

腸道健康及篩查

Chinese Traditional



**NATIONAL
BOWELCANCER**
SCREENING PROGRAM

.....
Cancer Institute NSW

For users of this flipchart

This flipchart has been produced by Cancer Institute NSW as a tool to assist in providing information on bowel cancer and bowel cancer screening to women and men from different cultural backgrounds, particularly those eligible to participate in the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (NBCSP).

The flipchart has two sections:

Section 1 explains how bowel cancer develops, the risk factors for bowel cancer, ways to reduce the risk and the signs or symptoms of bowel cancer.

Section 2 describes the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program and the bowel screening test (why it is so important and how to do it).

The flipchart is designed to be used by bilingual health or community workers /educators talking with community members about bowel screening. It can be used with groups or with an individual.

Users of this flipchart are encouraged to modify the wording provided to suit their particular community.

The flipchart contains a lot of information. However if time is limited, it is possible to use one section only or even just a few pages. The flipchart is designed to be used in whatever way suits the facilitator and participants the best.

Acknowledgements

This resource draws on earlier work, including:

The flipchart resource 'You're looking good on the outside, but what about the inside? Screening for bowel cancer' developed by Queensland Bowel Cancer Screening Program, Queensland Health, in 2008.

The flipchart resource 'It's not shame, it's a part of life' produced by Menzies School of Health Research (on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Health), to assist health workers to talk with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people about bowel cancer and bowel cancer screening, in 2018.

Illustrations were completed by Julie Haysom.

Cancer Institute NSW gratefully acknowledges the contribution and input into this resource by representatives of the multicultural health, community and education sectors who participated in the consultation and development process.

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Facilitator notes - About bowel cancer

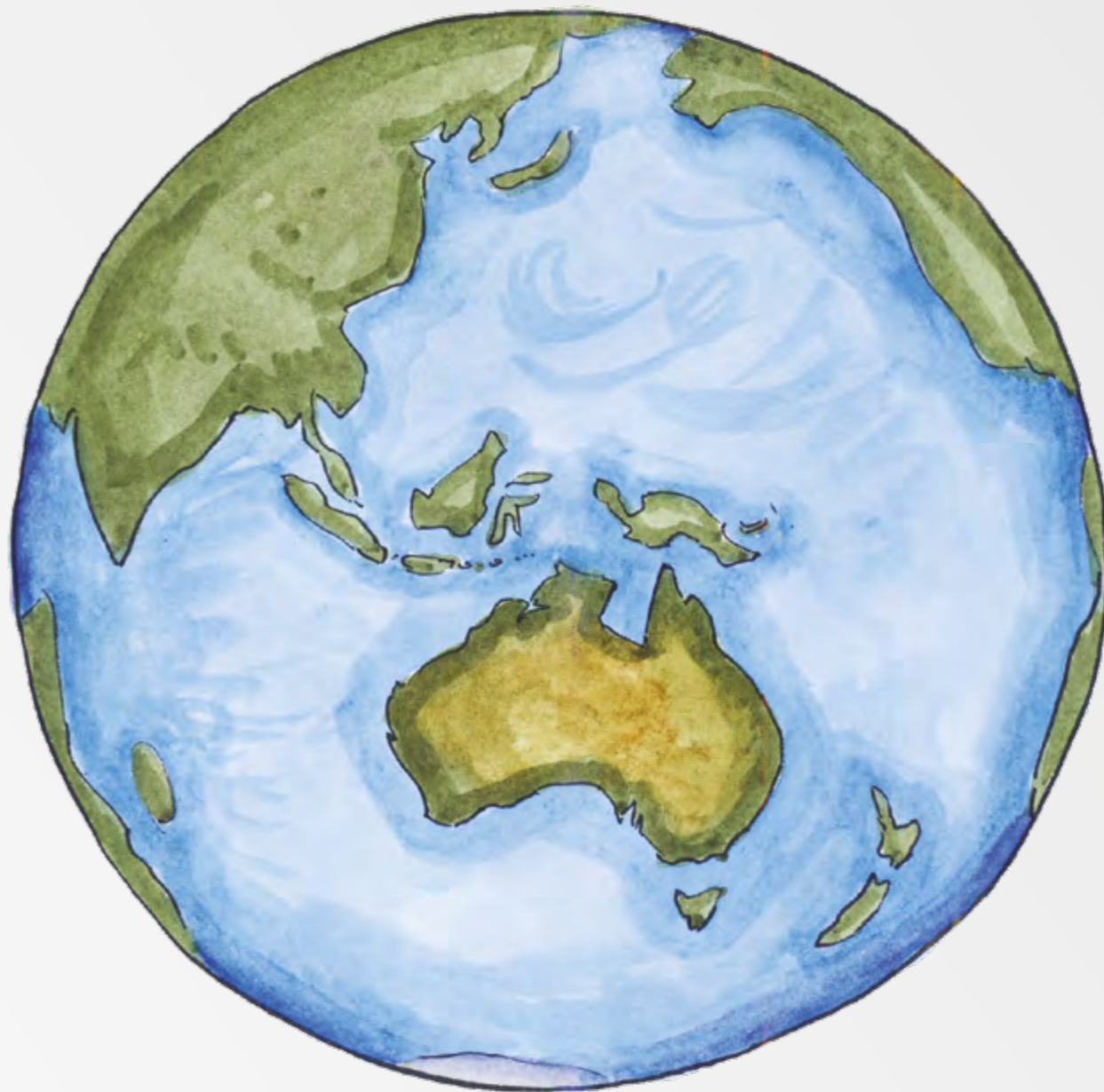
Bowel cancer is the third most common cancer worldwide (after lung and breast cancers).

- In Australia, bowel cancer is the second most common cancer in both men and women.
- Bowel cancer often develops without any early signs or symptoms – you can have bowel cancer without knowing it.
- Bowel cancer is one of the most treatable types of cancer if found early. It can be successfully treated in 9 out of 10 cases if detected in the early stages.
- There is a simple, free test you can do at home to find bowel cancer early, which could save your life.

