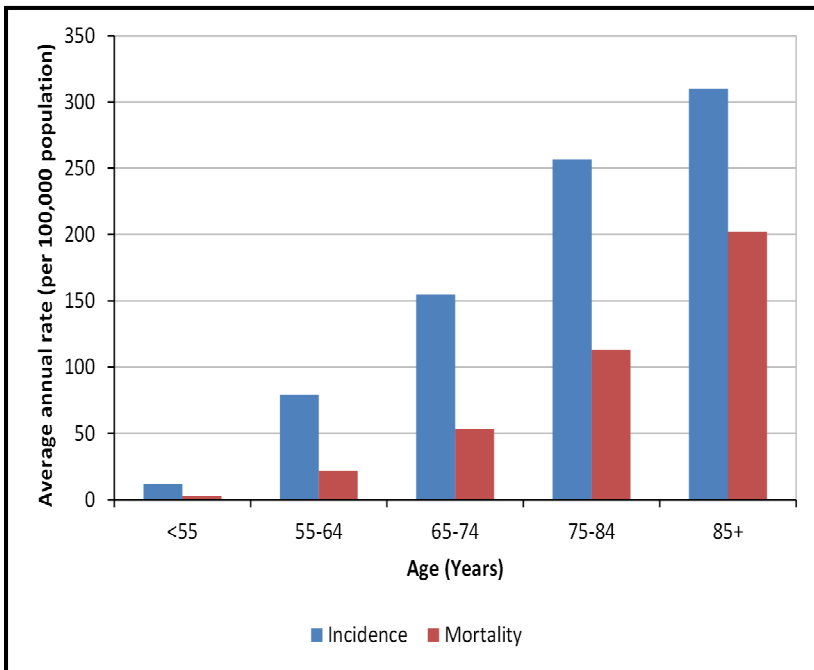




Colorectal (Colon & Rectum) Cancer in Nebraska

Figure 1. Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, by Age, Nebraska (2011-2015)



Nebraska Colorectal Cancer Quick Facts:

- Between 2011 and 2015, 4,527 Nebraska residents were diagnosed with colorectal cancer, while 1,692 Nebraska residents died from it.
- The rate at which colorectal cancer occurs (incidence) and the rate at which people die from it (mortality) increase with age (Figure 1).
- Colorectal cancer incidence and mortality in Nebraska and the United States followed a downward trend in recent years (Figures 2 & 3).
- Colorectal cancer incidence and mortality rates are higher in Nebraska compared to the United States (Figures 2 & 3).

Figure 2. Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates, by Year of Diagnosis, Nebraska & US (2006-2015)

