

Chronic Myeloid Leukemia in California

Chronic myeloid leukemia is very rare. In 2013, only 510 people in California are expected to be diagnosed with chronic myeloid leukemia, and 100 people are expected to die of the disease.

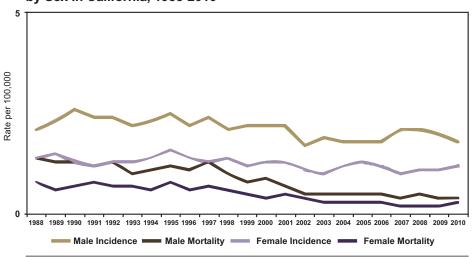
Chronic myeloid leukemia incidence decreased by 1.2 percent per year on average among males in California from 1988 to 2010, while incidence among females remained stable.

Chronic myeloid leukemia mortality rates among males remained stable from 1988 to 1997, then decreased by 12.5 percent per year on average until 2003, after which they continued to decrease by 3.1 percent per year on average. Chronic myeloid leukemia mortality rates among females were stable from 1988 to 1997, decreased

by 10.3 percent per year on average from 1997 to 2008, and then remained stable through 2010. (See Figure 1.)

Chronic myeloid leukemia incidence in California from 2006-2010 was highest

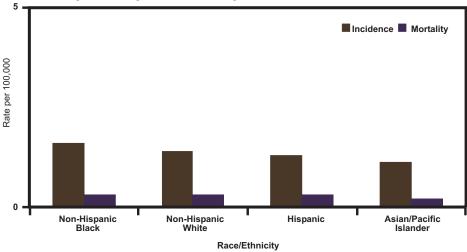
among non-Hispanic whites (1.6 per 100,000), followed by non-Hispanic blacks (1.4 per 100,000), Hispanics (1.3 per 100,000), and non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders (1.1 per



Source: California Cancer Registry Prepared by the Cancer Registry of Greater California 100,000). Chronic myeloid leukemia mortality rates in California from 2006-2010 were about the same for non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, and Hispanics (0.3 per 100,000), and slightly lower for non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders (0.2 per 100,000). (See Figure 2.)

Five-year relative survival is a measure of the likelihood that a cancer patient survives their cancer during the five years post diagnosis. From 2001 to 2010 in California, five-year relative survival for those diagnosed with chronic myeloid leukemia was 55.8 percent.

Figure 2: Five-Year Age-Adjusted Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity in California, 2006-2010



Source: California Cancer Registry
Prepared by the Cancer Registry of Greater California.



