

Opening Hours

Monday to Friday 9:00am – 5:30pm

Saturday, Sunday & Public Holidays Closed

Contact

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Address G06, The Hong Kong Jockey Club Building for Interdisciplinary Research, 5 Sassoon Road, Pok Fu Lam, Hong Kong

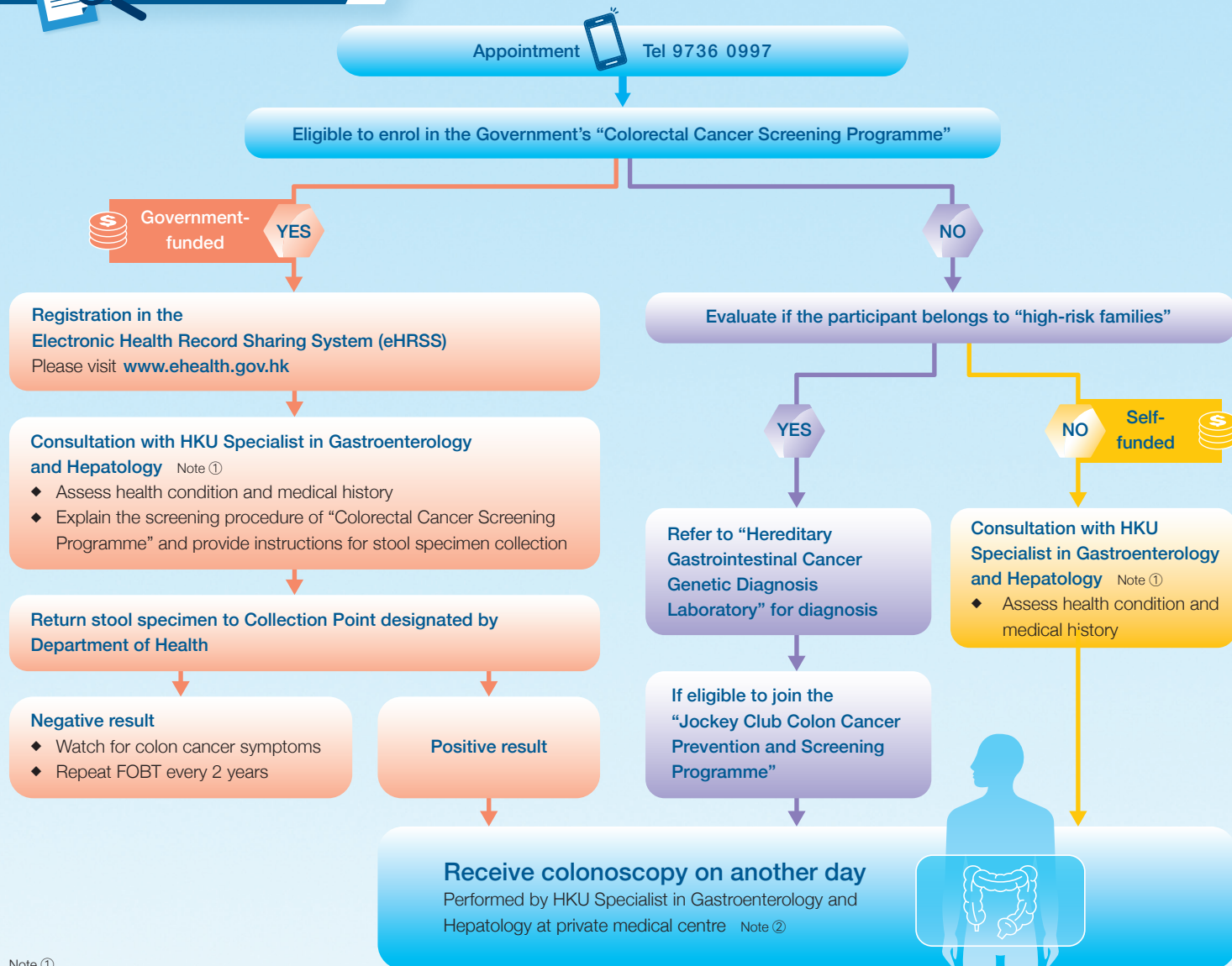


1 Bus no.: 4, 4X, 7, 30X, 37A, 40, 40M, 71, 90B, 91, 94, 970, 970X, 973, A10
Minibus no.: 22, 22S, 22X, 23, 31, 31X

2 Minibus no.: 8, 28

Note: Updated information is subject to the announcement of bus companies.

