**Who Gets Colorectal Cancer (CRC)?**

- **90%** of CRCs occurred in Ohioans **50 and older** in 2012-2016.

An average of **5,280** cases of CRC were diagnosed each year in Ohio.

**CRC Deaths**

In the past 20 years, CRC rates declined **38%** in Ohio.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Death</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The CRC incidence rate was:**

- **30%** higher among **men** than women in 2012-2016.

**The CRC death rate was:**

- **20%** higher among **blacks** than **whites** in 2012-2016.

**Finding CRC Early is Important**

- **90%** of people diagnosed with **early stage** CRC that has not spread beyond the colon or rectum **SURVIVE 5 YEARS** (and many live much longer).
- **15%** of people diagnosed with **distant stage** CRC that has spread to other parts of the body **SURVIVE 5 YEARS**.

**Get Screened for CRC**

There are several different screening tests that can be used to find polyps or CRC.

**STOOL TESTS** (that can be done at home)
- gFOBT (guaiac-based fecal occult blood test)
- FIT (fecal immunochemical test)
- Stool DNA test (Cologuard®)

**VISUAL EXAMS**
- Colonoscopy
- Computed tomography (CT) colonography (also called a virtual colonoscopy)
- Flexible sigmoidoscopy

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends that adults aged 50 to 75 be screened. The American Cancer Society now recommends screening as early as age 45.

Cancer reports and fact sheets are available on the Cancer Data and Statistics web page.

Sources: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System and Bureau of Vital Statistics, Ohio Department of Health; American Cancer Society; U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.