

COMBINED TUMOR REGISTRY ANNUAL REPORT 2007

WITH STATISTICAL DATA FROM 2006

SYLVESTER COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI MILLER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

BASCOM PALMER EYE INSTITUTE

JACKSON HEALTH SYSTEM



SUMMARY OF DATA AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2006

The cancer program of the Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine (Sylvester) and Jackson Health System (JHS) fosters collaboration between the basic sciences and clinical research. Our ability to provide comprehensive, state-of-the-art health care to any one who walks through our door is what sets us apart from other medical centers, allowing us to raise the benchmark for excellence in health care.

Approximately 1,444,920 new cases of cancer were diagnosed in the United States in 2007. Of those cases, 766,860 were men (53%) and 678,060 were women (47%). More than 500,000 Americans died from cancer in 2007, making it the second leading cause of death for Americans after heart disease. In the State of Florida, approximately 106,560 new cases of cancer were diagnosed. These estimates excluded carcinoma *in situ* of all cancer sites except urinary bladder. Basal cell and squamous cell cancers of the skin also were excluded.

Nationally, the top cancer sites were prostate (218,890 cases-15%), lung and bronchus (213,380 cases-15%), breast (180,510 cases-12%), colon (112,340 cases-8%), and urinary bladder (67,160 cases-5%). Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas accounted for an additional 71,380 cases. However, these arose in diverse lymphatic as well as extralymphatic sites.

Cancer Incidence by Anatomic Site: For the combined program (Sylvester and JHS) there were a total 6,357 new cases of reportable disease. Of these cases, 4,287 (67%) were analytic, having received all or part of their first course of treatment at one or a combination of our facilities. The remaining 2,070 (33%) were non-analytic, those patients who were diagnosed and received all of their initial cancer-related treatment elsewhere or were diagnosed at autopsy in one of our facilities.

Gender/Race/Ethnicity: Three thousand five hundred and one (3,501-55%) of these new cases were in men and 2,856 (45%) were in women. Five thousand and eighty one (5,081) patients were white (80%), 897 patients were black (14%), and the remaining 379 patients were of mixed or other races or their race was unknown (6%). Three thousand nine hundred and thirty one (3,931) patients were non-Hispanic (62%), 2,267 were Hispanic (36%), and 159 patients were of unknown ethnicity (2%). The most prevalent primary sites of disease at JHS were prostate (740 cases-12%), breast (715 cases-11%), lung and bronchus (395 cases-6%), kidney and renal pelvis (384 cases-6%), and urinary bladder (312 cases-5%). Among men, the top five sites were prostate (740 cases-21%), kidney and renal pelvis (253 cases-7%), urinary bladder (231 cases-7%), lung and bronchus (226 cases-6%), and skin (excluding basal cell and squamous cell skin cancer) with 169 cases (5%). Among women, the top five sites were breast (708 cases-25%), lung and bronchus (169 cases-6%), cranial nerves (including reportable benign and borderline central nervous system tumors with 164 cases-6%), kidney and renal pelvis (131 cases-5%), and colon (128 cases-4%).

Of the analytic cases, the top five sites for men and women combined were breast (478 cases-11%), prostate (467 cases-11%), kidney and renal pelvis (322 cases-7%), lung and bronchus (281 cases-6%), and pancreas (200 cases-5%).

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SUMMARY OF DATA AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2006 — CONTINUED

Age/Residency at Diagnosis: The demographic profile of the community we serve is both rich and diverse. Most new cancer patients were between the ages of 50 and 79 (4,369 cases-69%).

The majority of patients carried health insurance (5,536 patients-87%) be it private insurance, Medicare, or Medicaid. Meanwhile, 736 patients (12%) carried no insurance, while the insurance status of the remaining 85 patients (1%) was unknown.

Most of these new patients reside in Miami-Dade County (3,416 patients-54%), Palm Beach County (1,096 patients-17%), and Broward County (1,077 patients-17%). The remaining 12% of patients came from elsewhere in Florida, the United States, or internationally. International patients came from such varied countries as the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Peru, Nicaragua, Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Uruguay, Canada, El Salvador, British Guiana, Bermuda, Surinam, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, and Japan.

