

Dobson CM, Russell AJ, Rubin GP.

[Patient delay in cancer diagnosis: what do we really mean and can we be more specific?](#)

*BMC Health Services Research 2014, 14, 1-6*

**Copyright:**

© 2014 Dobson et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.

**DOI link to article:**

<https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6963-14-387>

**Date deposited:**

01/09/2017



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

DEBATE

Open Access

# Patient delay in cancer diagnosis: what do we really mean and can we be more specific?

Christina Mary Dobson<sup>1\*</sup>, Andrew James Russell<sup>2</sup> and Greg Paul Rubin<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Early diagnosis is a key focus of cancer control because of its association with survival. Delays in diagnosis can occur throughout the diagnostic pathway, within any one of its three component intervals: the patient interval, the primary care interval and the secondary care interval.

**Discussion:** A key focus for help-seeking research in patients with symptoms of cancer has been the concept of 'delay'. The literature is plagued by definitional and semantic problems, which serve to hinder comparison between studies. Use of the word 'delay' has been criticised as judgemental and potentially stigmatising, because of its implications of intent. However, the suggested alternatives (time to presentation, appraisal interval, help-seeking interval and postponement of help-seeking) still fail to accurately define the concept in hand, and often conflate three quite separate ideas; that of an interval, that of an unacceptably long interval, and that of a specific event which caused delay in the diagnostic process. We discuss the need to disentangle current terminology and suggest the term 'prolonged interval' as a more appropriate alternative. Most studies treat the patient interval as a dichotomous variable, with cases beyond a specified time point classified as 'delay'. However, there are inconsistencies in both where this line is drawn, ranging from one week to three months, and how, with some studies imposing seemingly arbitrary time points, others utilising the median as a divisive tool or exploring quartiles within their data. This not only makes comparison problematic, but, as many studies do not differentiate between cancer site, also imposes boundaries which are not necessarily site-relevant. We argue that analysis of the patient interval should be based on presenting symptom, as opposed to pathology, to better reflect the context of the help-seeking interval, and suggest how new definitional boundaries could be developed.

**Summary:** The word 'delay' is currently (conf)used to describe diverse conceptualisations of 'delay' and more mindful, and discerning language needs to be developed to enable a more sophisticated discussion. By stratifying help-seeking by presenting symptom(s), more accurate and informative analyses could be produced which, in turn, would result in more accurately targeted early diagnosis interventions.

**Keywords:** Delay, Cancer, Early diagnosis, Help-seeking, Symptom appraisal

## Background

Research into earlier diagnosis is a key focus for cancer control because of the growing evidence for an association between the time from symptom onset to diagnosis and both stage at diagnosis and subsequent survival [1-4]. There are several models of the diagnostic pathway that describe the stages from symptom onset to commencement of treatment, with these stages often being referred to as stages of delay [5-7]. The diagnostic pathway has been broken down into three component intervals: the

period from symptom recognition to first consultation with a health care professional, generally a GP (termed by Olesen et al. [6] as patient delay), the period from first consultation with a health care professional to initiation of investigations for cancer related symptoms (doctor delay) and the period from initiation of investigations to commencement of treatment (system delay). Within the patient interval there are two component intervals; symptom appraisal (the period between detecting a bodily change and deciding that there is a need to discuss the symptoms with a health care practitioner) and help-seeking (the period from perceiving a need to discuss the symptoms with a health care practitioner to the first consultation) [7].

\* Correspondence: c.m.dobson@durham.ac.uk

<sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, Pharmacy & Health, Durham University, Durham, UK  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

An understanding of the nature and duration of these intervals is crucial to research on cancer diagnosis, but also raises important questions about what constitutes 'normality' and where the temporal and behavioural boundaries of normality lie. We argue that the term 'delay' as currently used is both semantically and definitionally problematic and propose an alternative way of conceptualising variation in the patient interval based on symptom rather than eventual diagnosis.

