

## Association between GPs' suspicion of cancer and patients' usual consultation pattern in primary care:

a cross-sectional study

### Abstract

#### Background

Patients who rarely consult a GP in the 19–36 months before a cancer diagnosis have more advanced cancer at diagnosis and a worse prognosis. To ensure more timely diagnosis of cancer, the GP should suspect cancer as early as possible.

#### Aim

To investigate the GP's suspicion of cancer according to the patient with cancer's usual consultation pattern in general practice.

#### Design and setting

A cross-sectional study based on survey data from general practice of 3985 Danish patients diagnosed with cancer from May 2010 to August 2010, and linked to national register data.

#### Method

Using logistic regression analysis with restricted cubic splines, the odds ratio (OR) of the GP to suspect cancer as a function of the patient's number of face-to-face consultations with the GP in the 19–36 months before a cancer diagnosis was estimated.

#### Results

GPs' cancer suspicion decreased with higher usual consultation frequency in general practice. A significant decreasing trend in ORs for cancer suspicion was seen across usual consultation categories overall ( $P < 0.001$ ) and for each sex (males:  $P < 0.05$ ; females:  $P < 0.05$ ). GPs' cancer suspicion was lower in patients aged  $< 55$  years in both rare and frequent attenders compared with average attenders.

#### Conclusion

GPs suspect cancer more often in rare attenders  $\geq 55$  years. GPs' cancer suspicion was lower in younger patients ( $< 55$  years), in both rare and frequent attenders. GPs should be aware of possible missed opportunities for cancer diagnosis in young attenders and use safety netting to reduce the risk of missing a cancer diagnosis.

#### Keywords

accessibility of health services; Denmark; early diagnosis; general practice; healthcare delivery; neoplasms.

### INTRODUCTION

Early detection of cancer is vital to improve the prognosis of patients with cancer.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, many countries, including Denmark and the UK, have implemented strategies for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.<sup>1–3</sup> These strategies seem to provide more timely diagnosis and to improve patients' prognosis.<sup>4–6</sup>

Despite recent prognostic improvements, research has shown that patients who rarely consult a GP in the 19–36 months before a cancer diagnosis are diagnosed with more advanced cancer and have a worse prognosis than patients who regularly consult the GP.<sup>7</sup> One explanation could be that patients who rarely consult their GP are likely to seek medical advice at a later stage of disease (with more pronounced symptoms) than patients who usually consult their GP on a more regular basis.<sup>8</sup> As tumours generally grow exponentially,<sup>9</sup> patients are likely to present with more distinct symptoms as the underlying disease evolves, that is, as the tumour reaches a more advanced stage. More distinct symptoms will usually evoke the GP's suspicion of cancer and lead to a more timely diagnosis.<sup>10</sup> To achieve more timely diagnosis, it is thus important that the GP suspects cancer as early as possible. Some authors have argued that GPs are more inclined to suspect serious illness (including cancer) and to act more promptly when seeing a patient who rarely consults in

general practice.<sup>11,12</sup> Others have suggested that the GP's limited knowledge of the rare attender's medical history may obscure the suspicion of cancer.<sup>12,13</sup> However, no conclusive evidence exists of the association between a patient's usual consultation frequency and the GP's suspicion of cancer.

This study aimed to investigate whether the GP's suspicion of cancer before diagnosis varies according to the patient's usual consultation pattern in general practice in a population of patients with cancer.

### METHOD

A cross-sectional study was conducted using data from a sub-cohort of the Danish Cancer in Primary Care cohort,<sup>14</sup> which were linked to previously reported data on usual consultation frequency in general practice<sup>7</sup> and national register data. Information was linked at the individual level using the Danish personal registration number, which is assigned to all citizens in Denmark.<sup>15</sup>

### Setting

The study took place in Denmark, where the publicly funded healthcare system is designed to ensure free access to diagnostic procedures and treatment for all citizens. Almost all citizens ( $> 98\%$ ) are registered with a GP, who acts as gatekeeper to the rest of the healthcare system (except for emergencies and privately practising otorhinolaryngologists

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### How this fits in

Rare attenders in general practice who are diagnosed with cancer have more advanced cancers and worse prognosis than more regular attenders. No previous studies have explored whether GPs suspect cancer more often in rare attenders. The results of this study show that GPs are more likely to suspect cancer in rare attenders aged  $\geq 55$  years, but not in attenders  $< 55$  years in both rare and frequent attenders compared with average attenders. Safety netting is an important diagnostic strategy to reduce the risk of missing a possible cancer diagnosis in younger ( $< 55$  years) patients.

