

Colorectal Cancer & American Indians



Cancer is the **2nd** leading cause of death in Oklahoma and colorectal cancer is the **3rd** most common cancer diagnosed among American Indian men and women in Oklahoma.

Source: Oklahoma Central Cancer Registry 2007 - 2012

90%

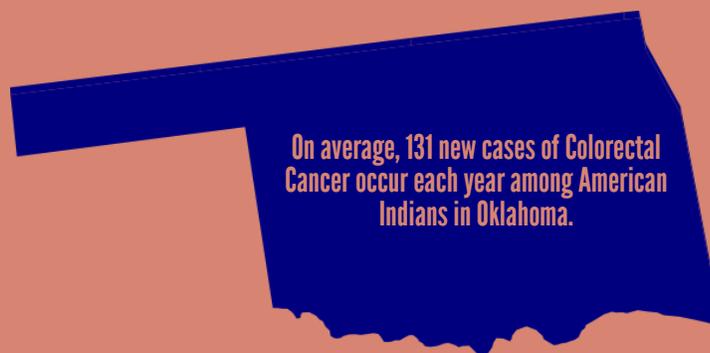
More than 90% of cases occur in people 50 years of age or older.

https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/risk_factors.htm

1,627

YEARS of LIFE were LOST before age 65 from 2007 - 2012 among American Indians in Oklahoma due to death from Colorectal Cancer.

Source: Oklahoma Central Cancer Registry, 2007 - 2012



Source: Oklahoma Central Cancer Registry 2007 to 2012.

COLORECTAL POLYPS AND CANCER OFTEN DON'T CAUSE SYMPTOMS EARLY ON.

https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/symptoms.htm

DON'T WAIT FOR SYMPTOMS TO APPEAR BEFORE BEING SCREENED.

Warning Signs of Colorectal Cancer:

Colorectal cancer may not have warning signs at first. You can have polyps or colon cancer and not know. It is important to be screened when your doctor tells you.

Signs for Colorectal Cancer:

- Stomach pain or cramps that do not go away
- Blood in or on your bowel movement
- Losing weight and you don't know why

https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/symptoms.htm

Screening/Early Detection:

Screening checks for a disease when there are no signs or symptoms. Colon screening can find and remove polyps before they develop into cancer. A screening can also find cancer early, and make treatment easier.

Screening usually begins at age 50 years and continues until age 75 years. If you are more likely to get colon cancer, talk to your doctor about how often you should be screened.

You are at risk of colorectal cancer if...

- you have or had inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, or ulcerative colitis
- you or someone in your family had colorectal polyps

https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/screening/index.htm

Screening tests recommended for all average-risk American Indian men and women ages 50 - 75:

Every Year

Stool Tests:

High-Sensitivity guaiac-Fecal Occult Blood Test (gFOBT)
Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT)
FIT-DNA Test (It is done once every one or three years)

Every 5 Years

Flexible Sigmoidoscopy
CT Colonography

Every 10 Years

Colonoscopy
Flexible Sigmoidoscopy with FIT done every year

https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/screening/tests.htm

SCREENING DETECTS PRE-CANCEROUS POLYPS OR EARLY COLORECTAL CANCER.

https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/screening/index.htm

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