

COLORECTAL

Table 15: Colorectal Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2012

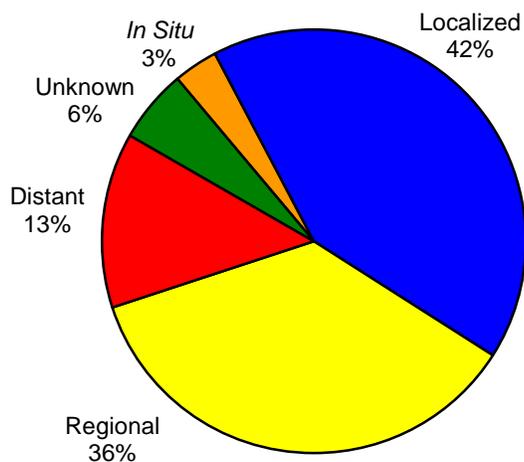
Colorectal Cancer			Incidence			Mortality		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	398 40.1	195 42.7	203 37.9	164 15.9	84 18.7	80 14.1
	White	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	368 39.2	177 41.3	191 37.5	152 15.5	78 18.3	74 13.7
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths Age Adjusted Rate	28 62.7	16 71.6	12 55.3	9 24.2	4 16.8	5 29.0
United States	Total	Age Adjusted Rate	* 40.3	* 46.5	* 35.3	* 15.1	* 18.1	* 12.8
	White	Age Adjusted Rate	* 39.3	* 45.2	* 34.3	* 14.6	* 17.5	* 12.3
	American Indian	Age Adjusted Rate	* 41.1	* 47.9	* 35.1	* 17.1	* 20.3	* 14.3

Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and 2012 SD estimated population.

* US Mortality rates are from 2011, the 2012 rate is not available at this time. US rates www.seer.cancer.gov

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 27: Colorectal Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2012



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 2012, 42% (172) 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 203 invasive cases (49%) were diagnosed after the disease had spread beyond the colon. Of those 203 cases, 55 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 12.9% for the 2004-2010 time period.

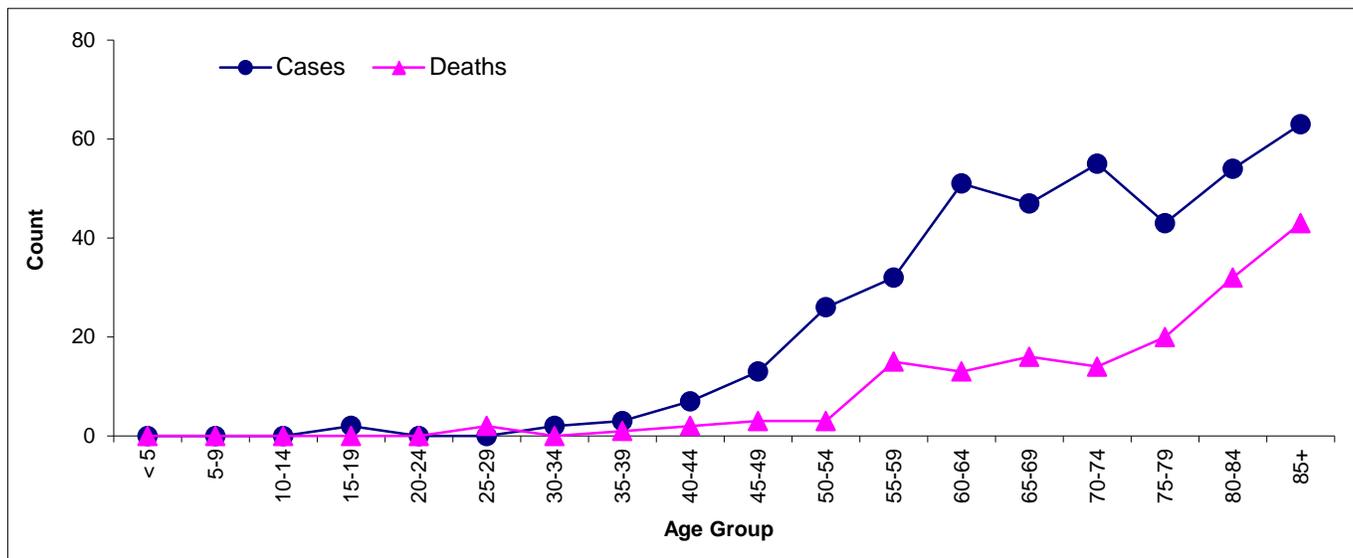
Incidence: Colorectal cancer accounted for 9.5% of all cases reported in South Dakota in 2012. The median age at diagnosis was 71. There were 195 men and 203 women diagnosed with colorectal cancer in 2012 in South Dakota. Overall, colorectal cancer was the fourth most diagnosed cancer. When reviewed by gender, it was the third most diagnosed cancer with 9.2% of the cancers reported in males and 9.8% of the cancers reported in females.

