

South Dakota Adult Cancer Survivorship Report

SD BRFSS 2020 & 2022

Table of Contents

Background.....	3
Executive Summary.....	4
Cancer Survivor Demographics.....	5
Type of Cancer and Age at Diagnosis.....	6
Cancer Type.....	7
Health Status of Cancer Survivors	8-10
Course of Treatment	11
Source of Health Care	12
Follow-up Care, Health Insurance, and Clinical Trial Participation.....	13
Sources.....	14

Background

Methodology

The South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (SD BRFSS) is a telephone survey of residents aged 18 and older and is conducted as a combined effort between the South Dakota Department of Health (DOH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Further details on the BRFSS methodology can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>. Information from this report includes data from the cancer survivorship optional modules used in the BRFSS surveys from 2020 and 2022. For simplicity, in this report there are different general types of cancer grouped together. These groupings include female reproductive, male reproductive, gastrointestinal, lymphoma and leukemia, urinary, and head/neck/oral/thyroid cancers, see page 7 for further descriptions.

Project Funding

This publication was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number, DP007120, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services.

Additional Information

For more information about this report, please contact the South Dakota Department of Health Comprehensive Cancer Control Program at 605-773-3737.

Executive Summary

This report utilizes data from the SD BRFSS survey to evaluate demographics, cancer type, age at diagnosis, health status, quality of life indicators, and other relevant cancer survivorship indicators. SD BRFSS data from 2020 and 2022 was combined to provide more stable estimates for this report.

Key findings among adult cancer survivors in SD:

- 7.6% of South Dakota adults aged 18 years and older stated that they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer.
- Of those SD adults, 16.3% reported having two or more types of cancer.
- 30.5% of survivors received their first cancer diagnosis between the ages of 40 to 64.
- Melanoma was the most prevalent cancer type at 13.1%, followed by breast cancer at 12.8%, male reproductive cancer at 11.4%, gastrointestinal cancers at 7.9% and female reproductive cancers at 6.8%.
- Cancer survivors had a higher prevalence of self-reported fair or poor health than those with no cancer history (28.5% vs. 11.8%).
- Cancer survivors had a higher prevalence of being physically unhealthy for 14 or more days in the past 30 days, than those with no cancer history (19.6% vs. 7.7%).
- 58.0% of survivors received a written summary of all the cancer treatments received and 79.5% received instructions from a health professional about where to return or who to see for routine cancer check-ups.
- Finally, 60.7% of survivors reported completing their cancer treatment.

Cancer Survivor Demographics

South Dakota adults aged 18 years and older who have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer are termed cancer survivors, with Table 1 demonstrating prevalence rates by sociodemographic groups.



Table 1: Cancer Survivors Ages 18 Years and Older by Sociodemographic Groups, SD BRFSS 2020 & 2022

Sociodemographic Groups		Weighted Percentage	95% Confidence Interval
Overall		7.6%	6.7-8.5
Gender	Male	7.3%	5.9-8.8
	Female	7.9%	6.8-9.1
Age Groups	18-39 years	1.3%	0.0-2.6
	40-49 years	3.3%	1.8-4.8
	50-64 years	7.8%	6.0-9.6
	65-74 years	19.3%	16.2-22.4
	75 + years	21.9%	17.9-25.8
Race	White	8.1%	7.2-9.0
	American Indian	7.1%	0.3-14.0
Education	Less than high school	6.6%	3.4-9.8
	High school graduate/G.E.D	7.2%	5.2-9.2
	Some college	7.7%	6.2-9.1
	College graduate	8.3%	6.9-9.7
Annual Household Income	Less than \$15,000	7.0%	3.5-10.5
	\$15,000-\$24,999	12.8%	6.9-18.6
	\$25,000-\$34,999	7.8%	5.3-10.4
	\$35,000-\$49,999	8.1%	5.8-10.4
	\$50,000 or more	5.6%	4.7-6.6
Employment Status	Employed for wages/Self-employed	3.9%	3.2-4.7
	Unemployed	2.3%	1.0-3.5
	Homemaker/student	9.9%	2.6-17.1
	Retired	18.6%	16.2-21.0
	Unable to work	15.4%	9.1-21.8

* The question on overall cancer included melanoma in 2022 and did not include melanoma in 2020.

Type of Cancer and Age at Diagnosis

Type of Cancer

78.6% of adult cancer survivors in SD had one type of cancer, 16.2% had two types of cancer, and 5.2% percent had three or more types of cancer.

Age at Diagnosis

35.5% of cancer survivors were told they had cancer between the ages of 65-74 years old, 27.7% age 75 or older, 24.5% between the ages of 50-64, 6.3% between the ages of 18-39, and 6.1% between the ages of 40-49.

