

## UPPER GI CANCER - Pancreatic Cancer<sup>19</sup>

If the patient presents **with one or more** of the following red flags, then the referral should be triaged as 'High Suspicion of Cancer'.

Red flags	YES or NO
Painless obstructive jaundice	
Unexplained weight loss <b>with one or more</b> of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• new-onset diabetes</li><li>• new onset mid-back discomfort</li><li>• steatorrhoea</li><li>• nausea/vomiting</li></ul>	

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### <sup>19</sup> Risk factors for pancreatic cancer (which when present increases the suspicion):

- Smoking
- Obesity/BMI >35
- Chronic pancreatitis, especially with mass
- Family history of first degree relatives with pancreatic cancer;
- Genetic syndromes (hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome, familial melanoma, familial pancreatitis, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome)

### Investigations that would be consistent with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer

- Cholestatic liver dysfunction
- New onset diabetes
- HbA1c >41 (pre-diabetes)
- Elevated CEA and/or Ca19-9