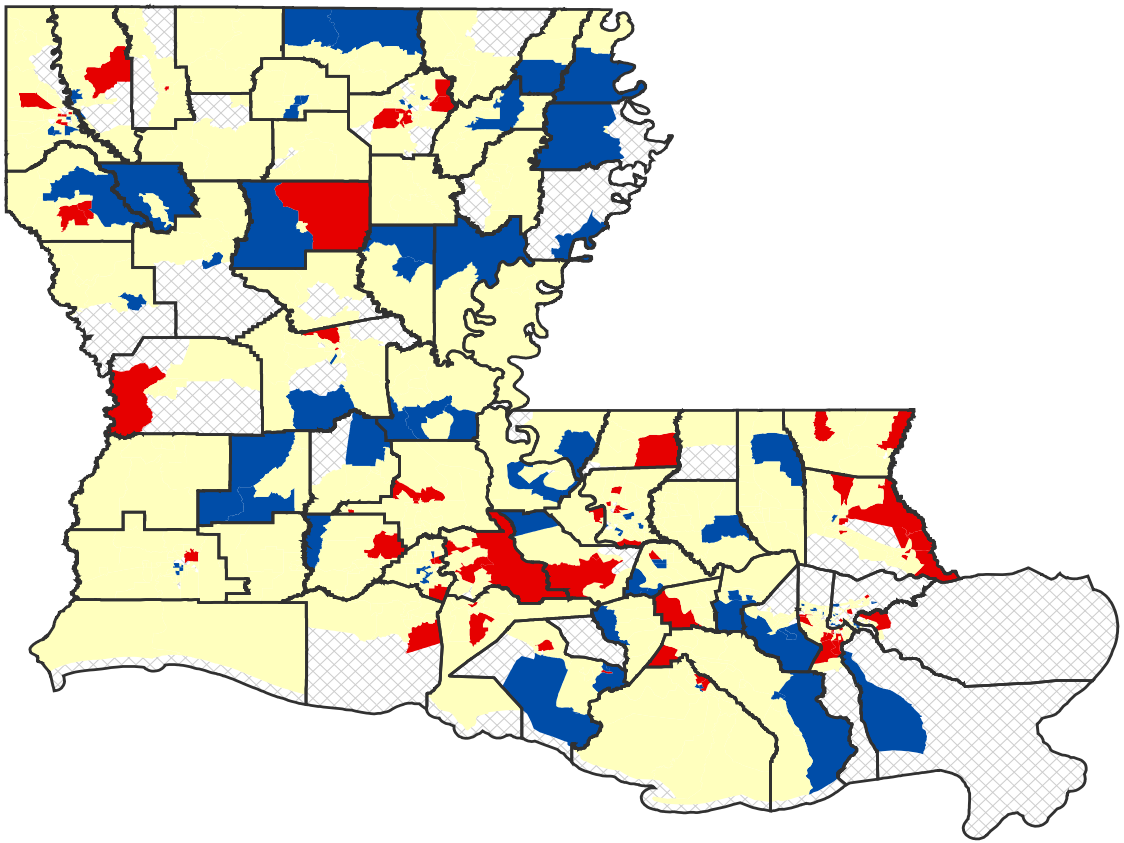
Figure 1. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, All Cancers Combined, 2008-2017



The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana

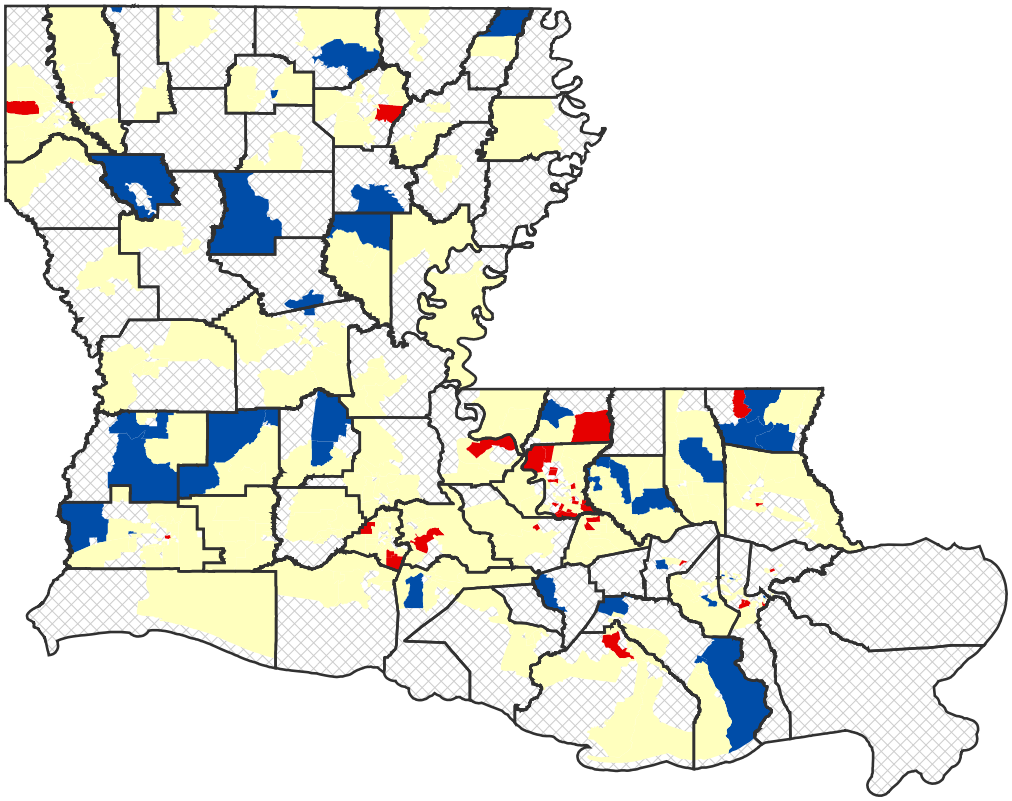
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 2. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Prostate, 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Increased age
- African ancestry
- Smoking
- Diets high in dairy and calcium
- Taking vitamin E alone or folic acid
- Prostate changes
- Family history of prostate cancer in first-degree relative
- Certain inherited genetic conditions, including Lynch syndrome and BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations
- Chemical exposures
- Inflammation of the prostate
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Vasectomy

