Demographics of colorectal cancer, incidence and early onset colorectal cancer

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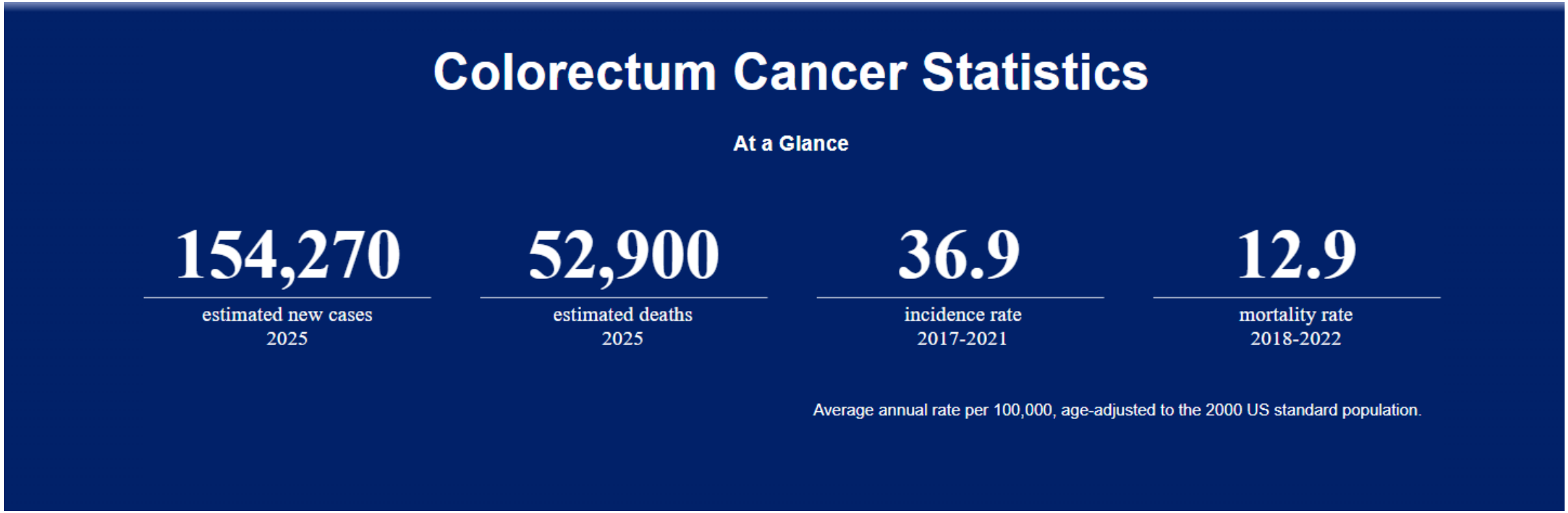
Demographics of colorectal cancer in US

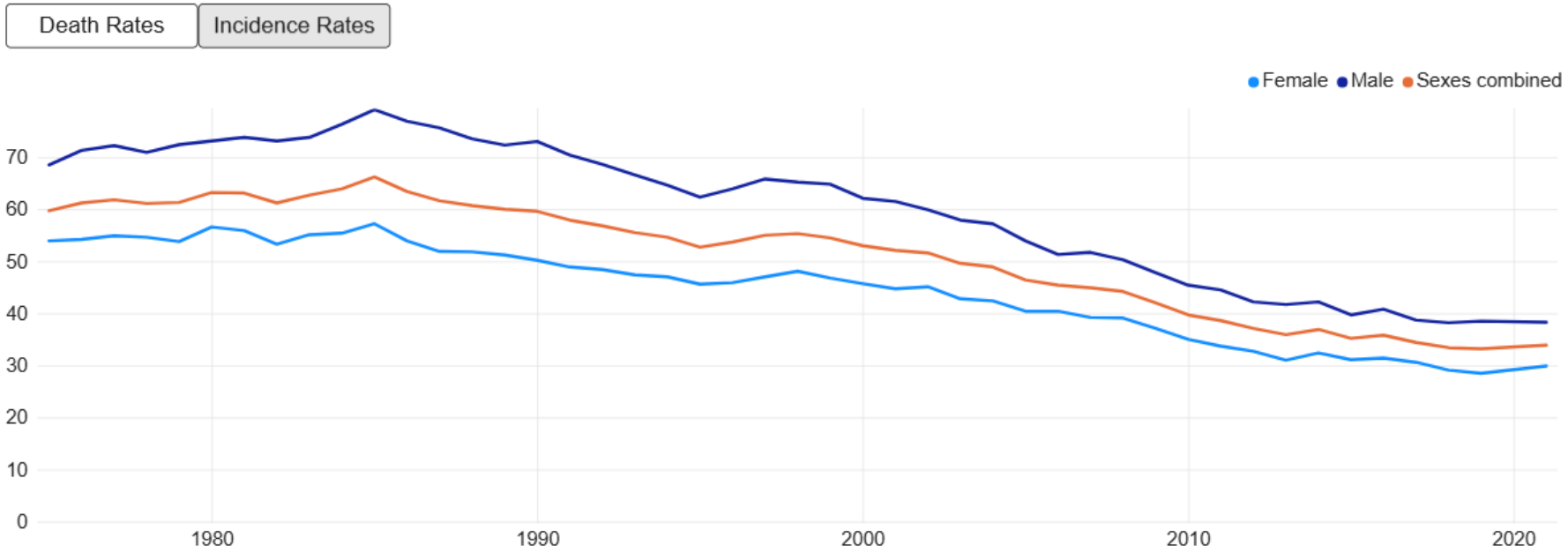
- In 2024, there will be an estimated 152,810 new colorectal cancer cases.
  - Among these, 81,540 will be men and 71,270 will be women.
  - Of the total cases, 106,590 will be colon cancer and 46,220 will be rectal cancer.
- Colorectal cancer (CRC) ranks as the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality in the United States.
- The projected number of deaths in 2024 is 53,010, reflecting a slight increase from last year's estimate of 52,550.

