COLORECTAL (COLON AND RECTUM)

Table 1: Incidence and mortality summary, South Dakota 2003

	All races combined			White	American Indian
	Total	Male	Female		
Incidence count*	456	223	233	435	20
S.D. incidence[1]	53.2	59.8	47.7	52.8	73.4
U.S. incidence	48.8	56.8	42.4	48.0	▩
Death count[1]	179	89	90	166	11
S.D. death rate[1]	20.2	24.1	17.2	19.4	§
U.S. death rate[2]	19.0	16.1	2.2	18.5	11.9

Healthy People 2010 Obj:13.9 deaths per 100,000 persons

▩Rate is not available

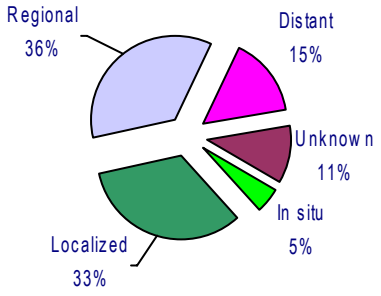
§ Rates less than 16 counts are supressed because of instability of rates

Rates are per 100,000 persons, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

+ Source: South Dakota Department of Health

*SEER 13 Registry Data 1990-2003

Figure 1 : Colorectal cancer stage at diagnosis[3], South Dakota 2003



[3] SEER SUMMARY STAGE 2000

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Descriptive Epidemiology

Incidence: Colorectal cancer was the fourth leading cancer reported and accounted for 12% of new cases in 2003 with 456 invasive cases. There were 435 cases among whites and 20 cases among American Indians. More females than males were diagnosed with colorectal cancer in 2003. Most cases occurred after age 50.

Stage at diagnosis*:* Approximately 38% were diagnosed at *in situ* and localized stages compared to 46% in 2002, while 51% were diagnosed at regional and distant stages compared to 42% last year. 54% of both white and American Indian cases reported were at the later regional and distant stages.

Mortality: Colorectal cancer was the second leading cause of cancer deaths with 179 deaths or 11%. Colorectal cancer trends in death rates for 1999-2003 showed –11.1 percent change (PC) with an annual percent change (APC) of -4.7. Whites had a -14.8 PC with a -5.4 APC. Counts and rates were too low to give valid results for trends for American Indians.

The mortality/incidence ratio was 0.4 for all races and for whites, and 0.8 for American Indians.

Years of Potential Life Lost ($YPLL_{75}$) in 2003: 895 years for whites and 87.5 years for American Indians.

Average Years of Life Lost ($AYLL_{75}$) in 2003: 13 years for whites and 17.5 years for American Indians

