



Chronic Diseases



Coronary Heart Disease

What is it?

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a narrowing of the small blood vessels that supply blood and oxygen to the heart. Plaque builds up inside the coronary arteries, reducing blood flow to the heart. This process starves the heart of oxygen and can result in chest pain (angina) or a heart attack.ⁱ

What causes it?

Factors that increase the risk of CHD include smoking, lack of exercise, obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure, and elevated total cholesterol levels.ⁱⁱ

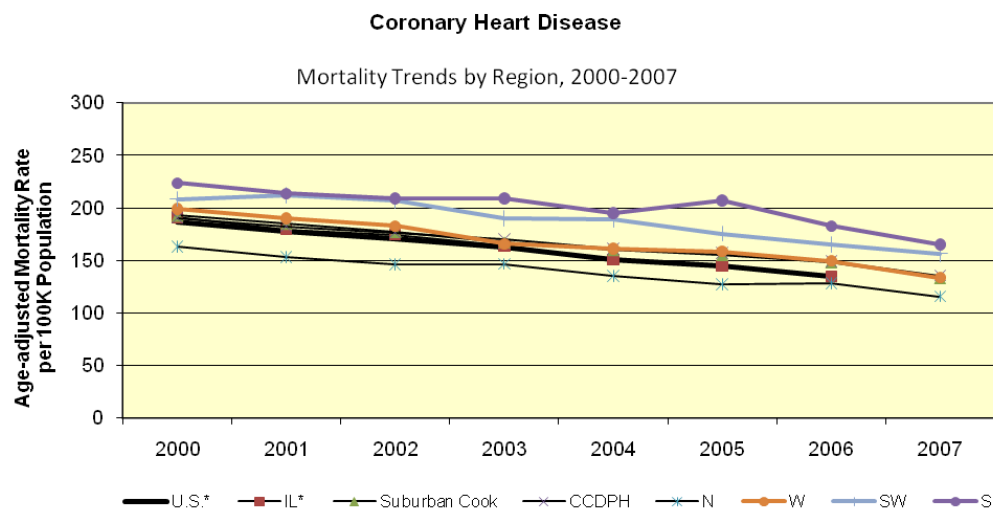
Why is it important:

CHD is the leading cause of death in Suburban Cook County (SCC), responsible for over 3,500 deaths in 2007 and results in large costs to the health care system and lower productivity. Survival of a CHD event results in a lower quality of life and can include disability, depression, on-going medical treatment/expense and premature death.

2000-2007

Age-adjusted CHD mortality rates declined for the U.S., Illinois, SCC, Cook County Department of Public Health's jurisdiction (CCDPH) and all 4 districts (North, West, Southwest, South) of SCC (Figure 1). In SCC, the CHD mortality rate declined by 30% between 2000 and 2007 (from 192.6/100,000 to 133.2/100,000). During the same time period, the CHD mortality rates for the North and West districts were at or below the U.S. rate while in the Southwest and South districts CHD mortality rates were above the US rate. The South district had the highest CHD mortality rate with an average mortality rate of 164.8 per 100,000.

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,

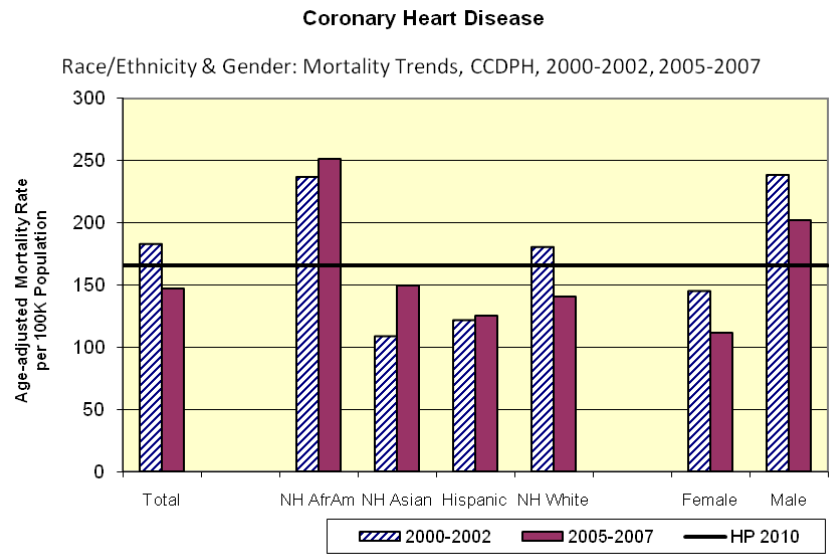
*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/ethnicity and Gender**

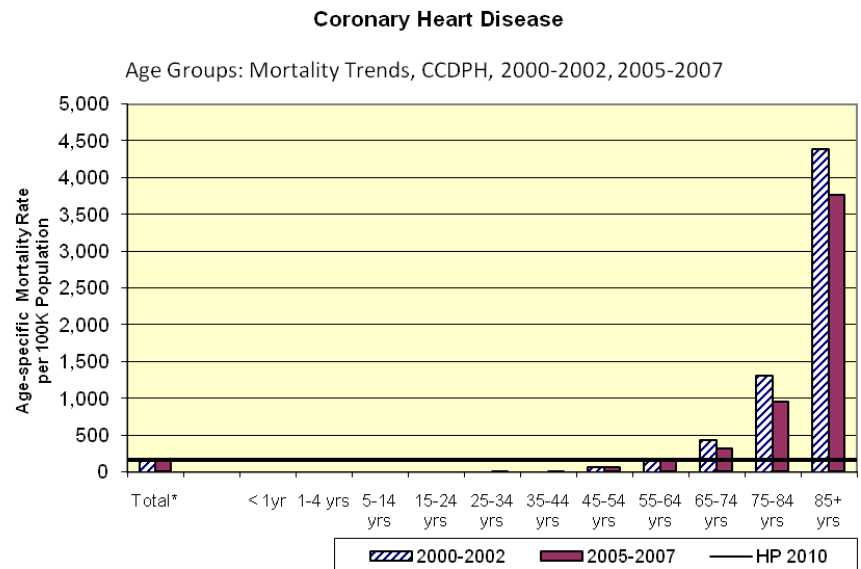
Overall, the CHD mortality rate decreased from 183.1/100,000 (2000-2002) to 147.3/100,000 (2005-2007). The decrease in CHD mortality among Whites (11,579 to 8,959 deaths) was a major contributor to the overall CHD mortality rate.

Between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007 the CHD mortality rates increased for African Americans (AA) (237.2 to 251.7/100,000) and Asians (108.6 to 149.3/100,000).

Despite a decrease for both males and females, in 2005-2007 males (202.1/100,000) continued to have a higher rate of CHD mortality compared to females (111.4/100,000).

Figure 2**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

Although 80% of the people who die of CHD are 65 years of age or older, the CHD mortality rate among this age group decreased. The largest decrease in CHD mortality rates occurred among those aged 85 years and older from 4,389.1/100,000 (2000-2002) to 3,771.7/100,000 (2005-2007).

Figure 3

2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

From 2005-2007, the overall CHD mortality rate for SCC (145.6/100,000) met the Healthy People (HP) 2010 CHD mortality goal of 166.0 deaths/100,000.

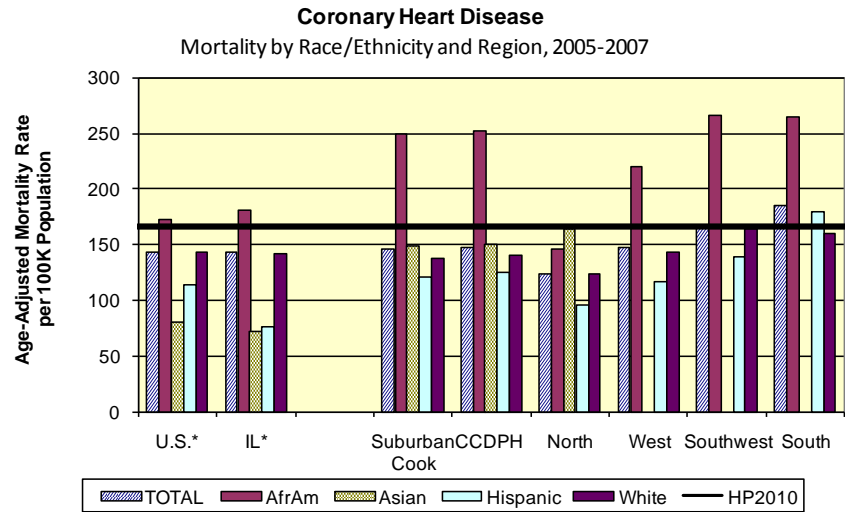
The CHD mortality rate for AAs (249.8/100,000) was 80% higher than Whites (138.4/100,000) in SCC and more than 40% higher than AAs in the U.S. (173.1/100,000).

With a CHD mortality rate of 185.0/100,000, the South district was the only district not to have met the HP 2010 goal. CHD mortality rates were highest in the South district for AAs (264.8/100,000) and Hispanics (179.0/100,000).

2005-2007**By Gender**

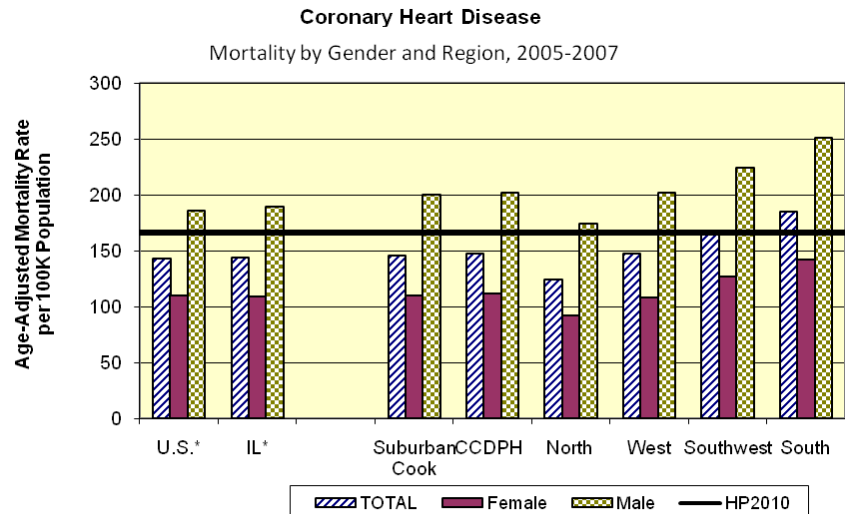
In SCC, the CHD mortality rate for males (202.1/100,000) was almost twice that for females (111.4/100,000). Although males had higher CHD mortality rates, CHD was still the leading cause of death among women (see Leading Causes of Death, pg 2.).

The CHD mortality rate for males in SCC and all the districts were higher than the HP2010 goal. Females in the South district had the highest CHD mortality rate (142.0/100,000) compared to females in other regions.

Figure 4

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007,

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Figure 5

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007,

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Table 1

**Coronary Heart Disease
Mortality by Region
2000-2007**

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
U.S.*	515,204	186.8	502,189	177.8	494,382	170.9	480,028	162.8	451,326	150.2	445,687	144.4	425,425	135.0	na	na
IL*	23,018	190.9	22,012	179.5	21,688	174.5	6,909	163.8	19,211	150.4	18,774	144.7	17,747	134.8	na	na
Suburban Cook	5,120	192.6	4,911	184.8	4,709	177.1	4,444	167.2	4,247	159.9	4,126	155.3	3,941	148.4	3,538	133.2
CCDPH	4,555	190.3	4,369	182.5	4,224	176.4	4,068	170.0	3,855	161.2	3,753	157.0	3,570	149.3	3,243	135.6
North	1,594	163.0	1,499	153.1	1,432	146.3	1,435	146.6	1,324	135.3	1,249	127.3	1,259	128.3	1,133	115.5
West	1,119	199.0	1,062	190.2	1,021	182.6	929	165.9	896	161.0	886	158.4	837	149.4	744	133.4
Swest	880	208.4	894	211.9	873	206.6	801	190.1	795	189.1	734	175.4	690	165.1	656	156.3
South	962	223.7	914	213.5	898	208.9	903	209.1	840	195.1	884	207.2	784	182.7	710	165.1

NCD-10 code: I20-I25

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

-Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Coronary Heart Disease

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH
2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	13,148	183.1	10,566	147.3
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	1,080	237.2	1,136	251.7
<i>NH Asian</i>	138	108.6	161	149.3
<i>Hispanic</i>	226	121.4	241	125.1
<i>NH White</i>	11,579	180.7	8,959	140.3
Gender				
<i>Female</i>	6,816	145.2	5,250	111.4
<i>Male</i>	6,332	238.3	5,315	202.1
Age Groups				
<i>< 1yr</i>	**	~	0	~
<i>1-4 yrs</i>	0	~	0	~
<i>5-14 yrs</i>	0	~	**	~
<i>15-24 yrs</i>	**	~	0	~
<i>25-34 yrs</i>	**	~	31	3.4
<i>35-44 yrs</i>	157	14.4	113	10.4
<i>45-54 yrs</i>	657	70.2	602	64.3
<i>55-64 yrs</i>	1,061	174.5	1,054	173.3
<i>65-74 yrs</i>	2,021	440.0	1,417	308.5
<i>75-84 yrs</i>	4,336	1,314.9	3,145	953.7
<i>85+ yrs</i>	4,891	4,389.1	4,203	3,771.7

^ICD-10 code: I20-I25

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007

Table 3

Coronary Heart Disease
Mortality: Race/Ethnicity & Gender by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	1,322,438	143.1	55,732	143.2	11,605	145.6	10,566	147.3	3,641	123.7	2,467	147.1	2,080	165.6	2,378	185.0
Race																
NH AfrAm	135,491	173.1	7,521	180.8	1,285	249.8	1,136	251.7	24	146.8	221	220.5	100	265.7	791	264.8
NH Asian	21,713	80.4	645	71.3	195	148.1	161	149.3	124	163.8	**	~	**	~	**	~
Hispanic	63,195	114.2	1,344	76.9	253	120.4	241	125.1	48	95.9	113	117.3	33	138.8	47	179.0
NH White	1,093,761	143.9	45,822	142.1	9,794	138.4	8,959	140.3	3,420	123.2	2,096	143.2	1,935	164.3	1,508	160.2
Gender																
Female	632,275	110.4	27,022	109.3	5,769	110.2	5,250	111.4	1,803	92.4	1,209	108.5	1,086	127.4	1,152	142.0
Male	690,163	185.8	28,710	189.4	5,835	199.5	5,315	202.1	1,837	173.9	1,258	201.7	994	224.1	1,226	251.1

^ICD-10 code: I20-I25

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

ⁱ Morrow DA, Gersh BJ. Chronic coronary artery disease. In: Libby P, Bonow RO, Mann DL, Zipes DP, eds. Braunwald's Heart Disease: A Textbook of Cardiovascular Medicine. 8th ed. Philadelphia, Pa: Saunders Elsevier;2007: chap 54.