SUMMARY OF DATA AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2006

The primary function of the Sylvester tumor registry is to accurately collect essential basic data from our cancer patients. These data include demographics, diagnosis, staging, treatment, and follow-up information, including survival statistics.

There were 3,905 new cancer cases seen at Sylvester in 2006, including several cases seen at the Bascom Palmer Eye Institute, primarily malignancies of the eye and adnexa. The majority of these cases were analytic (2,413 cases-62%) and the remaining 1,492 cases (38%) were non-analytic. The top five analytical cases were prostate (323 cases-13%), breast (219 cases-9%), kidney and renal pelvis (203 cases-8%), eye and orbit (129 cases-5%), and pancreas (128 cases-5%).

Cancer Incidence by Anatomic Site: The top five cancer sites in 2006 were prostate (546 cases-14%), breast (384 cases-10%), kidney and renal pelvis (248 cases-6%), skin (excluding basal and squamous cell carcinoma, 212 cases-5%), and urinary bladder (203 cases-5%). Meanwhile, there were 203 new cases of lymphoma. These consisted of Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's nodal and extra nodal lymphomas.

Gender/Race/Ethnicity: Male patients accounted for 2,250 cases (58%) and the remaining 1,655 cases (42%) were female. Prostate cancer was the top cancer site for male patients (546 cases-24%), representing almost 25% of all of the cancer cases seen in males, followed by kidney and renal pelvis (165 cases-7%), urinary bladder (151 cases-7%), skin (excluding basal cell and squamous cell carcinoma, 133 cases-6%), and lymphoma (111 cases-5%). In females, breast cancer was the top cancer site (378 cases-23%), followed by brain and central nervous system (including reportable benign and borderline brain tumors, 123 cases-7%), lymphoma (including nodal and extra nodal Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's, 92 cases-6%), lung and bronchus (83 cases-5%), and kidney and renal pelvis (83 cases-5%).

The majority of patients were white (3,195 cases-82%) followed by black (347 cases-9%), and the remaining 363 patients were of other races or their race was unknown. Additionally, 2,682 patients were non-Hispanic (69%), 1,105 were Hispanic (28%), and the remaining 118 patients were of unknown ethnicity (3%). Three thousand seven hundred and fifty three patients (3,750) carried insurance including private carriers, Medicare, or Medicaid (96%). One hundred and twenty patients (120 cases-3%) were uninsured, while 33 patients were categorized as having unknown insurance status.

Age/Residency at Diagnosis: Most of the new patients seen at Sylvester were local residents from Miami-Dade County (1,595 patients-41%), followed by residents of Palm Beach County (863 patients-22%), and Broward County (843 patients-22%). The remaining 15% of patients reside in other parts of Florida, the United States, and abroad.

SUMMARY OF DATA AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2006

The data collected at Jackson Memorial Hospital (JMH) and Jackson South Community Hospital (JSCH), known collectively as Jackson Health System (JHS), are based on inpatient and outpatient discharges for 2006, in addition to other multiple sources used to identify eligible cases. In 2006, there were 3,145 new cancer patients at JHS. Of those cases, 75% (2,370) were analytic cases, while 25% (775) were non-analytic cases.

Cancer Incidence by Anatomic Site: After combining all analytic and non-analytic cases, the major sites of reportable disease seen at JHS were breast (356 cases-11%), lung and bronchus (258 cases-8%), brain and central nervous system (including benign and borderline reportable neoplasms, 252 cases-8%), prostate (245 cases-8%), and kidney and renal pelvis (193 cases-6%).

Gender/Race/Ethnicity: More new cancer cases were diagnosed in males (1,637-52%) than in females (1,508-48%). For males, the primary sites with the highest incidence of disease were prostate (245 cases-15%), lung and bronchus (149 cases-9%), kidney and renal pelvis (120 cases-7%), urinary bladder (111 cases-7%) and brain and central nervous system (including benign and borderline reportable neoplasms, 108 cases-7%). For females, the sites with the highest incidence of cancer were breast (355 cases-23%), brain and central nervous system (including reportable benign and borderline neoplasms, 144 cases-9%), lung and bronchus (109 cases-7%), colon (80 cases-5%), and kidney and renal pelvis (73 cases-5%). The top five primary sites overall, analytic only, were breast (273 cases-11%), brain and central nervous system (including benign and borderline reportable neoplasms, 218 cases-9%), lung and bronchus (199 cases-8%), prostate (177 cases-7%) and lymphoma (includes Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's nodal and extranodal, 105 cases-4%). Most of the new patients were white (2,475 patients-79%), followed by black (634 patients-20%), and the remaining 36 patients (1%) were of other races or their race was unknown. Non-Hispanics made up approximately 56% (1,749) of the new cases seen at JHS, following by Hispanics at 43% (1,351), while the remaining 1% (45) were of unknown ethnicity.

