

2009-2013

# CANCER IN MONTANA

FEATURING THE BURDEN OF CERVICAL CANCER AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PREVENTION



MONTANA CENTRAL TUMOR REGISTRY ANNUAL REPORT

*February 2016  
Helena, Montana*



This publication is funded in part by the Montana State General Fund and in part by Cooperative Agreement DP12-1205 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-National Program of Cancer Registries of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The contents herein are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official views and policies of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services.

<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGE NUMBER</b>
All-site Cancer	4
Special Feature: Cervical Cancer	8
American Indian	12
Prostate Cancer	16
Female Breast Cancer	18
Lung Cancer	20
Colorectal Cancer	22

All-site Cancer in Montana  
Quick Stats

**5,625**  
**MONTANANS**

DIAGNOSED WITH CANCER EACH YEAR BETWEEN 2009-2013

**NUMBER**  
**ONE**

CAUSE OF DEATH AMONG MONTANANS  
EACH YEAR

**ONE**  
**IN TWO**

MEN WILL BE DIAGNOSED WITH CANCER IN THEIR LIFETIME

**ONE**  
**IN THREE**

WOMEN WILL BE DIAGNOSED WITH CANCER IN THEIR LIFETIME

# All-site Cancer in Montana

**Cancer is a common disease; one in two men and one in three women will be diagnosed with cancer in their lifetime.<sup>1</sup> This report describes the burden of cancer among Montanans and includes a special feature on cervical cancer trends and prevention measures.**

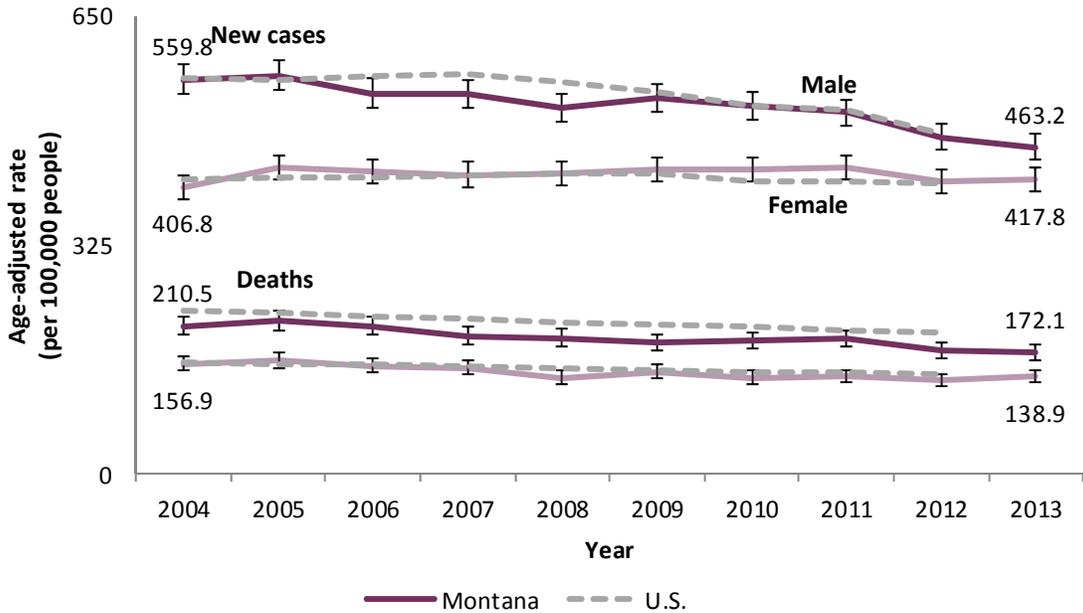
A total of 32,992 incident cancer cases were reported to the Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) between 2009-2013, including invasive and in-situ cancers, benign tumors, and tumors of uncertain behavior. Invasive cancers accounted for 27,415 cases (83%); carcinoma in-situ accounted for 4,722 cases (14%). An average of 5,625 invasive cancers were

diagnosed each year among Montana residents between 2009 and 2013.

Over half (53%) of cancers diagnosed in Montana occurred among men. The cancer incidence rate was higher among males compared to females in Montana and the U.S. from 2004-2013 (Figure 1). Although the difference in the incidence rate between males and females has decreased over the past decade (2004-2013).

Cancer was the leading cause of death in Montana from 2009-2013, followed closely by heart disease. There were a total of 9,725 cancer deaths from 2009-2013; for an average of 1,945 cancer deaths each year over this time period. The cancer mortality (death) rate among Montana residents was the statistically significantly lower than the U.S. (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Trends in age-adjusted cancer incidence (new cases) and mortality (deaths) rates in Montana and the U.S., 2004-2013.**



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2004-2013; Montana Death Records, 2004-2013; [United States Cancer Statistics, 2004-2012](#)

<sup>1</sup> Howlader N, Noone AM, Krapcho M, Garshell J, Miller D, Altekruse SF, Kosary CL, Yu M, Ruhl J, Tatalovich Z, Mariotto A, Lewis DR, Chen HS, Feuer EJ, Cronin KA (eds). SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2011, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, [http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975\\_2011/](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2011/), based on November 2013 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, April 2014.

Four types of cancer accounted for 51% of all new cancers diagnosed in Montana from 2009-2013. These cancers were prostate (15%), female breast (14%), lung (13%), and colorectal (9%).

One in four cancer-related deaths in Montana were due to lung cancer (26%), followed by colorectal (9%), female breast (7%), pancreatic (6%) and prostate (6%) (Table 1).

The incidence rate for all cancers in Montana was estimated to be 1% below the U.S. incidence rate. This difference was not statistically different and, therefore, we can conclude that the overall cancer incidence rate in Montana was the same as the U.S. (Figure 2). The incidence rate of kidney, lung, and colorectal cancers were

statistically significantly lower in Montana compared to the U.S. (Figure 2). In contrast, the incidence rates of bladder, leukemia and melanoma cancers were statistically significantly higher than the U.S. rates (Figure 2).

