

Table 9A.5.1: Average Annual Case Distribution by Stage for Top 24 Cancer Sites, Soft Tissue Cancers, and Bone and Joint Cancers, Diagnosis Years 2000 to 2011

Primary Site	Average Proportion of Total Cases with Known Stage, 2000-2011					Stage Unknown		% of Total
	Stage 0 [1]	Stage I [2]	Stage II [3]	Stage III [4]	Stage IV [5]	Cases	Total Cases	Cases
Breast	19.3%	38.4%	25.9%	8.4%	3.6%	4.4%	190,956	17.8%
Prostate	0.0%	4.8%	75.5%	8.3%	5.2%	6.2%	132,125	12.3%
Lung, Bronchus - Non-small cell carcinom:	0.2%	24.4%	7.4%	23.3%	35.9%	8.7%	114,977	10.7%
Colon	6.9%	20.2%	24.5%	22.8%	17.5%	8.2%	75,973	7.1%
Bladder	47.0%	21.3%	11.4%	5.0%	6.7%	8.5%	43,476	4.1%
Melanoma - Skin	23.1%	40.6%	12.5%	8.0%	3.9%	11.8%	39,710	3.7%
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	1.8%	51.1%	8.9%	12.5%	15.6%	10.2%	34,857	3.3%
Other/III Defined Sites	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	32,286	3.0%
Corpus Uteri (Uterine)	1.2%	63.4%	6.9%	11.3%	5.8%	11.4%	31,642	3.0%
NHL-Nodal (Non-Hodgkin lymphoma) [6]	0.0%	17.2%	14.8%	19.1%	33.5%	15.4%	27,868	2.6%
Thyroid	0.0%	60.1%	10.9%	11.7%	6.9%	10.4%	25,739	2.4%
Pancreas	0.6%	8.1%	19.2%	10.9%	46.2%	15.1%	25,287	2.4%
Rectum	7.2%	26.1%	18.8%	20.3%	13.0%	14.7%	23,034	2.1%
Lung, Bronchus Small Cell Carcinoma	0.2%	5.5%	3.5%	26.3%	54.5%	10.1%	20,872	1.9%
Brain	0.0%	3.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	96.1%	18,359	1.7%
Ovary	0.0%	20.6%	7.8%	37.5%	22.9%	11.2%	15,826	1.5%
Stomach	1.7%	16.3%	10.0%	14.2%	30.1%	27.8%	15,101	1.4%
Lung, Bronchus Other Types	0.3%	12.3%	3.4%	16.8%	46.2%	21.0%	12,167	1.1%
Esophagus	2.7%	11.6%	19.3%	19.6%	28.9%	17.8%	11,920	1.1%
Liver	0.0%	20.3%	15.3%	20.4%	19.5%	24.5%	11,867	1.1%
Myeloma [7]	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	11,328	1.1%
Larynx	5.9%	31.0%	15.5%	16.5%	25.0%	6.1%	10,343	1.0%
Cervix Uteri (Cervical)	0.7%	43.7%	16.7%	19.9%	11.0%	7.9%	10,183	1.0%
NHL - Extranodal [8]	0.0%	38.9%	13.8%	4.7%	24.0%	18.5%	10,055	0.9%
Soft Tissue [9]	0.0%	18.7%	15.3%	15.7%	11.2%	39.1%	7,623	0.7%
Bones and Joints [10]	0.0%	28.8%	24.4%	2.0%	11.2%	33.6%	2,186	0.2%
All Cancer Cases (top 73 sites)	7.5%	24.2%	22.0%	13.0%	15.2%	18.1%	1,071,787	

[1] Carcinoma in situ: cancer cells present but have not spread to neighboring tissue,

[2] Cancers are localized to one part of the body. Stage I cancer can be surgically removed if small enough.

[3] Cancers are early locally advanced. Stage II cancer can be treated by chemo, radiation, or surgery.

[4] Cancers are late locally advanced. Whether a cancer is designated as Stage II or Stage III can depend on the specific type of cancer. Stage III can be treated by chemo, radiation, or surgery.

[5] The cancer has spread to distant tissues or organs (metastasized). Stage IV cancer can be treated by chemo, radiation, or surgery.

[6] Lymphoma in lymph nodes or other lymphatic tissues (e.g., spleen, thymus).

[7] Cancer of plasma cells, a type of white blood cell normally responsible for producing antibodies. In multiple myeloma, collections of abnormal plasma cells assimilate in the bone marrow and interfere with the production of normal blood cells. Bone pain affects almost 70% of patients and is the most common symptom.

[8] Non-Hodgkin lymphoma in other organs than nodes.

[9] Sarcomas that develop in connective tissue (e.g., muscle, blood vessels, lymph vessels, synovial tissue, fat, cartilage and bone-forming tissue).

[10] Relatively rare, bone cancer includes only primary bone and joint sarcomas, with malignant tumors forming in the bone matrix or cartilage. Secondary bone cancer is much more common and results from metastasizing of cancer from another part of the body. Cancers of the bone marrow are classified as multiple myeloma.

Source: American College of Surgeons. NCDB Benchmarks. National Cancer Database Comparison Reports: NCDB Analytic Cases: Disease Site by American Joint Committee on Cancer Stage, Dx Years: 2000 to 2011. <https://cromwell.facs.org/Bmarks/BMcmp/ver10/Docs/> Accessed January 7, 2014.