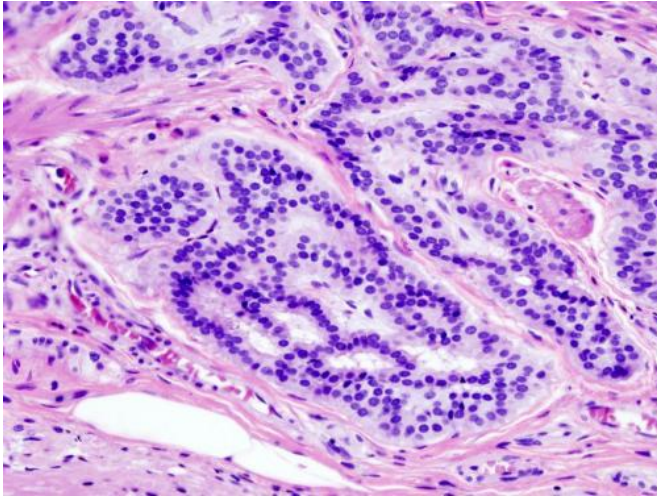


Delays lead to late-stage diagnosis of young people with colorectal cancer

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Cancer — Histopathologic image of colonic carcinoid.
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The incidence of early onset colorectal cancer has increased nearly 50 percent in the last 30 years. A University of Colorado Cancer Center study presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting in Chicago aimed to identify factors that may aid in earlier diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

"The rising incidence of [colorectal cancer](#) in [young adults](#) is concerning," says Gurprataap Sandhu, MD, fellow at the CU Cancer Center. "In addition to trying to identify the cause of this increase, it is crucial to diagnose these patients at an earlier stage to improve clinical outcomes."

The results of the study found that there was a high incidence of advanced stage cancer and prolonged rectal bleeding history before diagnosis in young-onset patients with colorectal cancer. More than half of the 173 patients presented with rectal bleeding before diagnosis. On average, 294 days passed between the first time the patient

noticed rectal bleeding and the time they were diagnosed. By the time of diagnosis, 37.8 percent of the patients were Stage IV.

"Our results show that young adult patients present with a much higher rate of Stage IV colorectal cancer compared to patients who are older than years of age," says Sandhu. "This is especially significant as Stage IV patients have a much worse prognosis and are typically incurable with a few exceptions."

Traditionally colorectal cancer screening starts at 50 years of age. However, the American Cancer Society (ACS) dropped the recommended screening age for average risk patients to 45 in response to the increase of [early onset](#) diagnoses.

"The finding of prolonged bleeding prior to diagnosis was a surprising. It is possible that the bleeding was attributed to hemorrhoids initially, leading to potential delay in seeking medical attention and ultimately diagnostic workup," says Sandhu. "Patients and [primary care physicians](#) should be made aware this finding in order to facilitate timely referral for colonoscopy which may lead to earlier diagnosis, less advanced disease at [diagnosis](#), and improved outcomes."

More about early onset colorectal cancer

Colorectal cancer diagnoses in young people (under 50 years old) have been increasing significantly in the last decades. The reasons behind this are unclear but theories include the rising obesity in children, a decrease in childhood physical activity, and changes in the microbiome due to exposure to antibiotics.

According to a survey conducted by the Colorectal Cancer Alliance:

- 82% of young cancer survivors were initially misdiagnosed

- 73% were diagnosed at a later stage
- 50% felt their symptoms were ignored
- 62% did not have a family history
- 67% saw at least two doctors before being diagnosed

If caught early, the average five-year survival rate for patients with colorectal [cancer](#) is 90 percent. This drops to 14 percent if diagnosed at later stages.

Provided by CU Anschutz Medical Campus

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