



Colorectal Cancer in Kentucky—A Snapshot

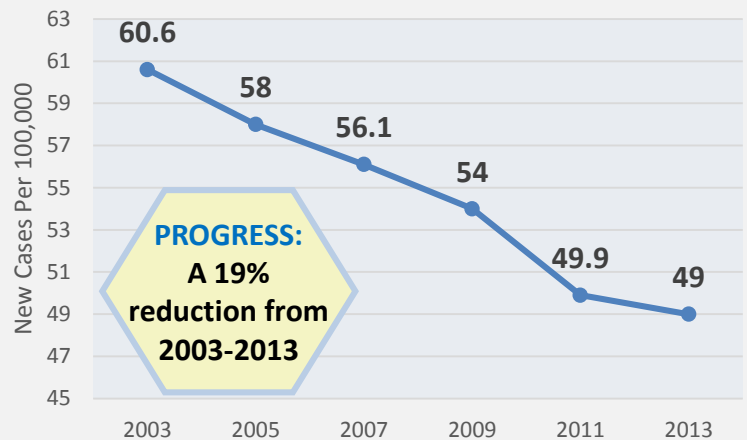
February 2016

Colorectal Cancer Incidence

NEW CASES: Kentucky continues to have the highest colorectal cancer incidence rate in the U.S. compared to all other states. Colorectal cancer is a significant public health problem in Kentucky, and the second most commonly diagnosed invasive cancer affecting both men and women after lung cancer.

Over 2,600 individuals are diagnosed with colorectal cancer in Kentucky each year. A greater burden is found among men, African-Americans, the Appalachian population, and rural areas.

Colorectal Cancer Incidence



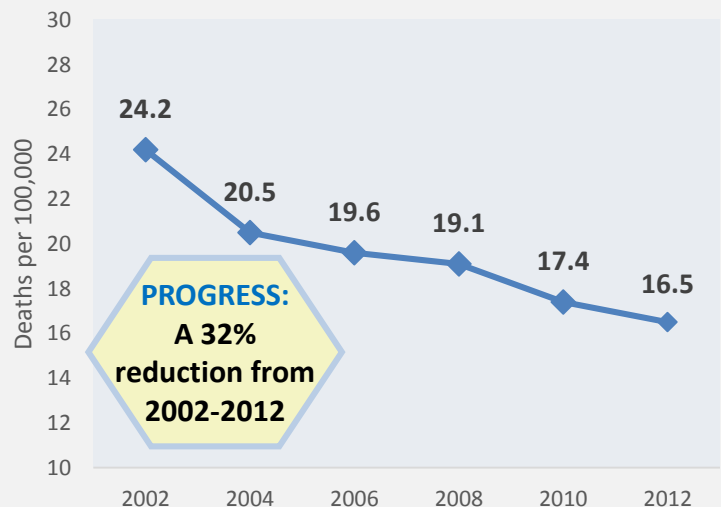
Age-Adjusted Invasive Cancer Incidence Rates by County in Kentucky, 2003 - 2013. Based on data released November 1, 2014. Kentucky Cancer Registry. Cancer-Rates.info. Retrieved Feb 11, 2016, from <http://cancer-rates.info/ky/>

Colon Cancer Mortality

DEATHS: Colorectal cancer is the second most common cause of cancer death in men and women combined in Kentucky, as well as the United States. Despite making progress in reducing colorectal cancer incidence, many Kentuckians still continue to die from this disease, with over 800 individuals dying in 2012. During 2008-2012, Kentucky's CRC mortality rate was 7th highest in the nation, compared to all other states.

It is very important to screen and detect colorectal cancer early. When detected early, the 5-year survival rate for colorectal cancer is more than 89%.

Colorectal Cancer Mortality



Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates by County in Kentucky, 2002 - 2012. Based on data released April 29, 2015. Kentucky Cancer Registry. Cancer-Rates.info. Retrieved Feb 11, 2016, from <http://cancer-rates.info/ky/>

Colorectal Cancer Screening

SCREENING for colorectal cancer **saves lives** and effective screening methods are available. By getting screened, a person increases their chances of preventing colorectal cancer or catching it at an earlier stage when the cancer is easier to treat, leading to better health outcomes.

PROGRESS:
KY has made tremendous progress in increasing CRC screening rates through sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy.

Year	Screening Rate (CDC, BRFSS)
2002	43.9%
2008	63.7%
2014	69.7%

**BRFSS Methodology Change in 2011*

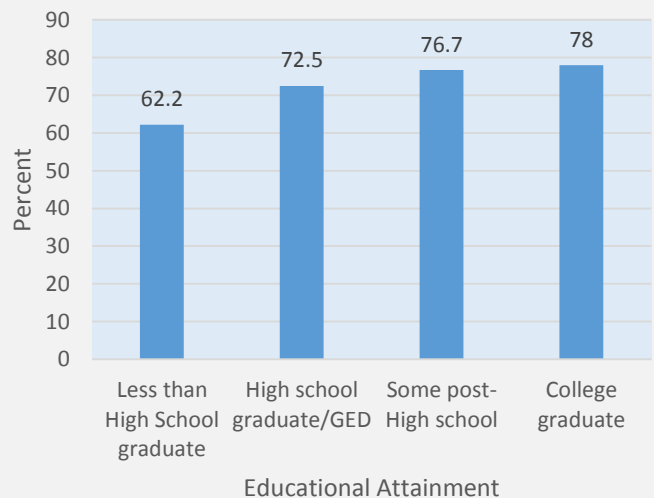
Priority Populations

DISPARITIES: The greatest disparities for **NEVER** receiving a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy or a blood stool test are:

- Education (Less than High School graduate)
- Race (Black, Other race, Multi-racial)
- Income (Less than \$15,000)
- Gender (Males)
- Health Insurance (No insurance)

EDUCATION LEVEL: The data shows us that individuals without a high school diploma or GED are the **least likely** to receive a colorectal cancer screening (blood stool test or sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy). Therefore, **education regarding the need for colorectal cancer screening as well as outreach with screening options and resources are crucial** to populations with low educational attainment.

Colorectal Cancer Screening: Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy or Blood Stool Test, Grouped by Education Level



**Kentuckians age 50+ who received a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy or Blood Stool Test, 2012, Kentucky, KyBRFS.*

Screening Resources

If you know of someone who is uninsured and needs a colorectal cancer screening from the **Kentucky Colon Cancer Screening Program**, please call **1-800-633-8100**.

KENTUCKY'S CANCER ACTION PLAN provides information on goals, objectives and strategies regarding how organizations are working together on increasing colorectal cancer screening in Kentucky. Visit www.kycancerc.org/canceractionplan/

