

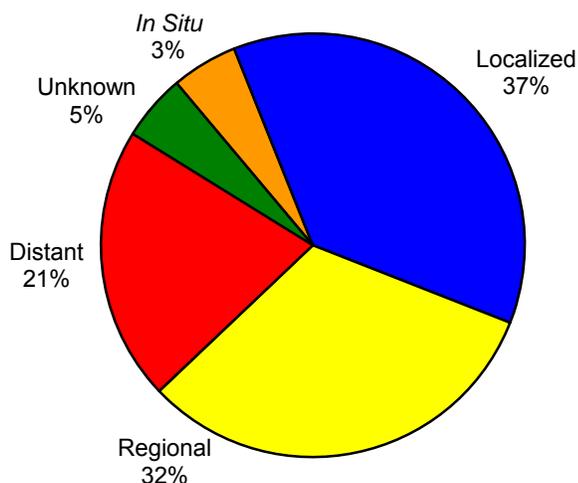
COLORECTAL

Table 15: Colorectal Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2013

Colorectal Cancer			Incidence			Mortality		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	413 40.7	206 43.9	207 37.5	166 16.5	89 19.9	77 13.2
	White	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	384 40.4	191 43.5	193 37.2	148 15.6	80 19.1	68 12.4
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	24 52.2	13 62.9	11 42.7	17 41.8	9 34.4	8 42.9
United States	Total	Age Adjusted Rate	38.5	44.2	33.7	14.5	17.3	12.1
	White	Age Adjusted Rate	37.7	42.9	33.2	14.1	16.9	11.9
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	40.8	41.3	40.3	18.0	21.5	15.3

Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and 2013 SD estimated population.
US rates www.seer.cancer.gov Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 27: Colorectal Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Stage at Diagnosis: The prognosis of the patient is greatly influenced by the stage of disease at diagnosis. In 2013, 37% (161) of the cases of colorectal cancer were diagnosed at localized stage. Localized is defined as when the disease is still confined to the colon. The remaining 230 invasive cases (53%) were diagnosed after the disease had spread beyond the colon. Of those 230 cases, 91 were diagnosed at distant stage when the disease had spread further involving other organs. The SEER National Cancer Institute website states that the 5-year survival rate for those who have distant stage at diagnosis is 13.5% for the 2006-2012 time period.

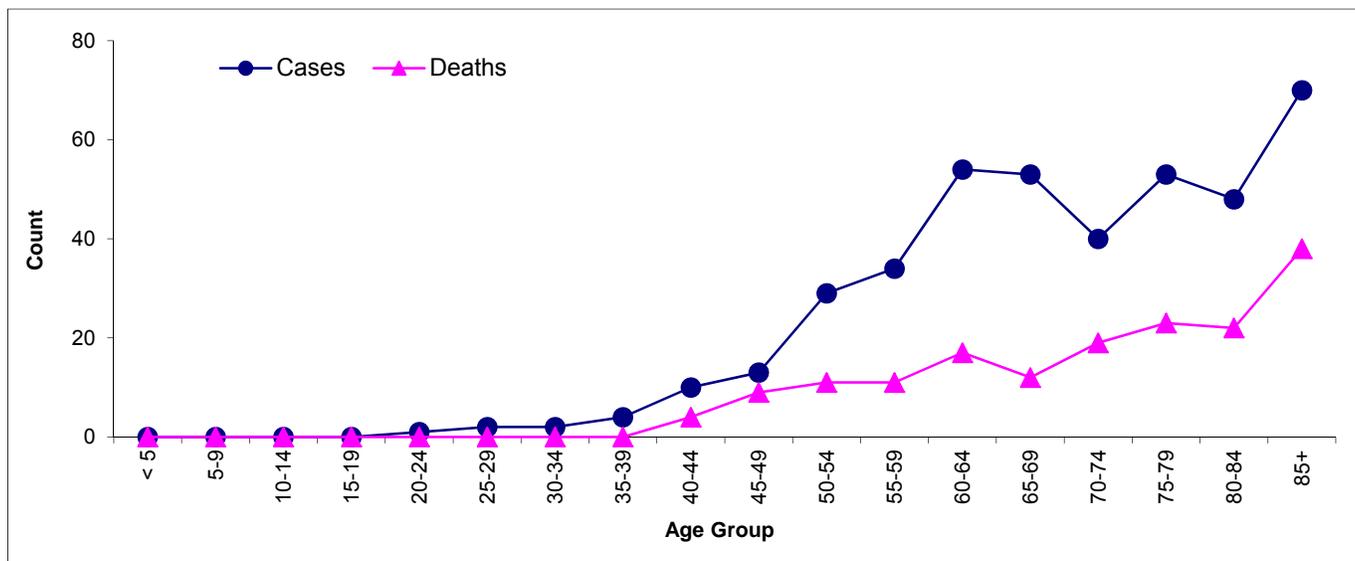
Incidence: Colorectal cancer accounted for 9.4% of all cases reported in South Dakota in 2013. The median age at diagnosis was 70. There were 206 men and 207 women diagnosed with colorectal cancer in 2013 in South Dakota. Overall, colorectal cancer was the fourth most diagnosed cancer. When reviewed by gender, it was the third most diagnosed cancer with 9.5% of the cancers reported in males and 9.2% of the cancers reported in females.

