

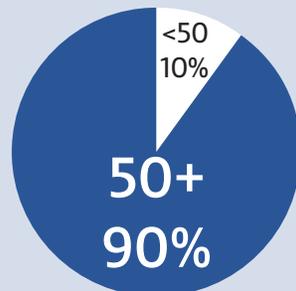
Cancer STATS & FACTS for Ohio

COLORECTAL CANCER

MARCH 2020

Who Gets Colorectal Cancer (CRC)?

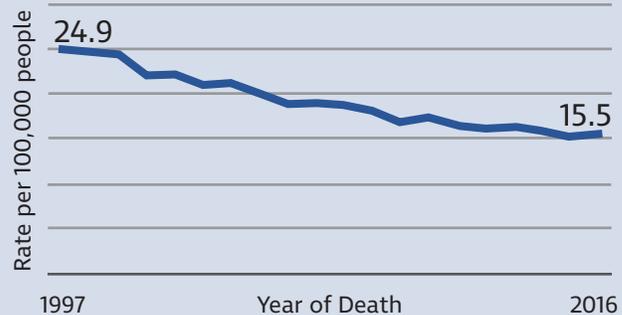
90% of CRCs occurred in Ohioans **50 and older** in 2012-2016.



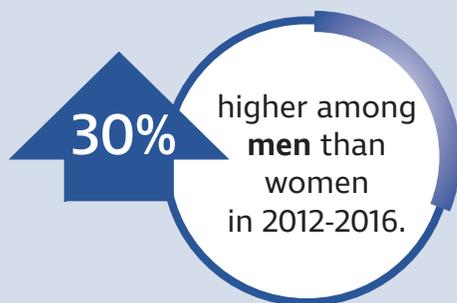
An average of **5,280** cases of CRC were diagnosed each year in Ohio.

CRC Deaths

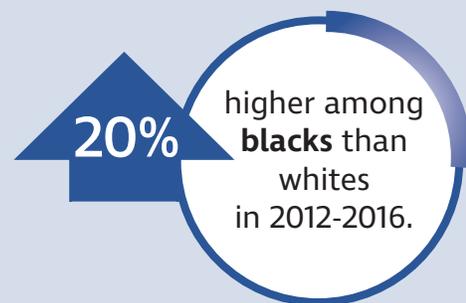
In the past 20 years, CRC rates declined 38% in Ohio.



The CRC incidence rate was:



The CRC death rate was:



Finding CRC Early is Important

90% **15%**

of people diagnosed with **early stage** CRC that has not spread beyond the colon or rectum

SURVIVE 5 YEARS
(and many live much longer).

of people diagnosed with **distant stage** CRC that has spread to other parts of the body
SURVIVE 5 YEARS.

Screening can find precancerous polyps, which can be removed **before** they turn into cancer, as well as **find CRC early**, when treatment works best.

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.



Ohio | Department of Health