ⁱⁱ Coronary artery disease. National Lung, Heart, and Blood Institute.
http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/dci/Diseases/Cad/CAD_WhoIsAtRisk.html. Accessed March 2011.



Cerebrovascular Disease

What is it?

Cerebrovascular disease, also known as a stroke, occurs when an artery in the brain bursts or is clogged by a blood clot. This disruption in blood flow cuts off the supply of oxygen to the cells in that part of the brain; brain cells begin to die resulting in brain damage.ⁱ

What causes it?

Factors that increase the risk of stroke include atrial fibrillation, hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes, atherosclerosis, tobacco use, advanced age (55+ years) and previous history of stroke.ⁱⁱ

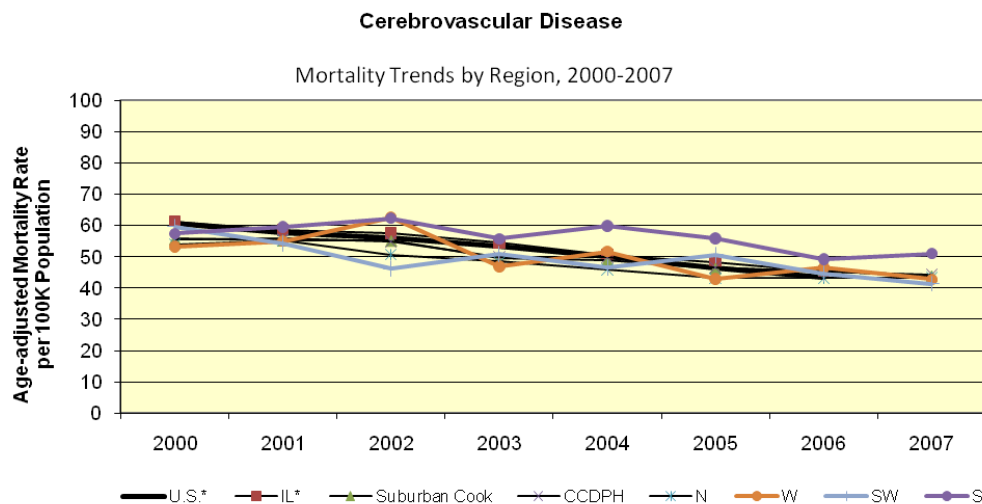
Why is it important:

Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the U.S. and a leading cause of adult disabilityⁱⁱⁱ. Likewise, stroke is the third leading cause of death in Suburban Cook County (SCC), responsible for 1,167 deaths in 2007. Survival of a stroke event may result in a lower quality of life and can include disability, depression, on-going medical treatment/expense and premature death.

2000-2007

Age-adjusted stroke mortality rates steadily declined for the U.S., Illinois, SCC, Cook County Department of Health's jurisdiction (CCDPH) and all 4 districts (North, West, Southwest, South) in SCC. In SCC, the stroke mortality rate declined by 22% between 2000 and 2007. With the exception of the South district, stroke mortality rates for SCC remained below the U.S. rate. The South district had the highest stroke mortality rate from 2000-2007, ranging from 62.4/100,000 in 2002 to 49.3/100,000 in 2006.

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,

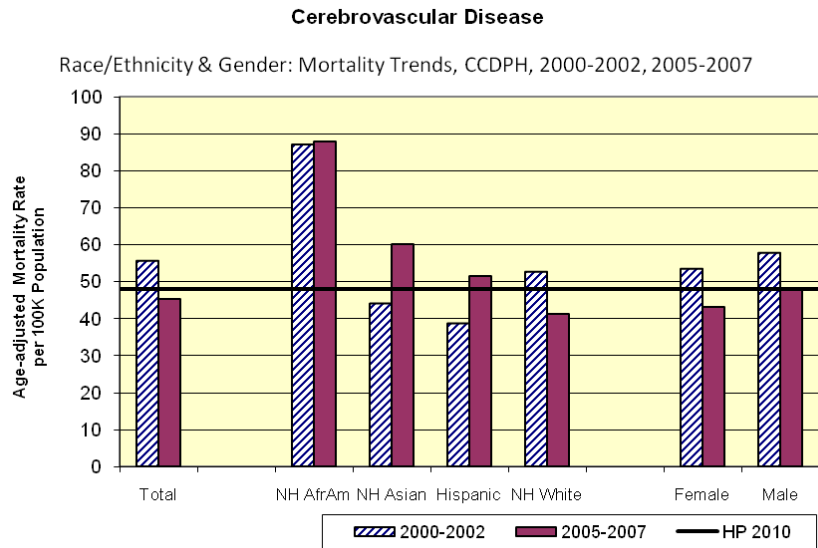
* National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

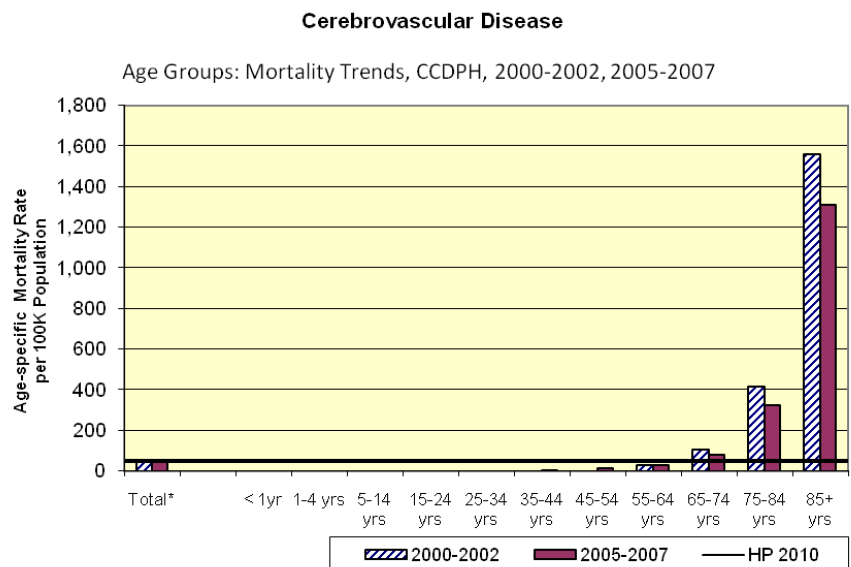
From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, the overall stroke mortality rate for CCDPH decreased 18% (55.4 to 45.5/100,000).

Stroke mortality rates increased for Asians (44.1 to 60.1/100,000) and Hispanics (38.7 to 51.4/100,000). While the stroke mortality rate for African Americans (AA) remained stable (approximately 87.5/100,000), AAs had the highest stroke mortality rate of all racial/ethnic groups.

Stroke mortality rates decreased for both males (57.7 to 48.4/100,000) and females (53.4 to 43.2/100,000), though males had higher stroke mortality than females.

Figure 2**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

Stroke mortality rates among those ages 85 years and older decreased from 1,560.6/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 1,312.0/100,000 in 2005-2007. Despite the decrease, the majority of stroke deaths occurred after the age of 84 (77% of stroke deaths during 2005-2007 were among those aged 85 and over).

Figure 3

2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

Overall, AAs in SCC had a disproportionately high stroke mortality rate (87.1/100,000), more than double the rate for Whites (41.0/100,000). AA stroke mortality rates were above the HP2010 goal of 48.0/100,000 in the U.S., Illinois, SCC and all districts except for the North district.

Stroke mortality rates for Asian and Hispanics in SCC and CCDPH did not meet the HP2010 goal. The stroke mortality rate for Asians was highest in the North district, 68.9/100,000. Mortality rates among Hispanics in the North district (52.5/100,000) and West district (54.8/100,000) were higher than the HP2010 goal.

2005-2007**By Gender**

Males had higher stroke mortality rates than females at the national, state, county and district levels. In SCC, the stroke mortality rate for males was 48.6/100,000 compared to 42.8/100,000 for females.

Females in all geographic areas met the HP 2010 goal. Males in the Southwest and South districts did not meet the HP goal (51.5/100,000 and 57.1/100,000 respectively).

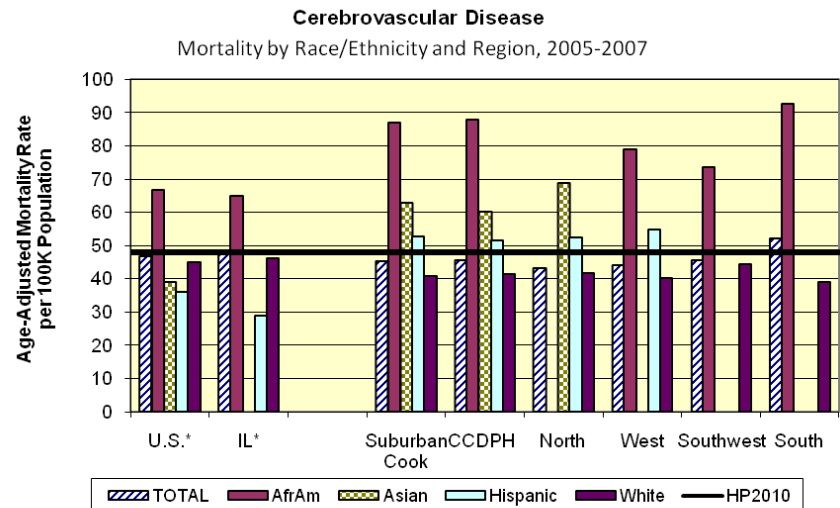
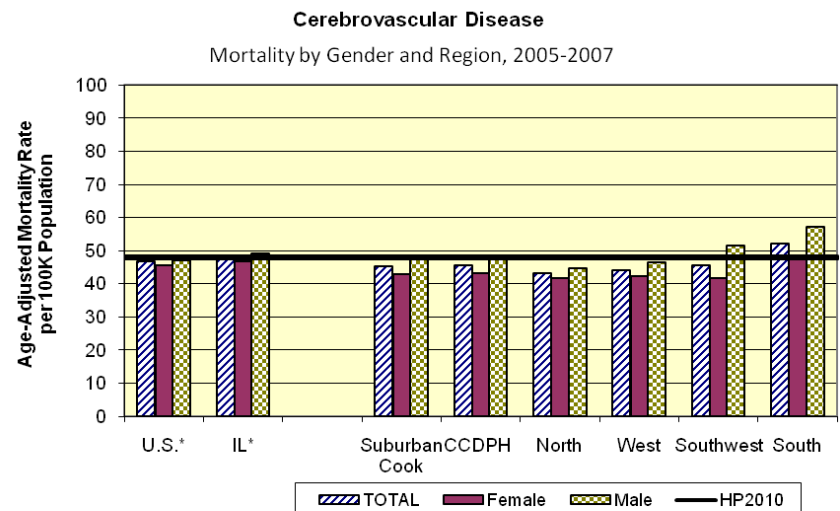
Figure 4**Figure 5**

Table 1

Cerebrovascular Disease
Mortality by Region
2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
U.S.*	167,661	60.9	163,538	57.9	162,672	56.2	157,689	53.5	150,074	50.0	143,579	46.6	137,119	43.6	na	na
IL*	7,429	61.4	7,230	58.6	7,183	57.6	6,909	54.5	6,489	50.6	6,252	48.2	5,989	45.4	na	na
Suburban Cook	1,491	55.8	1,476	55.3	1,477	55.2	1,326	49.7	1,308	49.0	1,233	46.2	1,222	45.8	1,167	43.7
CCDPH	1,336	55.6	1,338	55.8	1,321	54.9	1,197	49.9	1,196	49.8	1,120	46.7	1,090	45.4	1,062	44.3
North	530	54.1	542	55.3	497	50.7	475	48.5	450	45.9	423	43.2	424	43.2	425	43.3
West	305	53.2	313	55.0	361	62.7	268	47.0	293	51.7	243	42.9	265	46.6	244	42.9
Swest	253	59.6	230	54.3	197	46.2	216	50.9	197	46.6	215	50.6	189	44.6	174	41.4
South	248	57.5	253	59.5	266	62.4	238	55.8	256	59.9	239	56.0	212	49.3	219	51.1

^ICD-10 code: I60-I69

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Cerebrovascular Disease

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH
2000-2002, 2005-2007

	CCDPH 2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	3,995	55.4	3,272	45.5
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	392	87.2	390	87.9
<i>NH Asian</i>	53	44.1	66	60.1
<i>Hispanic</i>	79	38.7	104	51.4
<i>NH White</i>	3,439	52.7	2,696	41.3
Gender				
<i>Female</i>	2,525	53.4	2,038	43.2
<i>Male</i>	1,470	57.7	1,234	48.4
Age Groups				
< 1yr	**	~	**	~
1-4 yrs	0	-	**	~
5-14 yrs	**	~	0	-
15-24 yrs	**	~	**	~
25-34 yrs	**	~	**	~
35-44 yrs	44	4.0	34	3.1
45-54 yrs	121	12.9	124	13.2
55-64 yrs	185	30.4	188	30.9
65-74 yrs	502	109.3	367	79.9
75-84 yrs	1,378	417.9	1,075	326.0
85+ yrs	1,739	1,560.6	1,462	1,312.0

^ICD-10 code: I60-I69

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007

Table 3

Cerebrovascular Disease
Mortality: Race/Ethnicity & Gender by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	430,772	46.6	18,730	48.0	3,622	45.2	3,272	45.5	1,272	43.2	752	44.2	578	45.5	670	52.1
Race																
NH AfrAm	52,240	66.7	2,666	65.0	441	87.1	390	87.9	**	-	76	79.0	28	73.6	272	92.7
NH Asian	10,545	38.8	269	31.2	82	62.9	66	60.1	57	68.9	**	-	**	-	**	-
Hispanic	20,616	36.0	513	29.0	114	52.9	104	51.4	24	52.5	54	54.8	**	-	**	-
NH White	345,025	45.0	15,172	46.2	2,968	41.0	2,696	41.3	1,172	41.7	617	40.4	532	44.3	375	39.2
Gender																
Female	260,862	45.7	11,590	46.7	2,247	42.8	2,038	43.2	820	41.8	467	42.4	357	41.6	394	48.7
Male	169,910	47.0	7,140	49.0	1,375	48.6	1,234	48.4	452	44.7	285	46.3	221	51.5	276	57.1

*ICD-10 code: I60-I69

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

-Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

ⁱ About Stroke. American Stroke Association. http://www.strokeassociation.org/STROKEORG/AboutStroke/About-Stroke_UCM_308529_SubHomePage.jsp. Accessed March 2011.