Mortality: Overall incidence and mortality rates for colorectal cancer are decreasing. The overall 5-year survival rate for 2006-2012 from SEER was 65.1% for men and women. In 2013, there were a total of 166 deaths that were attributed to colorectal cancer in South Dakota; more than half were men. Of that number, 148 were white and 17 were American Indian. The median age at death was 75. The SEER National Cancer Institute website states that the United States mortality rate was 14.5.

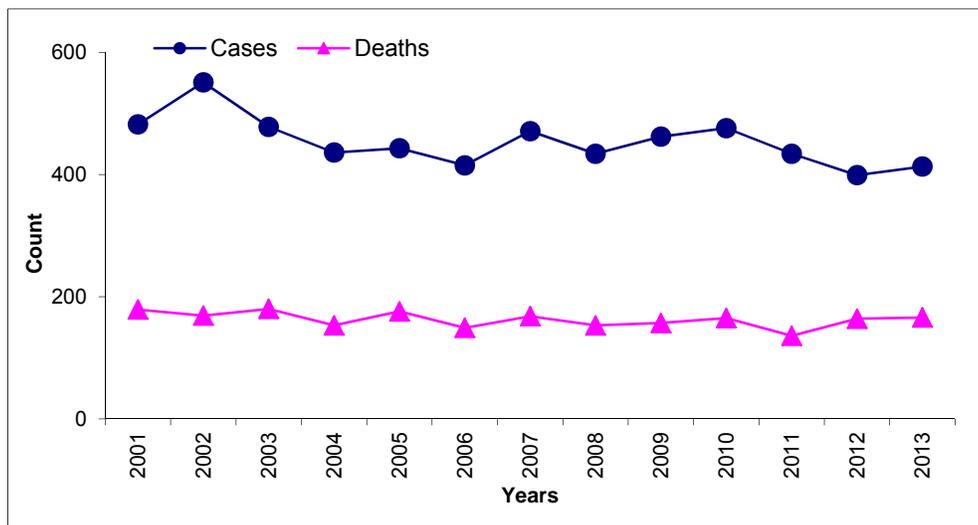
Risk and Associated Factors: Risk for colorectal cancer increases with age. Over 90% of cases occur in people who are 50 years old or older. Lifestyle factors that may contribute to an increased risk include: lack of regular physical activity, a diet low in fruit and vegetables, a low-fiber and high-fat diet, overweight and obesity, alcohol consumption, and tobacco use.

Prevention and Early Detection: The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer using high-sensitivity fecal occult blood testing (FOBT), sigmoidoscopy with interval FOBT, or colonoscopy for adults beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years. The risks and benefits of these screening methods vary.

Figure 28: Colorectal Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2013



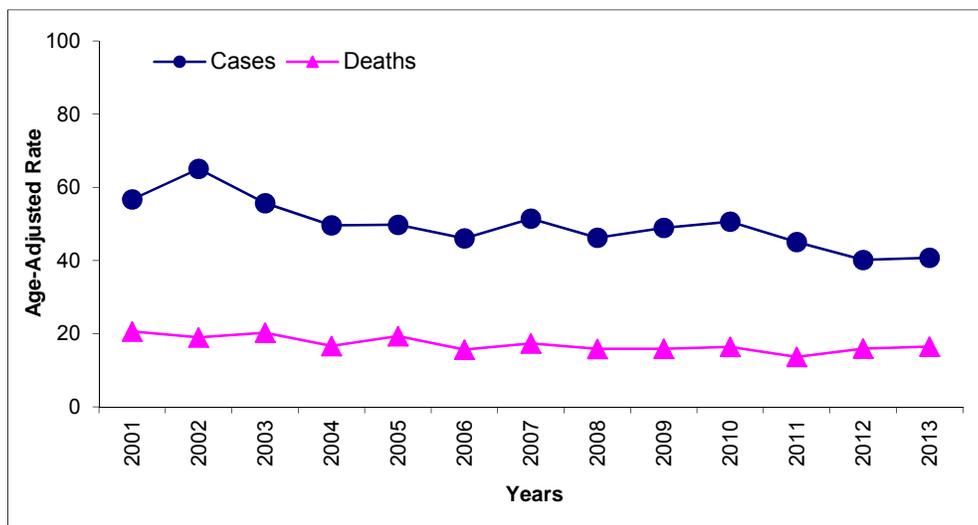
Source: South Dakota Department of Health



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 29: Colorectal Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2013

The incidence peak for colorectal cancer occurred in 2002. Incidences of colorectal cancer appear to escalate after age 50.



Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and SD estimated populations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 30: Colorectal Cancer Age-Adjusted Rates, Cases, and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2013