



**Florida Cancer Control
& Research Advisory Council**

THE STATE OF CANCER *in* FLORIDA



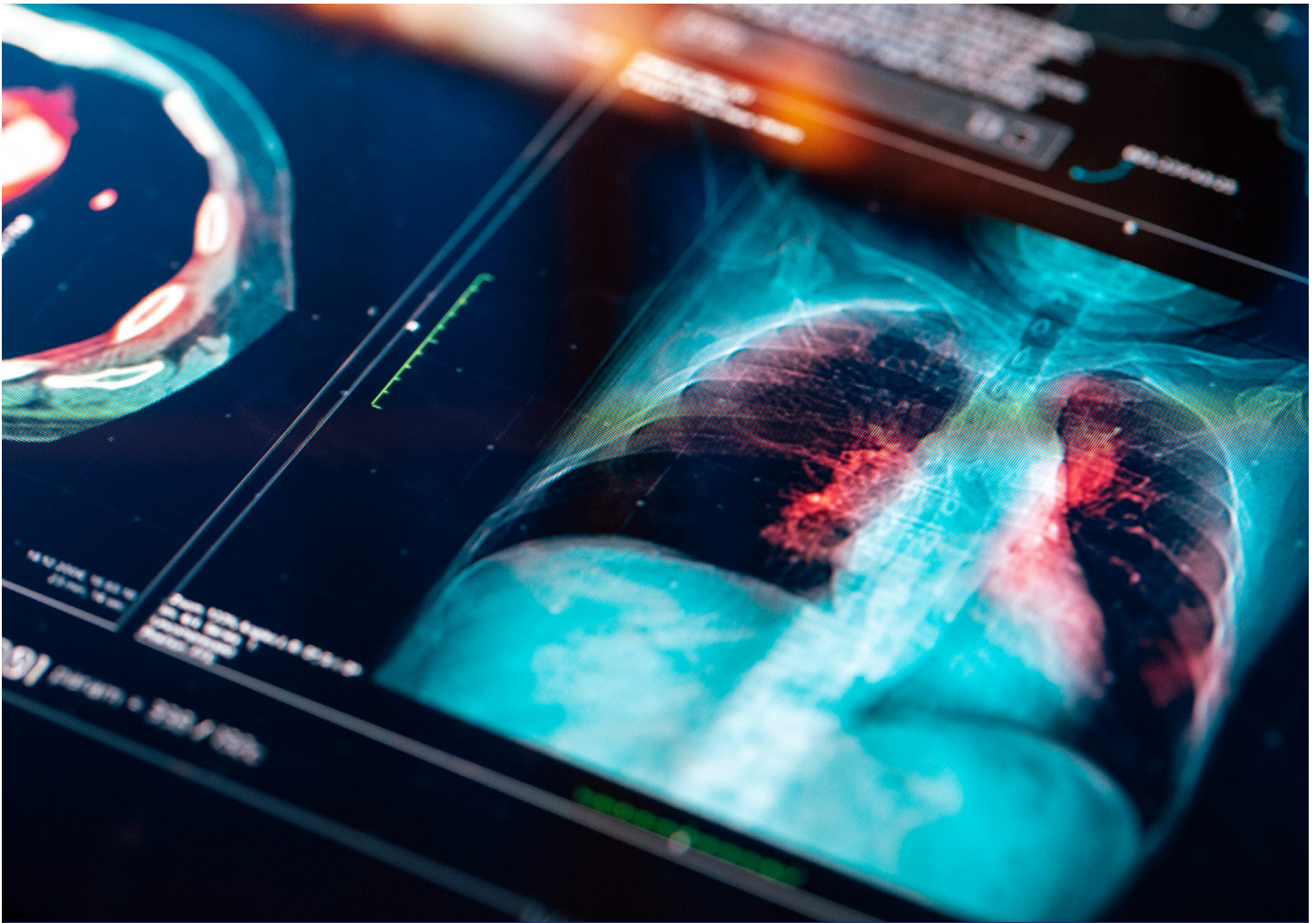


INTRODUCTION

The Florida Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council (also called CCRAB) was legislatively chartered in 1979 to advise the Florida Legislature, Florida Board of Governors, and the Florida Surgeon General on ways to reduce the burden of cancer in the state (Florida Statute §1004.435). CCRAB serves as a steering body for statewide cancer prevention and control. CCRAB closely studies and monitors Florida's cancer burden and recommends changes in policies, systems, and environments that lead to improved prevention, earliest detection, highest quality treatment, and survivorship from cancer.

Every five years, CCRAB leads the consensus process for producing a Florida Cancer Plan. The Plan contains goals, objectives, and strategies for all state cancer control stakeholders to reduce Florida's cancer burden and promote health equity for all Floridians. The 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan can be accessed at www.ccrab.org/cancer-plan.

Every year, CCRAB also publishes an Annual Report on Cancer in Florida that includes latest data and trends worth noting for data-driven policy decisions. CCRAB is a resource for cancer information in the State of Florida and can be reached at www.ccrab.org.



CANCER SCREENINGS SAVE LIVES

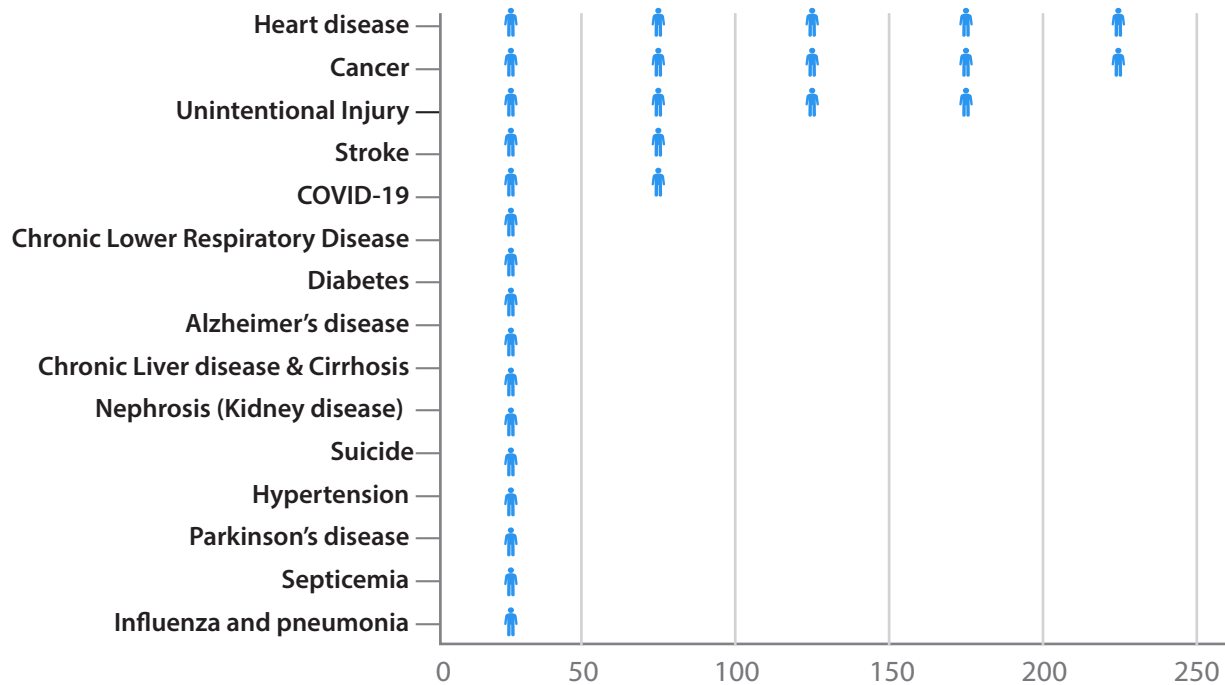
There is now overwhelming evidence that cancer screenings save lives. Importantly, lung cancer screening, followed by colorectal cancer screening, and breast and cervical screenings have demonstrated remarkable numbers of lives saved if everyone who is eligible to undergo routine testing received these tests per guidelines. As such, the state's investments in comprehensive breast and cervical screening and early detection programs is exemplary. Increased financial support for lung cancer screening and colorectal cancer screening would further accelerate cancer prevention and early detection efforts statewide, especially among rural and underserved communities.

