

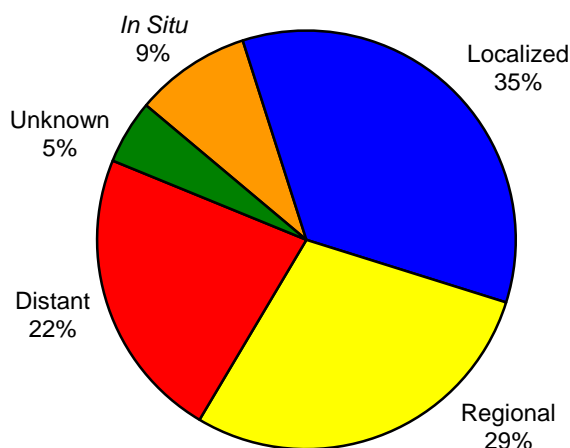
COLORECTAL

Table 15: Colorectal Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2016

Colorectal Cancer			Incidence			Mortality		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths	406	213	193	164	91	73
		Age-Adjusted Rate	39.3	43.9	35.9	15.3	19.2	12.1
	White	# Cases / Deaths	369	196	173	157	87	70
		Age-Adjusted Rate	38.0	42.7	34.5	15.5	19.5	12.3
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths	29	13	16	5	3	2
		Age-Adjusted Rate	55.5	52.5	56.5	8.0	10.3	6.2
United States	Total	Age-Adjusted Rate	37.1	42.3	32.9	13.7	16.3	11.5
	White	Age-Adjusted Rate	36.6	41.3	32.6	13.4	15.9	11.3
	American Indian	Age-Adjusted Rate	38.4	41.3	36.6	14.4	17.3	12.2

Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and 2016 SD estimated population.
US rates www.seer.cancer.gov Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 27: Colorectal Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2016



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 2016, 35% (155) of the cases of colorectal cancer were diagnosed at a localized stage. Localized is defined as when the disease is still confined to the colon. The remaining 229 invasive cases (51%) were diagnosed after the disease had spread beyond the colon. Of those 229 cases, 101 were diagnosed at a distant stage when the disease had spread further involving other organs. The SEER National Cancer Institute website states that the five-year survival rate for those who have a distant stage at diagnosis is 14.2% for the 2009-2015 time period.

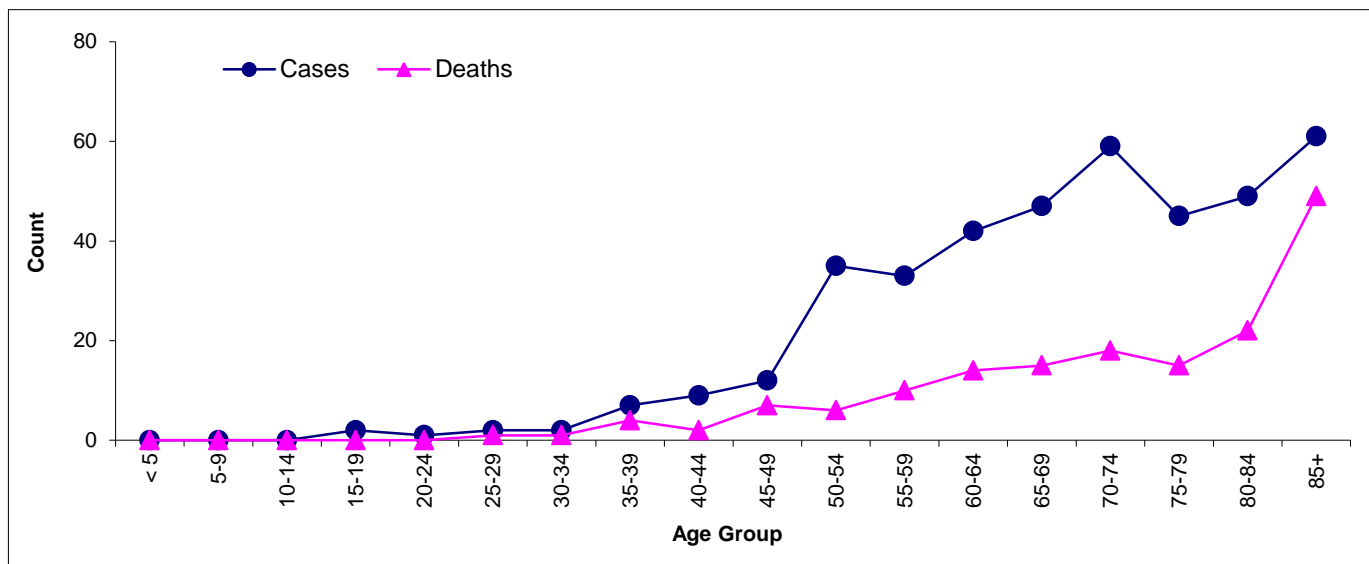
Incidence: Colorectal cancer accounted for 8.8% of all cases reported in South Dakota in 2016. The median age at diagnosis was 71. There were 213 men and 193 women diagnosed with colorectal cancer in 2016 in South Dakota. Overall, colorectal cancer was the fourth most diagnosed cancer. When reviewed by gender, it was the third most diagnosed cancer with 8.8% of the cancers reported in males and 8.7% of the cancers reported in females.