- ACS's Cancer Statistics Center



2025 statistics per ACS database

Incidence and Mortality Rates for Colorectum Cancer Over Time



Data Sources: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results 8 registries, National Cancer Institute, 2022
Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Incidence is adjusted for delays when possible.
Colorectum excludes appendix

Incidence

Colorectal cancer incidence

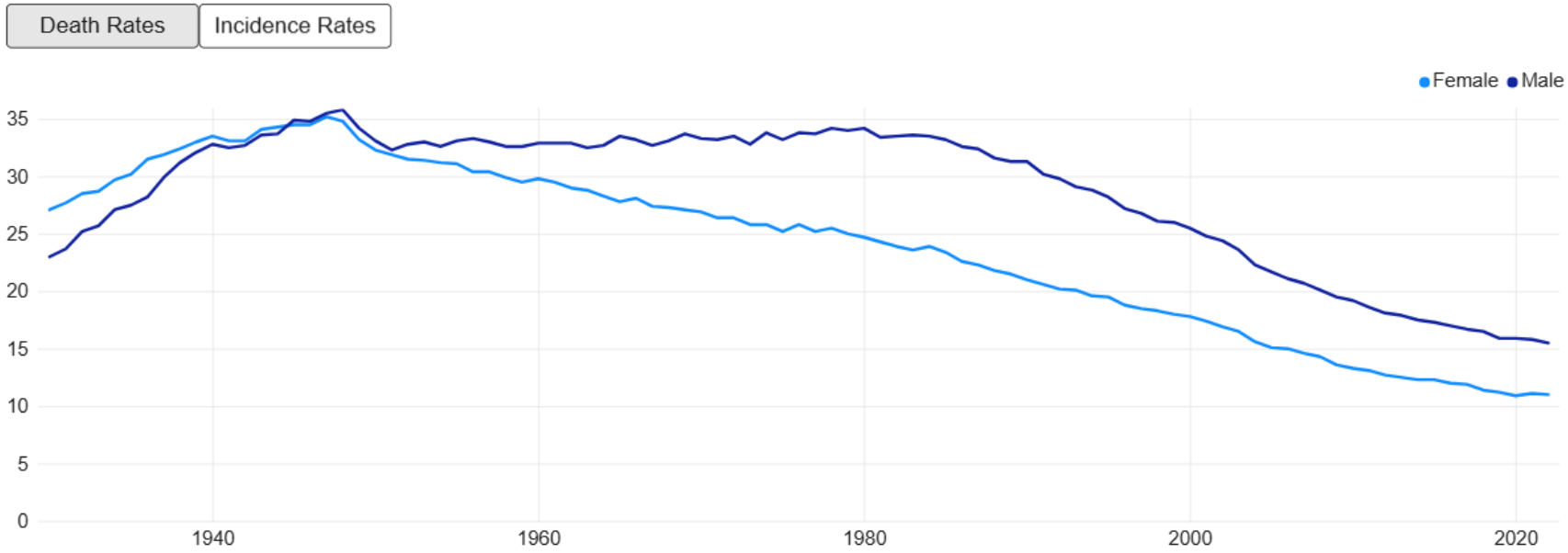
Since the 1980s, rates have fallen, probably due to extensive screening and shifts in risk factors.