The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

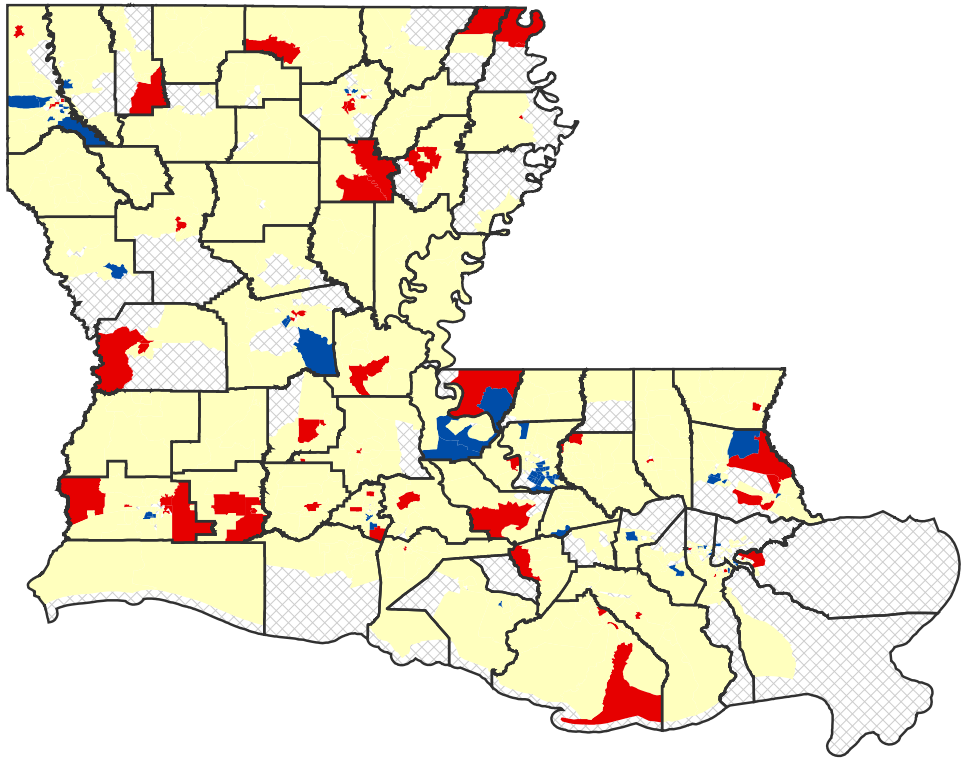
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 3. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Lung & Bronchus, 2008-2017



The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

Risk Factors[2]

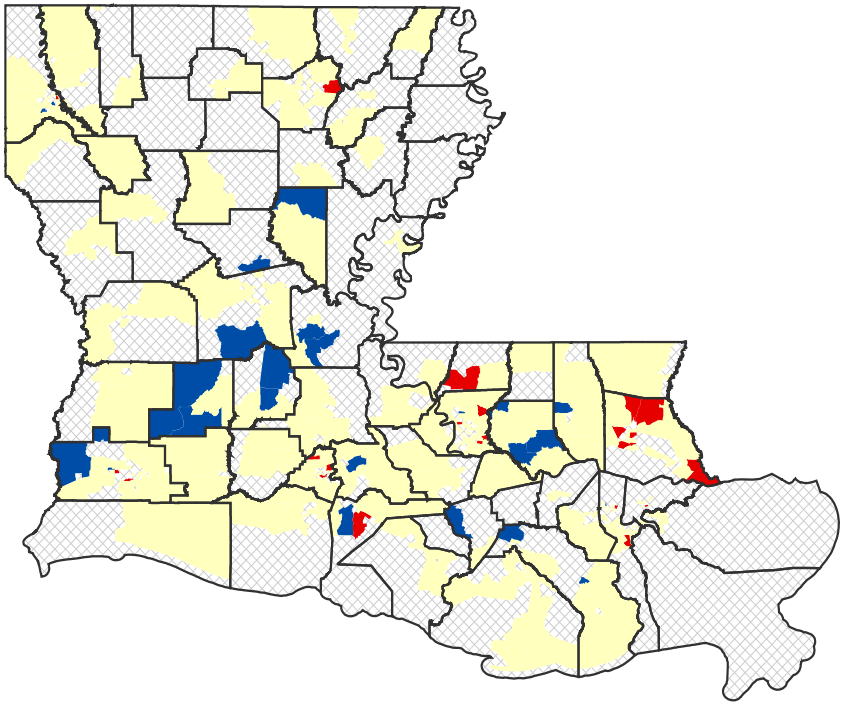
- Age
- Cigarette smoking (increases with amount and years of smoking)
- Cigar and pipe smoking
- Exposure to secondhand smoke
- Taking beta carotene supplements
- Exposure to radon gas, asbestos, certain metals (chromium, cadmium, arsenic), silica, beryllium, nickel chromate, some organic chemicals, radiation, vinyl chloride, mustard gas, coal products, or diesel exhaust
- Air pollution
- Occupational exposures, including: rubber manufacturing, paving, roofing, painting, chimney sweeping
- Personal or family history of lung cancer
- Radiation therapy to the chest for other cancers
- HIV infection

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 4. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Female Breast, 2008-2017



The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

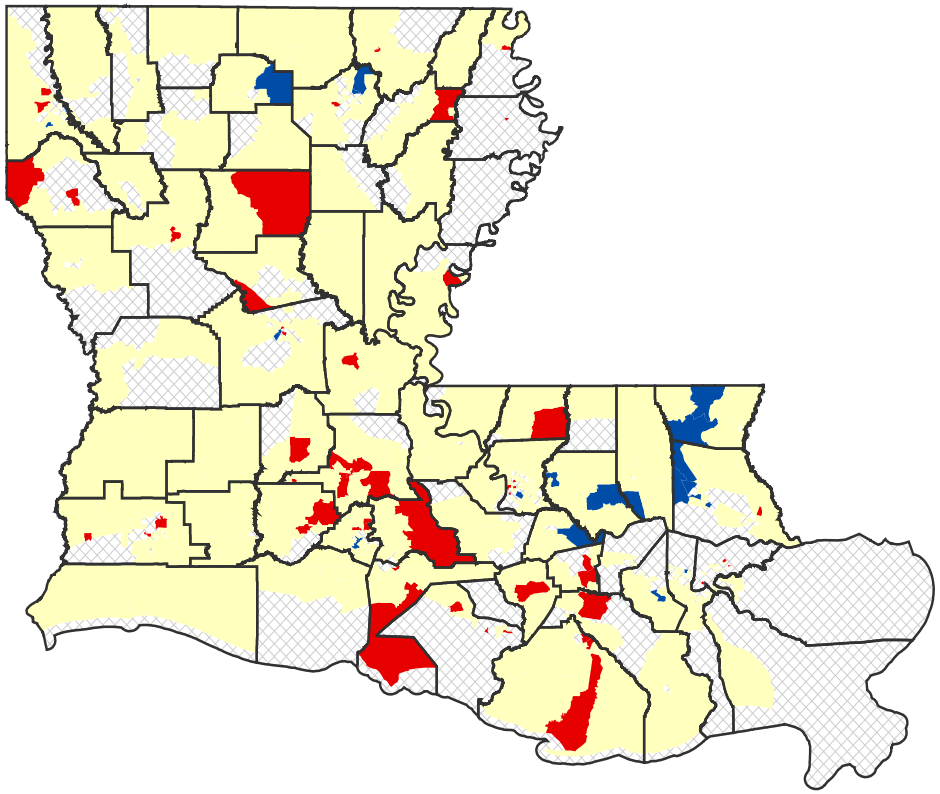
Risk Factors[2]