Figure 1: Number of Types of Cancer Among Adult Cancer Survivors, SD BRFSS 2020 & 2022

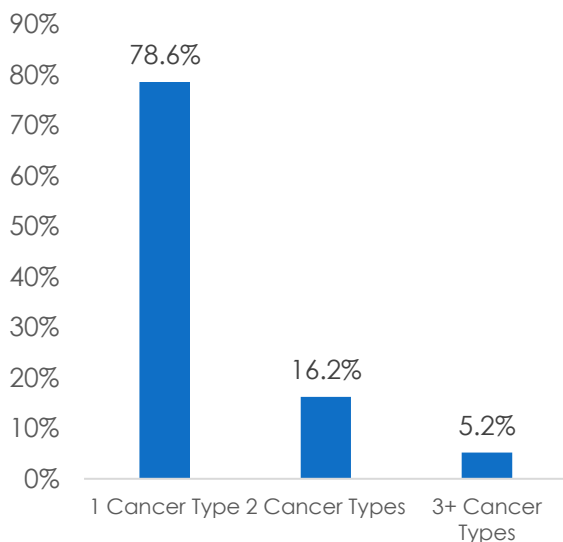
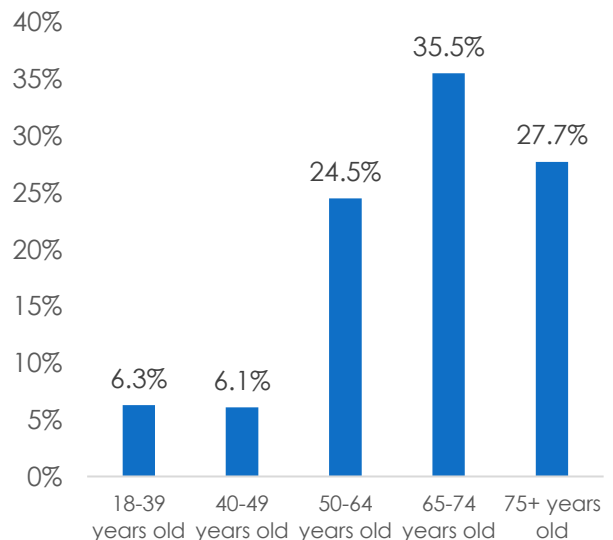


Figure 2: Age at Diagnosis Among Adult Cancer Survivors, SD BRFSS 2020 & 2022



* The percents on each graph will not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding

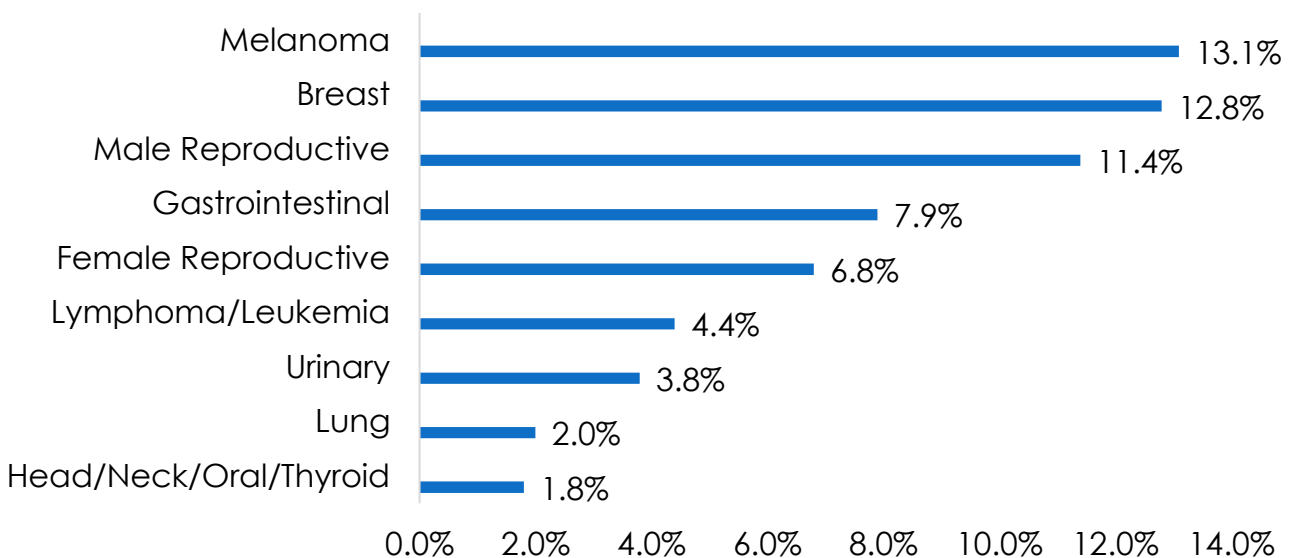
Cancer Type

Male Reproductive cancers include the following cancers in men, penile, prostate, testicular, ureteral, and urethral. Gastrointestinal cancers include the following cancers, esophageal, gastric, colorectal, pancreatic, liver, and anal. Female Reproductive cancers include the following cancers in women, cervical, ovarian, uterine, vaginal, vulvar, and fallopian tube. Urinary cancers include the following cancers, bladder and kidney(renal). Head/neck/Oral/Thyroid cancers include the following cancers, oral cavity, throat, voice box, paranasal sinuses and nasal cavity, salivary glands, brain, eye, thyroid gland, and mouth.

Using 2020 and 2022 combined data, melanoma (13.1%) was the most prevalent cancer type among South Dakota cancer survivors. The second most prevalent cancer type was breast cancer (12.8%), followed by male reproductive cancer (11.4%), and gastrointestinal cancers (7.9%).



Figure 3: Prevalence of Cancer Type Among South Dakota Adults, SD BRFS 2020 & 2022



Health Status of Cancer Survivors

Cancer survivors had a lower prevalence of binge drinking (8.6% vs. 19.5%) of those without a cancer history. Conversely, cancer survivors had a higher prevalence of not being physically active in the past 30 days (33% vs. 22%). No difference was seen when comparing rates of current smoking, heavy drinking, and being overweight or obese by cancer survivor status.

Table 2: Prevalence of Health Risk Factors Among South Dakota Adults, SD BRFSS 2020 & 2022

	Current Smoker Percent (95% CL)	Binge Drinking* Percent (95% CL)	Heavy Drinking Percent (95% CL)
Cancer Survivors	13.3% (6.8-19.9)	8.6% (5.5-11.7)	4.0% (1.5-6.4)
No Cancer History	16.1% (14.4-17.8)	19.5% (17.6-21.4)	6.6% (5.4-7.9)

	No physical activity in past 30 days* Percent (95% CL)	Overweight (BMI ≥25 and BMI ≤29.9 kg/m²) Percent (95% CL)	Obese (BMI ≥30 kg/m²) Percent (95% CL)
Cancer Survivors	33.0% (27.4-38.6)	41.4% (34.6-48.2)	32.5% (27.0-38.1)
No Cancer History	22.0% (20.2-23.9)	35.4% (33.2-37.7)	35.2% (33.0-37.5)

* Represents a notable difference between the percentages for cancer survivors and those with no cancer history.

Health Status of Cancer Survivors, cont.

Table 3: Prevalence of Health Status Among South Dakota Adults, SD BRFS 2020 & 2022

	Self-reported fair/poor health* Percent (95% CL)	Physically unhealthy for ≥ 14 days in past 30 days* Percent (95% CL)	Emotionally unhealthy for ≥ 14 days in the past 30 days Percent (95% CL)
Cancer Survivors	28.5% (23.4-33.6)	19.6% (15.2-24.0)	10.4% (7.1-13.7)
No Cancer History	11.8% (10.3-13.2)	7.7% (6.7-8.8)	11.2% (9.7-12.8)

	Do not have a personal health care provider* Percent (95% CL)	Could not see the doctor because of cost Percent (95% CL)
Cancer Survivors	5.7% (2.9-8.5)	5.5% (3.1-8.0)
No Cancer History	20.4% (18.4-22.4)	8.1% (6.8-9.4)

Cancer survivors, compared to those with no cancer history, had a higher prevalence of:

- Self-reported fair or poor health (28.5% vs. 11.8%)
- Being physically unhealthy for ≥ 14 days in the past 30 days (19.6% vs. 7.7%)

Those with no cancer history were more likely to not have a personal health care provider (20.4% vs. 5.7%). No difference was seen when comparing rates of emotional health or inability to see a doctor due to cost by cancer survivor status.

* Represents a notable difference between the percentages for cancer survivors and those with no cancer history.

Health Status of Cancer Survivors, cont.

Those with no cancer history were more likely to not have any kind of health care coverage (8.6% vs. 2.9%) and to not have visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year (9.3% vs. 25.4%).

Cancer survivors were more likely to be up-to-date on colorectal cancer screening (84.7% vs. 66.8%). No difference in breast cancer screening rates was seen between cancer survivors and those with no cancer history (74.6% vs. 73%).



