

Urological Suspected Cancer e-Referral Form

Kent and Medway Cancer Alliance

PATIENT DETA	AILS			
Surname:	[MERGED FIE	LD]	First Name:	[MERGED FIELD]
D.O.B.:	[MERGED FIE	LD]	Gender:	[MERGED FIELD]
Age:	[MERGED FIE	LD]	NHS No.:	[MERGED FIELD]
Address:	[MERGED FIE	LD]		
Post code:				
Home Tel.:	[MERGED FIE	LD]	Mobile:	[MERGED FIELD]
Other Tel:			Other Tel Name:	
Interpreter required?	Yes	No 🗆	First Language:	

GP DETAILS	
Name:	[MERGED FIELD]
Code:	[MERGED FIELD]
Address:	[MERGED FIELD]
Post code:	
Tel. No.:	[MERGED FIELD]
E-mail:	[MERGED FIELD]

PATIENT ENGAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY		
I confirm the following:		
I have discussed the possibility that the diagnosis may be cancer; I have provided the patient with a 2WW referral leaflet and		
advised the patient that they will need to attend an appointment within the next two weeks		
GP Name:	Date of decision to refer	
Gr Name.	(dd/mm/yy):	

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Prostate cancer

Refer men using a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for prostate cancer if their prostate feels malignant on digital rectal examination

PSA levels are above the age-specific reference range

PSA PRIMARY CARE TEST GUIDANCE

Consider a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test and digital rectal examination to assess for prostate cancer in men with:

- any lower urinary tract symptoms, such as nocturia, urinary frequency, hesitancy, urgency or retention or
- erectile dysfunction or
- visible haematuria

The Prostate Cancer Risk Management Programme March 2016 advises that before having a PSA test, men should not have:

- an active urinary infection (*wait until 6 weeks post treatment with Antibiotics)
- ejaculated in the previous 48 hours
- exercised vigorously in the previous 48 hours
- had a prostate biopsy in the previous 6 weeks

Before performing a PSA test, the conditions above should be met in order to ensure that, where possible, a raised PSA result is the result of prostate cancer, not a confounding physical condition

Age adjusted PSA normal values:		
Age	PSA threshold	
	(micrograms/liter)	
Below 40	Use clinical	
Delow 40	judgement	
40-49	More than 2.5	
50-69	More than 3.0	
70-79	More than 6.5	
Above 79	More than 10	

(*Updated in accordance with NICE NG12 updates published December 2021. Agreed at Kent and Medway Urology TSSG April 2023)

Bladder and renal cancer	
Refer people using a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for bladder cancer if they are: aged 45 and over and have: unexplained visible haematuria without urinary tract infection or visible haematuria that persists or recurs after successful treatment of urinary tract infection, or aged 60 and over and have unexplained non-visible haematuria and either dysuria or a raised white cell count on a blood to abnormal imaging suggestive of renal tract malignancy (please attach report)	est
Testicular cancer	
Consider a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for testicular cancer in men if they have: a non-painful enlargement or change in shape or texture of the testis abnormal ultrasound imaging suggestive of testicular cancer (please attach report)	
GUIDANCE FOR IMAGING Consider a direct access ultrasound scan for testicular cancer in men with unexplained or persistent testicular symptoms	
Penile cancer	
Consider a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for penile cancer in men if they have either a penile mass or ulcerated lesion, where a sexually transmitted infection has been excluded as a cause, or a persistent penile lesion after treatment for a sexually transmitted infection has been completed with unexplained or persistent symptoms affecting the foreskin or glans	:
REFERRAL WHERE NICE NG 12 GUIDANCE IS NOT MET	
NOTE: Whilst guidance assists the practice of healthcare professionals, they do not replace their knowledge, skills or clinical judgement. Tick the following boxes if you are unsure if a patient meets the NICE criteria I am very concerned my patient has cancer but they do not meet the NICE NG 12 criteria	
If yes, please state why	
you have suspicions:	
NOTE: Please ensure urgent blood tests are undertaken for FBC, electrolytes and creatinine	
Relevant clinical details including past history of cancer, family history and examination findings:	
Anticoagulation Yes \square	
Cognitive Impairment (e.g. dementia/learning disability, memory loss etc.) Yes	
Is a hoist required to examine the patient?	
PATIENT'S WHO PERFORMANCE STATUS	
Able to carry on all normal activity without restriction	
1 Restricted in physically strenuous activity but able to walk and do light work	
Ambulatory and capable of all self-care but unable to carry out any work activities; up and about more than 50% of waking hours	
3 Symptomatic and in a chair or in a bed for greater than 50% of the day but not bedridden	
Completely disabled; cannot carry out any self-care; totally confined to bed or chair	

ADDITIONAL GP GUIDANCE

NOTE: If significantly compromised by other co-morbidities or with limited life expectancy consider a discussion with the patient and carer regarding whether investigation is necessary

Consider non-urgent referral for bladder cancer in people aged 60 and over with recurrent or persistent unexplained urinary tract infection

PATIENT CLINICAL INFORMATION FROM MERGED GP ELECTRONIC RECORDS		
Allergies:	[MERGED FIELD]	
Active Problems:	[MERGED FIELD]	
Investigations:	[MERGED FIELD]	
Significant past history:	[MERGED FIELD]	
Current medication:	[MERGED FIELD]	
Repeat medication:	[MERGED FIELD]	