Notably, trends in COVID-19 impact on cancer prevention, incidence and mortality in Florida and nationally are still evolving and unfolding. Initially (2020), cancer screenings dropped significantly for all modalities including colonoscopy for colorectal cancer screening, mammogram for breast cancer screening, cervical cancer screening with Pap test or HPV test, or lung cancer screening with low dose CT to mention a few, as facilities and the public limited or delayed "non-urgent" procedures. Emerging data suggest there has been resumption of cancer screenings, but uptake remains below pre-pandemic levels for most cancer screenings. National organizations and state entities continue to implement strategies to support health systems and educate the general public to increase resumption of screenings. For example, some health systems have increased use of evidence-based alternatives to colonoscopy screenings by offering home stool-based testing options (i.e., fecal immunochemical tests (FIT) or stool DNA tests (such as Cologuard), when appropriate.) The long-term impact on cancer incidence and mortality remains unclear but there are concerted efforts in every community to boost resumption of cancer screenings. Furthermore, capacity and facilities to deliver these cancer screening continue to expand—thus, potentially reaching and benefiting all Floridians.

Leading Causes of Death in Florida

Cancer and heart disease are the two leading causes of death in Florida, far higher in incidence than all other causes of death including accidents, chronic lung diseases like emphysema, stroke, Alzheimer’s disease, influenza virus, and diabetes mellitus. A roadmap to ensure high quality cancer data for data-driven policymakers is presented in Goal 2 of the 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan. In 2021, COVID-19 was the third leading cause of death in Florida and dropped to fifth by 2022. This decline is expected to continue as the pandemic is further controlled with increased uptake of vaccinations, and COVID-19 related deaths continue to decline in the general population.

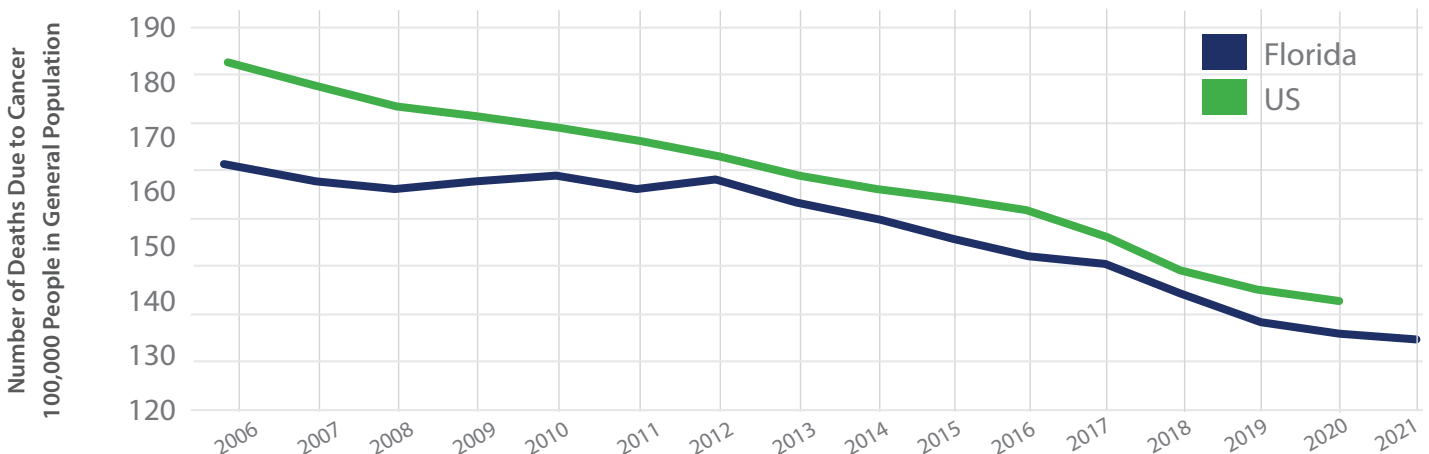
Florida Crude Death Rates per 100,000 2022



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Cancer Mortality Rates in Florida versus the United States

The rate of death from cancer in Florida has steadily decreased over the last 10 years. This decline is also seen nationally. The reduction in Florida’s cancer death rate is chiefly due to strong efforts in tobacco prevention and cessation. As written in the Florida Cancer Plan, there are many more opportunities to further prevent and cease tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure (Goal 3, 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan), such as prohibiting tobacco smoking on Florida’s public beaches and parks. Improved access to cancer screening has also contributed to Florida’s reduction in cancer-related deaths through the earlier detection of cancer when curative intervention is possible (Goals 10-13, 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan). With advent of immuno-oncology agents, we expect to see further reductions in two of Florida’s most lethal cancers: lung cancer and melanoma. These new therapeutics are being developed in Florida with partial support from Florida’s Bankhead-Coley and James & Esther King Biomedical Research Programs (Goal 21, 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan).