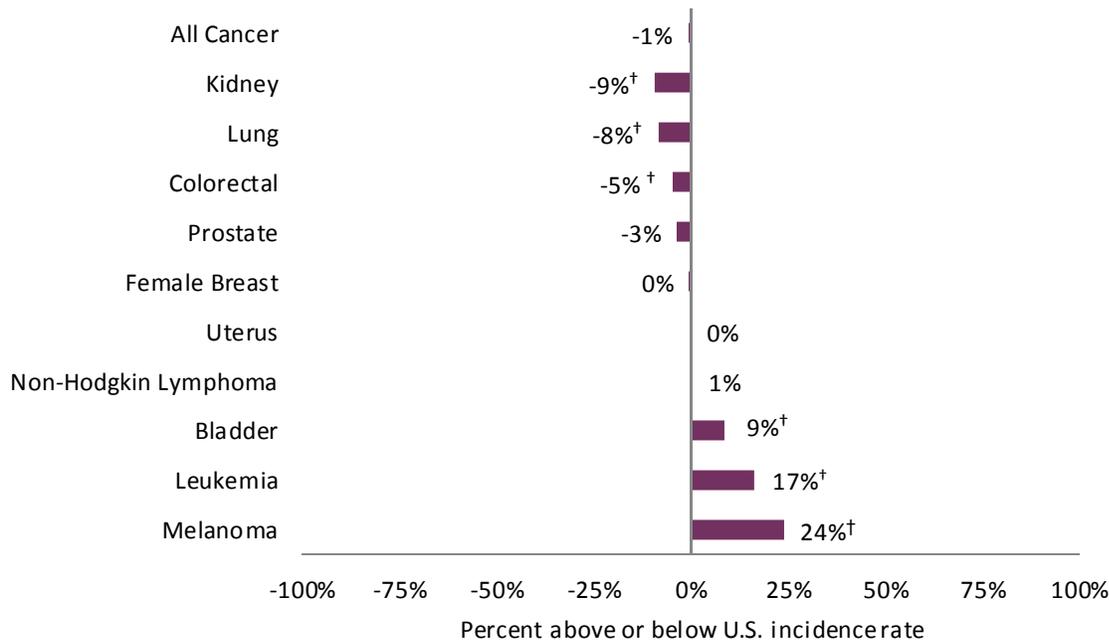
The cancer mortality rate for all cancers in Montana was significantly lower than the U.S (Figure 3). Four cancer sites, liver, lung, pancreas, and colorectal were significantly lower than the U.S. (Figure 4). Mortality in Montana was not statistically higher for any (0) cancer site compared to the U.S. (Figure 3).

**Table 1. Number and percent of new cancer cases (incidence) and cancer-related deaths (mortality) among the 15 most common cancers in Montana over the 5-year period 2009 through 2013.**

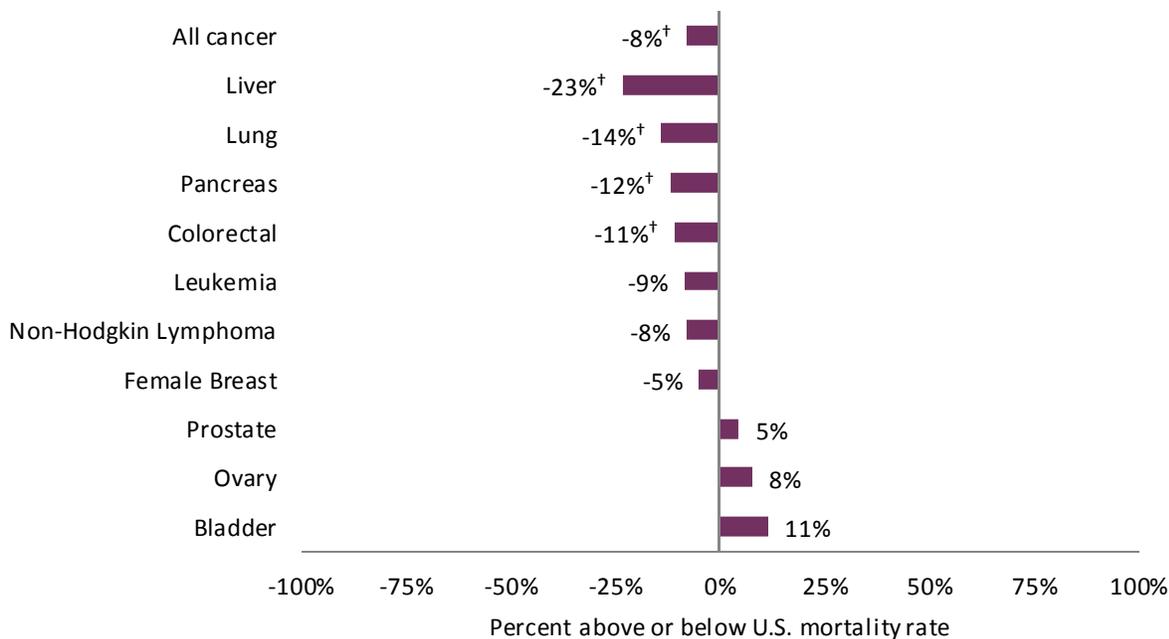
New Cancers				Deaths			
Rank	Site	Number	Percent	Rank	Site	Number	Percent
1	Prostate	4,085	15%	1	Lung	2,509	26%
2	Female Breast	3,831	14%	2	Colorectal	859	9%
3	Lung	3,600	13%	3	Female Breast	683	7%
4	Colorectal	2,452	9%	4	Pancreas	595	6%
5	Melanoma	1,438	5%	5	Prostate	584	6%
6	Bladder	1,398	5%	6	Leukemia	385	4%
7	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	1,170	4%	7	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	345	4%
8	Leukemia	928	3%	8	Bladder	303	3%
9	Kidney	878	3%	9	Liver	297	3%
10	Uterus	829	3%	10	Ovary	283	3%
11	Thyroid	779	3%	11	Brain & other CNS	266	3%
12	Pancreas	691	2%	12	Esophagus	265	3%
13	Brain & other CNS	415	1%	13	Myeloma	213	2%
14	Myeloma	386	1%	14	Kidney	207	2%
15	Ovary	365	1%	15	Melanoma	180	2%
All new cancers (total)		28,109	100%	All cancer-related deaths (total)		9,725	100%

Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013; Montana Death Records, 2009-2013

**Figure 2. Comparison of Montana and U.S. incidence rates for the select cancer sites, 2009-2013.**



**Figure 3. Comparison of Montana and U.S. mortality rates for the select cancer sites, 2009-2013.**



Figures 3 and 4 presents the Montana -U.S. Incidence Rate Ratio (IRR) and Mortality Rate Ratio (MRR). The IRR and MRR indicate which types of cancers among Montanans were above or below the U.S. age-adjusted incidence rate or mortality rate, respectively. This information is important in understanding the unique burden cancer presents to Montana.

