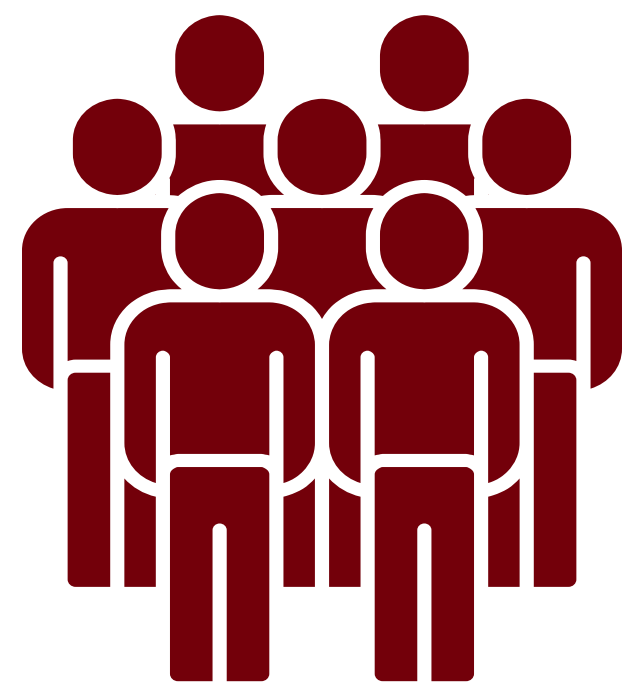


KEY FACTS SHEET

August 2020



ABOUT US

Our mission is to illuminate and address the health and social inequities experienced by rural and minority populations in order to promote the health of all through policy-relevant research and advocacy.

RURAL AND RACIAL DISPARITIES IN COLORECTAL CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1996 - 2016

#1

Project Overview

To examine the burden of colorectal cancer among South Carolina (SC) residents by urban-rural status and race/ethnicity

COLORECTAL CANCER BURDEN OVER TIME IN SC

- From 1996 to 2016, urban-dwelling residents experienced a larger annual average decline (-2.4%) in colorectal cancer (CRC) incidence over time than rural residents (-1.1%) (Figure A). A similar pattern was true for mortality (Figure C).
- Urban White (-2.6%), urban Black (-2.4%), and rural White (-1.6%) populations experienced significant declines in mortality that was not found among rural Black populations (Figures B & D).

