

# ANAL CANCER

## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



**GLASGOW COLORECTAL CENTRE**  
**WWW.COLORECTALCENTRE.CO.UK**

GLASGOW COLORECTAL CENTRE  
Ross Hall Hospital  
221 Crookston Road  
Glasgow  
G52 3NQ  
e-mail: [info@colorectalcentre.co.uk](mailto:info@colorectalcentre.co.uk)  
Ph: Main hospital switchboard - 0141 810 3151  
Ph. General pricing and bookings enquiries – 0808 101 0337



GLASGOW COLORECTAL CENTRE

RICHARD MOLLOY & GRAHAM MACKAY,

[WWW.COLORECTALCENTRE.CO.UK](http://WWW.COLORECTALCENTRE.CO.UK)

## Anal cancer

Cancer of the anus is rare. Around 1,000 people are diagnosed with anal cancer each year in the UK. The most common type of anal cancer is squamous cell carcinoma. Other rarer types are basal cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma and melanoma.

### What is the anus?

The anus is the name for the muscular opening at the very end of the large bowel.

It is controlled by a ring of muscle called a sphincter that opens and closes to control bowel movements. The area that connects the anus to the rectum is called the anal canal and is around 3–4cm (1–1½in) long.

### What are the causes and possible risk factors of anal cancer?

Anal cancer is slightly more common in women than in men. Many factors can increase your risk of developing anal cancer. These include:

#### Human papilloma virus (HPV)

Anal cancer is more likely to develop in people who've had a viral infection called the human papilloma virus (HPV). The risk of having HPV increases with the number of sexual partners you have.

#### Sexual activity

People who have anal intercourse are more likely to develop anal cancer. This may be because they are more likely to have anal HPV. However, anal cancer can also develop in people who haven't had anal intercourse or HPV.

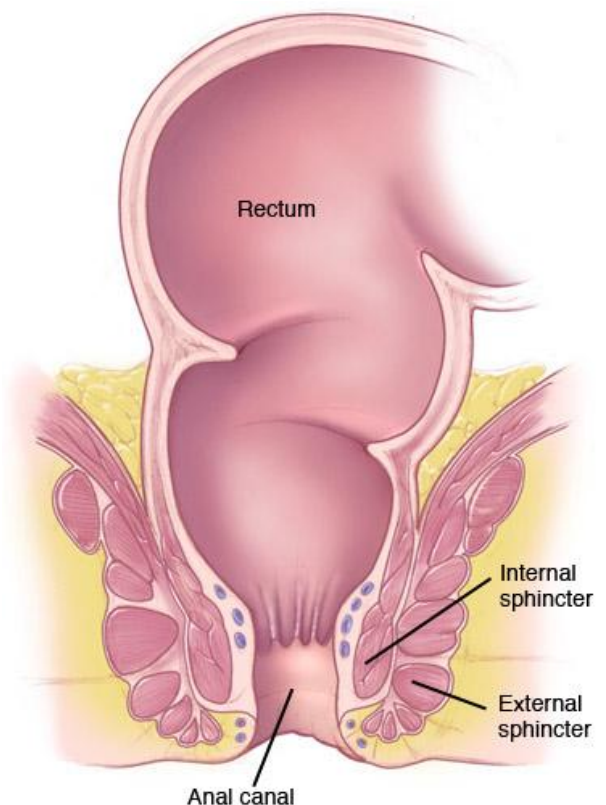
#### Lowered immunity

The immune system is part of the body's defence against infections and illnesses like cancer. Anal cancer is more common in people who have a lowered immunity, such as people taking medicines to suppress their immune system after an organ transplant or people with conditions such as HIV.

#### Smoking

Smoking tobacco increases the risk of developing anal cancer. We have more information about stopping smoking.

Although these factors can increase a person's risk of anal cancer, many people will not have these risk factors and the cause of their cancer remains unknown.



## **What are the symptoms of anal cancer?**

The most common symptoms of anal cancer include:

- bleeding from the anus
- pain, discomfort and itching around the anus
- small lumps around the anus which may be confused with piles (haemorrhoids)
- difficulty controlling your bowels (faecal incontinence)
- discharge of a jelly-like substance from the anus (mucus)
- ulcers around the anus that can spread to the skin of the buttocks.

## **How is anal cancer is diagnosed?**

If you are concerned about any symptoms, the best first step is to see you GP who will examine you and refer you to a colorectal specialist.

At the hospital, the specialist will examine you and ask about your general health and any previous medical problems. They will do some tests before they can make a firm diagnosis of anal cancer.

### Rectal examination

This is also sometimes known as a PR examination. A doctor examines your back passage with a gloved finger. Women may also have an internal examination of their vagina, as the vaginal wall is very close to the anal canal.

### Biopsy

The doctor will put a thin tube into your back passage to examine the anal canal and rectum. This is called a proctoscopy. A small sample of tissue is taken from the tumour to be examined under a microscope (biopsy). This can be done under local or general anaesthetic. Sometimes a biopsy can be taken without needing to use a proctoscope.