<sup>†</sup> Statistically significantly different

Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013; Montana Death Records, 2009-2013; [United States Cancer Statistics, 2008-2012](#)

Cervical Cancer in Montana  
Quick Stats

**33**  
**NEW CASES**

OF CERVICAL CANCER DIAGNOSED EACH YEAR

**ONE**  
**PERCENT**

OF CANCERS DIAGNOSED AMONG  
WOMEN ARE CERVICAL CANCER

**295**  
**PRE-CANCEROUS**

LESIONS WERE DETECTED AND PREVENTED FROM BECOMING  
CANCER EACH YEAR

**EIGHTY-ONE**  
**PERCENT**

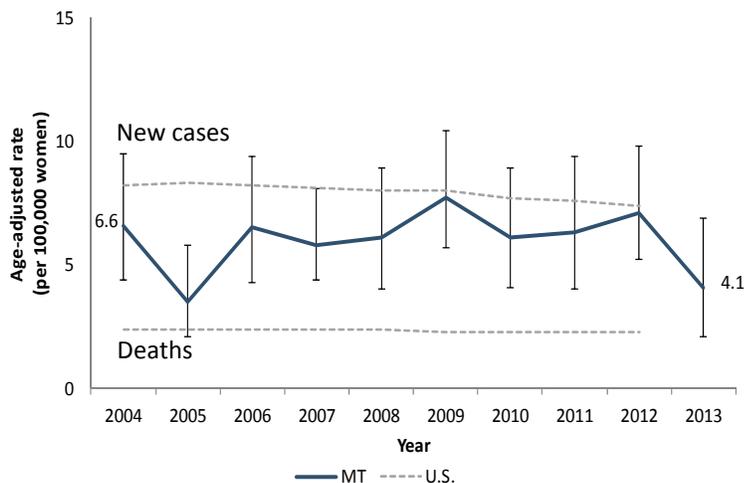
OF WOMEN AGED 21-65 YEARS ARE UP-TO-DATE  
WITH CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

# Special Feature: Burden of Cervical Cancer & Opportunities for Prevention

Until the mid-1900s cervical cancer was a leading cause of cancer death for women in Montana and the U.S.<sup>2</sup> Presently, cervical cancer accounts for less than 1% of cancer-related deaths among Montana women. Cervical cancer deaths can be decreased even more with vaccination and screening.

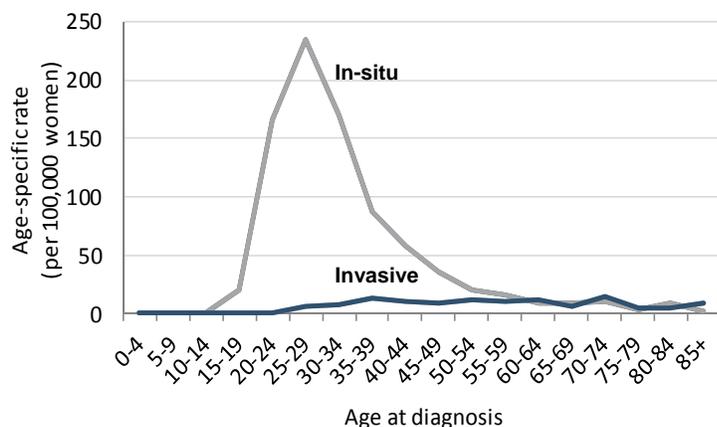
- Cervical cancer ranked 14th and 17th in terms of cancer incidence and mortality, respectively, among Montana women.
- 54 women died of cervical cancer between 2009-2013.
- There were too few cervical cancer deaths in Montana to calculate a stable mortality rate for each year from 2004-2013 (Figure 4). However, from 2009-2013 the mortality rate was 1.8 deaths per 100,000 women.
- 166 Montanans were diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer between 2009-2013, for an average 33 new cases each year.
- The incidence rate in Montana was similar to the cervical cancer incidence rate in the U.S. (Figure 4).
- 1,294 in-situ cases (pre-cancerous lesions) were reported from 2009-2013. This means, that each year 259 pre-cancerous lesions were detected and prevented from becoming cancer.
- The age-specific incidence rate of in-situ cervical cancer peaked between ages 20 to 34 years (Figure 5).

Figure 4. Trends in age-adjusted cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates in Montana and the U.S., 2004-2013.



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2004-2013; Montana Death Records, 2004-2013; [United States Cancer Statistics, 2004-2012](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/statistics/)

Figure 5. In-situ (pre-cancerous) and invasive (cancerous) cervical cancer by age group in Montana, 2009-2013.