A considerable body of research has sought to understand if, and how, a range of factors modify the patient interval, examining how the frequency, impact, and causes of such factors result in variation in its duration. Studies of the relationships between particular demographic characteristics and the duration of the patient interval have produced inconsistent findings [8-14], possibly because of the influence and diversity of barriers to presentation which have been shown to exist across demographic groupings [15]. Symptom misinterpretation is frequently reported, with patients believing their symptoms are the result of minor ailments [16-19], physical exertion [20,21], stress [22], connected to pre-existing conditions [23], ageing [19,24] or expected bodily changes [25]. Fear plays an important yet ambiguous role in help-seeking, acting as a prompt for some people and deterring presentation for others [26-29]. Fear can manifest itself as a fear of cancer or of the investigations and treatments associated with it [30,31]. Fear of embarrassment and shame can also act as a barrier to presentation, particularly when symptoms are located in 'private' areas of the body [12,20,31]. Concern about wasting the doctor's time, and appearing to be neurotic or hypochondriac, has been cited as a barrier to presentation [31,32]. Some patients only report their symptoms during consultations for other conditions, or monitor their symptoms in order to accumulate 'evidence' to justify presentation [24,31-34]. Social context has been shown to influence the timing of help-seeking, particularly the prioritisation of other life events [22,26,33-35]. Social networks are also thought to be influential, through the sanctioning of help-seeking [9,36-38], and/or identification of symptoms [21,39,40].

Much of the public, and research, discourse around cancer diagnosis has been centred on the concept of 'delay'. This body of research highlights the complexity of symptom appraisal and help-seeking processes, an issue which, it has been argued, has not been acknowledged in many previous studies [41].

Comparisons between studies of 'delay' within the patient interval are plagued with definitional and semantic inconsistencies [42]. We review these problems below. Our intention is not to jettison the term 'delay'. We consider there to be great value in retaining the concept of delayed presentation as a function, or a tool, to guide future research, while recognising that help-seeking in

particular occurs within the context of contending considerations, priorities and contexts. However, our conclusion is that 'delay' is better conceptualised based on symptomatology rather than diagnosis or eventual outcome.

## Discussion

### Specifying delay: semantic issues

There are common approaches within early diagnosis research for classifying the periods which constitute the diagnostic pathway, but there is less consistency in the language used to talk about it. Some authors refer to the periods within the diagnostic pathway as 'phases of delay' whereas others refer to them as 'intervals' [7,43]. We will use the term patient interval, instead of phase, to refer to the period from symptom recognition to first consultation, and the terms appraisal interval and help-seeking interval to refer to its constituent parts. The word interval is also felt to be more precise in its scope than the much vaguer concept of a phase.

Use of the terms 'delay' and 'patient delay' is common but has faced criticism, as such terms are felt to be value laden, pejorative and judgemental [40,44]. By labelling patients as 'delayers', there is felt to be an attribution of blame to the individual, which is potentially stigmatising. Critics of the use of the term 'delay' have suggested that other phrases, such as 'appraisal interval', 'help-seeking interval' or 'time to presentation' [40,42] are preferable alternatives.

Although we agree that the language currently used is fundamentally flawed these proposed alternatives are also inaccurate, as they describe something which is conceptually different: that of a discrete interval within the diagnostic pathway. Most symptomatic patients will have an appraisal interval (the exceptions being those who have not identified a change in bodily sensations as abnormal), and all patients who consult a health care practitioner will also have a help-seeking interval, regardless of how long it takes them to consult. 'Time to presentation' is not clearly defined by those who have proposed the term. However, if we assume this phrase refers to the period from symptom onset to first presentation to a health care practitioner, which we have referred to as 'the patient interval', we are faced with the same issues inherent in the previous two suggestions. These three phrases all effectively describe intervals in the diagnostic pathway but tell us nothing about their nature, whether their length is necessary or undesirable or, if the latter, how their duration could have been reduced.