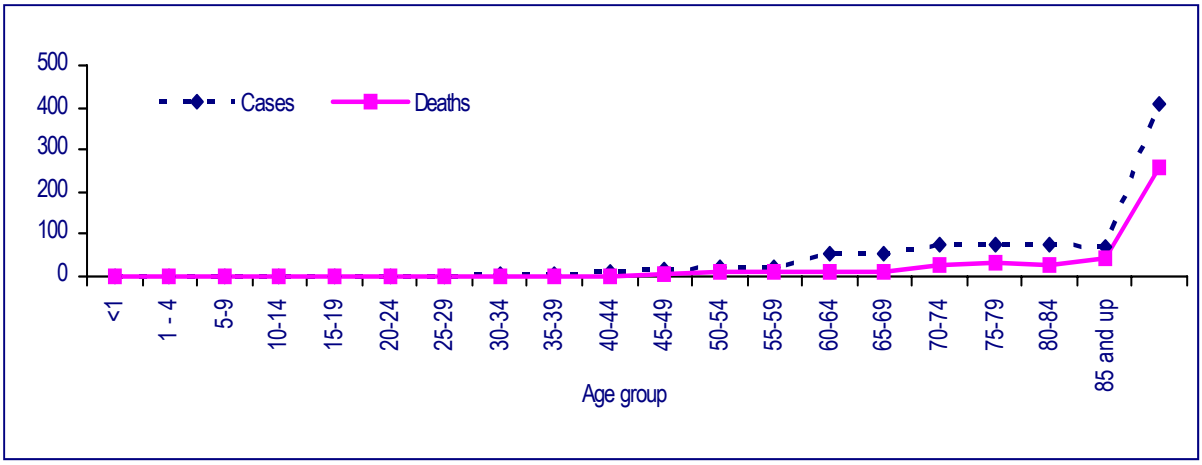
Risk and Associated Factors

Risk factors include family or personal history, a history of irritable bowel disease or breast or reproductive cancers. Smoking, lack of physical activity, obesity and diets high in red meat and alcohol and low vegetable consumption contribute to increased risk. Aspirin use, calcium intake and hormone replacement therapy may reduce risk.

Early Detection and Prevention

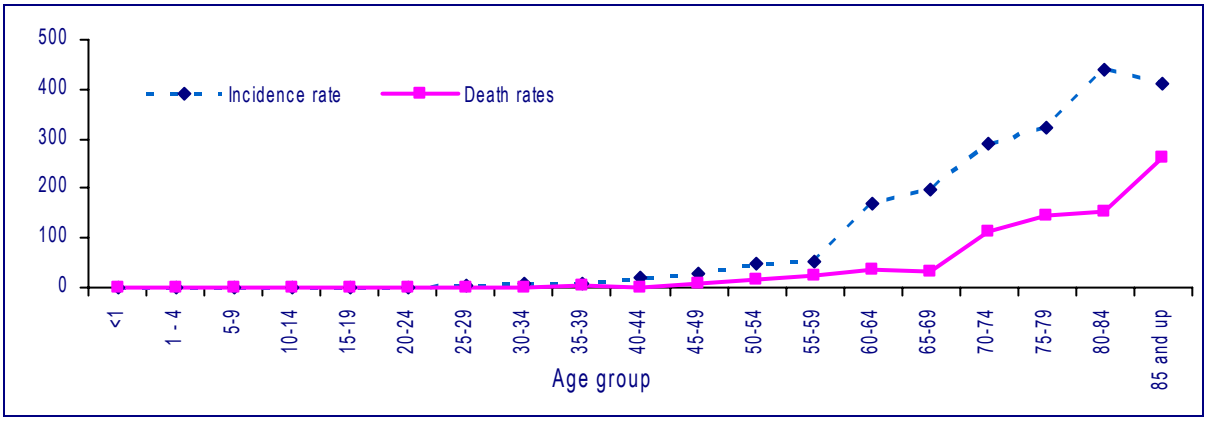
Some studies have shown that the use of non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) may be associated with a reduced risk of colorectal cancer and that the removal of polyps in the colon may also be associated with a reduced risk. Postmenopausal female hormone use is associated with a reduced risk of colon cancer but not rectal cancer. Colorectal cancer screening is recommended for all persons over 50 years, or earlier for persons at risk. Detecting cancers early leads to reducing mortality. Persons at high risk should talk with their physician for advice for earlier screening prior to age 50.

Figure 2 : Colorectal cancer cases and deaths by age, South Dakota 2003



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 3 : Colorectal cancer age-specific incidence and death rates, South Dakota 2003



Rates are per 100,000 persons
Source: South Dakota department of Health

Table 2 : Colorectal age-adjusted incidence 2001-2003 and age-adjusted death rates 1999-2003, South Dakota and United States

		All races combined			White	American
		Total	Male	Female		Indian/PI
2001-2003	SD Incidence*	1462	734	729	1372	60
3 years	S.D. incidence rate[1]	57.3	66.7	49.1	55.8	73.6
incidence[1]	U.S SEER incidence rate[2]	53.1	62.4	45.8	52.5	35.8
1999-2003	SD Deaths[1]	931	453	478	894	36
5 years	S.D. death rate[2]	21.4	25.4	18.3	21.2	30.1
deaths[1]	U.S. SEER death rate[3]	20.0	24.3	17.0	21.3	13.6

Healthy People 2010 Objectives are 13.9 deaths per 100,000 persons

Note: Rates are per 100,000 persons, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Source: [1] South Dakota Department of Health [2] *SEER Cancer Statistics 1975--2003*