From 2011 to 2019, the rates decreased by 1% annually among adults aged 65 and older.

Conversely, rates have risen by 1 to 2% each year in individuals under 55 years of age.

In adults aged 55 to 64 years, the rates have stabilized.

Incidence and Mortality Rates for Colorectum Cancer Over Time



Data Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022
Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Incidence is adjusted for delays when possible.
Due to changes in disease classification over time, colorectum cancer trends include cancers of the anal canal and small intestine.

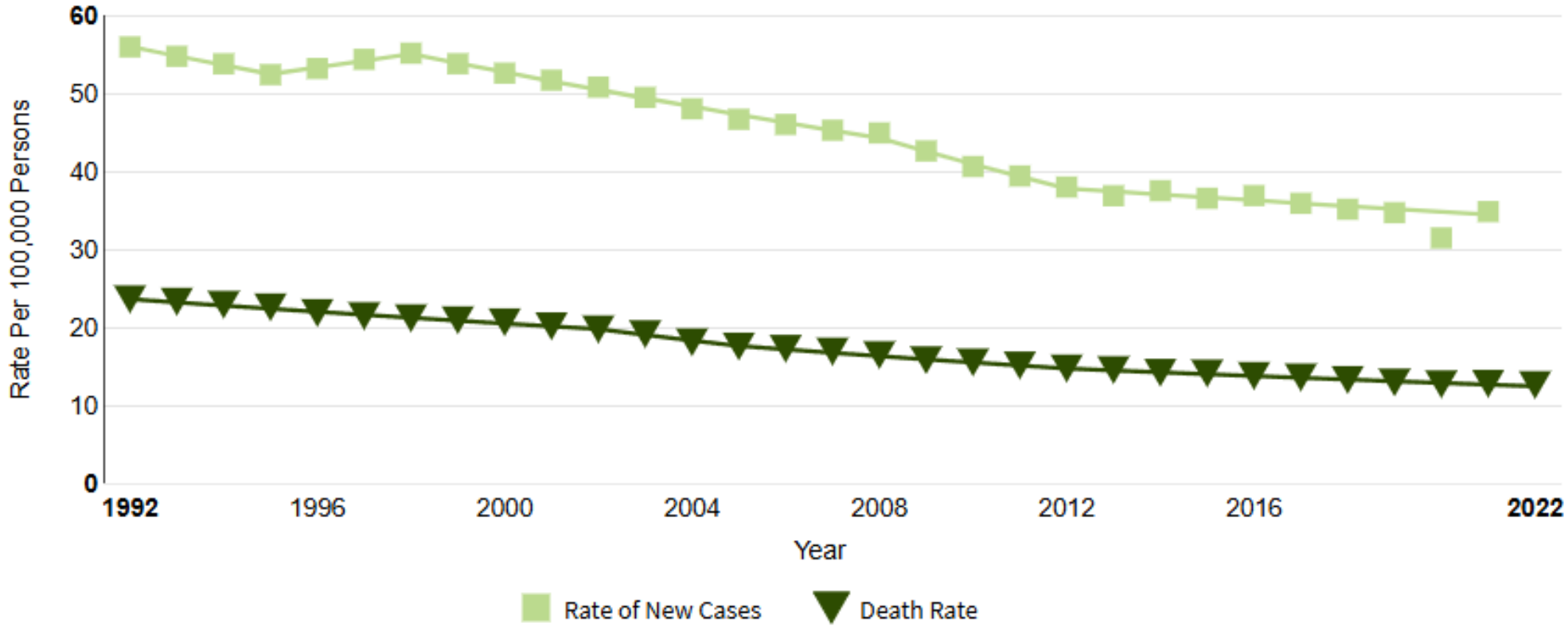
Death rates

Mortality trends from colorectal cancer

Mortality rates have decreased by 56%, falling from 29.2 to 12.8 per 100,000 individuals.

The death rate has declined annually by 1.8% for both genders, particularly among older adults.

Conversely, mortality among individuals under 55 has been rising by 1% each year since the mid-2000s.



New cases come from SEER 12. Deaths come from U.S. Mortality.
All Races, Both Sexes. Rates are Age-Adjusted.

Colorectal Cancer in Younger Individuals in US

- Each year, the incidence of colorectal cancer (CRC) is rising by 1% to 2% in individuals younger than 55 years.
- The annual mortality rate among younger individuals is increasing by about 1%.
- CRC has emerged as the leading cause of cancer deaths in men under 50, while it stands as the second leading cause for women in that age group.

