



Colorectal Cancer in Florida, 2006

Bureau of Epidemiology



Colorectal cancer, most commonly known as colon cancer, develops in the colon or rectum, and is the third most diagnosed cancer among men and women in the United States. Risk factors that increase a person's chance of getting colorectal cancer include family history, racial/ethnic background, personal history of colorectal cancer polyps or bowel disease, being over the age of 50, fatty diet, lack of exercise, being overweight, smoking, and heavy alcohol consumption.

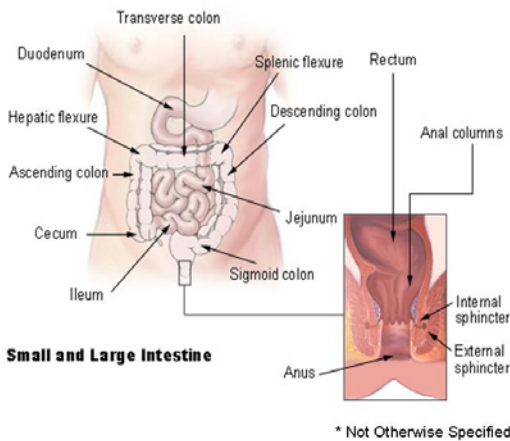
This report presents incidence data on colorectal cancer obtained from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), and mortality data from Florida Department of Health Office of Vital Statistics. The Florida data are compared with that from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI). The U.S. mortality data reported by SEER are provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The Florida data on cancer screening were obtained from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey.

Incidence

- In 2006, 10,173 new colorectal cancer cases were diagnosed in Florida.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 42.8 per 100,000 population.

- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 15.2 per 100,000 population.
- Mortality rates were higher among older age groups and males compared to their counterparts.
- Blacks had higher mortality rates than whites among both sexes.
- Florida rates among both sexes, whites, and all sex-race groups, except black females, were lower compared to the U.S. rates.

Figure 1. Number of New Cancer Cases of Colorectal Cancer, by Site, Florida, 2006



Cancer Cases by Site	
Sigmoid Colon	1,970
Rectum	1,846
Cecum	1,575
Ascending Colon	1,473
Rectosigmoid Junction	834
Transverse Colon	657
Large Intestine, NOS*	582
Descending Colon	409
Hepatic Flexure	409
Splenic Flexure	272
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- Incidence rates increased with increasing age.
- Males had higher incidence rates than females in both race groups.
- Black females had a higher incidence rate than white females.
- Florida rates were significantly lower than the SEER rates among both sexes, both races, and all sex-race groups.

Table 1. Age-Adjusted[†] and Age-Specific[‡] (per 100,000) Incidence and Mortality Rates, Florida, 2006

	Incidence	Mortality
Total	42.8	15.2
15-39 [‡]	3.7	0.8
40-64 [‡]	54.4	15.1
65+ [‡]	210.7	87.9
Female [†]	37.6	13.0
Male [†]	48.9	17.7
Black [†]	44.4	19.9
White [†]	41.9	14.7
Black Female [†]	41.6	17.7
White Female [†]	36.3	12.5
Black Male [†]	48.3	23.0
White Male [†]	48.2	17.4

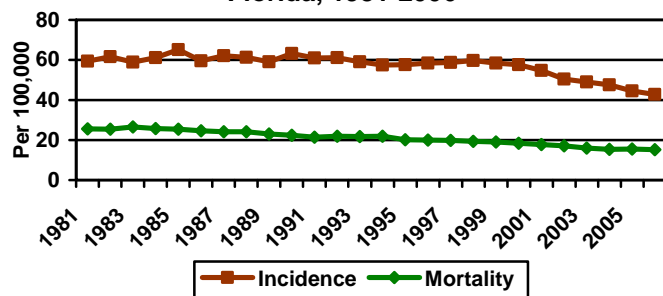
Mortality

- In 2006, 3,738 Floridians died of colorectal cancer.

Time Trends of Incidence and Mortality

- The 2006 incidence rate (42.8 per 100,000) was 28% lower, compared to the rate in 1981 (59.4 per 100,000).
- The 2006 mortality rate (15.2 per 100,000) was 41% lower, compared to the rate in 1981 (25.6 per 100,000).

Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer, Florida, 1981-2006



Stage at Diagnosis

- Early-stage cancer is defined in this report as cancers that are localized to one part or organ of the body. Advanced-stage cancer is defined as cancer that has spread to other organs or throughout the body beyond the organ of cancer origin.
- The five-year survival rate is 93% for cancer diagnosed at an early stage, while only 8% for advanced-stage cancer.
- Of all colorectal cancer cases, 50.4% were diagnosed at an advanced stage, 37.4% were diagnosed at an early stage, and 12.2% were reported without stage information.

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
Total	37.4	50.4	12.2
Male	37.4	50.7	11.9
Female	37.5	50.1	12.4
White	37.6	50.1	12.3
Black	36.0	53.0	11.0
White Male	37.8	50.2	12.0
Black Male	33.3	56.1	10.5
White Female	37.4	50.0	12.6
Black Female	38.3	50.4	11.3

- The percentage of cases with advanced stage diagnosis was greater among males and blacks compared to their counterparts.

- The percentage of cases with early stage diagnosis was 15% higher in 2006 (37.4%) compared to 1981 (32.6%).

Cancer Screening

- Various cancer screening tests are recommended for early cancer detection.
- About 30% of adults aged 50 years and older had a blood stool test in the past two years.
- Nearly half of adults aged 50 and older had a sigmoidoscopy exam in the past five years.
- Lower screening rates were observed among adults 50 to 64 years of age, with less than a high school education, and without health insurance compared to their counterparts.

	Blood stool test in two years	Sigmoidoscopy in five years
Total	29.8	51.6
50-64	23.3	43.7
65+	36.6	59.8
Female	27.8	51.2
Male	32.2	52.0
Black	27.7	44.7
White	31.1	54.2
Black Female	26.8	42.7
White Female	28.9	53.7
Black Male	28.5	46.7
White Male	33.7	54.8
< High School	23.2	42.3
High School Graduate	29.2	50.1
> High School	31.3	54.0
<\$25,000	31.4	47.3
\$25,000-\$49,999	28.2	47.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	28.5	54.4
>\$75,000	31.0	57.8
Insurance	31.5	54.7
No Insurance	13.6	21.5

For additional information on this report, please contact Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology at 850.245.4401 or visit our website at: <http://www.floridachronicdisease.org/>.

For additional information about the data sources, please refer to 'Sources of Cancer Data' available at: http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm.

For additional information on colorectal cancer, please visit Florida Department of Health, Comprehensive Cancer Control Program's website at: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer/index.html>.