

10-29-20

PERFORMANCE GAP/ ACTIVITY NEED: ...recent data from the United States Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database and other Western cancer registries suggest that CRC incidence is increasing in the under age 50 group while it is decreasing in older groups. In the United States, the incidence of CRC in men and women under the age of 50 steadily increased at a rate of 2 percent per year from 1995 through 2016. Some registries report a rising incidence of CRC even among young adults 20 to 39 years of age, although the absolute incidence in this age group remains far lower than for adults aged 50 or over. Over 86 percent of those diagnosed with CRC under the age of 50 are symptomatic, and the disease is being diagnosed at later stages, suggesting that the increased incidence is real and not representative of a shift in age at diagnosis attributable to earlier detection. (Source: UpToDate].

DESIRED OUTCOMES: At the end of the activity, attendees will be able to:

- cite the epidemiology and pathophysiology of colorectal cancer.
- identify who is most at risk for colorectal cancer.
- evaluate the role of screening in colorectal cancer.
- describe best practice for work-up and treatment of colorectal cancer and incorporate into practice.
- prepare to assess cultural diversity issues in risk, incidence, prevalence, disease burden, or mortality associated with colorectal cancer and/or cultural disparities in access, diagnosis at more advanced stages, or less adherence to treatment regimens.