The term 'postponement of help-seeking' [29] has recently been used, which fits this purpose more precisely, as it clearly distinguishes a group who have taken longer to present. However, the use of the word 'postpone' still implies intention on the part of the patient (the Oxford English Dictionary entry for postpone states: *'cause or*

arrange for (something) to take place at a time later than that first scheduled'), which we know is often not the experience for patients in reality.

Current suggestions for alternative ways of referring to 'delay' appear to conflate three different concepts: that of an interval; that of an interval which is judged to have been unacceptably long; and that of an event which has caused a delay in a patient's diagnosis.

We already have language which enables us to refer to discrete time periods, in the form of 'intervals', which are clearly defined. If we wish to treat the patient interval as a categorical variable in our analyses, we need to impose a boundary after which point symptom appraisal, help-seeking, or the patient interval in its entirety, are judged to be unacceptably long. This approach creates two groups within the dataset which have previously been conceived of as 'delayers' and 'non-delayers'. These terms infer intent and we cannot suppose that these patients made a conscious decision to 'delay'. We propose that more accurate and less value-laden terms to use when referring to this group are patients with an 'acceptable' or 'prolonged' interval (be it an appraisal, help-seeking or patient interval).

Dividing datasets into acceptable and prolonged intervals would enable us to examine the experiences of patients with prolonged intervals in greater detail. The purpose of such examinations would be to ascertain events which caused a delay in consulting a health care practitioner. Delays, in this context, are events within the help-seeking interval which interrupt the patient's intended course of action, i.e. consultation. We refer exclusively to the help-seeking interval as, it has been argued that framing non-recognition of symptoms as an example of delay is merely an analytical construct based on biomedical understandings of symptomatology that bears little relation to individual experience and belief [45].

When identifying causes of delay, as well as being clear about our use of the word itself, we must be mindful as to how statements about causes are phrased. For instance, to say that *a patient delayed* because they were not able to get an appointment for four days after requesting one would be inaccurate, as it implies that an objective decision was made by the patient, and that they are at fault, when in reality the delay was beyond their control. However, if we said that *a lack of available appointments caused delay* within this patient's help-seeking interval, we are shifting culpability from patient to context. This is particularly important because not all delays are avoidable. It is the avoidable delays which are of most interest, as these are the factors which have the greatest potential for modification.

To summarise, we may wish to describe data in its entirety, as the patient interval, or break it down further, into the appraisal interval and help-seeking interval. We

may wish to understand how many patients present in a timely manner, and how many take an undesirably long time to present, requiring us to impose boundaries within our data. The cases which fall beyond the agreed cut off point would be best referred to as having prolonged intervals. To understand why these patients took longer to present we could explore individual cases, most appropriately using a qualitative approach, to ascertain the causes of delay in presentation whereby the focus is on the event, or context, as opposed to the individual.

#### **Specifying delay: methodological issues**

There has been criticism that the approach commonly used to ascertain the duration of the patient interval (i.e. subtracting date of first symptom from date of first presentation) is too empirically grounded, as it assumes that there are objective, definitive dates when events occurred, which are readily collectable [41]. In reality, there is ambiguity in the individual, embodied experience of symptom development (i.e. from sensation to symptom), because of its grounding in social context [22], meaning that dates reported are more akin to interpreted estimates. Despite the subjectivity of the dates we collect in such studies, we believe that there is still value in using such data. However, we must be mindful that the dates provided are often 'best estimates' and will be influenced by the point that the patient has reached on the diagnostic pathway, as well as by recall bias. It is imperative that a theoretically and methodologically robust approach is adopted and best practice guidance should be followed. A good example is the Aarhus Statement [42], which states that the date of first symptom and the date of the first presentation should be consistently measured and described in order to facilitate comparison between studies.

