

Background

Laryngeal cancer is the second most common head and neck malignancy. The purpose of this study is to assess the demographics, incidence, and risk factors of laryngeal cancer patients across the state of Florida.

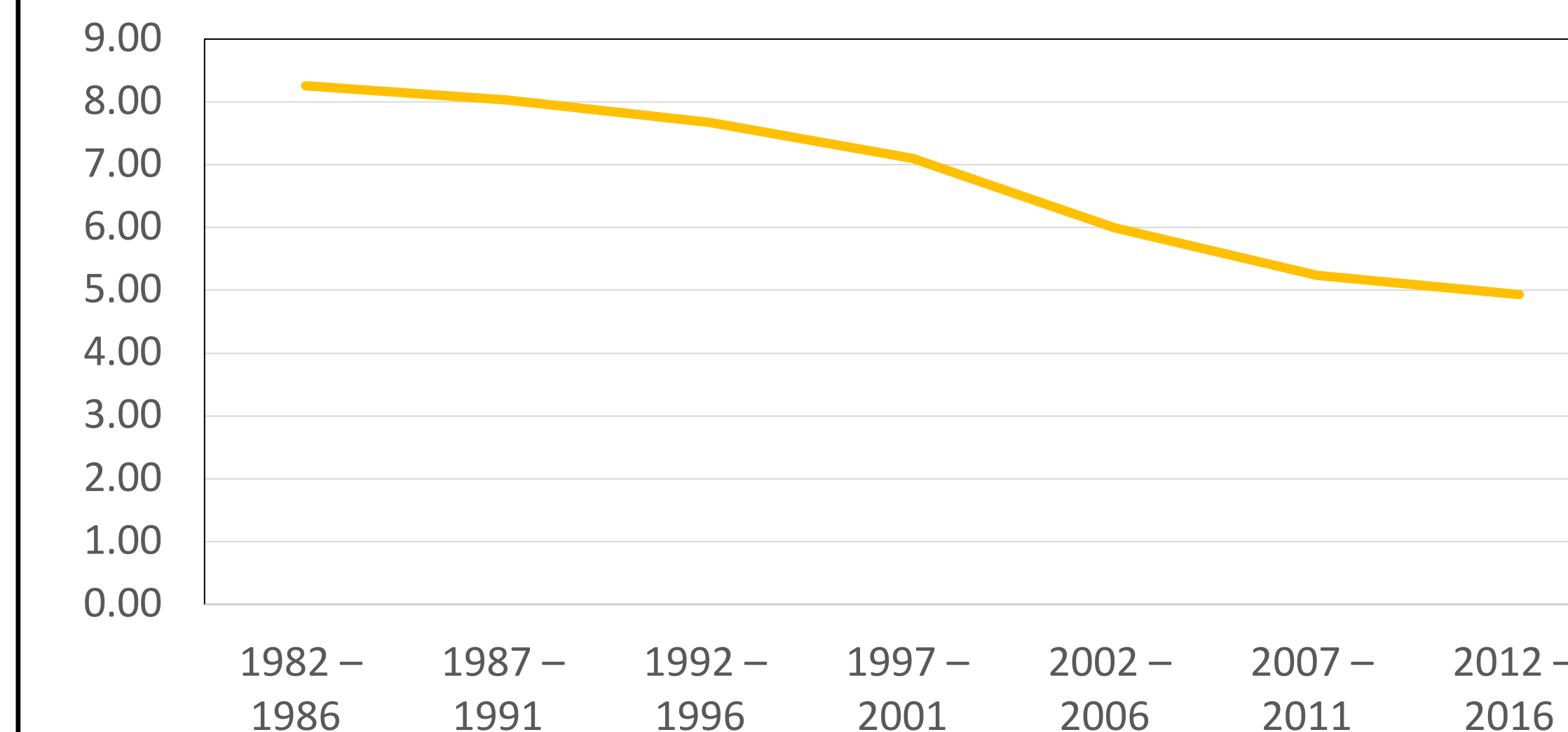
Methods

Data were obtained from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), the statewide cancer registry. Newly diagnosed cases of laryngeal malignancies from 1982 to 2016 were categorized according to sex, age, race, cigarette use, insurance status, grade, SEER summary stage, and ICD-O code (n = 35,496). Incidence was calculated on a state and county level using population data from the Florida Demographic Estimating Conference.

