Stomach Cancer is one of the top 15 cancers in New Jersey, affecting men on average twice as often as woman. Stomach cancer incidence rates for New Jersey are slightly higher than for the U.S.¹.

In 2014 there were almost 850 newly diagnosed cases of stomach cancer in New Jersey residents and more than 300 deaths due to the disease.

The risk factors for stomach cancer include male gender, older age, black and API race, Hispanic ethnicity, geography, *Helicobacter pylori* infection, dietary nitrites (smoked, salted and pickled foods), diet low in fresh fruits and vegetables, smoking, pernicious anemia and some inherited cancer syndromes².

In New Jersey, stomach cancer incidence rates have decreased significantly from 1990-2014, for all races and ethnicity groups displayed in the graphic above.

Both blacks (APC = -2.3) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (APC = -2.3) have shown the largest decreases in incidence over this time period.

Stomach cancer mortality rates have also decreased significantly from 7.6/100,000 to 3.2/100,000 for all races (All Races APC = -3.6) from 1990-2014.

Possible explanations for this decreasing trend include increased use of antibiotics, healthier diets, and a decline in smoking.
