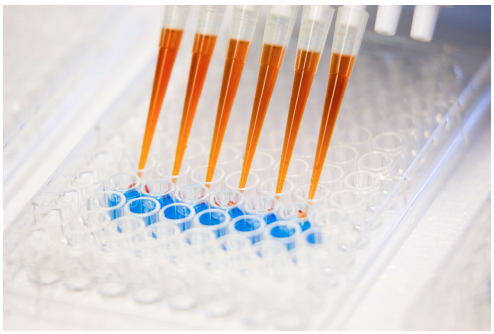
March 2024

Colorectal Cancer: Past, Present, and Future

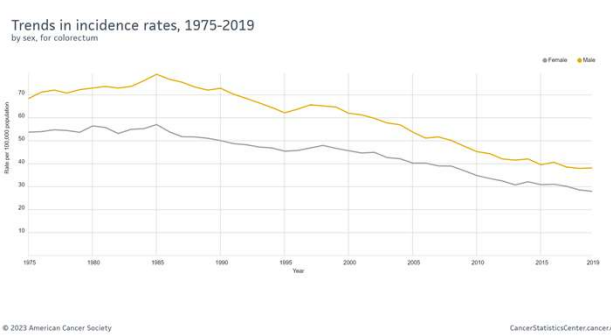
Colorectal Cancer: The Past

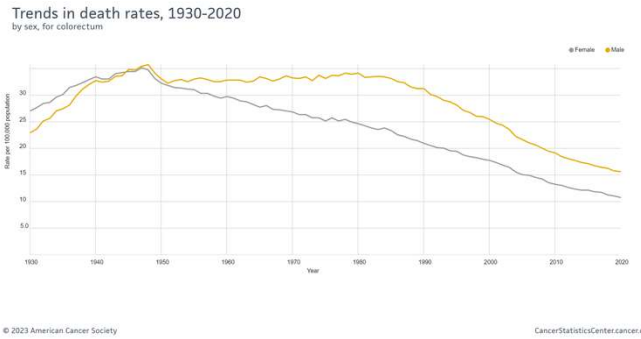
Colorectal Screening

- Recommendations for screening began in 1979 with the increase of colorectal cancer diagnosis in people over 50.
- In 1913 Dr. Warthin, a pathologist at the University of Michigan described patterns of cancer development in a published article laying the foundation to the discovery of Lynch Syndrome.
- In 1961, Henry Lynch published data from two family pedigrees who also had a clustering of similar cancers. In the mid-1980s Lynch Syndrome was named as an inherited genetic disease associated with some colorectal cancers.
- Stool-based testing introduced in 2006.

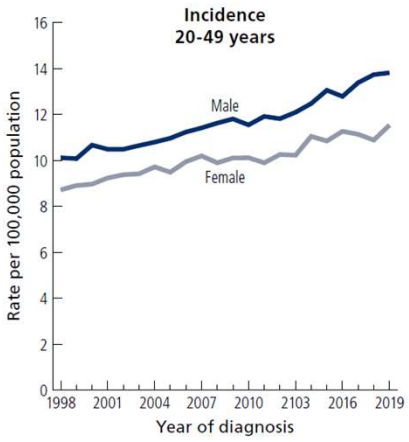


Colorectal Cancer Trends





Colorectal Cancer Trends <50 years



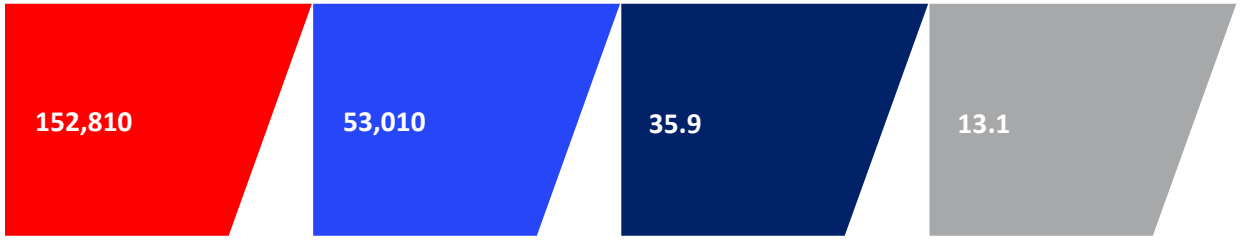
2% per year

Overall CRC trends are driven by older individuals who have the highest rates, masking trends in younger age groups.

Despite overall declines during the past decade, incidence rates increased by about 2% per year in individuals younger than 50 years of age and were stable in those 50-64 years of age.

Colorectal Cancer: The Present

Colorectal Cancer Burden in the U.S.



