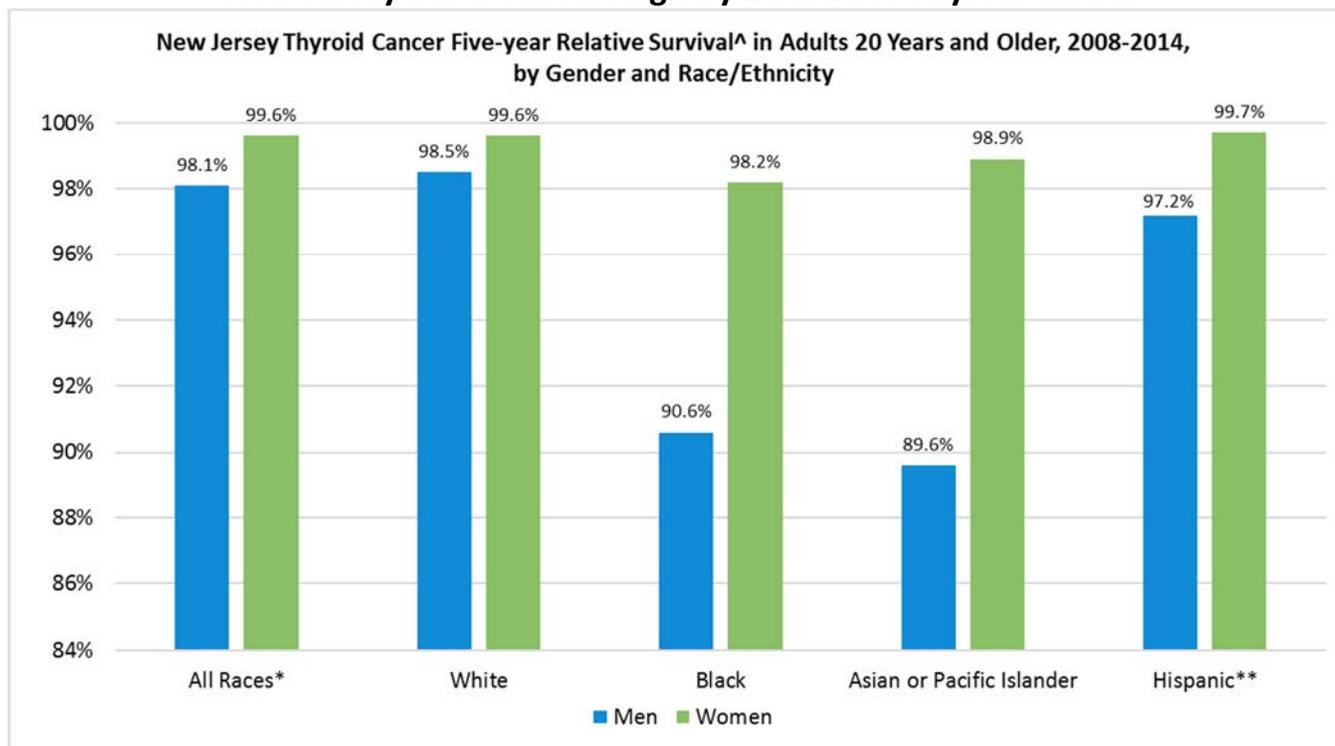




New Jersey State Cancer Registry Data Brief-Thyroid Cancer



Data source: New Jersey State Cancer Registry December 2017 file, New Jersey Department of Health. *All races include persons of other and unknown race. **Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races.

- On average there were 1,834 thyroid cancer cases diagnosed and 52 thyroid cancer deaths annually in New Jersey from 2011 to 2015.
- Thyroid cancer was the 5th most common cancer diagnosed in women and 13th most common cancer diagnosed among men in New Jersey in 2015.
- New Jersey women had higher survival rates than men in all races.
- White men in New Jersey had higher survival rates compared to men of other races. Asian or Pacific Islander men had the lowest survival (89.6%), which was significantly lower than white men (98.5%).
- New Jersey black women had the lowest survival (98.2%) which was significantly lower compared to white women (99.6%).
- The 5-year relative survival is higher for thyroid cancer compared to other types of cancer due to a higher proportion of patients being diagnosed at early stage and the availability of effective treatment, but survival will vary depending on age at diagnosis, stage at diagnosis, and histologic subtype.
- Thyroid cancer risk factors include ionizing radiation exposure, low iodine diet, age, female gender, and certain genetic factors.¹

¹ American Cancer Society. Thyroid Cancer Risk Factors. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/thyroid-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html>, accessed 04/12/2018.

^ARelative survival is the ratio of observed survival of cancer patients to the expected survival of individuals without cancer. The expected survival table used was for the general United States (US) population. Survival for Asian or Pacific Islanders and Hispanics were calculated using the expected survival table for the general US population other races and all races, respectively.