Mortality: Overall incidence and mortality rates for colorectal cancer are decreasing. The overall five-year survival rate for 2009-2015 from SEER was 64.4% for men and women. In 2016, there were a total of 164 deaths that were attributed to colorectal cancer in South Dakota; about 20 more men than women. Of that number, 157 were white and five were American Indian. The median age at death was 75.5. The SEER National Cancer Institute website states that the United States mortality rate was 13.7.

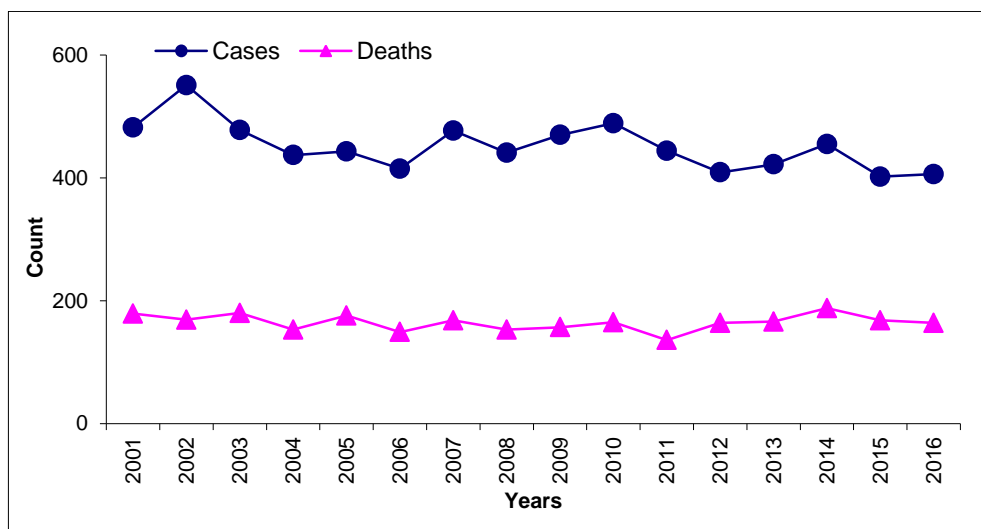
Risk and Associated Factors: Risk for colorectal cancer increases with age. Over 90% of cases occur in people who are 50 years old or older. Lifestyle factors that may contribute to an increased risk include lack of regular physical activity, a diet low in fruit and vegetables, a low-fiber and high-fat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

Prevention and Early Detection: The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer starting at age 50 and continuing until age 75. Recommended screening methods include: high-sensitivity fecal occult blood test (FOBT), fecal immunochemical test (FIT), FIT-DNA, colonoscopy, CT colonography, & flexible sigmoidoscopy. The risks and benefits of these screening methods vary.

Figure 28: Colorectal Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2016



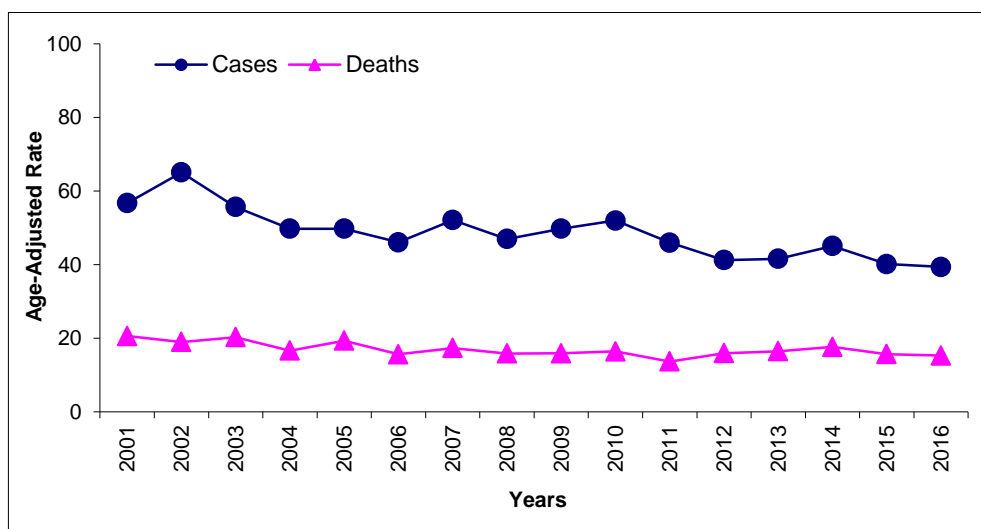
Source: South Dakota Department of Health



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 29: Colorectal Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 – 2016

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 - 2016