



The choice of methods for Colorectal Cancer Screening;

The Dutch experience

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Colorectal cancer

- CRC 2nd cause of cancer related death
- >12.500 new patients each year in The Netherlands
- 5 years mortality rate 40-45%
- 2015; 14.000 new CRC patients

Population based CRC screening ?

Screening and surveillance criteria Wilson en Jungner;

1. The disease is an important health problem
2. The burden of the disease and the number of patients
that die of the disease is substantial
3. There are precursor lesions (adenoma)
4. Early detection increases prognosis

Choice of methods of CRC screening

- Test features
- Uptake
- Risks and burden
- Capacity
- Costs
-



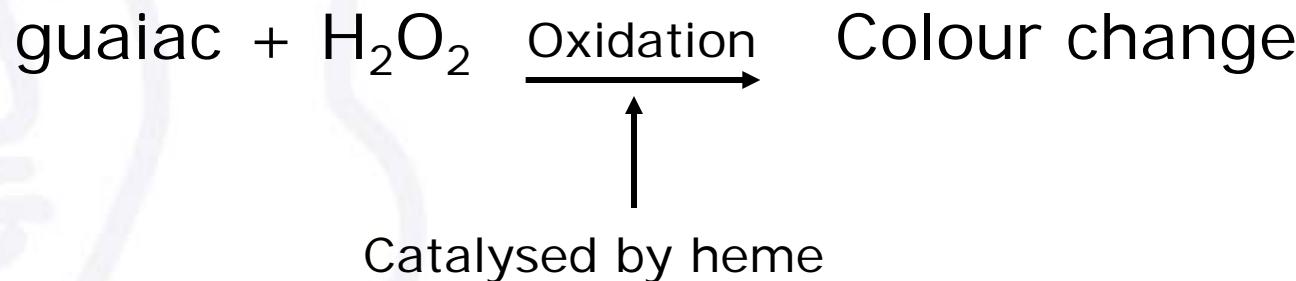
Screening methods

- Fecal tests
 - Chemical FOBT
 - Immunochemical FOBT
 - DNA
- Endoscopy
 - Sigmoidoscopie
 - Colonoscopie
- CT-colonography

Screening methods; FOBT

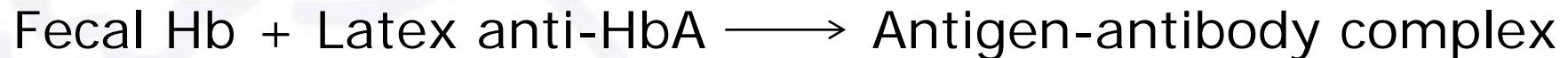
Guaiac FOBT (gFOBT)

2 fecal samples of 3 different stools



Immunochemical FOBT (IFOBT)

