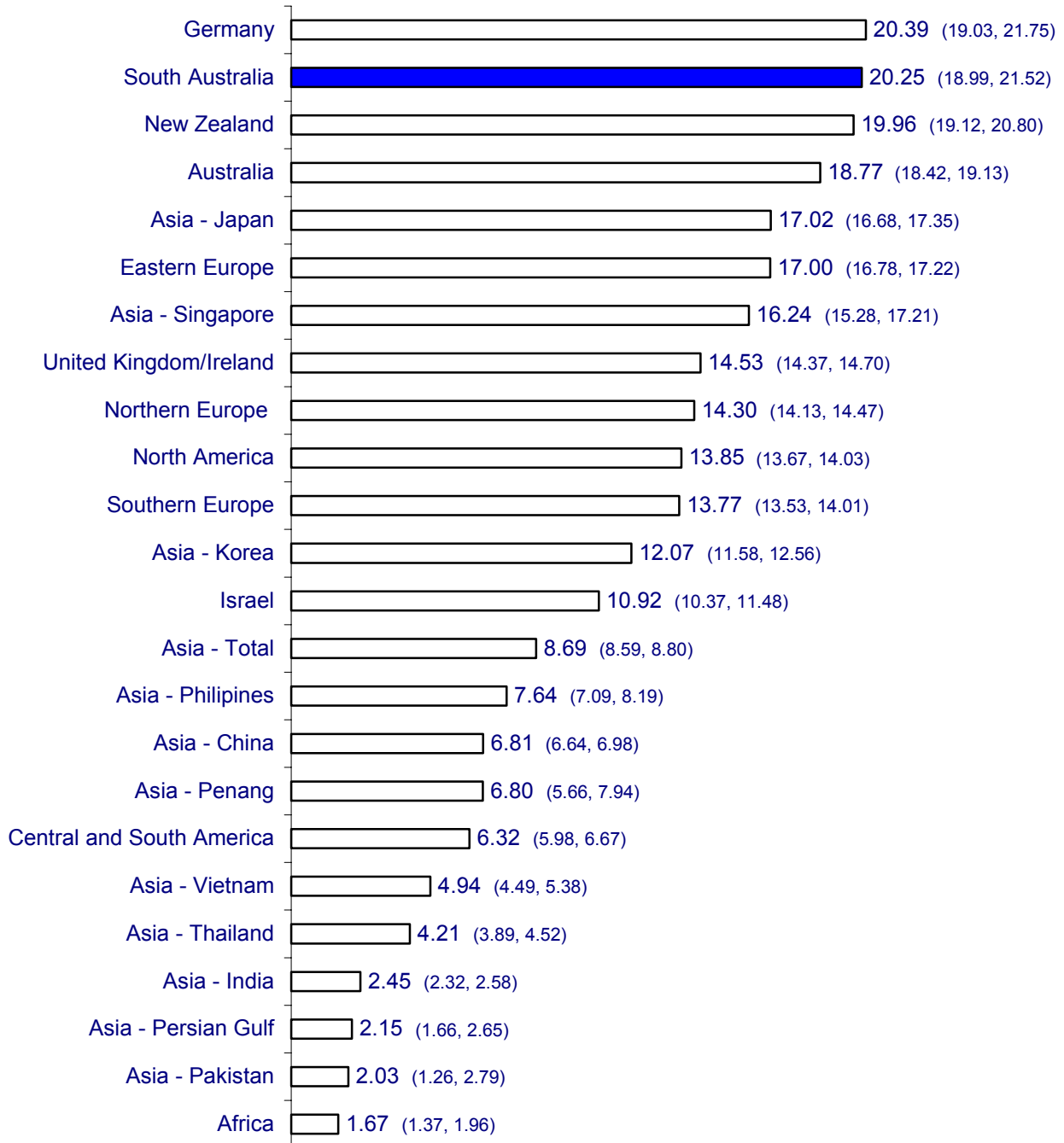


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Rectum**

Males

Incidence (95% confidence limits)