ⁱⁱ About Stroke. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/stroke/conditions.htm>. Accessed March 2011.

ⁱⁱⁱ Heron MP, Hoyert DL, Murphy SL, Xu JQ, Kochanek KD, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final data for 2006, National Vital Statistics Reports 2009;57(14):1-15.

Diabetes (any cause of death)

What is it?

Diabetes mellitus is a group of diseases in which the body either does not properly utilize or does not produce insulin resulting in high blood glucose levels.ⁱ

What causes it?

Type 1 diabetes (also called juvenile diabetes) results from the body's failure to produce insulin. Type 1 diabetes accounts for 5%-10% of all diagnosed diabetes cases. Type 1 diabetes is an auto-immune disease. The causes of Type 1 diabetes are unknown.ⁱⁱ

Type 2 diabetes (also called adult onset diabetes) results from the body not utilizing insulin. It is associated with obesity, physical inactivity, family history, and race/ethnicity.ⁱⁱⁱ

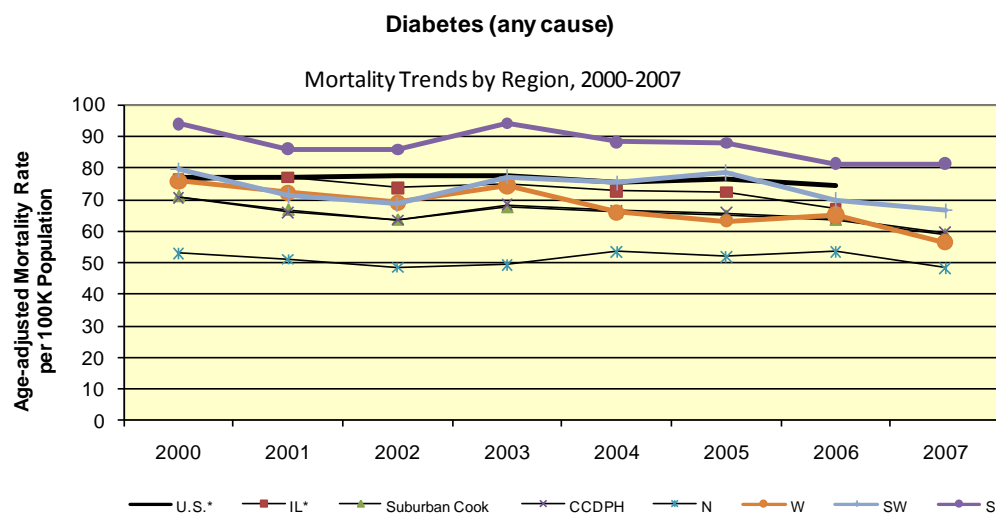
Why is it important:

Over 1,600 people die each year in Suburban Cook County (SCC) due to diabetes-related conditions. Complications from diabetes include neuropathy, blindness, and cardiovascular disease.^{iv}

2000-2007

From 2000 to 2007, diabetes mortality rates declined in the U.S., Illinois, SCC, Cook County Department of Public Health's jurisdiction (CCDPH) and districts. While the diabetes mortality rate for the U.S. only declined 3% between 2000 and 2007, the rate in SCC declined by 17% (from 71.0/100,000 in 2000 to 59.0/100,000 in 2007). The largest mortality rate decrease (25%) in SCC occurred in the West district from 75.8/100,000 in 2000 to 56.5/100,000 in 2007. The South district had the highest diabetes mortality rate from 2000-2007 ranging from 94.2/100,000 in 2003 to 81.4/100,000 in 2007.

Figure 1



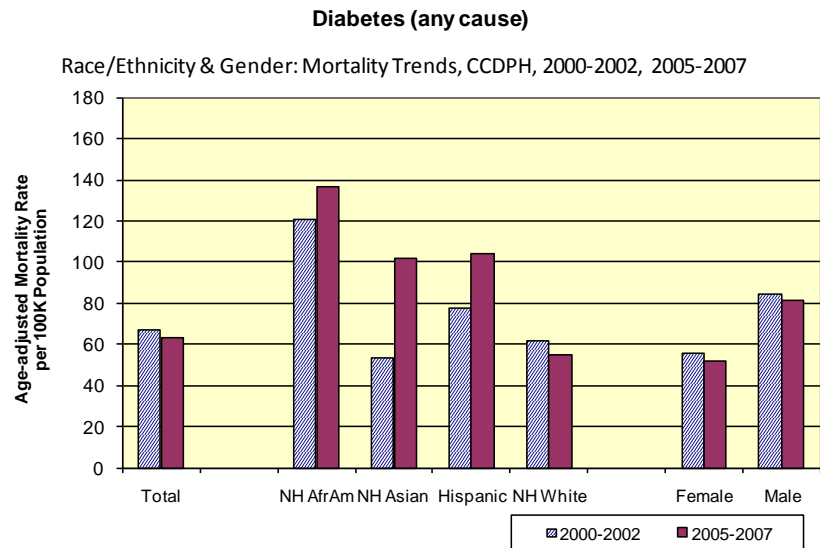
Source: IDPH Death Pull Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,
*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race and Gender**

Overall diabetes the in the CCDPH jurisdiction mortality rate remained stable (approximately 65.0/100,000) from 2000-2002 to 2005-2007. The largest increase in diabetes mortality rates occurred among Asians, almost doubling from 53.0/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 101.0/100,000 in 2005-2007.

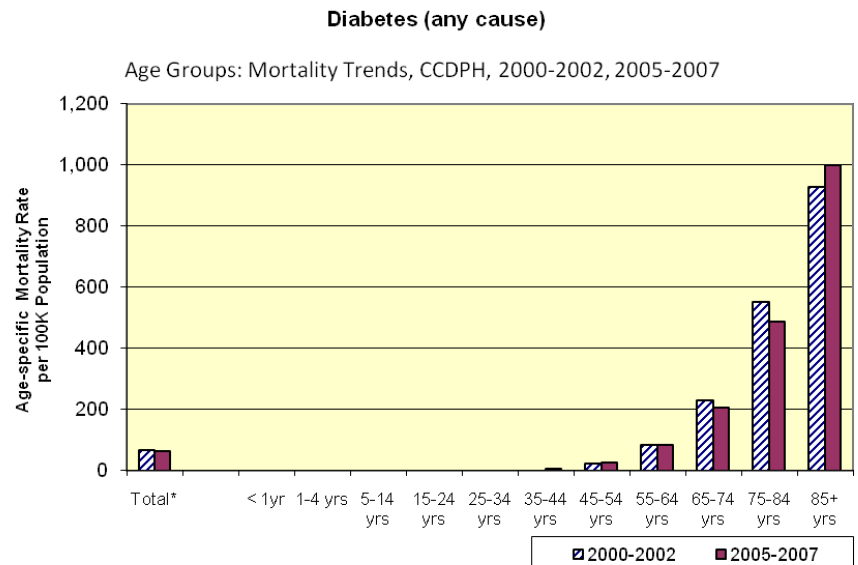
Diabetes mortality rates also increased for African Americans (AA) from 120.8 to 136.8/100,000 and Hispanics from 77.2 to 103.9/100,000.

The diabetes mortality rate remained stable for Whites, males, and females.

Figure 2**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

Over 80% of all deaths due to diabetes occurred after the age of 64 years.

After age 44, the diabetes mortality rate more than doubled for each subsequent age group. For example, the diabetes mortality rate for ages 45-54, 55-74 and 75-84 increased from 25.6 to 85.3 to 207.7 to 487.9/100,000 respectively for each age group.

Figure 3

2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

The diabetes mortality rate in SCC (62.5/100,000) was lower than Illinois (69.7/100,000) and the U.S. (75.5/100,000).

Diabetes mortality rates were highest for AAs compared to other racial/ethnic groups across all regions. In SCC, the AA diabetes mortality rate (135.9/100,000) was higher than the AA rate for Illinois (101.2/100,000).

The overall diabetes mortality rates among Asians in SCC, were much higher than the U.S. and Illinois rates, notably in the North district, 113.8/100,000 which was double the U.S. rate (56.3/100,000).

2005-2007**By Gender**

Across all regions, diabetes mortality rates for males were higher than females. In SCC, the diabetes mortality rate for males was 81.0/100,000 compared to females at 50.8/100,000.

Diabetes mortality rates for males (108.3/100,000) and females (68.0/100,000) were the highest in the South district

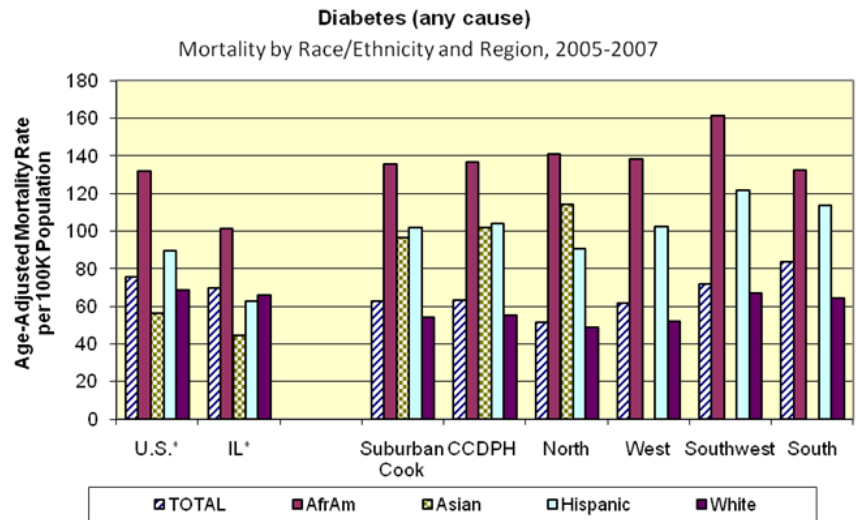
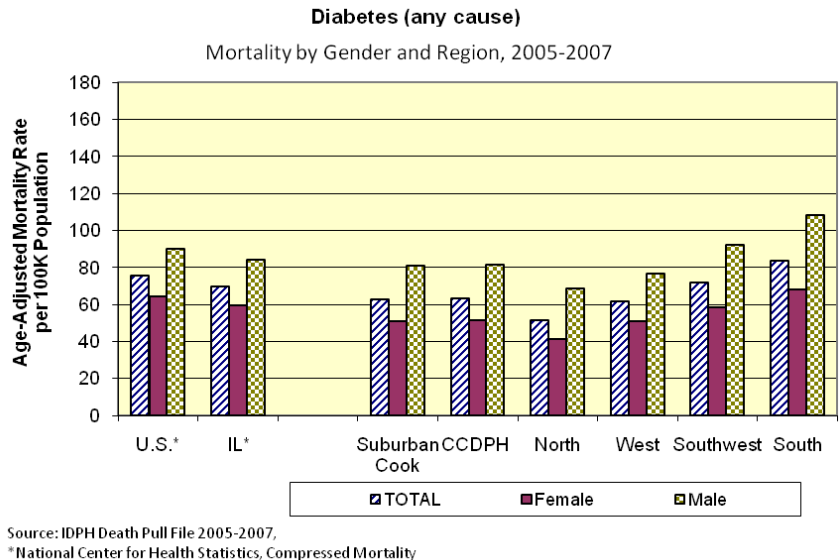
Figure 4**Figure 5**

Table 1

Diabetes (all causes)
Mortality by Region
2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
U.S.*	213,062	77.0	218,125	77.3	224,089	77.8	227,573	77.7	225,450	75.6	233,615	76.7	231,037	74.4	na	na
IL*	9,136	76.2	9,383	77.1	9,088	73.8	9,329	74.8	9,209	72.8	9,208	72.4	8,619	67.0	na	na
Suburban Cook	1,874	71.0	1,763	66.7	1,681	63.6	1,784	67.5	1,742	65.9	1,712	64.9	1,679	63.5	1,560	59.0
CCDPH	1,687	70.7	1,576	66.0	1,517	63.5	1,632	68.4	1,587	66.5	1,570	65.8	1,533	64.2	1,422	59.5
North	516	53.0	497	51.2	472	48.5	481	49.4	522	53.6	507	52.0	522	53.6	471	48.3
West	418	75.8	396	72.2	380	69.0	413	74.5	361	65.9	348	63.3	357	65.1	313	56.5
Swest	334	79.5	303	71.3	288	68.6	325	77.3	317	75.4	328	78.6	293	69.7	280	66.5
South	419	94.0	380	86.1	377	85.8	413	94.2	387	88.3	387	88.0	361	81.4	358	81.4

^ICD-10 code: E10-E14 (any cause of death: underlying, 1st, 2nd, etc.)

