

Chapter II

6

COLON AND RECTUM

ICD-10 C18-21

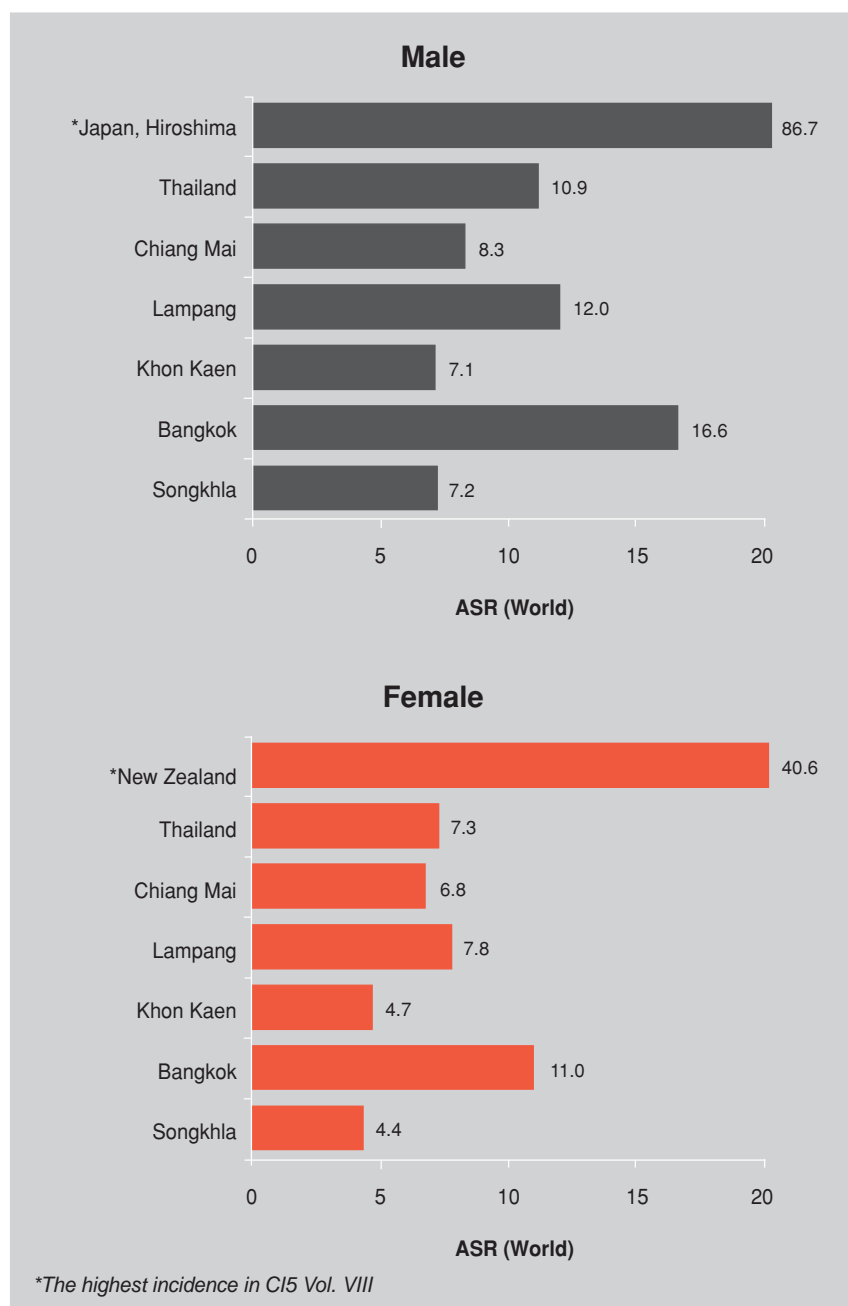
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In Thailand during the period 1995-1997, colorectal cancer is the third in frequency in males after liver cancer and lung cancer, and the fifth after cancer of the cervix, liver, breast and lung in females. The estimated standardized incidence rate is 10.9 per 100 000 in men and 7.3 in women. The estimated sex ratio of colorectal cancer in Thailand is 1.2:1 (2 619