Age/Residency at Diagnosis: Most of our new patients reside in Miami-Dade County (2,094 patients-67%), followed by Palm Beach County (411 patients-13%), and Broward County (378 patients-12%). The remaining 262 patients (8%) reside elsewhere in Florida (167-5%), the United States (20 patients-1%), or internationally (75 patients-2%).

Of the 3,145 new patients, 636 were uninsured (20%), 526 patients carried private insurance (17%), 576 patients carried Medicaid (18%), 731 patients were insured with Medicare (23%), 620 patients carried unspecified insurance (20%), while the insurance status of 56 patients remained unknown (2%).

FIGURE 1
2006 CANCER INCIDENCE BY ANATOMIC SITE, SEX, CLASS OF CASE, AND AJCC STAGE SYLVESTER, BASCOM PALMER EYE INSTITUTE, JACKSON HEALTH SYSTEM

| Site | Total | | Sex | | Class of Case | | AJCC Stage at Initial Diagnosis | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent | Male | Female | Analytic | Non-Analytic | 0 | I | II | III | IV | Unk | N/A | Benign |
| All Sites (1) | 6357 | 100 | 3501 | 2856 | 4287 | 2070 | 203 | 924 | 998 | 592 | 683 | 227 | 421 | 301 |
| Head & Neck | 338 | 5.3 | 231 | 107 | 237 | 101 | 5 | 47 | 31 | 41 | 84 | 26 | 3 | 0 |
| Tongue | 116 | 1.8 | 79 | 37 | 75 | 41 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 16 | 23 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Gum & Other Mouth | 58 | 0.9 | 33 | 25 | 42 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Tonsil | 42 | 0.7 | 38 | 4 | 29 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Salivary Glands | 31 | 0.5 | 20 | 11 | 25 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Floor of Mouth | 27 | 0.4 | 18 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lip | 19 | 0.3 | 13 | 6 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hypopharynx | 16 | 0.3 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Nasopharynx | 13 | 0.2 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oropharynx | 13 | 0.2 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Oral Cavity & Pharynx | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Digestive Organs | 1111 | 17.5 | 674 | 437 | 779 | 332 | 27 | 146 | 186 | 175 | 173 | 41 | 31 | 0 |
| Colon (Excluding Rectum) | 288 | 4.5 | 160 | 128 | 140 | 148 | 10 | 21 | 23 | 36 | 45 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Pancreas | 235 | 3.7 | 126 | 109 | 200 | 35 | 2 | 18 | 75 | 33 | 55 | 14 | 3 | 0 |
| Liver | 141 | 2.2 | 106 | 35 | 109 | 32 | 0 | 41 | 29 | 19 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Rectum & Rectosigmoid | 124 | 2 | 79 | 45 | 81 | 43 | 2 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Stomach | 119 | 1.9 | 77 | 42 | 94 | 25 | 1 | 22 | 10 | 29 | 22 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Rectum | 94 | 1.5 | 60 | 34 | 64 | 30 | 2 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Large Intestine (3) | 88 | 1.4 | 50 | 38 | 12 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Esophagus | 74 | 1.2 | 58 | 16 | 51 | 23 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sigmoid Colon | 74 | 1.2 | 38 | 36 | 49 | 25 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ascending Colon | 60 | 0.9 | 38 | 22 | 36 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Biliary | 32 | 0.5 | 21 | 11 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Small Intestine | 31 | 0.5 | 17 | 14 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Rectosigmoid Junction | 30 | 0.5 | 19 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anus, Anal Canal, Anorect | 21 | 0.3 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Cecum | 19 | 0.3 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Descending Colon | 18 | 0.3 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retroperitoneum | 18 | 0.3 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 13 | 0.2 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Transverse Colon | 12 | 0.2 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gallbladder | 8 | 0.1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hepatic Flexure | 7 | 0.1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Appendix | 5 | 0.1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Splenic Flexure | 5 | 0.1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 4 | 0.1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Peritoneum, Omentum, Mesentery | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Respiratory Organs | 563 | 8.9 | 357 | 206 | 391 | 172 | 9 | 82 | 25 | 67 | 172 | 21 | 14 | 1 |
| Lung & Bronchus | 395 | 6.2 | 226 | 169 | 281 | 114 | 0 | 61 | 15 | 51 | 134 | 18 | 2 | 0 |
| Larynx | 124 | 2 | 106 | 18 | 73 | 51 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Nose, Nasal Cavity | 35 | 0.6 | 19 | 16 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Trachea, Mediastinum | 9 | 0.1 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Pleura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bones & Joints | 38 | 0.6 | 28 | 10 | 27 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| Soft Tissue, Including Heart | 79 | 1.2 | 37 | 42 | 54 | 25 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 1 |
| Skin Excluding Basal & Squamous | 254 | 4 | 169 | 85 | 112 | 142 | 27 | 36 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 0 |
| Melanomas (Skin) | 230 | 3.6 | 155 | 75 | 96 | 134 | 26 | 34 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Other (Non-Epithelial Skin) | 24 | 0.4 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 |

1 Extra-nodal lymphomas are counted as 'lymphomas;' this report does not attribute them to the primary site in which they arise and therefore subtotals may be at variance with 'all sites' totals.

2 Contains benign and borderline analytic and non-analytic brain and central nervous system cases, and reportable by agreement cases.

3 NOS (not otherwise specified)

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FIGURE 1 — CONTINUED

2006 CANCER INCIDENCE BY ANATOMIC SITE, SEX, CLASS OF CASE, AND AJCC STAGE SYLVESTER, BASCOM PALMER EYE INSTITUTE, JACKSON HEALTH SYSTEM

| Site | Total | | Sex | | Class of Case | | AJCC Stage at Initial Diagnosis | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Number | Percent | Male | Female | Analytic | Non-Analytic | 0 | I | II | III | IV | Unk | N/A | Benign |
| Breast | 715 | 11.2 | 7 | 708 | 478 | 237 | 78 | 141 | 135 | 62 | 25 | 34 | 3 | 0 |
| Female Genital Organs | 320 | 5 | 0 | 320 | 221 | 99 | 19 | 76 | 18 | 51 | 40 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| Corpus Uteri | 105 | 1.7 | 0 | 105 | 79 | 26 | 0 | 43 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Cervix Uteri | 101 | 1.6 | 0 | 101 | 70 | 31 | 9 | 24 | 6 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Ovary | 68 | 1.1 | 0 | 68 | 48 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Vulva | 20 | 0.3 | 0 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Uterus (3) | 15 | 0.2 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Vagina | 8 | 0.1 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male Genital Organs | 790 | 12.4 | 790 | 0 | 500 | 290 | 2 | 13 | 382 | 49 | 32 | 16 | 6 | 0 |
| Prostate | 740 | 11.6 | 740 | 0 | 467 | 273 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 42 | 30 | 14 | 3 | 0 |
| Testis | 31 | 0.5 | 31 | 0 | 18 | 13 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Penis | 15 | 0.2 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Male Genital Organs | 4 | 0.1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Urinary Organs | 735 | 11.6 | 513 | 222 | 513 | 222 | 36 | 246 | 82 | 62 | 67 | 14 | 6 | 0 |
| Kidney & Renal Pelvis | 384 | 6 | 253 | 131 | 322 | 62 | 2 | 191 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| Urinary Bladder | 312 | 4.9 | 231 | 81 | 160 | 152 | 26 | 44 | 39 | 19 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Ureter | 28 | 0.4 | 19 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Urinary Organs | 11 | 0.2 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Eye & Orbit | 155 | 2.4 | 86 | 69 | 137 | 18 | 0 | 13 | 61 | 23 | 0 | 8 | 32 | 0 |
| Central Nervous System | 351 | 5.5 | 140 | 211 | 279 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 225 |
| Cranial Nerves | 225 | 3.5 | 61 | 164 | 183 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 212 |
| Brain | 126 | 2 | 79 | 47 | 96 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 13 |
| Endocrine Glands | 231 | 3.6 | 73 | 158 | 162 | 69 | 0 | 54 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 6 | 10 | 73 |
| Thyroid | 141 | 2.2 | 48 | 93 | 99 | 42 | 0 | 54 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Endocrine Including Thymus | 90 | 1.4 | 25 | 65 | 63 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 73 |
| Lymphoma (2) | 334 | 5.3 | 190 | 144 | 195 | 139 | 0 | 58 | 48 | 29 | 57 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| NHL-Nodal Lymphomas | 173 | 2.7 | 105 | 68 | 88 | 85 | 0 | 9 | 21 | 20 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| NHL-Extranodal Lymphomas | 104 | 1.6 | 57 | 47 | 76 | 28 | 0 | 46 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hodgkin-Nodal Disease | 53 | 0.8 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 24 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hodgkin-Extranodal Disease | 4 | 0.1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Myeloma | 78 | 1.2 | 38 | 40 | 32 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| Leukemia | 141 | 2.2 | 84 | 57 | 79 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 |
| Lymphocytic (Sub-Total) | 59 | 0.9 | 39 | 20 | 28 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic | 42 | 0.7 | 28 | 14 | 17 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Acute Lymphocytic | 14 | 0.2 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Other Lymphocytic | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Myeloid & Monocytic (Sub-Total) | 69 | 1.1 | 37 | 32 | 42 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 |
| Acute Myeloid | 52 | 0.8 | 26 | 26 | 35 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Chronic Myeloid | 16 | 0.3 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Other Myeloid/Monocytic | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Acute Monocytic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other (Sub-Total) | 13 | 0.2 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Aleukemic, Subleukemic | 12 | 0.2 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Other Acute Leukemic | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mesothelioma | 6 | 0.1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Kaposi Sarcoma | 14 | 0.2 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 104 | 1.6 | 67 | 37 | 77 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 |