Table 4: Prevalence of Health Status Among South Dakota Adults, SD BRFSS 2020 & 2022

	Does not have any kind of health care coverage* (Insurance, HMOs, Medicare, IHS, etc.) Percent (95% CL)	Have not visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the last one year* Percent (95% CL)	Has ever been diagnosed with a depressive disorder (major depression, minor depression, dysthymia, etc.) Percent (95% CL)
Cancer Survivors	2.9% (0.6-5.2)	9.3% (6.2-12.5)	18.4% (12.0-24.8)
No Cancer History	8.6% (7.1-10.1)	25.4% (23.1-27.6)	16.9% (15.1-18.7)

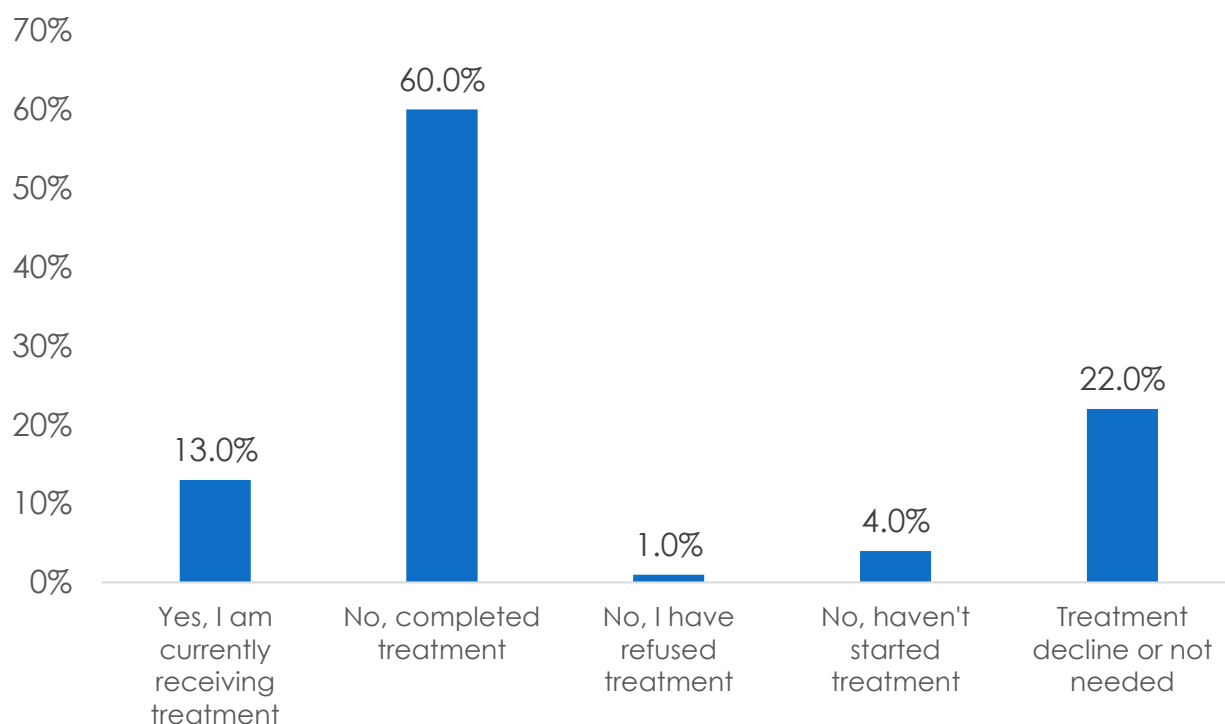
	Up-to-date for colorectal cancer screening* Percent (95% CL)	Up-to-date for breast cancer screening Percent (95% CL)
Cancer Survivors	84.7% (79.6-89.8)	74.6% (68.0-81.2)
No Cancer History	66.8% (63.5-70.1)	73.0% (69.4-76.5)

* Represents a notable difference between the percentages for cancer survivors and those with no cancer history.

Course of Treatment

60.7% of South Dakota cancer survivors reported that they completed their cancer treatment (surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or immunotherapy). 17.3% of survivors reported currently receiving treatment for cancer, and 4.0% reported not starting treatment. 18.0% of survivors indicated that they had declined treatment or that it was not needed.

Figure 4: Adult Cancer Survivors Currently Receiving Cancer Treatment, SD BRFS 2020 & 2022



Source of Health Care

Cancer survivors reported that most of their health care was provided by family (52.8%) or general (16.6%) practitioners.