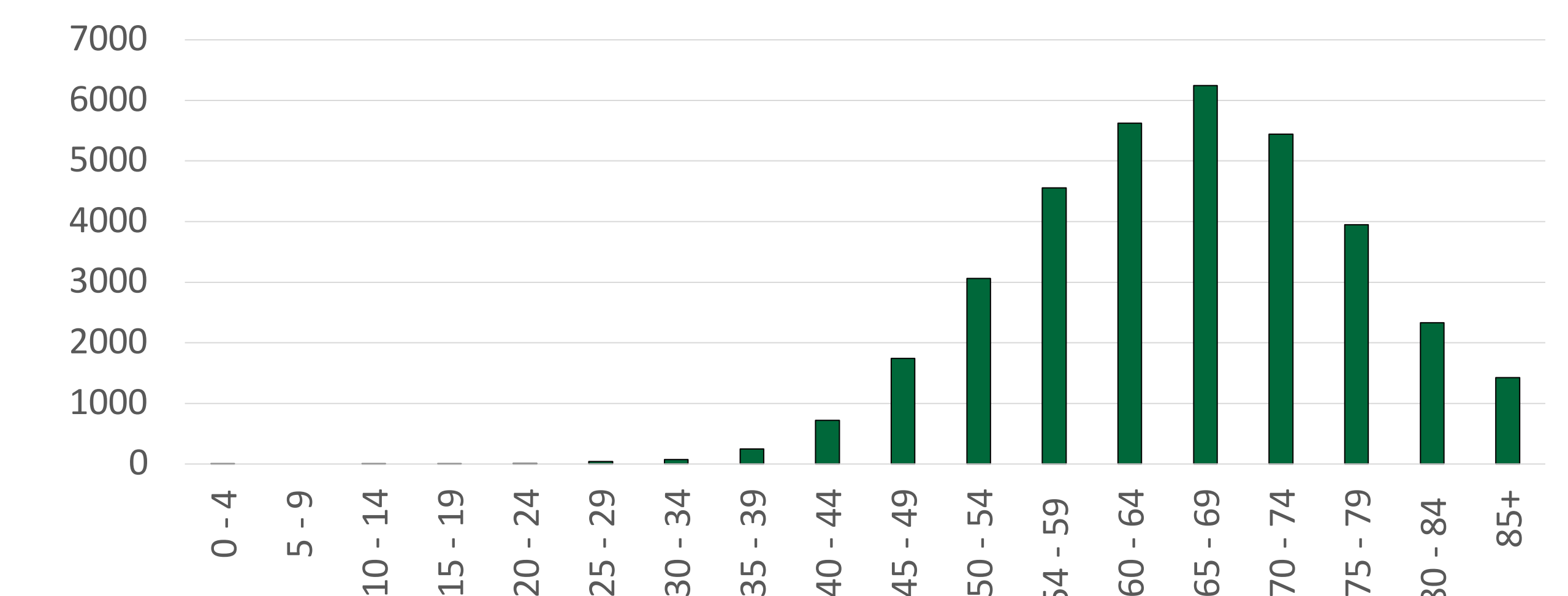
Results

- Overall incidence was 6.5 cases per 100,000 persons per year. A steady decline, from 8.3 to 4.9 cases per 100,000 persons per year, was noted over the course of the study period.
- The median age range at diagnosis was 65-69. The majority of patients were male (n = 28,777, 81.07%), Caucasian (n = 31,635, 89.12%), and had a variant of squamous cell carcinoma (n = 31,422, 88.58%).
- Cigarette use demonstrated an expected association with diagnosis, as 25,379 patients (71.5%) had a positive smoking history (14,063 current users, 11,316 former users).
- Most tumors were staged as local (n= 18,764, 52.86%) and characterized as low grade (n=19,504, 54.95%).
- Union county had the highest incidence rate (25.08 per 100,000), but also had the lowest population in the state (n=13,442). The lowest rate was seen in Seminole county (1.59 per 100,000).

