

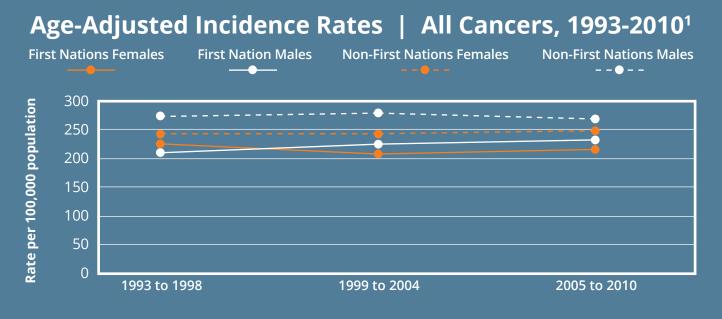
# Cancer Among First Nations People Living in British Columbia



From 1993 to 2010, there were 4,106 First Nations people diagnosed with cancer in British Columbia<sup>1</sup>



<b>Women</b> Breast Lung	42% 16%	Top 5	2 2	<b>Men</b> 28% 24%	Prostate Colorectal Lung
Colorectal Ovary Cervix All other	12% 7% 4% 18%	1993 to 2010 <sup>1</sup>	5	5% 5% 25%	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Oral All Other



The incidence rate is the number of new cases per population at risk in a given time period and place.

Age-adjusted incidence rates of all types of cancers were lower for both First Nations females and males compared to non-First Nations females and males in British Columbia.

# **Cancer Prevention and Facts**



2 out of 5 Canadians will develop cancer in their lifetime<sup>2</sup>



1 out of every 3 cancers are preventable with healthy lifestyle changes<sup>2</sup>

## **Approaches to Cancer Prevention**



- Quitting isn't easy but it's worth it. Within 10 years of quitting, an ex-smoker's overall risk of dying from lung cancer is cut in half.3
- Smoking is responsible for an estimated 30% of all cancer deaths in Canada and is related to more than 85% of lung cancer cases.3
- Approximately 86% of First Nations people living on-reserve in BC live in smoke-free homes.4



- Drinking any type of alcohol increases your risk of developing many types of cancer, including cancer of the breast, colon and rectum.5
- The less alcohol you drink, the more you reduce your risk.5
- 7% of youth and 10% of adults reported binge drinking once a week or more in the year prior to the 2008 - 10 Regional Health Survey<sup>4</sup>
- There are resources available to help you reduce or quit drinking.



- Incorporating traditional foods into your diet when available can help you keep a healthy body weight.
- You have a higher risk of developing cancer if you are overweight. Staying at a healthy body weight reduces your risk of cancer.6
- According to the 2008-2010 First Nations Regional Health Survey, 34% of children, 12% of youth and 36% of adults were categorized as obese.4
- Red meat and processed meat increase your risk of cancer.<sup>6</sup>



- Regular physical activity helps protect against cancer.<sup>2</sup>
- For First Nations people living on-reserve in BC, 80% of kids, 84% of youth and 62% of adults were categorized as being moderately physically active.4

The FNHA would like to acknowledge the BC Cancer Agency for their contribution to this document.

Active Spirit, Active History: A Culture of sports, activity and well-being among BC First Nations at http://www.fnha.ca/Documents/ASAHBook\_web.pdf WHEN was your last PAP Test? Pamphlet at http://www.fnhc.ca/pdf/When\_PAP\_test.pdf HOW does cervical cancer link to HPV? Pamphlet at http://www.fnhc.ca/pdf/HOW\_HPV\_cervical\_cancer.pdf

Wellness for First Nations resources and links at http://www.fnha.ca/wellness/wellness-for-first-nations Traditional Food Fact Sheets at http://www.fnhc.ca/pdf/Traditional\_Food\_Facts\_Sheets.pdf The BC First Nations ActNow Toolkit 2010 at http://www.fnhc.ca/pdf/60322\_FNHC\_ActNow\_Toolkit.pdf

## **Data Source:**

This data is from a linkage with the First Nations Client File and the BC Cancer Agency's cancer databse. Further linkages will help guide the cancer strategy development. A full report will follow.

- 1. BC Cancer Agency. BC Cancer Registry. Vancouver, BC: s.n., 2015.
- 2. Canadian Cancer Society. [Online] 2015. [Cited: 03 25, 2015.] http://www.cancer.ca/en/cancer-information/cancer-101/cancer-statistics-at-a-glance/?region=on..
- 3. [Online] 2015. [Cited: 03 24, 2015.] http://www.cancer.ca/en/cancer-information/cancer-101/what-is-a-risk-factor/tobacco/?region=on
- 4. First Nations Health Authority. Healthy Children, Healthy Families, Healthy Communities: Summary Findings from the BC Provincial Report, 2008-10 First Nations Regional Health Survey. West Vancouver, BC: FNHA, 2013.
- 5. Candadian Cancer Society. [Online] 2015. [Cited: 03 25, 2015.] http://www.cancer.ca/en/prevention-and-screening/live-well/alcohol/?region=on
- 6. [Online] 2015. [Cited: 03 25, 2015.] http://www.cancer.ca/en/prevention-and-screening/live-well/nutrition-and-fitness/?region=on.