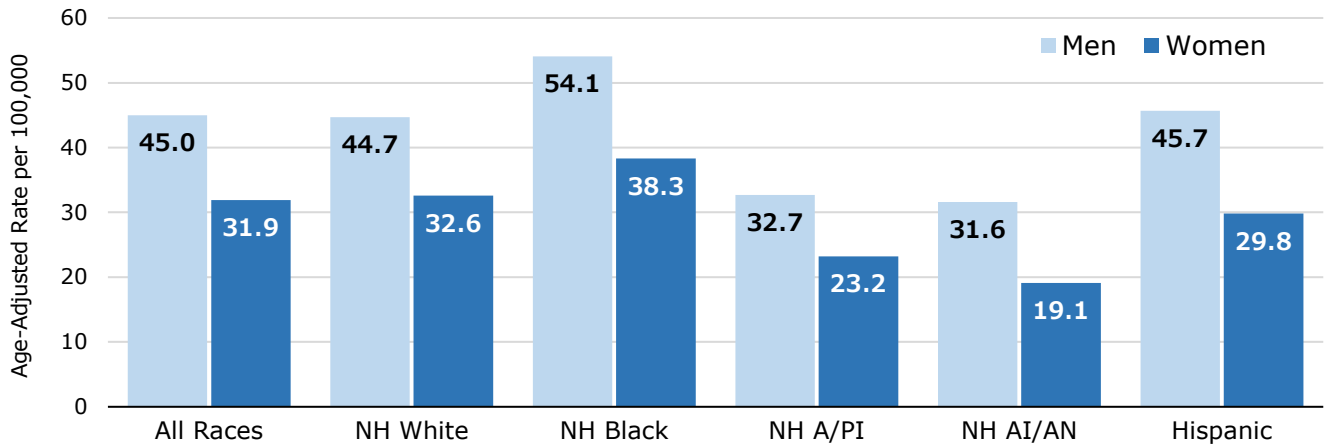


Colorectal Cancer in Texas

Colorectal Cancer Quick Facts

- Over half of all colorectal cancers are caused by modifiable risk factors.
- Colorectal cancer is “screening amenable.” This means that health care providers can check for cancer and abnormal cells that may become cancer in people who have no symptoms.
- Colorectal cancer is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer in Texas and the U.S. for both men and women.
- Texans who are diagnosed with colorectal cancer are (on average) about 64% as likely as those without cancer to live for at least five years after their diagnosis.
- In 2024, it is estimated that 12,763 Texans will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer, and 4,588 Texans will die from colorectal cancer.

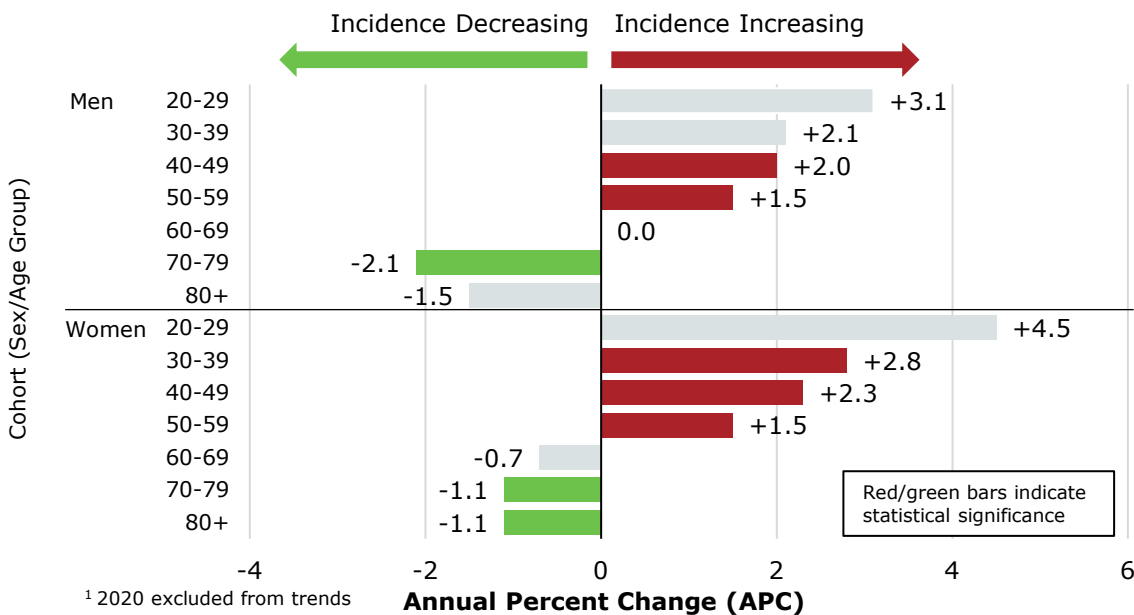
Invasive Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Texas, 2017-2021



NH = Non-Hispanic; A/PI = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native.

- From 2017-2021, colorectal cancer incidence rates were higher in men compared to women for all racial/ethnic groups.
- Incidence among Non-Hispanic Black Texans was higher than any other racial ethnic group, and rates were lowest among Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native Texans.

Invasive Colorectal Cancer Trends by Sex and Age Group, Texas, 2012-2021¹

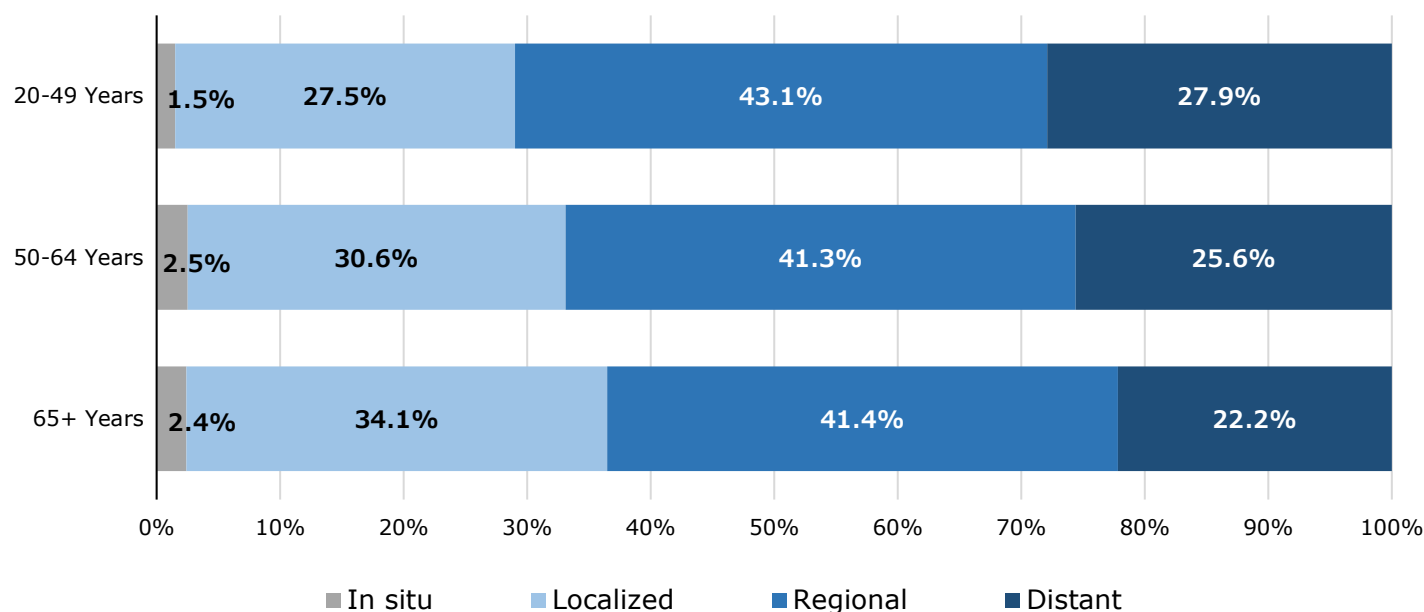


- Over the last decade, colorectal cancer incidence rates rose among women ages 30-39, men and women ages 40-49, and men and women ages 50-59.
- Cancers diagnosed before age 50 are considered “early onset,” and similar rising trends among the early-onset population have been seen nationally.
- The steepest rise occurred in women ages 30-39, where colorectal cancer incidence increased by nearly 3% per year over the last decade.



Stage at Diagnosis and Screening

Proportion (%) of Colorectal Cancer Cases by Age and Stage at Diagnosis, Texas, 2017-2021*



*excludes cases where stage at diagnosis is unknown

- TCR data from 2017-2021 show that more colorectal cancers are diagnosed at a late stage (regional/distant) than an early stage (*in situ*/localized) for all age groups.
- Colorectal cancers are more frequently diagnosed at a late stage among 20-49 year-olds (71%) compared to those ages 50-64 (66.9%) and 65-plus (63.6%).
- Screening guidelines were updated in 2021 to include younger populations (summary of guidelines below).

Screening Guidelines

- American Cancer Society guidelines call for regular screening in adults ages 45-75.
- Selective screening, in consultation with health care providers, is recommended for those ages 76-85.

Ways to Screen

- Fecal occult blood test
- Sigmoidoscopy
- Colonoscopy
- Virtual colonoscopy
- DNA stool test

Screening in Texas

- In 2020, approximately 67% of Texans ages 50-75 received screening consistent with guidelines at the time.



The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services, leading to delays and reductions in cancer screening, diagnosis, and reporting to some central cancer registries. This may have contributed to a decline in new cases in 2020. Because 2020 was a temporary, anomalous year caused by the pandemic, it can bias estimates such as cancer incidence trends that are of substantive interest. Therefore, diagnosis year 2020 was excluded from all trend analyses in this report.

Data Source

Texas Cancer Registry (dshs.texas.gov/tcr) SEER*Stat Database, 1995-2021 Incidence, Texas statewide, 2023 Submission, cutoff 10/09/2023. Texas Department of State Health Services, Cancer Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, created March 2024.

Prepared by Texas Cancer Registry, Cancer Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, Texas Department of State Health Services, September 2024

If you have questions, contact us by calling 1-800-252-8059 or emailing CancerData@dshs.texas.gov. For more information on cancer in Texas, visit the Texas Cancer Registry online at dshs.texas.gov/tcr.