

Simple blood test could be used as tool for early cancer diagnosis

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The research, published in the *British Journal of Cancer*, analysed the electronic records of 54,000 patients who had elevated levels of calcium and looked at how many of them went on to receive a [cancer diagnosis](#).

Dr Fergus Hamilton, who led the research from the Centre for Academic Primary Care at the University of Bristol, said: "All previous studies on hypercalcaemia and cancer had been carried out with patients who had already been diagnosed with cancer - hypercalcaemia was seen as a late effect of the cancer.

"We wanted to look at the issue from a different perspective and find out if high calcium levels in blood could be used as an early indicator of cancer and therefore in the diagnosis of cancer."

Analysis of the data from 54,000 patients found that in men, even mild hypercalcaemia (2.6–2.8 mmol l⁻¹) conferred a risk of cancer in one year of 11.5 per cent. If the calcium was above 2.8 mmol l⁻¹, the risk increased to 28 per cent. In women, the risks were much less, with the corresponding figures being 4.1 per cent and 8.7 per cent.

In men, 81 per cent of the cancer associated with hypercalcaemia was caused by lung, prostate, myeloma, colorectal and other haematological cancers. In women, cancer was much less common.

Dr Hamilton added: "We were surprised by the gender difference. There are a number of possible explanations for this but we think it might be because women are much more likely to have hyperparathyroidism, another cause of hypercalcaemia. Men rarely get this condition, so their hypercalcaemia is more likely to be due to cancer."

The research is part of the Discovery Programme which aims to transform the diagnosis of cancer

(Medical Xpress)—Hypercalcaemia is the most common metabolic disorder associated with cancer, occurring in 10 to 20 per cent of people with cancer. While its connection to cancer is well known, this study has, for the first time, shown that often it can predate the diagnosis of cancer in primary care.

A simple blood test could identify those with hypercalcaemia, prompting doctors to investigate further.

and prevent hundreds of unnecessary deaths each year. In partnership with NHS trusts and six Universities, a group of the UK's leading researchers into [primary care](#) cancer diagnostics are working together in a five year programme.

If successful, the programme should transform the diagnosis of cancer and prevent hundreds of unnecessary deaths each year. The programme objectives are to design and test new service pathways to [cancer diagnosis](#) which are based on sound medical evidence, make efficient use of resources to take full account of patient views.

More information: "The risk of cancer in primary care patients with hypercalcaemia: a cohort study using electronic records." F Hamilton, R Carroll, W Hamilton and C Salisbury *British Journal of Cancer* 111, 1410-1412 (23 September 2014) [DOI: 10.1038/bjc.2014.433](#)

Provided by University of Bristol

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