Hi my name is Dorothy.  
- I have been using cancer registry data since 1978  
- I started small (1978-1982)  
  - Metropolitan Washington Regional Cancer Registry  
  - Dabbled with SEER data  
- I was “clean” from 1982-1992  
- Started using again in 1992 – introduced to FCDS data  
  - Florida Cancer Plans  
  - Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council (C-CRAB)  
  - 2000-2003 - Regional cancer plans for the Cancer Control Collaborative  
- Now a full-blown cancer data addict  
  - using FCDS data for planning interventions and research  
- Forming a cancer data users support group
County-level data

- **FCDS Annual Reports**
- **Florida Cancer Plans – 1981 to present**
  - Numbers of cases & deaths
  - Age-adjusted and crude rates
  - Percent late stage diagnosis
  - Some have data by race, gender, Hispanic origin

- **Limitation**
  - Disparities between sub-groups are masked, particularly in large and/or diverse counties

Sub-county level data

- Allows for analysis at community level that highlights differences within the county
- FCDS has geo-coded data based on person’s residence at diagnosis
- UM applied to Dept. of Health for “full CD” that includes de-identified geo-coded data to examine disparities at the sub county level by
  - ZIP Code
  - Census Tract
- Compliance with FCDS rules for suppression of data for areas with <10 cases
Cancer Among Indigent Populations in Miami Dade County
2004
With support from the American Cancer Society, Florida Division

- Miami Dade County cancer data by ZIP Code
- 10 cancer sites – tables and maps
- Correlated late stage dx with 8 SES variables by ZIP Code
Cancer Data for South Florida: A Tool for Identifying Communities in Need
2010
With support from the Health Foundation of South Florida

• For Miami Dade, Broward and Monroe Counties
• Breast, colorectal and cervical cancers
• Tables with incidence, mortality and late stage dx
• Included time trend comparison to previous report
• Used by UM researchers, SFCCC and community organizations

ZIP Codes with significantly high percent of late stage cervical cancer
33161 (Miami)
33176 (Miami)
33179 (Miami)

Miami Dade County Community Profiles 2015

► Profiles for 8 communities in Miami Dade County
  ► Combined Census Tracts to define community
► Socio-economic data and description of the area, including health care resources
► Incidence and Mortality – numbers and age-adjusted rates
► Stage at diagnosis – percent late stage (regional + distant)
► Comparison to Florida and US (SEER) data
► Community organizations (CABs)
► Resources for researchers and program planners

http://sylvester.org/jw/community-outreach/data-profiles
Example of maps: Hialeah

Communities
- Hialeah
- Liberty City
- Little Haiti
- Little Havana
- Miami Gardens
- Opa Locka
- Overtown
- South Dade

Example of tables: Miami Gardens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Site</th>
<th>Miami Gardens</th>
<th>Miami Dade County</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>136.4 F</td>
<td>113.5</td>
<td>118.2</td>
<td>124.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical</td>
<td>13.5 T</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>45.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All CANCERS</td>
<td>180.0</td>
<td>124.6</td>
<td>115.3</td>
<td>147.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rates per 100,000 population, adjusted to the US 2000 Standard
Source: Community, county and state data from CDCs (2004-2013); US data from SEER (2007-2011)

Cancer Sites
- Breast (F)
- Cervical
- Colorectal
- Lung
- Oral
- Prostate
- All cancers

Table 5: Percent of cancers diagnosed at late stage by cancer site: Miami Gardens, Miami Dade County, Florida and US

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Site</th>
<th>Miami Gardens</th>
<th>Miami Dade County</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>48% T</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical</td>
<td>67% T</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>67% T</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Community, county and state data from CDCs (2004-2013); US data from SEER (2007-2011)
County Profiles

- One for each county in Sylvester Cancer Center’s catchment area
  - Miami Dade, Broward, Palm Beach
  - Monroe, St. Lucie, Martin
- Similar format and content as community profiles
  - Includes BRFSS data on cancer screening
- Includes 12 cancer sites
  - All Cancers
  - Bladder
  - Breast (female)
  - Cervical
  - Colorectal
  - Leukemia
  - Lung
  - Melanoma
  - Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma
  - Oral cavity and pharynx
  - Pediatric cancers
  - Prostate

Sample tables – Miami Dade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Site</th>
<th>Miami Dade County</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>118.0</td>
<td>112.3</td>
<td>124.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemias</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>100.9</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>147.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL CANCERS</td>
<td>380.9</td>
<td>407.3</td>
<td>460.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 5: Percent of cancers diagnosed at late stage by cancer site: Miami Dade County, Florida and US, 2011-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Site</th>
<th>Miami Dade County</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary Bladder</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cancer Site-Specific Profiles

- For Sylvester Cancer Center catchment area counties
- For 12 cancer sites – County, State and US data
  - All Cancers
  - Bladder
  - Breast (female)
  - Cervical
  - Colorectal
  - Leukemia
  - Lung
  - Melanoma
  - Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma
  - Oral cavity and pharynx
  - Pediatric cancers
  - Prostate
- Includes behavioral data from BRFSS

Using FCDS data for Disparities Research

- Investigators at Sylvester Cancer Center are using the data for preliminary analysis of cancer disparities
  - Breast cancer, including male breast cancer and hormone receptor data
  - Lung cancer
  - Urologic cancers
  - Gynecologic cancers
  - Skin cancer
  - HPV-associated cancers (cervical, vaginal, vulvar, anal, oral, penile, bladder)
  - Thyroid
- Preliminary analyses for grant proposals and future research
- Apply results for interventions
Geographic Management of Cancer Health Disparities Program (GMaP)

- UM has been coordinating center for Region 3 this past year (next year, Moffitt)
- Goal - promote cancer disparities research and offer support and assistance to new and senior investigators and share information about flagship programs
  - Community Networks Program Centers (CNPC)
  - Partnerships to Advance Cancer Health Equity (PACHE),
  - Continuing Umbrella of Research Experiences (CURE).
- Bring researchers in FL into network, esp. Minority Serving Institutions & minority researchers
- BMaP - Disparities in lung cancer – tissue samples

www.cancer.gov/about-nci/organization/crchd

Next Steps at UM

- The Jay Weiss Institute for Health Equity at Sylvester Cancer Center and UM School of Communication
- Developing an online interactive mapping tool that can be queried to show and overlay areas of high cancer risk, socio-economic measures, and location of outreach events
  - SCAN - Sylvester Cancer Portal
- Can measure changes over time, e.g., late stage diagnosis
- Will be available for all Florida Counties
Big picture

- How can we - FCDS, registrars, researchers, and health policy folks and program planners - use FCDS data to improve cancer outcomes?

10 o’clock

Thanks to all of YOU for collecting and reporting data, and making it available to researchers and public health folks to try and solve the puzzle.