Hindawi Publishing Corporation Prostate Cancer Volume 2014, Article ID 391257, 2 pages http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2014/391257

Erratum

Erratum to "Prostate Cancer in South Africa: Pathology Based National Cancer Registry Data (1986–2006) and Mortality Rates (1997–2009)"

Chantal Babb, Margaret Urban, Danuta Kielkowski, and Patricia Kellett

¹NHLS/MRC Cancer Epidemiology Research Group (CERG), National Cancer Registry (NCR), National Health Laboratory Services (NHLS), Johannesburg 2000, South Africa ²Faculty of Health Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa

Correspondence should be addressed to Chantal Babb; chantal.babb@nhls.ac.za

Received 28 October 2014; Accepted 2 December 2014; Published 22 December 2014

Copyright © 2014 Chantal Babb et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

It has been brought to our attention that there was an error in Table 4 in "Prostate Cancer in South Africa: Pathology Based National Cancer Registry Data (1986–2006) and Mortality Rates (1997–2009)." The number of cases reported for prostate cancer death in the coloured and white population groups were accidently switched in the data supplied. So, of the 2331 reported deaths from CaP in 2009, 970 were black, 530 were from unknown population group, 251 were coloured (not white), 546 were white (not coloured), and 34 were Asian/Indian. This changes the age standardised mortality rate per 100 000 for white men to 14.5 (not 6.8) and for coloured men to 22.1 (not 51.9). Also, the average age of death for coloured men was therefore 72 years (SD 10.4) and for white men it was 76 years (SD 10.1). Coloured SA men still have the highest mortality rate.

Changes in "Prostate Cancer in South Africa: Pathology Based National Cancer Registry Data (1986–2006) and Mortality Rates (1997–2009)" are as follows.

Abstract. The age standardised mortality rate in 2009 between black, white, coloured, and Asian/Indian populations was 11, 7, 22, and 15 per 100 000, respectively.

Second Last Paragraph in Section 3.2. The mean age of men who died from CaP in 2009 was 73 years (SD 10.9); for black men it was 72 years (SD 11.5), for white men it was 76 years (SD 10.1), for coloured men it was 72 years (SD 10.4), and for Asian/Indian men it was 74 years (SD 10.5). Fourteen percent

of malignancy deaths in men were due to CaP (2011), with 78% being older than 65 years (2009).

Last Sentence in Section 3.2. By population group the age standardised mortality rate was 11.4 for black men, 14.5 for white men, 22.1 for coloured men, and 6.2 for Asian/Indian men (Table 4).

In Section 3.3. Of the 2331 reported deaths from CaP in 2009, 971 were black, 530 were from unknown population group, 251 were coloured, 546 were white, and 34 were Asian/Indian. White men represent a higher proportion of cases in the NCR (49%) but a smaller proportion of deaths from CaP (30% versus 49%, resp.); this was compared to black men who represent 37% of CaP yet 54% of the deaths from CaP (Table 4).

Second Last Paragraph in Discussion, 2 Last Sentences. By population group the age standardised mortality rate was 11.4 for black men, 14.5 for white men, 22.1 for coloured men, and 6.2 for Asian/Indian men (Table 4). Coloured SA men have the highest mortality rate.

Prostate Cancer

Table 4: Prostate cancer in South Africa, comparison of 2009 mortality data by population group (when population group was known) to 2006 cancer incidence of reported cases to the pathology based National Cancer Registry (latest report available).

		2009 mortality			2006 cancer incidence	
	Total number of cases	%	Age standardized mortality rate	Total number of cases (adjusted)	%	Age standardized incidence rate
All	2331	_	16.7	4631	_	30.8
Black	970	54	11.4	1707	37	17.6
White	546	30	14.5	2253	49	65.4
Coloured	251	14	22.1	577	12	45.5
Asian	34	2	6.2	93	2	18.8