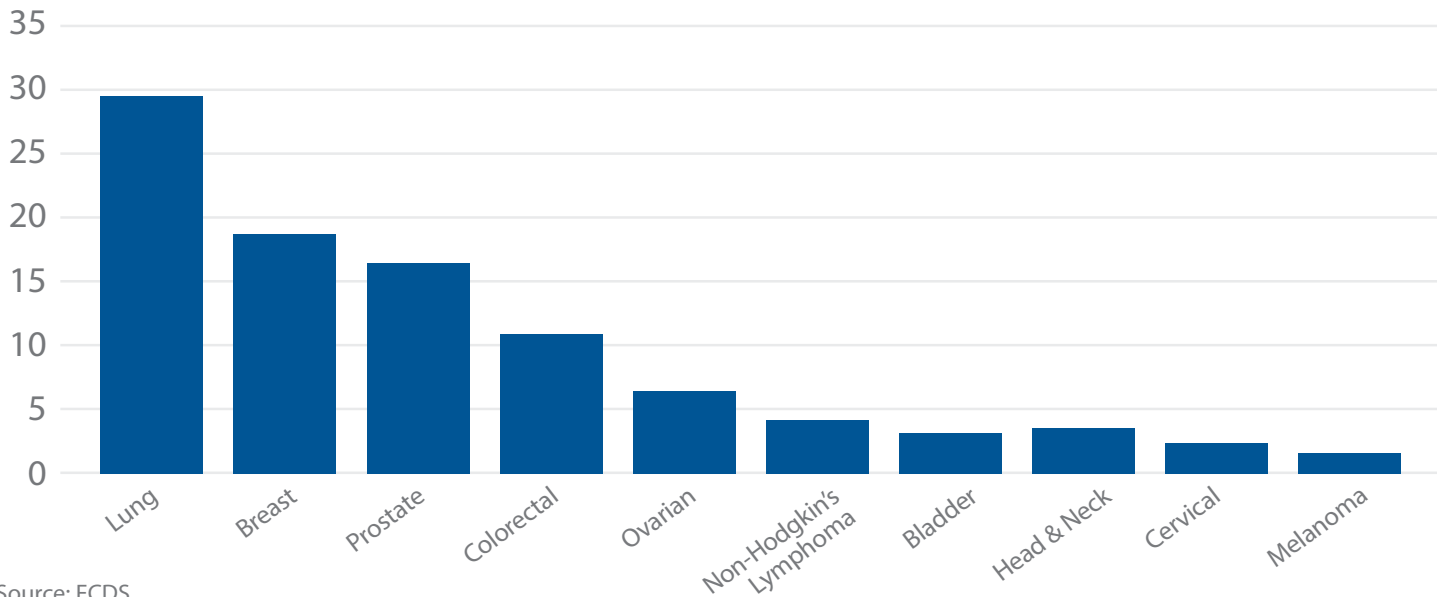
Source: FCDS and SEER

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has urged caution when interpreting 2020 data. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services, leading to delays and reductions in cancer screening, diagnosis, and reporting to some central cancer registries. This may have contributed to the decline in new cancer cases for many sites in 2020.

Cancer Mortality by Type in Florida, 2021 (Rate per 100,000)

Lung, breast, prostate, colorectal and ovarian cancers are among the cancers with highest mortality rates in Florida. These cancers may present at late-stage and are often associated with greater risk of spread to other sites of the body – also called metastatic disease. Treating metastatic cancer is one of the greatest challenges in oncology. Increased support for Florida’s Bankhead-Coley and James & Esther King Biomedical Research Programs are needed to move new treatments from Florida laboratories to Florida cancer clinics (Goal 21, 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan).

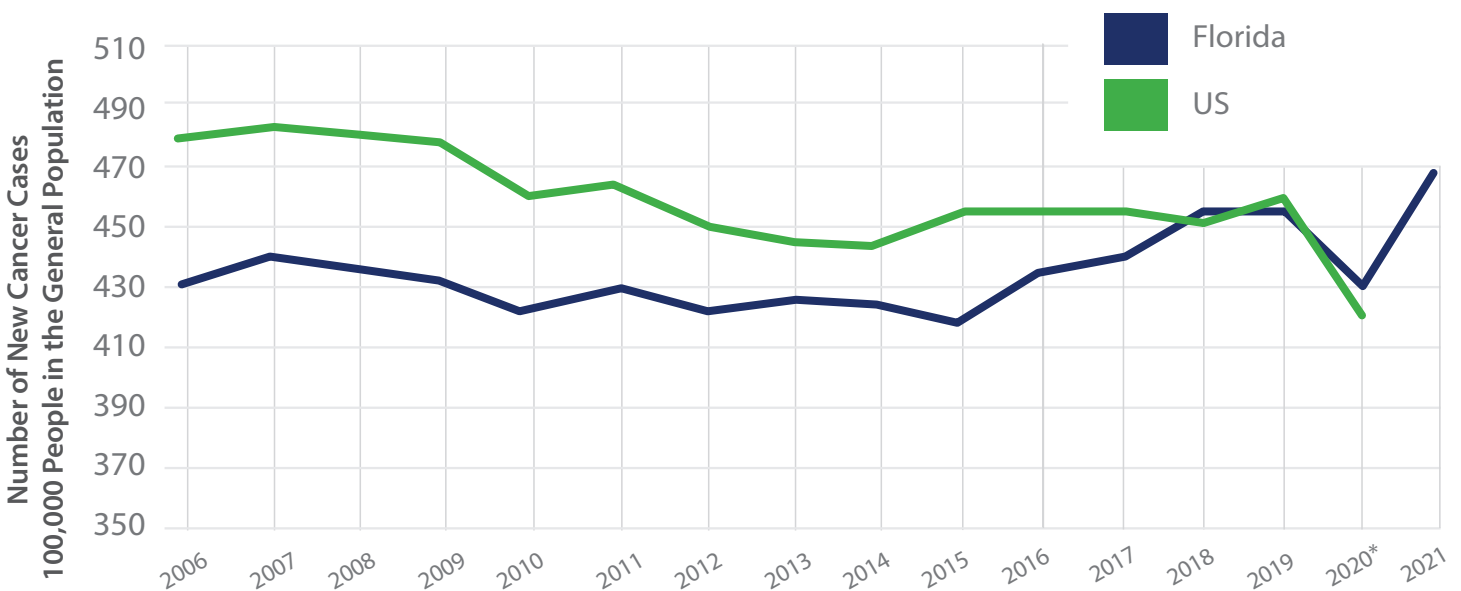
Cancer mortality by type per 100,000



Source: FCDS

Cancer Incidence in Florida vs. the United States

The incidence of cancer in Florida has steadily decreased in the last 10 years, and artifactually shows an increase since 2016. The seemingly higher rates since 2016 are because of improved cancer case capture by Florida’s statewide cancer data and surveillance program, which developed new methods of capturing cancer cases in Florida’s outpatient clinics. As more cancer diagnostic tests and biopsies are being conducted outside of hospital settings where tumor registrars are primarily based, it is important to ascertain cancer cases in outpatient clinics. These new data better reflect Florida’s cancer burden and are supported by Goal 2 in the 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan.

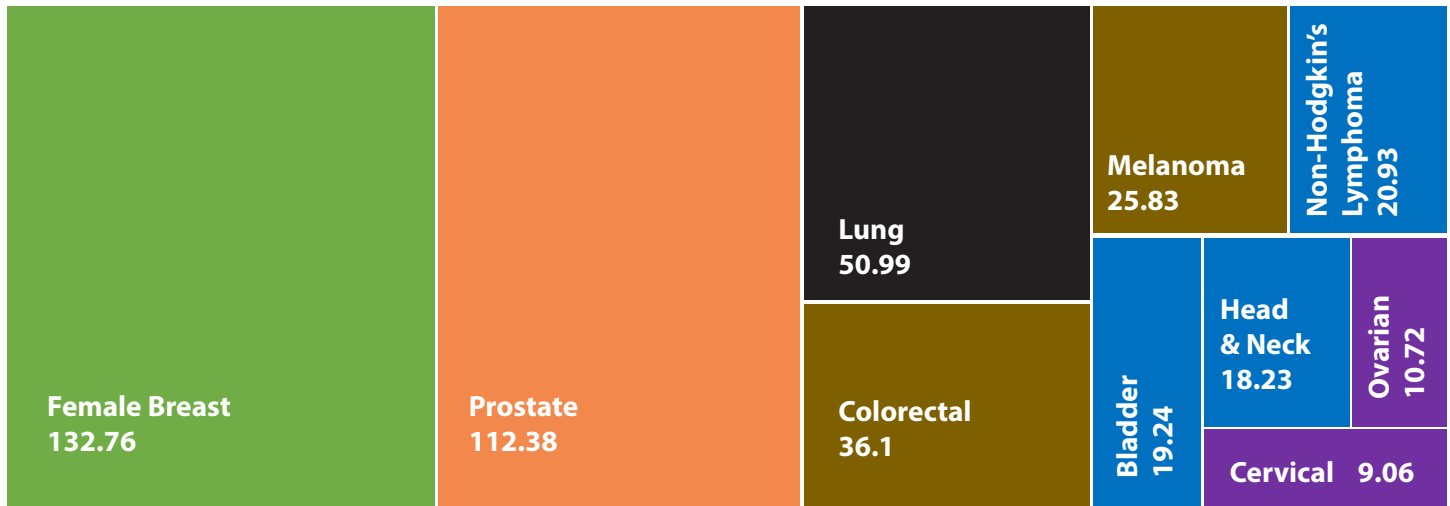


Sources: FCDS and SEER

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has urged caution when interpreting 2020 data. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services, leading to delays and reductions in cancer screening, diagnosis, and reporting to some central cancer registries. This may have contributed to the decline in new cancer cases for many sites in 2020. Rates increased in 2021 after the pandemic as people continued to get screened.