1 fecal sample

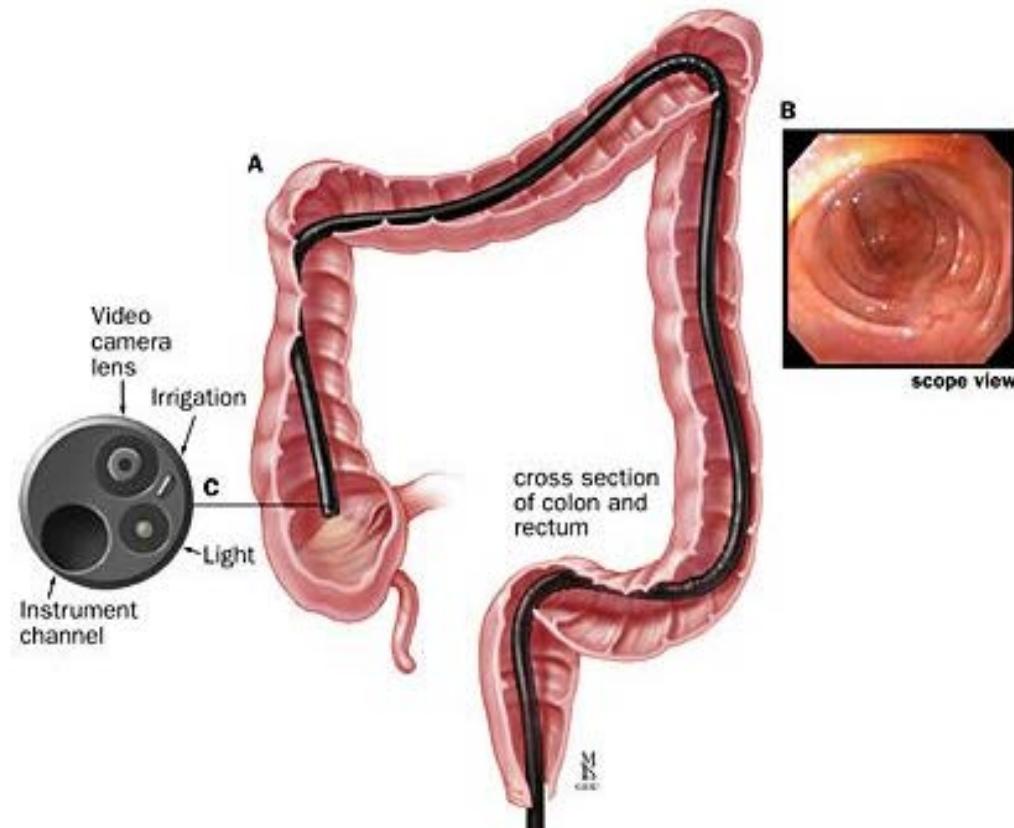


Screening methods; FOBT

Positive FOBT



Colonoscopy



Efficacy of FOBT

Several large and longterm RCT show a mortality reduction between 14-18 % with guaiac FOBT

However; Low sensitivity for CRC;

Chemical test (gFOBT); 11-37%

Immunochemical test (iFOBT); 66-75%

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Hardcastle Lancet 1996, Kronborg, Lancet 1996, Mandel, NEJM 2000, Morikawa Gastroenterology 2005; Grazzini 2004; Saito, Int.JC 1995; Allison, NEJM 1996

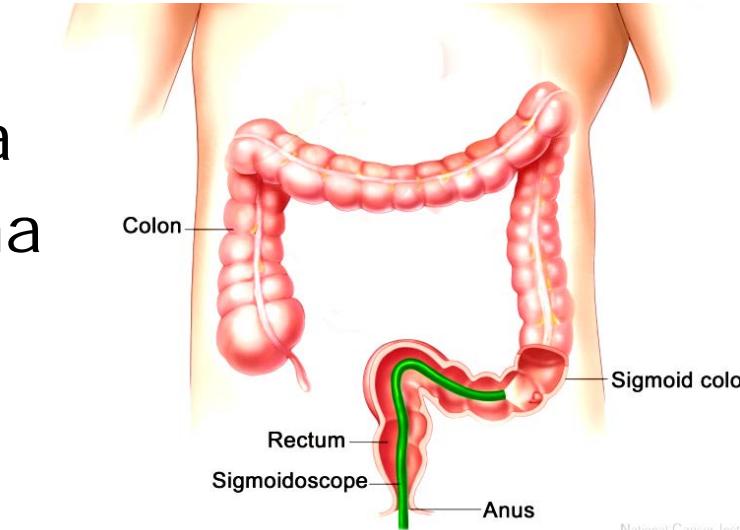
Screening methods; endoscopy

Sigmoidoscopy

Anatomic extend: flexura hepatica

Preparation: phosphate enema

Sedation: rare



Colonoscopy

Anatomic extend: cecum

Preparation: 2-4L polyethylene glycol

Sedation: often



Sigmoidoscopy / colonoscopy

Positive test

1. Colorectal cancer
2. Advanced adenoma
3. ≥ 3 adenomas

Positive sigmoidoscopy \longrightarrow colonoscopy

Efficacy of sigmoidoscopy screening

Once-only flexible sigmoidoscopy screening in prevention of colorectal cancer: a multicentre randomised controlled trial

