



Colorectal Cancer in Florida, 2005

Bureau of Epidemiology



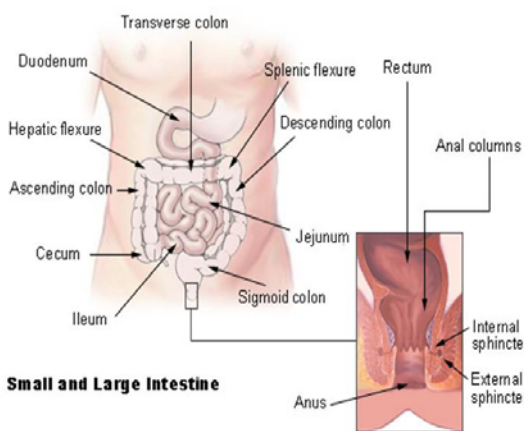
Colorectal cancer, most commonly known as colon cancer, develops in the colon or rectum, and is the third most diagnosed cancer among men and women in the United States. Risk factors that increase a person's chance of getting colorectal cancer include family history, racial/ethnic background, personal history of colorectal cancer polyps or bowel disease, over the age of 50, fatty diet, lack of exercise, 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 2005, 10,336 new colorectal cancer cases were diagnosed.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 44.7 per 100,000 population.

Figure 1. Number of New Cancer Cases of Colorectal Cancer, by Site, Florida, 2005



Cancer Cases by Site	
Sigmoid Colon	2,015
Rectum	1,768
Cecum	1,584
Ascending Colon	1,530
Rectosigmoid Junction	834
Large Intestine, NOS	666
Transverse Colon	658
Descending Colon	440
Hepatic Flexure	432
Splenic Flexure	290
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- Incidence rates increased with increasing age group.
- Males had higher incidence rates than females in both race groups.
- Black males had a higher incidence rate than white males.
- Florida rates were significantly lower than the SEER rates among both sexes, both races, and all sex-race groups, except black males.

Mortality

- In 2005, 3,693 Floridians died of colorectal cancer.

- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 15.6 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.

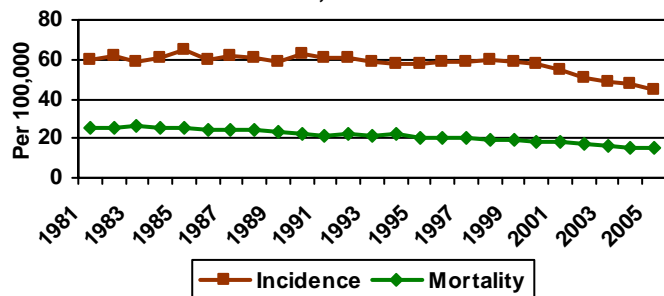
Table 1. Age-Adjusted and Age-Specific* (per 100,000) Incidence and Mortality Rates, Florida, 2005

	Incidence	Mortality
Total	44.7	15.6
15-39 *	3.5	0.9
40-64 *	53.5	14.1
65+ *	227.3	91.3
Female	38.8	13.1
Male	51.9	18.7
Black	50.1	22.4
White	43.6	14.9
Black Female	42.8	20.2
White Female	37.9	12.5
Black Male	59.8	24.8
White Male	50.4	18.0

Time Trends of Incidence and Mortality

- The 2005 incidence rate (44.7 per 100,000) decreased by 25% compared to the rate in 1981 (59.4 per 100,000).
- The 2005 mortality rate (15.6 per 100,000) decreased by 39% compared to the rate in 1981 (25.6 per 100,000).

Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer, Florida, 1981-2005



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, 48.8% were diagnosed at an advanced stage, 38.7% were diagnosed at an early stage, and 12.5% were reported without stage information.

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
Total	38.7	48.8	12.5
Male	38.9	47.8	13.2
Female	38.4	49.8	11.8
White	39.2	48.5	12.3
Black	35.2	52.7	12.1
White Male	39.7	47.3	13.1
Black Male	34.9	52.5	12.6
White Female	38.8	49.8	11.4
Black Female	35.4	53	11.6

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

- The percentage of cases with early stage diagnosis increased by 19% in 2005 (38.7%) compared to 1981 (32.6%).

Cancer Screening

- Various cancer screening tests are recommended for early cancer detection.
- About 31% of adults age 50 years and older had a blood stool test in the past two years.
- More than half of adults age 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	30.9	54.4
50-64	24.2	47.1
65+	37.7	61.7
Female	32.2	52.7
Male	29.3	56.4
Black	31.4	49.4
White	32.5	55.1
Black Female	29.9	49.9
White Female	34.1	52.9
Black Male	34.0	48.6
White Male	30.5	57.8
< High School	24.0	49.4
High School Graduate	30.9	50.5
> High School	32.2	57.2
<\$25,000	28.7	49.6
\$25,000-\$49,999	32.1	53.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	33.9	58.9
>\$75,000	29.3	57.6
Insurance	32.3	57.5
No Insurance	18.0	25.7

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>.