Trends in the incidence of colorectal cancer among younger and older adults: an examination of data from population-based cancer registries Lancet Oncology. January 2025

- 135 cancer registries
- 50 countries and territories (27 from Europe, 11 from Asia, seven from Latin America and the Caribbean, two from North America, two from Oceania, and one from Africa).

Incidence rate of early-onset colorectal cancer

Highest incidence

- Australia (16·5 [95% CI 16·1–16·9])
- USA (Puerto Rico; 15·2 [14·2–16·2])
- New Zealand (14·8 [14·0–15·6])
- USA (14·8 [14·7–14·9])
- South Korea (14·3 [14·0–14·5])

Lowest incidence

- Uganda (4·4 [3·6–5·2])
- India (3·5 [3·3–3·7])

Japan, Spain and Costa Rica had partial data

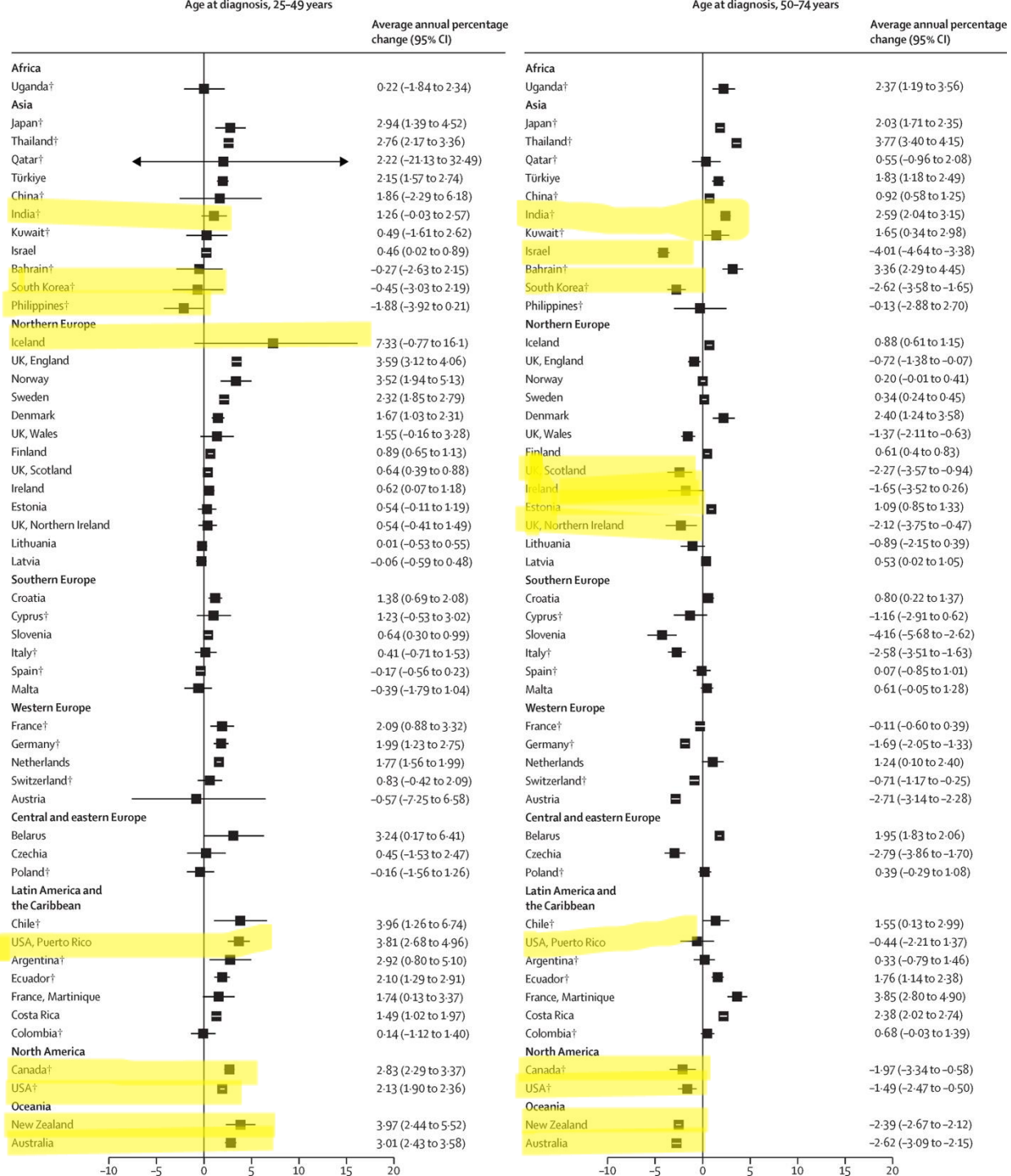
Incidence rates among older adults

Highest incidence

- Netherlands (168·4 [166·9–170·0])
- Denmark (158·3 [155·8–160·9])
- Japan (156·0 [154·2–157·8])
- Spain (148·2 [146·0–150·4])
- Croatia (146·8 [143·9–149·7])