### Study population

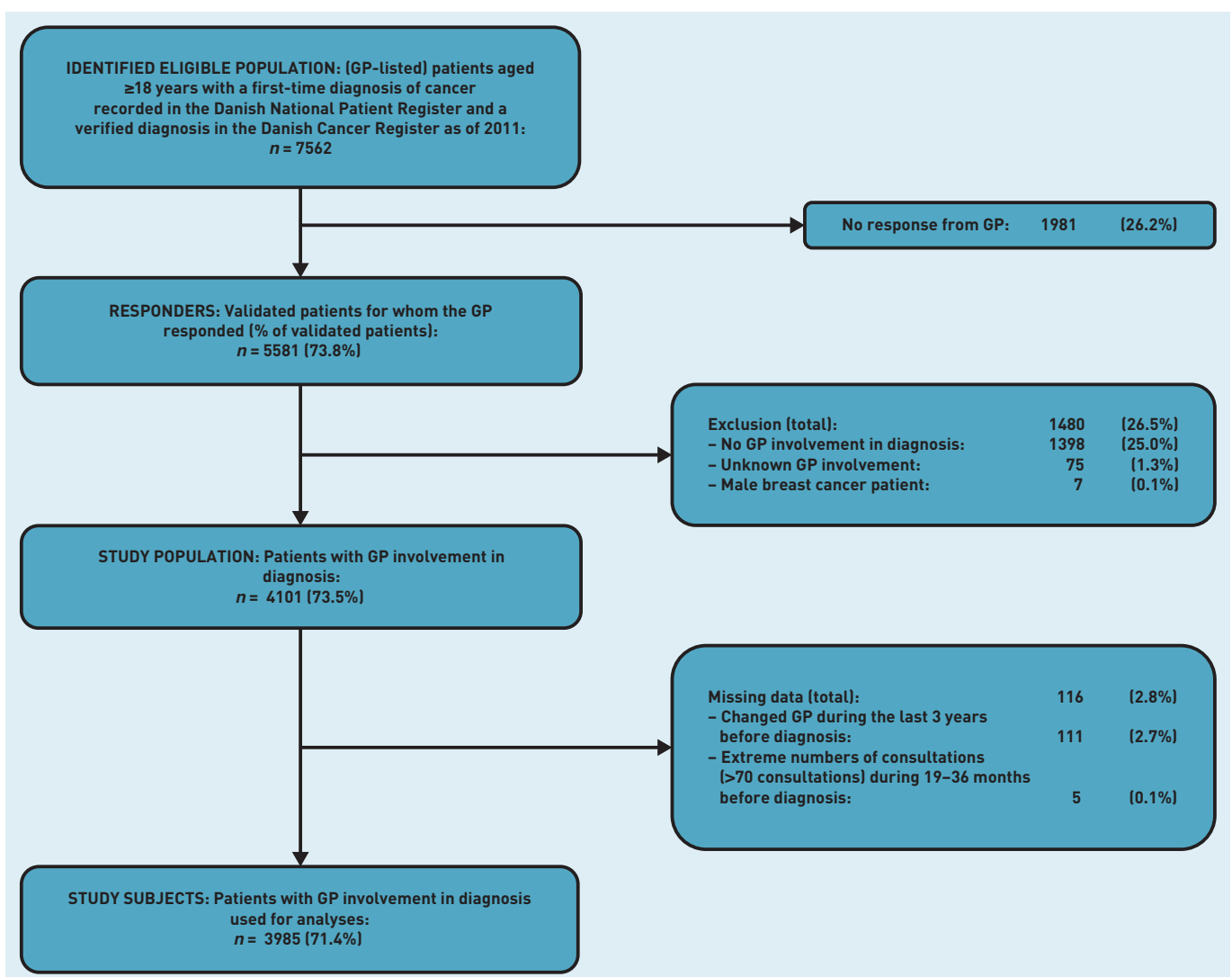
Identification of patients, data collection, and drop-out analysis have been described in detail elsewhere.<sup>14</sup> All patients aged  $\geq 18$  years with an incident diagnosis of cancer, except for non-melanoma skin cancer, from 1 May 2010 to 31 August 2010 were identified in the Danish National Patient Register.<sup>17</sup> The study population was restricted to the 73.5% of patients who had attended general practice as part of the cancer diagnosis according to the GP (Figure 1).<sup>10,14</sup>

