LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A Wake-Up Call: The Emerging Crisis of Colon Cancer in Young Age in Pakistan

Sir,

Colon cancer, once considered a disease of the elderly, is undergoing a dramatic transformation in Pakistan. The alarming surge of colon cancer cases among the younger population is a cause for concern, demanding urgent attention. This letter sheds light on the unprecedented rise of colon cancer among the young age group in Pakistan and emphasises on the need for increased awareness, research, and preventive measures.

Traditionally, colon cancer has been associated with older adults. However, recent studies in Pakistan have revealed a concerning trend: an increasing number of young individuals are being diagnosed with this deadly disease. While the reasons behind this shift are not yet fully understood, factors such as changing lifestyle patterns, dietary habits, obesity, sedentary lifestyles, and genetic predisposition may contribute to this rise.

The rise of colon cancer among the young age group is especially worrisome due to its aggressive nature and limited early detection methods. Typically, symptoms of colon cancer may be mistakenly attributed to other conditions in younger individuals, leading to delayed diagnoses and more advanced stages of the disease. Early-onset colon cancer presents unique challenges and requires tailored approaches for effective prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

A major contributing factor to the rise in colon cancer among young individuals in Pakistan is the lack of awareness. Limited knowledge about risk factors, symptoms, and the importance of early screening hinders timely intervention. Educational initiatives targeting the general public, healthcare professionals, and schools are essential to increase awareness about colon cancer and its potential impact on young adults.

Genetic factors play a significant role in the development of colon cancer, including its early onset. Inherited gene mutations, such as Lynch syndrome and familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), significantly increase the risk of colon cancer in young individuals. Genetic counselling, testing, and surveillance programmes should be made accessible to high-risk individuals and their families to identify and manage genetic predispositions.

To effectively address the rising incidence of colon cancer in the young age groups, comprehensive research and data collection are crucial. Longitudinal studies and national cancer registries should be established to track trends, identify risk factors, and understand the underlying causes contributing to this epidemic. These efforts will facilitate evidence-based interventions and guide targeted prevention strategies.

Prevention should be the primary focus in combating colon cancer among young individuals. The public health campaigns should emphasise on the importance of adopting a healthy lifestyle, including regular physical activity, a balanced diet rich in fibre and vegetables, and avoiding known risk factors such as smoking and excessive alcohol consumption. Additionally, implementing nationwide screening programmes to detect colon cancer at an early stage can improve survival rates and reduce the disease burden.

The unprecedented rise of colon cancer in the young age group in Pakistan demands immediate attention. The shifting face of this disease highlights the need for heightened awareness, increased research, and targeted preventive measures. By promoting awareness, conducting research, and implementing evidence-based interventions, we can effectively tackle this emerging public health challenge and safeguard the well-being of our younger generation.

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AUTHOR’S CONTRIBUTION:
BR: Drafted, designed, and wrote the letter based on the recent scenario.

REFERENCES

Berkha Rani
Department of Medical Oncology, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi, Pakistan