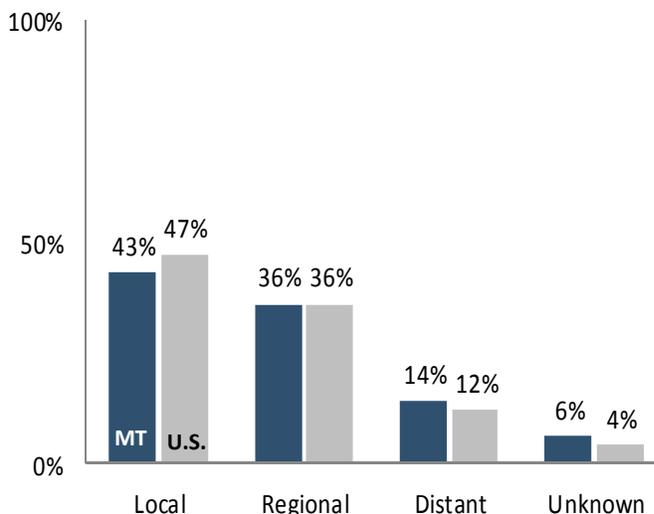


Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Cervical Cancer Statistics. Last updated September 2, 2014. Accessed at: <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/statistics/>

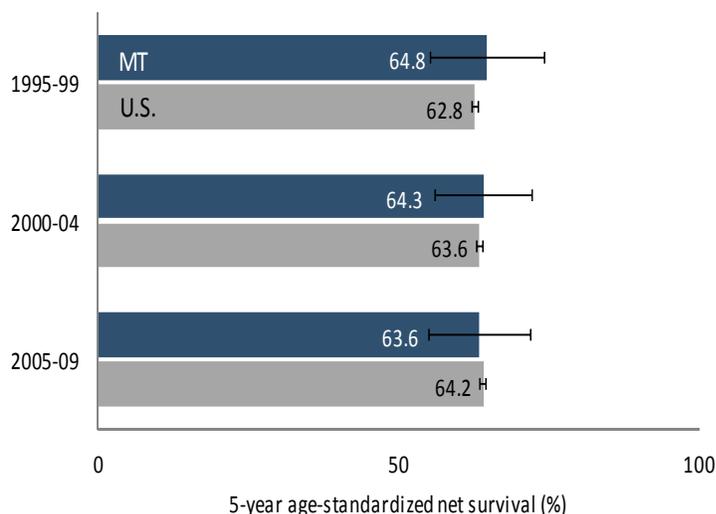
- The average age of in-situ cases was 32 years which was much lower than 52, the average age at diagnosis of invasive cervical cancer.
- In Montana, 43% of cervical cancers were diagnosed at the local stage when treatment is most effective (Figure 6).
- In 2005-2009, 63.6% of cervical cancer patients in Montana were still alive 5-years after diagnosis. Survival was statistically the same in Montana as the U.S. (Figure 7).

**Figure 6. Stage at diagnosis of cervical cancer, Montana and U.S., 2009-2013.**



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013; [SEER, 2004-2010](#)

**Figure 7. Five-year age-standardized net survival (percent) of women (aged 15-99 years) with cervical cancer by calendar period of diagnosis, Montana and U.S.**



Data Source: Allemani C, Weir HK, Carreira H, Harewood R, Spika D, Wang XS, et al. Global surveillance of cancer survival 1995-2009: analysis of individual data for 25,676,887 patients from 279 population-based registries in 67 countries (CONCORD-2). *Lancet*; 385(9972): 977-1010.

### Cervical Cancers are Preventable

As many as 93% of cervical cancer can be prevented.<sup>3</sup> Prevention measures include :

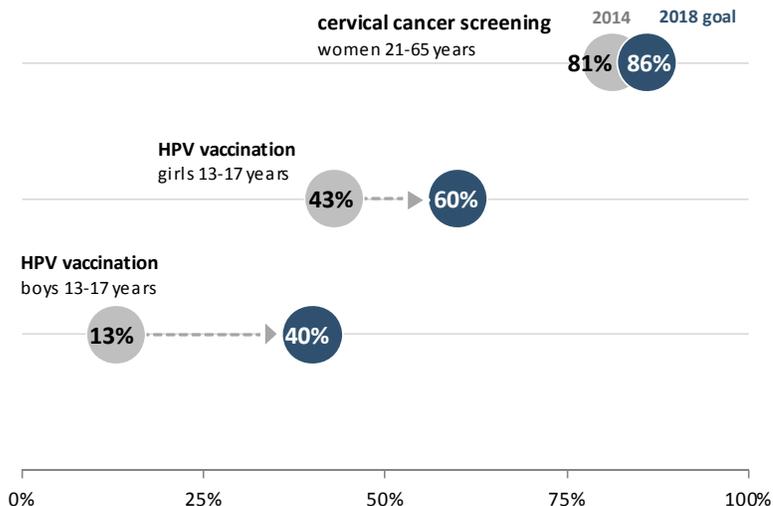
- HPV vaccination
- Cervical cancer screening.

Almost all cervical cancers are caused by human papilloma virus (HPV).<sup>4</sup> HPV infection is very common; most women and men have a HPV infection at some time in their lives. There are many types of HPV. HPV infections usually go away on their own. For HPV infections that do not go away on their own, the infection may cause cervical cancer over time. Two HPV types, HPV 16 and HPV 18, are responsible for an estimated 70% of cervical cancers.<sup>4</sup> Vaccines are available to protect against these specific types of HPV.

Regular screening can help prevent cervical cancer or find it early. The Pap test detects cell changes in the cervix that might become cervical cancer if they are not treated properly.

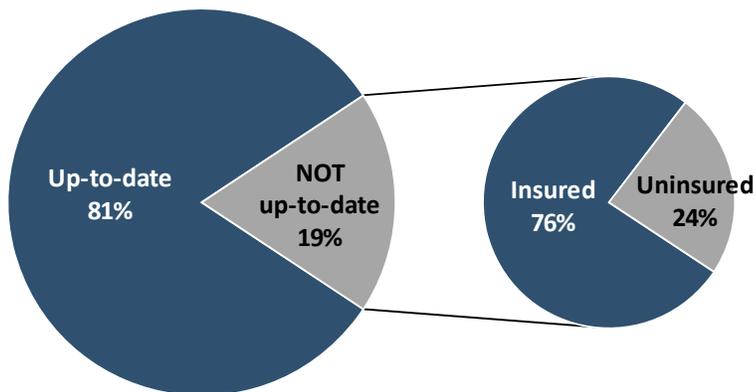
- In 2014, 81% of Montana women (aged 21-65 years) reported being up-to-date with cervical cancer screening (Figure 8).
- 80% of American Indian women were up-to-date with cervical cancer screening in 2014.
- 3 out of 4 women (76%) who were not up-to-date with screening had health insurance (Figure 9).
- 43% of girls aged 13-17 years were fully immunized against HPV (Figure 8).

