

Screening gets top marks for picking up bowel cancer early

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HOW AND WHEN CANCER PATIENTS ARE DIAGNOSED

% OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED STAGE WHEN DIAGNOSED EARLY LATE (STAGE I) (STAGE IV) 63% 3% Via national screening programmes 6% By urgent GP two week wait 34% referral for **EARLY** LATE suspected cancer (STAGE I) (STAGE IV) symptoms 22% By routine 25% GP referral **EARLY** LATE (STAGE IV) (STAGE I) 58% In an emergency, 21% via emergency GP transferral to hospital, as a hospital patient, **EARLY** LATE or via A&E (STAGE IV) (STAGE I) 29% Hospital in 11% or outpatient 3% Unknown data

Source: National Cancer Intelligence Network, data for England 2012-2013

LET'S BEAT CANCER SOONER cruk.org





Routes to diagnosis and stage at diagnosis for all cancers in England, 2012-2013. Credit: Cancer Research UK

BOWEL cancer is more likely to be diagnosed at the earliest stage if it is picked up by screening, according to new figures released by Cancer Research UK and Public Health England's National Cancer Intelligence Network today (Friday).

For the first time, data shows the <u>stage</u> (one to four) at which cancer is detected by the different routes to diagnosis - through screening, by a GP referral, or as an emergency.

Of the cases picked up by bowel screening (where the stage at diagnosis was known), more than one third (37 per cent) were caught at the earliest stage (stage one) while fewer than one in ten (8 per cent) were advanced (stage four).

This compares to four in ten (40 per cent) of bowel cancers diagnosed as an emergency being stage four for those cases with known stage. The figures also show that more than a fifth (22 per cent) of bowel cancers were advanced (stage four) by the time people go to the doctor and are then diagnosed.

Patients whose cancers are picked up at an earlier stage almost always have better chances of survival because treatment is more likely to be effective than it is for those diagnosed at a later stage.

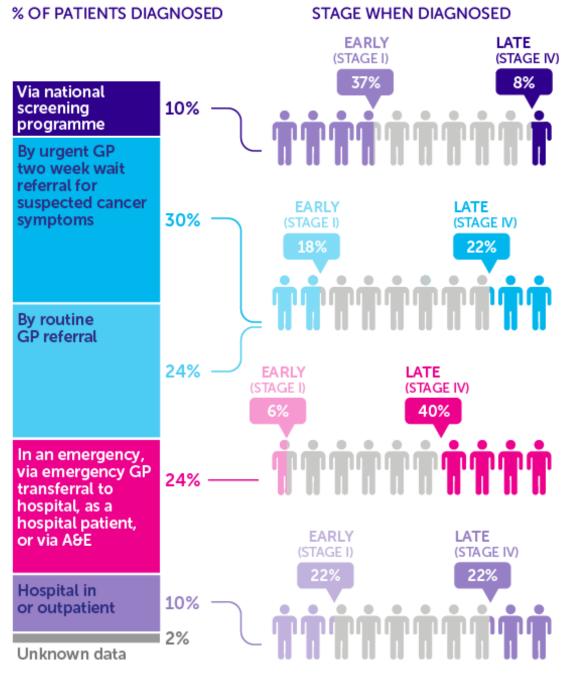
Sara Hiom, Cancer Research UK's director of <u>early diagnosis</u>, said: "For the first time we're able to see specifically how advanced or how early



cancers are when they are diagnosed via different routes within the health system.



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Route to diagnosis and stage for bowel cancers in England, 2012-2013. Credit: Cancer Research UK

"Early diagnosis means better survival and late diagnosis is bad news for patients, so we need to learn how to avoid it. This new information really helps us understand the best ways to diagnose cancer and where the health service should target resources.

"Bowel cancer in particular has a lot of room for improvement, so it's great news that there's a recommendation to use a new updated bowel cancer screening test called FIT. We know this is an easier test for people to use at home and that both men and women are more likely to use it, so it's vital this is rolled out as quickly as possible across England. It's also important that people go to their doctor if they notice symptoms such as blood in their poo or a change in their normal bowel habit such as looser poo, pooing more often or constipation, even if they've recently had a bowel screening test."

The full publication also contains data about people in England diagnosed in 2012 and 2013 by stage for bladder, breast, bowel (colorectal), kidney, lung, melanoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, ovarian, prostate and uterine cancers.

Of the total 574,500 cases diagnosed in 2012 and 2013, screening picked up the highest proportion of early stage cancers - 63 per cent stage one (19, 486) vs three per cent stage four (823).

Of the cancer types included in analysis, screening is available for breast cancer for women and bowel cancer for men and women.



Dr Anne Mackie, Director of Screening at Public Health England, said: "This new research on the stage at which people are diagnosed suggests that screening has an important part to play in achieving earlier diagnosis of bowel cancer. Everyone aged 60 to 74 in England receives an invitation to be screened along with some information to help them decide."

Of those patients diagnosed following a GP referral, just over a third (34 per cent) were stage one compared to just over a fifth (22 per cent) at stage four.

More than half (58 per cent) of all cancers diagnosed as an emergency were diagnosed at stage four compared to around a tenth (11 per cent) at stage one.

Provided by Cancer Research UK

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