

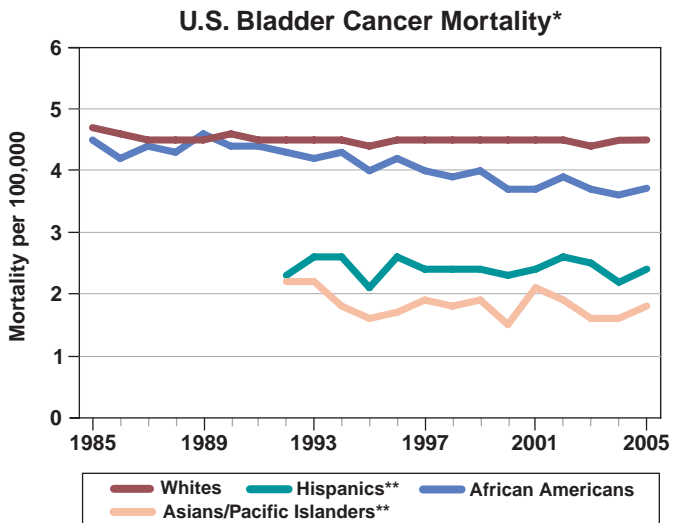
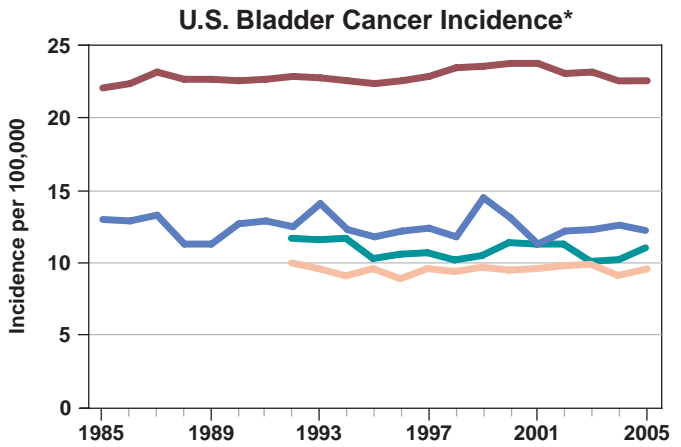
## Incidence and Mortality Rate Trends

Although urinary bladder cancer incidence is much higher in whites than in African Americans, mortality rates are only slightly higher, due in large part to the later stage at diagnosis among African Americans. Incidence and mortality rates for Hispanics, Asians, and Pacific Islanders are lower than those for whites and African Americans. Overall incidence and mortality have changed very little for most racial and ethnic groups over the past 20 years. Men have greater incidence and mortality rates than women.

It is estimated that approximately \$2.9 billion<sup>1</sup> is spent in the United States each year on the treatment of bladder cancer.

Source for incidence and mortality data: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and the National Center for Health Statistics. Additional statistics and charts are available at <http://seer.cancer.gov/>.

<sup>1</sup>Cancer Trends Progress Report (<http://progressreport.cancer.gov/>), in 2004 dollars, based on methods described in *Medical Care* 2002 Aug; 40 (8 Suppl): IV-104-17.



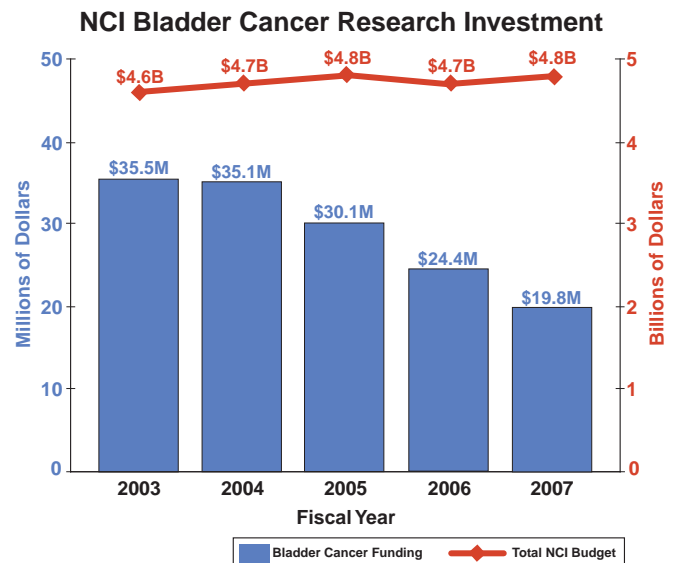
\*Significant data for American Indians/Alaskan Natives not available.  
\*\*Data for Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders not available before 1992.