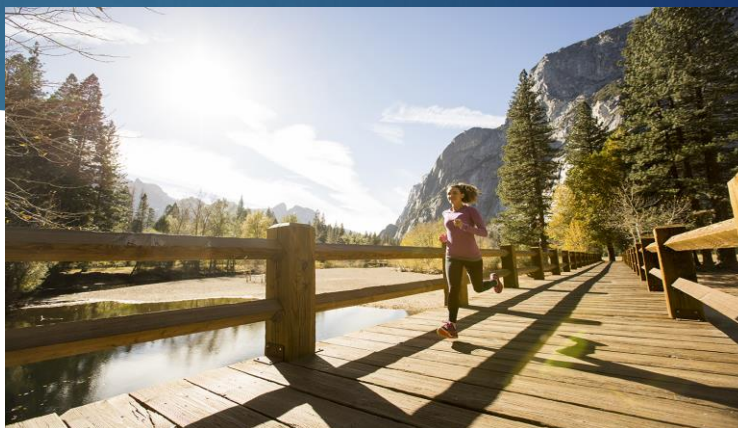
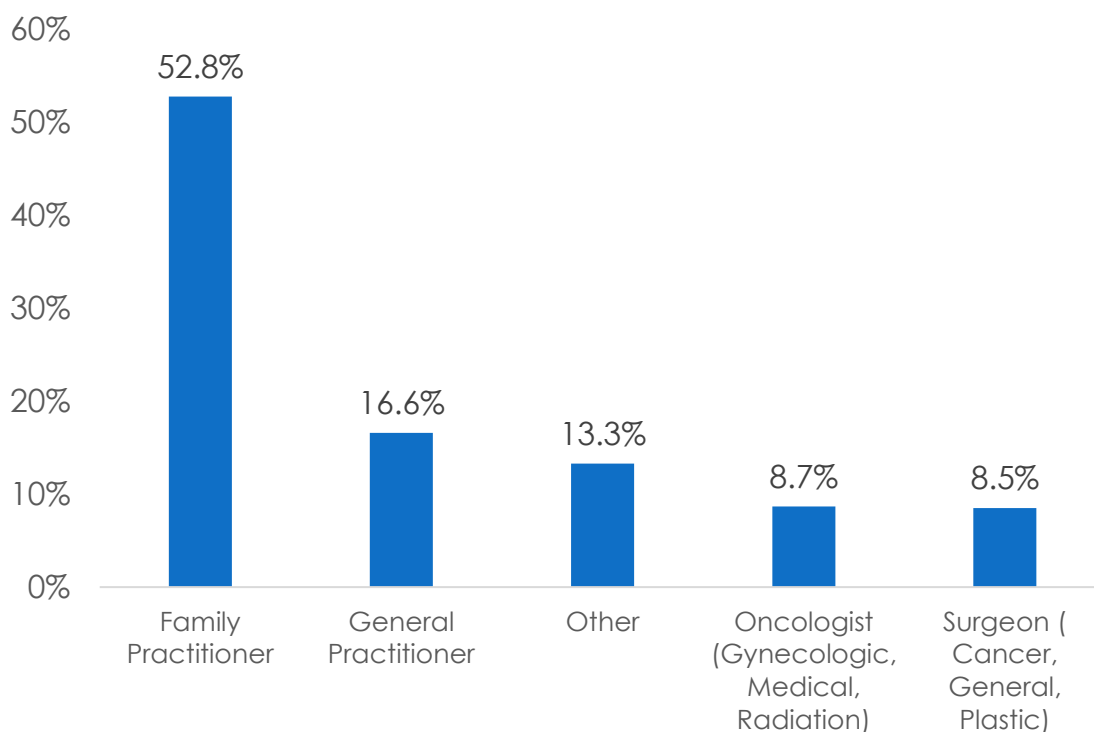


Figure 5: Type of Doctor Providing the Majority of Health Care Among South Dakota Cancer Survivors, SD BRFSS 2020 & 2022



Follow-up Care, Health Insurance, and Clinical Trial Participation

Follow-up Care

Over half of cancer survivors (58%) ever received a written summary of all the cancer treatments they received. 79.5% of cancer survivors received instructions from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional about where to return or who to see for routine cancer check-ups.

Health Insurance

90% of cancer survivors had health insurance that paid for all or part of their cancer treatment, with their most recent cancer diagnosis. 9.9% of respondents reported being denied health or life insurance because of their cancer.

Clinical Trial Participation

7.9% of cancer survivors reported participating in a clinical trial as part of their cancer treatment.

Sources

- All photos from Microsoft
- South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- Published in November 2024 by the SD Comprehensive Cancer Control Program
- SD Comprehensive Cancer Control Program
- For more information visit, [Cancer SD – Comprehensive Cancer Control South Dakota](#)