Mortality: Overall incidence and mortality rates for colorectal cancer are decreasing. The overall 5-year survival rate for 2004-2010 from SEER was 64.7% for men and women. In 2012, there were a total of 164 deaths that were attributed to colorectal cancer in South Dakota; half were men and half were women. Of that number, 152 were white and 9 were American Indian. The median age at death was 78. The SEER National Cancer Institute website states that the United States mortality rate in 2011 was 15.1.

Risk and Associated Factors: Studies have shown that diets high in fat and low in fiber result in an increased risk for colon cancer. Also diets that are low in fresh fruit and vegetables increase the risk. Obesity is also listed as a risk factor.

Prevention and Early Detection: Doctors believe that most colon cancers develop in colon polyps. Therefore, removing benign colon polyps can prevent colorectal cancer. Colon polyps are initially benign but over years can become cancerous. Screening guidelines suggest having a colonoscopy every ten years beginning at the age of 50.

Figure 28: Colorectal Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2012



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

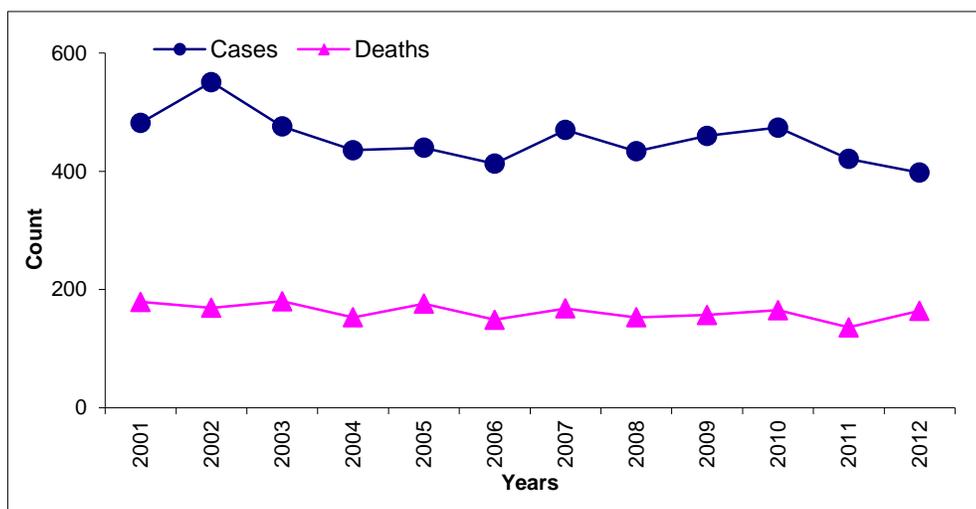


Figure 29: Colorectal Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2012

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

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

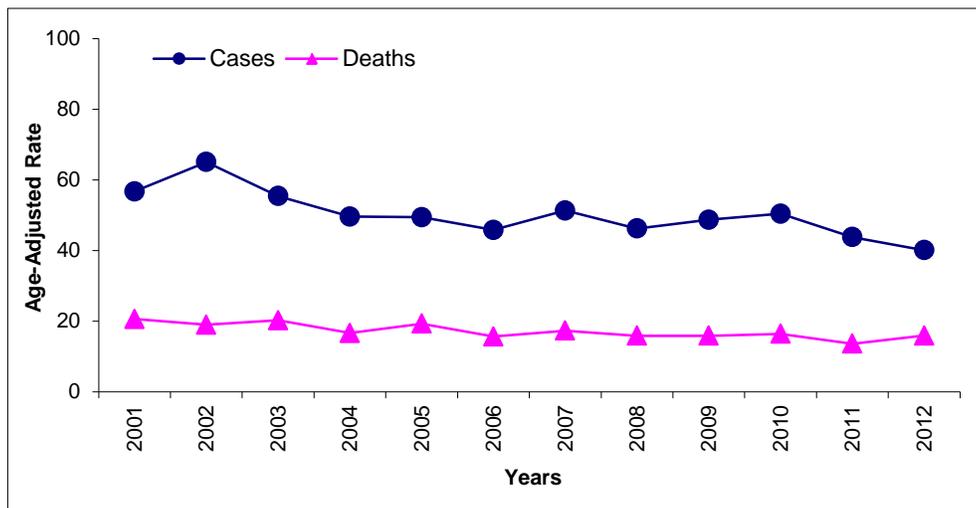


Figure 30: Colorectal Cancer Age-Adjusted Rates, Cases, and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2012

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