- Increased age
- Race/ethnicity
- Weight gain after age of 18
- Being overweight or obese
- Physical inactivity
- Alcohol consumption
- Long menstrual history (starting early and ending later in life)
- Never having children
- Having first child after age of 30
- Not breastfeeding
- Personal or family history of breast or ovarian cancer
- Inherited mutations in BRCA1, BRCA2, or other susceptibility genes
- Benign breast conditions (ex. atypical hyperplasia)
- Personal history of ductal or lobular carcinoma in situ, high-dose radiation to chest at young age, or high breast density
- Birth control
- Postmenopausal hormone use
- Long-term use of combination hormone replacement therapy
- Exposure to diethylstilbestrol

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 5. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Colon & Rectum, 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Race/ethnicity
- Obesity
- Physical inactivity
- Long-term smoking
- High consumption of red or processed meat
- Low intake of calcium, fruits, vegetables, and whole-grain fiber
- Moderate to heavy alcohol consumption
- Personal or family history of colon or rectal cancer and/or polyps
- Personal history of chronic inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, or Crohn's disease
- Inherited genetic conditions (ex. Lynch syndrome or familial adenomatous polyposis)
- Type II diabetes
- Long-term use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs can reduce risk

The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

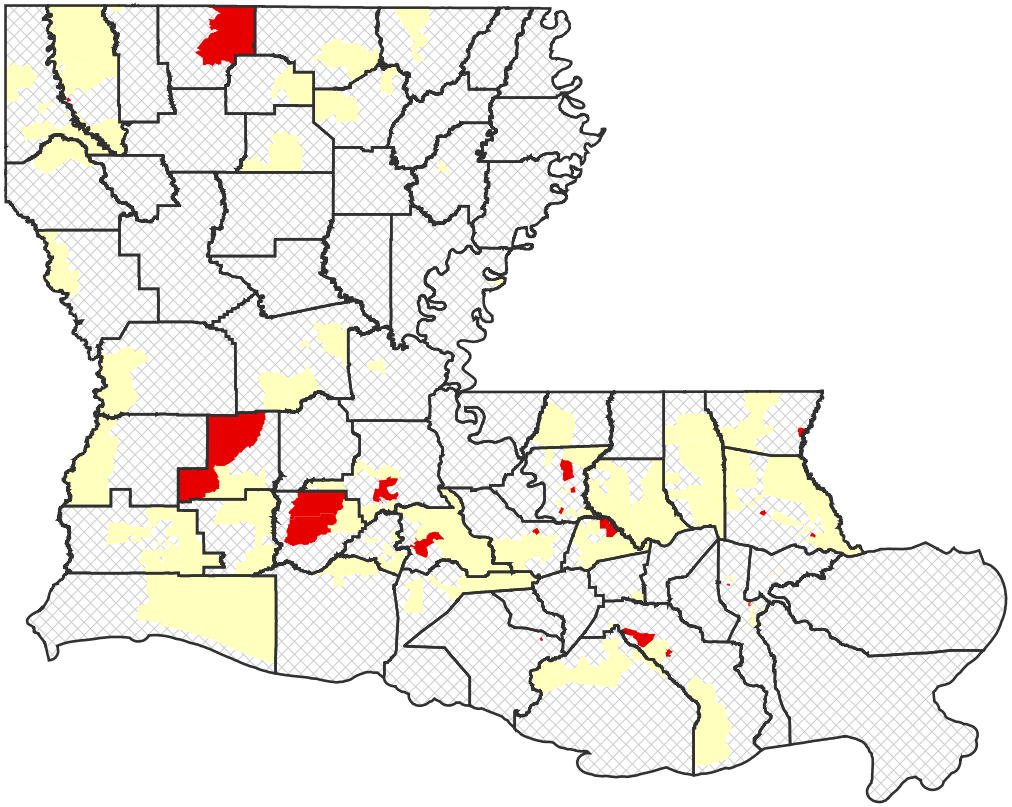
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 6. Comparison of Cancer Incidence[1] Rates of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Kidney & Renal Pelvis, 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Obesity
- Smoking
- High blood pressure
- High blood pressure
- Family history of kidney cancer
- Race (African American)
- Sex (Men)
- Advanced kidney disease
- Genetic and hereditary risk factors
- Chronic renal failure
- Occupational exposure to chemicals like trichloroethylene or cadmium
- Certain medicines: Phenacetin & Diuretics

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

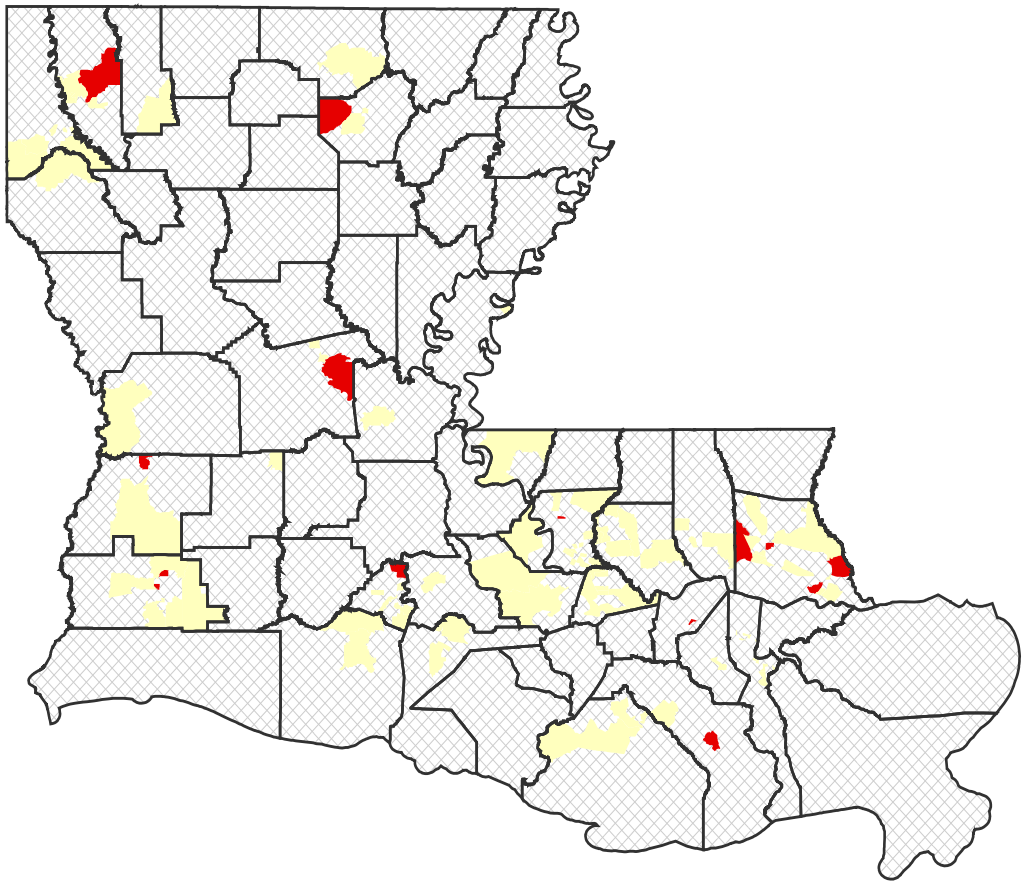
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 7. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2008-2017



