

**Research Article****Incidence of Patients with FAP within operated due to Colon Cancer****Mohammad Yaqub Rajput\*<sup>1</sup>, Shabnam Rajput<sup>2</sup> and Nasim Farahi<sup>3</sup>**<sup>1</sup>assistant Professor of Internal Medicine, Gastroenterology and Hepatology,  
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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Colon and rectum cancer are the most common cancers after skin, breast and stomach cancers. Familial polyposis syndrome transmits to offspring hereditary. The outbreak of polyps starts at the age of 16 and colon cancer happens in these individuals before the age of 45. Although there is very limited studies in surveying the Prevalence of FAP in patients with colon cancer who have undergone surgery, there is not a special study in Iran in this matter, so we decided to survey the prevalence of patients with FAP within operated due to colon cancer, to investigate so that we can take a step towards identifying the risk factors in our population.

**materials and methods:** This cross-sectional study was done over 54 patients with colon cancer who referred to Ordibehest hospital in Shiraz for surgery during 1394 to 1395. Patients were candidate for surgery due to their doctor's prescription. All the patients' files were studied and required information were recorded. Data analysis was performed by using SPSS version 19.

**Result:** In this study, 54 patients with colon cancer were studied. Among all 31 (57.40%) cases were diagnosed with FAP.

**Conclusion:** This study showed that a high percentage of patients undergone surgery due to colon cancer had FAP.

**Key words:** cancer - colon – FAP

**[I] INTRODUCTION:**

Colon and rectum cancer are the most common cancers after skin, breast and stomach cancers. According to cancer registry statistics in Iran in 1382-1386, the number of recorded cancers was 263366. 7.4% of these cases (19519 patients) are relating to colorectal cancer in our country. In the city of Babol there is 3209 registered patients with all cancers. 284 of them (8.8%) have colorectal cancer. (1) The disease affects men and women equally and usually spread out at the age of 50. However, in cases of sporadic and familial soon as it is manifested (2). According to statistics in Iran,

half of the patients are under the age of 50. The cause of colon and rectum cancer is unknown like other cancers but evidences showed that the environmental and genetic factors are responsible for it and sometimes both causes can lead to cancer. (3-5). It is estimated that 10 to 15 percent of colorectal cancer are due to their family history and one of 200 may have high-risk alleles of a gene causing hereditary colorectal cancer. Genetic predisposition to colorectal cancer (FAP) are well known in people who have adenomatous polyposis in their family and diagnosis

andsurgical treatment is necessary. (6,7) FAP is one of the factors which increasing the risk of malignancies in right colon and rectum. (8) FAP is hereditary. In this disease the patients suffer from multiple polyps in colonand sometimesother parts of gastrointestinal tract. The outbreak of polyps starts at the age of 16 and colon cancer happens in these individuals before the age of 45. So these people should be monitored and assessed from an early age (16 years). Because these polyps will become malignant in the future certainly. Doctor will remove colon polypsafter patient consentto prevent the cancer. The kinds of polyps includehyperplastic polyps (the most common), adenomatous (which have the potential to become cancer), inflammation, adolescence and inherited. (4) Although there is very limited studies in surveying the Prevalence of FAP in patients with colon cancer who have undergone surgery, there is not a special study in Iran in this matter, so we decided to survey the prevalence of patients with FAP within operated due to colon cancer, to

investigate so that we can take a step towards identifying the risk factors in our population.

**[II] MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

This cross-sectional study was done over 54 patients with colon cancer who referred to Ordibehest hospital in Shiraz for surgery during 1394 to 1395. Patients were candidate for surgery due to their doctor’s prescription. All the patients’ files were studied and demographic informationand pathological reportswere recorded. Study factors included age, sex, occupation, the presence of FAP. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 19.

**[III] RESULT:**

In this study 54 patients with colon cancer were studied. The mean age was 60.44±13.2by the minimum of 33 and maximum of 79. 35 patients (64.8%) were female and 19 patients were male (35.1%). Among all 31 (57.40%) patients had FAP. The tumor location is shown in Table 1.

percent	Abundance	The tumor site
%41.9	13	Rectum
%12.9	4	Sigmoid
%6.5	2	Cecum and ascending colon
%22.5	7	Transverse colon and descending
%16.2	5	more than one place
%100	31	total

**Table 1:** The tumor location

The prevalence of FAP on the basis of age: 30.8% of patients were atthe age of 35 to 56 and 69.2% were at the age of 57 to 79. FAP prevalence in women was 65.2% and 34.8% among men.

**[IV] DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:**

This cross-sectional study evaluated the prevalence of FAP in patients with colon cancer who referred to hospital for surgery. The results of this study showed that 57.40% of patients had FAP.Iftheir FAP was diagnosed earlier, their cancercould be prevented.According to numerous studies the age of outbreak of FAPis early age (16 years) and these polypswill change in to cancer

certainly. Intestinal polyps are risk factors for colon cancer specially if the number of polypsis more than one or two. Experiencesshowed that most cancers originate from colon polyps. So those who have familial polyposis and their first-degree relatives are at risk. Thus polyps should be identified and removed and these patients and relativesmust be examined every few years based on medical advice under the regular program and colonoscopy. (5).

Also our results showed that 30.8% of patients were at the age of 35 to 56 and 69.2% were at the age of 57 to 79. According toprevious studies,

people over 50 are more at risk of FAP (1-5) our findings confirm this matter.

In the present study, the most common sites of tumor were rectum, transverse and descending colon, sigmoid and cecum respectively. Therefore this result is similar to other studies (9,10,11).

The results of this study showed that the prevalence of FAP in women was 65.2% and 34.8% among men. Kumar and Cotran, Chen, Dean, vafae and et al reported that the most incidence of colorectal cancer are at the age of over 60 and the prevalence in men was more than women (9 V12-19) which is in agreement with our result .

In the present study the mean age of patients was 60.44 which is in agreement with other studies. Studies showed that most people with colorectal cancer were diagnosed over 50 years old. Colon cancer may occurs in youth, but its prevalence is more in the elderly. (20) In another study, Zali said adenomatous polyps of colon may occur in seniors by the percentage of 50% and 50% occur in older people. (1)

Totally, this study showed that a high percentage of patients with colon cancer were diagnosed with FAP. We suggest that high risk people with FAP should be diagnosed and followed to be treated and prevent cancer in their adulthood.

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