### Data collection

A questionnaire on the diagnostic pathway of each patient with cancer was sent to the patient's GP, who was asked to fill in the questionnaire using the medical records. GPs responded in 5581 cases (73.8%). The response rate was higher for female patients, patients diagnosed with breast

and ophthalmologists, who can be accessed directly).<sup>16</sup> Since 2009, GPs in Denmark have been able to urgently refer patients suspected to have cancer to a standardised cancer patient pathway.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 1. Flow of patients from identification to inclusion in analyses.



cancer, and patients with a high educational level.<sup>10,14</sup> Usual GP consultation frequency could not be established for a small proportion of patients ( $n = 111$ ) because they had been listed with more than one GP in the last 3 years before diagnosis (Figure 1).

### Outcome

The outcome was defined as the GP's reporting of cancer suspicion at the first consultation that led to the patient's cancer diagnosis. Data were based on information from the questionnaire about the GP's interpretation of the symptoms presented by the patient.<sup>10</sup>

### Exposure

The exposure in this study was the patient's usual (that is, customary) consultation frequency in general practice; this was defined as the number of daytime face-to-face consultations with a GP, including home visits, in the 19–36 months before the date of the cancer diagnosis.<sup>7</sup> This period was sufficiently close to the date of diagnosis to reflect the patient's usual consultation frequency according to their age, and to limit the risk of the consultation frequency to be affected by the cancer itself.

### Other variables

Demographic and socioeconomic information was collected from Statistics Denmark. Information on age and sex was derived from the Danish personal registration number.<sup>15</sup> Household income was categorised into three groups using the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) modified scale: 'low', 'average', and 'high'. The highest attained level of education was categorised into three groups according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED):<sup>18</sup> 'basic' (ISCED level I–II), 'short' (ISCED level III–IV), and 'long' (ISCED level V–VI). Comorbidity was defined using the Charlson comorbidity index (CCI)<sup>19</sup> and was calculated on the basis of diagnoses registered in the Danish National Patient Register<sup>17</sup> during the 10 years preceding study entry. Patient CCI scores were grouped into three levels: 'none' (CCI score = 0), 'moderate' (CCI score = 1–2), and 'severe' (CCI score  $\geq 3$ ).

### Analyses

The odds ratio (OR) of the GP to suspect cancer as a function of the patient's number of face-to-face consultations with the GP during the 19–36 months before the cancer diagnosis was estimated using logistic regression. First, analyses were

performed in which the patient's usual consultation frequency was divided into three categories: 'rare' (0–1 consultations), 'average' (2–9 consultations), and 'frequent' ( $\geq 10$  consultations). Second, to avoid assuming a linear or piecewise constant association between the patient's usual consultation frequency and the GP's cancer suspicion, consultation frequency was treated as a continuous variable by using restricted cubic splines with three knots and the median number of consultations as the reference point. Analyses were adjusted for sex, age, diagnosis, comorbidity, household income, and educational level. Age was centred at the mean. A two-sided  $P$ -value  $\leq 0.05$  was defined as significant. Analyses were conducted in Stata (version 14).

### RESULTS

A total of 3985 eligible incident cancer patients were included, of which 1873 (47%) were females (Table 1). Females had a median of six consultations (interquartile range (IQR) = 3–10) and males had a median of five consultations (IQR = 2–9) with their GP during the 19–36 months before their cancer diagnosis (Table 1).

GPs suspected cancer in 45.8% of the cases; this was seen more often in females than males (50.1% versus 42.0%,  $P < 0.001$ ) (Table 1). The proportion of cancer suspicion was 48.3% among rare attenders (52.1% among females versus 45.6% among males,  $P < 0.001$ ) (Table 2). Patients in whom the GP suspected cancer had a significantly shorter primary care interval (the time from when the patient presented to general practice until referral to secondary care) than patients in whom the GP did not suspect cancer (median = 0 days (IQR = 0–3) versus median = 11 days (IQR = 0–39),  $P < 0.001$ ).