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates by Type in Florida, 2021

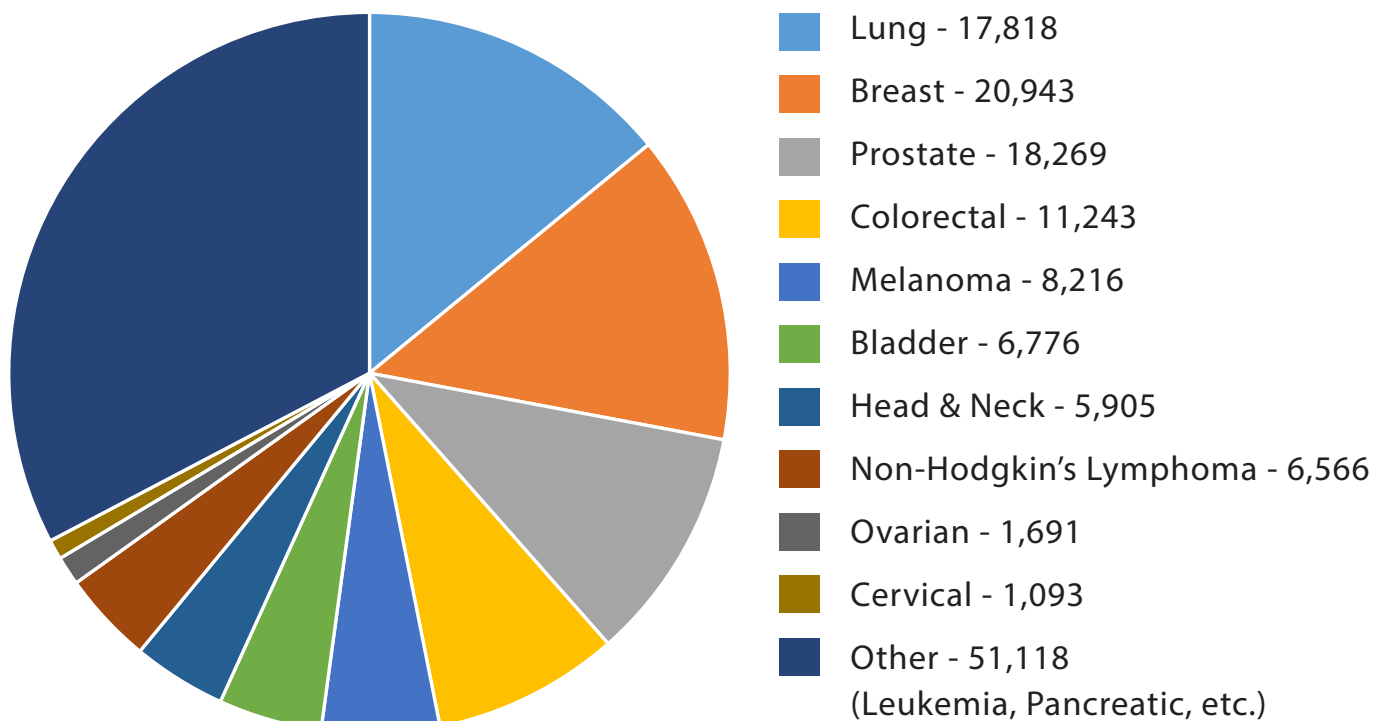
Breast cancer is the most highly incident cancer in Florida based on age-adjusted incidence, followed by prostate cancer, lung cancer, colorectal cancer, and melanoma. Breast cancer also shows the most persistent disparities in advanced stage diagnosis, with black women more likely to be diagnosed at advanced stage compared to white women. In the 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan, we aim to eliminate cervical cancer in the state through vaccination against human papillomavirus (HPV) and early detection of pre-cancerous tissue (Goal 4), and eliminate cancer-causing hepatitis C virus (HCV) from our state through increased HCV screening and linkage to care (Goal 14).



Source: FCDS, per 100,000 Floridians

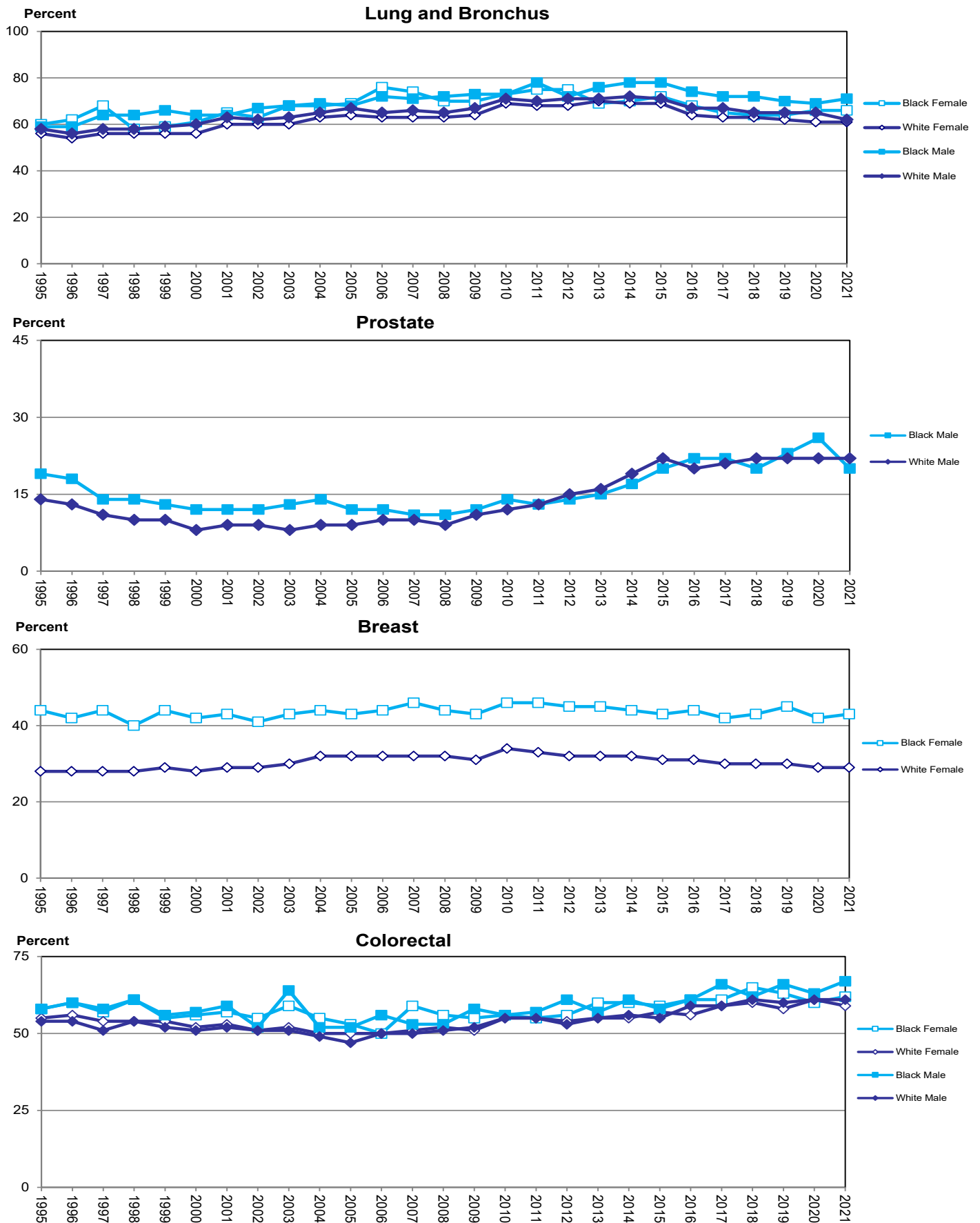
Crude Cancer Incidence (Number) by Cancer Type in Florida, 2021

