And honorary co-sponsors


with special thanks to the Melanoma Research Alliance,
cordially invite you to a luncheon briefing:

40 Years of Progress in Cancer Research:
Transforming Patient Care through Innovation

Thursday, February 2, 2012; 12:00 – 1:30 p.m.
U.S. Capitol Visitors Center, Congressional Meeting Room North
Cancer Mortality Rates in US

IN THE U.S. ALONE, 571,950 DIED OF CANCER IN 2010.

THAT IS MORE THAN ONE PERSON, EVERY MINUTE OF EVERY DAY
Cancers Due to Five Infections Correspond to 18% of Global Cancer Incidence

- Epstein Barr virus (EBV) 10.3%
- Helicobacter pylori 10.3%
- Human Papillomavirus (HPV) 27.9%
- Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and Hepatitis C virus (HCV) 24.8%
Estimated Percentage of Cancer Deaths Attributable to Established Risk Factors

- Tobacco: 30%
- Adult Diet/Obesity: 30%
- Sedentary Lifestyle: 5%
- Alcohol: 3%
- Salt/Other Food Additives/Contaminants: 1%
- Ionizing/Ultraviolet Radiation: 2%
- Occupational Factors: 5%
- Viruses/Other Biologic Events: 5%
- Family History of Cancer: 5%
- Perinatal Factors/Growth: 5%
- Reproductive Factors: 3%
- Socioeconomic Status: 3%
- Environmental Pollution: 2%
- Prescription Drugs/Medical Procedures: 1%

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Costs of Cancer in US

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH ESTIMATED THE 2010 OVERALL ANNUAL COSTS OF CANCER WERE AS FOLLOWS:

TOTAL COST: $263.8 BILLION

DIRECT MEDICAL COSTS (TOTAL OF ALL HEALTH EXPENDITURES): $102.8 BILLION

INDIRECT MORBIDITY COSTS (COST OF LOST PRODUCTIVITY DUE TO ILLNESS): $20.9 BILLION

INDIRECT MORTALITY COSTS (COST OF LOST PRODUCTIVITY DUE TO PREMATURE DEATH): $140.1 BILLION

SOURCE: ACS
Biomedical Research and Development Price Index (BRDPI)
US Death Rates From All Cancers

Death Rates for All Malignant Cancers (1990-2006)

EST. 2011 INCIDENCE = 1,596,670 • DEATHS = 571,950
US Death Rates From Selected Cancers

Death Rates For All Malignant Cancers (1980-2006)
- Men: 12.4%
- Women: 21%

Death Rates For Breast Cancer (1980-2006)
- Men: 28.3%
- Women: N/A

Death Rates For Brain And Nervous System (1980-2006)
- Men: 17.6%
- Women: 14.1%

Death Rates For Cervix Uteri (1980-2006)
- Men: 30.8%
- Women: N/A

Death Rates For Colorectal Cancer (1980-2006)
- Men: 28.4%
- Women: 33.4%

Death Rates For Esophageal Cancer (1980-2006)
- Men: 0.2%
- Women: 9.7%

Death Rates For Hodgkin's Lymphoma (1980-2006)
- Men: 0.5%
- Women: 34.7%

Death Rates For Kidney And Renal Pelvis (1980-2006)
- Men: 1%
- Women: 6.9%

Death Rates For Leukemia (1980-2006)
- Men: 14.6%
- Women: 10.3%

Death Rates For Liver And Bile Duct (1980-2006)
- Men: 30%
- Women: 46.5%

Death Rates For Lung And Bronchus (1980-2006)
- Men: 6.8%
- Women: 25.5%

Death Rates For Melanoma Of The Skin (1980-2006)
- Men: 0.1%
- Women: 7.1%

Death Rates For Myeloma (1980-2006)
- Men: 1.4%
- Women: 9.7%

Death Rates For Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (1980-2006)
- Men: 1.4%
- Women: 15.6%

Death Rates For Oral Cavity And Pharynx (1980-2006)
- Men: 31.6%
- Women: 32.6%

Death Rates For Ovarian Cancer (1980-2006)
- Men: 10.2%
- Women: N/A

Death Rates For Pancreas (1980-2006)
- Men: 2.1%
- Women: 0.1%

Death Rates For Prostate (1980-2006)
- Men: N/A
- Women: 38.9%

Death Rates For Stomach Cancer (1980-2006)
- Men: 34%
- Women: 43.1%

Death Rates For Urinary Bladder (1980-2006)
- Men: 0.1%
- Women: 5%
Public and Private Sectors Play Different Roles in Cancer Research

NIH

Private Sector

AACR Cancer Progress Report 2011