

15 Leading Causes of Death for Asians and Pacific Islanders, 1999

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

All Asians/Pacific Islanders	Asian/Pacific Islander Males	Asian/Pacific Islander Females
8,959 Heart Disease	5,065 Heart Disease	4,132 Malignant Neoplasm
8,703 Malignant Neoplasm	4,571 Malignant Neoplasm	3,894 Heart Disease
3,073 Cerebrovascular	1,475 Cerebrovascular	1,598 Cerebrovascular
1,524 Unintentional Injury	950 Unintentional Injury	623 Diabetes Mellitus
1,135 Diabetes Mellitus	710 Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	574 Unintentional Injury
1,112 Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	512 Diabetes Mellitus	402 Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
836 Influenza & Pneumonia	462 Influenza & Pneumonia	374 Influenza & Pneumonia
645 Suicide	457 Suicide	276 Nephritis
566 Nephritis	290 Nephritis	194 Hypertension
389 Septicemia	226 Homicide	190 Septicemia
350 Homicide	199 Septicemia	188 Suicide
347 Hypertension	182 Liver Disease	139 Congenital Anomalies
306 Perinatal Period	171 Perinatal Period	138 Alzheimer's Disease
289 Liver Disease	157 Aortic Aneurysm	135 Perinatal Period
263 Congenital Anomalies	153 Hypertension	124 Homicide

The following sections are covered in greater detail throughout the next chapter of Asian/Pacific Islander Health:
 Heart Disease and Cerebrovascular – see Cardiovascular Disease/Stroke Section
 Malignant Neoplasm – see Cancer section; Diabetes Mellitus – see Diabetes section; HIV – see HIV/AIDS section;
 Influenza & Pneumonia – see Immunization section; Perinatal Period – see Infant Mortality

Cancer

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Cancer Goal

The HP2010 goal for cancer is to reduce the number of new cancer cases as well as the illness, disability, and death caused by cancer. While there are a total of 15 cancer objectives, the following information is for lung, breast, colorectal, and prostate cancer.

HP2010 Cancer Objectives

Reduce the overall cancer death rate from 202.7 cancer deaths per 100,000 population to 159.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the rate of overall cancer deaths among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 125.3 per 100,000 population compared to the total rate of 202.7 cancer deaths per 100,000 population.

Reduce the lung cancer death rate from 56.0 lung cancer deaths per 100,000 population to 44.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the rate of lung cancer deaths among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 28.5 per 100,000 population compared to the total rate of 56.0 per 100,000 population.

Reduce the breast cancer death rate from 27.0 breast cancer death per 100,000 females to 22.3 deaths per 100,000 females.

- In 1999, the rate of breast cancer deaths among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 13.1 per 100,000 population compared to the total rate of 27.0 per 100,000 population.

Reduce the colorectal cancer death rate from 21.1 colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population to 13.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the rate of colorectal cancer death among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 12.2 per 100,000 population compared to the total rate of 21.1 per 100,000 population.

Reduce prostate cancer deaths from 30.9 prostate cancer deaths per 100,000 males to 28.8 deaths per 100,000 males.

- In 1999, the rate of prostate cancer deaths among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 13.5 per 100,000 population compared to the total rate of 30.9 per 100,000 population.

According to the Surveillance, Epidemiologic, and End Results (SEER) data from the National Cancer Institute:

- The top cancer sites in all Americans are lung, colon/rectum, breast, and prostate, but for Asian populations, liver cancer is the third highest cancer site and stomach cancer is the fourth highest cancer site.
- Korean stomach cancer rates are five times the rate for the total population.
- Liver cancer rates are highest for Vietnamese.
- The liver cancer incidence rate from 1995-1999 was 14.1 per 100,000 population compared to the rate of 5.7 per 100,000 population for all races.
- The liver cancer mortality rate from 1995-1999 was 10.9 per 100,000 population compared to the rate of 4.5 per 100,000 population for all races.
- The stomach cancer incidence rate from 1995-1999 was 17.8 per 100,000 population compared to the rate of 9.1 per 100,000 population for all races.

- The stomach cancer mortality rate from 1995-1999 was 9.9 per 100,000 population compared to the rate of 5.0 per 100,000 population for all races.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, D.C. 20201

800-367-4725

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

To read the entire section of cancer objectives, go to

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume1/03Cancer.htm>

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population. Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition

Cancer Statistics Branch

Surveillance Research Program

Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences

National Cancer Institute

Suite 504, MSC 8316

6116 Executive Boulevard

Bethesda, MD 20892-8316

301-496-8510

301-496-9949 Fax

<http://seer.cancer.gov/about/contact.html>

Cardiovascular Disease/Stroke

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Cardiovascular Disease/Stroke Goal

The HP2010 goal is to improve cardiovascular health and quality of life through the prevention, detection, and treatment of risk factors; early identification and treatment of heart attacks and strokes; and prevention of recurrent cardiovascular events.