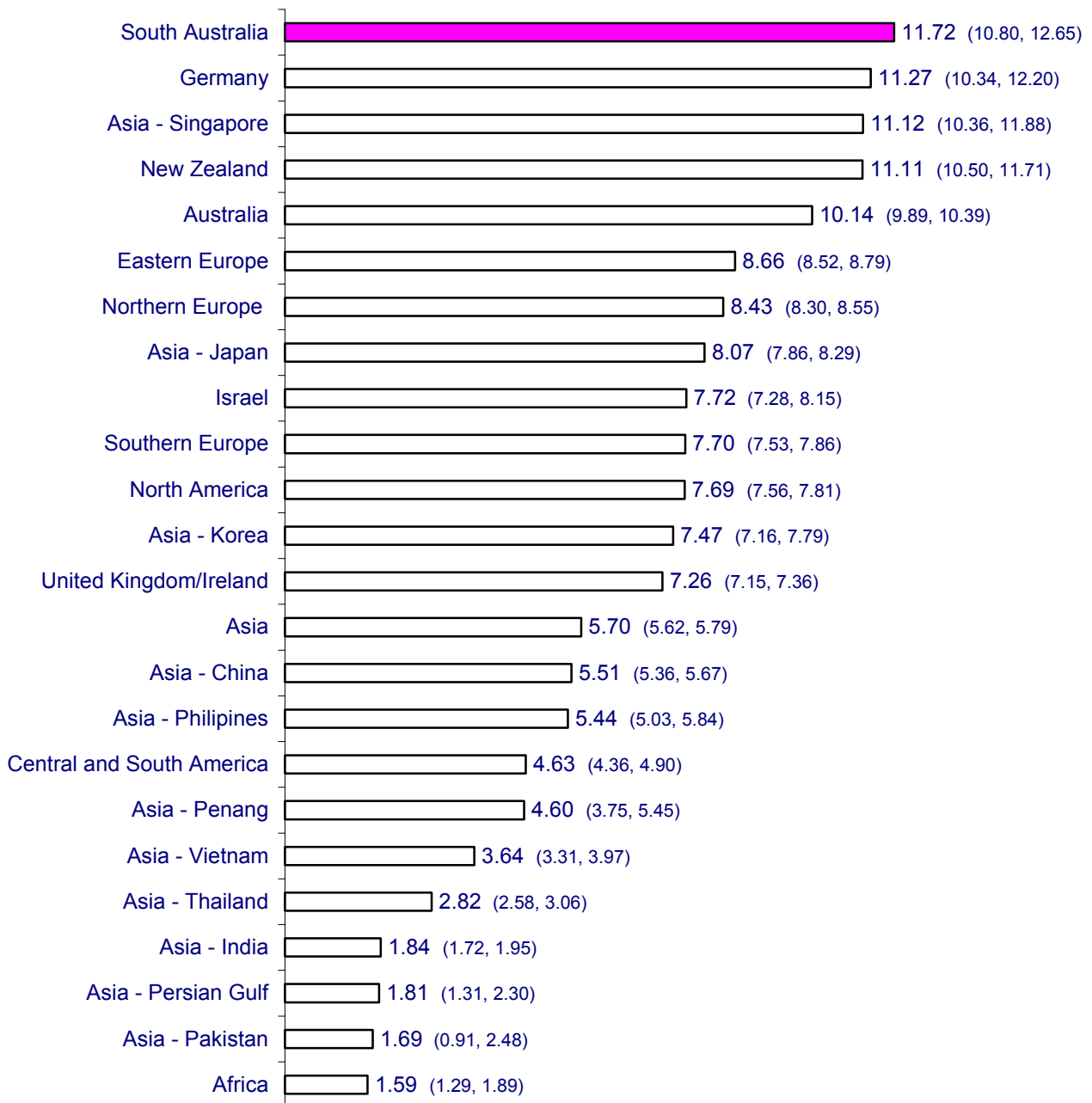


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Rectum**

Females

Incidence (95% confidence limits)