第一部份

關於腸癌

腸癌是
全球第
三位最
常見的
癌症

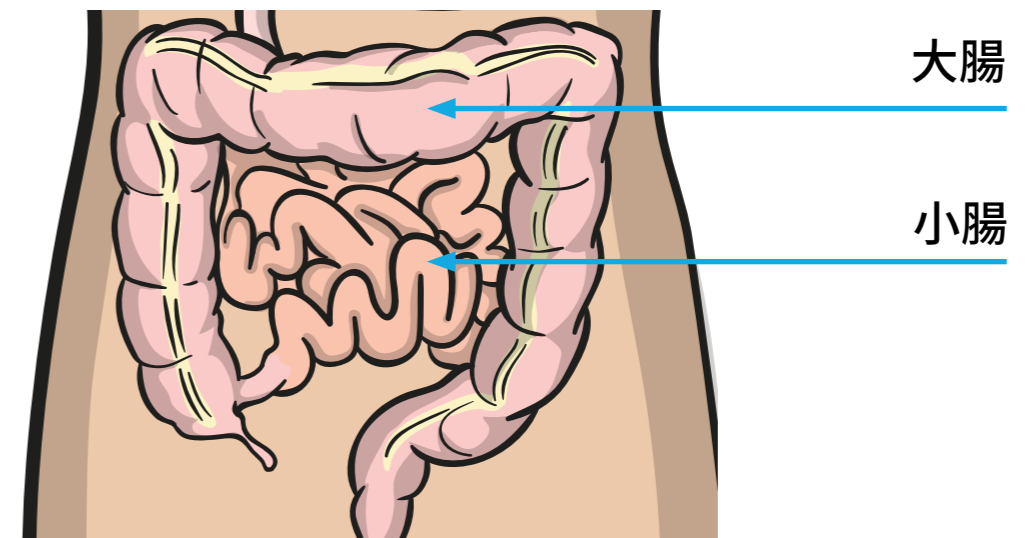
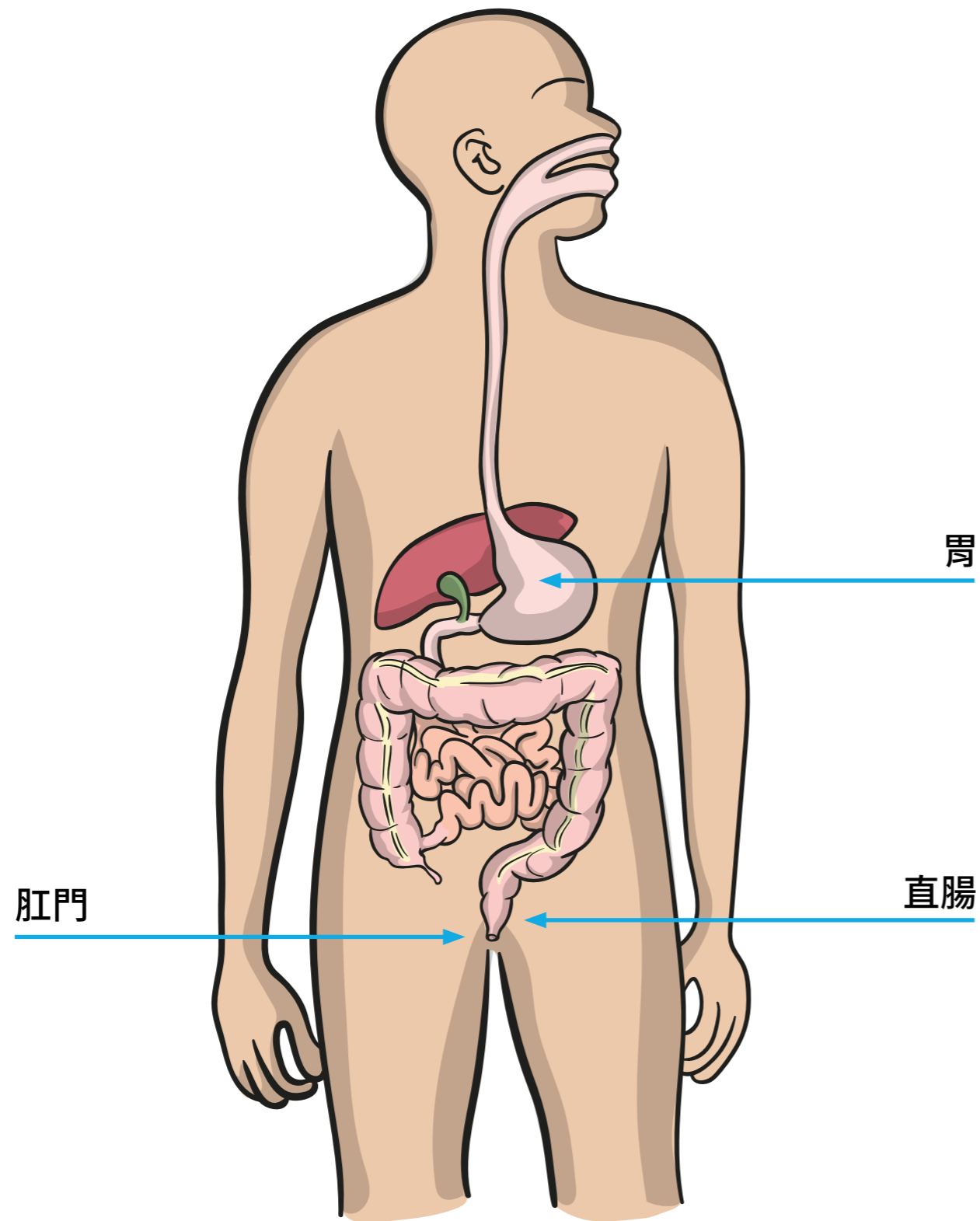


Facilitator notes - What is the bowel?

The bowel connects your stomach to your rectum where waste material (faeces) is stored until passed out from the anus.

- The bowel has 3 main parts:
 - The small bowel – takes in the nutrients (goodness) from our food.
 - The large bowel (colon) – takes in water and salt.
 - The rectum – stores the waste material (faeces).
- The bowel helps digest the food we eat.
- Digestion is when our food and drink are broken down into nutrients for our body to use for energy and to build and support our cells.