A significant decreasing trend in ORs for cancer suspicion was observed across usual consultation categories overall ( $P$ -trend  $< 0.001$ ) and for each sex (males:  $P$ -trend  $< 0.05$ ; females:  $P$ -trend  $< 0.05$ ) (Table 2). The likelihood of the GP to suspect cancer in males was 1.19 [95% confidence intervals (CI) = 0.95 to 1.50] times higher in rare attenders and 0.83 (95% CI = 0.66 to 1.04) times lower in frequent attenders compared with average attenders (Table 2). The corresponding ORs in females were 1.03 (95% CI = 0.77 to 1.39) times higher in rare attenders and 0.72 (95% CI = 0.57 to 0.91) times lower in frequent attenders (Table 2).

The association between usual consultation frequency and the GP's cancer suspicion displayed a hyperbolic relationship

**Table 1. Characteristics of the patients with cancer included in the study (N = 3985)**

	Females		Males		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	1873	100	n/a	n/a	1873	47.0
Male	n/a	n/a	2112	100	2112	53.0
<b>Age group, years</b>						
18–44	192	10.3	107	5.1	299	7.5
45–54	293	15.6	192	9.1	485	12.2
55–64	404	21.6	514	24.3	918	23.0
65–74	477	25.5	726	34.4	1203	30.2
75–84	358	19.1	484	22.9	842	21.1
≥85	149	8.0	89	4.2	238	6.0
<b>Cancer diagnosis</b>						
Colorectal	293	15.6	321	15.2	614	15.4
Lung	212	11.3	282	13.4	494	12.4
Breast	563	30.1	n/a	n/a	563	14.1
Prostate	n/a	n/a	605	28.6	605	15.2
Other	805	43.0	904	42.8	1709	42.9
<b>Comorbidity</b>						
None	1521	81.2	1601	75.8	3122	78.3
Moderate	289	15.4	436	20.6	725	18.2
Severe	63	3.4	75	3.6	138	3.5
<b>Household income (disposable)</b>						
Low	639	34.1	639	30.3	1278	32.1
Average	667	35.6	605	28.6	1272	31.9
High	567	30.3	868	41.1	1435	36.0
<b>Educational level</b>						
Basic	845	45.1	781	37.0	1626	40.8
Short	647	34.5	912	43.2	1559	39.1
Long	381	20.3	419	19.8	800	20.1
<b>Face-to-face contacts<sup>a</sup></b>						
Median (IQR)	6 (3–10)		5 (2–9)		5 (2–10)	
'Rare'	303	16.2	445	21.1	748	18.8
'Average'	1036	55.3	1183	56.0	2219	55.7
'Frequent'	534	28.5	484	22.9	1018	25.5
<b>Cancer suspicion</b>						
Yes	939	50.1	887	42.0	1826	45.8
No	857	45.8	1164	55.1	2021	50.7
Missing	77	4.1	61	2.9	138	3.5

<sup>a</sup> 19–36 months before the cancer diagnosis. IQR = interquartile range (25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles). n/a = not applicable.

when consultation frequency was treated as a continuous variable (Figure 2). Statistically significant higher odds for the GP to suspect cancer were seen in patients who consulted less frequently compared with the median number of consultations. The more frequently the patient consulted the GP, the more decreasing odds were observed; meaning that the odds of the GP suspecting cancer reduced with the more times the patient consulted; this was seen overall and for both sexes (Figure 2).

The association between the patient's usual consultation frequency and the GP's cancer suspicion showed different

patterns across age groups (Figure 3). In patients aged 18–44 and 45–54 years, GPs suspected cancer less often in patients with both below and above the median number of consultations, although this was not statistically significant (Figure 3). The association for the three age groups of 55–84 years was similar to the overall analysis, and no association was seen among patients aged >85 years.

The association between the patient's usual consultation frequency and the GP's cancer suspicion stratified by comorbidity, educational level, and income showed similar patterns for all subgroups as those seen in the overall analysis (data not shown).

## DISCUSSION

### Summary

This study of nearly 4000 patients with cancer shows that GPs were generally more likely to suspect cancer in rare consulters; the more infrequently the patient usually consulted the GP, the higher the GP's suspicion of cancer. However, at the same time, GPs were less inclined to suspect cancer in patients aged <55 years. Thus, the relationship between the patient's usual consultation frequency and the GP's cancer suspicion is modified by the patient's age. Interestingly, younger patients had a lower likelihood of being suspected of cancer if they were either rare or frequent attenders.