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Diabetes (any cause)

Mortality Trends, CCDPH By Race, Gender, & Age Groups
2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	4,780	66.7	4,525	63.2
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	581	120.8	661	136.8
<i>NH Asian</i>	79	53.0	116	101.6
<i>Hispanic</i>	169	77.2	217	103.9
<i>NH White</i>	3,900	61.6	3,497	55.2
Gender				
<i>Female</i>	2,442	55.2	2,299	51.7
<i>Male</i>	2,338	84.3	2,226	81.4
Age Groups				
<i>< 1yr</i>	0	~	0	-
<i>1-4 yrs</i>	0	~	0	-
<i>5-14 yrs</i>	0	~	**	-
<i>15-24 yrs</i>	**	-	**	-
<i>25-34 yrs</i>	26	2.8	**	-
<i>35-44 yrs</i>	75	6.9	71	6.5
<i>45-54 yrs</i>	239	25.5	240	25.6
<i>55-64 yrs</i>	520	85.5	519	85.3
<i>65-74 yrs</i>	1,062	231.2	954	207.7
<i>75-84 yrs</i>	1,820	551.9	1,609	487.9
<i>85+ yrs</i>	1,036	929.7	1,115	1,000.6

^ICD-10 code: E10-E14 (any cause of death: underlying, 1st, 2nd, etc.)

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007

Table 3

Diabetes (any cause)
Mortality, U.S., IL, SCC, and Districts, By Race & Gender
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	464,652	75.5	17,827	69.7	4,951	62.5	4,525	63.2	1,500	51.3	1,018	61.6	901	71.6	1,106	83.6
Race																
NH AfrAm	71,341	132.1	2,886	101.2	745	135.9	661	136.8	23	140.9	141	138.2	66	161.5	431	132.5
NH Asian	10,823	56.3	270	44.5	135	96.4	116	101.6	95	113.8	**	~	**	~	**	~
Hispanic	36,227	89.4	795	63.0	230	102.1	217	103.9	42	90.7	106	102.4	33	121.8	36	113.5
NH White	341,581	68.5	13,750	65.8	3,803	54.4	3,497	55.2	1,334	48.6	757	52.3	790	66.8	616	64.4
Gender																
Female	233,177	64.5	9,155	59.5	2,498	50.8	2,299	51.7	757	41.4	528	51.1	470	58.5	544	68.0
Male	231,475	90.2	8,672	84.2	2,453	81.0	2,226	81.4	743	68.5	490	76.4	431	92.3	562	108.3

^ICD-10 code: E10-E14 (any cause of death: underlying, 1st, 2nd, etc.)

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

ⁱ 2011 National Diabetes Fact Sheet. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/general11.htm#what>. Accessed March 2011.

ⁱⁱ Diabetes Basics: Type 1. American Diabetes Association. <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/type-1/>. Accessed March 2011.

ⁱⁱⁱ Diabetes Basics: Type 2. American Diabetes Association. <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/type-2/>. Accessed March 2011.

^{iv} Living with Diabetes: Complications. American Diabetes Association. http://www.diabetes.org/living-with-diabetes/complications/?utm_source=WWW&utm_medium=DropDownLWD&utm_content=Complications&utm_campaign=CON. Accessed March 2011.

Cancer

What is it?

Cancer is a term used for diseases in which abnormal cells grow and divide without control, spread to other tissues, and do not function normally. There are over 100 different types of cancer which occur in various parts of the body. Lung, prostate, and colon cancer are the leading causes of cancer death for men; lung, breast, and colon cancer are the leading causes of cancer death for women.ⁱ

What causes it?

Cancer is usually attributed to several factors including environmental exposure (e.g. tobacco, sun, radiation, asbestos, etc.), risk factors (poor diet, physical inactivity, being overweight/obese, older age, genetics, and some viruses and bacterium). Some causes of cancer are unknown.ⁱⁱ

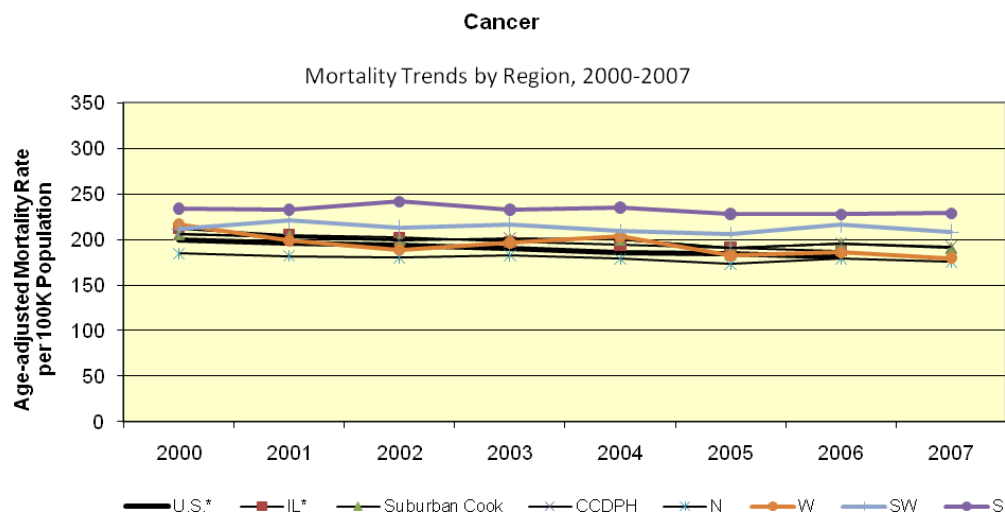
Why is it important:

Cancer is the 2nd leading cause of death in the U.S. and Suburban Cook County (SCC). More than 5,000 SCC residents died of cancer in 2007.

2000-2007

Age adjusted cancer mortality rates at the U.S., SCC, Cook County Department of Public Health's jurisdiction (CCDPH) and district levels declined from 2000 to 2007. In SCC, the cancer mortality rate declined 7% from 205.9/100,000 in 2000 to 190.7/100,000 in 2007. While cancer mortality rates in the South and Southwest districts declined, both districts had higher average cancer mortality rates than the other districts (232.5/100,000 and 212.6/100,000 respectively).

Figure 1



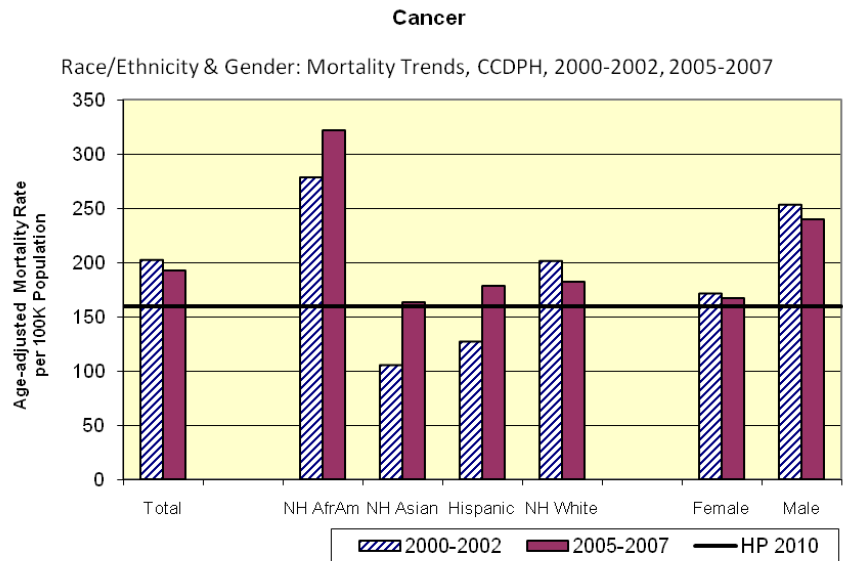
Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,
*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

The overall cancer mortality rate for CCDPH decreased slightly from 202.2/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 192.7/100,000 in 2005-2007.

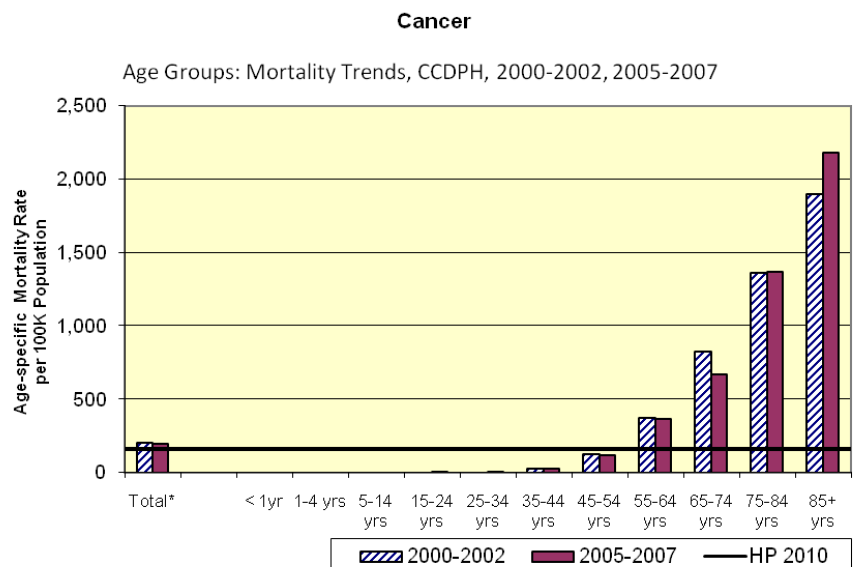
Except for Whites, cancer mortality rates increased for all races/ethnicities between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007. The cancer mortality rate for African Americans (AA) increased from 277.9 to 322.1/100,000 and Hispanics increased from 126.5 to 178.1/100,000.

Cancer mortality rates have slightly decreased for both females (171.1 to 167.0/100,000) and males (253.4 to 240.0/100,000) between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007.

Figure 2**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

Cancer mortality rates decreased for all age groups below the age of 75. Among those 65-74 years of age, the cancer mortality rate decreased nearly 20% from 824.7/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 665.8/100,000 in 2005-2007.

The cancer mortality rate increased for those 85 years and older from 1,898.9/100,000 (2000-2002) to 2,183.3/100,000 (2005-2007).

Figure 3

2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

The overall cancer mortality rate for SCC (192.5/100,000) was above the Healthy People (HP) 2010 goal of 159.9/100,000.

The cancer mortality rates for AAs (323.3/100,000), Hispanics (189.3/100,000), and Whites (182.0/100,000) in SCC were above the HP2010 goal. Additionally, in SCC, the mortality rate for AAs (323.3/100,000) was 77% higher than the rate for Whites (182.0/100,000).

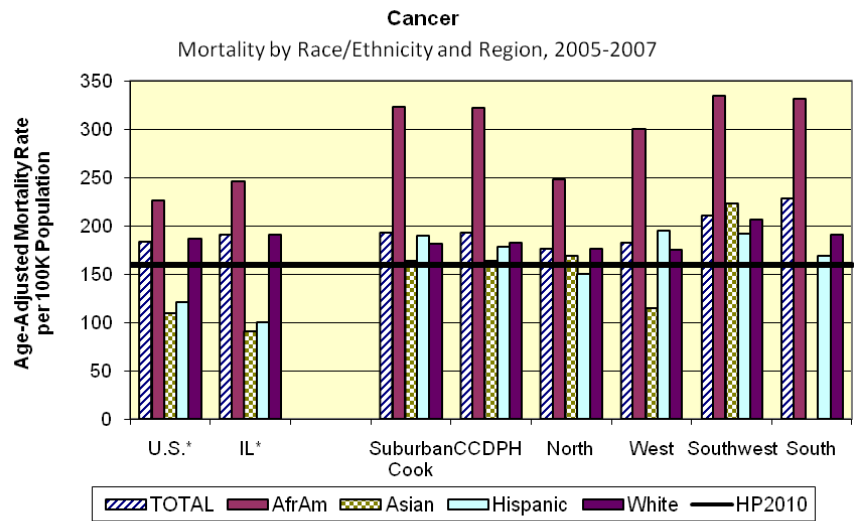
The South district had the highest overall cancer mortality rate (228.0/100,000) compared to other districts and regions.

2005-2007**By Gender**

In general, males had higher cancer mortality rates than females. In SCC, the cancer mortality rate for males (238.4/100,000) was 40% higher than for females (167.6/100,000).

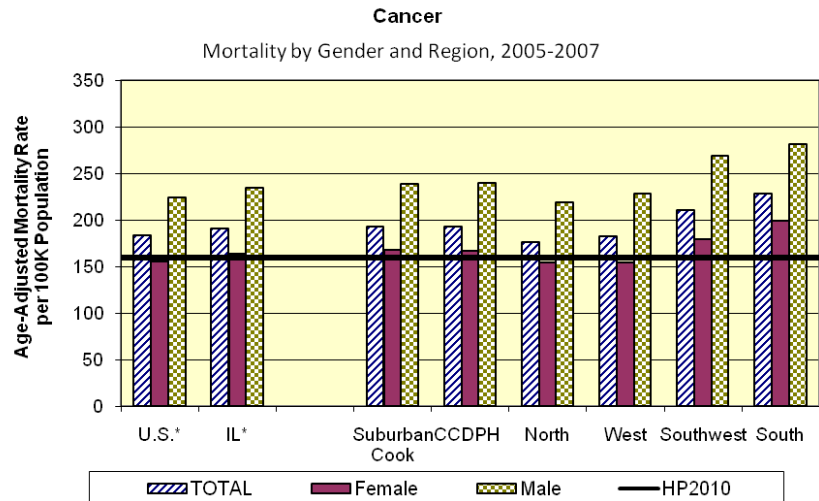
The cancer mortality rate for males in all regions was above the HP2010 goal. Females were below the HP2010 goal in the North and West districts (153.9/100,000 and 154.5/100,000 respectively).