甚麼是腸道



Facilitator notes - What is bowel cancer?

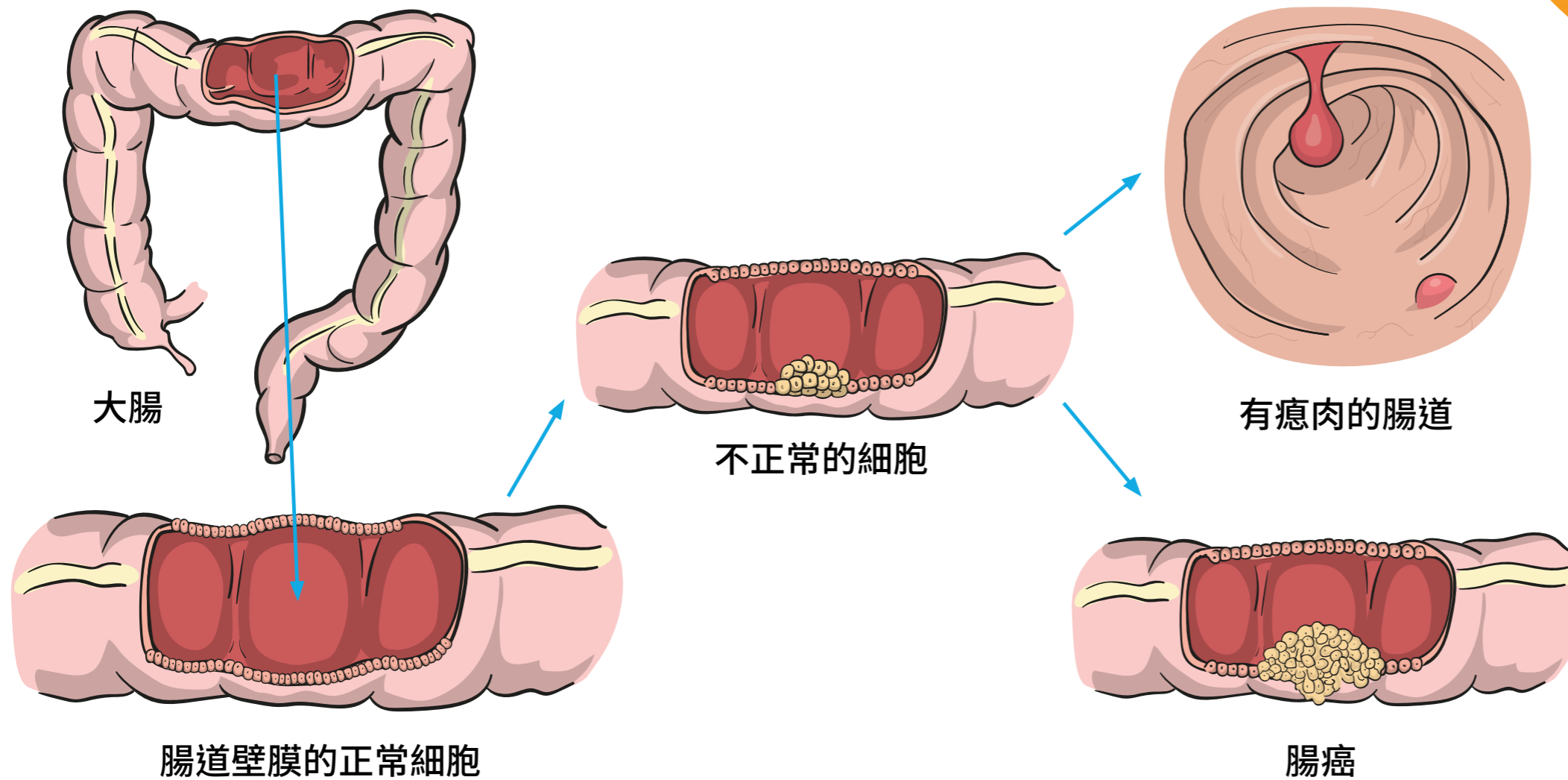
Bowel cancer can take many years to develop and may not show any signs or symptoms in the early stages.

How does bowel cancer develop?

- The bowel is made up of cells.
- For our bowel to stay healthy, old cells are constantly replaced by new cells.
- Sometimes things can go wrong during this process.
- Unlike normal cells, cancer cells don't stop growing. So the cells keep doubling, forming a lump that continues to grow.
- In the bowel, some of these lumps can grow into polyps.
- Polyps are small growths on the lining of the bowel that look a bit like a cherry on a stalk.
- Many polyps are harmless, but some can grow into cancer.
- If polyps are removed, the risk of bowel cancer is reduced.
- If cancerous polyps are not found and removed early, there is a risk that they could grow and eventually spread cancer cells to other parts of the body.

甚麼是腸癌？

腸癌可以經
很多年才形成，
且在早期階段
可能沒有任何
跡象或症狀



Facilitator notes - Who is at risk?

The biggest bowel cancer risk factor for both men and women is being aged 50 years and over. 9 out of 10 bowel cancers are diagnosed in people over the age of 50.

The risk of bowel cancer is also higher for people who have:

- A strong family history. This means having a close family member (such as a parent, sibling or child) who developed bowel cancer under the age of 55, or having more than one close family member who developed bowel cancer at any age.

Note: Most (8 out of 10) people who get bowel cancer have no family history of the disease.

- Bowel diseases which cause ongoing inflammation of the bowel.
- Type 2 diabetes.
- Unhealthy lifestyle behaviours (shown in the next slide).

誰人有患病的風險？

男性和女性的腸癌風險因素包括：

- 年齡 — 50歲以上
- 家族有腸癌的病史
- 已患有腸道疾病
- 患有二型糖尿病
- 不健康的生活方式

最大的風險因素是
年過50歲



Facilitator notes - Lifestyle risk factors

You can reduce your risk of bowel cancer by making healthy lifestyle choices.