Wendy S Atkin, UK Flexible Sigmoidoscopy Trial Investigators

170 432 individuals randomized (1:2) into sigmoidoscopy or control group. FU 11 jr

ITT: 23% ↓ CRC incidence (HR 0.77 (0.70-0.84) in sigmo group

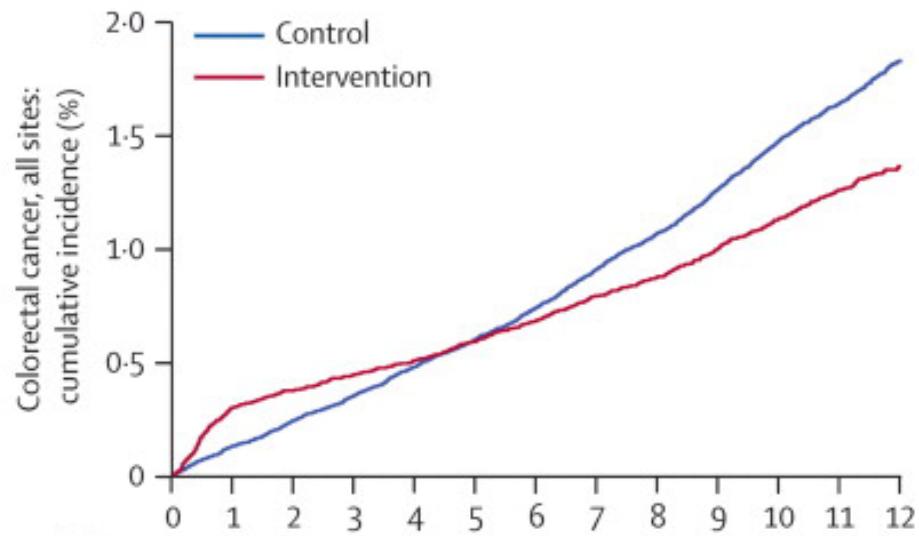
31% ↓ CRC related mortality (HR 0.69 (0.59-0.82) in sigmo group



Atkin et al. Lancet 2010;375:1624

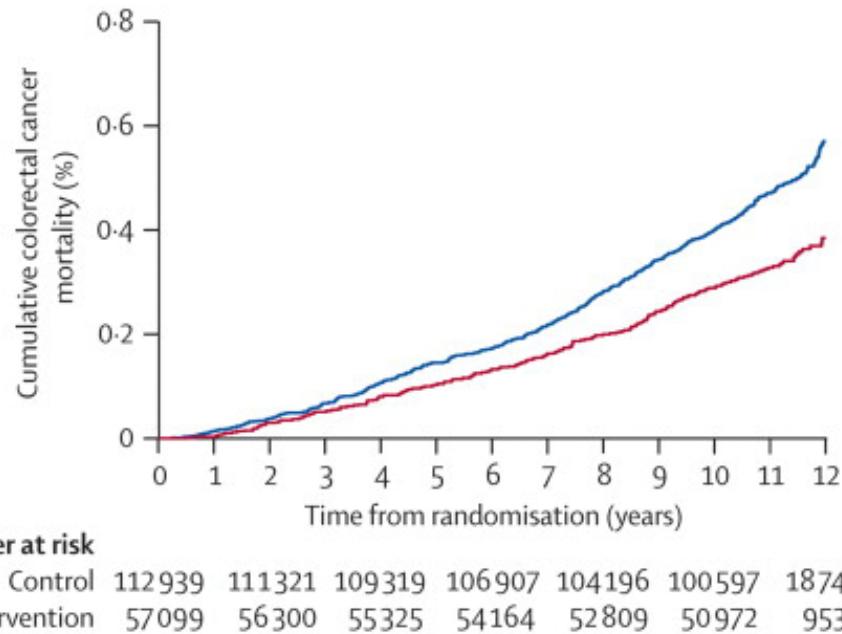
Control and intervention groups

A



Number at risk

Control	112939	111113	108951	106363	103470	99629	18553
Intervention	57099	56111	55106	53893	52501	50597	9459