Examinations of the patient interval often impose judgements as to the acceptability of its length. The duration of the patient interval is largely treated as a dichotomous variable, with a defined time point beyond which the interval has previously been classified as 'delayed'. Many studies, following Pack and Gallo's seminal work [46], adopt three months, or twelve weeks, as their definition of 'delay' [27,30,43,47]. However, others have used time points of one month [48], thirty days [49], eight weeks [34], or patient intervals greater than the median [35,50]. Not only does this make comparison between studies problematic [42], it also imposes an arbitrary judgement on timeliness of help-seeking across cancer sites that will have very different patterns of symptom development. It has been suggested that a preferable alternative would be to treat the patient interval as a continuous variable, with the median, as opposed to the mean, being presented because these data are usually positively skewed [15,51]. However, using medians of study-specific datasets is also problematic, as it produces a relative, as opposed to absolute,

judgement on the point signalling 'delay', making comparison between studies and generalisation from findings difficult.

Pedersen et al's (2011) [37] approach was to generate quartiles from their patient interval data, and use the 25th and 75th quartiles to represent short and long 'delay' respectively. Although this approach is less indiscriminate than the selection of time points discussed above, it remains problematic as the quartiles were computed using a dataset which contained information for patients with a range of cancers. Producing categorisations of short and long 'delay' based upon data for multiple cancer sites can be misleading, since individual cancer sites have different biological and symptomatic progression, and also have a different likelihood of 'delay' [10,52]. To assess 'delay' in patients with cancers which are known to be rapidly developing or more symptomatically troublesome using the same categories as for patients with cancers whose pathological development is more insidious, does not provide any greater insight into the appropriateness or otherwise of the length of the patient interval.

Another approach has been to attribute a label of 'delay' based upon the presenting symptom. Patients presenting with 'red flag symptoms' (i.e. change in a mole, a lump, or unusual bleeding) have been categorised as having 'delayed' if they did not present within one week of symptom onset, whilst patients reporting any other symptom have been categorised as having 'delayed' if it took them longer than four weeks to present [38,53]. This approach is preferable, as it considers the nuances of symptom severity and development. However, the grouping of symptoms has been constructed within a biomedical framework; it is likely that an individual may not perceive all 'red flag symptoms' to be immediately threatening, or all 'non-red flag symptoms' to be of no immediate threat. The time points selected for these 'alarm' and 'non-alarm' symptoms are also quite arbitrary and, in fact, are not always clinically relevant, at least within the UK context. For instance, presenting with rectal bleeding of one week's duration would be unlikely to result in a referral to secondary care, based upon the NICE referral guidelines for suspected cancer [54].

Low et al. [50] investigated the patient interval by symptom, in relation to ovarian cancer, and found that anticipated length of help-seeking did vary by symptom, with women reporting the longest anticipated help-seeking for non-specific symptoms, such as fatigue and bloating, and shorter time to help-seeking for persistent abdominal pain. Although this study considers help-seeking by symptom, the analysis is based upon the responses of asymptomatic women to hypothetical situations. These responses are unlikely to mirror actual behaviour since such a methodology does not account for the numerous potential barriers to presentation discussed previously.

### **A symptom-based approach to defining delay**

Symptom appraisal and help seeking take place in specific social and temporal contexts and in response to the symptoms experienced as opposed to the condition ultimately diagnosed. Identification and analysis of prolonged patient intervals based upon presenting symptom, as opposed to pathology, would reflect more accurately the patient's rationalisation and behaviour, which is ultimately based on their embodied experience of that symptom and perceptions of symptom severity.

Taking a generalised approach to their description, across cancer sites, or in relation to a particular cancer site, is problematic. Some patients would be characterised as 'delayers' when a period of watchful waiting may have been appropriate for the symptom they were experiencing. For instance, an acceptable period of watchful waiting for hoarseness would be much longer than an acceptable period of watchful waiting for haemoptysis (coughing up blood), yet if we examine the length of the patient interval by cancer site (i.e. lung), as opposed to presenting symptom these two examples are not currently differentiated.

Symptoms, even those termed alarm symptoms, have different predictive risks for cancer [55]. Campaigns to raise public awareness of cancer symptoms have been predicated largely on a clinical view about the importance of responding promptly to alarm symptoms, rather than on insights into which alarm symptoms are associated with less prompt action on the part of the patient [56]. Examination of the patient interval by symptom could produce a more useful basis upon which to consider areas for this type of intervention.