Nearly half of all bowel cancers in Australia can be attributed to lifestyle factors, including:

- Smoking.
- What we eat – i.e. eating foods which are highly processed (like white bread, biscuits and chips), eating red meat and processed meats (like bacon, ham and salami), and not having enough fibre (fibre is found in fruit and vegetables).
- Drinking alcohol.
- Being physically inactive.
- Being overweight or obese.

生活方式風險因素

在澳洲，近一半的腸癌可能是由不健康的生活方式導致的，包括：

- 吸煙
- 不良的飲食習慣
- 喝酒
- 身體缺乏活動
- 過重或肥胖

您可以選擇健康的生活方式，從而減低罹患腸癌的風險



Facilitator notes - What can you do to reduce your risk?

You can reduce your risk of bowel cancer by making healthy changes to your lifestyle.

Here are some changes you can make to reduce your risk:

- Quit smoking.
- Eat a healthy diet of wholegrain, wholemeal and high fibre foods such as wholemeal bread, brown rice and porridge. Aim for 2 serves of fruit and 5 serves of vegetables each day.
- Eat less red meat and avoid processed meats (like bacon, ham and salami), as well as highly processed foods like white bread, biscuits and chips.
- Avoid alcohol or reduce the amount you drink.
- Be physically active every day.
- Maintain a healthy body weight.
- If you are aged 50-74, do a bowel screening test every 2 years.

您可以怎樣減低風險？



- 戒煙
- 選擇高纖維飲食
- 減少進食紅肉和加工肉類食品
- 減少喝酒
- 每日保持身體活躍
- 保持健康的體重
- 50-74歲人士，每兩年進行一次腸道篩查



Facilitator notes - Are there any signs and symptoms?

Bowel cancer usually has no signs or symptoms in the early stages. This is why regular bowel screening is essential, even if you feel well and everything seems normal.

However, in some cases signs and symptoms of bowel cancer can include:

- Blood in your bowel movements - there might be blood on the toilet paper or in the water after a bowel movement.
- Unexplained tiredness.
- Stomach pain.
- A sudden and persistent change in toilet habits. For example a person might notice they have looser bowel movements (diarrhoea) or are straining to have a bowel movement (constipation).
- Unexplained weight loss.
- An iron deficiency (anaemia).

If you have any of these symptoms, it does not necessarily mean that you have bowel cancer, but you should follow up with your doctor.

有沒有任何跡象和症狀？

腸癌在早期階段通常沒有跡象或症狀。

然而，有些腸癌患者可能出現這些症狀：



大便帶血



無緣無故感到疲累



胃痛

正常排便習慣改變



無緣無故體重下降

Facilitator notes - About the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program

The National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (the Program) mails out free kits to eligible people aged 50 to 74 for them to complete at home.

- Medicare provides the Program with a list of people who are aged 50 to 74, so that kits can be mailed out to them every 2 years close to their birthday.
- The National Bowel Cancer Screening Program has been funded by the Australian Government since 2006. The Program aims to reduce deaths from bowel cancer through early detection.
- It is one of the most life-saving public health programs in Australia.

第二部份

關於全國腸癌篩查計劃



Facilitator notes - What is a bowel screening test?

A bowel screening test can detect changes in the bowel long before you would notice any signs or symptoms. If you're aged 50 to 74 and eligible you will be sent a free test kit from the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program every 2 years.

- A bowel screening test involves taking 2 small stool samples in the privacy of your own home and posting them away for testing.
- Bowel cancer or polyps can grow on the inside of the bowel and can leak tiny amounts of blood which are invisible to the eye.
- The test is looking for any tiny traces of blood in the stool samples which might indicate a growth inside the bowel.
- If found in the early stages, 9 out of 10 bowel cancers can be successfully treated.

甚麼是腸道篩查測試？

- 測試可以遠在任何跡象或症狀出現前，便檢測到您的腸道的變化。
- 50-74歲的人士每兩年會收到一份免費的檢測套件包。

如果及早發現，
九成的腸癌病例
可以成功治愈。



Facilitator notes - Who should do a bowel screening test?

Nearly all men and women aged 50-74 should do a test every 2 years.

- However, if you have any signs or symptoms of bowel cancer or a strong family history (see slide 4 for more detail) talk to your doctor as soon as possible as you may need to have some other tests.
- You also may not need to do the test if you have had a colonoscopy in the last 2 years or are seeing your doctor about bowel problems.

誰人應該做腸道篩查測試？

幾乎所有年齡在50-74歲的男士和女士都應該每兩年做一次測試。

如果您有以下情況，請直接告知醫生：

- 有任何腸癌的跡象和症狀
- 近親有腸癌的病史
- 最近進行了結腸鏡檢查



Facilitator notes - What's in the kit?

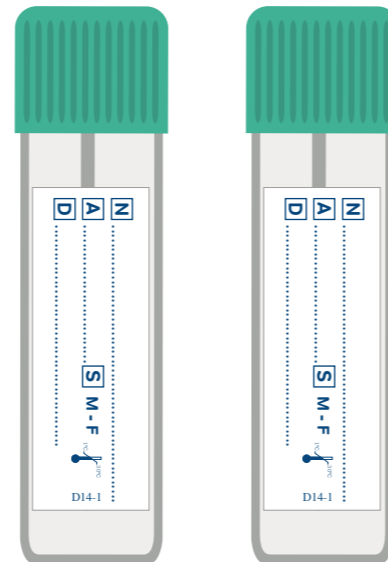
In your kit you will find everything you need to do the test:

- 2 toilet liners (these are to catch your bowel movement so you can take 2 small samples). These are biodegradable and can be flushed down the toilet when you are done.
- 2 green top collection tubes with collection sticks inside (these tubes are to store your 2 samples and contain a preserving agent).
- 1 ziplock bag with 2 compartments (this is to store your collection tubes and further protect them from touching anything whilst being stored at home).
- 1 reply paid envelope (this is used to post your samples back to the Program's pathology lab).

