Trends in Alcohol-Associated Cancers, 2001-2016, United States

Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

BACKGROUND

- Alcohol consumption is linked with specific cancers –
  - Oral, larynx, liver, and pharynx
  - Esophage
  - Colon and rectum
  - Larynx
  - Female breast
- Previous studies have focused on molecular and consumption.
- Trends in alcohol-associated cancers have not been specifically examined using a comprehensive population-based database.
- Because risk factor information is not routinely collected by cancer registries, estimates for risk factor-associated cancers often are based on cancer type.
- This study examines trends for alcohol-associated cancers in the U.S. during 2001-2016 and compares regression analytic approaches.

METHODS

- U.S. Cancer Statistics Data
  - Submitted to CDC and SEER in November 2018
  - 100% U.S. population coverage
  - All races
- Adjusted incidence rates and weighted least squares (WLS) trends calculated using SEER*Stat 8.1.4
- Alcohol-attributable cancers often are based on cancer type.
- Weighted least squares (WLS) trends calculated using SEER*Stat
- Joinpoint Regression Trend Analysis Alcohol-Associated Liver Cancers
- All races, males, and females
- By race and sex for attributable cancers
- Because risk factor information is not routinely collected by cancer registries, estimates for risk factor-associated cancers often are based on cancer type.

RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Type</th>
<th>Male Total % Change</th>
<th>Female Total % Change</th>
<th>Male Total % Change</th>
<th>Female Total % Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>-8.87</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>12.92</td>
<td>14.01</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All races*</td>
<td>8.16</td>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCUSSION

- Screening effect seen for colon and rectum, larynx, and female breast cancers
- Important to conduct Joinpoint Regression for full evaluation of trends
- Cancers associated with risk factors can be analyzed
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- Cancers associated with risk factors can be analyzed

CONCLUSIONS

- JP regression and WLS results differ among the six cancer sites
- JP analysis shows statistically significant decrease in liver cancers other races regardless of sex
- Recent trend toward decreases in recent years among white populations
- Larger increase among black population in recent years
- Both WLS and JP analyses show
  - Statistically significant increase in oral cancers among white, decrease among black, stable among other race populations
  - Overall decrease in esophageal cancer regardless of race or sex, highest decrease among the black population
  - Statistically significant decrease in colon and rectum and larynx cancers among both sexes and all racial groups
  - Increase female breast cancers regardless of race, highest among other races

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Questions about U.S. Cancer Statistics?
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