**Figure 8. Percentage of Montana women up-to-date with cervical cancer screening and the percentage of girls and boys fully immunized against HPV, 2014.**



Data source: [Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014](#); Montana National Immunization Survey -Teen, 2014

**Figure 9. Percentage of Montana women aged 21 to 65 years reported to be up-to-date with cervical cancer screening by health insurance status, 2014.**



Data source: [Montana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014](#)

<sup>3</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Vital Signs: Cervical Cancer is Preventable](#), November 2014

<sup>4</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Human Papillomavirus- Associated Cancers-- United States, 2004-2008](#), April 20, 2012

Cancer Among Montana American Indians  
Quick Stats

**262**  
**NEW CASES**  
OF CANCER DIAGNOSED EACH YEAR

**80**  
**DEATHS**  
DUE TO CANCER EACH YEAR AMONG  
MONTANA AMERICAN INDIANS

**27**  
**PERCENT**  
OF CANCER-RELATED DEATHS WERE DUE TO LUNG CANCER

# Cancer among American Indians in Montana

## Cancer presents a significant burden to American Indians throughout Montana.

From 2009-2013, there were a total of 1,311 Montana American Indians (MT AI) diagnosed with cancer for an average of 262 new cases each year.

Lung cancer was the most commonly diagnosed cancer among MT AIs followed by female breast, colorectal and prostate cancers (Table 2). These four types of cancer accounted for 54% of all cancers diagnosed among MT AI.

More men were diagnosed with cancer than women from 2009-2013 (53% compared to 47%). The average age at diagnosis was 61 years old.

From 2009-2013, cancer was the second leading cause of death with 399 cancer related deaths among MT AI. On average, there were 80 cancer deaths each year. Lung cancer accounted for 27% of cancer related deaths among MT AI (Table 2).

**Table 2. Number and percent of new cancer cases (incidence) and cancer-related deaths (mortality) among American Indians for the 10 most common cancers in Montana over the 5-year period 2009 through 2013.**

New Cancers				Deaths			
Rank	Site	Number	Percent	Rank	Site	Number	Percent
1	Lung	229	18%	1	Lung	109	27%
2	Female Breast	174	13%	2	Colorectal	44	11%
3	Colorectal	156	12%	3	Liver	27	7%
4	Prostate	140	11%	4	Female Breast	25	6%
5	Kidney	79	6%	5	Kidney	16	4%
6	Thyroid	47	4%	6	Prostate	14	4%
7	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	40	3%	7	Pancreas	13	3%
8	Uterus	39	3%	7	Ovary	13	3%
9	Liver	32	2%	9	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	9	2%
10	Leukemia	31	2%	9	Leukemia	9	2%
				9	Brain & other CNS	9	2%
All new cancers (total)		1,312	100%	All cancer-related deaths (total)		399	100%

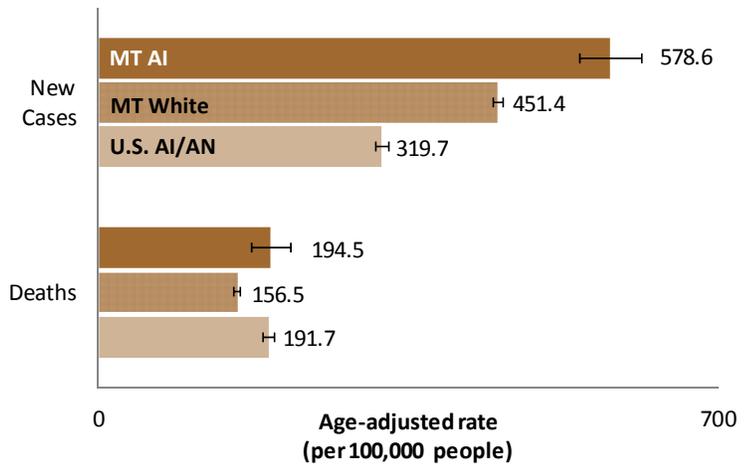
Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013; Montana Death Records, 2009-2013

- Overall, new cancer cases (incidence) occurred at a statistically significantly greater rate among MT AI (578.6 cases per 100,000 people) compared to MT Whites (451.4 cases per 100,000 people) and U.S. American Indian/Alaska Native (U.S. AI/AN) (319.7 cases per 100,000 people) (Figure 10).
- The overall cancer-related death rate (mortality) was significantly greater among MT AI compared to MT Whites but statistically the same as U.S. AI/AN (194.5, 156.5, and 191.7 deaths per 100,000 people, respectively) (Figure 10).
- There were four types of cancer which occurred at significantly greater rates among MT AI compared to MT Whites. These cancers were liver, kidney, lung, and colorectal (Figure 11).

### Identifying American Indian patients in the Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR)

American Indians are often misclassified in health record systems. To better identify MT AI patients the MCTR links with Indian Health Services administrative files of enrolled recipients of IHS services from 1990 forward each year. This record linkage allows MCTR to identify additional AI patients in the registry. These additional patients greatly improves MCTR's ability to describe the cancer burden among MT AI.

**Figure 10. Age-adjusted rate of new cancer cases and cancer-related death among Montana American Indians, Montana Whites, and U.S. American Indians/Alaska Natives, 2009-2013.**



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013; Montana Death Records, 2009-2013; Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER\*Stat Database: Incidence-Based Mortality - SEER 18 Regs (Excl Louisiana) Research Data, Nov 2014 Sub (2000-2012) <Katrina/Rita Population Adjustment> - Linked To County Attributes - Total U.S., 1969-2013 Counties, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Surveillance Systems Branch, released April 2015, based on the November 2014 submission.

