

Title:

Impact of age on clinical and paraclinical presenting features of patients with colorectal cancer

Authors:

Mohammad Reza Keramati *, Sina Delazar *, Amir Keshvari *, Mohammad Sadegh Fazeli *, Alireza Kazemeini *, Mohsen Ahmadi Tafti *, Behnam Behboudi *

* Department of Surgery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

ABSTRACT

Aim: This study aims to compare clinical and paraclinical findings of colorectal cancers in two age groups of patients.

Method: Patients with colorectal cancer referred to a tertiary center were categorized into Group-A(Age<40) and Group-B(Age>40). Demographic, clinical, histologic, and staging data were compared between the two groups.

Results: 403 patients(F=171,M=232), including 259(64.3%) rectal and 144(35.7%) colon cancers, were studied. Groups A and B included 73(F/M=33/40) and 330(F/M=138/192) patients, respectively. There was no statistical relationship between the groups considering the gender of the patients($P>0.05$). Rectal bleeding was the most common presenting symptom in both groups($P>0.05$). Ascending colon in group-A and sigmoid colon in group-B were the most common locations of the primary tumor in patients with colon cancer($P>0.05$). Stage-II was the most prevalent stage in both groups followed by stages III, I, and IV($P>0.05$). T3(followed by T2, T4, and T1) and N0(followed by N1, and N2) tumors were the most frequent types in both groups($P>0.05$). Low-grade adenocarcinoma without neurovascular invasion was the most common type in both groups($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: Colorectal cancers diagnosed in different age groups share statistically similar clinical, histologic and staging features.