Number at risk

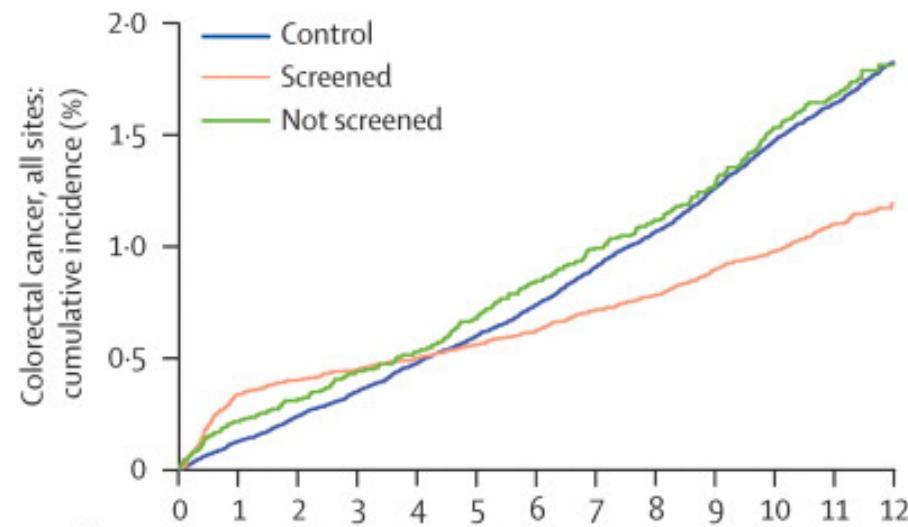
Control	112939	111321	109319	106907	104196	100597	18748
Intervention	57099	56300	55325	54164	52809	50972	9539

Efficacy of sigmoidoscopy screening

PP: 33% ↓ CRC incidence (HR 0.67 (0.60-0.76) in sigmo group
43% ↓ CRC related mortality (HR 0.57 (0.45- 0.72) in sigmo group

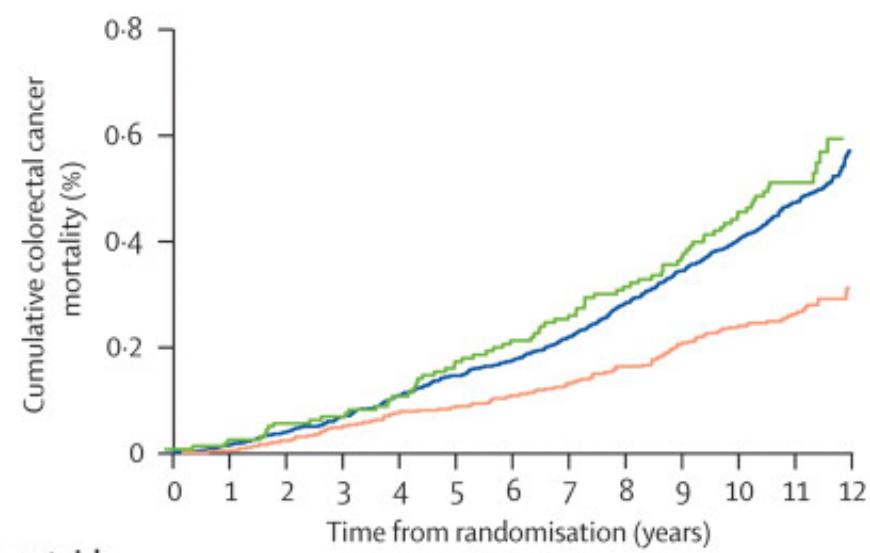
B

Control, screened, and not screened groups



Number at risk

Control	112 939	111 113	108 951	106 363	103 470	99 629	18 553
Screened	40 621	40 129	39 547	38 820	37 962	36 720	7 131
Not screened	16 478	15 982	15 559	15 073	14 539	13 877	2 328



