

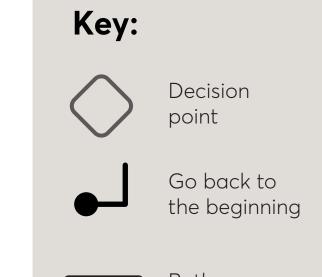
The stage distribution for each cancer type is dependent or many factors including how the cancer type develops, the way symptoms appear, public awareness of symptoms, how quickly a appear, how rapidly and appropriately a person is referred, and the availability of appropriate diagnostic tests and medical professionals. It can also be influenced by the availability of a screening programme that can detect early stage disease, along with the extent of uptake of that programme. A cancer type associated with a large proportion of early stage diagnoses stage of development, with clear, well known symptoms. For example 79-87% of breast cancer patients are diagnosed at stage I or II compared with 44-48% of bowel cancer patients

## Routes to diagnosis:

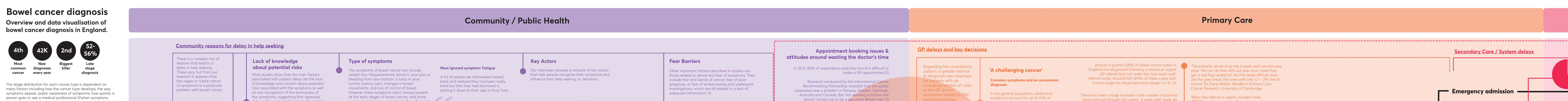
are investigated

with bowel cancer are detected through other means.

Prevention eople's individual risk of bowel cancer is calculated and are equipped to make lifestyle choices that can influence their



References: Pathway Possible pathway



they received a diagnosis were they bowel cancer by their 40s.

Specialists recommend that people with FAP have bowel surgery in their 20s.

something... prevention, tests..' Person living with The risk of developing bowel cancer if polyps are not removed can be up to

100% (American statistic, 7)

offered any genetic screening.

bowel cancer (female, 30s)

'If I was aware of my genes, I could have done

(parent, sibling or child) first degree kinship (including both parents colorectal cancer, one cancer

age of over 60 years (5) under 60 years (including both parents) (5) 50 years (5)

under the age of 50 age of 50 years

with colorectal cancer and a sibling), none diagnosed below the diagnosed under the age of 50 years

- 2 relatives (including both — - 2 first degree relatives diagnosed with — - A Lynch Syndrome associated cancer

parents) with an average colorectal cancer with an average age - 1 cancer diagnosed under the age of

- 3 or more first degree relatives with

colorectal cancer

parent, brother or sister, son or daughter.

one relative has been diagnosed with "A 30 year old guy comes to see me with chest pain and tells

me his dad died quite young and that he stayed in the

hospital for over a year, but he doesn't know why.' GP

The risk is increased further if more than

bowel cancer, or if a first degree relative

diagnosed at a young age, for example,

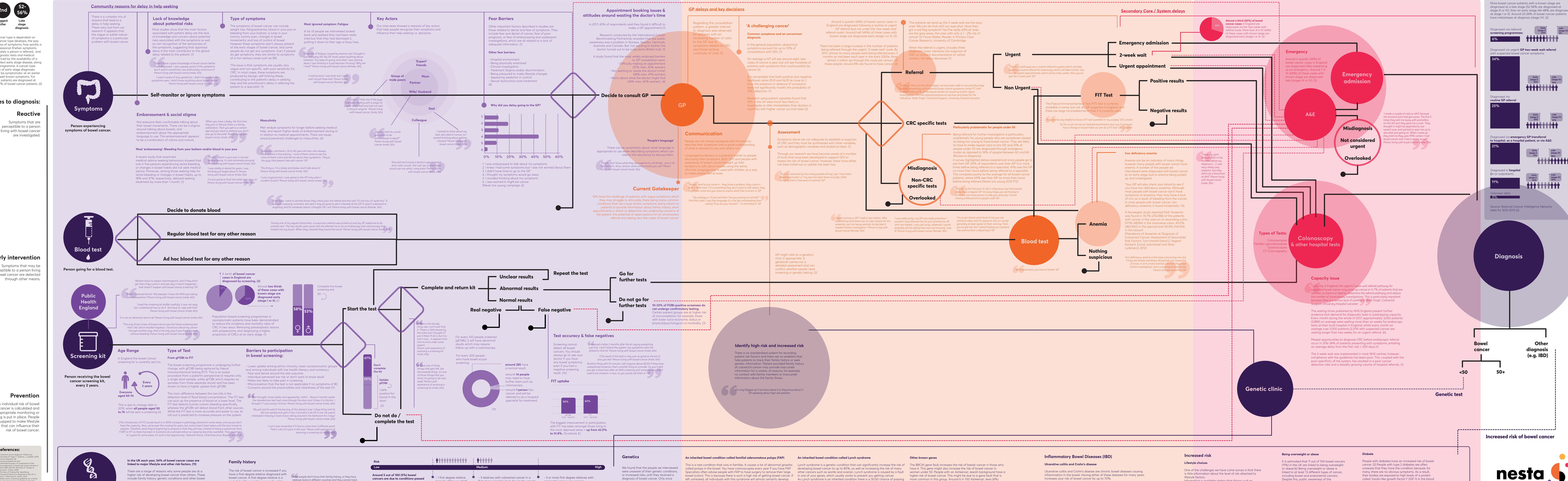
under the age of 45 years old. (2)

We learnt that many people are unaware of whether

they are at increased risk and that GPs are reliant on

patients being able to provide them with the information

they need to judge whether someone is at increased risk.



They have their colon removed to prevent the development of bowel cancer. (2) 175,000 people are estimated to have Lynch syndrome in the UK, yet fewer than

on the condition through generations, so whole families can be devastated by have a faulty gene called 1307K. BRCA1 is also common in Ashkenazi

5% are known. This has been because of a lack of testing across the UK. (6)

Jews. People with gene changes that increase bowel cancer risk might

need screening more often than the general population. (2)

Secondary Care

called 'insulin-like growth factor-1' (IGF-1) in the blood

for an extended time, before they seek medical help.

Research has shown that IGF-1 may contribute to the

growth of cancer cells, which could explain why the

general population. (Australian research, 8)

lifetime risk of bowel cancer in people with type 2

diabetes is up to three times higher than that of the

Despite this, public awareness of the

relationship between obesity and cancer

remains low, with just 15% of UK adults aware

of the causal link. The 2016 survey found that

26% of adults in England are obese (BMI of at

least 30) and a further 35% are overweight

(BMI of 25 to 29.9), meaning that 61% of

people are either overweight or obese.

Information is available stating that things such as

inactivity can increase your risk, it does not however

inform you how much your risk will be increased by, or ho

much you can reduce your risk by changing your lifestyle

Lifestyle factors (such as eating red meat, smoking, or

drinking alcohol) might lead to an increased risk of

developing bowel cancer. (6)

Your level of risk depends on:

- how long you have had the disease

- which part of your bowel is affected

- how bad your colitis or Crohn's is

whether you have a family history of bowel cancer

You usually have a colonoscopy 10 years after the symptoms start. You might

have colonoscopies every 1 to 5 years depending on your level of risk. (2)

Diagnosis and Cancer Stage

stage in England (2014). (2)

Over half of bowel cancer cases are diagnosed at a late