## Trends in NCI Funding for Bladder Cancer Research

The National Cancer Institute's (NCI's) investment<sup>2</sup> in bladder cancer research has decreased from \$35.5 million in fiscal year 2003 to \$19.8 million in fiscal year 2007.

Source: NCI Office of Budget and Finance (<http://obf.cancer.gov/>).

<sup>2</sup>The estimated NCI investment is based on funding associated with a broad range of peer-reviewed scientific activities. For additional information on research planning and budgeting at the National Institutes of Health, see <http://www.nih.gov/about/>.



## Examples of NCI Activities Relevant to Bladder Cancer

- Two genitourinary cancer-specific **Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPOREs)** are studying the early detection and chemoprevention of bladder cancer and the epidemiology of bladder cancer recurrence. <http://spores.nci.nih.gov/current/genitourinary/genitourinary.html>
- The **Early Detection Research Network (EDRN)** is identifying and testing new biomarkers for detection and risk assessment. EDRN is supporting research on the molecular genetics of bladder cancer and the detection of bladder cancer by urine examination. <http://edrn.nci.nih.gov>
- The **Prevention Agents Program** provides scientific and administrative oversight for chemoprevention agent development from preclinical research to early Phase I studies. The program is currently supporting research on several agents for potential chemoprevention of bladder cancer. <http://prevention.cancer.gov/programs-resources/groups/cad/programs/agents>
- The **Basic Research in the Bladder and Lower Urinary Tract** program supports basic cellular, molecular, developmental, and genetic research that is relevant to the bladder and lower urinary tract. Researchers are characterizing the bladder cancer microenvironment (the cells and blood vessels that feed a tumor) and its interaction with tumor cells. <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-07-023.html>
- The NCI intramural **Genitourinary Malignancies Faculty** brings together staff from National

## What You Need to Know About™ Bladder Cancer



This booklet discusses possible causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation. It also has information to help patients cope with bladder cancer.

Risk factors for bladder cancer include: age, tobacco use, certain occupations (hazardous chemicals in the workplace), parasite infections, treatment with cyclophosphamide or arsenic, race, sex, family history, and personal history of bladder cancer.

<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/wyntk/bladder/page1>

Information specialists can also answer questions about cancer at 1-800-4-CANCER.

Institutes of Health branches and laboratories to develop better methods for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of genitourinary malignancies. <http://ccr.cancer.gov/faculties/faculty.asp?facid=131>

- The **Kidney/Bladder Cancers Progress Review Group (PRG)**, a panel of prominent scientists and patient advocates, assessed the state of the science and identified future research priorities for kidney and bladder cancers. <http://planning.cancer.gov/pdfprgreports/2002kidneyreport.pdf>
- The **Bladder Cancer Home Page** provides up-to-date information on bladder cancer treatment, prevention, genetics, causes, screening, testing, and other topics. <http://www.cancer.gov/bladder>

## Selected Advances in Bladder Cancer Research

- Researchers used a new algorithm to identify experimental compounds with potential activity against bladder cancer. [http://www.cancer.gov/ncicancerbulletin/NCI\\_Cancer\\_Bulletin\\_072407/page4#c](http://www.cancer.gov/ncicancerbulletin/NCI_Cancer_Bulletin_072407/page4#c)
- People with certain common genetic variations in three base excision repair genes, which help repair damaged DNA, have a much lower risk for bladder cancer than people without the variant. <http://dceg.cancer.gov/newsletter/Linkage0707.html#article10>
- People with long-term exposure to organic compounds in chlorinated water (trihalomethanes), which are common in industrialized countries, have an increased risk of developing bladder cancer. <http://dceg.cancer.gov/newsletter/Linkage0707.html#article10>