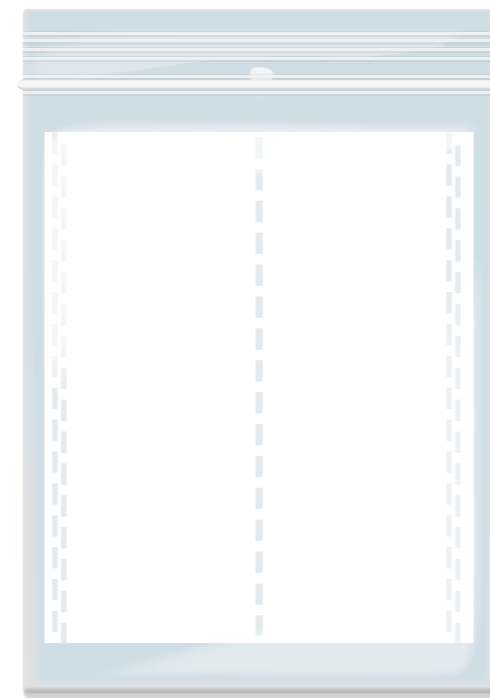
檢測套件包內有甚麼？



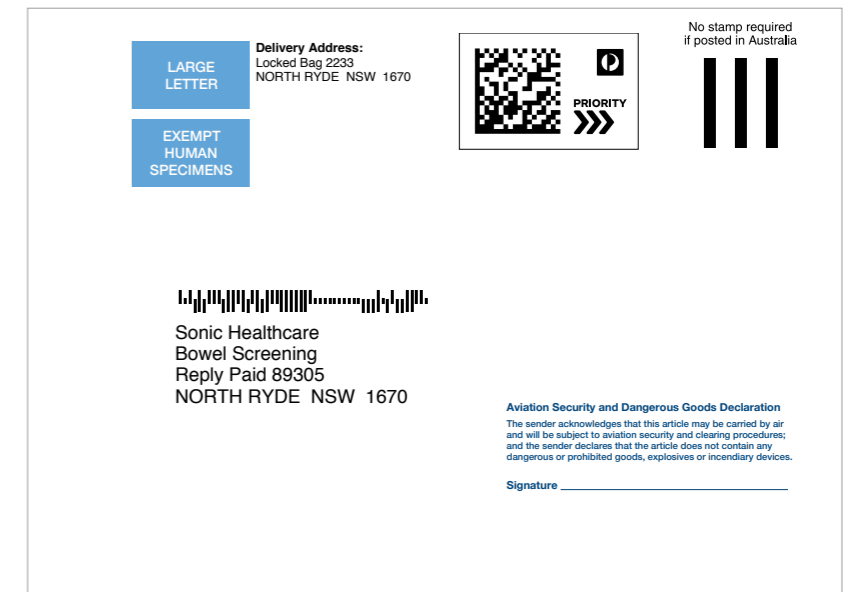
2 張座廁襯墊



2 支採集管



1 個密封袋



1 個已付郵費信封

Facilitator notes - How to do the test

STEP 1 – Prepare

1. On one of the tube labels, write your name, date of birth and date the sample was taken.
2. Before collecting your sample, empty your bladder (do a wee) and flush the toilet.
3. Put the toilet liner over the water in the toilet bowl. The writing should be facing up. If the toilet liner sinks, it's still ok to take the sample, or you can request a new kit.

STEP 2 – Collect

1. Do your bowel movement onto the toilet liner.
2. Open the collection tube by twisting the green cap.
3. Scrape the tip of the stick over different areas of the surface of the bowel movement. The sample only needs to be tiny – **smaller than a grain of rice**.
4. Put the stick back into the collection tube and click the lid shut. Shake the tube up and down several times. Do not remove the stick again.
5. Flush the toilet liner and bowel movement down the toilet. Wash your hands.

STEP 3 – Store and repeat

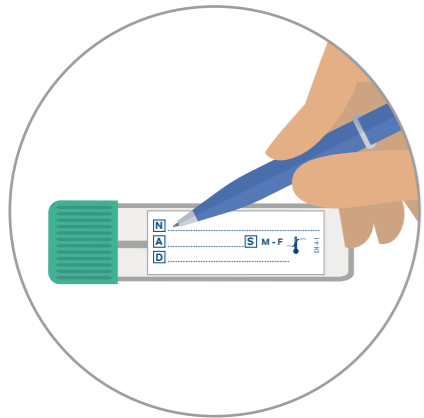
1. Place the tube into one compartment of the ziplock bag.
2. Put the sample in the fridge (**do not freeze**).

Repeat Steps 1 – 3 with the second collection tube when you have another bowel movement (on the same day, the next day, or as soon as you can).

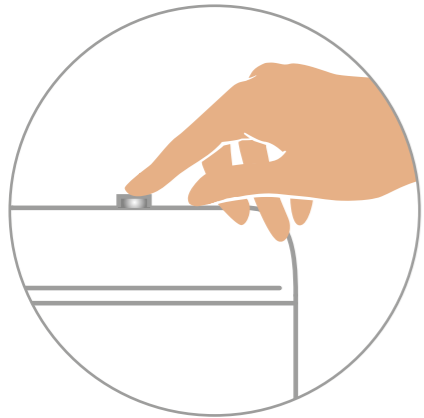
Turn over for Step 4.