The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

Risk Factors[2]

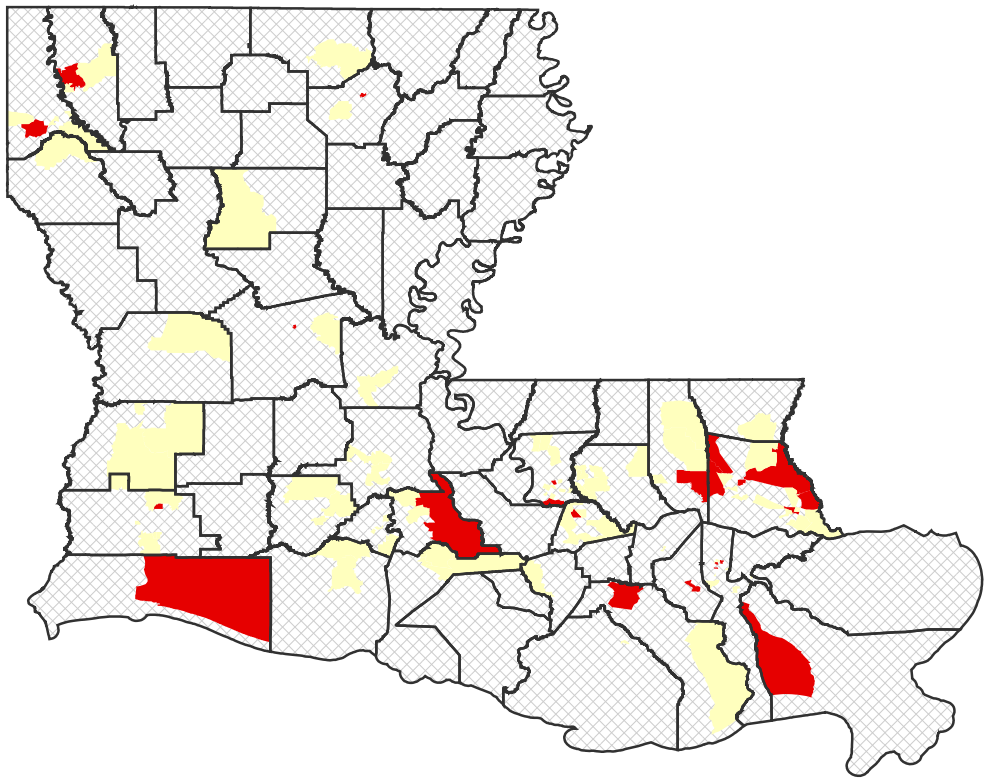
- Increased age
- Sex
- Race
- Weakened immune system due to HIV infection, inherited immunodeficiency syndromes, or receiving immune suppressants to prevent organ transplant rejection
- Infection with Epstein Barr virus, HIV, HTLV-1, H. pylori, or Hepatitis C virus
- Personal history of Sjogren syndrome, lupus, or rheumatoid arthritis
- Family history of lymphoma
- Chemical exposures to benzene and certain herbicides and insecticides
- Excessive body weight or diet high in fat and meats
- Radiation exposure

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 8. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Urinary Bladder, Diagnosed in 2008-2017



The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

Risk Factors[2]

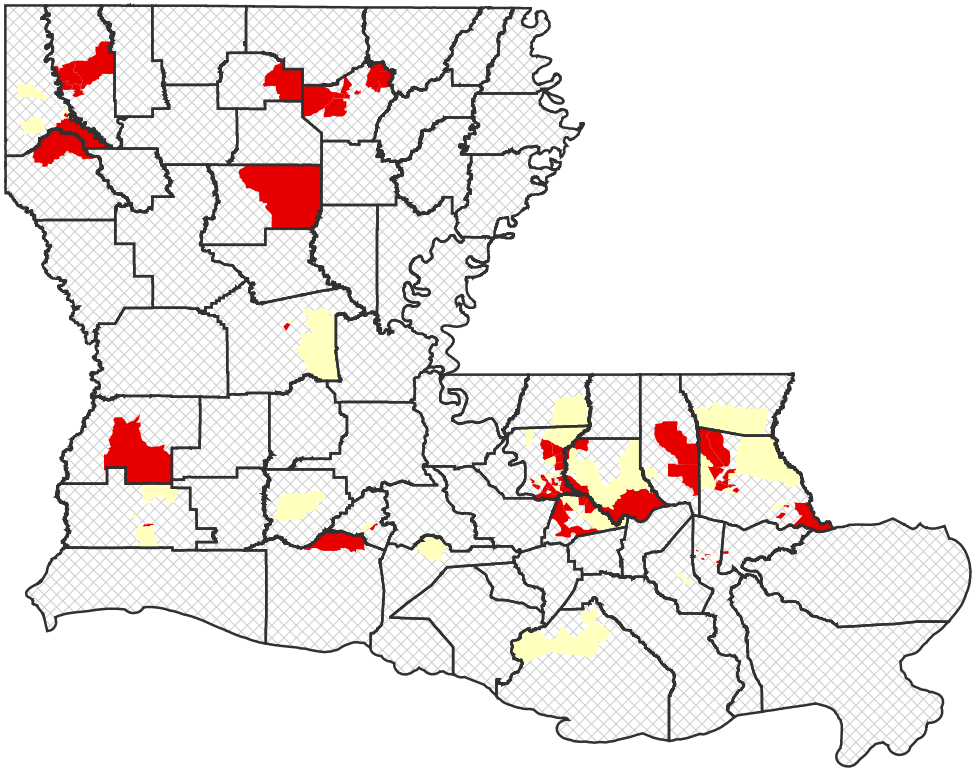
- Tobacco use
- Working in the dye, rubber, chemical, metal, textile, leather, or aluminum industries
- Working as a hairdresser, mechanist, printer, painter, or truck driver
- Living in a community with high levels of arsenic in the drinking water
- Bladder birth defects or long-term urinary catheters
- Cancer treatment with cyclophosphamide or having radiation therapy to abdomen or pelvis
- Personal or family history of bladder cancer
- Inherited genes (GST and NAT)
- Inherited genetic syndromes (retinoblastoma, Cowden Disease, Lynch Syndrome)

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 9. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Melanoma of the Skin, 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Presence of atypical, large, or more than 50 moles
- Heavy exposure to ultraviolet radiation from sunlight or indoor tanning beds
- Sun-sensitivity (fair-skinned, burning easily, or having natural blonde or red hair)
- Personal or family history of melanoma or skin cancer
- Personal history of having at least one severe, blistering sunburn in youth

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

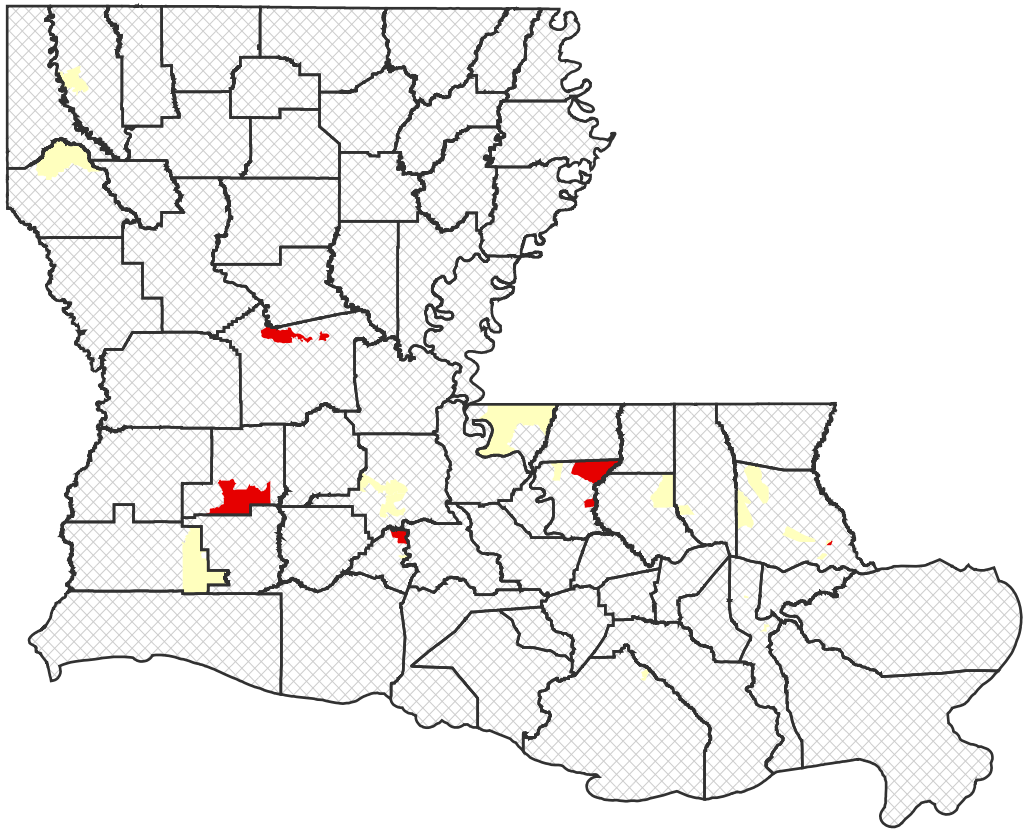
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 10. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Pancreas, 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Tobacco use
- Obesity
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Family history of pancreatic cancer
- Personal history of chronic pancreatitis or diabetes
- Personal history of Lynch syndrome or certain other genetic syndromes
- BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carrier
- Type II Diabetes
- Heavy occupation exposure to chemicals used in dry cleaning and metal working industries
- Physical inactivity

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

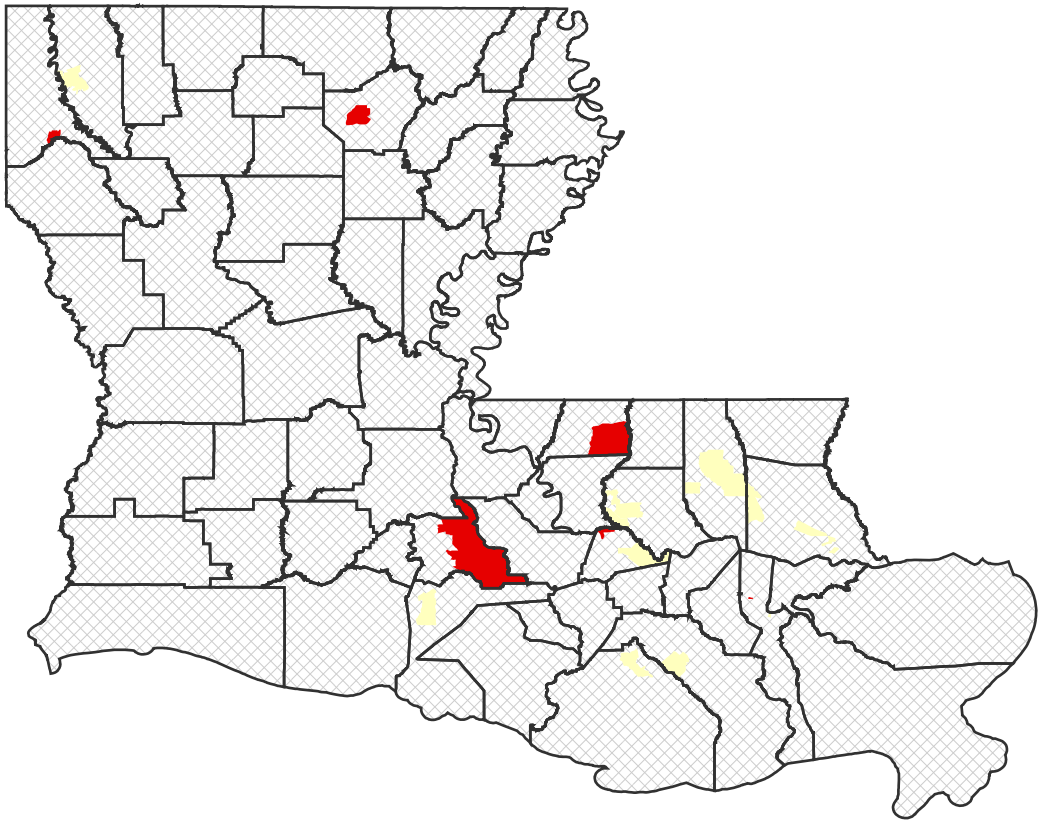
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 11. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Oral Cavity & Pharynx, 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Age (>55 years old)
- Sex
- Tobacco use
- Excessive alcohol use
- Sun exposure
- HPV infection of mouth and throat
- Betel nut use
- Personal history of oral cavity and pharynx cancer
- Poor nutrition/diet low in fruits and vegetables
- Weakened immune system caused by Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or medicines for organ transplants