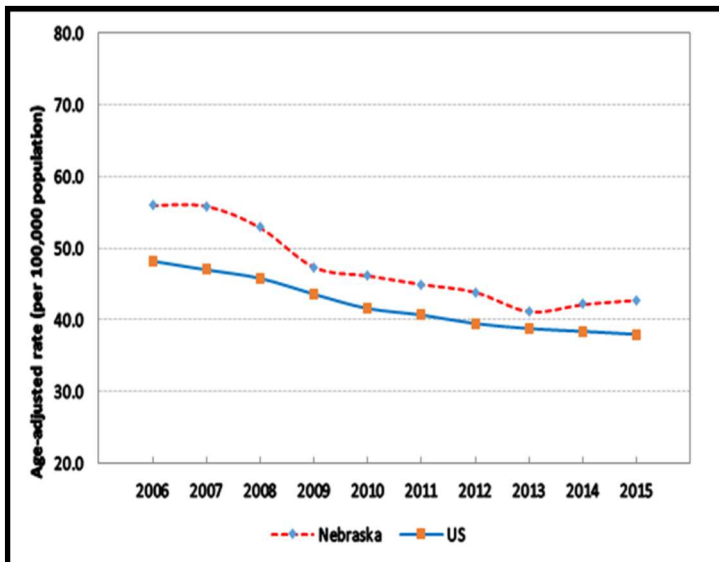
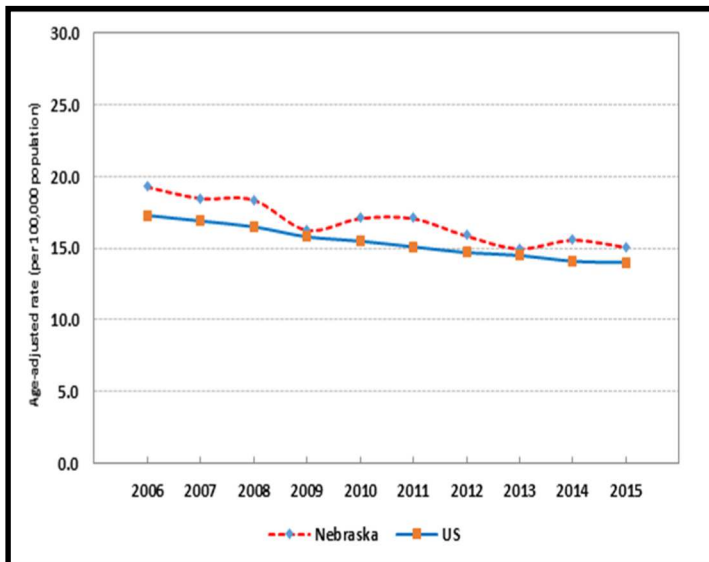
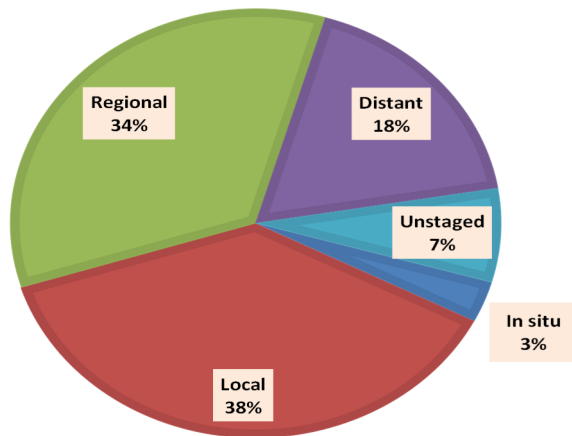


Figure 3. Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rates, by Year of Death, Nebraska & US (2006-2015)



**Figure 4. Colorectal Cancer
Percentage of Cases, by Stage of Disease at Diagnosis, Nebraska, 2011-2015**



- Between 2011 and 2015, the majority of colorectal cancer cases in Nebraska were diagnosed at the local (38%) or regional stage (34%) (Figure 4).
- Stage of disease at diagnosis strongly affects the prognosis for colorectal cancer patients. The most recent national data show that the 5-year relative survival rates for colorectal cancer are 90% for early stage (local and in situ) diagnoses, while rates for later stage cases fall to 71% for regional diagnoses and 14% for distant diagnoses.

Colorectal Cancer Risk Factors and Screening

- Risk factors for colorectal cancer include age, African American race, personal or family history of colorectal cancer or polyps, chronic inflammatory bowel disease, inherited syndromes, physical inactivity, obesity, type 2 diabetes, smoking, heavy alcohol consumption, and a high-fat diet.
- Recommended colorectal cancer screening tests include several types of stool tests, flexible sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy, CT colonography (virtual colonoscopy), and double-contrast barium enema. Frequency of testing varies by test type. For people of average risk, the American Cancer Society recommends screening begin at age 45.
- According to data collected by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 2016, 66.0% of Nebraska residents 50-75 years of age reported that they been screened for colon cancer as recommended.
- If you are a Nebraska resident 50-75 years of age and meet certain income guidelines, you may be eligible for free or low-cost colorectal cancer screening tests. For more information, visit the Nebraska Colon Cancer Screening Program at <http://dhhs.ne.gov.crc> or call (800) 532-2227.

About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

- ◆ **Purpose:** to document new cases of cancer among Nebraska residents; analyze geographic patterns and long-term trends; provide statistical and other information about cancer in Nebraska in response to specific requests; and plan and evaluate cancer control programs.
- ◆ **Funding:** funded by a portion of the Nebraska cigarette tax and also by a grant from CDC.
- ◆ **Data Sources:** hospitals, pathology laboratories, outpatient therapy sites, physician offices, death certificates, and cancer registries in other states.
- ◆ **Data Quality:** the NCR has been awarded gold standard certificate of data quality for 21 consecutive years (1995-2015) by the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries in recognition of the accuracy and completeness of the data.

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To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit: http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx.