

Prostate Cancer Advisory Committee 2002 Annual Report to the Texas Board of Health

Relative Risk of Being Diagnosed with Prostate Cancer (1995-1998) Compared to the Relative Risk of Dying from Prostate Cancer (1990-2000)

By comparing prostate cancer incidence and mortality rates in Texas African Americans and Hispanics with rates for non-Hispanic whites, a relative risk measure shows the burden of this disease among racial/ethnic groups and that there are statistically significant differences that merit further research.

While Texas Hispanic males have significantly lower incidence and mortality rates than Texas non-Hispanic white males, Texas African American males have significantly higher prostate cancer incidence and mortality rates than Texas non-Hispanic white males. Prostate cancer incidence among African Americans in our state is 46 percent higher than that among non-Hispanic white males, and prostate cancer mortality is dramatically higher in this group . at 124 percent. The disparity in both the incidence and mortality rates could be due to a variety of factors, such as later-stage diagnosis of prostate cancers, less timely and/or less appropriate treatment, aggressiveness of the prostatic tumor, the person's overall health, as well as other treatment factors.

Pages 15-16 found at
<http://www.menshealthnetwork.org/library/TexasPCareport2002.pdf>