

Colorectal Cancer, Oregon 2010

Colorectal cancer was the third most common cancer diagnosed in Oregon among men and women in 2010, with a total of 1,650 new cases reported; among them only 36 cases had an *in situ* diagnosis. Colorectal cancer continued to be the third leading cause of cancer death among men and women, which accounted for a total of 645 deaths in Oregon in 2010. The age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates for men were slightly higher than women; the incidence rates for men and women were 40.6 and 33.9 per 100,000 population respectively.

Nearly 37% of colorectal cancer cases were diagnosed at a localized stage (when the cancer can be treated effectively); 57% were diagnosed at a regional or distant stage.

Colorectal Cancers, Malignant by Oregon Counties, 2010

| Oregon | 1,650 | Lake | ^ |
|-----------|-------|------------|-----|
| Baker | ^ | Lane | 132 |
| Benton | 26 | Lincoln | 41 |
| Clackamas | 139 | Linn | 47 |
| Clatsop | 22 | Malheur | 18 |
| Columbia | 24 | Marion | 139 |
| Coos | 46 | Morrow | ^ |
| Crook | 13 | Multnomah | 286 |
| Curry | 17 | Polk | 35 |
| Deschutes | 60 | Sherman | 0 |
| Douglas | 59 | Tillamook | 15 |
| Gilliam | ^ | Umatilla | 26 |
| Grant | ^ | Union | 17 |
| Harney | ^ | Wallowa | ^ |
| HoodRiver | 11 | Wasco | 17 |
| Jackson | 101 | Washington | 174 |
| Jefferson | ^ | Wheeler | ^ |
| Josephine | 62 | Yamhill | 37 |
| Klamath | 48 | | |

^ Count less than 11.

Colorectal Cancer - Fast Facts

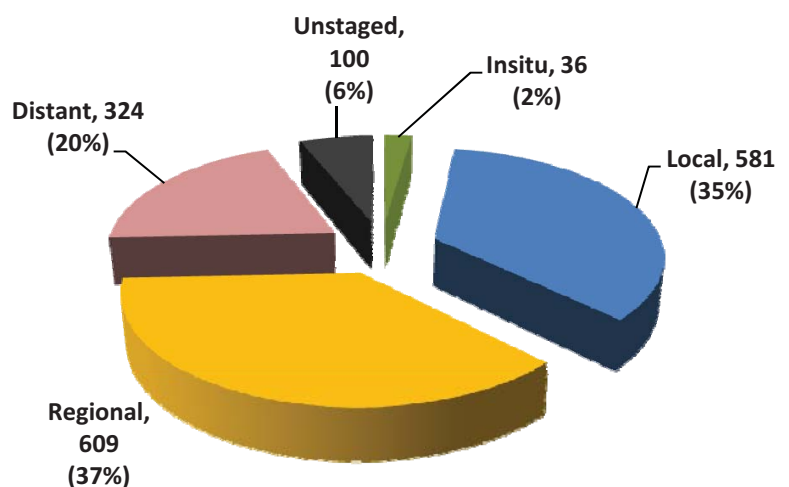
| Oregon 2010 | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|
| Cancer Incidence | | | |
| Total Colorectal Cancer Cases 2010 | 829 | 820 | 1,650 |
| <i>Invasive Cases</i> | 811 | 802 | 1,614 |
| <i>In-situ Cases</i> | 18 | 18 | 36 |
| Rates | | | |
| Crude Rate | 42.7 | 41.4 | 42.0 |
| Age-adjusted Rate | 40.6 | 33.9 | 36.9 |
| ¹ US Age-adjusted Rate (2009) | 49.2 | 37.1 | 42.5 |
| ² Oregon APC (2006-2010) | -4.0 | -2.9 | -3.6 |
| Cancer Mortality | | | |
| Total Cancer Deaths 2010 | 341 | 304 | 645 |
| Rates | | | |
| Crude Rate | 17.9 | 15.7 | 16.8 |
| Age-adjusted Rate | 17.4 | 12.2 | 14.6 |
| US Age-adjusted Rate (2009) | 19.1 | 13.1 | 15.7 |

Note: Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the 19-age-group 2000 U.S. standard population. Total number includes male, female and other genders.

¹U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. United States Cancer Statistics: 1999–2009 Incidence and Mortality Web-based Report. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; 2013. Available at: www.cdc.gov/uscs.

²APC = Average Annual Percent Change

Colorectal Cancer, Stage at Diagnosis, Oregon 2010



The incidence rates for colorectal cancer varied less between men and women until age 69; after that the rates started increasing sharply among both men and women but more so for Oregon men. The highest incidence rate of 322 per 100,000 population was observed among men over age 84.

According to 2006-2010 combined data, 92.9% of all colorectal cancers were diagnosed among Whites, 1.5% among African Americans (AA), 2.2% among Asian Pacific Islanders (API), and 1.1% among American Indian/Alaska Natives (AI/AN). A total of 234 (2.7%) invasive cancer cases were diagnosed among Hispanics. The colorectal cancer incidence rate was higher for African Americans (AA) and the American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) population as compared to other races. Hispanics had lower rates than non-Hispanics.

During the ten-year period from 2001-2010, overall, the incidence rates of invasive colorectal cancer among Oregonians dropped an average of 2.9% annually. The incidence rates among men dropped from 58.3 per 100,000 population in 2001 to 40.6 in 2010, which is approximately a 30% decline. Among women there was a 20% drop in incidence rates between 2001 and 2010.