Examination Flow



Note ①

Location of consultation:

The University of Hong Kong - Department of Diagnostic Radiology - MRI/Ultrasound Unit
LG3, The Hong Kong Jockey Club Building for Interdisciplinary Research, 5 Sassoon Road, Pok Fu Lam, Hong Kong

Note ②

Locations of private medical centres in collaboration to conduct colonoscopy (the examination location is subject to the final decision of HKU Endoscopy Centre):

KPM Healthcare Centre	1/F, The Kowloon Hotel Shopping Arcade, 19-21 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Virtus Medical Group	7/F, Virtus Medical Tower, 122 Queen's Road Central, Central, Hong Kong
Pedder Clinic	4/F, 9 Queen's Road Central, Central, Hong Kong
Gleneagles Hospital Hong Kong	1 Nam Fung Path, Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong



HKU Med Jockey Club Centre for Clinical Innovation and Discovery
香港大學賽馬會臨床創新及研發中心

HKU Endoscopy Centre

Jockey Club Colon Cancer Prevention and Screening Programme



Funded by:



香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust
同心 同步 同進 RIDING HIGH TOGETHER



Background

Cancer of the colon and rectum (also known as colorectal cancer) is the most common cancer in Hong Kong, yet it is a preventable disease. During colonoscopy, doctor examines the large bowel wall and remove polyps, if any, to prevent them from developing into cancer.

The University of Hong Kong (HKU) has received donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust ("The Trust") for the establishment of "Jockey Club Colon Cancer Prevention and Screening Programme". This programme provides colon cancer screening specifically to high risk group (e.g. person whose family member has been diagnosed with colorectal cancer) for cancer prevention.

To encourage the public for early screening, the HKU Endoscopy Centre has been set up with donation from the Trust to extend affordable colon cancer screening to the Hong Kong population.

In addition to the services of colorectal cancer screening, we also conduct clinical research on prevention for colon cancer, with the aim to identify potential risk and protective factors on cancer development.



Objectives

1. Provide colonoscopy examination to high risk families and the public;
2. Perform genomics and metagenomics analysis on gut microbiota in high-risk families to discover modifiable factors for colorectal cancer prevention.



Service Target

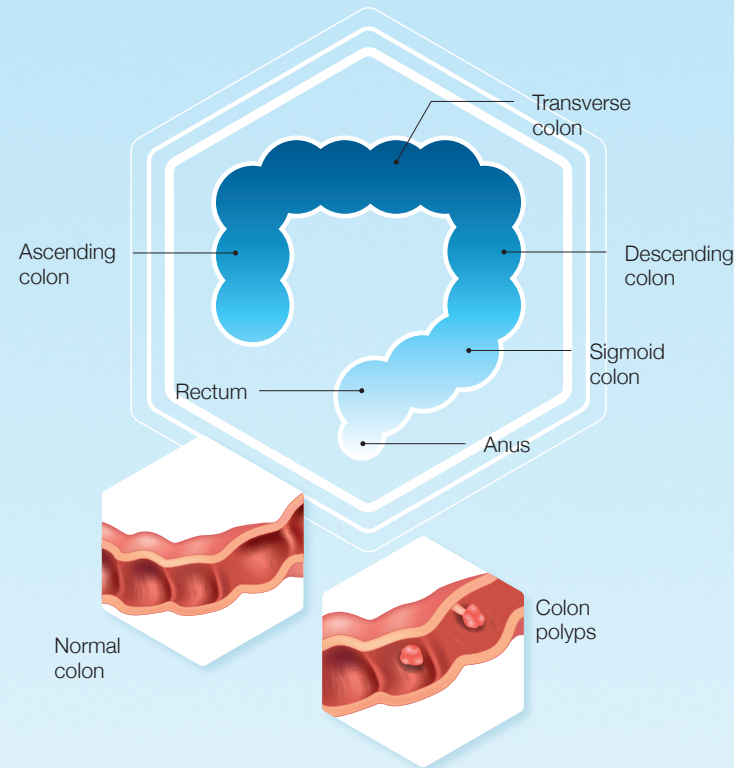
HKU Endoscopy Centre encourages the following persons to receive colorectal cancer screening:

- ◆ **Persons eligible to join the Government's "Colorectal Cancer Screening Programme"**
Subsidized faecal occult blood test (FOBT) +/- colonoscopy (for details about "Colorectal Cancer Screening Programme", please refer to the webpage of Department of Health www.ColonScreen.gov.hk)
- ◆ **People concerned about their colon health**
Receive colorectal cancer screening at their own expenses



About Colorectal Cancer

Colorectum, also known as the large intestine, is the last part of the digestive system. Its functions are to absorb water, and move faeces towards the rectum and pass them out through the anus.



Almost all colorectal cancer develops from colon polyps. The development of normal cell into cancer may take a few years to more than 10 years. There are different types of polyps on the wall of the large bowel, and adenomas may have higher chance of evolving into cancer. To detect the presence of polyps and distinguish their types, colonoscopy is the most effective method because any observed polyps will be removed for pathology analysis during the procedure.

According to the Hong Kong Cancer Registry of Hospital Authority, there were 5,635 new cases of colorectal cancer in 2017 (17% of all new cancer cases), and 2,138 persons died from colorectal cancer (14.9% of all cancer deaths). Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in Hong Kong. With the ageing population and change in diet and lifestyle habits, the incidence of colorectal cancer is expected to increase.



Symptoms of Colorectal Cancer?

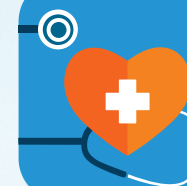
If you have the following conditions, talk to your doctor about the need for colonoscopy:

- ◆ Blood or large amount of mucus in stool
- ◆ Change in bowel habits, such as diarrhoea or constipation for at least two weeks
- ◆ Persistent urge after passing stool
- ◆ Abdominal discomfort such as persistent pain, bloating, fullness or cramps, etc.
- ◆ Sudden weight loss and fatigue
- ◆ Anaemia



People at high risk of colorectal cancer

- ◆ Family history of colorectal cancer, particularly in first-degree relatives (e.g. parents or siblings), and with onset of cancer at an early age
- ◆ Family history of hereditary colorectal cancer syndromes, such as Lynch syndrome or familial adenomatous polyposis syndrome
- ◆ History of colorectal cancer
- ◆ History of colorectal polyp
- ◆ Long history of inflammation of the bowel, e.g. ulcerative colitis



People **over the age of 50**, even without symptoms, should receive colorectal cancer screening because early diagnosis and treatment can increase the chance of cure.



Screening Tests for Colorectal Cancer



Faecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)

Purpose: Detects hidden blood in stool samples, even in tiny amount not visible to the naked eye, for diagnosis and treatment.

Procedure: Patient will be given specimen bottles and stool samples can be collected at home. Specimens should then be returned for analysis as soon as possible. If FOBT result is positive, your doctor may arrange for colonoscopy to assess the cause of bleeding.



Colonoscopy

Purpose: Prevents colorectal cancer by detection and removal of pre-cancerous colonic polyps and detects colorectal cancer, if any, at an earlier stage to increase the chance of cure.

Procedure: Doctor uses a colonoscope, which is a long, thin flexible endoscope, to examine the entire colon. During colonoscopy, doctors can detect various colonic diseases including colorectal cancer and colonic polyps. Doctors can also take tissue samples, remove colonic polyps and perform other diagnostic and therapeutic procedures if necessary. Patients will be given sedation to reduce their discomfort and anxiety during the procedure.