怎樣做測試

第一步 - 準備



1. 在採集管的標籤寫上詳細資料



2. 小便並沖廁

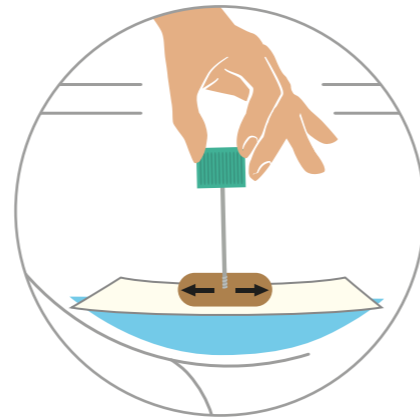


3. 將座廁襯墊放在水上

第二部 - 採集

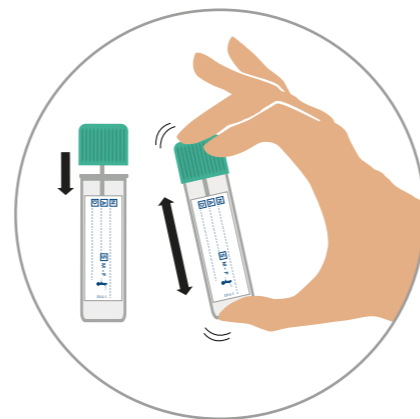


1. 在座廁襯墊上排便



2. 打開綠色的採集管

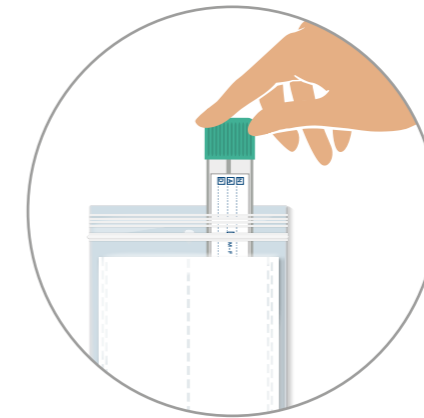
3. 用採便棒刮取糞便



4. 將採便棒放回管內並搖動

5. 將座廁襯墊及糞便沖走

第三部 - 存放和重複



1. 將採集管放進密封袋內。

2. 放進冰箱保存
(不要放進冷凍櫃)

下次排便時
用第二支採
集管重複第
1-3步驟。

Facilitator notes - Posting the test

STEP 4 – Send

1. Complete the Participant Details form.
2. Write your name and address on the back of the Reply Paid envelope and sign the front.
3. Put the Participant Details form and the 2 collection tubes (in the sealed ziplock bag) into the Reply Paid envelope and seal it.
4. Take the envelope to a post office **within 24 hours**, or put the envelope in a mail box in the late afternoon (**before 6pm**) using an Australia Post mail box.

Keeping your samples safe

The samples are sensitive to heat and time.

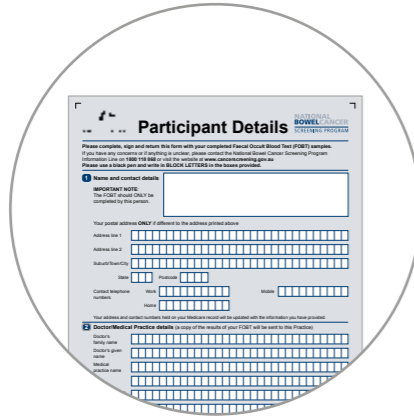
- The samples must remain cool, so do not leave them in a hot place such as a car.
- Store samples in the fridge but never freeze them.
- Post samples within 24hrs of taking your second sample.
- Post at the post office or, if you need to use a post box, do it in the late afternoon when it is cooler (but before 6pm mail collection)



Consider using a sample bowel screening test kit to demonstrate how to do the test.

寄送樣本

第四步 - 寄送



1. 填寫參與者詳情表格



2. 寫上姓名和地址並在信封簽署



4. 盡快寄出

安全保存樣本

- 樣本存放在冰箱 - 不要放置在炎熱的地方
- 在 24 小時內寄出
- 在郵政局的櫃檯寄出或在午後較涼快時投進郵箱 (但須在下午 6 時前)

Facilitator notes - Before you do the test

The test looks for blood in your bowel movement, so delay doing the test if:

- You have haemorrhoids which are bleeding. Wait until your haemorrhoids calm down before you do the test.
- You have your menstrual period. Wait for 3 days after your period before doing the test.
- There is blood in your urine or blood in the toilet bowl. If this happens, see your doctor.
- You are having treatment for bowel problems.
- You are booked for a colonoscopy in the next few weeks or if you have had a colonoscopy in the last 2 years.

Note: There is no need to change your normal diet or stop taking any regular prescribed medications before doing the test.

做測試前

測試檢測您的排便是否含有血液，因此如果出現以下情況，請延遲測試：

- 有出血性痔瘡
- 在月經期間
- 小便或座廁有血
- 正在治療腸道問題
- 已預約在不久後進行結腸鏡檢查
- 在過去兩年內接受過結腸鏡檢查

Facilitator notes - What happens next?

You will receive a results notification letter in the mail about 2 weeks after you post the samples.

A negative test result

- If your test is negative it means no blood was found. You don't need to do anything, just do another test in 2 years' time.
- But talk to your doctor if you have any symptoms before your next test. The test is very accurate but a negative result does not mean that you definitely don't have bowel cancer or can never develop bowel cancer.

A positive test result

- If your test is positive it means blood was found. You will need to see a doctor for a check-up and maybe some more tests.
- **If the test is positive it does not necessarily mean you have cancer.**
- Bleeding may be caused by a number of conditions, including polyps, haemorrhoids or inflammation, and may not be cancer related.
- But it is important to find out why there is blood in your sample.

跟著會怎樣？



測試結果 – 如何理解：

— 測試結果陰性表示沒有發現血液。兩年後再進行測試。



陽性結果表示發現血液。這並不一定表示您有癌症，但您需要見醫生，找出您大便帶血的原因。

Facilitator notes - After a positive test result

After a positive test result, it is important to see your doctor as soon as possible so you can receive a referral for another test, usually a colonoscopy.

- The aim of a colonoscopy is to look inside the bowel and find out why you have blood in your bowel movement.
- During a colonoscopy a doctor inserts a tiny camera into the rectum to look for polyps or cancerous growths.
- You will receive some sedation for the procedure so you won't feel any pain.
- The day before the colonoscopy you will need to have a special drink to help empty your bowel. This will allow the camera a clear view of your bowel. You will need to be near a toilet all day.

Results

There are a number of possible things that a colonoscopy might find.