Every year, nearly 150,000 Floridians are diagnosed with cancer. In terms of crude number of cases, female breast cancer, prostate cancer, and lung cancer are the three most frequently diagnosed cancers in Florida, followed by colorectal cancer, melanoma, and bladder cancer.



Source: FCDS, per 100,000 Floridians

Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis in Florida by Sex and Race, 1995-2021



Advance stage includes all regional and distant disease

Source: FCDS

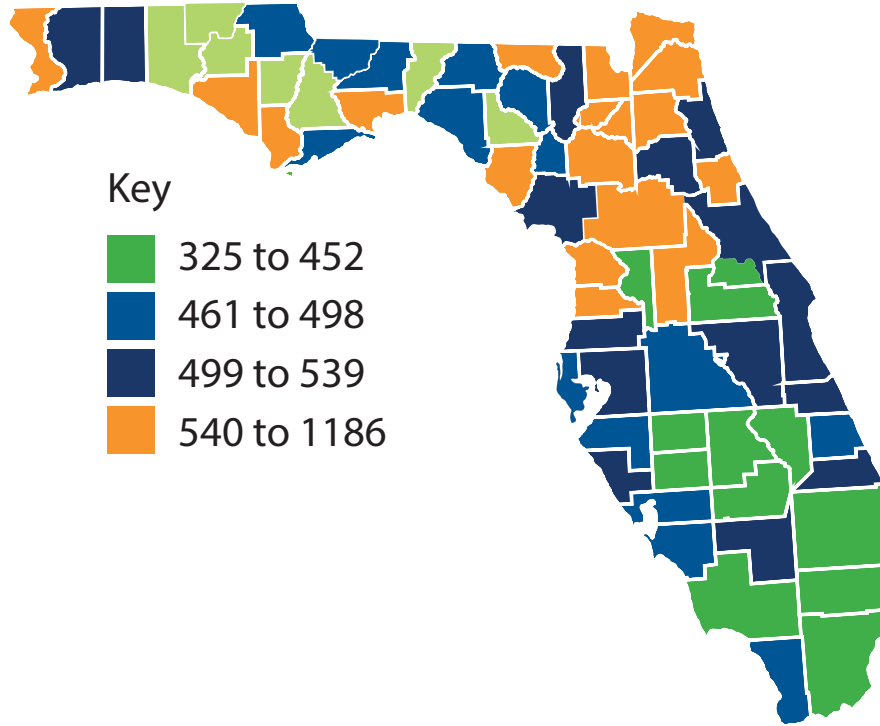
Cancer Incidence by Florida County

Age-adjusted cancer incidence is lower in metropolitan areas, such as counties in South Florida. In contrast, age-adjusted cancer incidence rates are higher in less populated Northern counties along the Interstate 75 corridor, in the Northeast corner of the state, and in the Northwest Panhandle area. These geographic differences demonstrate important health equity concerns for “rural” Floridians with respect to need for increased prevention efforts. This calls for increasing accessibility of screening in remote, rural, and underserved communities, including mobile screening services.

Cancer incidence rates per 100,000 Floridians For 2021

*Union County is the site of a facility that treats inmates with cancer and artificially skews the data for the County.

Key

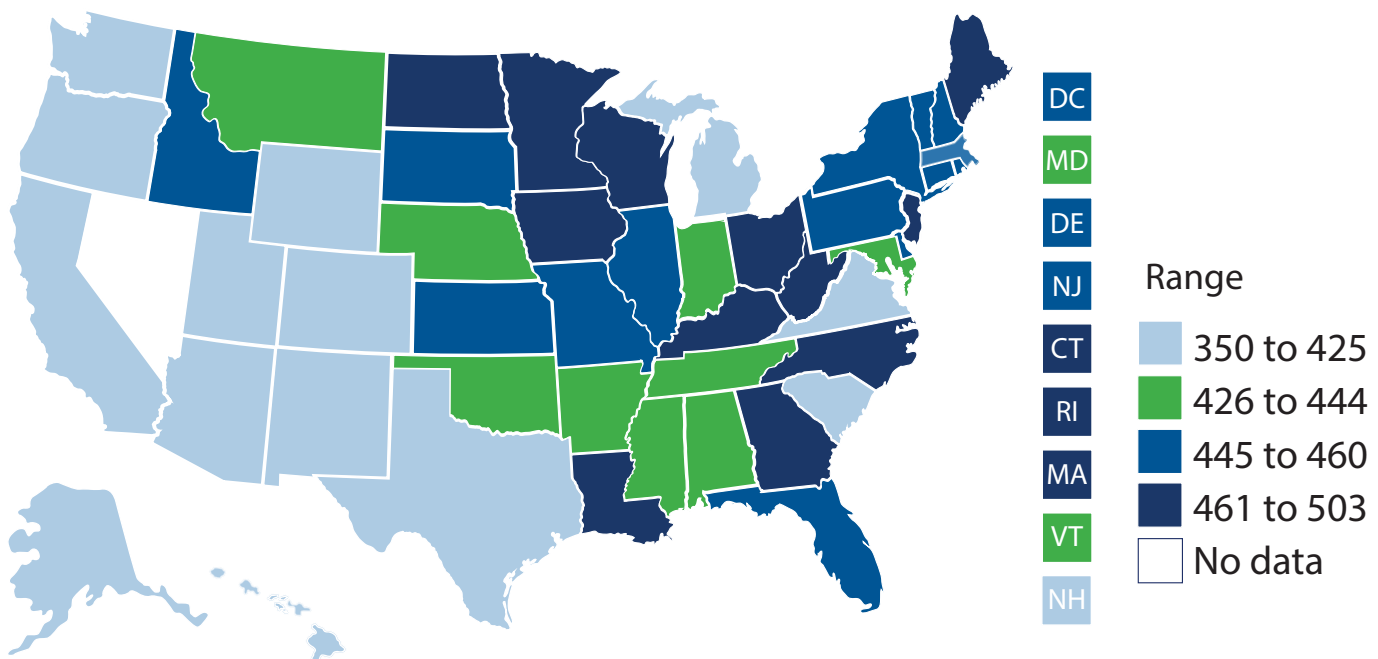


Source: FCDS

Cancer Incidence Among States in the U.S.