The highest cancer mortality rates for both males (281.5/100,000) and females (199.3/100,000) were in the South district.

Figure 4

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007.

* National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Figure 5

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007.

* National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Table 1

Cancer
Mortality by Region
2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
U.S.*	553,091	199.6	553,768	196.0	557,271	193.5	556,902	190.1	553,888	185.8	559,312	183.8	559,888	180.7	na	na
IL*	25,365	212.1	7,230	204.8	24,737	202.1	24,464	197.3	24,289	193.9	24,250	191.2	24,084	187.5	na	na
Suburban Cook	5,388	205.9	5,337	203.8	5,240	199.9	5,258	200.4	5,240	199.9	5,017	190.9	5,139	195.7	5,008	190.7
CCDPH	4,865	205.3	4,788	202.0	4,724	199.2	4,774	201.1	4,739	199.8	4,537	190.9	4,639	195.3	4,554	191.7
North	1,791	184.4	1,769	181.8	1,755	180.4	1,776	182.6	1,739	178.6	1,684	173.0	1,741	179.0	1,710	175.8
West	1,151	216.2	1,068	198.8	1,016	188.7	1,065	196.4	1,093	203.2	988	182.2	994	185.6	964	179.4
Swest	874	211.3	912	221.2	876	213.4	895	216.2	858	208.8	848	205.5	893	216.6	857	207.9
South	1,049	233.9	1,039	232.6	1,077	241.5	1,038	232.8	1,049	235.0	1,017	227.7	1,011	227.7	1,023	228.7

*ICD-10 code: C00-C97

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Cancer

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH
2000-2002, 2005-2007

	CCDPH 2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	14,377	202.2	13,730	192.7
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	1,456	277.9	1,679	322.1
<i>NH Asian</i>	213	105.1	270	163.5
<i>Hispanic</i>	338	126.5	430	178.1
<i>NH White</i>	12,277	200.6	11,283	182.7
Gender				
<i>Female</i>	7,163	171.1	7,053	167.0
<i>Male</i>	7,213	253.4	6,676	240.0
Age Groups				
< 1yr	0	-	**	~
1-4 yrs	**	~	**	~
5-14 yrs	22	2.2	**	~
15-24 yrs	44	5.2	39	4.6
25-34 yrs	88	9.6	71	7.7
35-44 yrs	352	32.3	283	26.0
45-54 yrs	1,172	125.2	1,118	119.4
55-64 yrs	2,286	375.9	2,201	361.9
65-74 yrs	3,788	824.7	3,058	665.8
75-84 yrs	4,500	1,364.7	4,503	1,365.6
85+ yrs	2,116	1,898.9	2,433	2,183.3

^ICD-10 code: C00-C97

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007

Table 3

Cancer
Mortality: Race/Ethnicity & Gender by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SOC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	1,673,088	183.4	72,623	190.8	15,164	192.5	13,730	192.7	5,135	175.9	2,946	182.4	2,598	210.0	3,051	228.0
Race																
NH A/rAm	186,827	226.5	10,783	245.9	1,903	323.3	1,679	322.1	49	247.8	336	300.1	143	334.6	1,151	331.2
NH Asian	33,640	109.2	979	90.9	316	163.3	270	163.5	212	169.1	23	114.7	21	222.7	**	-
Hispanic	77,311	120.8	2,126	100.2	487	189.3	430	178.1	91	150.0	215	195.0	63	191.5	61	168.9
NH White	1,365,645	186.7	58,329	191.2	12,384	182.0	11,283	182.7	4,755	176.1	2,360	174.8	2,364	206.1	1,804	190.9
Gender																
Female	805,767	155.5	35,856	163.4	7,828	167.6	7,053	167.0	2,674	153.9	1,480	154.5	1,321	179.3	1,578	199.3
Male	867,321	224.2	36,767	234.0	7,335	238.4	6,676	240.0	2,460	218.4	1,466	228.4	1,277	269.0	1,473	281.5

*ICD-10 code: C00-C97

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

-Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

ⁱ What is cancer. National Cancer Institute. <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/cancerlibrary/what-is-cancer>. Accessed March 2011.

ⁱⁱ What causes cancer. American Cancer Society. <http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/CancerCauses/index>. Accessed March 2011.

Lung Cancer

What is it?

Lung cancer results from uncontrolled cell growth in tissues of the lung. In many cases lung cancer metastasizes, spreading to other tissues in the body.ⁱ

What causes it?

Cigarette smoking and/or exposure to tobacco smoke is the most common cause of lung cancer. Other causes include exposure to carcinogens such as asbestos and radon.ⁱⁱ

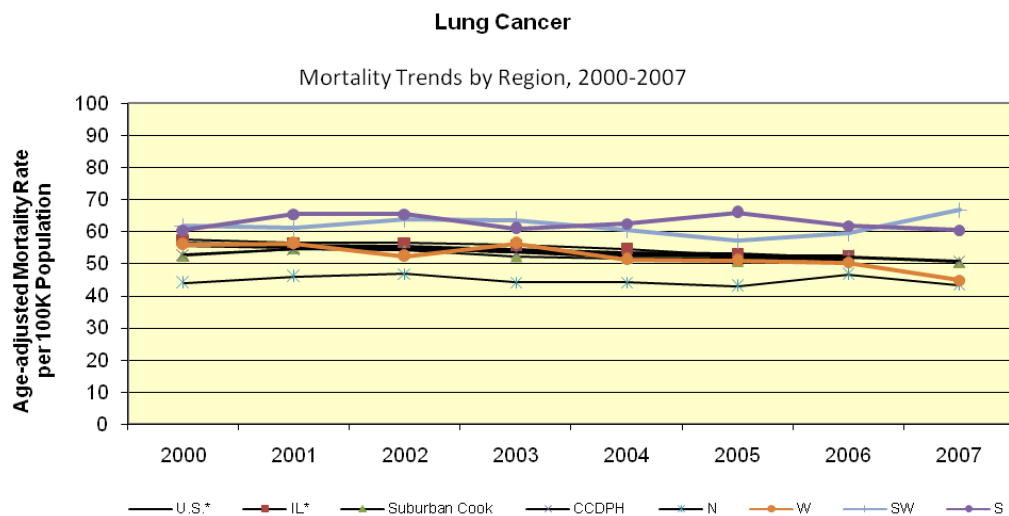
Why is it important:

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among men and women in the U.S., Illinois, and Suburban Cook County (SCC). Lung cancer is responsible for more than 1,300 deaths in SCC each year. Most lung cancer deaths can be prevented by not beginning to smoke or quitting smoking, and eliminating exposure to tobacco smoke.

2000-2007

Between 2000 and 2007, age-adjusted lung cancer mortality rates remained stable for the U.S., Illinois, SCC, Cook County Department of Public Health's jurisdiction (CCDPH) and districts. In 2000 the lung cancer mortality rate for SCC was 52.5/100,000 compared to 50.5/100,000 in 2007. The average lung cancer mortality rates for the South district (62.8/100,000) and Southwest district (61.7/100,000) were higher than rates for the U.S., Illinois, and SCC from 2000 to 2007.

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,

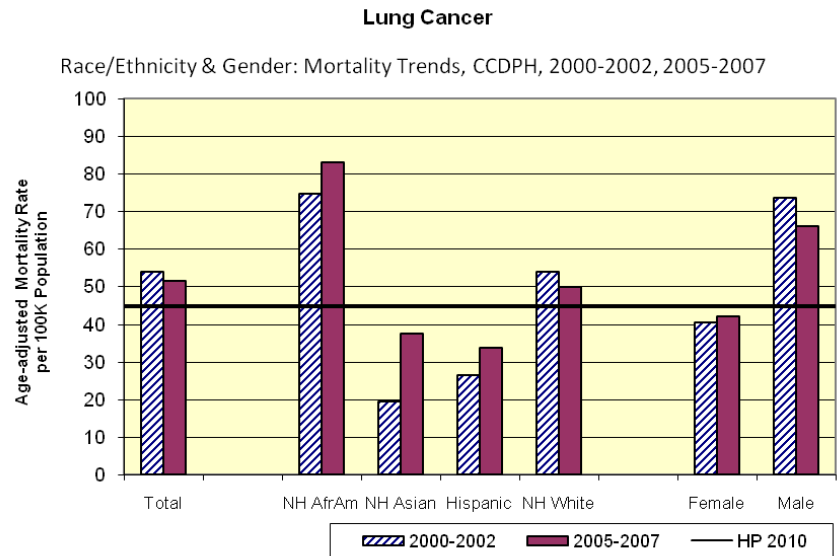
*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race and Gender**

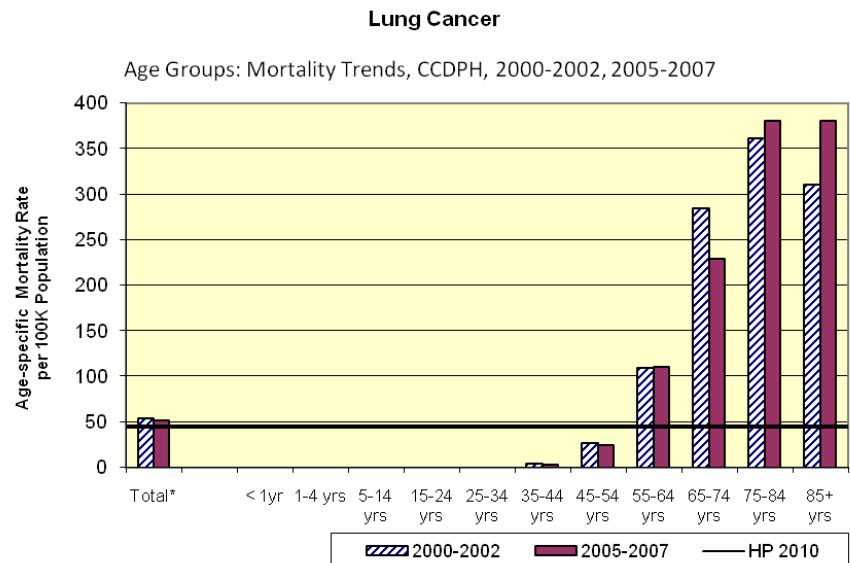
The overall lung cancer mortality rate in the CCDPH jurisdiction decreased slightly from 53.9/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 51.5/100,000 in 2005-2007.

Lung cancer mortality rates increased for all racial/ethnic groups except for Whites. The rate for African Americans (AA) increased, 74.7 to 82.9/100,000. The lung cancer mortality rate among Asians increased from 19.5 to 37.6/100,000 and Hispanics from 26.4 to 33.8/100,000.

The rate for females remained essentially unchanged (approximately 41.0/100,000), with a slight decrease from 73.6 to 66.2/100,000 for males.

Figure 2**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

The majority of deaths due to lung cancer occurred among those ages 65 years and older. From 2005-2007 there were 3,669 deaths were due to lung cancer; of these deaths, 75% (2,732 deaths) occurred among those 65 years and older.

Figure 3

2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

The overall lung cancer mortality rate for SCC (51.1/100,000) was similar to the rate for the U.S. (52.4/100,000) and Illinois (53.3/100,000).

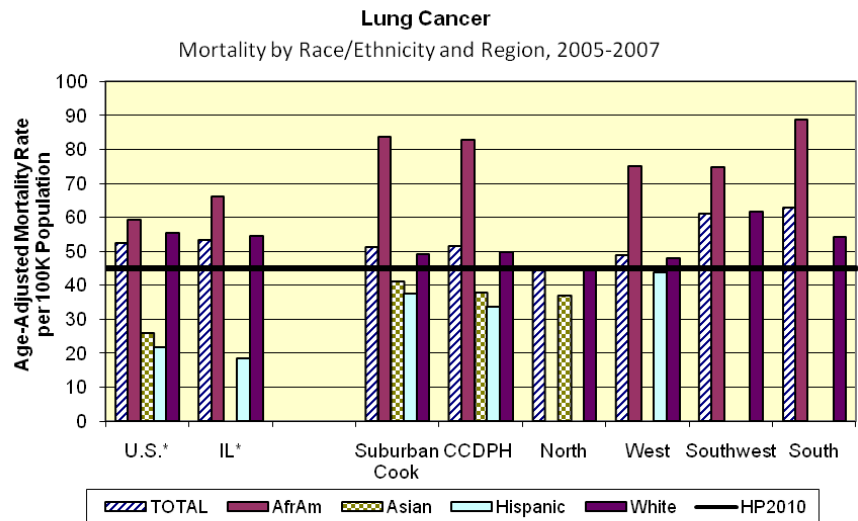
AAs in SCC had the highest rate of lung cancer mortality (83.7/100,000) compared to AA rates in Illinois (66.2/100,000) and the U.S. (59.4/100,000). The lung cancer mortality rate for AAs was 86% higher than the Healthy People (HP)2010 goal of 44.9/100,000.

Asians and Hispanics in SCC were below the HP2010 goal. Whites were above the HP2010 goal in each district; the highest rate, 61.7/100,000, occurred in the Southwest district.