If the tests show that you have anal cancer, you will need further tests to find out more about the position of the cancer and to see if it has begun to spread.

### CT (computerised tomography) scan

A CT scan takes a series of x-rays that build up a three-dimensional picture of the inside of the body. The scan is painless and takes 10-30 minutes. CT scans use small amounts of radiation that are very unlikely to hurt you or anyone you come into contact with. You will be asked not to eat or drink for at least four hours before the scan.

You may be given a drink or injection of a dye that allows particular areas to be seen more clearly. For a few minutes, this may make you feel hot all over. If you are allergic to iodine or have asthma you could have a more serious reaction to the injection, so it's important to let your doctor know beforehand.

### MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scan

This test is similar to a CT scan but uses magnetism, instead of x-rays, to build up a detailed picture of areas of your body. Before the scan you may be asked to complete and sign a checklist. This is to make sure it's safe for you to have an MRI scan.

Before having the scan, you'll be asked to remove any metal belongings, including jewellery. Some people are given an injection of dye into a vein in the arm. This is called a contrast medium and can help the images from the scan show up more clearly. During the test you will be asked to lie very still on a couch inside a long cylinder (tube) for about 30 minutes. It's painless but can be slightly uncomfortable, and some people feel a bit claustrophobic during the scan. It's also noisy, but you'll be given earplugs or headphones. You'll be able to hear, and speak to, the person operating the scanner.

### PET-CT scan

This is a combination of a PET scan, which uses low-dose radiation to measure the activity of cells in different parts of the body, and a CT scan. PET-CT scans give more detailed information about the part of the body being scanned. They are not always necessary but you can discuss with your doctor whether one would be useful in your case. They are a new type of scan and you may have to travel to a specialist centre to have one.

### Endoanal ultrasound scan

This uses sound waves to form a picture. A small probe that produces sound waves is passed into the back passage (rectum). This scan can show the size and extent of the tumour. The test is painless and takes about 30 minutes.

## **What are the stages of anal cancer?**

The stage of a cancer is a term used to describe its size and whether it has spread beyond its original site. Knowing the particular type and stage of the cancer helps the doctors to decide on the most appropriate treatment.

Cancer can spread in the body, either in the bloodstream or through the lymphatic system. The lymphatic system is part of the body's defence against infection and disease. It is made up of a network of lymph nodes connected by fine ducts containing lymph fluid. Your doctors will usually check the nearby lymph nodes when staging your cancer.

### Stage 1

The cancer only affects the anus and is smaller than 2cm ( $\frac{3}{4}$ in) in size. It has not begun to spread into the sphincter muscle.

### Stage 2

The cancer is bigger than 2cm ( $\frac{3}{4}$ in) in size, but hasn't spread into nearby lymph nodes or to other parts of the body.

### Stage 3A

The cancer has spread to the lymph nodes near the rectum, or to nearby organs such as the bladder or vagina.

### Stage 3B

The cancer has spread to lymph nodes in the groin and pelvis, or to lymph nodes close to the anus, as well as nearby organs such as the bladder or vagina.

### Stage 4

The cancer has spread to lymph nodes in the abdomen or to other parts of the body, such as the liver.

A different staging system called the TNM staging system is sometimes used instead of the number system described above.

T describes the size of the tumour and whether it has spread into nearby organs.

N describes whether the cancer has spread to the lymph nodes.

M describes whether the cancer has spread to another part of the body, such as the liver (secondary or metastatic cancer).

This system is more complex and can give more precise information about the tumour stage.

If the cancer comes back after initial treatment, it is known as recurrent cancer.

### **How is anal cancer treated?**

The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) recommends that people with an anal cancer are treated by a specialist team. These teams aren't available in all hospitals, so you may have to travel to another hospital for your treatment.

The main type of treatment for anal cancer is a combination of radiotherapy and chemotherapy. The two treatments are normally given at the same time (chemoradiation) but may also be given in sequence, one following the other. Combined treatment is usually very successful. If radiotherapy and chemotherapy are given at the same time, the side effects can be more severe.

Surgery may be used to treat small anal tumours or be used in combination with chemotherapy or radiotherapy for advanced anal cancer.

Surgery may be used for small tumours. It can also be used if your treatment doesn't completely get rid of the cancer, or if there are signs that the cancer has returned. Sometimes it's used if radiotherapy isn't appropriate, for example if you've had radiotherapy to the area before. Occasionally it's used to relieve symptoms before treatment with chemoradiation.

### **What happens after treatment for anal cancer?**

It's not unusual to have side effects for a time following treatment for anal cancer. These may include feeling bloated, having wind, diarrhoea and occasional incontinence. These side effects can be distressing but are usually temporary and improve over several months. Your doctor, nurse or dietitian will be able to give you advice about how to manage any side effects.

You will be followed up for between 5-10 years. If you have side effects which persist, you may be referred to another specialist for advice and treatment.

### **What do I do if I think I may have anal cancer?**

Your first port of call is usually your own GP who will be able to assess your symptoms and decide if a referral to a colorectal specialist is appropriate.