Within the US, Florida is in a group of states with lower cancer incidence.

All types of cancer, all ages, all races/ethnicities, male and female, Rate per 100,000 people, 2020



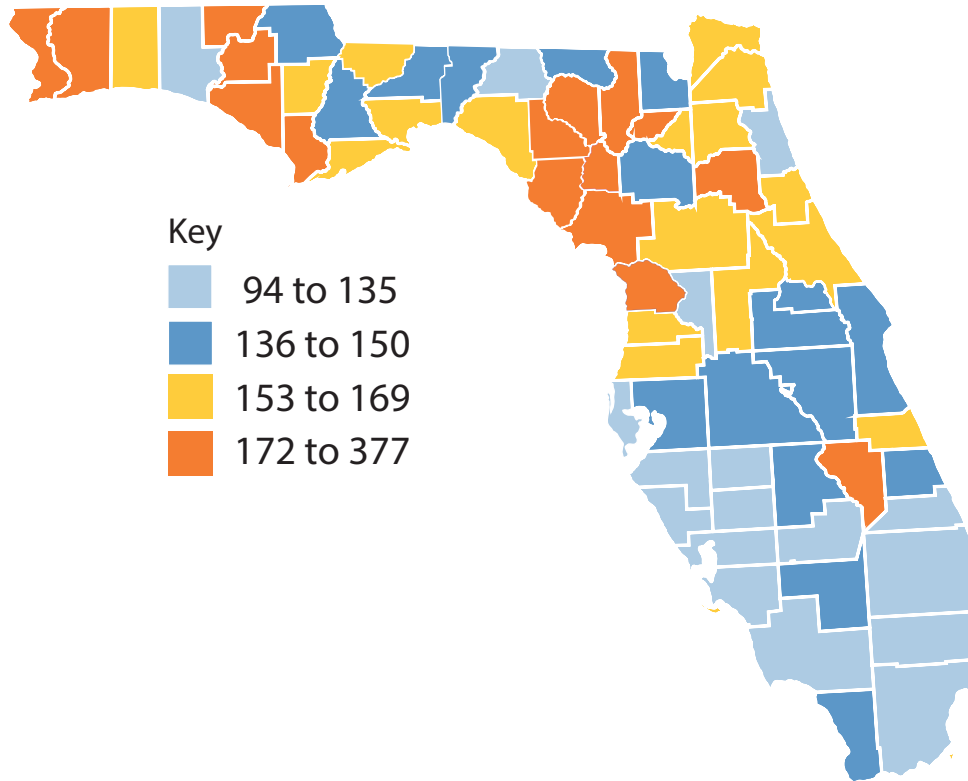
Source: CDC

Florida Map of Cancer Mortality

Deaths from cancer are lower in more populated regions such as counties in South Florida, but higher in less populated counties in the Florida Panhandle. These geographic differences demonstrate important health equity concerns for “rural” Floridians. Access to high quality cancer diagnostic tests and effective cancer treatments for all Floridians is Goal 15 in the 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan.