**Figure 11. Comparison of Montana American Indian and Montana White Incidence Rates for the Select Cancer Sites, 2009-2013.**

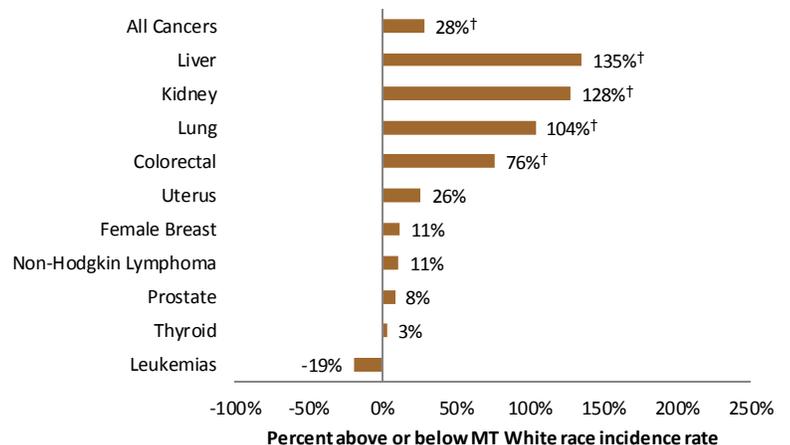


Figure 12 presents the Montana American Indian-White Incidence Rate Ratio (IRR). The IRR indicates which types of cancers among American Indians were above or below the age-adjusted incidence rate of MT White population. This information is important in understanding the unique burden cancer presents to MT AI.

† Statistically significantly different

Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013



Prostate Cancer in Montana  
Quick Stats

**817**  
**NEW CASES**

OF PROSTATE CANCER WERE DIAGNOSED EACH YEAR

**SECOND**  
**LEADING**

CAUSE OF CANCER RELATED DEATH  
AMONG MEN

**117**  
**DEATHS**

DUE TO PROSTATE CANCER EACH YEAR

**79**  
**PERCENT**

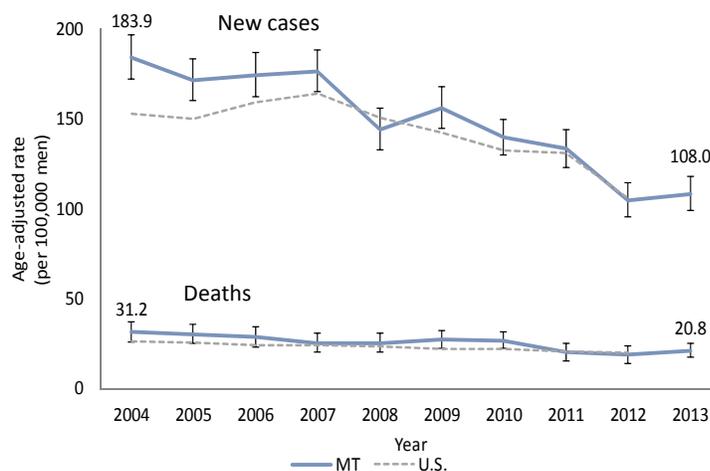
DIAGNOSED AT LOCAL STAGE

# Prostate Cancer Incidence & Mortality in Montana

Prostate cancer was the most common cancer diagnosed among men, accounting for 28% of new cancers among Montana men.

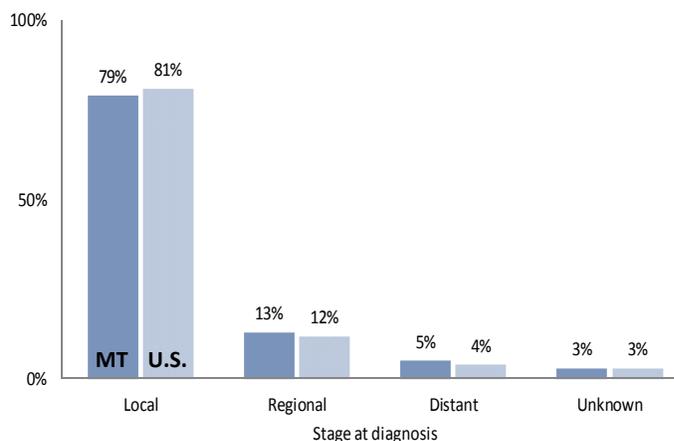
- 4,085 Montanans were diagnosed with prostate cancer between 2009-2013, for an average 817 new cases each year.
- 584 men died of prostate cancer between 2009-2013 for an average of 117 deaths each year in Montana.
- Prostate cancer was the 2nd leading cause of cancer-related deaths among Montana men from 2009-2013.
- In 2013, the age-adjusted incidence rate of prostate cancer in Montana was 108.0 cases per 100,000 men and the mortality rate was 20.8 deaths per 100,000 men (Figure 12).
- Over the past 10-years (2004-2013) the incidence rate of prostate cancer in Montana has statistically significantly decreased (Figure 12).
- The incidence and mortality rates in Montana were similar to prostate cancer incidence and mortality rates in the U.S. (Figure 12).
- 79% of prostate cancers were diagnosed at the local stage. Stage at diagnosis in Montana was similar to the U.S. (Figure 13).
- In Montana the average age at diagnosis was 67 years (data not shown).

Figure 12. Trends in age-adjusted prostate cancer incidence and mortality rates in Montana and the U.S., 2004-2013.



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2004-2013; Montana Death Records, 2004-2013; [United States Cancer Statistics, 2004-2012](#)

Figure 13. Stage at diagnosis of prostate cancer in Montana and the U.S., 2009-2013.



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013; [SEER, 2004-2010](#)