Estimated new colorectal cancer cases in the U.S. in 2024

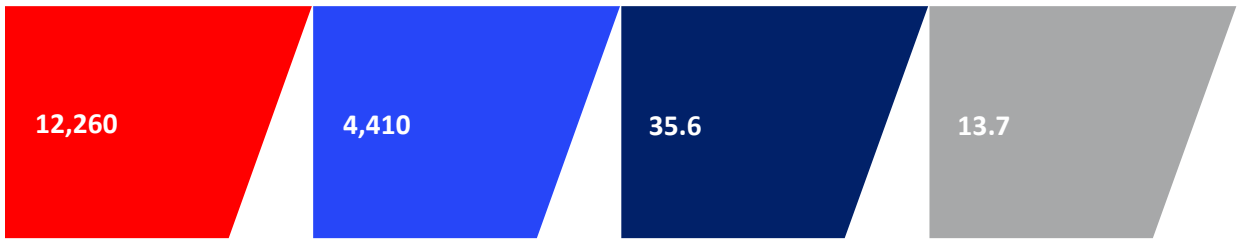
Estimated new colorectal cancer deaths in the U.S. in 2024

Incidence Rates, 2015-2019*
*Average annual rate per 100,000, age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

Death rates, 2016-2020**
**Average annual rate per 100,000 age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

SOURCE: Cancer Statistics Center (Accessed April 2023)

Colorectal Cancer Burden in the Texas.



Estimated new colorectal cancer cases in the Texas in 2024

Estimated new colorectal cancer deaths in the Texas in 2024

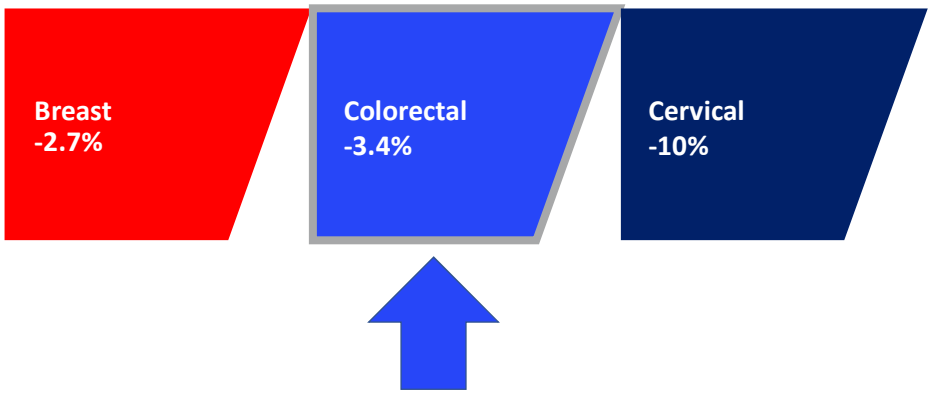
Incidence Rates, 2016-2020*
*Average annual rate per 100,000, age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

Death rates, 2017-2021**
**Average annual rate per 100,000 age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

SOURCE: Cancer Statistics Center (Accessed April 2023)

The Cancer Screening Crisis

Reports from 2022 raise concerns that we still have not reached historical baselines.



SOURCE: Mast, et al. Epic Research, January 2022

New Guidelines Helps Increase Screening Rates

Overall, colorectal cancer screening rates increased from January 2018 through December 2022, largely due to a recent increase in screening among 45- to 49-year-olds.

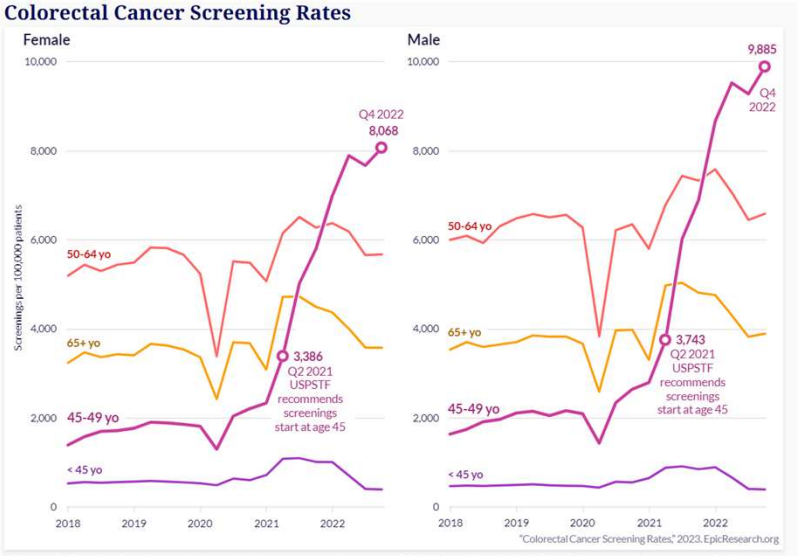


Figure 1. Quarterly rates of colorectal cancer screening per 100,000 patients stratified by sex and age group. Patients under age 45 are not currently included in USPSTF's recommendation for colorectal cancer screenings.

ACS Colorectal Cancer Screening Guidelines

For Average Risk Individuals

Age 45-75	Ages 76-85	Over age 85
People should start regular screening at age 45. People who are in good health and with a life expectancy of more than 10 years should continue regular colorectal screening through the age of 75.	**People ages 76 through 85 should talk with their doctor about screening.** The decision to be screened should be based on a person's preferences, life expectancy, overall health, and prior screening history.	**People should no longer screen.**

Screening Rates for Colorectal Cancer

Texas – 59%
- Highest is D.C. & Massachusetts– 70%
- Lowest is California – 51%

Randall County – 61.9%
Pooter County – 54.3%

Highest in the Panhandle
- Carson County – 63.7%

Lowest in the Panhandle
- Hall County – 51.0%

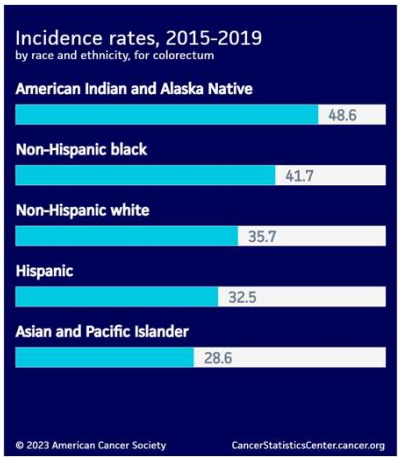
Colorectal Cancer: The Future

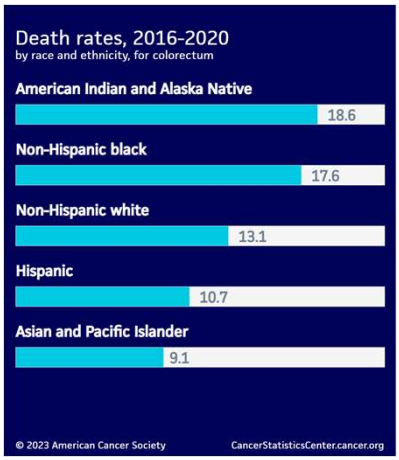
Focusing on Health Equity

Screening is lowest among:

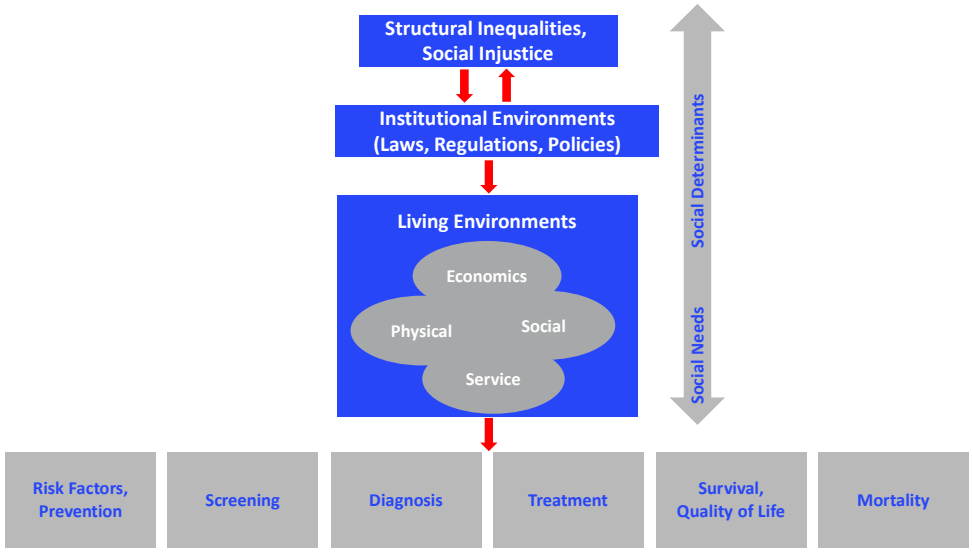
- Ages 45 – 49 years at only 20%
- Asian Americans at 50%
- Less than a high school education at 48%
- Uninsured at 21%
- Recent immigrants at 29%

Colorectal Cancer Incidence/Death Rates in the U.S. by Race/Ethnicity





Social Determinants of Health and Cancer Disparities



SOURCE: Islami, et al. CA Cancer J Clin. 2022

Increases in Early Onset Colorectal Cancers

"The Incidence of early-onset colorectal Cancer (EO-CRC) has been surprisingly increasing worldwide and it has become a public health issues. Its clinical, genetic, molecular and histological characteristics suggest that this may be a distinct entity with more aggressive behavior. However, both genetic and environmental risk factors seem to contribute to this observed epidemiological shift in CRC incidence."

Early-onset Colrectal Cancer: A review of current knowledge

National Library of Medicine

New Innovations

- An International team of researchers have developed a highly sensitive blood test that can detect a key protein produced by cancer cells that shows promise for early detection.
- The growing field of cancer biomarker detection can identify certain proteins for early detections.
- An experimental blood test that analyzes DNA shed from cancer cells into the bloodstream, looking for telltale genetic "cancer signals."

Thank You

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