If we wish to analyse data by acceptable and prolonged intervals, definition of such boundaries is more easily achieved when focusing on individual symptoms. However, there is a lack of agreement among clinicians as to what constitutes an appropriate patient interval for particular symptoms and the clinical perspective often fails to take into account the patient's understandings of symptoms and their implications. Defining new boundaries of prolonged intervals, based upon symptomatology, could be achieved through the analysis of secondary data sets, deriving quartiles from datasets of individual symptoms [37]. Such quartiles would act as a starting point from which to develop consensus around acceptable interval durations, seeking clinician and patient input to incorporate both biomedical and lay understandings in the definition of new boundaries.

Symptoms may develop concurrently and therefore the processes used to analyse multiple presenting symptoms need to be transparent [42]. Patients may identify two or more symptoms as arising simultaneously, or within a short period of time, reflecting the non-linear nature of symptom development and interpretation. Analytical approaches need to be mindful of this and should analyse the length of patient intervals both in relation to each

symptom and combinations of symptoms. This would enable identification of individual, or combinations of, symptoms which are prone to prolonged help-seeking intervals.

Analysis of the patient interval by symptom, and identification of individual symptoms, or symptom clusters, which are associated with prolonged intervals, creates a foundation from which further research can seek to understand why such associations exist and to explore causes of delay more rigorously, with a view to reducing its effects in future.

## Summary

Current approaches to 'delay' within the patient interval, both in terms of linguistic definition and categorisation, are inconsistent and often atheoretical. Researchers in the field of early cancer diagnosis need to be more mindful of the terms they use, in particular 'delay', and consider their nuances and implications. Stratifying categorisation of prolonged intervals by symptom would result in more accurate and informative analyses of timely and prolonged symptom appraisal and, or, help-seeking. Results of such analyses can then function as starting points, from which we can attempt to understand barriers to presentation from a perspective more akin to that of an individual's experience, i.e. one that is symptom-based as opposed to disease-based. Such an approach would not only be of relevance within the field of cancer, but could also be extrapolated to other conditions as well. In this way, we may be able to more accurately target interventions to address the obstacles faced by individuals most in need of support to facilitate their earlier presentation.

## Ethics statement

No ethical approval was sought, or obtained, as this discussion piece is conceptual, and not based on any specific study.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## Authors' contributions

CD conceived the argument and drafted the manuscript. GR helped to shape the argument and helped to draft the manuscript. AR helped to shape the argument and helped to draft the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Acknowledgements

CD is funded through a PhD studentship from the Evaluation, Research and Development Unit at Durham University. AR's post is funded by Durham University. GR's post is funded through a range of project and programme grants held by the Evaluation, Research and Development Unit at Durham University. No funders were involved in the conceptualisation or drafting of the manuscript.

## Author details

<sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, Pharmacy & Health, Durham University, Durham, UK.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Anthropology, Durham University, Durham, UK.