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

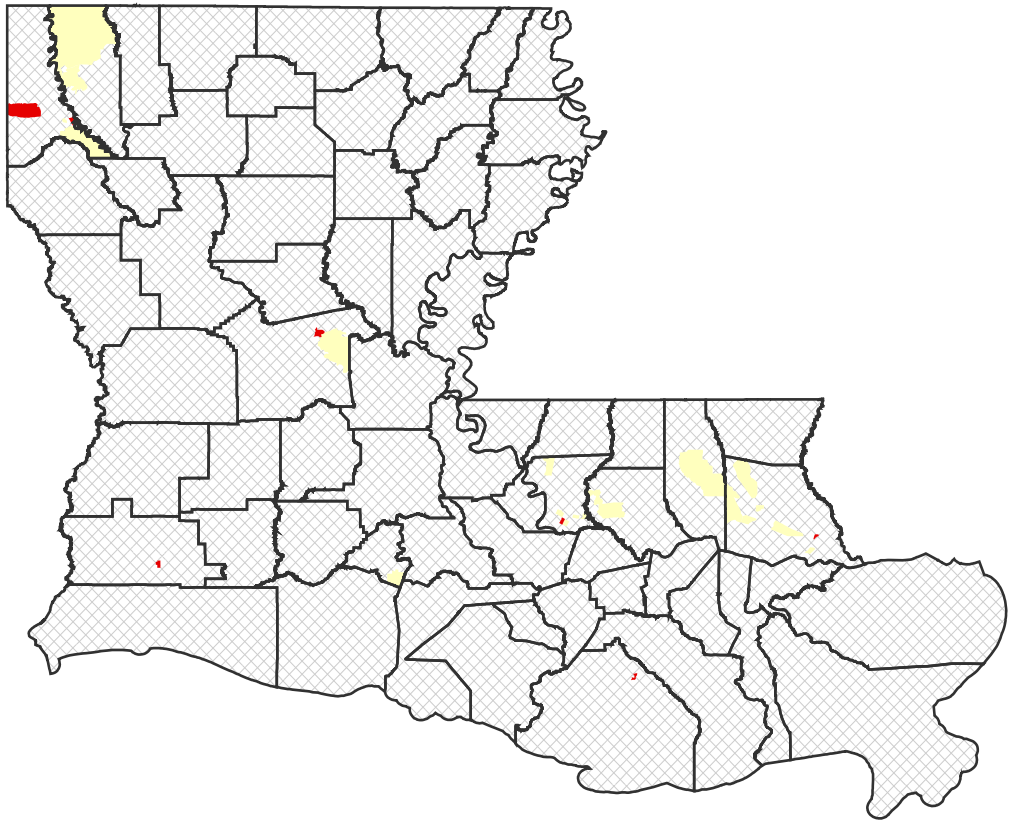
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 12. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Leukemia, 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Sex (Men>women)
- Obesity
- Viral infections: HTLV-1 infection, Epstein-Barr Virus
- Exposure to ionizing radiation
- Exposure to chemotherapy treatment
- Occupational exposure to benzene or ethylene oxide
- Radiation therapy or exposure
- Inherited genetic syndromes

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

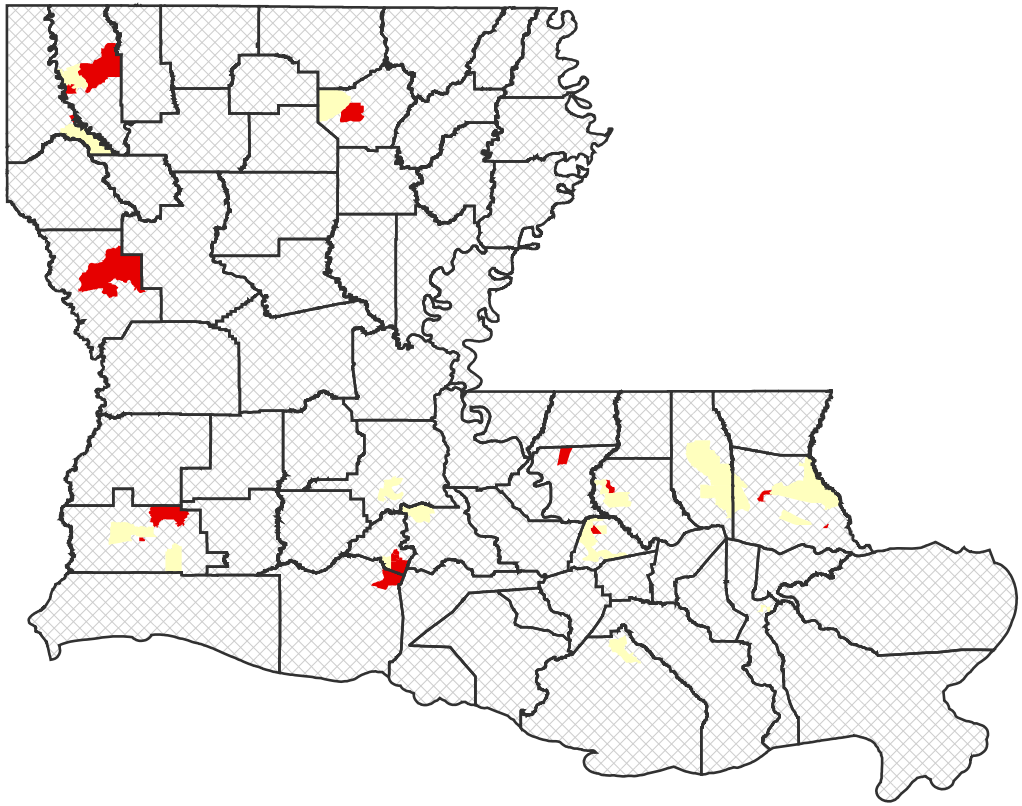
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 13. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Thyroid, Diagnosed in 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Sex (women>men)
- Age
- Obesity
- Diet low in iodine
- Family history of thyroid cancer
- Exposure to radiation early in life
- Certain genetic conditions, such as *RET* gene mutation or familial adenomatous polyposis
- Hereditary disease such as Cowden disease, Carney complex Type I