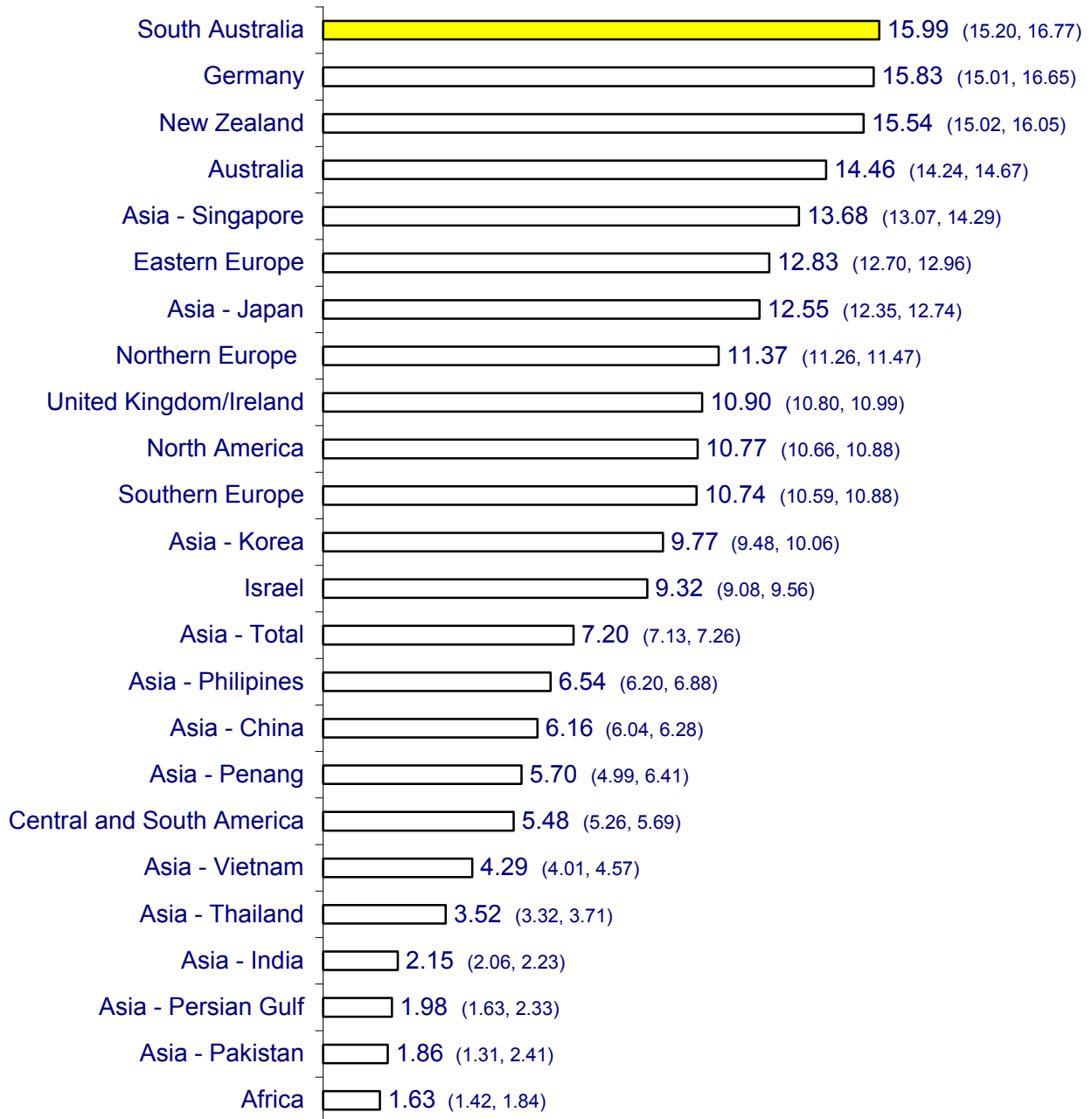


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Rectum**

Both

Incidence (95% confidence limits)



RECTUM

- **As for colon cancer, South Australia has a high incidence of rectum cancer. During 1993-97, the South Australian incidence was 11% higher than for Australia overall. Meanwhile, the variation in incidence around the world was approximately 10 fold.**
- Within South Australia, residents born overseas had an incidence about 11% lower than the Australian born during 1977-2000. In particular, low rates applied to residents born in a number of Northern European countries (apart from Germany), Asia, the United Kingdom/Ireland, and Southern Europe.
- A consistent socio-economic gradient in incidence was not apparent in South Australia in 1977-2001. Moreover, similar incidence rates generally applied in Adelaide and country regions. As for colon cancer, a low incidence was evident in Adelaide for the Northern region, and in the country for the Far North.
- While an increase in incidence of about a quarter occurred between 1977-81 and 1997-2001, mortality rates were relatively stable, reflecting improvements in case survivals from these cancers. Although earlier detection is thought to have led to improved outcomes, treatment gains would have contributed as well.
- Behavioural and related risk factors include:
 - Diets low in vegetables and potentially, those high in processed meat and fat.
 - Excess body weight.
 - Possibly, drinking excess alcohol.