

Colorectal Cancer in Florida, 2010

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 of the disease; racial/ethnic background; personal history of colorectal cancer polyps or bowel disease; being over the age of 50; lack of exercise; being overweight; smoking; heavy alcohol consumption; and diets high in fat (especially animal fat) and low in calcium, folate, and fiber.

This report presents incidence data on colorectal cancer obtained from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), and mortality data from the 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 the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey.

Incidence

- In 2010, 9,100 new colorectal cancer cases were diagnosed in Florida.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 34.8 per 100,000 population.
- Incidence rates increased with increasing age.
- Males had higher incidence rates than females among both races.
- Black females had an approximately 20% higher incidence rate than white females.
- Florida rates were lower than the SEER rates among both sexes, both races, and all sex-race groups.

Mortality

- In 2010, 3,560 Floridians died of colorectal cancer.
- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 13.1 per 100,000 population.
- Mortality rates were highest among individuals 65 years and older.
- Males had higher mortality rates than females among both races.
- The mortality rate for black males was 52.3% higher than the mortality rate for white males.
- Florida rates among both sexes, whites, and all sex-race groups were lower compared to the U.S. rates.

Figure 1: Percentage of New Colorectal Cancer Cases by Site, Florida, 2010

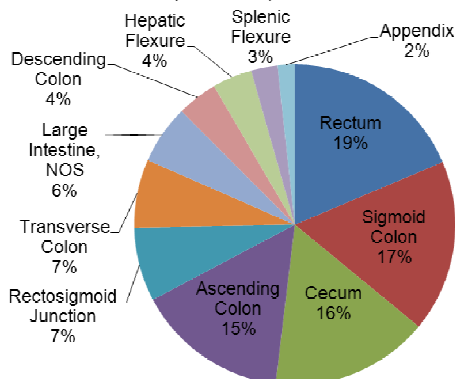


Figure 3: Age-Specific Rates, Florida, 2010 (per 100,000)

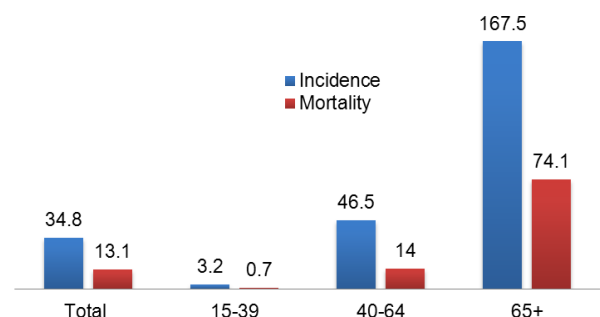


Figure 2: Age-Adjusted Rates by Race and Sex, SEER, 2005-2009 (per 100,000)

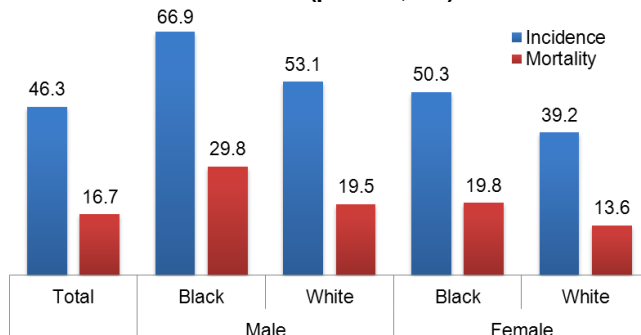
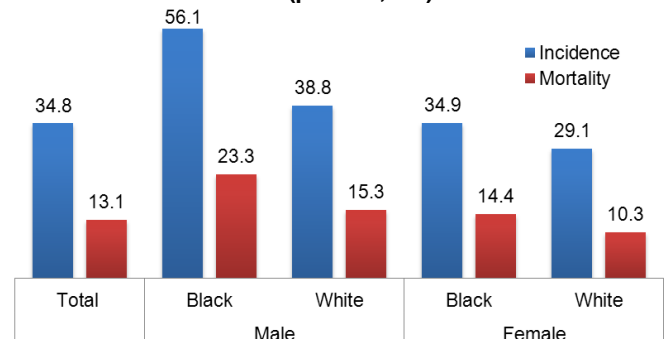


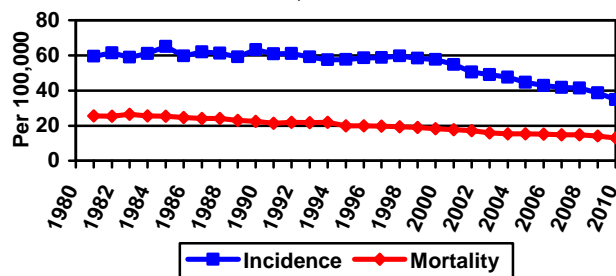
Figure 4: Age-Adjusted Rates by Race and Sex, Florida, 2010 (per 100,000)



Time Trends of Incidence and Mortality

- The 2010 incidence rate (34.8 per 100,000) was 41% lower compared to the rate in 1981 (59.4 per 100,000).
- The 2010 mortality rate (13.1 per 100,000) was 49% lower compared to the rate in 1981 (25.6 per 100,000).

Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer, Florida, 1981-2010



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.

Table 1. Percentage of Colorectal Cancer by Stage at Diagnosis, Florida, 2010

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
Total	36.9	55.2	7.9
Male	36.3	55.1	8.6
Female	37.6	55.3	7.2
White	37.1	55.1	7.8
Black	36.0	56.0	8.0
White Male	36.5	55.0	8.6
Black Male	35.7	56.0	8.3
White Female	37.8	55.3	7.0
Black Female	36.4	56.0	7.6

- According to the American Cancer Society, the 5-year survival rate for colorectal cancer found and treated at an early stage is 93%; however, only 39% of cases are diagnosed at this early stage when treatment is most likely to be successful.

- The percentage of cases with early stage diagnosis was 13% higher in 2010 (36.9%) compared to 1981 (32.6%).
- The percentage of cases with advanced stage diagnosis was greater among blacks compared to whites.
- The percentage of stage-unknown cases was greater among males than among females.

Cancer Screening

- About 21% of adults aged 50 years and older had a blood stool test in the past two years.
- More than half (56.4%) of adults aged 50 and older had a sigmoidoscopy exam in the past five years.
- Lower screening rates were observed among adults 50-64 years of age, with less than a high school education, and without health insurance compared to their counterparts.

Table 2. Prevalence of Adults Age 50 and Older Who Received Colorectal Cancer Screening, BRFSS, Florida, 2010

	Blood stool test in two years	Sigmoidoscopy in five years
Total	21.1	56.4
50-64	16.6	49.3
65+	27.0	65.3
Female	19.9	55.6
Male	22.6	57.3
Black	23.0	57.3
White	21.1	57.0
Black Female	25.5	59.6
White Female	19.3	55.7
Black Male	18.9	53.6
White Male	23.2	58.4
< High School	18.0	45.4
High School Graduate	21.2	51.5
> High School	21.5	59.7
<\$25,000	20.5	46.4
\$25,000-\$49,999	23.0	55.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	20.9	62.3
>\$75,000	19.5	61.4
Insurance	22.4	60.0
No Insurance	9.8	23.4

For additional information on this report, please contact the 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 the Florida Department of Health, Comprehensive Cancer Control Program website at: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer/index.html>.