



Cancer on the Fort Belknap Reservation

This fact sheet provides information describing the burden of cancer among American Indians living on or near the Fort Belknap Reservation. American Indian residents of Blaine and Phillips Counties were used to estimate the burden of cancer on the Fort Belknap Reservation.

Key Facts about cancer on the Fort Belknap Reservation

- 147 American Indians on the Fort Belknap Reservation were diagnosed with cancer from 2008 – 2017.
- Cancer incidence on the Fort Belknap Reservation was greater than among white Montanans statewide (Figure 1).
- Five (5) kinds of cancer account for 70% of all cancers that occur on the Fort Belknap Reservation (Figure 2).
- However none of the 5 most common types of cancer had significantly more cases on the Fort Belknap Reservation than would be expected if the rate were the same as white residents.
- 52 American Indians on the Fort Belknap Reservation died because of cancer from 2008—2017. That is about 5 deaths each year.

*Statistically significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

Montana Cancer Control Programs

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<https://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/Cancer/>

DataStatistics

Updated September 2019

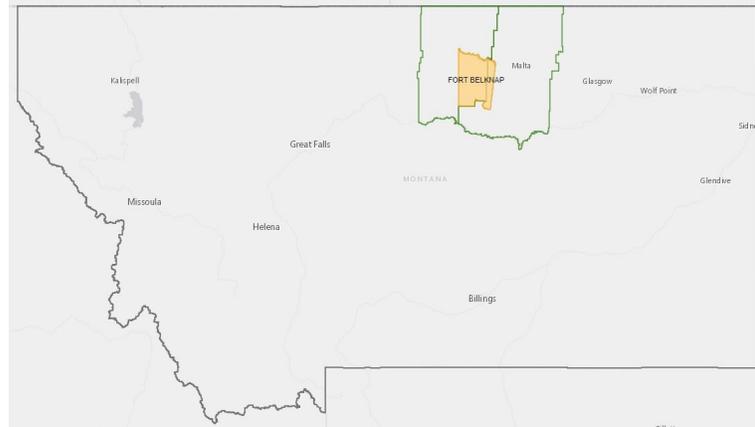


Figure 1: All-site cancer incidence (new cases) rates among **American Indian** residents compared to **White** residents, Montana, 2008 - 2017

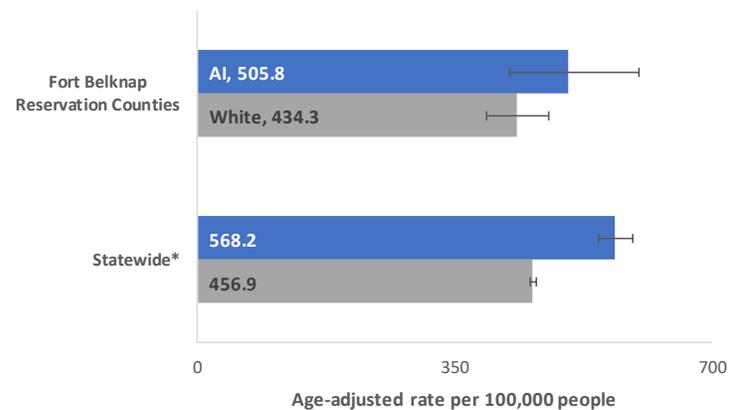
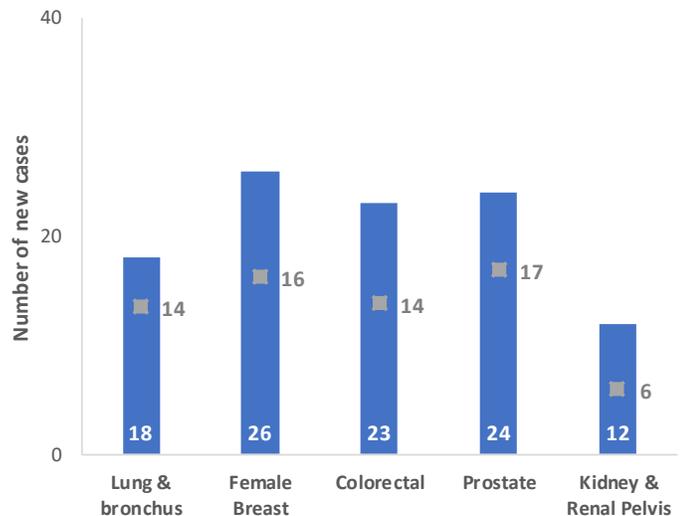


Figure 2: **Observed** compared to **expected** number of new cases of cancer by cancer site among American Indian residents of the Fort Belknap reservation counties, 2008-2017



Source: MT Tumor registry





- Cancer mortality on the Fort Belknap Reservation was greater than that among white Montanans statewide (Figure 3).