Received: 16 May 2014 Accepted: 8 September 2014

Published: 12 September 2014

## References

1. Richards MA, Westcombe AM, Love SB, Littlejohns P, Ramirez AJ: **Influence of delay on survival in patients with breast cancer: a systematic review.** *Lancet* 1999, **353**:1119–1126.
2. Tørring ML, Frydenberg M, Hansen RP, Olesen F, Hamilton W, Vedsted P: **Time to diagnosis and mortality in colorectal cancer: a cohort study in primary care.** *Br J Cancer* 2011, **104**:934–940.
3. Tørring ML, Frydenberg M, Hamilton W, Hansen RP, Lautrup MD, Vedsted P: **Diagnostic interval and mortality in colorectal cancer: U-shaped association demonstrated for three different datasets.** *J Clin Epidemiol* 2012, **65**:669–678.
4. Tørring ML, Frydenberg M, Hansen RP, Olesen F, Vedsted P: **Evidence of increasing mortality with longer diagnostic intervals for five common cancers: a cohort study in primary care.** *Eur J Cancer* 2013, **49**:2187–2198.
5. Andersen B, Cacioppo J, Roberts D: **Delay in seeking a cancer diagnosis: Delay stages and psychophysiological comparison processes.** *Br J Soc Psychol* 1995, **34**:33–52.
6. Olesen F, Hansen RP, Vedsted P: **Delay in diagnosis: the experience in Denmark.** *Br J Cancer* 2009, **101**:5–8.
7. Walter F, Webster A, Scott S, Emery J: **The Andersen Model of Total Patient Delay: a systematic review of its application in cancer diagnosis.** *J Health Serv Res Policy* 2012, **17**:110–118.
8. Ramirez AJ, Westcombe AM, Burgess CC, Sutton S, Littlejohns P, Richards MA: **Factors predicting delayed presentation of symptomatic breast cancer: a systematic review.** *Lancet* 1999, **353**:1127–1131.
9. Macleod U, Mitchell ED, Burgess C, Macdonald S, Ramirez AJ: **Risk factors for delayed presentation and referral of symptomatic cancer: evidence for common cancers.** *Br J Cancer* 2009, **101**(Suppl):S92–S101.
10. Mitchell E, Macdonald S, Campbell NC, Weller D, Macleod U: **Influences on pre-hospital delay in the diagnosis of colorectal cancer: a systematic review.** *Br J Cancer* 2008, **98**:60–70.
11. Waller J, Robb K, Stubbings S, Ramirez A, Macleod U, Austoker J, Hiom S, Wardle J: **Awareness of cancer symptoms and anticipated help seeking among ethnic minority groups in England.** *Br J Cancer* 2009, **101**(Suppl):S24–S30.
12. Forbes L, Atkins L, Thurnham A, Layburn J, Haste F, Ramirez AJ: **Breast cancer awareness and barriers to symptomatic presentation among women from different ethnic groups in East London.** *Br J Cancer* 2011, **105**:1474–1479.
13. Meechan G, Collins J, Petrie KJ: **The relationship of symptoms and psychological factors to delay in seeking medical care for breast symptoms.** *Prev Med (Baltim)* 2003, **36**:374–378.
14. Smith SM, Campbell NC, MacLeod U, Lee AJ, Raja A, Wyke S, Ziebland SB, Duff EM, Ritchie LD, Nicolson MC: **Factors contributing to the time taken to consult with symptoms of lung cancer: a cross-sectional study.** *Thorax* 2009, **64**:523–531.
15. Facione NC: **Delay versus help seeking for breast cancer symptoms: a critical review of the literature on patient and provider delay.** *Soc Sci Med* 1993, **36**:1521–1534.
16. Dent OF, Goulston KJ, Tennant CC, Langeluddecke P, Mant A, Chapuis PH, Ward M, Bokey L: **Patient delay in presentation.** *Dis Colon Rectum* 1990, **33**:851–857.
17. Cockburn J, Paul C, Tzelepis F, McElduff P, Byles J: **Delay in seeking advice for symptoms that potentially indicate bowel cancer.** *Am J Heal Behav* 2003, **27**:401–407.
18. Brouha XDR, Tromp DM, de Leeuw JRJ, Hordijk G-J, Winnubst JAM: **Laryngeal cancer patients: analysis of patient delay at different tumor stages.** *Head Neck* 2005, **27**:289–295.
19. Scott SE, McGurk M, Grunfeld EA: **The process of symptom appraisal: cognitive and emotional responses to detecting potentially malignant oral symptoms.** *J Psychosom Res* 2007, **62**:621–630.
20. Gascoigne P, Mason MD, Roberts E: **Factors affecting presentation and delay in patients with testicular cancer: results of a qualitative study.** *Psychooncology* 1999, **8**:144–154.
21. Molassiotis A, Wilson B, Brunton L, Chandler C: **Mapping patients' experiences from initial change in health to cancer diagnosis: a qualitative exploration of patient and system factors mediating this process.** *Eur J Cancer Care (Engl)* 2010, **19**:98–109.