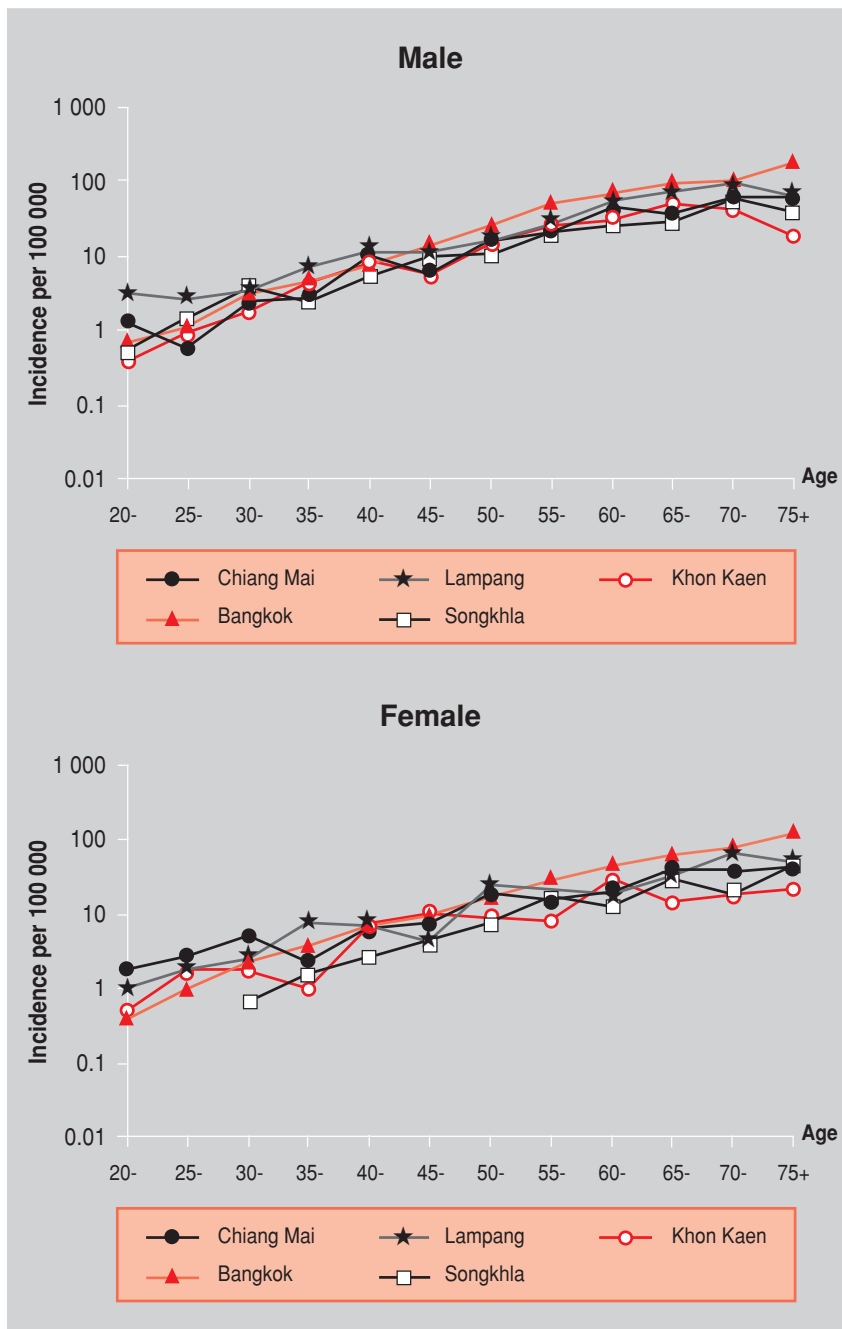
males and 2 215 females). Colonic cancer (1 605 cases) is more frequent than rectal cancer (1 014 cases) with a ratio of 1.6:1.

The highest incidence rate of colorectal cancer in both sexes is in Bangkok (age-standardized incidence rate 16.6 in males and 11.0 in females) followed by Lampang, Chiang Mai, Songkhla and Khon Kaen (Figure 2.6.1).

Figure 2.6.1 Colorectum cancer in different regions, 1995-1997



**Figure 2.6.2** Age-specific incidence rates of colorectum cancer, 1995-1997



Male colorectal cancer ranks the second in Bangkok, the third in Lampang, Chiang Mai, Songkhla and Khon Kaen. Female colorectal cancer ranks the third in Bangkok, the fifth in Lampang and Chiang Mai and the sixth in Songkhla and Khon Kaen. Males are affected more frequently than females with the sex ratio varying from 1.15 in Chiang Mai to 1.39 in Khon Kaen.

Age-specific incidence rates in both males and females are higher in Bangkok than in the other regions. The majority of cases occur after the age of 50 in both sexes (Figure 2.6.2). Colorectal carcinoma is usually a disease of the elderly with the peak incidence in the seventh decade, however the disease is seen before age twenty.

The percentage of histologically verified cases varies from 64.5% in Khon Kaen to 86.2% in Chiang Mai in men and from 61.3% in Khon Kaen to 89.5% in Songkhla in women. The most common histological type is adenocarcinoma. The percentage of death certificate only cases varies from 0.0% in Khon Kaen to 10.6% in Lampang in males and from 0.0% in Khon Kaen and Songkhla to 10.0% in Lampang in females (Table 2.6.1).

From the two books of cancer in Thailand during 1988-1991

**Table 2.6.1** Percentage of histologically verified and death certificate only cases, colorectum cancer

	1995-1997				1998-2000			
	% HV		% DCO		% HV		% DCO	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chiang Mai	86.2	84.3	0.5	2.2	90.2	93.4	0.0	0.0
Lampang	70.2	67.4	10.6	10.0	67.0	65.5	15.0	20.3
Khon Kaen	64.5	61.3	0.0	0.0	53.5	59.5	0.0	0.0
Bangkok	81.6	80.8	6.5	7.0				
Songkhla	84.5	89.5	4.5	0.0	93.1	87.9	0.0	0.8

%HV = percentage of histologically verified cases, %DCO = percentage of death certificate only cases

(Vatanasapt *et al.*, 1993) and 1992-1994 (Deerasamee *et al.*, 1999), colorectal cancer shows an increasing trend in both males and females in all centers (Figure 2.6.3).

The highest incidence rate in the world in men is seen in Hiroshima in Japan (ASR = 86.7) and in women in New Zealand (ASR = 40.6) (Figure 2.6.1).

**Figure 2.6.3** Trend in incidence of colorectum cancer