State/County Map for the Year 2021

Age-Adjusted for the Mortality Rate per 100,000 Floridians



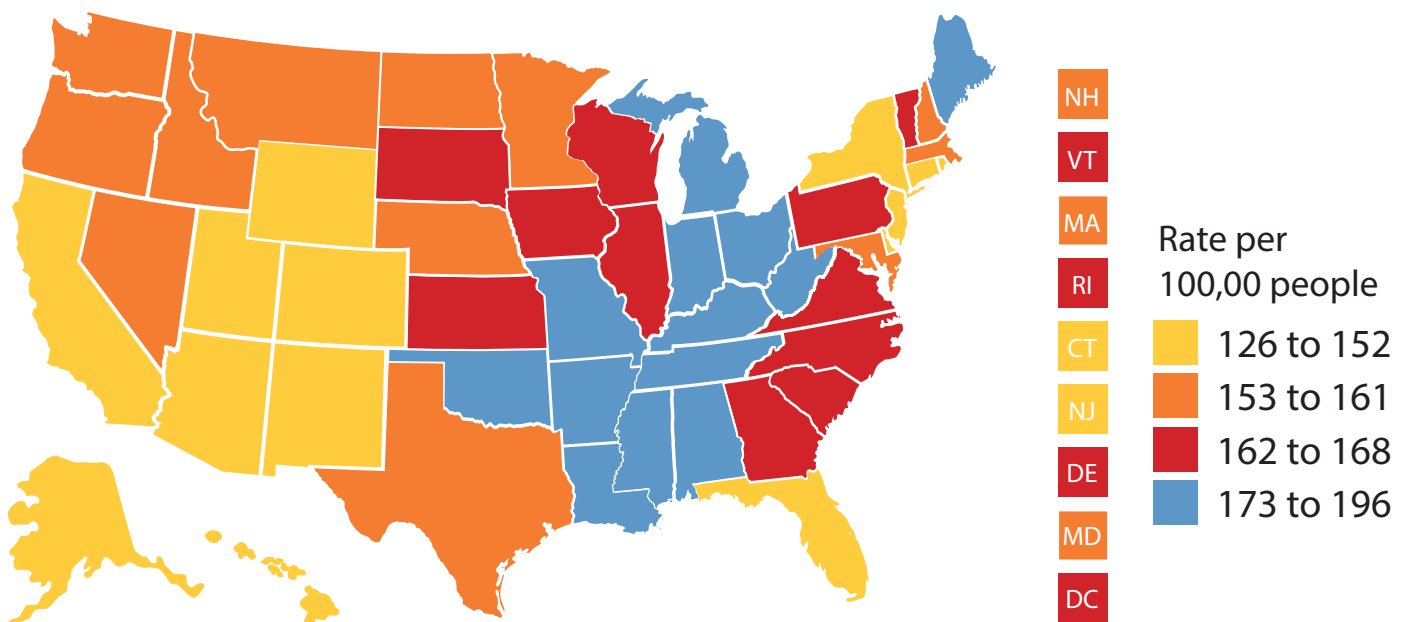
Source: FCDS

US Map Cancer Mortality

Rate of Cancer Deaths in the United States, 2020

All types of cancer, all ages, all races/ethnicities, male and female

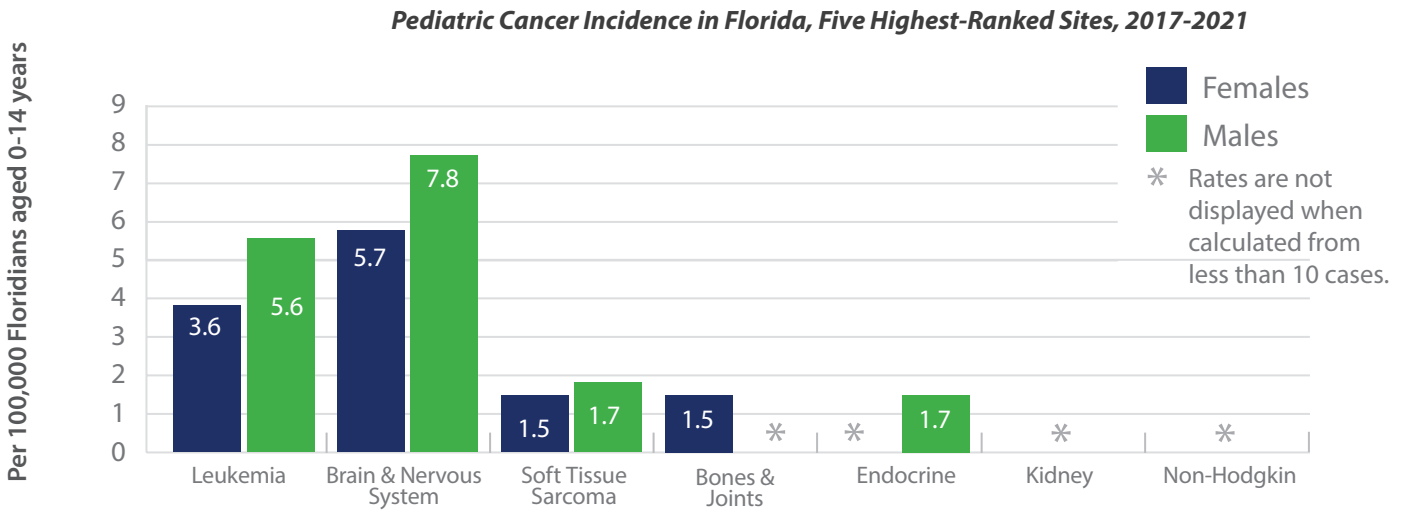
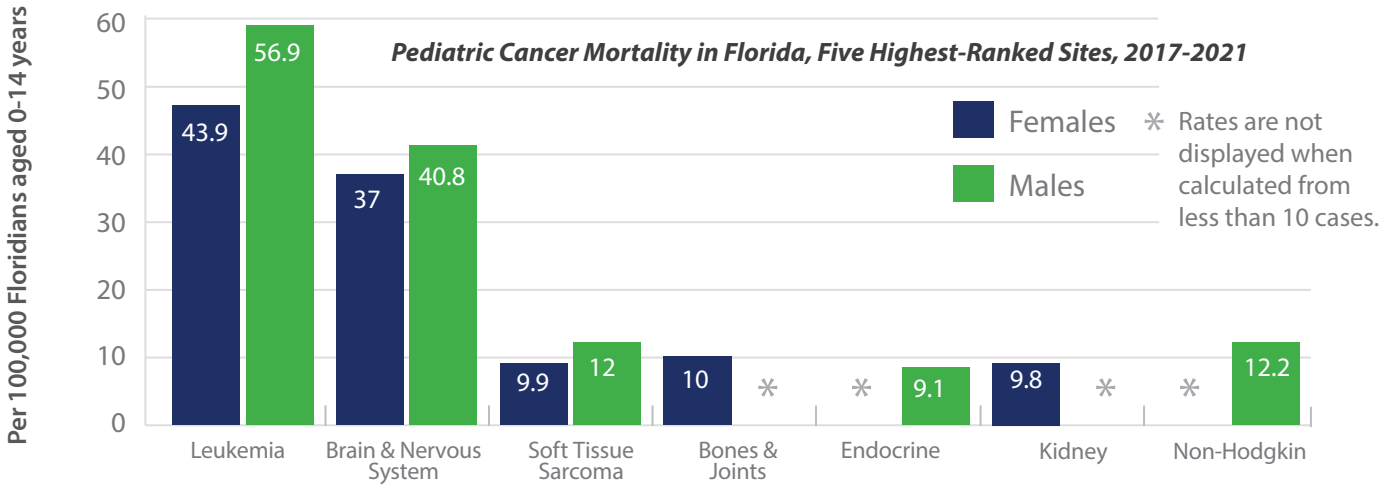
Within the US, Florida is in a group of states with lower cancer mortality.



Source: CDC

Pediatric Cancer in Florida

Cancers in Florida children were comparable with rates from previous years. Although the majority of our children achieved a good response to treatment for their cancers, relapsing and refractory cancer is still a problem. Furthermore, side effects from the toxicities of treatment are common. Safer and more effective treatments for pediatric cancers are urgently needed. For the first time in the state's history, the Florida Cancer Plan has a Childhood Cancers priority area with goals for high quality health care, survivorship, and research (Goals 18-20, 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan).



Source: FCDS

HPV Vaccinations

Several HPV strains cause cancer of the cervix and throat in women and men. We aim to eliminate cervical cancer from Florida through vaccinations against HPV, earlier detection and treatment of lesions of the cervix, and surveillance (Goal 4, 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan). HPV is also causing an epidemic of throat cancers in both men and women. Vaccinating against HPV will also help prevent throat cancer in future generations of Floridians.

Source: CDC TeenVaxView

Florida Cancer Plan:

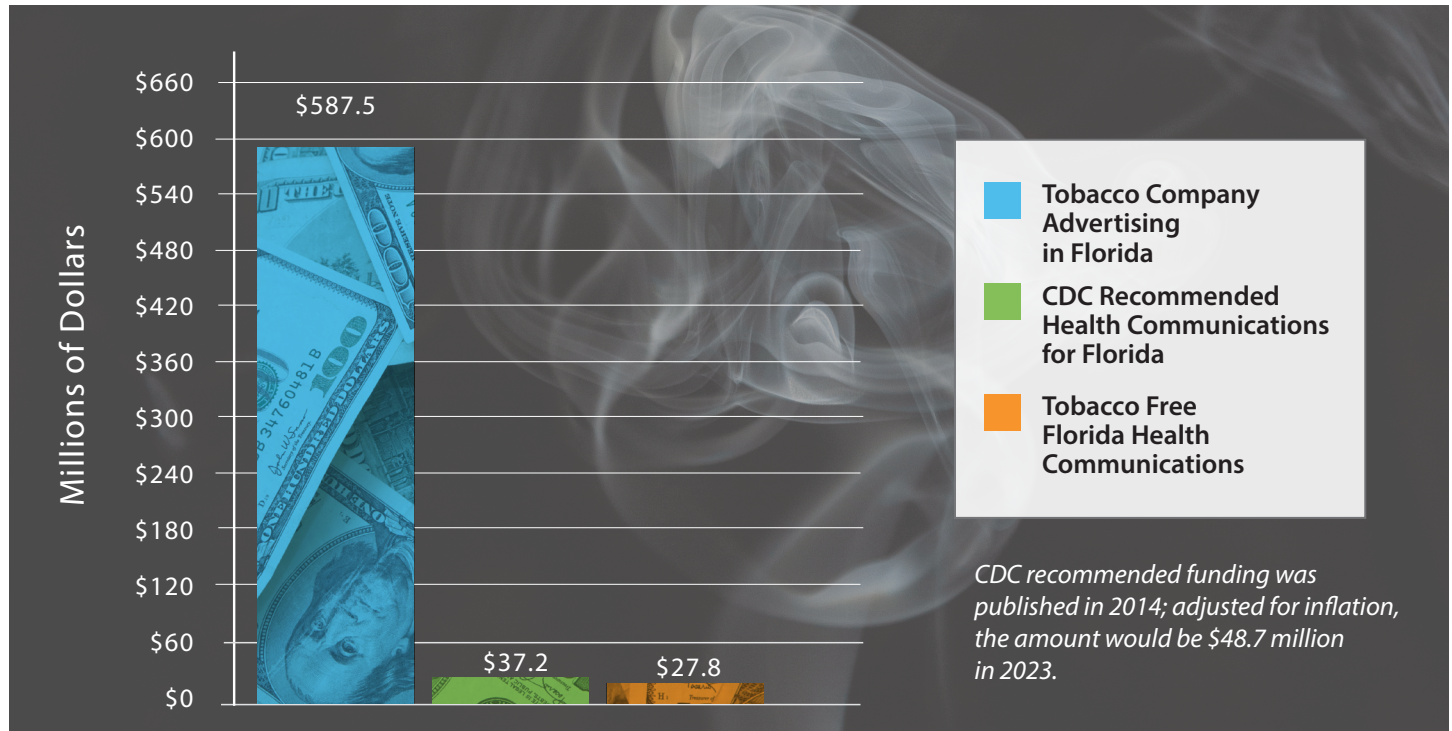
2025 GOAL 80%

2022 58.9%

By 2025, increase the percentage of youth (aged 13-17 year old, female and male) who are up to date (UTD) with the HPV vaccination series from 58.9% to 80%.