22. Andersen RS, Paarup B, Vedsted P, Bro F, Søndergaard J: "Containment" as an analytical framework for understanding patient delay: a qualitative study of cancer patients' symptom interpretation processes. *Soc Sci Med* 2010, **71**:378–385.
23. Corner J, Hopkinson J, Roffe L: Experience of health changes and reasons for delay in seeking care: a UK study of the months prior to the diagnosis of lung cancer. *Soc Sci Med* 2006, **62**:1381–1391.
24. Howell DA, Smith AG, Roman E: Help-seeking behaviour in patients with lymphoma. *Eur J Cancer Care (Engl)* 2008, **17**:394–403.
25. Graneek L, Fergus K: Resistance, agency, and liminality in women's accounts of symptom appraisal and help-seeking upon discovery of a breast irregularity. *Soc Sci Med* 2012, **75**:1753–1761.
26. De Nooijer J, Lechner L, de Vries H: A qualitative study on detecting cancer symptoms and seeking medical help; an application of Andersen's model of total patient delay. *Patient Educ Couns* 2001, **42**:145–157.
27. Scott SE, Grunfeld EA, Auyeung V, McGurk M: Barriers and triggers to seeking help for potentially malignant oral symptoms: implications for interventions. *J Public Health Dent* 2009, **69**:34–40.
28. Dubayova T, van Dijk JP, Nagyova I, Rosenberger J, Havlikova E, Gdovinova Z, Middel B, Groothoff JW: The impact of the intensity of fear on patient's delay regarding health care seeking behavior: a systematic review. *Int J Public Health* 2010, **55**:459–468.
29. Pedersen AF, Olese F, Hansen RP, Zachariae R, Vedsted P: Coping strategies and patient delay in patients with cancer. *J Psychosoc Oncol* 2013, **31**:204–218.
30. Chapple A, Ziebland S, McPherson A: Qualitative study of men's perceptions of why treatment delays occur in the UK for those with testicular cancer. *Br J Gen Pract* 2004, **54**:25–32.
31. Smith LK, Pope C, Botha JL: Patients' help-seeking experiences and delay in cancer presentation: a qualitative synthesis. *Lancet* 2005, **366**:825–831.
32. Andersen RS, Vedsted P, Olesen F, Bro F, Søndergaard J: Does the organizational structure of health care systems influence care-seeking decisions? A qualitative analysis of Danish cancer patients' reflections on care-seeking. *Scand J Prim Health Care* 2011, **29**:144–149.
33. Burgess C, Hunter MS, Ramirez AJ: A qualitative study of delay among women reporting symptoms of breast cancer. *Br J Gen Pract* 2001, **51**:967–971.
34. Gould J, Fitzgerald B, Fergus K, Clemons M, Baig F: Why women delay seeking assistance for locally advanced breast cancer. *Can Oncol Nurs J* 2010, **20**:23–29.
35. Scott SE, Grunfeld EA, Main J, McGurk M: Patient delay in oral cancer: a qualitative study of patients' experiences. *Psychooncol* 2006, **15**:474–485.
36. Bränström R, Hedblad M-A, Krakau I, Ullén H: Reasons to seek medical attention for a skin check-up: the layman's perspective. *Eur J Public Health* 2003, **13**:294–298.
37. Pedersen AF, Olesen F, Hansen RP, Zachariae R, Vedsted P: Social support, gender and patient delay. *Br J Cancer* 2011, **104**:1249–1255.
38. De Nooijer J, Lechner L, de Vries H: Help-seeking behaviour for cancer symptoms: perceptions of patients and general practitioners. *Psychooncol* 2001, **478**:469–478.
39. Salander P, Bergenheim AT, Hamberg K, Henriksson R: Pathways from symptoms to medical care: a descriptive study of symptom development and obstacles to early diagnosis in brain tumour patients. *Fam Pract* 1999, **16**:143–148.
