

## Colorectal Cancer

|                | <u>New Cases*</u> | <u>Deaths<sup>+</sup></u> |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Overall</b> | <b>D</b>          | <b>F</b>                  |
| Men, Black     | <b>F</b>          | <b>C</b>                  |
| Men, White     | <b>F</b>          | <b>F</b>                  |
| Women, Black   | <b>C</b>          | <b>A</b>                  |
| Women, White   | <b>A</b>          | <b>A</b>                  |

\* S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. rates of new cases of the same year, 2000

<sup>+</sup> S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. death rates of the same year, 2001

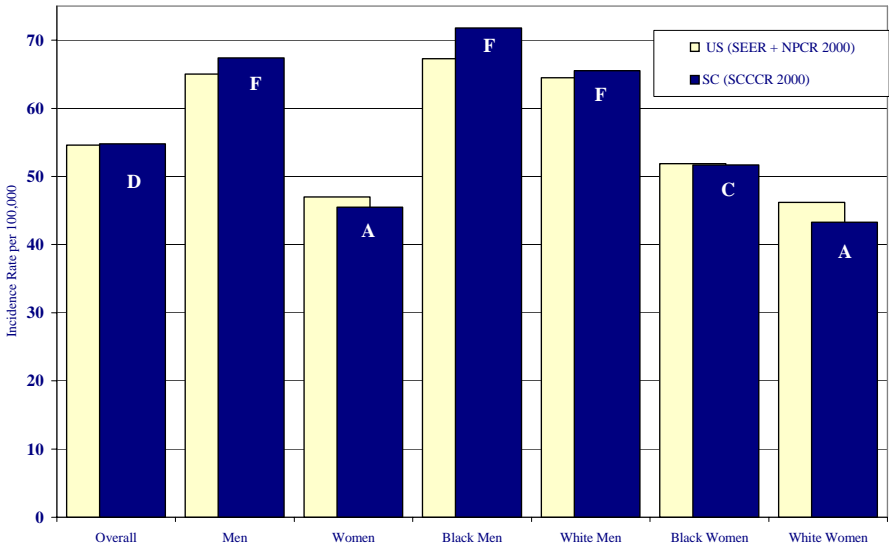
Data exclude in situ cancer cases

### Key Facts

- It is the **third** most common cancer among both men and women (1,120 men and 1,019 women diagnosed in 2000).
- It is the **fourth** most common cancer overall (2,139 people diagnosed in 2000).
- It is the **second** leading cause of cancer deaths for all South Carolinians (807 deaths in 2002).
- Age is the primary risk factor for this cancer, with more than 90 percent of cases diagnosed in people over age 50.
- Risk factors include family history of colorectal cancer, polyps, or inflammatory bowel disease, smoking, alcohol consumption, obesity, physical inactivity, diets high in fat and/or red meat, and diets low in fruit and vegetables.
- Screening is available through colonoscopy, fecal occult blood test (FOBT) or flexible sigmoidoscopy.
- If detected early, the five-year relative survival rate is 90 percent; however, only 38 percent of colorectal cases are diagnosed early.

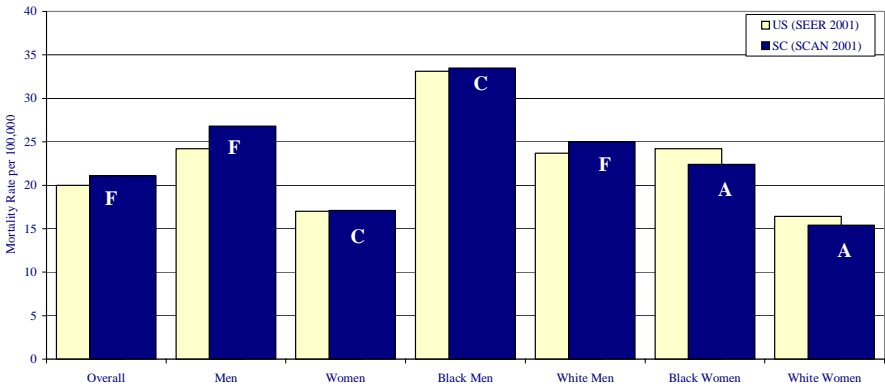
**ALERT** - see **Special Disparities** section

### Rate of New Cases for Colorectal Cancer



Source: U.S. incidence data provided by NPCR + SEER 2000 incidence. S.C. incidence data provided by SCCCR (2000).

### Death Rate for Colorectal Cancer



Source: U.S. death data provided by SEER Program SEER\*Stat Database: Mortality-All COD, Public - Use With State, Total U.S. for Extended Race/Ethnicity (1990/2001). South Carolina death data provided by DHFC SCAN

\* Sample size influences visual interpretation.