Lowest incidence

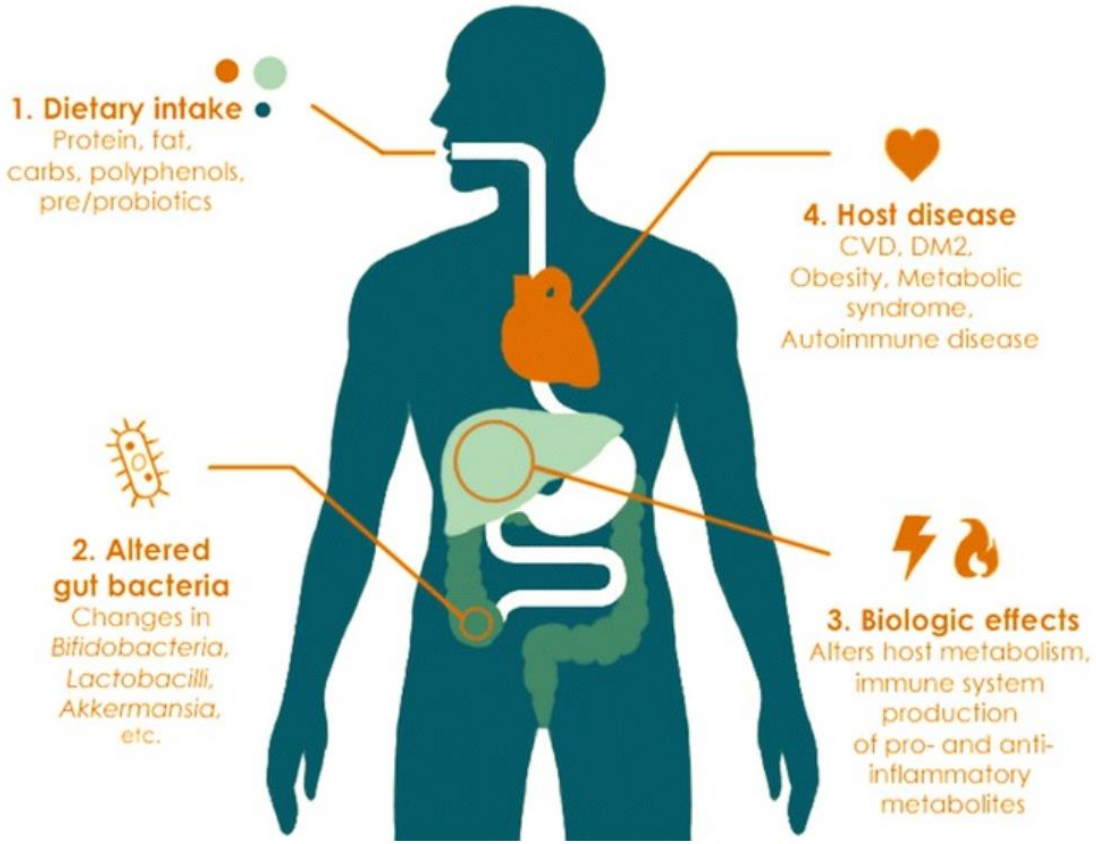
- India 23·5 (22·8–24·3)
- Uganda 44·9 (38·5–51·4)
- Costa Rica 56·1 (53·8–58·4)
- Ecuador 46·3 (42·8–49·8)



The latest 10-year average annual percentage change in age-standardized incidence rates of colorectal cancer among younger adults (25–49 years) and older adults (50–74 years) from 2008 to 2017.

Risk Factors - Modifiable

- 55% of CRC are attributable potentially modifiable risk factors
- Excess body weight
- Physical inactivity
- Long-term smoking
- High consumption of red meat
- Low calcium, whole grains or fiber intake
- Gut Microbiome changes



Risk Factors – Non-Modifiable

- Genetics
- Family history of colorectal cancer
- Inherited genetic disorders
- chronic inflammatory bowel disease
- Type 2 diabetes

Thank you