

COLORECTAL CANCER IN CANADA

COLORECTAL CANCER develops in the cell lining of the colon and rectum. Cells may form benign (non-cancerous) growths called polyps. Over a period of years, a series of DNA mutations can occur, leading polyps to become malignant (cancerous).

THE DATA

COLORECTAL CANCER IS THE
2nd MOST COMMON
CANCER IN CANADA

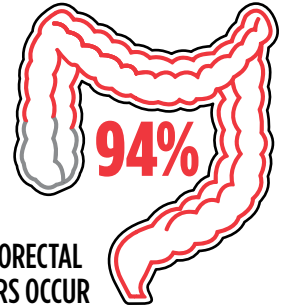
1 in 14 MEN | 1 in 16 WOMEN



WILL BE DIAGNOSED WITH
COLORECTAL CANCER
IN THEIR LIFETIME

ABOUT
26,100
CANADIANS

WERE DIAGNOSED
WITH COLORECTAL
CANCER IN 2016



94%
OF COLORECTAL
CANCERS OCCUR
IN ADULTS AGED 50+

RISK FACTORS



AGE 50
AND OVER



PHYSICAL
INACTIVITY



SMOKING



HEAVY DRINKING



OVERWEIGHT
OR OBESITY



DIET HIGH IN
PROCESSED MEAT,
OR RED MEAT



RELATIVES WITH
COLON CANCER
OR POLYPS

SCREENING AND DETECTION

39%

of colorectal cancer cases
are diagnosed early in their
development, **AT STAGE I AND II***

64%

of Canadians diagnosed
with colorectal cancer
SURVIVE 5 OR MORE YEARS

If you are between ages 50 and 74, speak to your doctor about screening or contact your provincial colorectal cancer screening program. Regular screening for colorectal cancer is recommended for average-risk adults aged 50 to 74. Screening guidelines are available from the **Canadian Task Force on Preventive Health Care**.



For more facts about colorectal cancer visit:
our **Data Blog** or www.Canada.ca and Search: colorectal cancer

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Data Sources: Canadian Cancer Statistics 2016; Statistics Canada, Canadian Cancer Registry CANSIM Table 103-0554; Canadian Partnership Against Cancer Cancerview.ca - 2016 Cancer System Performance Report.

* Cancer stage distribution is based on eight provinces and does not include Quebec or Ontario.



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CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP
AGAINST CANCER



PARTENARIAT CANADIEN
CONTRE LE CANCER