

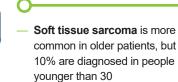
SARCOMA THINK A-G

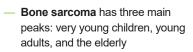
Supporting earlier & faster cancer diagnosis



AGE

Sarcoma can present in patients of any age and is one of the more common cancers in children, teenagers and young adults.





Gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST) mostly affects people between 55 - 65 years old



BONE

Bone sarcoma symptoms may initially be attributed to other causes, such as a sports injury or growing pains in children. Unexplained or persistent pain, bone swelling or loss of function of the affected limb warrant an urgent X-ray.



CHECK LUMPS

REMEMBER: Think 'Golf Ball'. Always

the size of a golf ball.

consider sarcoma if a lump is approaching

Consider an urgent suspected cancer referral for patients presenting with a lump which is more than 5cm in diameter, getting bigger, deep or painful.



BE AWARE: 25% of X-rays will not pick up a bone sarcoma. Consider a suspected cancer referral if symptoms persist or worsen.















Symptoms of GIST can vary depending on the size and location of the tumour in the gastro-intestinal tract. They may include abdominal pain, blood in the stool, weight loss and nausea. Patients will normally be referred on upper or lower GI pathways or to a non-site-specific clinic.



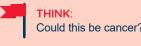
Presentations of soft tissue and bone sarcoma can be vague and non-specific. Examination may be normal in patients with bone sarcoma. Soft tissue and sports injuries normally settle in 6 - 8 weeks. Refer for X-ray or ultrasound if clinical concern persists.

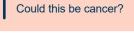




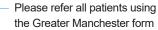












- Ensure the patient understands the reason for referral
- Include frailty information as this helps direct patients to the most appropriate investigation or assessment



GM referral form

Physical examination

Full history



FAMILY HISTORY

Some patients, particularly those with bone sarcoma, have a family history. It is important to ask.