1 Extra-nodal lymphomas are counted as 'lymphomas;' this report does not attribute them to the primary site in which they arise and therefore subtotals may be at variance with 'all sites' totals.

2 Contains benign and borderline analytic and non-analytic brain and central nervous system cases, and reportable by agreement cases.

3 NOS (not otherwise specified)

PATIENT CARE EVALUATION STUDY: PROSTATE CANCER

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According to the American Cancer Society's *Cancer Facts and Figures 2007*, an estimated 15,710 new cases of prostate cancer were diagnosed in Florida in 2006. Florida, in fact, ranked third in the United States in incidence of prostate cancer, surpassed only by New York and California. Of the total estimated 1,444,920 new cancer cases during 2007 in the United States, prostate cancer accounted for 218,890 cases or 15%.

Prostate cancer was the leading primary site of malignant disease for men in 2007. Of the 766,860 new male cancer cases, prostate was the most prevalent with 218,890 men diagnosed (29%). Among all types of cancers, prostate cancer was the second leading cause of death in men (27,050 deaths-9%) surpassed only by lung cancer (89,510 deaths-31%). Among men and women combined, prostate cancer was the top cancer site, followed by lung, breast, colon, urinary bladder, and lymphoma.

At Sylvester and Jackson Health System (JHS) there were 740 cases of new prostate cancer cases in 2006. Of those cases, 467 were analytic (63%) and 273 were non-analytic (37%).

The American Joint Commission on Cancer (AJCC) TNM staging system is used to classify the extent of tumor involvement at the primary site, lymph node involvement, and metastasis. TNM staging reflects Sylvester's commitment to prevention and early detection of malignant disease.

Of the analytic prostate cancer cases, 378 (81%) were AJCC Stage I or II at initial diagnosis. The remaining 89 cases (19%) were AJCC stage III, IV, or at an unknown stage, while three cases were not applicable for AJCC staging based upon their invalid site morphology combinations. According to the American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer's (ACoS CoC) *National Benchmark Report*, in 2005 (their most recent complete year available), 78% of prostate cancers nationwide were diagnosed Stage I or Stage II. Prostate cancer was the leading cancer, followed by breast cancer, lung cancer, renal cancer, and bladder cancer, respectively. Prostate cancer was still the leading cancer for men, followed by renal cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, and skin cancer (excluding basal cell and squamous cell skin cancer, which are not reportable).