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

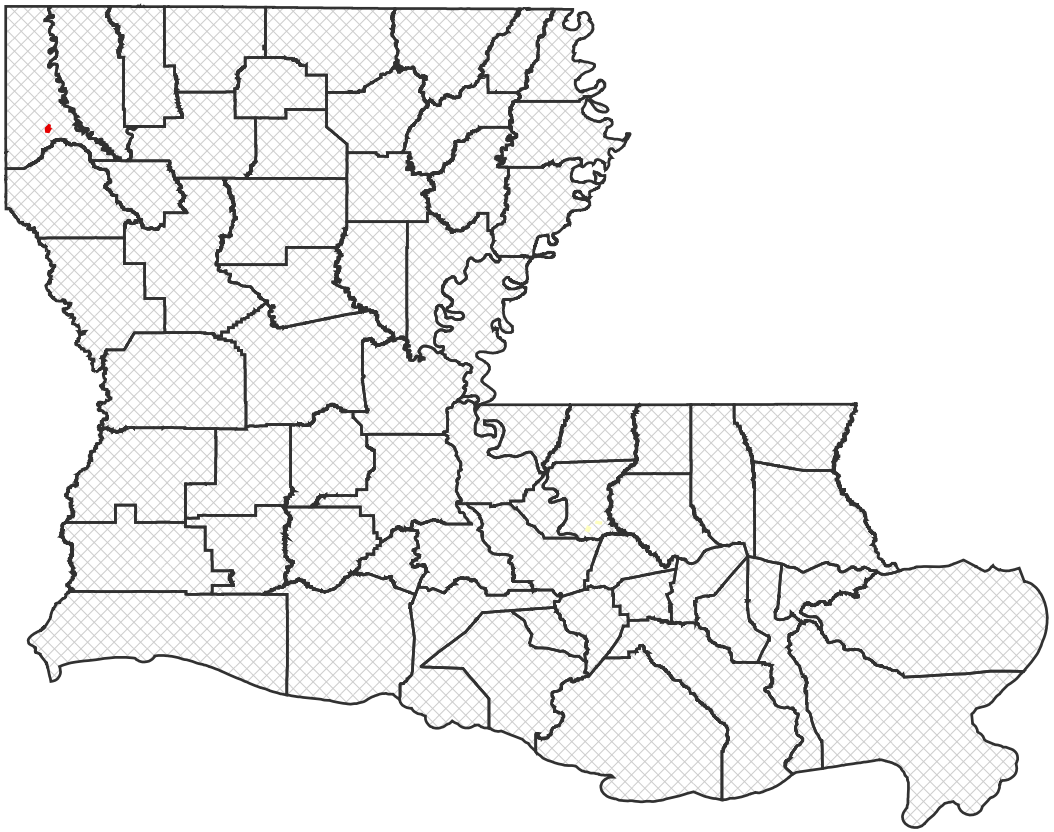
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 14. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Corpus Uterus, Diagnosed in 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Obesity and abdominal fatness
- Insufficient physical activity
- Long menstrual history
- Family history of uterine or colorectal cancer
- Personal history of Lynch syndrome
- Endometrial hyperplasia
- Type II Diabetes
- Increased estrogen exposure
- Use of Tamoxifen to prevent or treat breast cancer
- Metabolic syndrome
- Inherited conditions: Polycystic ovary syndrome and Cowden yndrome

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

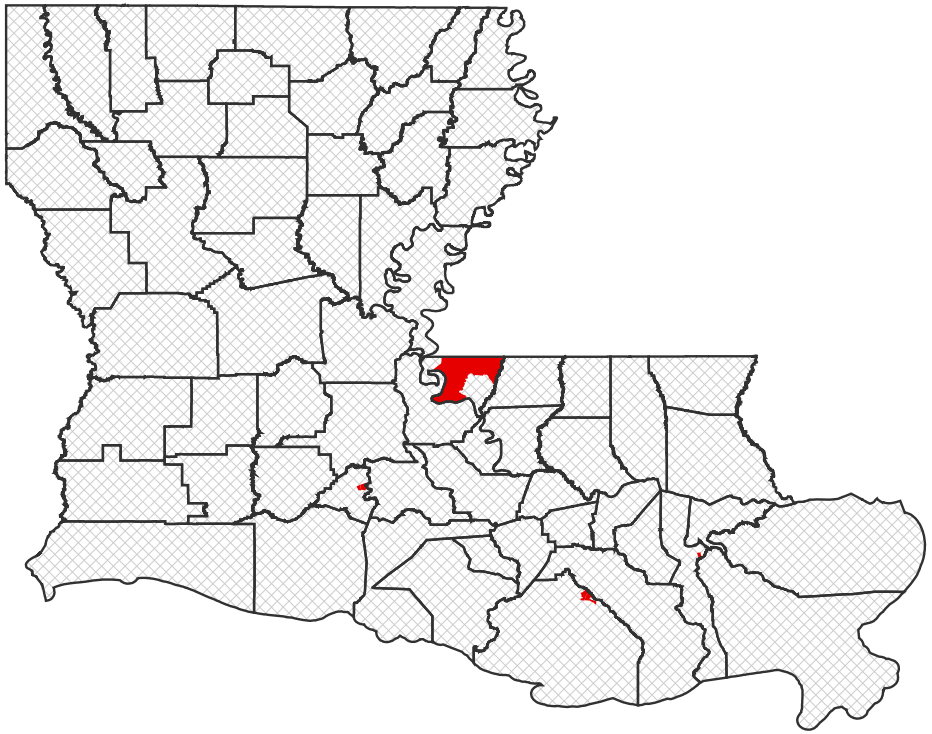
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 15. Comparison of Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancers Diagnosed in 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Sex (men>women)
- Race/ethnicity (highest rates among Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders)
- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Type II Diabetes
- Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
- Chronic Hepatitis B virus or Hepatitis C virus infections
- Exposure to aflatoxin or vinyl chloride
- Cirrhosis
- Anabolic steroids
- Arsenic in drinking water