40. Walter FM, Humphys E, Tso S, Johnson M, Cohn S: Patient understanding of moles and skin cancer, and factors influencing presentation in primary care: a qualitative study. *BMC Fam Pract* 2010, **11**:62.
41. Andersen RS, Vedsted P, Olesen F, Bro F, Søndergaard J: Patient delay in cancer studies: a discussion of methods and measures. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2009, **9**:189.
42. Weller D, Vedsted P, Rubin G, Walter FM, Emery J, Scott S, Campbell C, Andersen RS, Hamilton W, Olesen F, Rose P, Nafees S, van Rijswijk E, Hiom S, Muth C, Beyer M, Neal RD: The Aarhus statement: improving design and reporting of studies on early cancer diagnosis. *Br J Cancer* 2012, **106**:1262–1267.
43. Burgess CC, Ramirez AJ, Richards MA, Love SB: Who and what influences delayed presentation in breast cancer? *Br J Cancer* 1998, **77**:1343–1348.
44. Scott SE, Grunfeld E, McGurk M: Patient's delay in oral cancer: a systematic review. *Commun Dent Oral Epidemiol* 2006, **34**:337–343.
45. Andersen RS, Risør MB: The importance of contextualization. Anthropological reflections on descriptive analysis, its limitations and implications. *Anthropol Med* 2014, **0**:1–12.
46. Pack G, Gallo J: The culpability for delay in the treatment of cancer. *Am J Cancer* 1938, **33**:443–462.
47. Graneek L, Fitzgerald B, Fergus K, Clemons M, Heisey R: Travelling on parallel tracks: Patient and physician perspectives on why women delay seeking care for breast cancer symptoms. *Can Oncol Nurs J* 2012, **22**:101–106.
48. Courtney RJ, Paul CL, Sanson-Fisher RW, Macrae F, Attia J, McEvoy M: Current state of medical-advice-seeking behaviour for symptoms of colorectal cancer: determinants of failure and delay in medical consultation. *Colorectal Dis* 2012, **14**:e222–e229.
49. Brouha XDR, Tromp DM, Hordijk G-J, Winnubst JAM, de Leeuw JRJ: Oral and pharyngeal cancer: analysis of patient delay at different tumor stages. *Head Neck* 2005, **27**:939–945.
50. Low EL, Waller J, Menon U, Jones A, Reid F, Simon AE: Ovarian cancer symptom awareness and anticipated time to help-seeking for symptoms among UK women. *J Fam Plan Reprod Heal care* 2013, **39**:163–171.
51. Scott SE, Walter F: Studying help-seeking for symptoms: The challenges of methods and models. *Soc Personal Psychol Compass* 2010, **4**:531–547.
52. Neal RD, Din NU, Hamilton W, Ukoumunne OC, Carter B, Stapley S, Rubin G: Comparison of cancer diagnostic intervals before and after implementation of NICE guidelines: analysis of data from the UK General Practice Research Database. *Br J Cancer* 2014, **110**:584–592.
53. Van Osch L, Lechner L, Reubsat A, de Nooijer J, de Vries H: Passive cancer detection and medical help seeking for cancer symptoms: (in)adequate behavior and psychosocial determinants. *Eur J Cancer Prev* 2007, **16**:266–274.
54. NICE: Referral Guidelines for Suspected Cancer. 2005.
55. Hamilton W: The CAPER studies: five case-control studies aimed at identifying and quantifying the risk of cancer in symptomatic primary care patients. *Br J Cancer* 2009, **101**:S80–S86.
56. Be Clear on Cancer Campaign. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/cancer-info/spotcancerearly/naedi/beclareoncancer/background>.

doi:10.1186/1472-6963-14-387

Cite this article as: Dobson et al.: Patient delay in cancer diagnosis: what do we really mean and can we be more specific? *BMC Health Services Research* 2014 **14**:387.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
[www.biomedcentral.com/submit](http://www.biomedcentral.com/submit)

