1. **What are colorectal cancer rates in Nunavut and how do we compare to the rest of Canada?**

- Colorectal Cancer is the second leading cancer in Nunavut, accounting for 19% of cancer cases diagnosed between 1999-2010.
- There were 136 cases (65 female, 71 male) occurring between 1999 and 2010.
- Top three histologies: Adenocarcinoma (76.5%, n=104), mucinous adenocarcinoma (6.6%, n=9), carcinoma (5.9%, n=8).
- Primary lifestyle risk factors include: (1) alcohol and tobacco use, (2) diet and (3) regular physical inactivity. Nunavummiut generally use more alcohol and tobacco, have a poorer diet and less physical activity than the general Canadian population.
- The Nunavut age-standardized rate significantly exceeds the national rate.

2. **Are there regional differences in colorectal cancer rates across Nunavut?**

- Baffin had the highest rate (43.81 cases per 100,000) followed by Kivalliq (31.16 cases per 100,000).
- Baffin had the highest proportion of cases (62%), followed by Kivalliq (23%) and Kitikmeot (15%).

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**Quick facts**

- Second leading cancer site in Nunavut
- Average of 11 cases per year
- Average age at diagnosis 60 years
- 25% mortality within 1 year of diagnosis
3. Are there age-related trends in colorectal cancer incidence in Nunavut?

- Average age at time of diagnosis 59.62 years (range 23-90 years, standard deviation 13.76 years).

4. Are there gender-related trends or differences in colorectal cancer rates in Nunavut?

- With the exception of 2002, rates of colorectal cancer do not significantly differ between men and women. While the female rate generally exceeds the male rate, this is not always the case.
- Nationally, the male rate significantly and consistently exceeds the female rate.

5. What mortality data is available for colorectal cancer?

- Death clearance data is obtained from Statistics Canada and is available for years 1999-2008. For Nunavummiut who were diagnosed with colorectal cancer, 25% died within 1-year of diagnosis.