Challenges with bowel cancer FIT testing

Bowel cancer, also known as colorectal cancer, is a cancer that occurs in the large bowel. Most bowel cancers develop from polyps (pre-cancerous growths)



Colorectal cancer is the **third** most common cancer worldwide. With almost 2 million new cases and 1 million deaths worldwide in 20201



new cases are diagnosed in people over the age of **50**¹

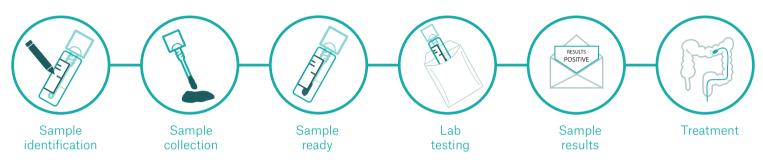


Every year, **42,000** people are **diagnosed** with bowel cancer in the UK¹, and more than **45 people** a day die from it2

What is a FIT test?

A Faecal Immunochemical Test (FIT) is sent to adults between the ages of 60 to 74, every 2 years. It is designed to detect traces of human blood in stool samples of non-symptomatic adults.

FIT test process



What are the advantages of testing?



More than 9 in 10 people can be successfully treated if bowel cancer is diagnosed in the early stages³



Completing a FIT test can reduce the risk of dying from bowel cancer by at least 25%4



Early diagnosis is critical as survival drops below 10% as the disease becomes more advanced and spreads¹

Overcoming the challenges could lead to higher rates of early detection



Overcoming the Poo Taboo

People are prudish about poo⁴

- **30%** do not return their kits²
- Difficulty with catching the stool for sampling
- If feeling well the yuck factor wins



Limitations of testing

- 11% of cancers may be missed⁵
- A cancer or polyp could be missed if bleeding was not present when testing⁶
- False positives expose people to risk of endoscopy
- More people are exposed to the risks of endoscopy (with no cancer found)⁵



Limited testing capacity

- Endoscopy capacity has not kept up with demand resulting from positive FIT tests⁵
- Endoscopy remains means of confirming diagnosis

Contact us to have a discussion around bowel cancer testing solutions: info@sagentiainnovation.com