2005-2007**By Gender**

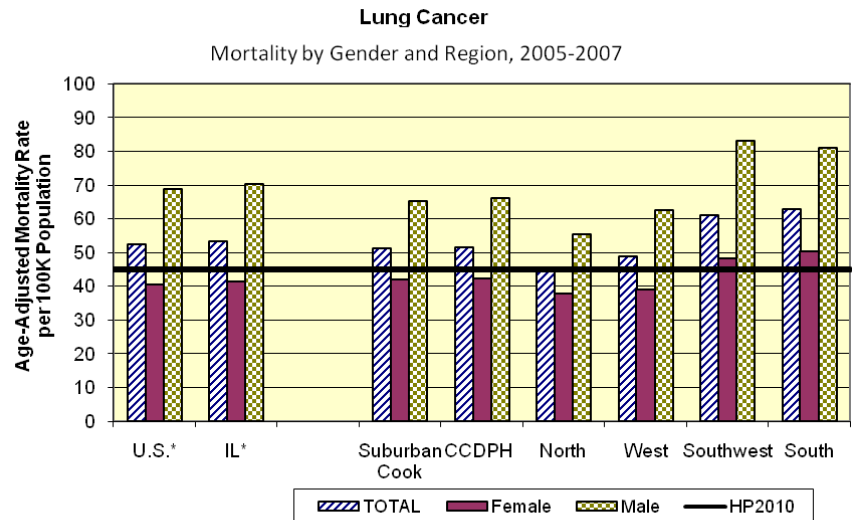
In SCC, the lung cancer mortality rate for males (65.3/100,000) was 50% higher than for females (41.9/100,000). Although lung cancer mortality rates were higher in males than females, lung cancer is still the leading cause of cancer death for both females and males.

The lung cancer mortality rate for males was highest in the Southwest district (83.1/100,000) and for females in the South district (50.5/100,000). These rates were higher than respective rates at the national and state levels.

Figure 4

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007.

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Figure 5

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007.

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Table 1

Lung Cancer
Mortality by Region
2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
U.S.*	155,431	56.1	155,973	55.3	157,630	54.9	157,992	54.1	158,009	53.2	159,220	52.6	158,600	51.5	na	na
IL*	6,828	57.4	6,793	56.5	6,847	56.4	6,854	55.8	6,489	54.7	6,613	52.6	6,671	52.5	na	na
Suburban Cook	1,369	52.5	1,429	54.7	1,416	54.1	1,370	52.3	1,352	51.7	1,333	50.9	1,358	51.9	1,323	50.5
CCDPH	1,249	52.8	1,291	54.5	1,289	54.4	1,268	53.4	1,229	51.8	1,221	51.4	1,241	52.3	1,207	50.8
North	427	44.0	446	45.9	456	46.9	429	44.1	429	44.1	417	42.9	453	46.6	420	43.2
West	293	55.9	298	56.3	278	52.3	301	56.3	272	51.3	271	51.0	266	50.4	240	44.8
Southwest	255	61.7	253	61.1	261	63.7	265	63.6	248	60.4	237	57.1	246	59.5	275	66.8
South	274	60.4	294	65.4	294	65.4	273	60.9	280	62.4	296	65.9	276	61.7	272	60.4

NCD-10 code: C34

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

-Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Lung Cancer

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH
2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	3,829	53.9	3,669	51.5
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	391	74.7	439	82.9
<i>NH Asian</i>	42	19.5	58	37.6
<i>Hispanic</i>	63	26.4	70	33.8
<i>NH White</i>	3,309	54.1	3,077	49.8
Gender				
<i>Female</i>	1,679	40.6	1,766	42.2
<i>Male</i>	2,149	73.6	1,903	66.2
Age Groups				
< 1yr	0	~	0	~
1-4 yrs	0	~	0	~
5-14 yrs	0	~	0	~
15-24 yrs	**	~	0	~
25-34 yrs	**	~	**	~
35-44 yrs	51	4.7	34	3.1
45-54 yrs	259	27.7	228	24.4
55-64 yrs	667	109.7	674	110.8
65-74 yrs	1,307	284.6	1,053	229.3
75-84 yrs	1,193	361.8	1,255	380.6
85+ yrs	346	310.5	424	380.5

^ICD-10 code: C34

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007

Table 3

Lung Cancer
Mortality: Race/Ethnicity & Gender by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	475,829	52.4	20,088	53.3	4,014	51.1	3,669	51.5	1,290	44.3	777	48.7	758	61.1	844	62.7
Race																
NH AfrAm	49,093	59.4	2,937	66.2	499	83.7	439	82.9	**	~	87	75.1	31	74.7	313	88.6
NH Asian	7,712	25.7	242	22.6	73	41.1	58	37.6	44	36.8	**	~	**	~	**	~
Hispanic	13,051	21.8	344	18.4	82	37.5	70	33.8	**	~	43	43.8	**	~	**	~
NH White	403,273	55.4	16,447	54.6	3,333	49.1	3,077	49.8	1,217	45.0	639	47.9	709	61.7	512	54.1
Gender																
Female	206,867	40.5	8,878	41.3	1,940	41.9	1,766	42.2	647	37.7	368	38.9	353	48.2	398	50.5
Male	268,962	68.6	11,210	70.3	2,074	65.3	1,903	66.2	643	55.4	409	62.5	405	83.1	446	81.0

*ICD-10 code: C34

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

ⁱ What you need to know about: Lung cancer. National Cancer Institute.
<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/wyntk/lung/page3>. Accessed March 2011.

ⁱⁱ Lung cancer prevention. National Cancer Institute.
<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/prevention/lung/Patient/page3#Keypoint5>. Accessed March 2011.



Colorectal Cancer

What is it?

Colorectal cancer, also called colon cancer or large bowel cancer includes cancerous growths in the colon or rectum.

What causes it?

Risk factors include age (over 50), family history of colorectal cancer, chronic inflammatory bowel diseases, benign polyps, physical inactivity, and a diet high in fat.ⁱ Many of the symptoms of colorectal cancer are associated with abnormal digestion and elimination.

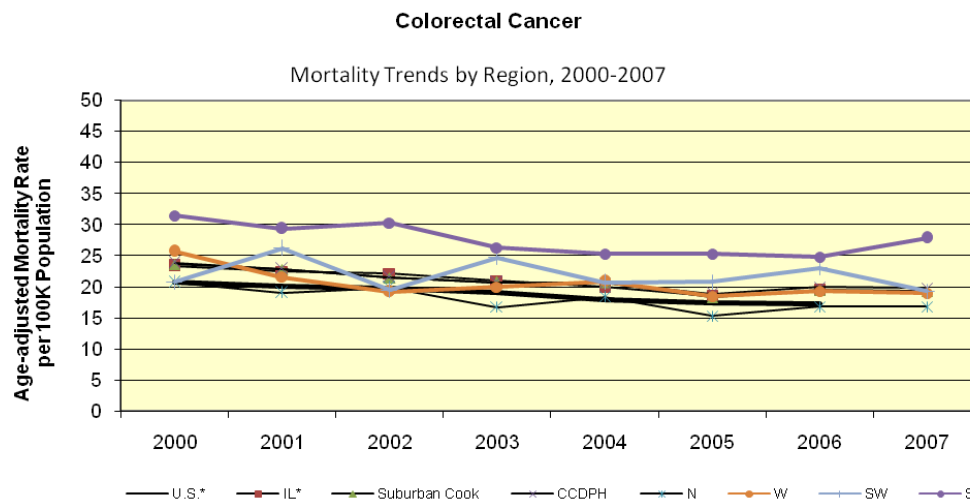
Why is it important:

Colorectal cancer is the 2nd leading cause of cancer death in the U.S.ⁱⁱ, Illinois, and Suburban Cook County (SCC). Over 500 people died of colorectal cancer in SCC in 2007.

2000-2007

Colorectal cancer mortality rates declined slightly from 2000-2007 for the U.S., Illinois, SCC, Cook County Department of Public Health's jurisdiction (CCDPH) and all 4 districts (North, West, Southwest, South) of SCC. The average colorectal cancer mortality rate for SCC (20.7/100,000) during the period 2000-2007, was lower than the average rate for Illinois (24.5/100,000) and the U.S. (22.0/100,000). The colorectal cancer mortality rate for the South district (with an average rate of 27.6/100,000), was higher than that of the U.S., Illinois, and SCC.

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,

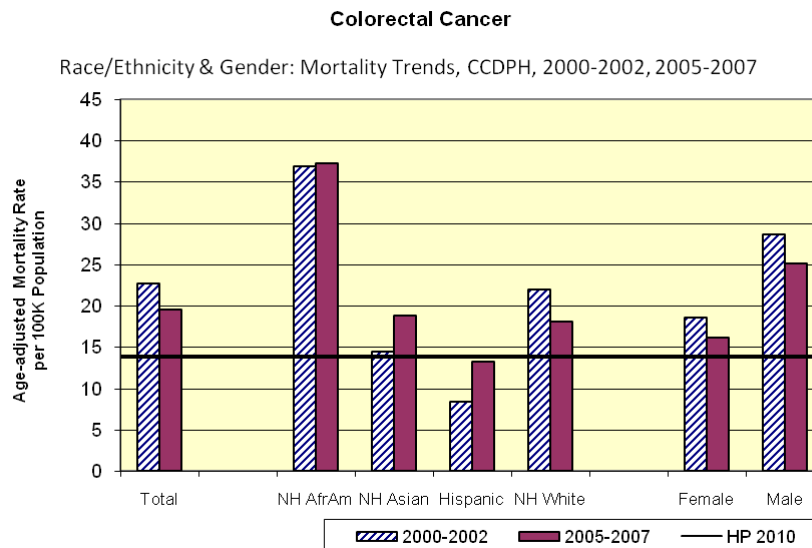
* National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, the colorectal cancer mortality rate (approximately 37.0/100,000) for African Americans (AA) remained unchanged. However, AAs had the highest rate of colorectal cancer mortality compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

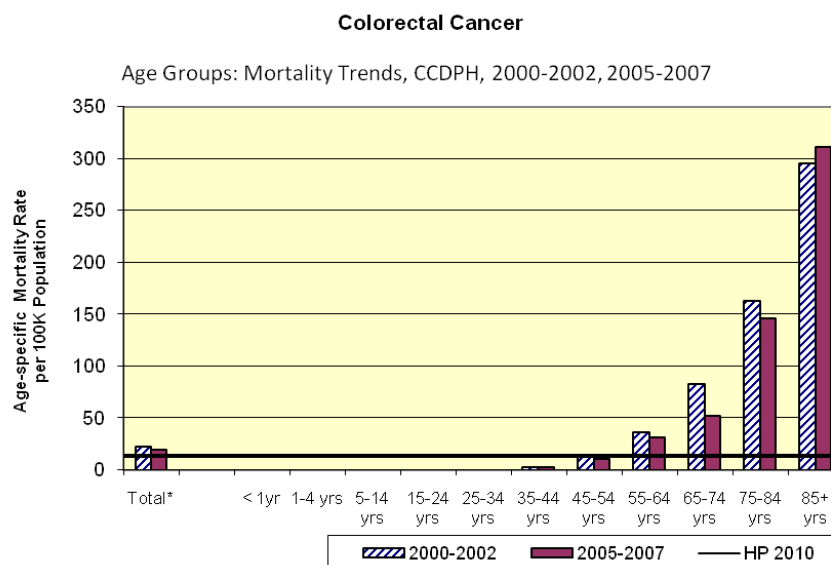
Colorectal cancer rates increased for Asians (14.5 to 18.9/100,000) and Hispanics (8.4 to 13.2/100,000), while the rate for Whites decreased (22.0 to 18.1/100,000).

From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, colorectal cancer mortality rates decreased for both males (from 28.6 to 25.1/100,000) and females (18.6 to 16.1/100,000).

Figure 2**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

The majority of colorectal cancer deaths (76%) occurred after the age of 65 years.

From ages 55 to 84, colorectal cancer mortality rates declined. The 65-74 age group had the largest decline (37%) from 82.7/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 52.0/100,000 in 2005-2007.

Figure 3

2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

Colorectal cancer mortality rates for AAs were disproportionate compared to rates for other racial/ethnic groups in the U.S., Illinois, SCC and districts. Furthermore, the AA colorectal cancer mortality rate in SCC (36.9/100,000) was almost 50% higher than the rate for AAs in the U.S. (25.0/100,000) and was more than double the Healthy People (HP) 2010 goal of 13.9/100,000.

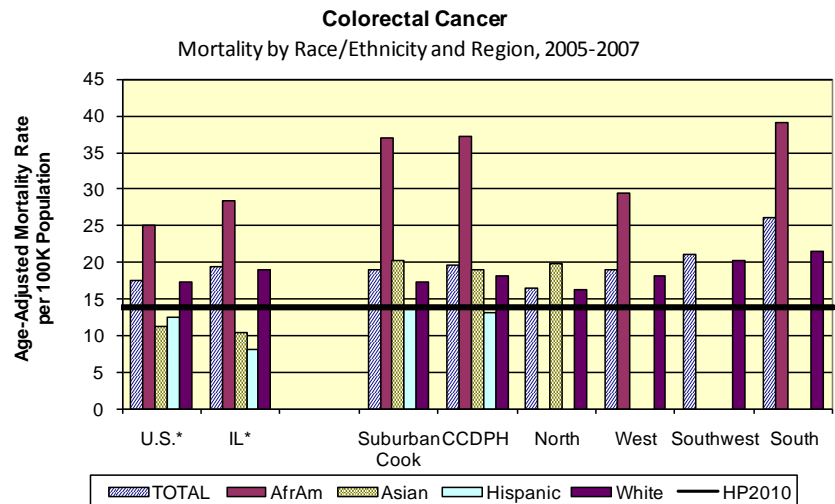
In SCC, colorectal cancer rates for Asians (20.1/100,000) and Whites (17.4/100,000) were above the HP 2010 goal. Hispanics were the only racial/ethnic group to have met the HP2010 goal.

2005-2007**By Gender**

In 2005-2007, colorectal cancer mortality rates for males in the U.S., Illinois, SCC, and districts were not only higher than rates for females, but also were above the HP2010 goal.

