

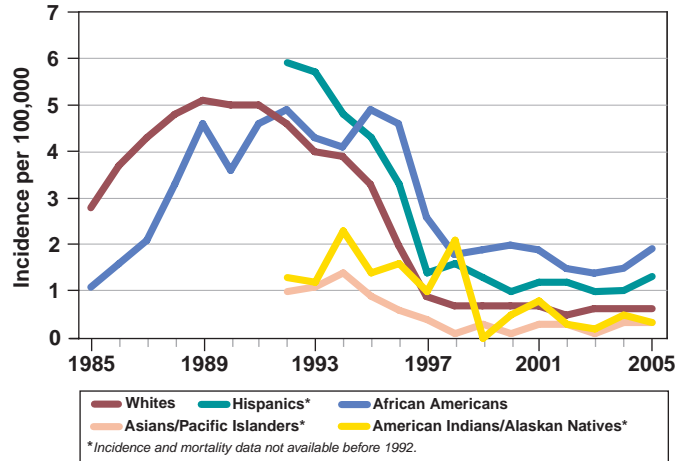
## Incidence Rate Trends

Kaposi sarcoma (KS) is a soft-tissue sarcoma that affects the skin, oral cavity, esophagus, and anal canal. "Classic" KS is rare and is found mainly in older men of Mediterranean or Jewish heritage. Immunosuppressed individuals are also at increased risk for KS. The incidence of KS rose sharply in the 1980s with the emergence of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and it is now the most common tumor associated with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Scientists have identified a virus, called Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV), that is believed to cause KS in immunocompromised individuals.

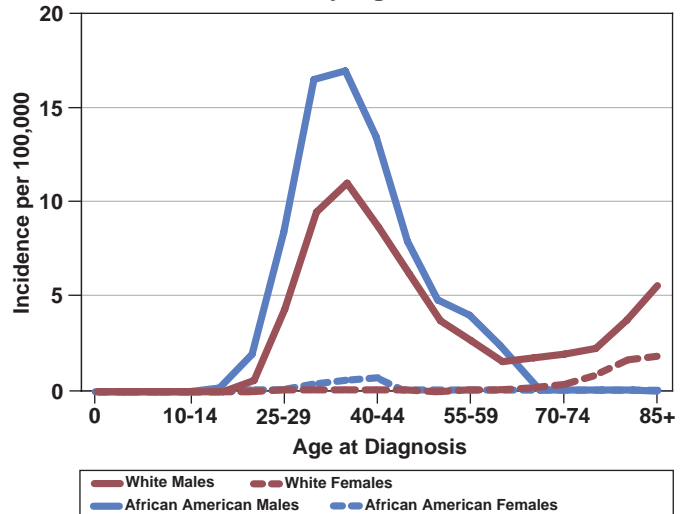
The incidence of KS rose dramatically between the mid-1980s and early 1990s as the AIDS epidemic grew. Incidence dropped equally dramatically between the mid-1990s and 2000 and has remained relatively stable since then. Men are much more likely to develop KS than women, particularly between the ages of 25 and 59. Since 2000, the incidence has been highest in African Americans and lowest in Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Source for incidence data: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and the National Center for Health Statistics. Additional statistics and charts are available at <http://seer.cancer.gov/>.

U.S. Kaposi Sarcoma Incidence



U.S. Kaposi Sarcoma Incidence by Age and Gender



## Trends in NCI Funding for Kaposi Sarcoma Research

The National Cancer Institute's (NCI's) investment<sup>1</sup> in KS research increased slightly from \$23.7 million in fiscal year 2003 to \$24.1 million in fiscal year 2007.

Source: NCI Office of Budget and Finance (<http://obf.cancer.gov/>).

<sup>1</sup>The estimated NCI investment is based on funding associated with a broad range of peer-reviewed scientific activities. For additional information on research planning and budgeting at the National Institutes of Health, see <http://www.nih.gov/about/>.

NCI Kaposi Sarcoma Research Investment