Figure A: Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates

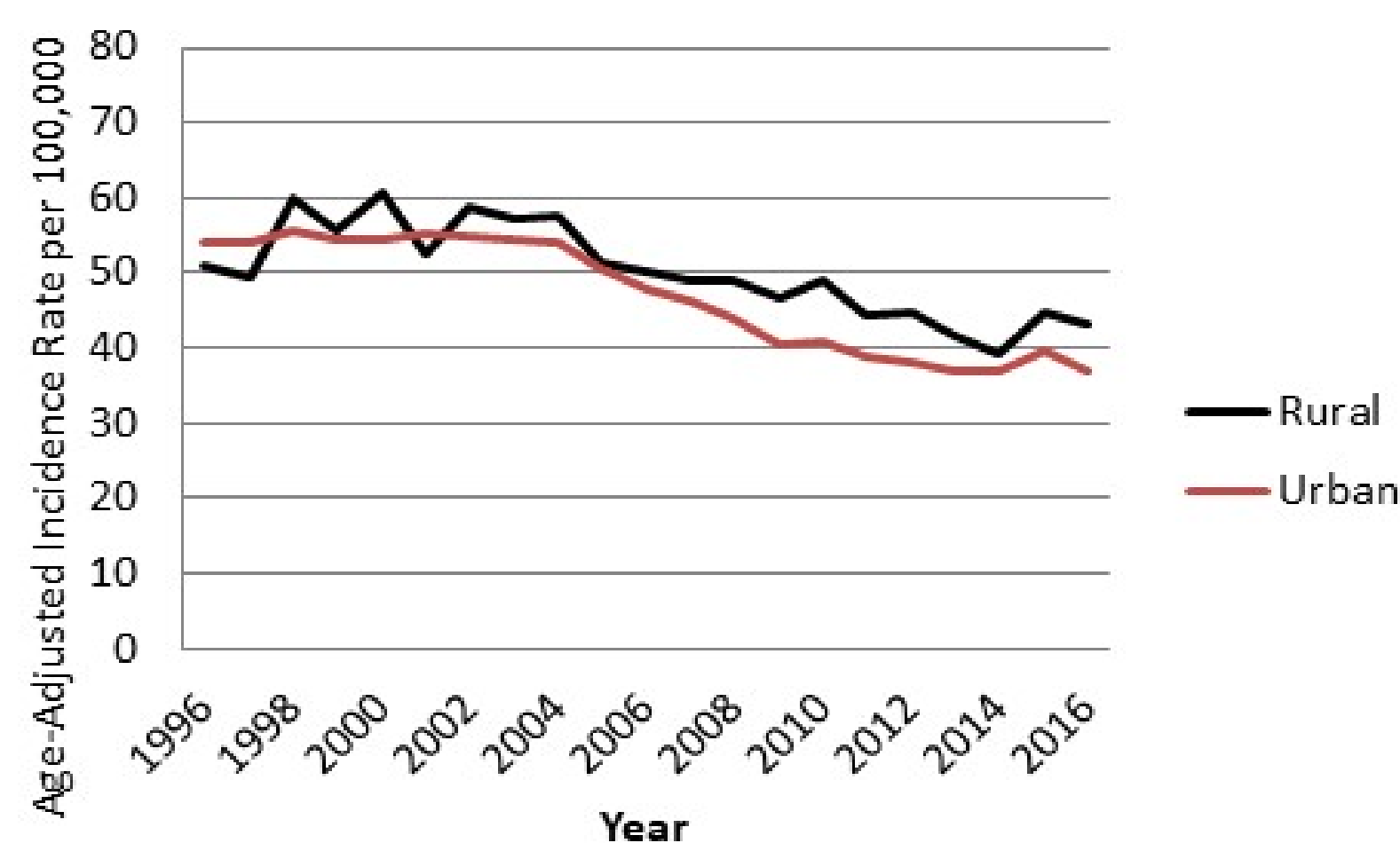


Figure B: Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by Rurality and Race

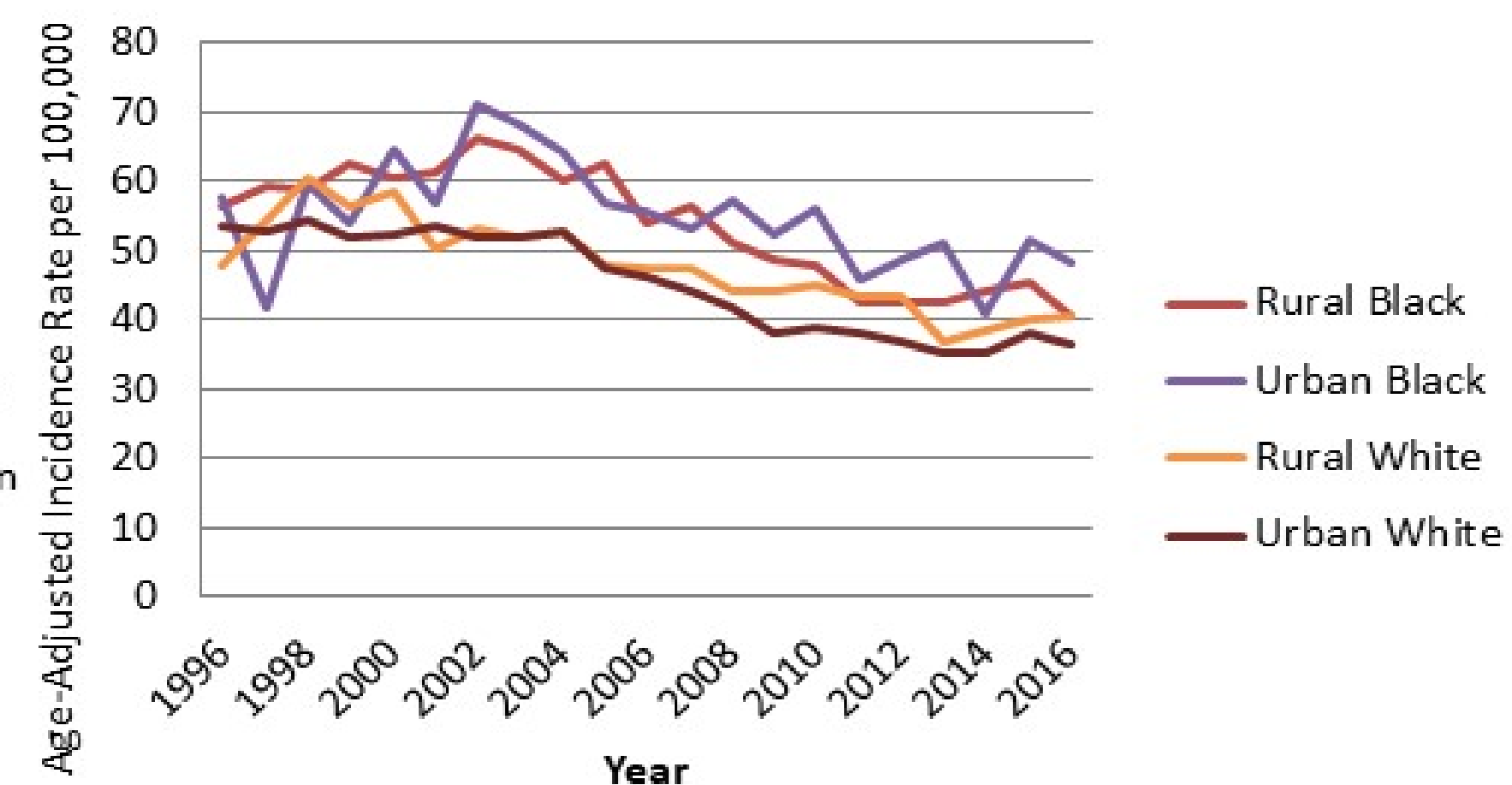


Figure C: Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rates by Rurality

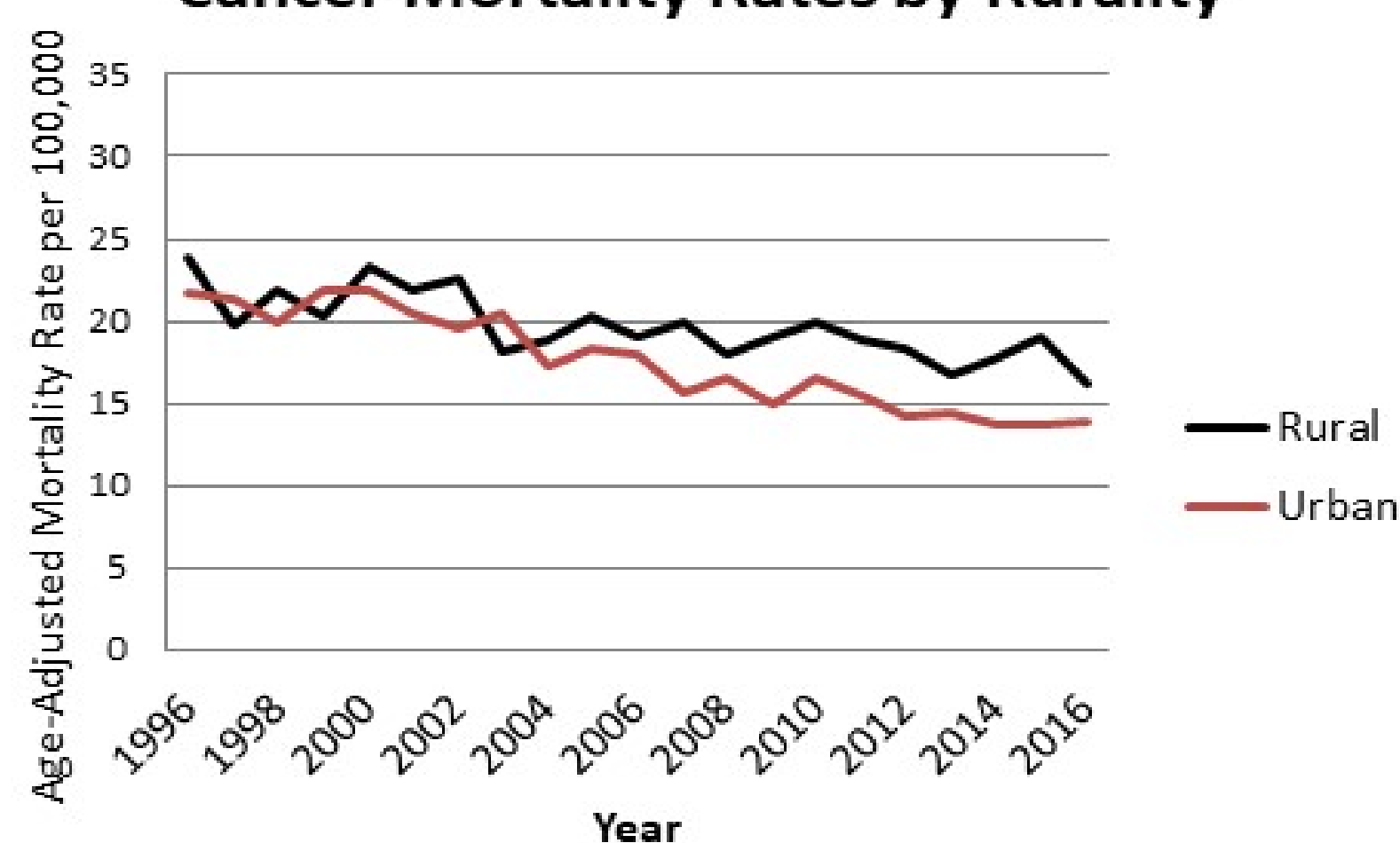
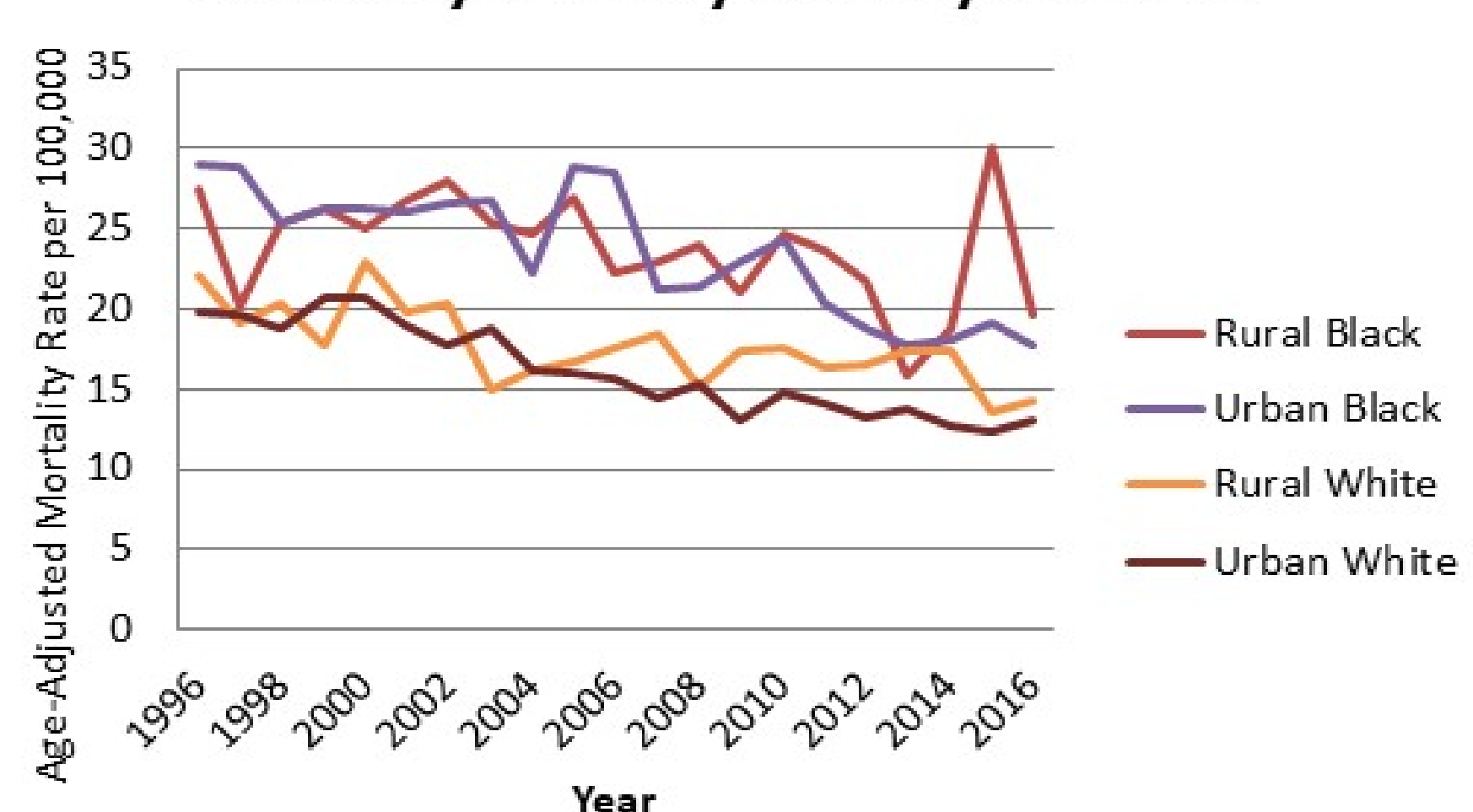
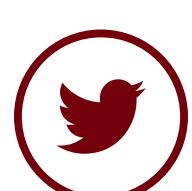


Figure D: Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rates by Rurality and Race



CONTACT

Director, Jan M. Eberth
Deputy Director, Elizabeth Crouch
University of South Carolina
220 Stoneridge Drive, Suite 204
Columbia, SC 29208
Phone: 803-251-6317

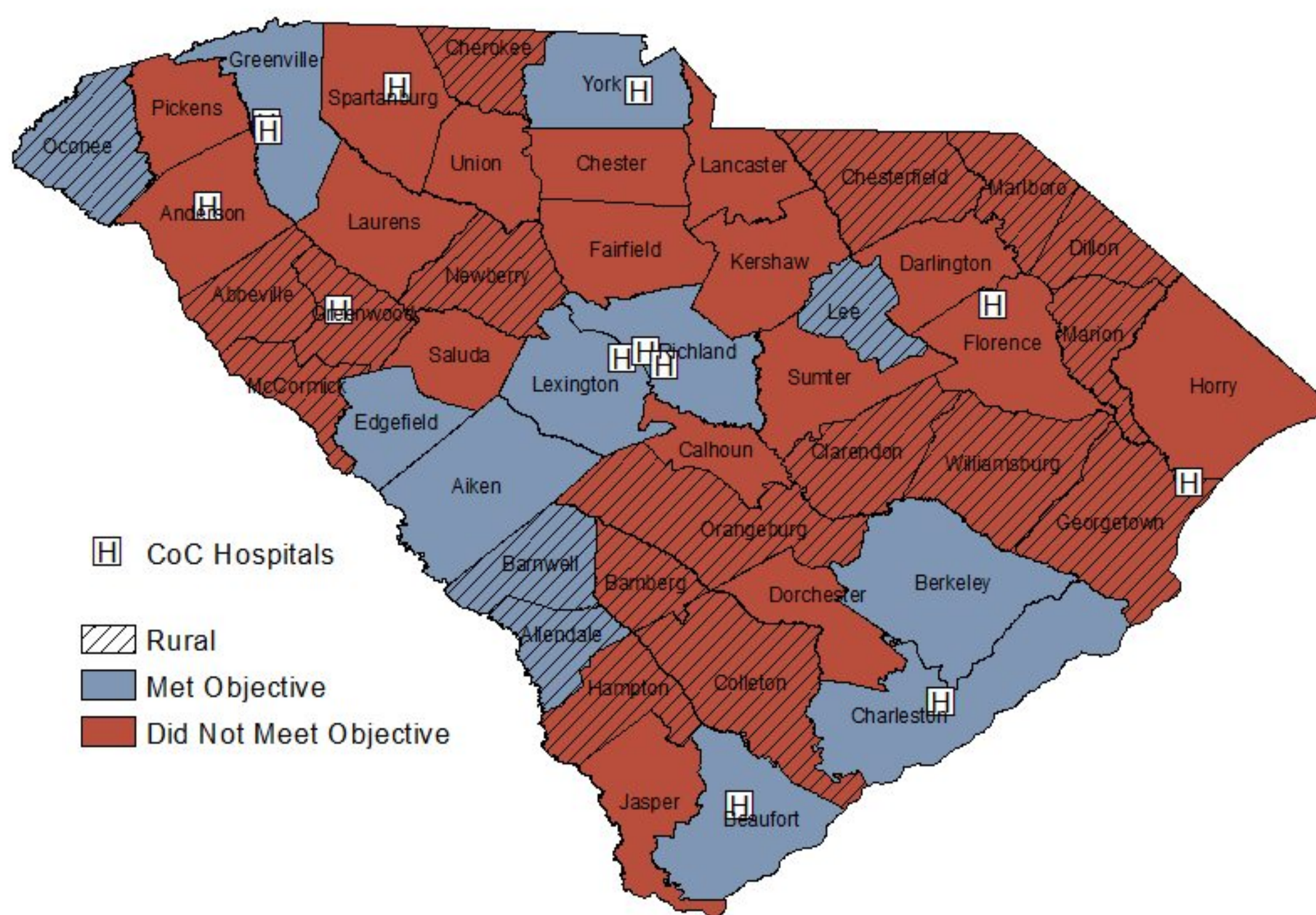


@RMHRC_UofSC
rmhr.sc.edu

Research team: Swann Adams (Project Lead), Whitney Zahnd, Jan Eberth, Peiyin Hung, Samantha Truman, Victor Kirksey, Monique Brown-Smith, Radhika Ranganathan

Healthy People 2020 benchmark
40.0 new colorectal cases per
100,000 persons annually

Figure E. Meets Healthy People 2020 Objective for CRC Incidence

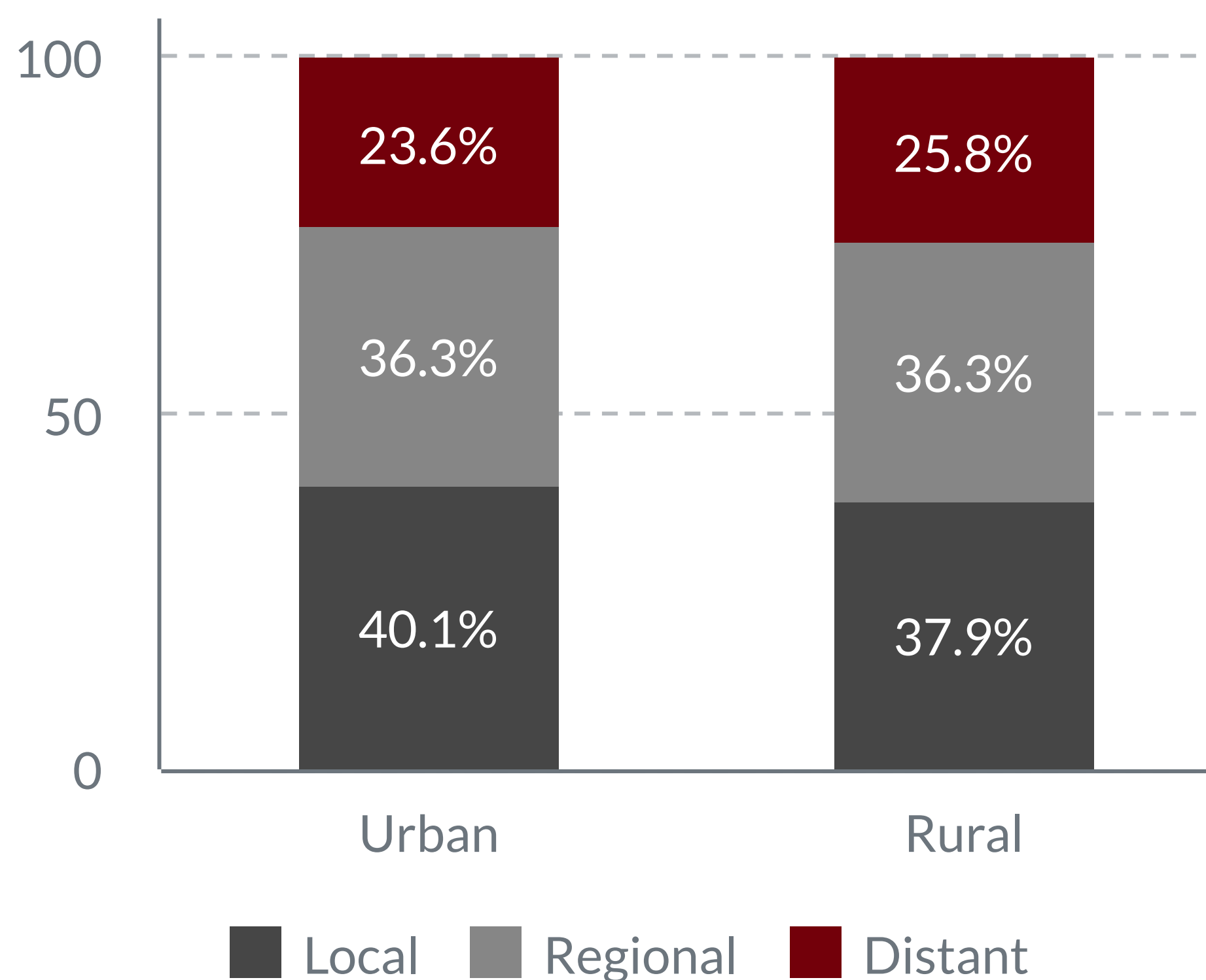


The majority of rural SC counties had not met the Healthy People 2020 target for colorectal cancer incidence as of 2016.

COLORECTAL CANCER STAGE BY RACE AND RURALITY IN SC

- Local stage cancers are the most treatable and have the highest survival rates, followed by regional stage cancers then distant (cancer moved to new parts of the body).
- Rural residents had a higher percentage of distant staged colorectal cancers compared to urban residents (25.8% vs. 23.6%). Rural residents had fewer local staged cancers, which have the best prognosis for patients (Figure F).
- For both urban and rural residents, Black populations had a higher percentage of distant staged colorectal cancers compared to White populations (26.3% vs. 22.7% respectively in urban and 29.3% and 23.7% respectively in rural).

Figure F. CRC Stage by Rurality



COLORECTAL CANCER INCIDENCE TRENDS BY RACE, GENDER, AND RURALITY IN SC

- There were no significant average annual declines in CRC incidence among Black rural and urban men and White rural men.
- Urban White men and urban Black women experienced the greatest average annual declines (-2.5%).
- Average annual declines among rural and urban White women and rural Black women were similar (-1.6% to -1.7%).