Cardiovascular Disparities

- The average annual coronary heart disease (CHD) incidence rate (per 1,000) in Japanese American males living in Hawaii was 4.6 for ages 45 to 49 years, 6.0 for ages 50 to 54 years, 7.2 for ages 55 to 59 years, 8.8 for ages 60 to 64 years, and 10.5 for ages 65 to 68 years.

Stroke Disparities

- The average annual incidence rates (per 1,000) of stroke in Japanese American males increased with advancing age from 45 to 49 years to 65 to 68 years at the initial examination: 2.1 to 8.2 for total stroke, 1.5 to 6.6 for thromboembolic stroke, and 0.4 to 1.0 for intracerebral hemorrhage.

HP2010 Heart Disease Objectives

Reduce the number of coronary heart disease deaths from 204 deaths per 100,000 population in 1999 to 166 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the rate of coronary heart disease deaths among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 122 per 100,000 population, which was below the total rate of 204 per 100,000 population.

Reduce stroke deaths from 62 deaths per 100,000 population in 1999 to 48 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the rate of stroke deaths among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 52 per 100,000 population compared to the total population rate of 62 per 100,000 population.

According to the American Heart Association:

- Cardiovascular disease accounted for 36.2 percent of all deaths in Asian/Pacific Islander men.
- Cardiovascular disease accounted for 36.3 percent of all deaths in Asian/Pacific Islander women.
- In 1999, the overall death rate for coronary heart disease was 195.6 per 100,000 population-the same death rate for Asians/Pacific Islanders was 115.7 per 100,000 population.
- In 1999, the overall death rate for stroke was 61.8 per 100,000 population-the same death rate for Asians/Pacific Islanders was 52.4 per 100,000 population.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, D.C. 20201

800- 367-4725

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

For the detailed list of cardiovascular and stroke objectives, go to

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume1/12Heart.htm>

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population.

Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition

American Heart Association

National Center

7272 Greenville Avenue

Dallas, TX 75231

800-242-8721

<http://www.americanheart.org>

American Stroke Association

National Center

7272 Greenville Avenue

Dallas, TX 75231

888-478-7653

<http://www.strokeassociation.org>

Diabetes

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Diabetes Goal

The overall HP2010 goal for diabetes is, through prevention programs, reduce the disease and economic burden of diabetes, and improve the quality of life for all persons who have or are at risk for diabetes.

Diabetes Disparities for Asians and Pacific Islanders

- The rate of diabetes and its associated complications vary among racial and ethnic groups in the United States.
- Certain racial and ethnic communities, including African Americans, Hispanics, American Indians, and certain Pacific Islander and Asian American populations as well as economically disadvantaged or older people, suffer disproportionately compared to White populations.

HP2010 Diabetes Objectives

Reduce diabetes-related deaths to 45 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the diabetes-related death rate among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 62 per 100,000 population.

Reduce cardiovascular disease deaths among persons with diabetes to 309 per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the cardiovascular disease death rate among Asians with diabetes was 224 per 100,000 population.
- In 1999, the cardiovascular disease death rate among Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders with diabetes was 156 per 100,000 population.

Increase the percent of annual dilated eye examinations in persons with diabetes who are ages 18 years and over to 75 percent.

- In 1999, the percentage of diabetic Asians or Pacific Islanders who received an annual dilated eye examination was determined to be DSU-data was statistically unreliable.

According to the Department of Health and Human Services:

- Nearly 16 million Americans are pre-diabetic (their blood sugar levels are high, but not high enough to be classified as diabetic)-this sharply raises the risk for developing type 2 diabetes and increases the risk of heart disease by 50 percent.
- HHS-supported research shows that most people with pre-diabetes will likely develop diabetes within a decade unless they make modest changes in their diet and level of physical activity, which can help them reduce their risks and avoid the debilitating disease.
- An updated HHS estimate shows 17 million Americans suffer from diabetes-an increase of 8 percent from the most commonly used previous estimate. The new estimate is based on population changes in the most recent U.S. census.
- In the United States, nearly 60 percent of adults are now considered significantly overweight, and in adolescents the prevalence of obesity has nearly tripled in the past 20 years.

According to National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases:

- The prevalence of diabetes in Native Hawaiians living in Hawaii is 4.9 percent;
- The prevalence of diabetes in Japanese men and women living in Seattle, WA, is 20 percent and 16 percent, respectively;
- The prevalence of diabetes in Koreans living in Hawaii is 2.0 percent; and
- Analysis of data collected in Hawaii from 1996 to 2000 showed that Native Hawaiians were 2.5 times more likely to have diabetes than non-Hispanic White residents of similar age.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, D.C. 20201

800- 367-4725

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

For the detailed list of diabetes objectives, go to

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume1/05Diabetes.htm>

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population. Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition.

National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse (NDIC)

1 Information Way

Bethesda, MD 20892-3560

800-860-8747

301-654-3327

301-907-8906 Fax

<http://www.niddk.nih.gov/health/diabetes/pubs/asianam/asianam.htm#23>

HIV/AIDS

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) HIV Goals

The overall HP2010 goal is to prevent human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and its related illness and death.

