

Urological Suspected Cancer e-Referral Form

Kent and Medway Cancer Alliance

PATIENT DETAILS				GP DETAILS	
Surname:	[MERGED FIELD]	First Name:	[MERGED FIELD]	Name:	[MERGED FIELD]
D.O.B.:	[MERGED FIELD]	Gender:	[MERGED FIELD]	Code:	[MERGED FIELD]
Age:	[MERGED FIELD]	NHS No.:	[MERGED FIELD]		
Address:	[MERGED FIELD]			Address:	[MERGED FIELD]
Post code:					
Home Tel.:	[MERGED FIELD]	Mobile:	[MERGED FIELD]	Post code:	
Other Tel:		Other Tel Name:		Tel. No.:	[MERGED FIELD]
Interpreter required?	Yes No	First Language:		E-mail:	[MERGED FIELD]

	IGAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY		
i confirm th	e following:		
		may be cancer; I have provided the patient with a 2	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 (dd/mm/yy):	
REFERRAL (CRITERIA		
Prostate ca	ncer		
Refer men i	using a suspected cancer pathway refe	erral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for prosta	ite cancer if their
	e feels malignant on digital rectal exan		
- PSA ieve	els are above the age-specific reference	Le range	
PSA PRIM	ARY CARE TEST GUIDANCE		
Consider a	prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test a	and digital rectal examination to assess for prostate	cancer in men with:
-	any lower urinary tract symptoms, s	such as nocturia, urinary frequency, hesitancy, urge	ncy or retention or
	and attle algorithm attack an		
-	erectile dysfunction or		
	visible haematuria		
-	visible haematuria	nme March 2016 advises that before having a PSA te	st, men should not have:
■ The Prosta	visible haematuria ite Cancer Risk Management Program	me March 2016 advises that before having a PSA tential for the second second second second second second second	st, men should not have:
■ The Prosta	visible haematuria ate Cancer Risk Management Program an active urinary infection (*wait u	ntil 6 weeks post treatment with Antibiotics)	st, men should not have:
■ The Prosta ●	visible haematuria ate Cancer Risk Management Program an active urinary infection (*wait u ejaculated in the previous 48 hours	ntil 6 weeks post treatment with Antibiotics)	st, men should not have:
■ The Prosta ●	visible haematuria ite Cancer Risk Management Program an active urinary infection (*wait u ejaculated in the previous 48 hours exercised vigorously in the previous	ntil 6 weeks post treatment with Antibiotics) s s 48 hours	st, men should not have:
The Prosta	visible haematuria ite Cancer Risk Management Program an active urinary infection (*wait u ejaculated in the previous 48 hours exercised vigorously in the previous had a prostate biopsy in the previous	ntil 6 weeks post treatment with Antibiotics) s s 48 hours us 6 weeks	
The Prosta • • • • • •	visible haematuria te Cancer Risk Management Program an active urinary infection (*wait u ejaculated in the previous 48 hours exercised vigorously in the previous had a prostate biopsy in the previous forming a PSA test, the conditions ab	ntil 6 weeks post treatment with Antibiotics) s s 48 hours us 6 weeks ove should be met in order to ensure that, where p	
The Prosta • • • • • •	visible haematuria ite Cancer Risk Management Program an active urinary infection (*wait u ejaculated in the previous 48 hours exercised vigorously in the previous had a prostate biopsy in the previous	ntil 6 weeks post treatment with Antibiotics) s s 48 hours us 6 weeks ove should be met in order to ensure that, where p	
The Prosta Before per is the resu	visible haematuria te Cancer Risk Management Program an active urinary infection (*wait u ejaculated in the previous 48 hours exercised vigorously in the previous had a prostate biopsy in the previous forming a PSA test, the conditions ab	ntil 6 weeks post treatment with Antibiotics) s s 48 hours us 6 weeks ove should be met in order to ensure that, where p	

Age adjusted PSA normal values:		
Age	PSA threshold	
Age	(micrograms/liter)	
Below 40	Use clinical	
Below 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 cand

Refer people using a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for bladder cancer if they are: \Box 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 test
- boot abnormal imaging suggestive of renal tract malignancy (please attach report)

Testicular cancer

Consider a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for testicular cancer in men if they have:

- \square 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:

- \Box a penile mass **or** ulcerated lesion, where a sexually transmitted infection has been excluded as a cause, **or**
- \Box a persistent penile lesion after treatment for a sexually transmitted infection has been completed
- \square 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:

CLINICAL INFORMATION

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	
Cognitive Impairment (e.g. dementia/learning disability, memory loss etc.)	Yes	
Is a hoist required to examine the patient?	Yes	

PATIENT'S WHO PERFORMANCE STATUS				
	0	Able to carry on all normal activity without restriction		
	1	Restricted in physically strenuous activity but able to walk and do light work		
	2	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		
	4	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]		