

- Melanoma is the least common skin cancer<sup>2</sup>
- Incidence has increased since 1985<sup>3</sup>
- In 2013, 2,106 Michigan residents were diagnosed with melanoma<sup>4</sup>
- In 2013, 284 Michigan residents died from Melanoma<sup>5</sup>
- It is estimated there will be 2,560 new diagnoses of melanoma in Michigan in 2016<sup>6</sup>
- It is estimated 300 Michigan residents will die from melanoma in 2016<sup>6</sup>

## What puts people at high risk for skin cancers?

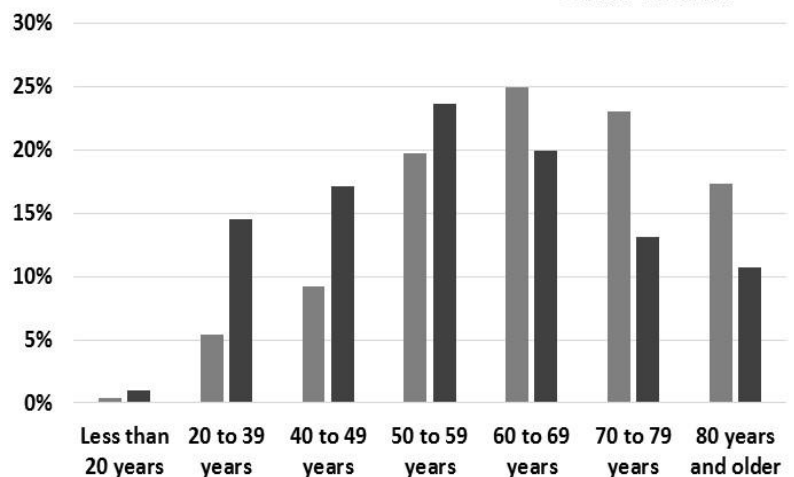
- Light natural skin color
- Family or personal history of skin cancer
- Exposure to sun through work or play
- History of indoor tanning
- History of sunburns
- Skin that burns easily
  - Or skin that freckles or hurts when exposed to ultraviolet (UV) light
- Having certain types or large numbers of moles

Odds of developing melanoma are two times higher for people who ever used indoor tanning devices compared to those who never used indoor tanning devices.<sup>9</sup>

In 2013, Michigan women were diagnosed with melanoma at earlier ages than Michigan men.<sup>8</sup> The age group with the highest proportion of melanoma diagnoses for women was 50 to 59 years, while for men it was 60 to 69 years.

2013 is the most current year of complete data on new diagnoses of cancer available in the cancer registry.

Percent of Melanoma Diagnosis by Age and Sex, Michigan 2013



Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Includes cases diagnosed in 2013 and processed by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics by November 30, 2015

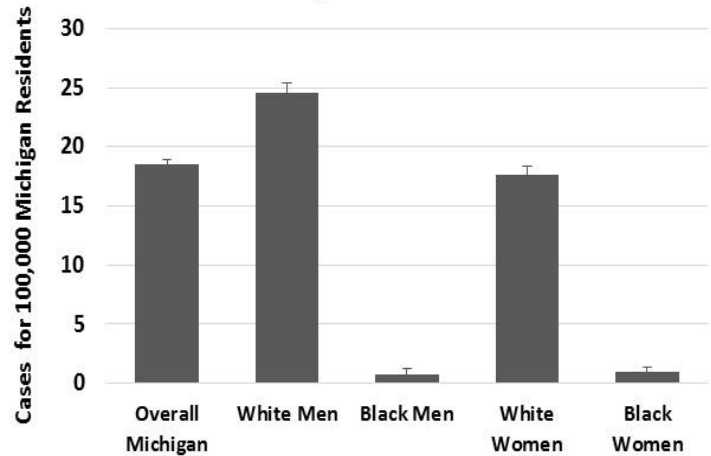
Incidence of melanoma has **risen** from 8.4 cases per 100,000 Michigan residents in 1985 to 18.7 cases per 100,000 Michigan residents in 2013. <sup>8</sup>

White Michigan males had the highest incidence of melanoma. From 2010 to 2013, there were 24.6 cases per 100,000 white men, and 17.6 cases per 100,000 white women, while there was fewer than one case per 100,000 among black men, and 1 case per 100,000 black women. <sup>4</sup> Mortality rates among black Michigan residents were so low the rates were suppressed even when multiple years of data were combined. <sup>5</sup>

Even though there was a lower rate of melanoma in Michigan's black residents, the percentage of black Michigan residents diagnosed in the distant stage was five times greater than that of white Michigan residents. <sup>8</sup>

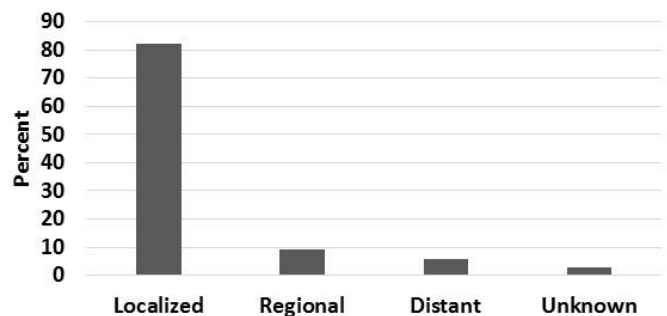
In 2013, 82.0% of melanomas were diagnosed in the localized stage, while 9.2% were diagnosed in the regional stage, and **6.0% were diagnosed in the distant stage.** <sup>8</sup>

Incidence of Melanoma by Race and Sex: Michigan 2010-2013



United States Cancer Statistics: 1999 - 2013 Mortality, WONDER Online Database. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2016. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/CancerMort-v2013.html> on Dec 19, 2016 3:26:57 PM

New Cases of Melanoma by Stage at Diagnosis, Michigan 2013



Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Includes cases diagnosed in 2013 and processed by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics by November 30, 2015

#### References

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