### Strengths and limitations

The strengths of this study include a well-defined study population with minimal selection bias, as all cases were identified through the Danish National Patient Register, and the high response rate of 74%.<sup>14,20,21</sup> In fact, the cohort population is similar to patients in the Danish Cancer Registry,<sup>14</sup> which indicates minimal selection bias.

Another major strength was that the consultation frequency used in this study reflects the true usual GP consultation pattern among patients with cancer in Denmark as their consultation rates are comparable to sex- and age-matched comparison subjects without cancer.<sup>7</sup> Using the period 19–36 months before diagnosis seems to be a reasonable way of categorising a cancer patient's usual consultation frequency, although this interval could be different for other diseases.

The most important limitation of this study is the risk of information bias caused by GP recall bias when filling in the questionnaire. Still, the risk of recall bias was reduced as GPs consulted their continuously updated electronic medical records while

**Table 2. Distribution and odds ratios (ORs) for the GP to suspect cancer according to the patient's usual GP consultation frequency<sup>a</sup>**

Usual GP consultation frequency <sup>a</sup>	Observed		GP-suspected cancer					
	<i>n</i>	%	OR	Crude (95% CI)	Trend <sup>c</sup>	OR	Adjusted <sup>b</sup> (95% CI)	Trend <sup>c</sup>
<b>Overall</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 748)	361	48.3	1.09	0.92 to 1.30		1.14	0.95 to 1.37	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 2219)	1031	46.5	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 1018)	434	42.6	<b>0.83</b>	0.71 to 0.96	<i>P</i> = 0.018	<b>0.78</b>	0.66 to 0.91	<i>P</i> < 0.001
<b>Females</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 303)	158	52.1	1.02	0.79 to 1.32		1.03	0.77 to 1.39	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 1036)	536	51.7	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 534)	245	45.9	<b>0.77</b>	0.63 to 0.96	<i>P</i> = 0.059	<b>0.72</b>	0.57 to 0.91	<i>P</i> = 0.032
<b>Males</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 445)	203	45.6	1.16	0.93 to 1.44		1.19	0.95 to 1.50	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 1183)	495	41.8	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 484)	189	39.0	0.88	0.71 to 1.10	<i>P</i> = 0.044	0.83	0.66 to 1.04	<i>P</i> = 0.011
<b>Age 18–44 years</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 63)	26	41.3	0.80	0.44 to 1.45		0.86	0.46 to 1.62	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 192)	89	46.4	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 44)	15	34.1	0.61	0.31 to 1.19	<i>P</i> = 0.522	0.56	0.27 to 1.16	<i>P</i> = 0.334
<b>Age 45–54 years</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 121)	56	46.3	0.81	0.52 to 1.25		0.90	0.55 to 1.46	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 295)	149	50.5	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 69)	26	37.7	<b>0.56</b>	0.33 to 0.95	<i>P</i> = 0.233	0.55	0.27 to 1.16	<i>P</i> = 0.144
<b>Age 55–64 years</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 227)	102	44.9	1.12	0.82 to 1.53		1.20	0.87 to 1.65	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 525)	218	41.5	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 166)	68	41.0	0.96	0.66 to 1.40	<i>P</i> = 0.474	0.82	0.55 to 1.23	<i>P</i> = 0.104
<b>Age 65–74 years</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 229)	116	50.7	1.34	0.98 to 1.82		1.39	1.00 to 1.93	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 640)	278	43.4	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 334)	144	43.1	1.00	0.76 to 1.31	<i>P</i> = 0.091	0.97	0.73 to 1.29	<i>P</i> = 0.057
<b>Age 75–84 years</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 87)	50	57.5	1.33	0.82 to 2.16		1.39	0.83 to 2.34	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 454)	231	50.9	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 301)	129	42.9	<b>0.72</b>	0.54 to 0.96	<i>P</i> < 0.05	<b>0.69</b>	0.50 to 0.94	<i>P</i> < 0.05
<b>Age ≥85 years</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 21)	11	52.4	0.78	0.31 to 1.96		0.49	0.18 to 1.32	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 113)	66	58.4	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 104)	52	50.0	0.71	0.41 to 1.24	<i>P</i> = 0.841	0.63	0.34 to 1.18	<i>P</i> = 0.618
<b>No comorbidity</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 665)	318	47.8	1.07	0.89 to 1.28		1.15	0.95 to 1.40	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 1803)	830	46.0	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 654)	283	43.3	0.89	0.74 to 1.07	<i>P</i> = 0.101	<b>0.79</b>	0.65 to 0.96	<i>P</i> < 0.01
<b>Moderate comorbidity</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 72)	37	51.4	1.09	0.67 to 1.80		1.31	0.75 to 2.27	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 361)	173	47.9	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 292)	123	42.1	0.79	0.58 to 1.08	<i>P</i> = 0.213	0.80	0.58 to 1.11	<i>P</i> = 0.093
<b>High comorbidity</b>								
Rare ( <i>n</i> = 11)	6	54.5	1.07	0.23 to 4.04		2.34	0.24 to 22.98	
Average ( <i>n</i> = 55)	28	50.9	1.00	ref		1.00	ref	
Frequent ( <i>n</i> = 72)	28	38.9	0.57	0.28 to 1.17	<i>P</i> = 0.342	0.49	0.21 to 1.17	<i>P</i> = 0.168