Annual Spending for Tobacco-Related Communications in Florida

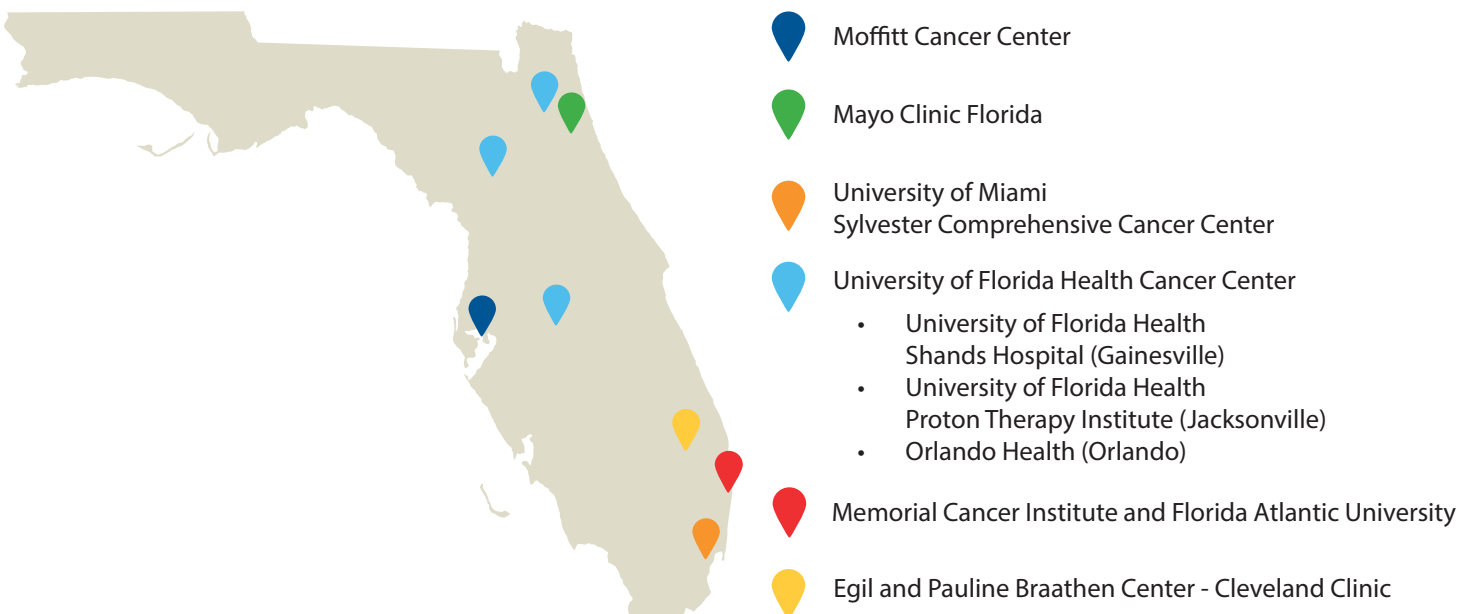
Reducing tobacco exposure (first-hand and second-hand) in Florida has been one of the most effective means in reducing our state's cancer burden by preventing lethal cancers. However, tobacco companies continue to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in promoting tobacco use to Floridians. Increasing health communications from Tobacco Free Florida is a high priority objective in the 2020-2025 Florida Cancer Plan because of the gains made in preventing lethal cancers (Goal 3, Objective 3.9).



Sources: CDC, Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, State of Florida

Florida Cancer Centers of Excellence

In 2023, six Florida Cancer Centers of Excellence for oncology care, research and education were designated by a joint committee made up members from the Florida Department of Health, CCRAB, and the Florida Biomedical Research Advisory Council. Three of these academic centers headquartered in Florida have earned the designation of a National Cancer Institute (NCI) cancer center. The continued support for the Florida Academic Cancer Center Alliance (FACCA) funded by the Casey DeSantis Cancer Research Program helps to achieve the Florida Cancer Plan Objective 21.3 of increasing the number of NCI designated cancer centers headquartered in Florida.



Source: Florida Department of Health

Florida Cancer Control & Research Advisory Council Membership

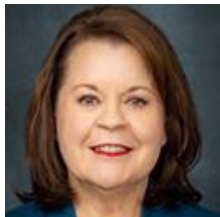
(January 2024)



Chair
Clement Gwede,
PhD, MPH, RN, FAAN
Moffitt Cancer Center



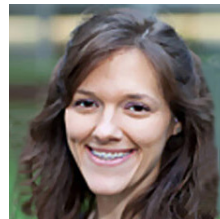
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Erin Kobetz, PhD, MPH
Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center
University of Miami



Senator Colleen Burton
Senate President's
Appointee



Representative
Linda Chaney
House Speaker's
Appointee



Autumn Citta, ARNP
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Christopher Cogle, MD
Senate President's
Appointee



Michael Diaz, MD
Association of Community
Cancer Centers



Paul Hull
American Cancer
Society



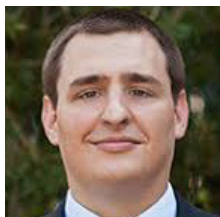
Joseph Ladapo, MD, PhD
Florida's
Surgeon General



Jessica MacIntyre
DNP, MBA, APRN, AOCNP
Florida Nurses Association



Merritt Martin
House Speaker's
Appointee



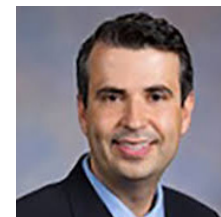
Mitchell F. Peabody, DO
Florida Osteopathic
Medical Association



Nitesh Paryani, MD
Florida Medical
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Luis Raez, MD
Florida Hospital
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Ramzi G. Salloum, PhD
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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

CCRAB Website

www.ccrab.org

Florida Cancer Plan 2020-2025

www.ccrab.org/cancer-plan

Florida Cancer Data Systems (FCDS)

fcds.med.miami.edu/inc/statistics.shtml

Florida Regional Community Cancer Collaboratives:

Northwest Region – www.nwfccc.org

North Central Region – www.ncfcancercontrol.org

Northeast Region – www.hpcnef.org/programs/northeast-florida-cancer-control-collaborative/

East Central Region – www.ecfccc.com

Southwest Region – www.swflccc.weebly.com/about.html

Southeast Region – www.healthcouncil.org/sfccc

Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Programs

www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/cancer/cancer-control-florida.html

Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (BCCEDP)

www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/cancer/breast-cancer/index.html

www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/cancer/cervical-cancer/index.html

Florida Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP)

www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/cancer/colon-cancer/index.html

THANK YOU TO OUR PARTNERS