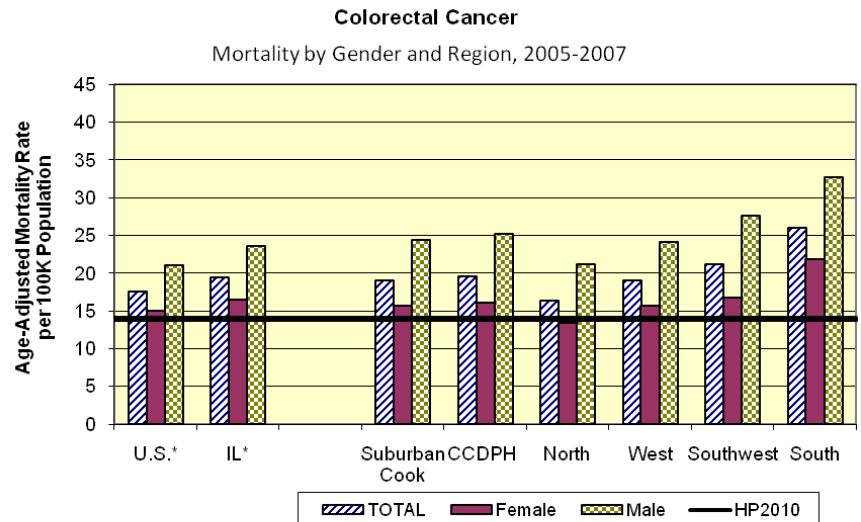
In SCC, the colorectal cancer mortality rate for males (24.4/100,000) was 50% higher than for females (15.7/100,000).

Colorectal cancer mortality rates for both males (32.7/100,000) and females (21.9/100,000) were highest in the South district.

Figure 4

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007.

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Figure 5

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007.

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Table 1

Colorectal Cancer
Mortality by Region
2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
U.S.*	57,477	20.8	56,887	20.1	56,741	19.7	55,958	19.1	53,772	18.0	53,252	17.4	53,549	17.2	na	na
IL*	2,799	23.4	2,737	22.5	2,711	22.1	2,623	21.0	2,520	20.0	2,376	18.6	2,516	19.4	na	na
Suburban Cook	621	23.6	600	22.8	565	21.4	546	20.7	546	20.7	483	18.3	514	19.4	509	19.3
CCDPH	568	23.9	544	22.9	513	21.5	492	20.7	492	20.7	451	18.9	477	20.0	472	19.8
North	202	20.7	185	19.0	194	19.9	164	16.8	180	18.4	150	15.3	165	16.9	164	16.8
West	138	25.7	119	21.6	105	19.3	108	20.0	115	20.9	103	18.5	107	19.3	104	19.0
Swest	88	20.8	110	26.2	81	19.5	104	24.7	86	20.7	86	20.8	96	23.1	81	19.3
South	140	31.5	130	29.3	133	30.3	116	26.3	111	25.3	112	25.3	109	24.8	123	27.8

^ICD-10 code: C18-C21

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

-Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Colorectal Cancer

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH
2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	1,625	22.8	1,400	19.6
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	191	36.8	191	37.3
<i>NH Asian</i>	29	14.5	31	18.9
<i>Hispanic</i>	22	8.4	30	13.2
<i>NH White</i>	1,374	22.0	1,141	18.1
Gender				
<i>Female</i>	814	18.6	712	16.1
<i>Male</i>	811	28.6	688	25.1
Age Groups				
< 1yr	0	~	0	~
1-4 yrs	0	~	0	~
5-14 yrs	0	~	0	~
15-24 yrs	**	~	**	~
25-34 yrs	**	~	**	~
35-44 yrs	29	2.7	28	2.6
45-54 yrs	124	13.2	103	11.0
55-64 yrs	221	36.3	194	31.9
65-74 yrs	380	82.7	239	52.0
75-84 yrs	537	162.9	481	145.9
85+ yrs	329	295.2	347	311.4

^ICD-10 code: C18-C21

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007

Table 3

Colorectal Cancer
Mortality: Race/Ethnicity & Gender by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	160,573	17.5	7,412	19.4	1,506	19.0	1,400	19.6	479	16.3	314	19.0	263	21.1	344	26.0
Race																
NH African	20,205	25.0	1,219	28.4	214	36.9	191	37.3	**	--	33	29.5	**	--	134	39.2
NH Asian	3,343	11.1	107	10.3	38	20.1	31	18.9	25	19.7	**	--	**	--	**	--
Hispanic	7,737	12.5	159	8.1	36	14.0	30	13.2	**	--	**	--	**	--	**	26.0
NH White	128,375	17.4	5,886	18.9	1,210	17.4	1,141	18.1	442	16.2	260	18.1	235	20.2	204	21.4
Gender																
Female	79,879	15.0	3,759	16.5	766	15.7	712	16.1	243	13.4	163	15.7	131	16.8	175	21.9
Male	80,694	21.0	3,653	23.5	740	24.4	688	25.1	236	21.2	151	24.2	132	27.6	169	32.7

*CD-10 code: C18-C21

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

--Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

ⁱ Colorectal cancer risk factors. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/risk_factors.htm. Accessed March 2011.

ⁱⁱ Colorectal (Colon Cancer). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.
<http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal>. Accessed March 2011.



Breast Cancer (female only)

What is it?

Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that starts from cells of the breast. It is found mostly in females, but men can get breast cancer, too (note that this brief is limited to breast cancer among females).

What causes it?

Risk factors for breast cancer can include genetics, menstrual/reproductive history, being overweight or obese, physical inactivity and high mammographic density.ⁱ

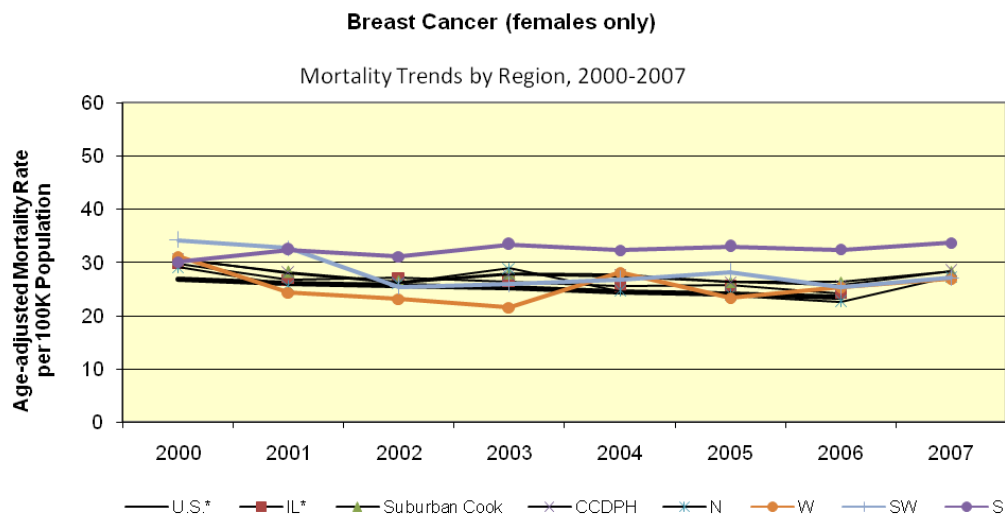
Why is it important:

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among females in the U.S., Illinois, and Suburban Cook County (SCC). From 2000 to 2007, an average of 418 females per year died of breast cancer in SCC.

2000-2007

From 2000 to 2007, breast cancer mortality rates decreased in the U.S., Illinois, and Suburban Cook County (SCC), and Cook County Department of Public Health's jurisdiction (CCDPH). In SCC, the breast cancer mortality rate decreased from 30.6/100,000 in 2000 to 28.3/100,000 in 2007. Similar decreases in breast cancer mortality rates occurred in the North, West, and Southwest districts. In the South district, however, breast cancer mortality rates increased from 30.1/100,000 in 2000 to 33.7/100,000 in 2007.

Figure 1



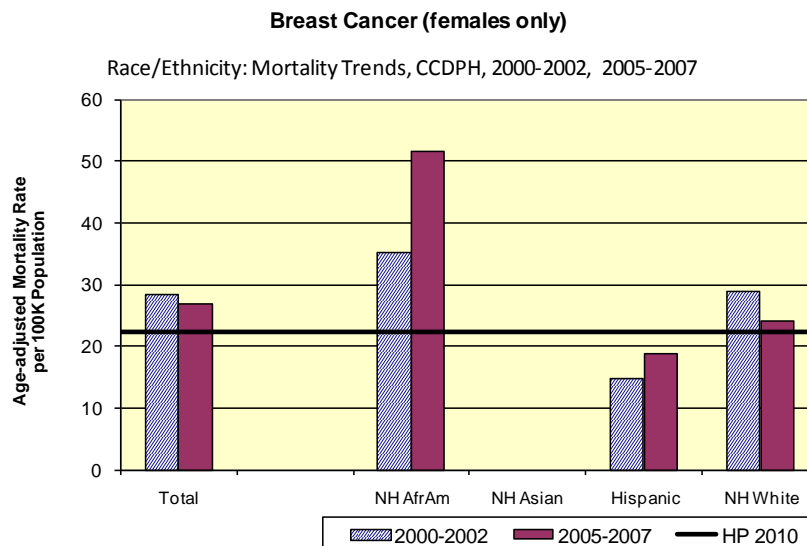
Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

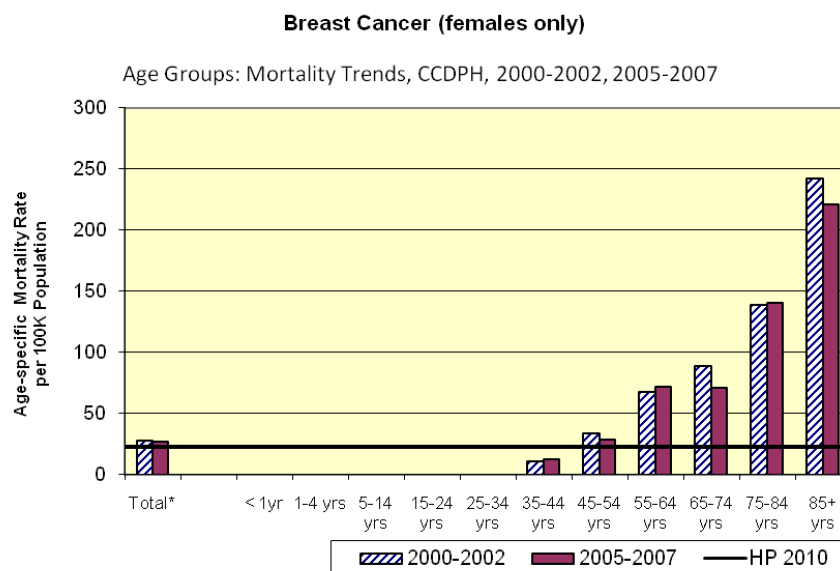
From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, the overall breast cancer mortality rate for CCDPH decreased from 28.3/100,000 to 26.8/100,000, which was largely due to the decrease in the breast cancer mortality rate for Whites (28.7 to 24.2/100,000).

The breast cancer mortality rate for African Americans (AA) increased nearly 50 % from 35.1/100,000 to 51.6/100,000. A small increase in breast cancer mortality rates occurred for Hispanics, from 14.8/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 18.9/100,000 in 2005-2007.

Figure 2**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

Breast cancer mortality rates increased as age increased and over half of all deaths in 2005-2007 occurred after the age of 75 (6,936/13,730 deaths.)

Between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007, there was a 19% decrease in breast cancer mortality among women ages 65-74 (824.7 to 665.8/100,000). The breast cancer mortality rate, among women over 85, increased 14% from 1898.9/100,000 to 2183.3/100,000.

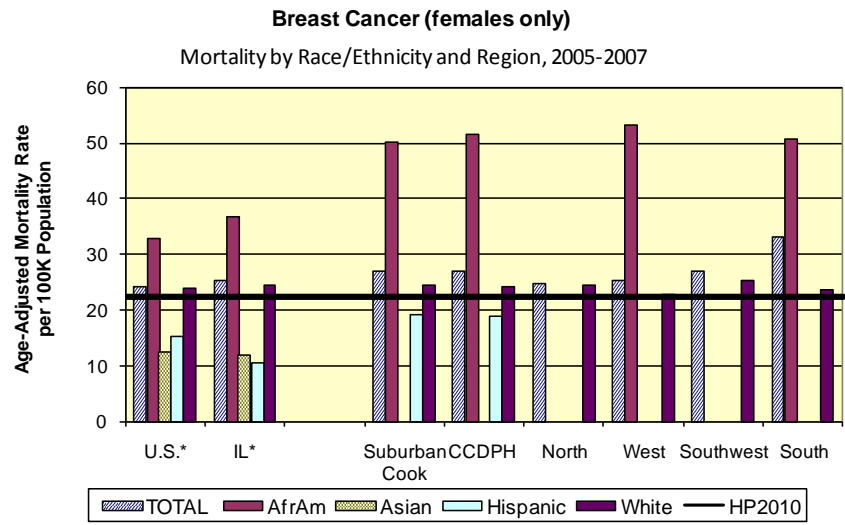
Figure 3

2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity****Figure 4**

Breast cancer mortality rates for all racial/ethnic groups in SCC were higher than corresponding rates in Illinois and U.S.

The breast cancer mortality rate for AAs in SCC (50.2/100,000) was 53% higher than the rate for AAs in the U.S. (32.8/100,000) and was more than double the rate of the Health People (HP) 2010 goal of 22.3/100,000.

The breast cancer mortality rate for Whites in SCC (24.6/100,000) was slightly above the HP 2010 goal while the rate for Hispanics in SCC (19.1/100,000) was below the HP 2010 goal.