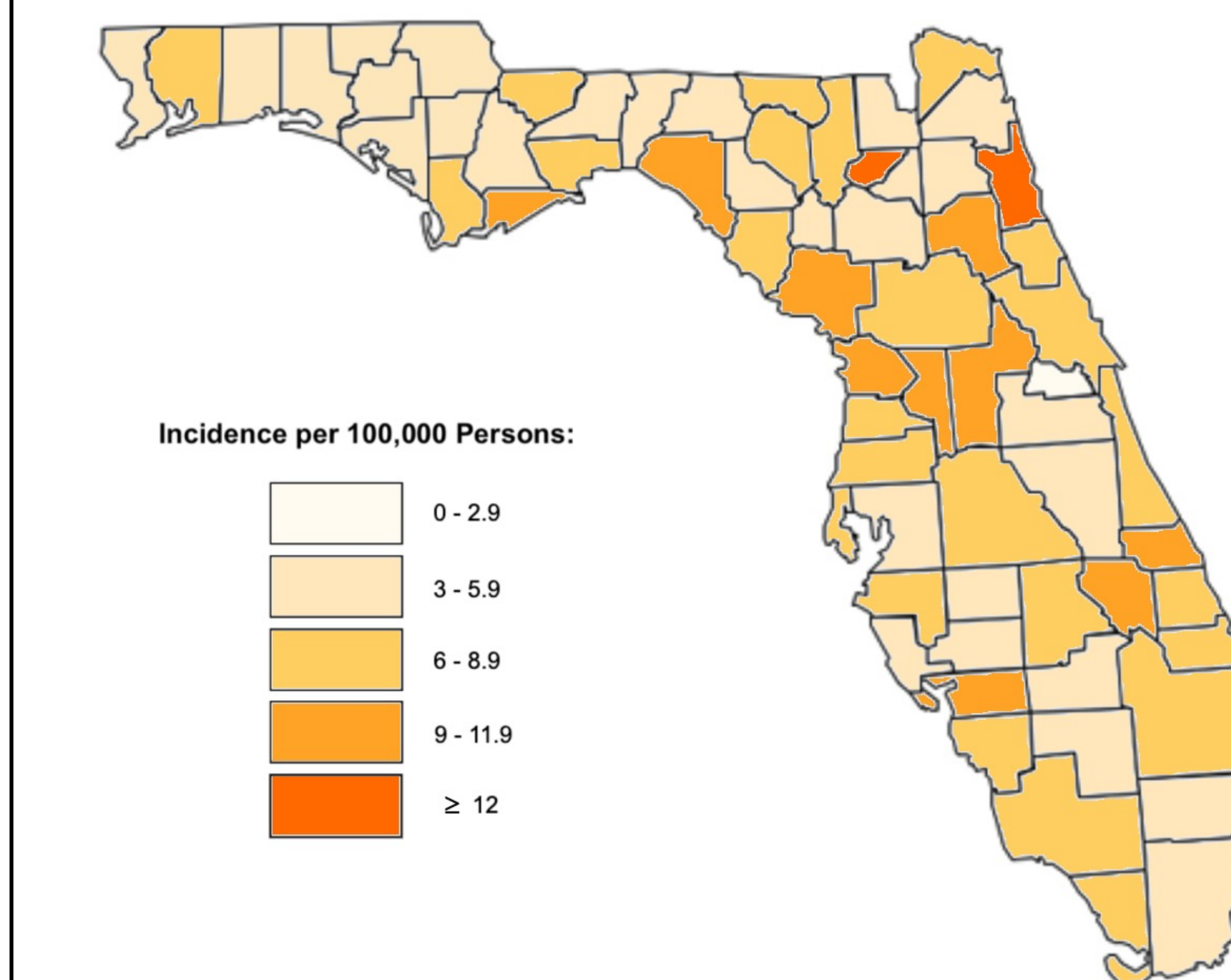
Incidence per 100,000 persons



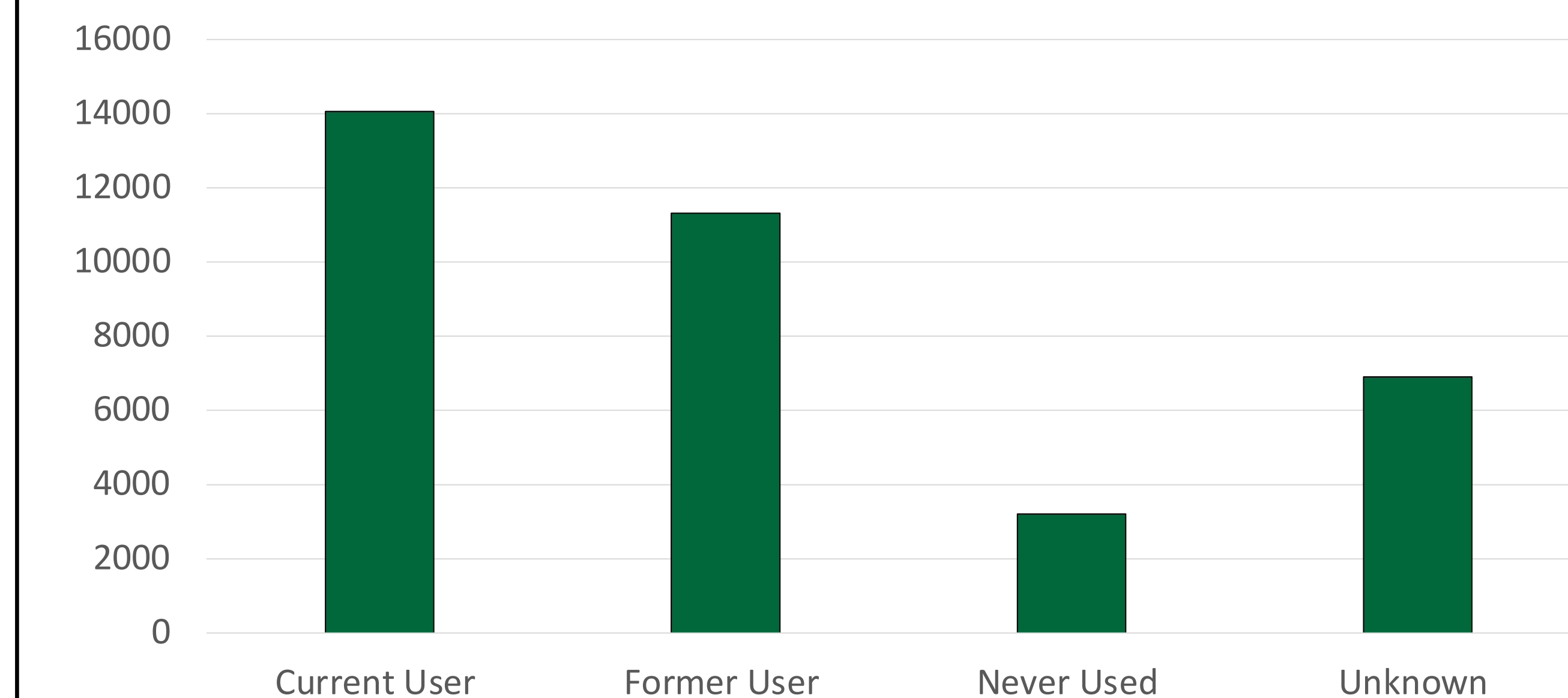
Age Distribution of Reported Cases



Incidence by County



Tobacco History of Reported Cases



Conclusions

Overall, there is a declining incidence of laryngeal cancer between 1982-2016 in Florida.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The Florida cancer incidence data used in this report were collected by the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), the statewide cancer registry funded by the Florida Department of Health (DOH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Cancer Registries (CDC-NPCR). The views expressed herein are solely those of the author(s) and not necessarily reflect those of the DOH or CDC-NPCR.