

Colorectal Cancer in Florida, 2009

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 state incidence data on colorectal cancer obtained from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), and state 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).

Incidence

- In 2009, 9,593 new colorectal cancer cases were diagnosed in Florida.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 38.7 per 100,000 population.
- Incidence rates increased with increasing age.
- Males had higher incidence rates than females among both races.
- The incidence rate for black males was 21.5% higher than the incidence rate for white males.
- Florida rates were lower than the SEER rates among both sexes and both races.

Mortality

- In 2009, 3,618 Floridians died of colorectal cancer.
- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 14.1 per 100,000 population.
- Mortality rates were highest among individuals 65 and older.
- Males had higher mortality rates than females among both races.
- The mortality rate for black females was 48.6% higher than the mortality rate for white females.
- Florida rates among both sexes and races were lower compared to the U.S. rates.

Figure 1: Percentage of New Colorectal Cancer Cases by Sub-Site, Florida, 2009

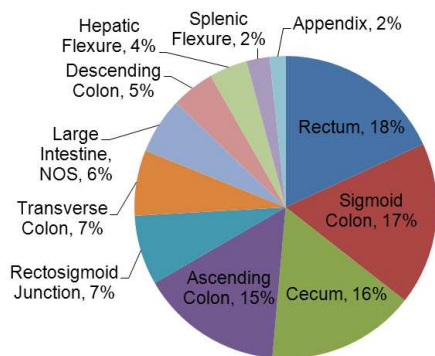


Figure 2: Age-Adjusted Rates by Race and Sex, SEER, 2005-2009 (per 100,000)

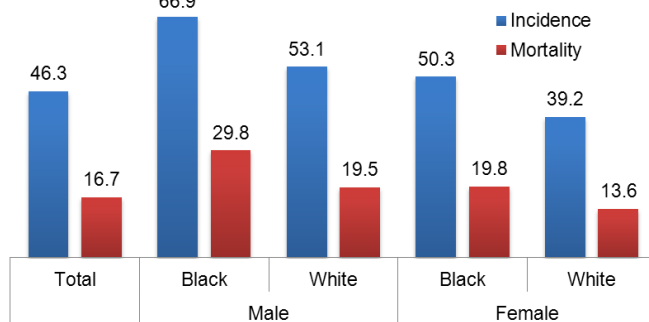


Figure 3: Age-Specific Rates, Florida, 2009 (per 100,000)

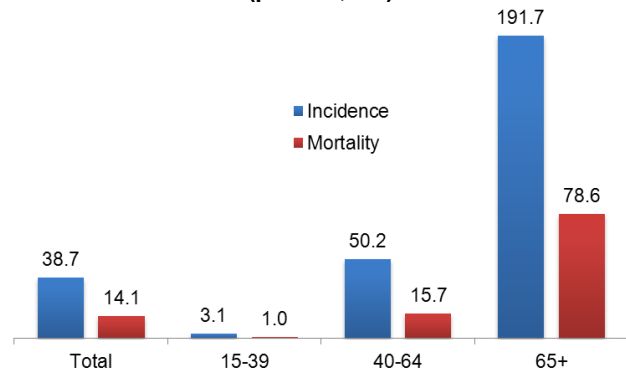
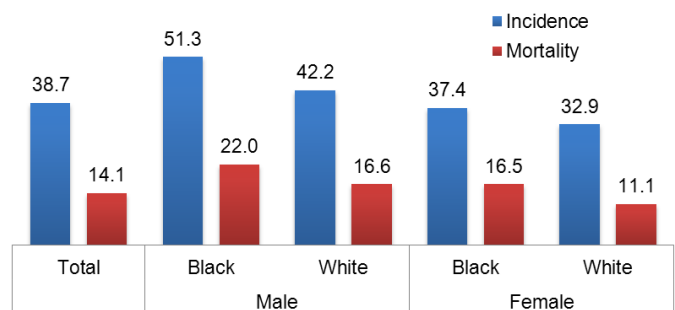


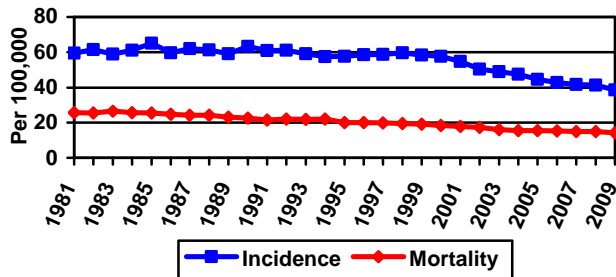
Figure 4: Age-Adjusted Rates by Race and Sex, Florida, 2009 (per 100,000)



Time Trends of Incidence and Mortality

- The 2009 incidence rate (38.7 per 100,000) was 35% lower compared to the rate in 1981 (59.4 per 100,000).
- Incidence rates in Florida have declined every year since 1999.
- The 2009 mortality rate (14.1 per 100,000) was 45% lower compared to the rate in 1981 (25.6 per 100,000).

Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer, Florida, 1981-2009

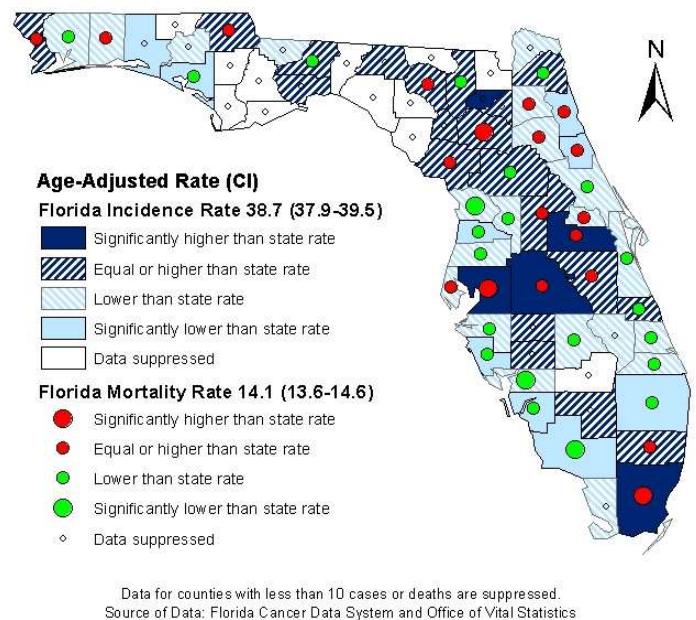


Stage at Diagnosis

- 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.
- 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% are diagnosed at this early stage when treatment is most likely to be successful.
- The percentage of cases with early stage diagnosis was 16.9% higher in 2009 (38.1%) compared to 1981 (32.6%).
- The percentage of cases with advanced stage diagnosis was greater among blacks compared to whites.
- The percentage of cases with unknown stage diagnosis was greater among males compared to females.

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
Total	38.1	51.7	10.1
Male	36.9	52.9	10.2
Female	39.2	51.1	9.8
White	38.5	51.5	10.0
Black	33.6	56.3	10.2
White Male	37.5	52.3	10.2
Black Male	31.6	57.7	10.8
White Female	39.6	50.6	9.8
Black Female	35.6	54.9	9.5

Figure 6: Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer by County, Florida, 2009



- 12 of 67 counties in Florida (17.9%) reported fewer than 10 new cases of colorectal cancer in 2009.
- Of the 55 counties with adequate incidence data, five (9.1%) had incidence rates that were significantly higher than the state rate.
- Two counties (Miami-Dade and Hillsborough) had incidence and mortality rates that were significantly higher than the state rates.

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's website at: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer/index.html>.