COLORECTAL CANCER IN YOUNG ADULTS ACROSS EUROPE





LOWEST REPORTED INCIDENCE OF CRC IN SCANDINAVIA AND NORTH WESTERN EUROPE HIGHEST INCIDENCE NORTH FAST

HIGHEST INCIDENCE
OF CRC IN NORTH
EASTERN &
EASTERN EUROPEAN
COUNTRIES

BE ALERT TO THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

PERSISTENT RECTAL BLEEDING

BLOOD IN THE STOOLS

ABDOMINAL PAIN AND BLOATING

LOSS OF APPETITE

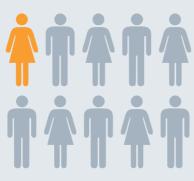
UNEXPLAINED WEIGHT LOSS

FAMILY CANCER SYNDROMES 2



FAMILY CANCER SYNDROMES ACCOUNT FOR APPROXIMATELY 20% OF YOUNG-ONSET CRC





MORE THAN 1 IN 10 CASES OCCURS IN PEOPLE LESS THAN 50 YEARS OF AGE

DIAGNOSESINCREASING

NEW DIAGNOSES HAVE GROWN FASTEST IN ADULTS AGED 20-34



IF TRENDS CONTINUE, THE RATE OF NEW DIAGNOSES WILL INCREASE FOR...





2030

YOUNG-ONSET CRC MORESSIVE FATAL ADVANCED

YOUNG-ONSET CRC IS MORE AGGRESSIVE, MORE LIKELY TO BE DIAGNOSED AT AN ADVANCED STAGE, AND MORE LIKELY TO BE FATAL THAN CRC DIAGNOSED LATER IN LIFE











HOWEVER, IF DETECTED EARLY, YOUNG PATIENTS HAVE BETTER OVERALL 5-YEAR SURVIVAL RATES



COULD REDUCE CANCER BURDEN

POSITIVE CHANGES TO YOUNG PEOPLES' FOOD HABITS COULD POTENTIALLY REDUCE THIS CANCER BURDEN BY UP TO 70%

COLORECTAL CANCER (CRC) IN EUROPE



SECOND BIGGEST CANCER KILLER

CRC IS THE SECOND BIGGEST CANCER KILLER IN EUROPE

215,000 CRC DEATHS

215,000 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CRC DEATHS IN EUROPE IN A YEAR



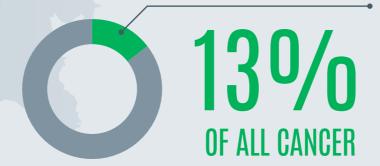
THE FOB SCREENING TEST IS COMMONLY AVAILABLE IN EUROPE AND REDUCES THE RISK OF DYING FROM CRC BY 20-30%



1 EUROPEAN DIES EVERY 3 MINUTES FROM CRC



MEN ARE LESS LIKELY THAN WOMEN TO GET SCREENED



CRC ACCOUNTS FOR 13% OF ALL CASES OF ADULT CANCER IN EUROPE ANNUALLY



STUDIES HIGHLIGHT THAT EMBARRASSMENT IS A KEY REASON FOR PEOPLE NOT GETTING SCREENED

EMBARRASSMENT