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PATIENT CARE EVALUATION STUDY: PROSTATE CANCER — CONTINUED

Of the 740 prostate cancer cases that presented during 2006 to Sylvester and JHS, 494 (67%) were white, 114 (15%) were black, and the remaining 132 (18%) were of mixed, other, or of unknown race. The vast majority of our prostate cancer cases were non-Hispanic (456 cases-62%), 259 cases (35%) were Hispanic, and the remaining 25 cases (3%) were of unknown race. Seventy-two patients with prostate cancer during 2006 were not insured (10%). Six hundred and sixty three (90%) of these patients had various forms of insurance. Most carried private insurance, followed by Medicare, and then Medicaid. The insurance status of five patients remained unknown.

The majority of prostate cancer patients (668) were diagnosed between the ages of 50 and 79 (90%). This is in accordance with well-established risk factors that demonstrate increased incidence of the disease with age, predominantly over age 65. This also is corroborated by the ACoS CoC *National Benchmark Report*, which reflects about a 90% incidence of prostate cancer in males between ages 50 to 79. Other risk factors include family history (genetic predisposition may be responsible for up to 10% of all prostate cancers) and race (black males have the highest incidence rates of prostate cancer in the world).

Diagnosis and treatment of prostate cancer continue to provide significantly high survival rates for all stages of the disease with five-year survival for all stages of the disease progressing toward 100%. The widespread use of digital rectal examinations (DRE's) and Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA) testing, particularly in men over age 50, appear to provide the most relevant methods for early detection currently available. Surgery, beam radiation, brachytherapy, chemotherapy, and hormonal therapy, alone or in combination, provide a formidable adversary to this disease. When administered properly, these treatment methods allow for greater quality of life and enhanced survival.

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Administrative Support Specialist

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GLOSSARY

Analytic Case—Diagnosed and/or received all or part of the first course of treatment at this institution.

Non-Analytic Case—Diagnosed and received the entire initial course of treatment prior to the first contact with this institution.

AJCC (TNM) Staging:

The TNM staging system (Stage 0-IV) is a shorthand notation for describing the anatomic extent of malignant neoplasm:

T—Tumor growth represents the size or extent of the primary tumor.

N—The absence or presence and extent of the regional lymph node metastasis.

M—The absence or presence of distant metastasis.

Once T, N, and M have been classified, this information can be used to assign the stage of the tumor. Staging is a method of grouping cases with similar characteristics:

Stage 0—Carcinoma *in situ*

Stage I—Localized carcinoma

Stage II—Limited local extension and/or limited regional lymph node spread

Stage III—More extensive local or regional lymph node spread

Stage IV—Distant spread

General Summary Stage:

In situ—A tumor that fulfills all of the microscopic criteria for malignancy, except invasion.

Localized—A tumor that appears to be entirely confined to the organ of origin.

Regional—A tumor that has spread beyond the organ of origin into: 1) surrounding organs or tissues by direct extension; 2) regional lymph nodes; or 3) a combination of 1 and 2, but appears to have spread no further.

Distant—A tumor that has spread to parts of the body that are distant from the primary tumor.

Unknown/Not Recorded—Stage is considered unknown when it cannot be determined from the medical record or when information is insufficient to stage properly.

SEER—Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results program. A cancer incidence and survival reporting system of the National Cancer Institute (NCI).

REFERENCES

American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures 2007*, Atlanta, Georgia; American Cancer Society.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACS—American Cancer Society

ACoS—American College of Surgeons

ACoS CoC—American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer

AJCC—American Joint Committee on Cancer

BPEI—Bascom Palmer Eye Institute

CAP—College of American Pathologists

CoC—Commission on Cancer

DRE—digital rectal examination

JHS—Jackson Health System

JHS/HIM—Jackson Health System/Health Information Management

JMH—Jackson Memorial Hospital

JSCH—Jackson South Community Hospital

NCI—National Cancer Institute

NOS—Not otherwise specified

PSA—Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA)

Sylvester—Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine



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