HIV Disparities

- From 1999 to 2000, the estimated number of persons living with AIDS increased 7.9 percent.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that about 339,000 persons were living with AIDS as of December 2000: 41 percent were black, 38 percent were White, 20 percent were Hispanic, 1 percent were Asian/Pacific Islander, and <1 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native.
- The number of Asian and Pacific Islanders living with AIDS has more than doubled in 7 years, from 1,293 living with AIDS to 2,840 in 2000, which is completely disproportional to the increase in the overall Asians/Pacific Islanders population.

HP2010 HIV/AIDS Objectives

Reduce the number of new cases of AIDS to 1.0 per 100,000 population in people ages 13 years and older-in 1999 there were 18.6 per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, new AIDS cases among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 4.8 per 100,000 population in people ages 13 years and older.

Increase HIV testing in adults (ages 25-44 years) with tuberculosis (TB) to 85 percent-up from the 55 percent getting tested in 1998.

- Only 29 percent of Asian or Pacific Islander adults with TB got tested for HIV in 1998-just less than a third of the 85 percent target.

Reduce the number of HIV-infection deaths to 0.7 per 100,000 population-in 1999 there were 5.4 per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the number of HIV-infection deaths among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 0.8 per 100,000 population-almost meeting the target of 0.7 per 100,000 population.

The number of AIDS cases reported in men, women, and children under the age of 13 through June 2001, in the United States is as follows:

- 5,157 cases in Asian/Pacific Islander men;
- 765 cases in Asian/Pacific Islander women; and
- 52 cases in Asian American/Pacific Islander children.

According to the CDC:

- An estimated 1,293 Asians/Pacific Islanders were living with AIDS in the United States in 1993.
- An estimated 1,854 Asians/Pacific Islanders were living with AIDS in the United States in 1996.
- An estimated 2,840 Asians/Pacific Islanders were living with AIDS in the United States on 2000.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

*Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20201
800- 367-4725*

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

For the detailed list of HIV objectives, go to <http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume1/13HIV.htm>

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population.

Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Vol. 13, No. 1

*Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention
National Center for HIV, STD and AIDS Prevention
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Mail Stop E-49
Atlanta, GA 30333
404-639-2007 Fax
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasr1301.htm>*

Immunization

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Immunization Goal

The HP2010 goal is to prevent disease, disability, and death from infectious diseases, including vaccine-preventable diseases.

HP2010 Immunization Objectives

Insure that 80 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months are fully immunized.

- In 2000, 71 percent of Asian or Pacific Islander children were fully immunized.

Insure that 90 percent of non-institutionalized adults over the age of 65 years receive influenza and pneumococcal vaccines.

- In 1999, only 40 percent of Asians or Pacific Islanders in this group received a pneumococcal vaccine, while 71 percent received an influenza vaccine.

Achieve a 60 percent pneumococcal and influenza vaccination rate among non-institutionalized adults ages 18 to 64 years.

- In 1999, among Asians or Pacific Islanders in this group, 23 percent of received an influenza vaccine, but pneumococcal vaccine data was determined to be DSU-data statistically unreliable.

Reduce new tuberculosis (TB) cases to 1.0 per 100,000 population.

- In 1998, the new TB case rate among Asians or Pacific Islanders was 34.9 per 100,000 population.

According to the CDC's Division of Tuberculosis Elimination:

- In 2000, there were 16,377 cases of tuberculosis, and of those, 3,451 cases were found in Asians/Pacific Islanders-32.9 per 100,000 population.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, D.C. 20201

800- 367-4725

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

For the entire list of immunization objectives, go to

http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume1/14Immunization.htm#_Toc494510242

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population.

Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition

Infant Mortality/Maternal Child Health

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Maternal Child Health Goal

The HP2010 goal is to improve the health and well-being of women, infants, children, and families.

HP2010 Maternal Child Health Objectives

Reduce all infant deaths (within 1 year) from 7.0 per 1,000 live births to 4.5 per 1,000 live births.

- In 1999, the death rate among infants born to Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander mothers was 7.0 per 1,000 live births, which was the same as the national rate.
- In 1999, the death rate among infants born to Asian mothers was 4.3 per 1,000 live births-lower than both the national rate and the 2010 target rate of 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Reduce deaths from sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) from 0.67 deaths per 1,000 live births to 0.25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

- In 1999, the SIDS death rate among infants born to Asian or Pacific Islander mothers was 0.31 per 1,000 live births, which is lower than the national rate of 0.67 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Increase the women receiving early and adequate prenatal care from 75 percent to 90 percent.

- In 1999, 76 percent of Asian women received early and adequate prenatal care.
- In 1999, 68 percent of Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander women received early and adequate prenatal care.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, D.C. 20201

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<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

For the detailed list of maternal and child health objectives, go to

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume2/16MICH.htm>

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population. Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition