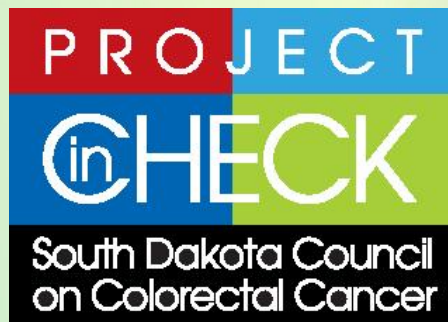


Colorectal Cancer in South Dakota



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Colorectal Cancer Estimates for 2017¹

In 2017, South Dakota expects 410 new colorectal cancer cases and 160 deaths due to this cancer. During the same time, an estimated 135,430 newly diagnosed colorectal cancer cases and 50,260 colorectal cancer deaths are projected for the United States.

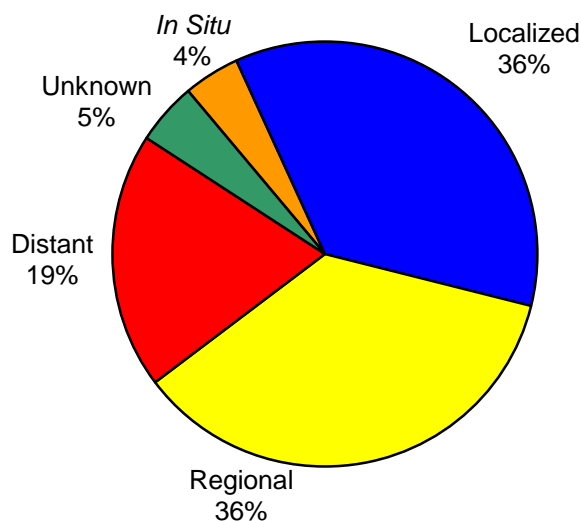
Incidence and Mortality

During 2010-2014, there was an average of 441 (233 men and 208 women) new invasive cases of colorectal cancer diagnosed among South Dakota residents per year. Of those cases, the white population averaged 410 cases and the American Indian population 27 cases. In 2014, there were 447 invasive and 20 *in situ* colorectal cancers diagnosed. Of that total, 415 invasive and 19 *in situ* cases were white, while 25 invasive and one *in situ* cases were American Indian.

In South Dakota, an average of 164 people died annually from colorectal cancer spanning the years from 2010 to 2014. Of that number, 152 were white and 11 were American Indian.

Incidence 2014		Mortality 2014	
Number of cases		Number of deaths	
Total	447	Total	188
Males	247	Males	110
Females	200	Females	78
White	415	White	176
American Indian	25	American Indian	10
Median age at diagnosis	70 yrs	Median age at death	78 yrs
Mode	58 yrs	Mode	87 yrs
Age range at diagnosis	23-96 yrs	Age range at death	38-103 yrs
S.D. age-adjusted incidence rate	44.2	S.D. age-adjusted death rate	17.6
U.S. SEER age-adjusted incidence rate (2013)	*38.5	U.S. SEER age-adjusted death rate (2013)	*14.5

Rates per 100,000 U.S. 2000 Standard Population and S.D. 2014 Estimated Population / *2014 U.S. SEER age-adjusted rates not available Source: South Dakota Department of Health



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 1 SEER Summary Stage

The pie chart at left represents colorectal cancer stage at diagnosis, South Dakota, 2014

5-Year Relative Survival for Colorectal Cancer, U.S.

Stage at Diagnosis	5-Year Relative Survival, 2006-2012
Localized	90.1%
Regional	71.2%
Distant	13.5%
Unknown	35.5%

Source: SEER Program www.seer.cancer.gov

¹Source: *Cancer Facts and Figures 2017* American Cancer Society

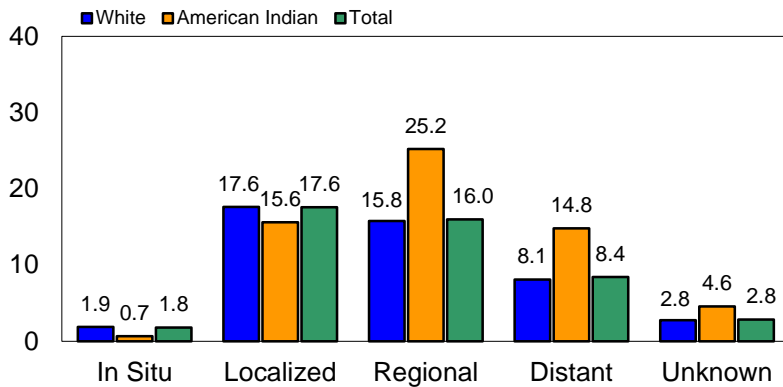


Figure 2
Stage at Diagnosis Incidence Rate
 Age-adjusted incidence rate for colorectal cancer cases at stage of diagnosis by race, South Dakota, 2010-2014

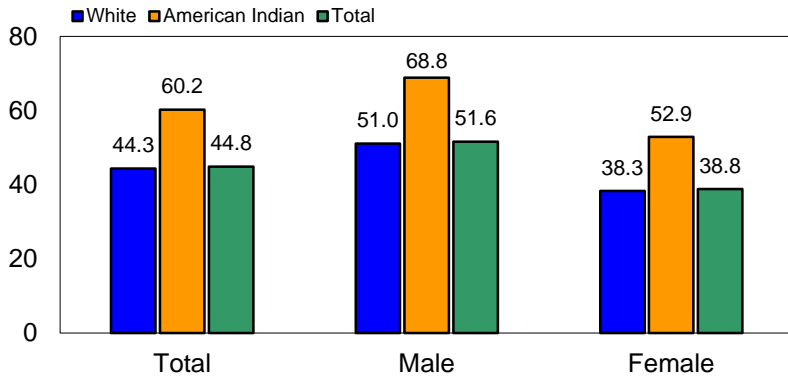


Figure 3
Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate
 Age-adjusted incidence rate for colorectal cancer cases by race and gender, South Dakota, 2010-2014

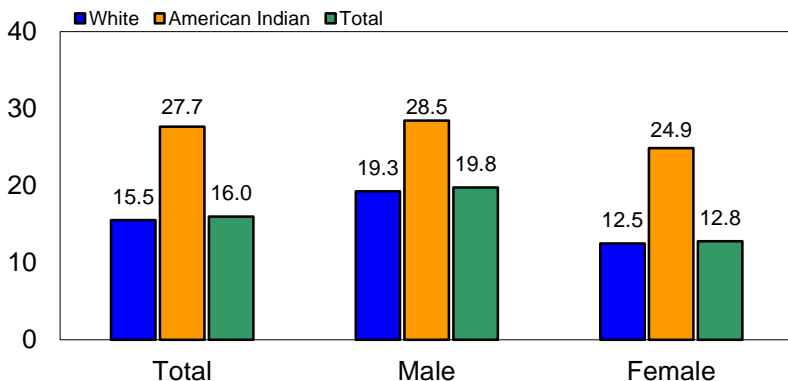


Figure 4
Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rate
 Age-adjusted mortality rate for colorectal cancer deaths by race and gender, South Dakota, 2010-2014

Rates per 100,000 U.S. 2000 Standard Population and S.D. Estimated Population
 Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Modifiable Risk Factors

Diet and physical activity are the most important environmental influences on colorectal cancer. Choices made every day can improve a person's general health. The following changes in diet and lifestyle can reduce the risk of developing colorectal cancer:

- Be physically active every day for 30 minutes or more.
- Limit alcohol to one drink per day for women and two drinks per day for men, if drinking at all.
- Limit red meat and avoid processed meat.
- Maintain a healthy weight throughout life and avoid weight gain—particularly fat around the midsection.
- Get regular screenings by a doctor beginning at age 50 since risk increases with age.
- Be tobacco free. Call the South Dakota QuitLine to enroll at 1-866-737-8487 or for more information go to the website at <http://sdquitline.com/>.

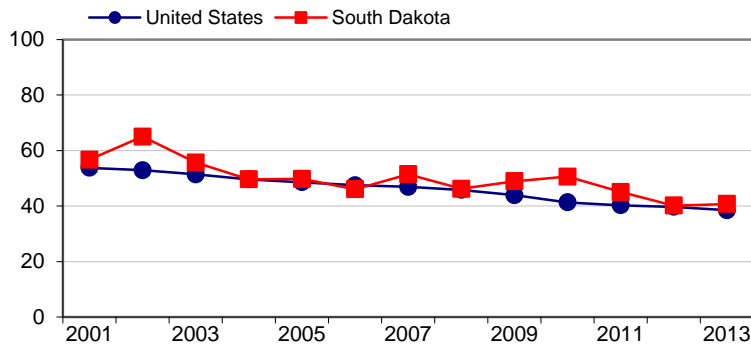


Figure 5
Colorectal Incidence Rates, United States and South Dakota
 Colorectal cancer incidence rates for the United States and South Dakota by year, 2001-2013

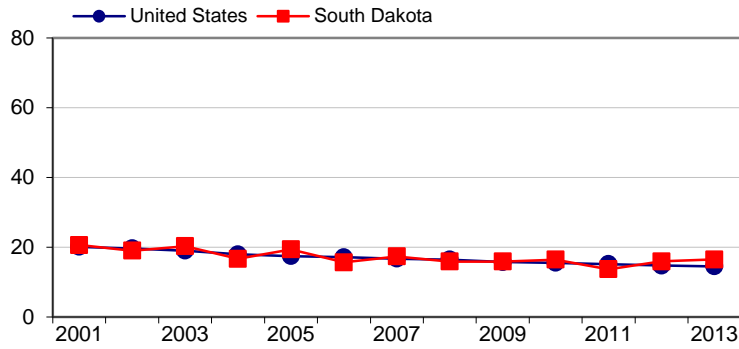
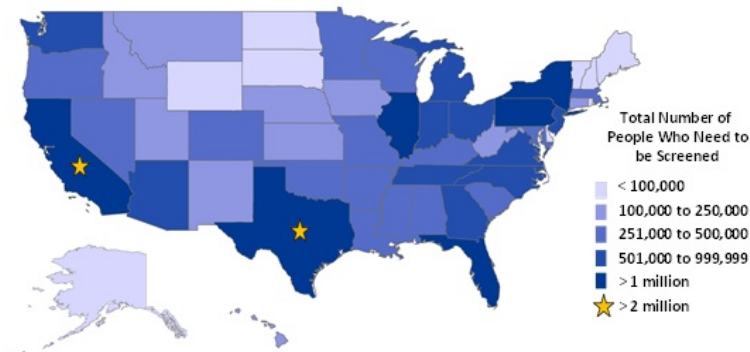


Figure 6
Colorectal Mortality Rates, United States and South Dakota
 Colorectal cancer mortality rates for the United States and South Dakota by year, 2001-2013

Rates per 100,000 U.S. 2000 Standard Population and S.D. Estimated Population, U.S. rates are provided by SEER Program, National Cancer Institute <http://www.seer.cancer.gov/canques/>, Source: South Dakota Department of Health

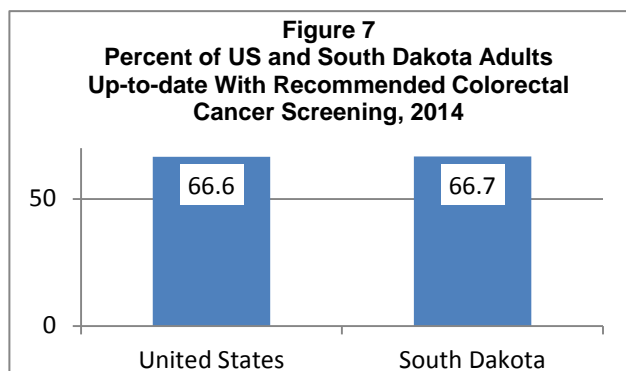
Working Toward the Shared Goal of 80% Screened for Colorectal Cancer by 2018

“80% by 2018” is a National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable initiative to increase the use of recommended colorectal cancer (CRC) screening tests. Over 1,200 organizations have pledged to make this goal a priority. These organizations are working toward the shared goal of 80% of adults aged 50 and older being regularly screened for colorectal cancer by 2018. Visit www.nccrt.org/80by2018 for tools and resources.

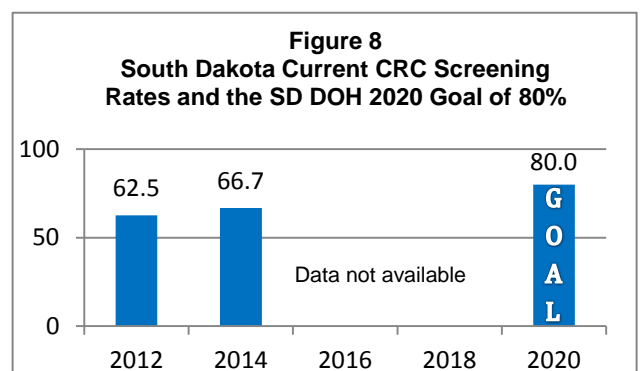


Source: National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable

This map illustrates each state’s population of 50 to 75 year olds that need to be screened to achieve the 80% by 2018. California’s CRC screening prevalence is about the national average, but because of their large population, they have the greatest number of people in need of CRC screening. Figures 7 and 8 illustrate South Dakota’s progress.



Source: South Dakota Department of Health



Source: South Dakota Department of Health