

Table 8A.6.3: Age-Adjusted¹ Incidence Trends of Childhood Cancers, United States, 1975-2010

	% of Change, 1975-2010 , Ages 0-14			Annual % of Change	% of Change, 1975-2010 , Ages 0-19			Annual % of Change
	All	Females	Males		All	Females	Males	
Primary Malignant Bone Tumors [2]	47.2%	73.6%	28.5%	0.1%	0.4%	4.4%	-2.9%	0.1%
Osteosarcoma [3]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	44.4%	24.3%	[a]	0.4%
Ewing's Sarcoma [4]	38.1%	[a]	[a]	[a]	-8.1%	[a]	-21.9%	-0.3%
Soft Tissue & Other Extrasosseous Sarcomas [5]	37.6%	43.5%	32.2%	0.7%	46.0%	58.6%	34.7%	0.7%
Leukemia [6]								
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia [7]	66.5%	77.9%	58.7%	0.7%	56.4%	71.4%	46.1%	0.7%
Acute Myeloid Leukemia [8]	43.6%	70.3%	22.4%	1.2%	32.1%	71.3%	2.6%	1.1%
Lymphoma								
Hodgkin Lymphoma [9]	-30.7%	-24.9%	-35.0%	-0.8%	-16.9%	-16.4%	-17.5%	-0.7%
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma [10]	29.3%	87.9%	9.2%	0.8%	47.5%	66.2%	38.5%	1.1%
Brain and Nervous Systems								
CNS and misc. Intracranial & Intraspinal Neoplasms [11]	81.0%	66.7%	96.3%	1.0%	66.0%	60.5%	71.9%	0.9%
Neuroblastoma & Other Peripheral Nervous Cell Tumor [12]	-12.9%	-31.4%	8.7%	0.3%	-11.1%	-28.4%	8.3%	0.3%
Renal Tumors [13]	38.8%	63.6%	17.1%	-0.1%	30.8%	60.2%	6.2%	0.0%
Germ Cell & Trophoblastic Tumors & Neoplasms of Gonads [14]	84.6%	91.2%	78.3%	1.2%	49.2%	5.3%	101.9%	0.9%
All Sites Childhood Cancers	41.2%	47.1%	36.5%	0.6%	33.7%	37.8%	30.1%	0.6%

[a] Statistic cannot be calculated due to low number of cases.

[1] Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130).

[2] Most bone cancers are formed somewhere else in the body and spread to the bones. These cancers retain the characteristics of the site from which they migrated. A primary bone tumor starts in the bone itself, and is called a sarcoma. Sarcomas can start in bone or soft tissue.

[3] The most common type of primary bone cancer is found in the matrix that forms normal bones. Most osteosarcomas occur in children and young adults in areas where bone is growing rapidly. The most common sites for tumors are the arms, legs, and pelvis.

[4] Most Ewing tumors occur in bones, with the most common sites being the pelvis, chest wall (ribs or shoulder blades), and the legs, mainly the middle of the long bones. Most Ewing tumors occur in children and teens.

[5] Soft tissue sarcomas develop in soft tissue, such as fat, muscle, nerves, fibrous tissues, blood vessels, or deep skin tissue.

[6] There are many types of leukemia, which differ based on what types of cells they start in, how quickly they grow, which people they affect, and how they are treated. Leukemia is the most common cancer in children and teens. Most are acute lymphocytic leukemia. Of the remaining cases, most are acute myeloid leukemia.

[7] Cancer that starts from white blood cells in the bone marrow. The term "acute" means the leukemia can progress quickly, and if not treated, would probably be fatal within a few months.

[8] Cancer that starts in cells that would normally develop into different types of blood cells, other than lymphocytes. It is most common in older persons.

[9] Cancer of the lymph system. It can start anywhere, but is most common in the chest, neck, or under the arms. Both children and adults can develop Hodgkin disease.

[10] Non-Hodgkin lymphoma starts in the lymphocytes, a part of the body's immune system.

[11] Brain tumors can start in any part of the brain or nervous system, but in children are most likely to be in lower parts of the brain, such as the cerebellum or brain stem, and may be of a variety of tumors.

[12] Neuroblastoma is a form of cancer that starts in certain types of very primitive nerve cells found in an embryo or fetus. This type of cancer occurs in infants and young children, and is rarely found in children older than 10 years.

[13] Cancers of the kidneys. Renal cancer is much more common in adults than in children.

[14] Tumors that develop from germ cells, which may be cancerous or non-cancerous. Germ cells normally occur inside the gonads (ovary and testis).

[15] Relative survival statistics compare the survival of patients diagnosed with cancer with the survival of people in the general population who are the same age, race, and sex and who have not been diagnosed with cancer.

Source: Howlader N, Noone AM, Krapcho M, Garshell J, Neyman N, Altekruse SF, Kosary CL, Yu M, Ruhl J, Tatalovich Z, Cho H, Mariotto A, Lewis DR, Chen HS, Feuer EJ, Cronin KA (eds). SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2010, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2010/, based on November 2012 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, April 2013. Table 29.3/4/5: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Trends, 1975-2010. Accessed January 6, 2014.