

Information for patients:

A stool sample reveals an unknown problem:

## New milestone in colorectal cancer screening

Dear Patient,

**Colorectal cancer** – very often it's discovered too late.

With 57,000 new cases and 30,000 deaths per year it's the second biggest cause of death from cancer in Germany.

Usually it affects men and women **between the ages of 50 and 70**. With a timely diagnosis, the **chances of a cure are near to 100 %**. That's why every effort is directed at **discovering the cancer at the earliest possible stage**.

But there is still one problem: the current screening tests, such as the **faecal occult blood test** or determination of the **haemoglobin** or **haemoglobin/haptoglobin complex** simply point to blood in the stool and so are non-specific. However, this does not always immediately mean the **diagnosis is colorectal cancer**. Hence the interpretation of the result can be very difficult and inexact. In addition, **only bleeding colorectal tumours - if at all - are recognised** and these make up only **30 %** of the total.

It is for these reasons that with the **determination of Tumor M2-PK in stool** we are offering you an innovative and especially safe test, with which your stool can be tested for the presence of **Tumor M2-PK**, an important key enzyme for tumour metabolism. **Tumor M2-PK** has a far greater sensitivity and specificity than the tests for blood in the stool that have been used until now and therefore sets a **new milestone in colorectal cancer screening** with regard to its predictive ability. In the future it will occupy a leading role in the early recognition of colorectal cancer. **Tumor M2-PK in stool** is not only a lot more accurate than other tests, it also saves you the dietary restrictions for several days that are otherwise mostly routine. In addition, there is no longer a need to take 3 stool samples on 3 consecutive days - **a single pea-sized stool sample** is sufficient.

In the case of suspicion of a colorectal tumour, further investigations - at the cost of the health insurer - will be conducted. In most cases the next step will be a colonoscopy. Naturally it's therefore a benefit if the screening test is as good as possible, so that unnecessary investigations are avoided but as far as possible none are wrongly omitted.

**Further questions?**

**Please consult us.**

Your practice team.