Female Breast Cancer in Montana  
Quick Stats

**766  
WOMEN**

ARE DIAGNOSED WITH BREAST CANCER EACH YEAR

**NUMBER  
ONE**

TYPE OF CANCER DIAGNOSED  
AMONG WOMEN

**NUMBER  
TWO**

CAUSE OF CANCER DEATH AMONG WOMEN

**63  
PERCENT**

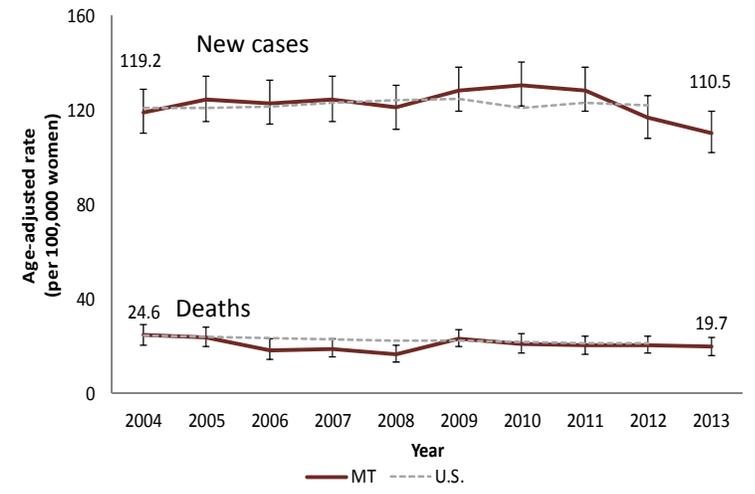
DIAGNOSED AT THE LOCAL STAGE

# Female Breast Cancer Incidence & Mortality in Montana

Breast cancer was the most common cancer diagnosed among Montana women, accounting for 29% of new cancers among Montana women.

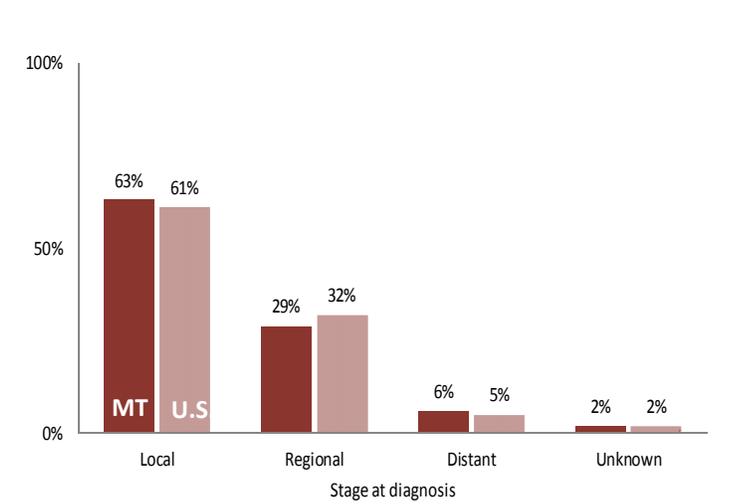
- 3,831 women in Montana were diagnosed with invasive breast cancer between 2009-2013, for an average of 766 women each year.
- 683 women died of breast cancer in Montana between 2009-2013 for an average of 137 women each year.
- In 2013, the age-adjusted incidence rate of breast cancer in Montana was 110.5 cases per 100,000 women and the mortality rate was 19.7 deaths per 100,000 women (Figure 14).
- Over the past 10-years the incidence and mortality rates of breast cancer among Montana women was similar to U.S. women (Figure 14).
- In Montana, 63% of breast cancers were diagnosed at the local stage. Stage at diagnosis in Montana was similar to the U.S. (Figure 15).
- Women were, on average, 64 years old at the time of diagnosis (data not shown).

**Figure 14. Trends in age-adjusted female breast cancer incidence and mortality rates in Montana and the U.S., 2004-2013.**



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2004-2013; Montana Death Records, 2004-2013; [United States Cancer Statistics, 2004-2012](#)

**Figure 15. Stage at diagnosis of female breast cancer in Montana and the U.S., 2009-2013.**



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013; [SEER, 2004-2010](#)

Lung Cancer in Montana  
Quick Stats

**720**  
**NEW CASES**  
OF LUNG CANCER DIAGNOSED EACH YEAR

**52**  
**PERCENT**  
OF LUNG CANCER CASES DIAGNOSED  
AT DISTANT STAGE

**NUMBER**  
**ONE**  
CANCER RELATED DEATH

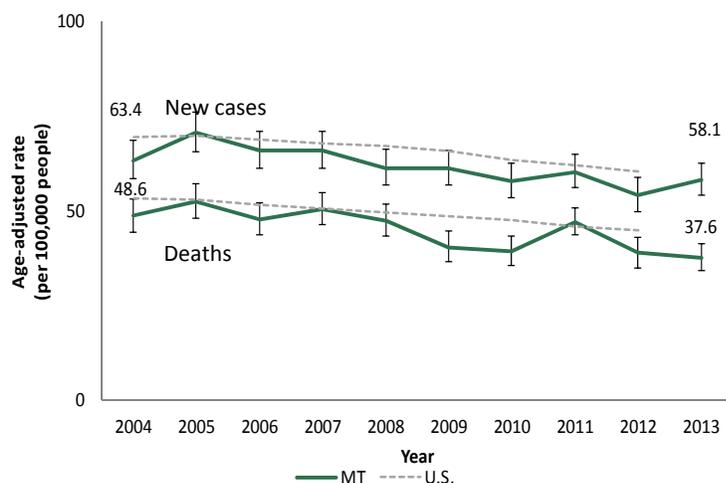
**502**  
**DEATHS**  
DUE TO LUNG CANCER EACH YEAR

# Lung Cancer Incidence & Mortality in Montana

Lung cancer was the 2nd most common cancer diagnosed among men and women accounting for 13% of all new cancers in Montana.

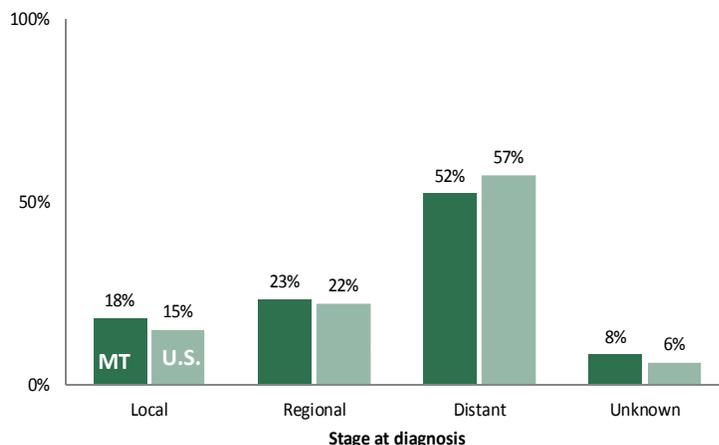
- 3,600 Montanans were diagnosed with lung cancers between 2009-2013, for an average of 720 new cases each year.
- 2,509 Montanans died of lung cancer between 2009-2013 for an average of 502 deaths each year.
- Lung cancer was the leading cause of cancer-related deaths from 2009-2013, accounting for 26% of cancer-related deaths.
- In 2013 the age-adjusted incidence rate of lung cancer in Montana was 58.1 cases per 100,000 people and the mortality rate was 37.6 deaths per 100,000 people (Figure 16).
- Over the past 10-years (2004-2013) the mortality rates of lung cancer in Montana have statistically significantly decreased. (Figure 16).
- In Montana, 52% of lung cancers were diagnosed at the distant stage while only 18% were diagnosed at the local stage. Stage at diagnosis in Montana was similar to the U.S. (Figure 17).
- 50% of lung cancers occurred among men in Montana and the average age at diagnosis was 71 years (data not shown).

