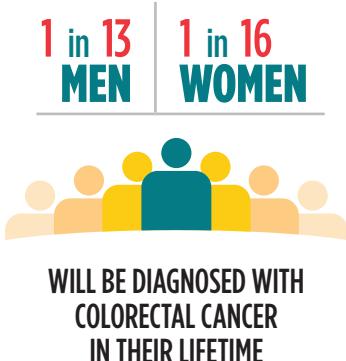


COLORECTAL CANCER IN CANADA

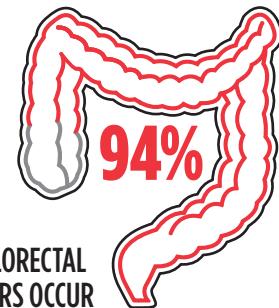
COLORECTAL CANCER develops in the cell lining of the colon and rectum. Cells may form benign (non-cancerous) growths called polyps. Over a period of years, a series of DNA mutations can occur, leading polyps to become malignant (cancerous).

THE DATA

COLONRECTAL CANCER IS THE
2nd MOST COMMON
CANCER IN CANADA



ABOUT
26,800
CANADIANS
WILL BE DIAGNOSED
WITH COLONRECTAL
CANCER IN 2017



OF COLONRECTAL
CANCERS OCCUR
IN ADULTS **AGED 50+**

RISK FACTORS



AGE



PHYSICAL
INACTIVITY



SMOKING



HEAVY DRINKING



OVERWEIGHT
OR OBESITY



DIET HIGH IN
PROCESSED MEAT,
OR RED MEAT



FAMILY HISTORY



COLONRECTAL POLYPS
OR INFLAMMATORY
BOWEL DISEASE (IBD)

SCREENING AND DETECTION



39%
of colonrectal cancer cases
are diagnosed early in their
development, **AT STAGE I AND II***



64%
of Canadians diagnosed
with colonrectal cancer
SURVIVE 5 OR MORE YEARS

If you are between ages 50 and 74, speak to your doctor about screening or contact your provincial colonrectal cancer screening program. Regular screening for colonrectal 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 colonrectal cancer visit:
[our Data Blog](#) or www.Canada.ca and Search: colonrectal cancer

Data Sources: Canadian Cancer Statistics 2017; Statistics Canada, Canadian Cancer Registry CANSIM Table 103-0554; Canadian Partnership Against Cancer Cancerview.ca - 2017 Cancer System Performance Report.

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

Like us on Facebook: [Public Health Agency of Canada](#)
Follow us on Twitter: [@PHAC_GC](#)



Public Health
Agency of Canada

Agence de la santé
publique du Canada

CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP
AGAINST CANCER  PARTNARIAT CANADIEN
CONTRE LE CANCER