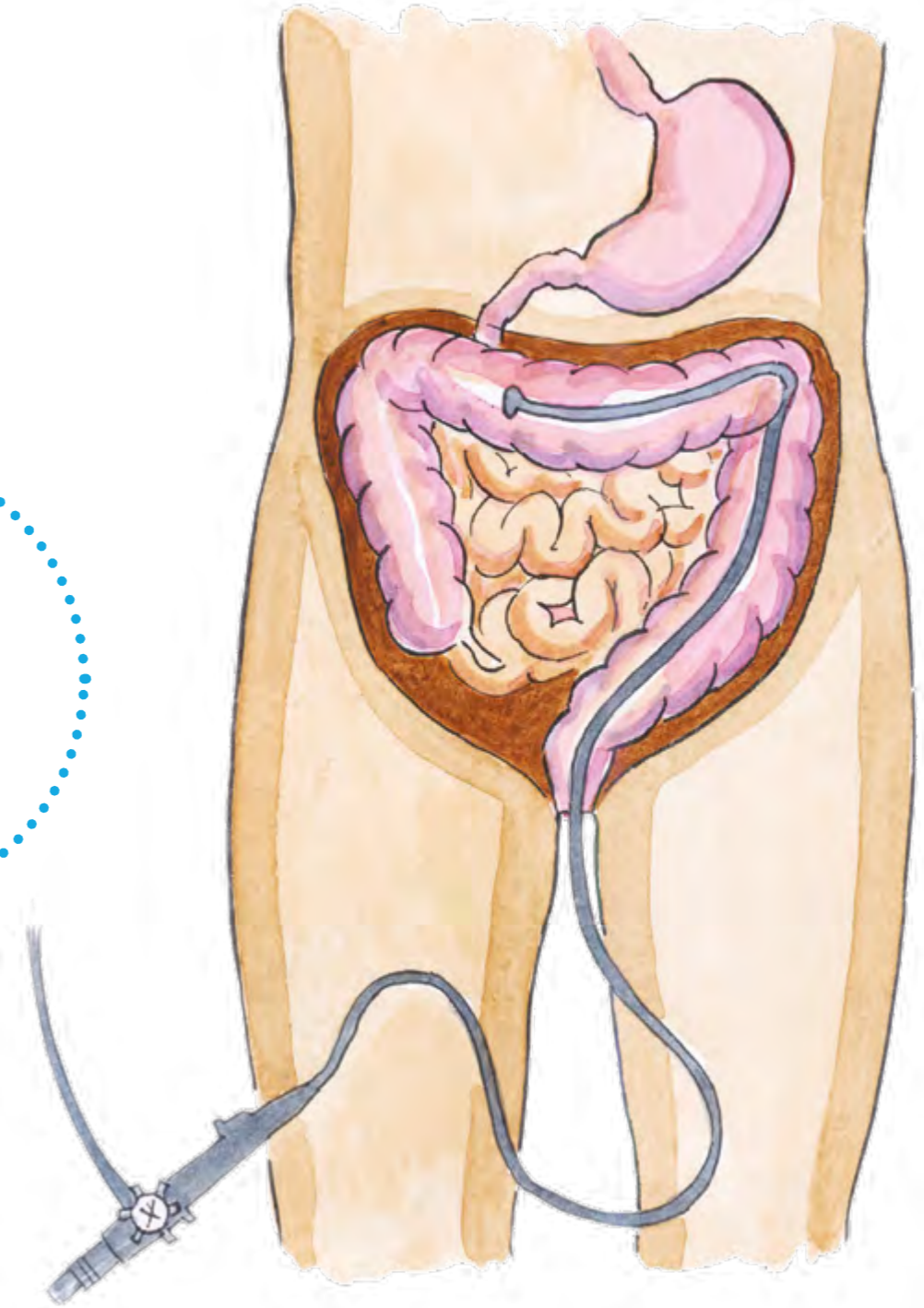
- **Nothing (clear)** – No polyps or cancer. You should do the home test kit again in around 4 years' time. A kit will be sent to you by the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program.
- **Polyps** – The doctor will usually remove them when doing the colonoscopy. You will likely need another colonoscopy in 2-5 years.
- **Cancer** – May need surgery or other treatment (to be determined by a doctor).
If found early, the chance of successful treatment is very high.
- **Other conditions** – The colonoscopy may find other bowel conditions.
Your doctor will follow these up with you.

如果測試結果是陽性

1. 往見醫生

2. 做結
腸鏡檢查

3. 看檢
查結果



Facilitator notes - For more information

- Visit the Program website at **www.cancerscreening.gov.au/bowel**.
- Find out when your test will be sent (based on your date of birth) by visiting **www.cancerscreening.gov.au/eligibility**.
- Call the Program Info Line on **1800 118 868**, where you can:
 - Check your eligibility for a free kit – confirm the Program has your correct details and find out when your next kit is coming out.
 - Order a new kit (for people who have received a kit in the last 12 months but lost or damaged it).
- If you need help in your language call the Translating and Interpreting Service on **13 14 50**.
- You can access a range of translated materials in 22 languages by visiting **www.cancerscreening.gov.au/translations** (including test kit instructions, an information booklet and invitation/results letters).

索取更詳細資料

瀏覽全國腸癌篩查計劃網站：

www.cancerscreening.gov.au/bowel

查核您何時會收到檢測套件包：

www.cancerscreening.gov.au/eligibility

致電 **1800 118 868**：

- 查詢您是否合資格獲得免費檢測套件包
- 要求新的檢測套件包（如果您遺失或損壞原來的檢測套件包）。

或致電翻譯及傳譯服務處，電話 **131 450**
(如需您的語言的協助)

查閱翻譯的資料：

www.cancerscreening.gov.au/translations

Facilitator notes - Summary

So what are the important take home messages we have learnt today?

1. Bowel cancer can develop over a long period, without any obvious signs.
2. A screening test can detect changes in your bowel early.
3. If found early, 9 out of 10 bowel cancers can be successfully treated.
4. Do the test when it comes in the post.

概要

需要記住的 4 件事

- 腸癌可以持續一段長時間才形成，而且期間沒有任何明顯的跡象
- 篩查測試可以及早發現您的腸道的變化
- 如果及早發現，九成的腸癌病例可以成功治愈。
- **收到郵寄給您的檢測包後，立刻測試。**



Facilitator notes - National cancer screening programs

Cancer screening is the use of simple tests to look for early signs of cancer, or the conditions that cause cancer.

