RESULTS

Demographic and Tumor Features of Colorectal Cancer (Overall) for Incidence and Mortality, PR 2001-2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Proximal</th>
<th>Distal</th>
<th>Rectum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>4 (7)</td>
<td>6 (11)</td>
<td>7 (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>4 (7)</td>
<td>6 (11)</td>
<td>7 (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>4 (7)</td>
<td>6 (11)</td>
<td>7 (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>4 (7)</td>
<td>6 (11)</td>
<td>7 (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>4 (7)</td>
<td>6 (11)</td>
<td>7 (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>4 (7)</td>
<td>6 (11)</td>
<td>7 (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>4 (7)</td>
<td>6 (11)</td>
<td>7 (15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-site Specific Colorectal Cancer Survival in Puerto Rican Population

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The collection of cancer-incidence data was supported, in part, by the National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) of the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) by the Puerto Rico Central Cancer Registry, Grant #1U5SDP000782-04.

The ideas and opinions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and endorsement by the Puerto Rico Central Cancer Registry is not intended nor should be inferred.

DISCUSSION

• Proximal colonic cancer
  - presented with advanced stage than distal and rectal cancer
  - have a greater proportion of mucinous adenocarcinoma
  - have a greater proportion of higher tumor grade

• The relative survival is approximately 10% lower in the proximal than in the distal colon or rectum.

• Localized and regional tumors have a lower relative survival in proximal cancer, while in the distant no difference by subsite was noted.

• Distal and rectal cancers had a lower excess risk of death compared with proximal tumors. This difference is observed in the localized disease.

• These differences could be associated to several factors among which are prognostic factors, current early detection strategies, or treatment methods.

CONCLUSIONS

• Regional and Distant stage tumors located in distal and rectal site have a decreased risk of death as compared to proximal cancers, but these differences were not statistically significant, except for localize tumors in the rectum (RE= 0.28; 0.10-0.79) after adjusted for age, sex, SEP, histology, grade, surgery type, chemotherapy, radiotherapy.

• This information could be useful for stratifying patients in clinical trials, and to tailor therapy according to risk.

• Relative survival, the survival analogue of excess mortality, is the method of choice for estimating patient survival using data collected by population-based cancer registries.

REFERENCES

Dickman PW, Slaga T, Miller SB, Rockerblum M. Regression models for relative survival. Statistica in Medicine 2006;25:61-64.