<sup>a</sup>Usual consultation frequency defined according to the patient's number of face-to-face contacts in the 19–36 months before the cancer diagnosis. <sup>b</sup>Adjusted for sex, age group, diagnosis, comorbidity, disposable household income, and educational level. Estimates marked by bold were statistically significant at *P* < 0.05. <sup>c</sup>Test for linear trend across categories. ref = reference

filling in the questionnaire. However, the retrospective nature of the questionnaire may mean that some of the GPs could have

misinterpreted the symptoms of a particular case and have overestimated the proportion of cases with 'alarm' symptoms. However,

Figure 2. Association between the GP's suspicion of cancer (y-axis) and the patient's usual consultation frequency (defined according to the patient's number of face-to-face contacts in the 19–36 months before cancer diagnosis) (x-axis) for all cases and by sex as estimated using cubic spline models with three knots (reference = median number of usual consultations). The solid lines in figures depict estimated odds ratio, dashed lines depict 95% confidence limits.

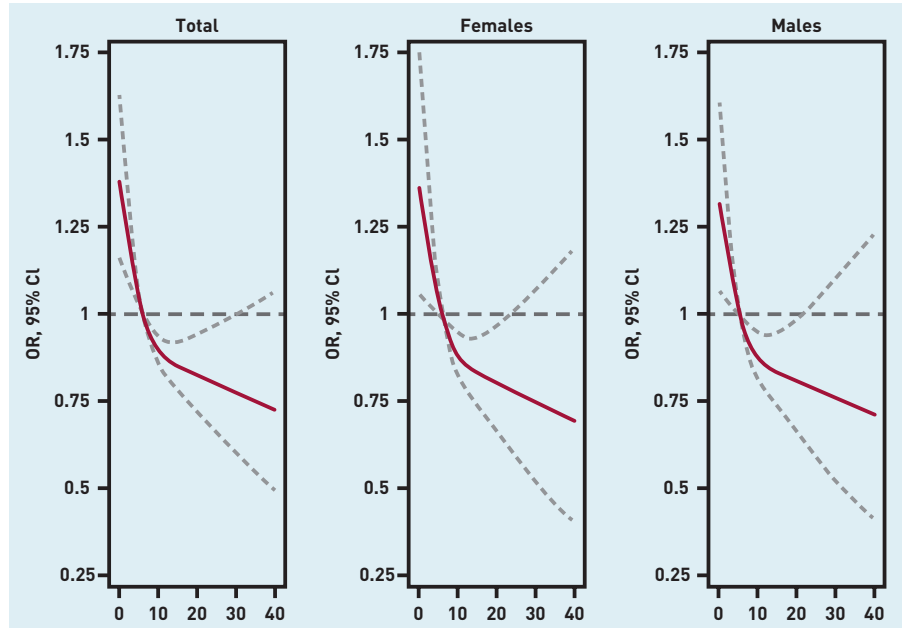
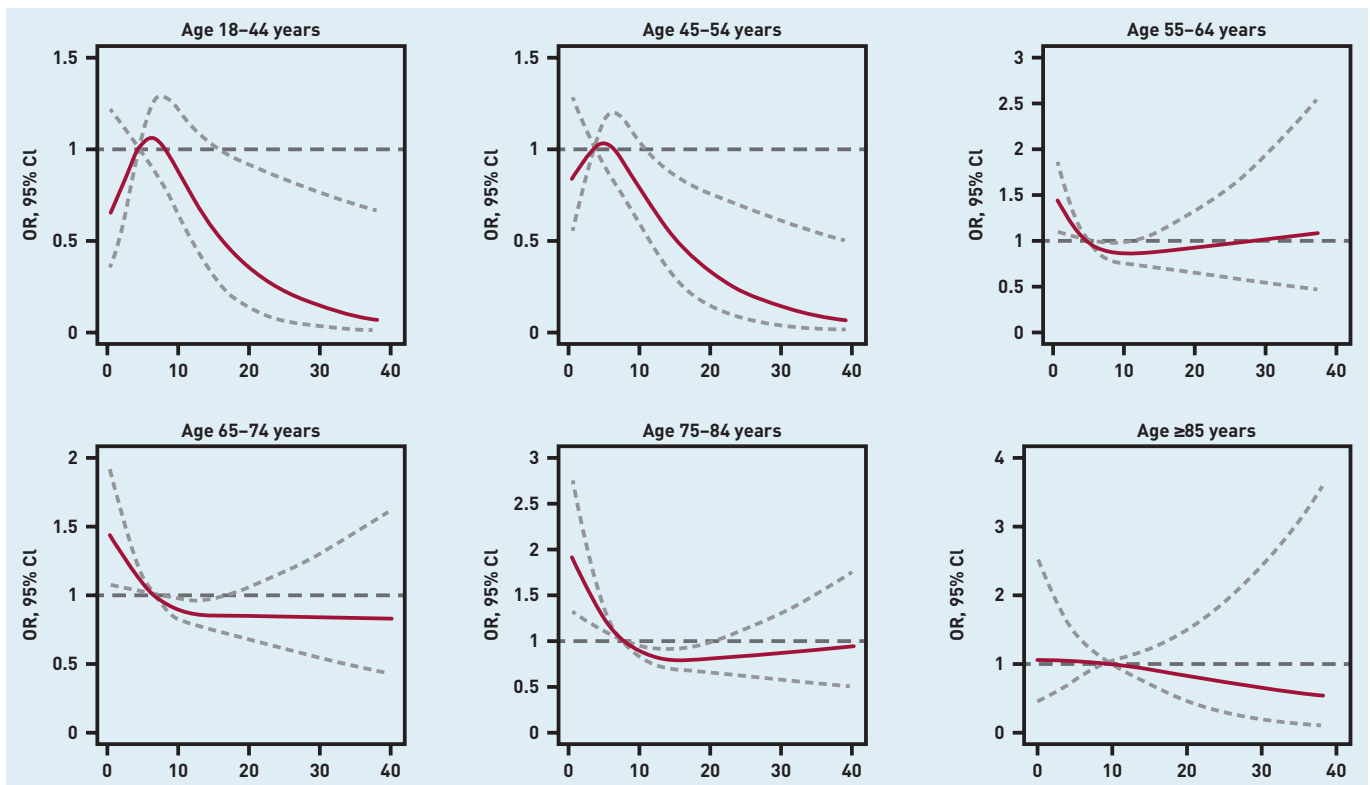


Figure 3. Association between the GP's suspicion of cancer (y-axis) and the patient's usual consultation frequency (defined according to the patient's number of face-to-face contacts in the 19–36 months before the cancer diagnosis) (x-axis) for six age groups as estimated using cubic spline models with three knots (reference = median number of usual consultations). The solid lines in figures depict estimated odds ratio, dashed lines depict 95% confidence limits.



this seems unlikely because the proportion of patients with 'alarm' symptoms in this study is similar to the proportion of patients reported in other studies.<sup>22,23</sup>

Although 3985 cancer cases were analysed, the lack of statistical significance in some of the sub-analyses may be related to the relatively smaller sample sizes in the sub-groups.

#### Comparison with existing literature

Direct comparison with other large studies into the association between low usual consultation frequency in general practice and suspicion of cancer by the GP is not possible because of the absence of similar studies. The only study the authors were able to identify was a German study that reported contrasting results, but only 5%

of the cancer cases in that study were suspected to have cancer.<sup>24</sup> Qualitative studies report that GPs are more likely to suspect serious illness in patients who rarely consult, although the evidence is equivocal.<sup>11-13</sup> The current study adds to these findings because it suggests that GPs' 'alertness' towards serious disease is generally higher if the patient rarely consults the GP. However, the premise that GPs are always more alert when seeing rare consulters is not in line with the results of the current study, which found lower cancer suspicion among GPs when the patients were younger than 55 years of age.

A lower level of cancer suspicion among GPs is the main contributor to a prolonged time to cancer diagnosis.<sup>10</sup> One reason could be that the GP ascribes a patient's symptoms to comorbidities.<sup>12</sup> This could partly explain the longer time to diagnosis in patients with colorectal cancer who had comorbidities reported in a UK study.<sup>25</sup> However, there were no differences in the GPs' suspicion of cancer between different levels of comorbidity in the current study. Among the 55-84-year-old patients in the current study, a higher likelihood of GP cancer suspicion was also observed in frequent attenders, which could indicate that the GPs use age as an important risk factor for cancer in their clinical triage.

#### Implications for practice

Clinically and epidemiologically, GPs' lower suspicion of cancer among the youngest rare attenders may be explained by the low incidence of cancer in people aged <40 years,<sup>26</sup> which makes a cancer diagnosis highly unlikely in this age group. This is also exemplified by a more than two-fold higher likelihood for young patients to have multiple contacts before diagnosis.<sup>27</sup> However, as the incidence of cancer rises rapidly in patients aged >40 years,<sup>26</sup> the low incidence cannot explain the unexpected finding of a lower likelihood for the GP to suspect cancer in both rare and frequent attenders than in average attenders aged <55 years. In fact, 16% of all tumours in Denmark are diagnosed in patients <55 years.<sup>26</sup> This indicates that some diagnoses could be missed initially as some of the contacts from younger patients might be attributed to other medical conditions than cancer. Consequently, although relatively

uncommon in patients aged <55 years, cancer remains a potential diagnosis whenever a patient consults the GP. This stresses the importance of safety netting in general practice to ensure reliable follow-up of patients with persisting symptoms.<sup>28</sup>

It has been suggested that the organisation of general practice with its gatekeeping function and fixed patient lists frames the clinical encounter in general practice and potentially restricts care seeking.<sup>29</sup> It has been argued that the current structure of the clinical encounter in general practice, which is characterised by strict time limitations and focus on only one medical complaint at a time, does not encourage all patient groups to seek general practice for health problems.<sup>30,31</sup> Some patients may thus be discouraged from seeking care on a regular basis, which questions the accessibility of general practice. European patients generally assess the accessibility of general practice/GPs as low.<sup>32,33</sup> Moreover, recent evidence indicates that the dissatisfaction with accessibility in general practice is lower than it used to be, at least among patients with cancer.<sup>34</sup> The results of this study thus underpin the need for general practice to focus on accessibility.

It is well established that recognition and classification of symptoms by GPs is influenced by both the dominating medical discourses and the different social contexts in which the negotiation of the sick role takes place.<sup>35,36</sup> Hence, it could be argued that patients who do not frequently contact general practice are less familiar with general practice as a cultural and organisational site of interaction. These patients may thus engage in the clinical encounter in a way that does not bring the cancer symptoms into the spotlight.

The results from this study indicate that GPs do react with more cancer suspicion to rare attenders. However, in younger patients, the likelihood of suspicion was low in both rare and frequent attenders. GPs should thus engage with rare attenders to help inexperienced patients present the complexity of their medical problems and worries in the GP setting. Additionally, GPs should be aware of the risk of possible missed opportunities for cancer diagnosis in young frequent attenders to ensure that a reliable safety net is set up for this group of patients.

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#### Ethical approval

The study was approved by the Danish Data Protection Agency (reference no. 2009-41-3471). According to Danish law, the study did not require approval from the Committee on Health Research Ethics of the Central Denmark Region as no biomedical intervention was performed. The data that support the findings of this study are stored and maintained electronically at Statistics Denmark and are not publicly available.

#### Provenance

Freely submitted; externally peer reviewed.

#### Competing interests

The authors have declared no competing interests.

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