Key facts about cancer prevention and early detection

- Less than half (47%) of Montana American Indian adults have been screened for colorectal cancer—which was lower than White Montanans and the United States average (Figure 4).
- Smoking among Montana American Indians was high (Figure 5). Smoking greatly increases a persons risk for getting at least 13 types of cancer, including lung, colorectal, and kidney.
- Obesity was also high among Montana American Indians (Figure 5). Obesity increases the risk of several types of cancer including breast, colorectal, and kidney cancers.

Reduce Your Risk for Cancer

Do not use commercial tobacco.

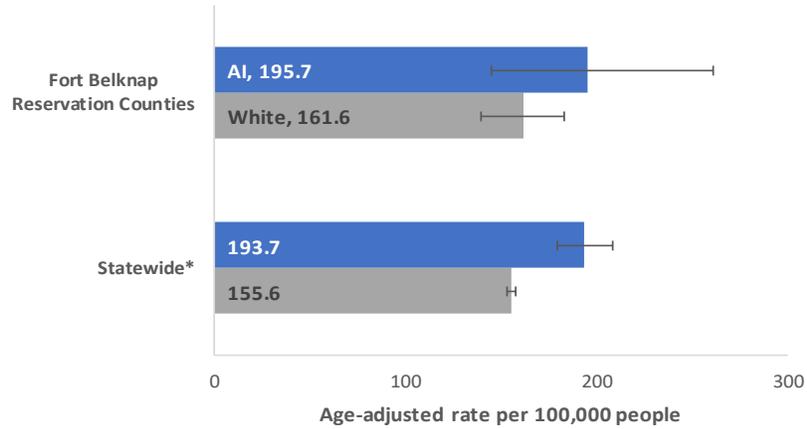
Get screened regularly for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers.

Maintain a healthy weight by getting regular physical activity and eating a diet with lots of fruits and vegetables.

If you drink alcohol, do so in moderation.

†Women aged 50+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years were up to date on breast cancer screening; women aged 21-65 years who have had a pap test within the past three years were up to date on cervical cancer screening; men and women aged 50-75 who have had colonoscopy in the past 10 years, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or a blood stool test in the past 1 year were up to date on colorectal cancer screening.

Figure 3: All-site cancer mortality rates among **American Indian** residents compared to **White** residents, Montana, 2008 - 2017



Source: MT Vital Statistics

Figure 4: Proportion of adults who are up to date† on Colorectal, Cervical, and Breast Cancer screening among **American Indian** residents compared to **White** residents, Montana, 2018

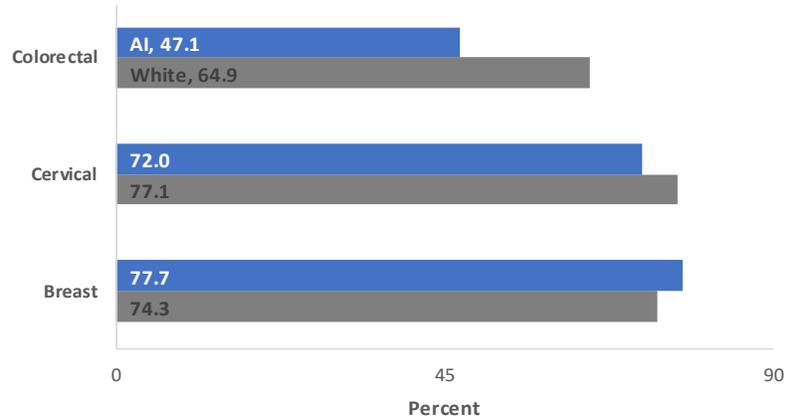
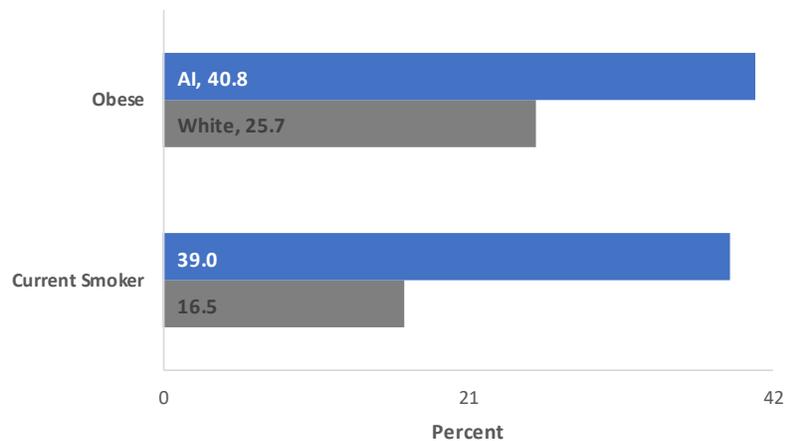


Figure 5: Proportion of adults who are a current smoker or obese among **American Indian** residents compared to **White** residents, Montana, 2018



Source: MT Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