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007,

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Table 1

Breast Cancer (females only)
Mortality by Region
2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
U.S.*	41,872	26.8	41,394	26.0	41,514	25.6	41,620	25.2	40,954	24.5	41,116	24.1	40,821	23.5	na	na
IL*	2,045	29.8	1,846	26.7	1,897	27.1	1,872	26.4	1,830	25.5	1,865	25.7	1,771	24.2	na	na
Suburban Cook	464	30.6	425	28.3	400	26.4	420	28.0	416	27.7	402	26.3	392	26.3	425	28.3
CCDPH	421	30.7	381	28.0	359	26.3	379	27.8	372	27.5	365	26.3	347	25.7	388	28.4
North	165	29.2	146	25.8	149	26.2	163	29.0	137	24.6	136	23.9	125	22.7	156	27.3
West	94	31.1	75	24.3	70	23.2	70	21.5	87	28.1	74	23.4	76	25.3	81	26.9
Swest	83	34.2	75	32.8	58	25.4	59	25.9	64	26.8	68	28.2	61	25.4	63	27.1
South	79	30.1	85	32.4	82	31.2	87	33.4	84	32.3	87	33.0	85	32.5	88	33.7

*ICD-10 code: C50, Females Only

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Breast Cancer (females only)

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity & Age Groups, CCDPH
2000-2002, 2005-2007

	CCDPH			
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	1,161	28.3	1,100	26.8
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	125	35.1	184	51.6
<i>NH Asian</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>Hispanic</i>	28	14.8	36	18.9
<i>NH White</i>	995	28.7	856	24.2
Age Groups				
< 1yr	0	~	0	~
1-4 yrs	0	~	0	~
5-14 yrs	0	~	0	~
15-24 yrs	0	~	**	~
25-34 yrs	**	~	**	~
35-44 yrs	64	11.4	73	13.0
45-54 yrs	163	33.6	141	29.1
55-64 yrs	218	67.7	233	72.3
65-74 yrs	229	89.3	182	71.0
75-84 yrs	282	138.9	285	140.4
85+ yrs	196	242.1	179	221.1

^ICD-10 code: C50, Females Only

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007

Table 2

Breast Cancer (females only)
Mortality: Race/Ethnicity by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	122,891	24.0	5,466	25.2	1,219	27.0	1,100	26.8	417	24.6	231	25.2	192	26.9	260	33.1
Race																
NH AfrAm	16,869	32.8	1,004	36.8	203	50.2	184	51.6	**	~	37	53.3	**	~	122	50.6
NH Asian	2,370	12.3	85	11.9	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
Hispanic	5,899	15.2	140	10.4	40	19.1	36	18.9	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
NH White	97,096	24.0	4,211	24.4	950	24.6	856	24.2	381	24.6	175	22.9	170	25.2	130	23.6

*ICD-10 code: C50, Females Only

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

ⁱ Learn about cancer. What are the risk factors for breast cancer?. American Cancer Society.
<http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/BreastCancer/DetailedGuide/breast-cancer-risk-factors>. Accessed March 2011.



Prostate Cancer

What is it?

There are several types of cells in the prostate, but nearly all prostate cancers start in the gland cells. Cancer results from uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells. Some prostate cancers can grow and spread quickly, but most of the time, prostate cancer grows slowly.ⁱ

What causes it?

Prostate cancer is caused by changes in the DNA of a prostate cancer cell; it is not known what influences these changes. Risk factors for prostate cancer include age, diet, race and family history.ⁱⁱ

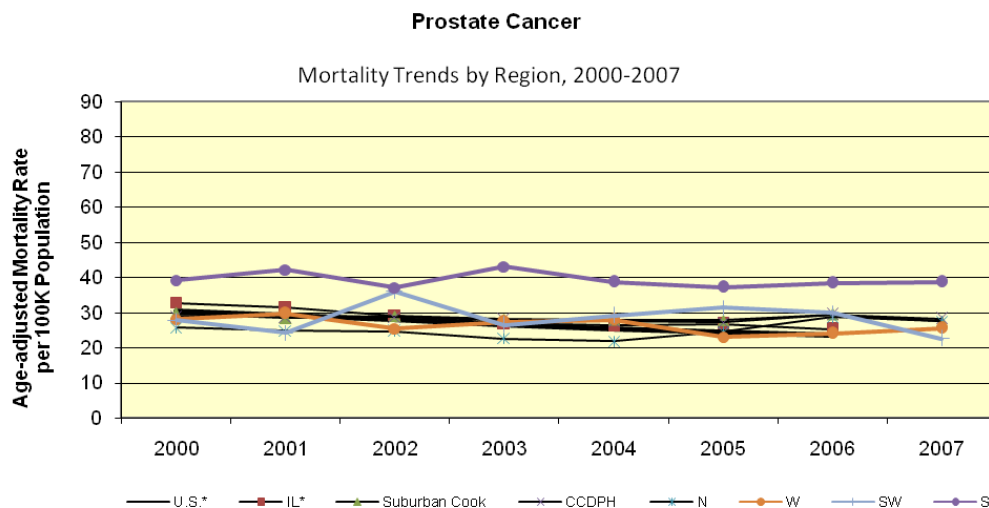
Why is it important:

Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among men in the U.S., Illinois, and Suburban Cook County (SCC). Approximately 260 men die each year in SCC due to prostate cancer.

2000-2007

Prostate cancer mortality rates in the U.S., Illinois, Suburban Cook County (SCC), Cook County Department of Public Health's jurisdiction (CCDPH) and districts remained stable from 2000-2007. The prostate cancer mortality rate for SCC in 2000 was 29.8/100,000 compared to 27.5/100,000 in 2007. Prostate cancer mortality rates for the South district were higher than other geographic regions, with an average rate of 39.3/100,000.

Figure 1



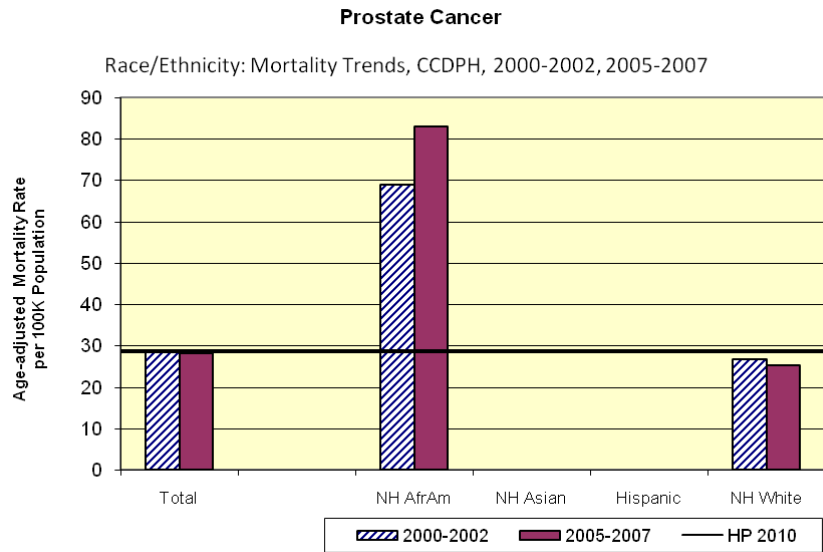
Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

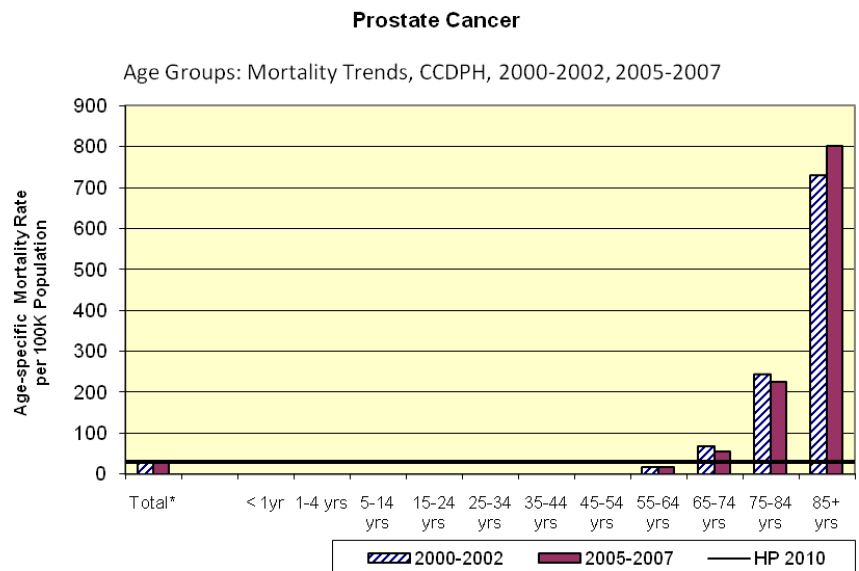
Between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007, in the CCDPH jurisdiction, prostate cancer mortality rates remained stable. The in 2005-2007 prostate cancer mortality rate in CCDPH (28.8/100,000) met the Healthy People 2010 (HP) goal of 28.8/100,000.

Mortality rates due to prostate cancer for African American (AA) males increased 20% from 68.9/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 83.0/100,000 in 2005-2007.

Figure 2**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

Prostate cancer mortality rates increased as age increased, in 2005-2007 nearly 35% of all prostate cancer mortality occurred among men over age 85 (244/704 deaths).

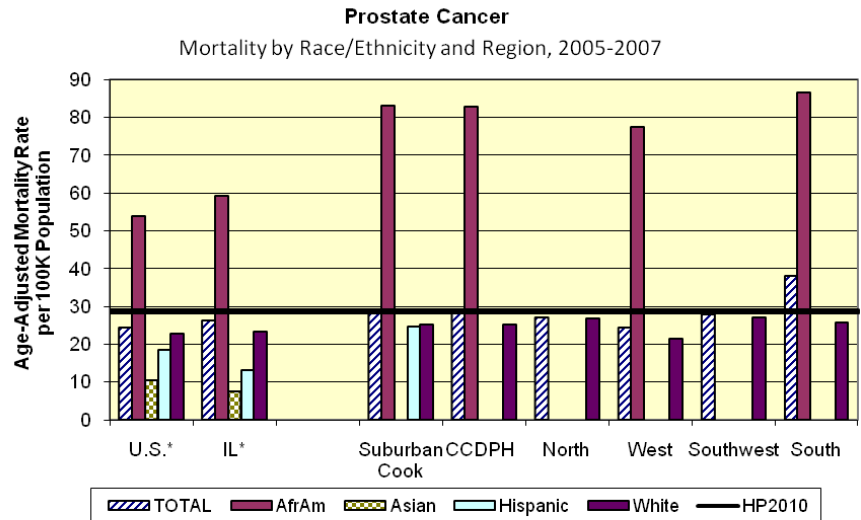
Between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007, the prostate cancer mortality rate decreased slightly or stayed the same for persons under 85. The mortality rate increased for men over 85 from 728.5 to 800.7/100,000.



2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

AA males had the highest prostate cancer mortality rate compared to other racial/ethnic groups. The prostate cancer mortality rate for African American males in SCC (83.2/100,000) was more than 50% higher than the rate for AA males in the U.S. (53.9/100,000) and was nearly three times higher than the HP 2010 goal.

Prostate cancer mortality rates for Hispanics (24.8/100,000) and Whites (25.2/100,000) in SCC were below the HP2010 goal.

Figure 3

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007,

*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Table 1

Prostate Cancer
Mortality by Region
2000-2007

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
U.S.*	31,078	30.4	30,719	29.1	30,446	27.9	29,554	26.5	29,004	25.4	28,905	24.5	28,372	23.5	na	na
IL*	1,409	32.8	1,402	31.6	1,331	29.2	1,234	26.9	1,228	26.3	1,270	26.7	1,220	25.3	na	na
Suburban Cook	275	29.8	270	28.4	275	29.0	264	28.2	259	28.0	255	27.9	272	29.4	255	27.5
CCDPH	241	28.9	244	28.7	246	28.8	237	27.9	229	27.5	222	27.2	246	29.4	236	28.2
North	87	25.7	87	24.8	84	24.7	82	22.6	74	21.8	84	24.5	97	28.7	92	27.5
West	57	28.1	61	29.7	53	25.4	56	27.3	56	27.9	46	23.0	48	24.0	51	25.6
Swest	39	27.8	35	24.3	51	36.0	37	26.5	41	29.2	42	31.4	42	29.9	34	22.6
South	58	39.1	61	42.2	58	37.1	62	43.1	58	38.7	50	37.2	59	38.4	59	38.7

*ICD-10 code:C61, Males Only

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

na-not available

Table 2

Prostate Cancer

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity & Age Groups, CCDPH
2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
Total	731	28.8	704	28.3
Race				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	104	68.9	118	83.0
<i>NH Asian</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>Hispanic</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>NH White</i>	600	26.6	560	25.3
Age Groups				
< 1yr	0	~	0	~
1-4 yrs	0	~	0	~
5-14 yrs	0	~	0	~
15-24 yrs	0	~	*	~
25-34 yrs	0	~	0	~
35-44 yrs	0	~	0	~
45-54 yrs	**	~	**	~
55-64 yrs	50	17.5	51	17.8
65-74 yrs	138	68.0	111	54.7
75-84 yrs	311	245.4	287	226.4
85+ yrs	222	728.5	244	800.7

^ICD-10 code:C61, Males Only

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007

Table 3

Prostate Cancer
Mortality: Race/Ethnicity & Gender by Region
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CCDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
TOTAL	86,281	24.4	3,718	26.1	782	28.3	704	28.3	273	26.9	145	24.2	118	27.9	168	38.1
Race																
NH AfrAm	14,188	53.9	831	59.2	133	83.2	118	83.0	**	~	23	77.4	**	~	82	86.6
NH Asian	1,076	10.3	25	7.5	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
Hispanic	3,912	18.6	91	13.3	22	24.8	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
NH White	66,663	22.8	2,752	23.3	619	25.2	560	25.3	257	26.9	113	21.5	107	27.2	83	25.7

^ICD-10 code: C61, Males Only

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007, *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

ⁱ Learn about cancer. What is Prostate Cancer?. American Cancer Society.
<http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/ProstateCancer/OverviewGuide/prostate-cancer-overview-what-is-prostate-cancer>. Accessed March 2011.

ⁱⁱ Bostwick DG et al. Human prostate cancer risk factors. *Cancer*. 2004 Nov 15;101(10 Suppl):2371-490.
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