



ALL ABOUT COLON CANCER

What is Colon/Colorectal Cancer?

Colon cancer forms in the tissues of the colon, which is the largest part of the intestine. Rectal cancer forms in the tissues of the rectum, which is the last several inches of the large intestine before the anus. Either of these cancers is called colorectal cancer.

In the United States, colorectal cancer is the fourth most common cancer in men after skin, prostate and lung and the fourth most common in women after skin, breast and lung. Yet it is the second leading cause of death from cancer. According to the National Cancer Institute, in 2008, an estimated 108,070 new cases of colon cancer and 40,740 new cases of rectal cancer will occur. Nearly 50,000 people are expected to die of colon and rectal cancer in 2008.

Colon Polyps and Cancer

A colon polyp is a growth of extra tissue in the lining of the bowel, colon or large intestine. While some can be cancerous, most are not. However, almost all colon cancer does begin as a polyp. Therefore, by removing polyps early the chances of it growing into colon cancer are eliminated.

People with a higher risk for developing polyps are anyone over age 50, those who have had polyps previously or those who have a family history of polyps or colon cancer.

Polyps generally do not cause symptoms. If a patient does have symptoms, they can include: blood in their underwear or on toilet paper after a bowel movement, blood in stool, or constipation or diarrhea that has lasted more than a week.

Most important, however, is that not having a family history of colon cancer, or symptoms, does not protect you. In fact, 75 percent of those who are diagnosed with colon cancer have no family history or symptoms.

If polyps are removed through a colonoscopy and performed on the schedule recommended by your physician, the chances of getting colon cancer are dramatically reduced. If precancerous colon polyps are removed, the chance of the polyp turning into cancer is eliminated. If colon cancer is detected early—well before symptoms occur—it is more than 90 percent curable. Depending on an individual's medical and family history, colonoscopies are typically recommended every one, three, five or 10 years.

Risk Factors

Though scientists are unsure of exactly what causes colon and colorectal cancer, some risk factors have been identified, including:

- Being over age 50

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- Polyps, growths inside the colon and rectum that may become cancerous
- A high-fat diet
- Family or personal history of colon cancer
- Ulcerative colitis, Crohn's Disease or other inflammatory bowel diseases
- Sedentary lifestyle
- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Smoking
- Alcohol
- Growth hormone disorder
- Radiation therapy for cancer

Lifestyle changes can also be made to reduce the risk of colon cancer. Take the following steps:

- Add fruits, whole grains and vegetables to your diet
- Limit saturated fat
- Limit alcohol
- Eat a varied diet
- Stop smoking
- Stay active and maintain a healthy body weight
- Add a regular colonoscopy, as prescribed by your physician, to your health-care practices

Warning Signs and Symptoms

Many cases of colon or colorectal cancer have no symptoms or warning signs until the cancer has advanced. That being said, the following symptoms may indicate colon cancer. Of course, other conditions can cause the same symptoms, so patients should consult their doctor if they experience any of the following:

- Abdominal pain or tenderness in the lower abdomen
- Bloody stool, either bright red or very dark
- Diarrhea, constipation or other changes in bowel functions
- Intestinal obstruction
- Narrower than normal stools
- Unexplained anemia
- Unexplained weight loss
- Bloating, fullness or cramps
- Feeling very lethargic
- Vomiting

Treatments and Procedures

Treatment options for colon cancer depend on the following:

- The stage of the cancer
- Whether the cancer has recurred

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- The patient's general health

The three primary treatment options available for colon cancer are surgery, chemotherapy and radiation. The surgical option, a partial colectomy, is the main treatment and includes removing the affected portion of the colon. How much of the colon is removed and whether it is done in conjunction with other treatments will depend on the location of the cancer, how deep it has penetrated the wall of the bowel and if it has spread to the lymph nodes or other parts of the body.

In surgical treatment, the part of the colon that contains the cancer, as well as portions of healthy colon on either side, will be removed to ensure no cancer is left behind. Nearby lymph nodes will be removed and tested at the same time. Usually the doctor is able to reconnect the healthy portions of the colon, but if that is not possible the patient will have a temporary or permanent colostomy bag. A colostomy bag is a device that is worn on the skin discreetly under the clothing and is attached to the remaining bowel end. Solid waste material travels into this bag which is then disposed of and replaced as needed. Sometimes, a colostomy is done temporarily to give the bowel time to heal; sometimes it becomes permanent if too much of the colon has to be removed.

If the cancer is small, early stage and localized in a polyp, it is possible it may all be removed during a colonoscopy.

If the cancer is very advanced or the patient's health is extremely poor, surgery may be done simply to enhance comfort. This is an operation that will relieve a blockage of the colon to improve symptoms. This will not cure cancer but will relieve pain and bleeding.

Chemotherapy can be used after surgery to destroy any remaining cancer cells, and may be recommended by the doctor if the cancer has spread beyond the colon. Chemotherapy can be used in conjunction with radiation.

Radiation therapy uses powerful energy sources to kill any cancer cells that may remain after surgery or to shrink large tumors before an operation. This option is rarely used in early stages of colon cancer.