Bowel Cancer Symptoms:

- A change in your normal bowel habit lasting 4-6 weeks or more.
- Bleeding from the bottom and/or blood in your faeces (poo).
- Extreme, unexplained tiredness.
- A pain and/or lump in your abdomen.

Remember:

Most people with these symptoms do not have bowel cancer, but your GP will want to examine you and may carry out further tests to rule it out.

Don't overlook symptoms - seek further advice especially if your bowel symptoms persist.

Family History

If one first degree relative (parent, brother or sister) was diagnosed with bowel cancer before the age of 45, or two first degree relatives at any age, there is a possibility the condition is hereditary. Those with such family history are encouraged to discuss this further with their GP.

If you have any questions about the Isle of Man Bowel Screening Programme, contact:

UK NHS Helpline and Support Freephone 0800 707 6060

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday 08.00 to 17.00 Saturday 08.30 to 12.30

Alternatively, local advice and support can be sourced from:

Macmillan Cancer Information Centre Noble's Hospital, Strang, Douglas, IM4 4RJ

Tel: (01624) 650735 Website: www.cancer.org.im

Macmillan Colorectal/Stoma Care Specialist Nurse

Tel: (01624) 650212

Note:

This phone number is covered by an answerphone; please leave a message and you will be contacted when the Specialist Nurse is available.

Resources and other advice can be sourced from the following websites:

Public Health Directorate www.gov.im/screening

NHS Cancer Screening Programme www.cancerscreening.nhs.uk

Isle of Man Cancer Charities www.cancer.org.im

Bowel Cancer Isle of Man www.bowelcanceriom.com

The information in this document can be provided in large print or on audio tape on request.





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Rheynn Slaynt

Public Health Directorate • Cronk Coar • Noble's Hospital Strang • Douglas • Isle of Man • IM4 4RJ

Telephone: (01624) 642645 email: publichealthresource.dh@gov.im

web: www.gov.im/publichealth



© Copyright: Department of Health, Isle of Man Government 2012

Ref: CAN5d 9-Dec-2013



The earlier it's detected, the more effectively it can be treated





What is the purpose of Bowel Screening?

Bowel Screening aims to detect bowel cancer at an early stage, before people are experiencing any symptoms, when treatment is more effective.

If diagnosed early, bowel cancer is highly treatable. Not all bowel cancers are detected early; some are diagnosed too late.

Why do we need a Bowel Screening Programme?

- Bowel cancer is the third most common cancer in the UK and Isle of Man, after lung and breast cancer.
- It is the second most common cause of cancer death after lung cancer.
- Between 2008 and End of October 2013, 423 patients were admitted to Noble's Hospital with confirmed bowel cancer. This figure does not include patients attending for Chemotherapy.

Isle of Man Bowel Screening Programme

Q. Who is included in the Bowel Screening Programme?



A. If you are **aged 60-75** (male or female), currently registered with a GP Practice and your address details are up-to-date, then you will automatically be offered free screening every two years.



If you are aged **over 75** (male or female), you can request a free screening kit by calling **Freephone 0800 707 6060**.

 If you are aged under 60 (male or female), contact your GP or Practice Nurse for further advice.

Q. How does the Bowel Screening Programme work?

A. Residents will receive an invitation letter to participate in the Bowel Screening Programme from the UK NHS, Midlands & North West, Bowel Screening Office - based in Rugby. This Office has been appointed by the Isle of Man Government Department of Health to manage this programme on our behalf.

Around eight days later a test kit will be posted to you and will enclose the following items:

- a leaflet explaining how to complete the test
- · a test card to collect your samples
- some card applicators to help apply your samples to the test card
- a prepaid reply envelope.

Q. How long do I have to complete and return the test kit?

A. You will have 12 weeks to return your test kit.

Your kit will last for several months unopened, but must be completed and received for testing within 14 days of the first sample being taken.

Q. What happens if I do not return my test kit within the 12-week period?

A. If you choose not to participate in the screening programme on this occasion, a repeat invitation will be sent to you in two years' time if you are still in the eligible age range.

Q. What happens if I have mislaid my test kit or have thrown it in the bin?

A. If you still wish to undertake a test, please contact the NHS Screening Programme to request a replacement test kit by calling: Freephone 0800 707 6060.

Q. Who is informed about my results?

A. The NHS Bowel Screening Office will notify all patients and their registered GP of all test results.

If you have any concerns about your results, please contact your GP or Practice Nurse or seek local help and advice.

- Q. I am of screening age, and have had symptoms for 4-6 weeks; should I wait until I receive a test kit?
- A. No; if you have significant persistent symptoms, you should contact your GP.

Q. I have already undergone recent screening; do I still need to take a test?

A. You should follow the advice of the team who cared for you during your investigation and treatment. Generally it is advised that people undertake screening every two years. If screening took place within the last two years please contact the National Screening Office on the Freephone 0800 707 6060 and ask for advice.

Q. I have recently received treatment for Bowel Cancer and am in remission; do I still need to take a test?

A. You should follow the advice of the team who cared for you during your treatment. Generally it is advised that people undertake screening every two years. If screening took place within the last two years please contact the National Screening Office on Freephone 0800 707 6060 and ask for advice.

Q. Why should I take part in the Bowel Screening Programme?

- A. Regular screening has been shown to reduce the risk of dying from bowel cancer.
 - It will also ensure that any signs of bowel cancer are picked up at the earliest possible stage.
 - It can also detect bleeding polyps, which are not cancerous, but may develop into cancer in the future. The polyps can be removed, reducing the risk of bowel cancer developing.