- Screening tests can find cancer before you can see or feel any changes to your body. When you find cancers early, they are easier to treat successfully.
- In Australia there are 3 national screening programs. These are for bowel, breast and cervical cancers.
- If you are unsure about doing a screening test, talk to your doctor to help you decide.

全國癌症篩查計劃

NATIONAL BOWELCANCER SCREENING PROGRAM



NATIONAL CERVICAL SCREENING PROGRAM

A joint Australian, State and Territory Government Program

通過篩查
及早發現
可挽救生命

Facilitator notes - Breast screening

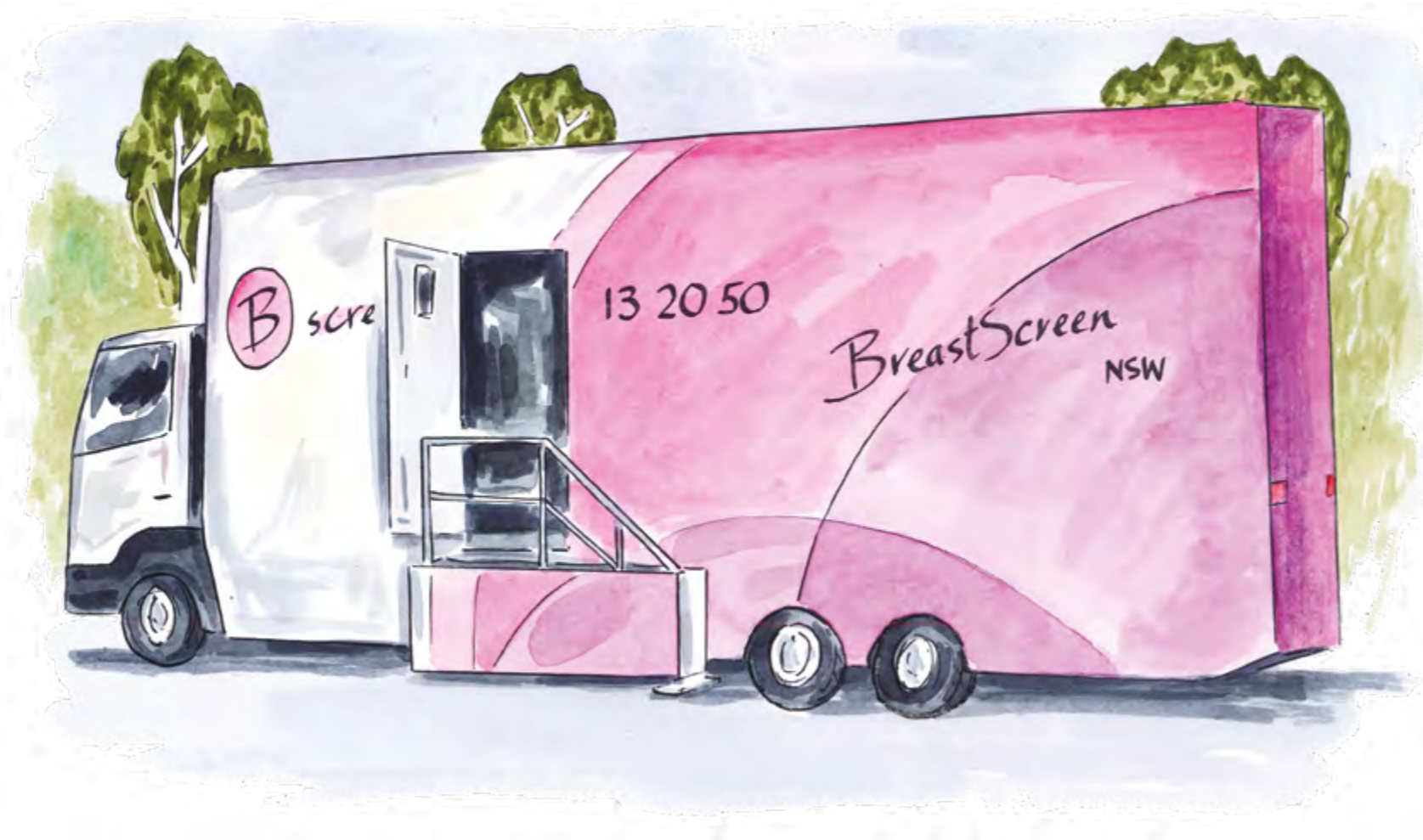
Women aged 50-74 should have a mammogram every 2 years.

- Mammograms through BreastScreen NSW are free and a doctor's referral is not needed.
- A mammogram (also called a breast x-ray) is the best way to find breast cancer early before it can be seen or felt.
- Almost all women who find their breast cancer in the early stages will get better and get back to their normal lives.
- Most women diagnosed with breast cancer do not have a family history.
- All staff at the breast screening appointment will be female.
- Call **13 20 50** to book a free BreastScreen appointment. There are many sites available so you can choose a date, time and location that suits you.
- Call **13 14 50** if you need someone who speaks your language to help you book the appointment.

乳房篩查

新州乳房檢查 (BreastScreen NSW) 提供免費服務，而且無需醫生轉介。

預約檢查，請致電 **13 20 50**。
如需傳譯員服務，致電 **13 14 50**。



**50–74歲的
婦女應每兩
年接受一次乳
房X光檢查。**

Facilitator notes - Cervical screening

- Women aged 25-74 should have cervical screening every 5 years.
- You can book a Cervical Screening Test with your local doctor or nurse. You don't need to go to a specialist doctor.
- Some doctors provide this for free. You can ask about the cost when you book an appointment.
- You can ask for a female doctor or nurse to perform the test.
- Cervical cancer can be prevented by having the Cervical Screening Test, because it looks for an infection which causes cervical cancer.
- **Book an appointment with your doctor or nurse.**

Note: If it's been more than 2 years since your last Pap test or you have never had a test before, you should book an appointment as soon as possible. If the result is normal you will then be due for your next test in 5 years' time.

子宮頸篩查

子宮頸篩查找尋導致子宮頸癌的感染，從而預防疾病的發生。

和醫生或護士預約檢查。



**25–74 歲的婦女
應每五年接受一次
子宮頸篩查。**

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