

## Cancer statistics in USA, estimation for year 2020

One of the oldest oncology journals and the one with the highest impact factor CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, every year gives estimates about the number of new cancer cases and deaths that will occur in the United States of America. These data are collected from different sources by American Cancer Society, and include information on cancer incidence (based on the most current data on new cancer cases in 2016), mortality (based on the most current number of death cases in 2017) and survival. The significance of this estimate is high due to several year lag in data collection, composition, and control of quality and spreading.

In 2020, exactly 1,806,590 new cancer cases are estimated to occur in USA. Three leading localization that are expected to be diagnosed in men are prostate, lung and colorectal cancer. These account for 43% of all cancer cases in men (prostate cancer alone about 20%). At the same time in women, breast, lung and colorectal cancer will account for one-half of all new cancer cases (breast cancer alone for about 30%). The whole lifetime chance of being diagnosed with cancer in men (40.1%) is higher than in women (38.7%). The reason behind this is not fully understood, but partially reflect divergence in risk factors exposition, sex differences in immune function and adult height differences.

At the same time, exactly 606,520 patients will die from cancer. Lung, breast and colorectal cancer cases account for 42% of all cancer deaths in men and the lung, breast and colorectal account for nearly one-half of all cancer deaths in women.

The overall cancer incidence rate (2007-2014) had decreased in men. The reason behind this is accelerated decline of the lung, colorectal, and especially prostate cancer (as a result of change in recommendations about the use of screening test for prostate cancer by US Preventive Service Task Force). The overall cancer incidence rate in women remained unchanged and incidence rates of liver cancers, melanoma, thyroid, uterine corpus and cancers of pancreas continued to increase. The cancer mortality rate showed decreasing trend in the 2008-2017 year period by approximately 1.8% per year in men and 1.4% per year in women - the reason behind this being reduction in smoking, and early detection and treatment.

The 5-year relative survival rate has been shown to be nearly 70% for all cancers. The overall cancer incidence rate in young (children and adolescents) has had increasing trend (by 0.7% per year) since 1975. But, 5-year relative survival rate for this population is over 80%, for all cancers.

■ *Archive of Oncology*

In reference to  
Siegel et al.  
Ca: Cancer J Clin 2020;70:7-30.  
<https://acsjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.3322/caac.21590>



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