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana

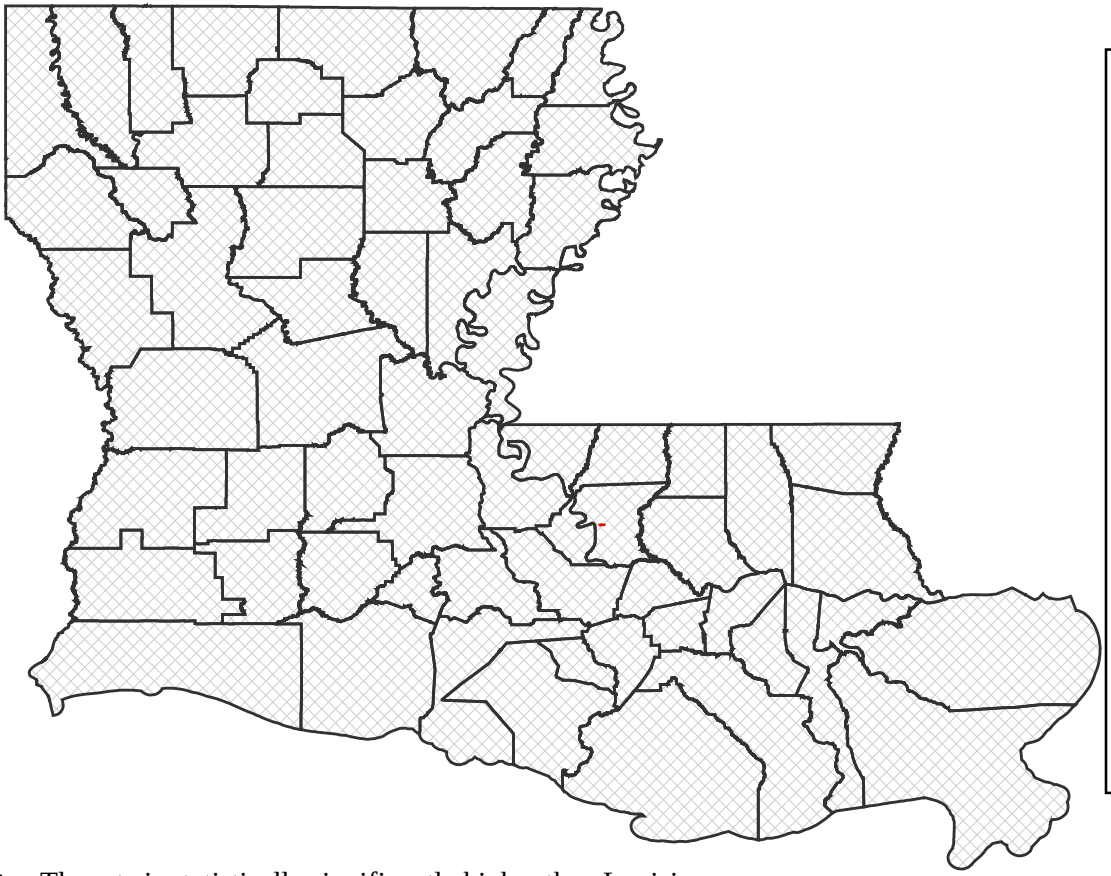
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 16. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Myeloma, Diagnosed in 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Sex (men>women)
- Obesity
- Cigarette smoking and tobacco use
- Having other plasma cell diseases like monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS) or solitary plasmocytoma
- Family history of myeloma
- Alcohol
- Diabetes

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana

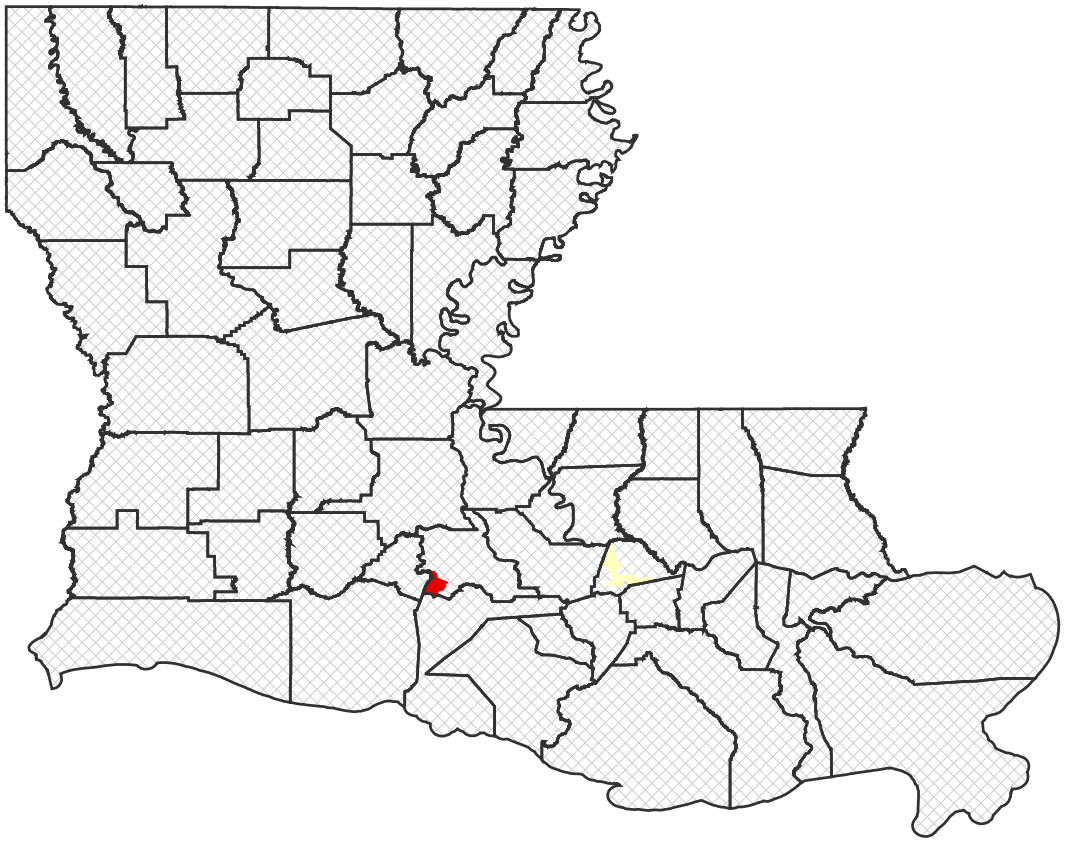
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 17. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Stomach, Diagnosed in 2008-2017



Risk Factors[2]

- Sex (men>women)
- Age
- Tobacco use
- Alcohol
- Overweight, obese
- Genetic conditions: Type A blood, Li-Fraumeni syndrome, FAP, Lynch Syndrome, Menetrier disease, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- Family history of first-degree relative stomach cancer
- Diet low in fruits and vegetables, high in salted or smoked foods, high in poorly stored or prepared food, or high in pickled vegetables
- Occupational environment of rubber or coal industry

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2008-2017 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

[2]American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry