

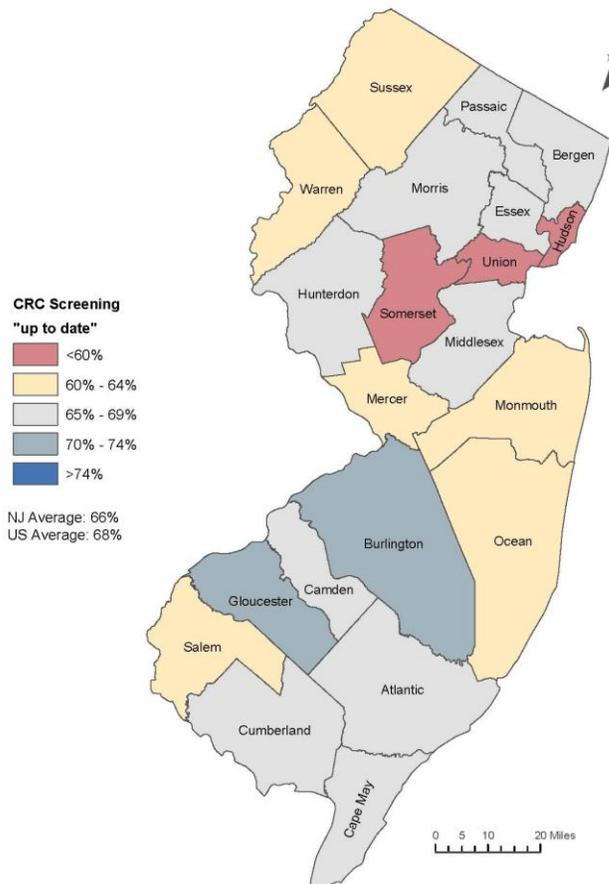


New Jersey State Cancer Registry Data Brief-Colorectal Cancer

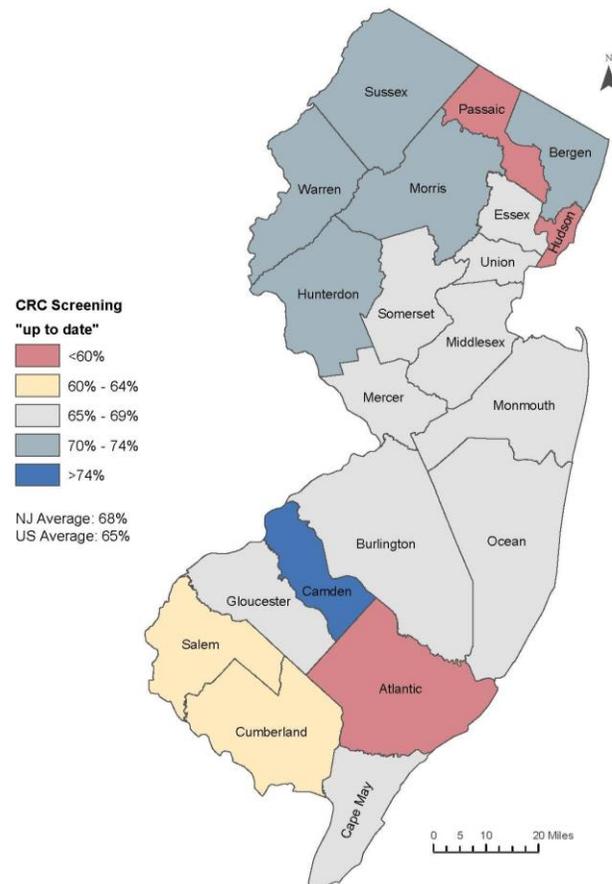
- Screening for colorectal cancer (CRC) is recommended starting at age 50 and continuing until age 75¹.
- Screening for colon polyps through colonoscopy and having them removed prevents some people from getting colorectal cancer².
- Overall, less than 70% of New Jersey (NJ) residents reported compliance with CRC screening guidelines. Women on average reported slightly lower CRC screening compared to men (66% vs. 68%).
- Less than 60% of women in Hudson, Union and Somerset counties reported being “up to date” on CRC screening. Men in Hudson, Passaic and Atlantic counties also had CRC screening rates below 60% (see Figure below).
- Self-reported compliance with CRC screening recommendations were highest for men in Camden county at 76%.
- Screening disparities appear to exist geographically at the county level within NJ. Further examination to identify individuals most at risk for non-compliance with CRC screening guidelines are needed.

Percent of Screening Age Adults (50-75 years) who reporting being “up to date” on Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Screening, 2014.

Females



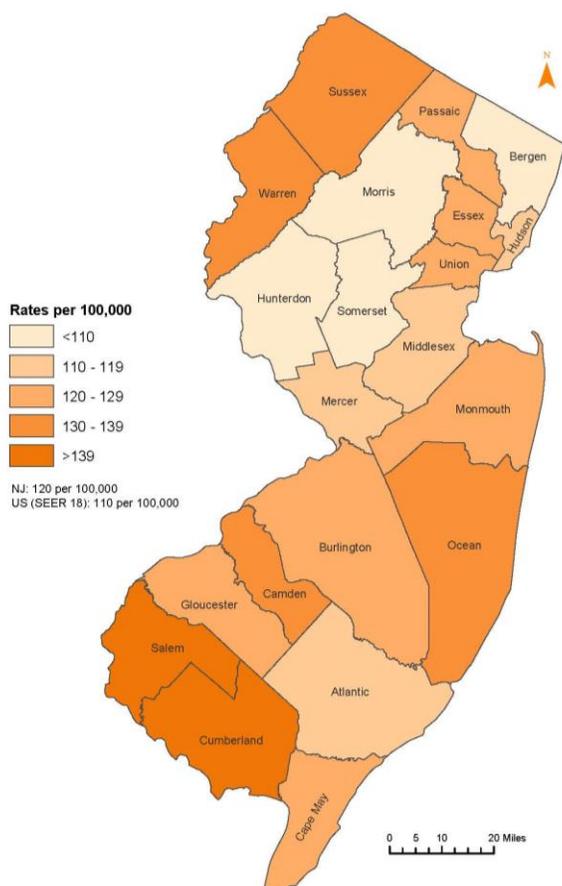
Males



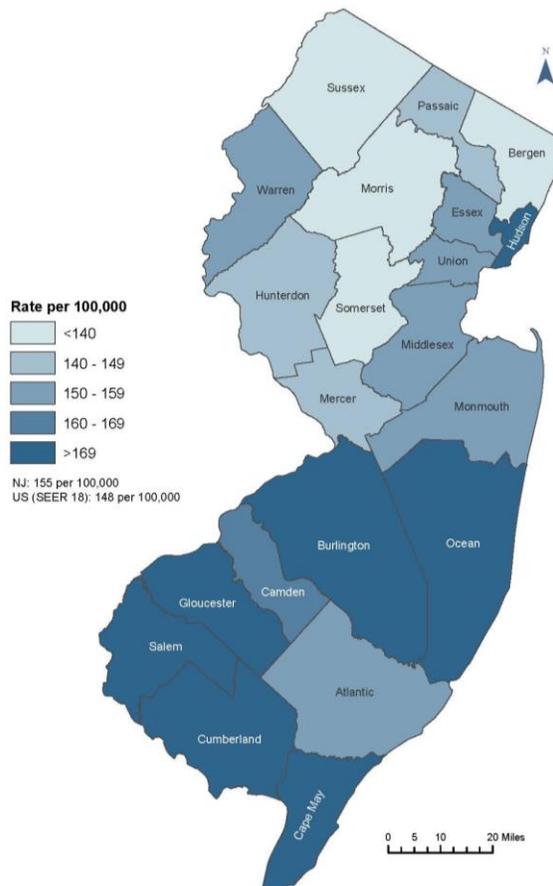
New Jersey Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (NJBRFS) is an ongoing health survey of New Jersey residents. The primary purpose of the survey is to monitor major behavioral risk factors and chronic conditions associated with disability and death among adults³.

CRC Incidence Rates in New Jersey Screening Age (50+ years) Residents, 2010-2014

Females



Males



Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US Std Population.
Data source: New Jersey State Cancer Registry December 2017 analytic file, New Jersey Department of Health

- The 5-year average annual age-adjusted incidence rates for invasive CRC in NJ are 155 per 100,000 and 120 per 100,000 for men and women, respectively.
- Incidence rates for invasive CRC are higher in men than women, regardless of county of residence.
- Overall, Southern New Jersey counties (Ocean, Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May) have the highest incidence of invasive CRC.
- The highest rates for women are seen in the more rural northwestern counties of Sussex and Warren, and southern counties of Salem and Cumberland.
- The highest rates for men are seen in Hudson, Burlington, Ocean, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May counties.
- Risk factors for CRC include being older, a personal or family history of CRC, a personal history of inflammatory bowel disease (i.e. Crohn's disease), having an inherited syndrome (i.e. Lynch syndrome), type 2 diabetes, being overweight or obese, physical inactivity, diets high in red and/or processed meats and low in fiber, smoking, and heavy alcohol use⁴.

Resources:

1. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Colorectal Cancer: Screening. Available at: <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/>
2. American Cancer Society, Recommendations for Cancer Early Detection. Available at: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/colon-rectal-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/acs-recommendations.html>
3. New Jersey Department of Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (NJBBRFS). Available at: <http://www.nj.gov/health/chs/njbrfs/>
4. American Cancer Society, Colorectal Cancer Risk Factors. Available at: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/colon-rectal-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html>