Figure 16. Trends in age-adjusted lung cancer incidence and mortality rates in Montana and the U.S., 2004-2013.



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2004-2013; Montana Death Records, 2004-2013; [United States Cancer Statistics, 2004-2012](#)

Figure 17. Stage at diagnosis of lung cancer in Montana and the U.S., 2009-2013.



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013; [SEER, 2004-2010](#)

Colorectal Cancer in Montana  
Quick Stats

**THIRD  
MOST COMMON**

TYPE OF CANCER DIAGNOSED AND CANCER-RELATED DEATH

**172  
DEATHS**

DUE TO COLORECTAL CANCER  
EACH YEAR

**490  
NEW CASES**

OF COLORECTAL CANCER ARE DIAGNOSED EACH YEAR

**TWO  
IN FIVE**

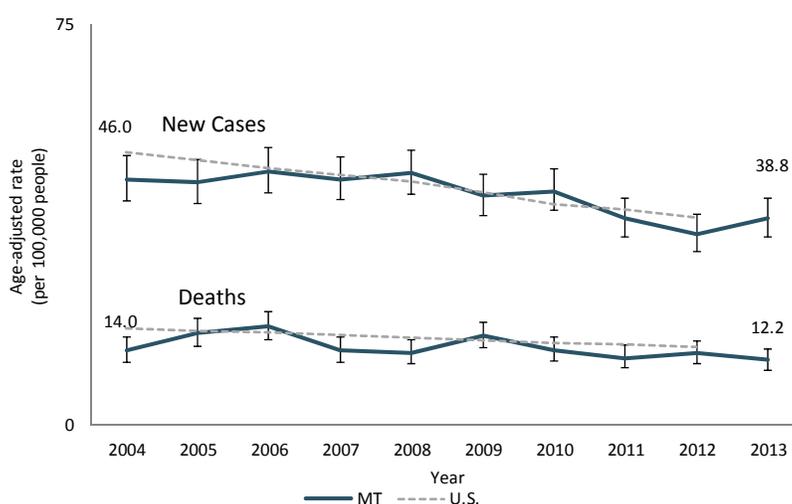
CASES ARE DIAGNOSED AT THE LOCAL STAGE

# Colorectal Cancer Incidence & Mortality in Montana

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common type of cancer diagnosed and the third most common cause of cancer-related death among men and women in Montana.

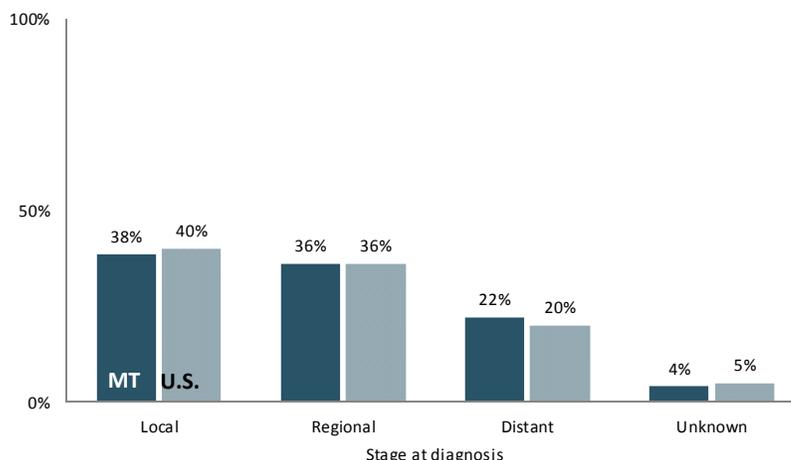
- 2,452 Montanans were diagnosed with CRC between 2009-2013 for an average of 490 cases each year.
- 859 Montanans died of CRC between 2009-2013 for an average of 172 deaths each year.
- In 2013 the age-adjusted incidence rate of colorectal cancer in Montana was 38.8 cases per 100,000 people and the mortality rate was 12.2 deaths per 100,000 people (Figure 18).
- 55% of CRC cases occurred among men and 45% among women.
- From 2009-2013, the average age at diagnosis was 68 years.
- Nearly two in five CRC cases (38%) were diagnosed at the local stage (Figure 19). Survival greatly improves for patients diagnosed at an early stage.

Figure 18. Trends in age-adjusted colorectal cancer incidence and mortality rates in Montana and the U.S., 2004-2013.

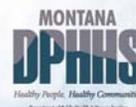


Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2004-2013; Montana Death Records, 2004-2013; [United States Cancer Statistics, 2004-2012](#)

Figure 19. Stage at diagnosis of colorectal cancer in Montana and the U.S., 2009-2013.



Data Source: Montana Central Tumor Registry, 2009-2013; Montana Death Records, 2009-2013



The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services attempts to provide reasonable accommodations for any known disability that may interfere with a person participating in any service, program or activity of the Department. Alternative accessible formats of the document will be provided upon request. For more information, call (406) 444-7408 or TDD: 1 (800) 253-4091. This project is funded (in part or in whole) under a contract with the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services. 125 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of \$X.XX per copy, for a total cost of \$X,XXX, which includes \$X,XXX for printing and \$0.00 for distribution.