Number at risk

Control	112 939	111 321	109 319	106 907	104 196	100 597	18 748
Screened	40 621	40 279	39 705	39 004	38 169	36 959	7 187
Not screened	16 478	16 021	15 620	15 160	14 640	14 013	2 352

Efficacy of colonoscopy unknown

No data about the effect of colonoscopy screening

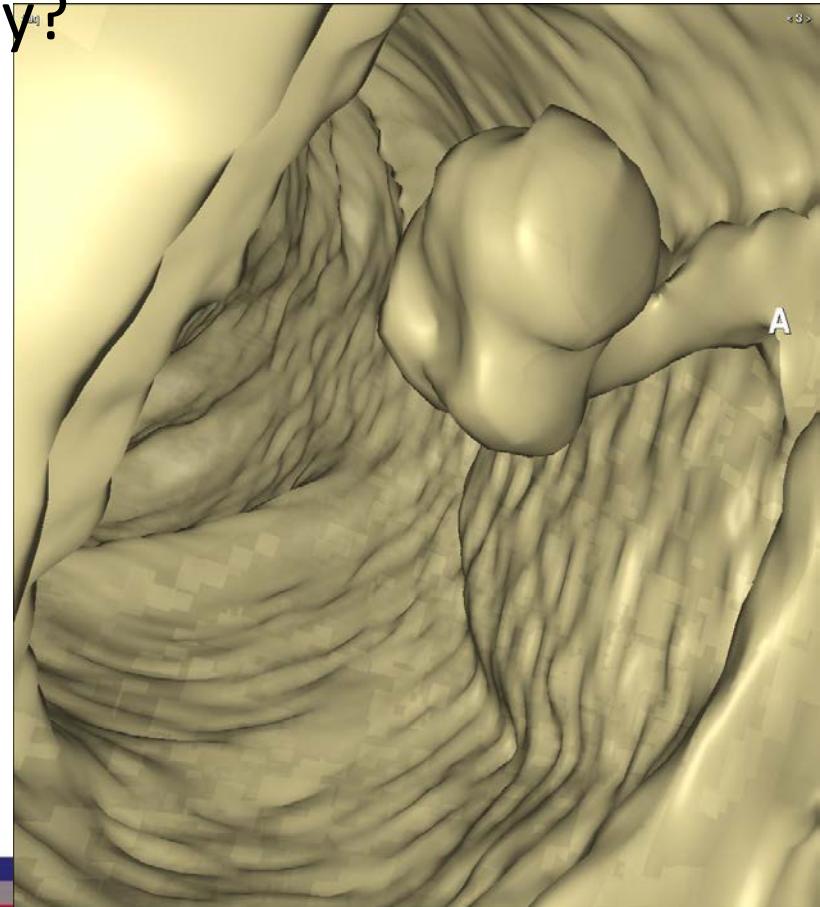
The expectation is that the incidence of CRC and the CRC related mortality will further decrease (around 70-90%)

Potential drawbacks of endoscopy screening

- Low uptake
- Complications
- Burden
- Capacity
- Costs

CT colography

- Detection of large adenoma and CRC
- Less burdensome than endoscopy?
- Positive test: Colonoscopy
- Limited data about uptake,
adverse events, costs



Results of Dutch screening trials



Dutch CRC screening trials

November 2006 – 2013

> 30.000 asymptomatic persons 50-75 yr

1; Dutch FOBT trial Amsterdam/Nijmegen &

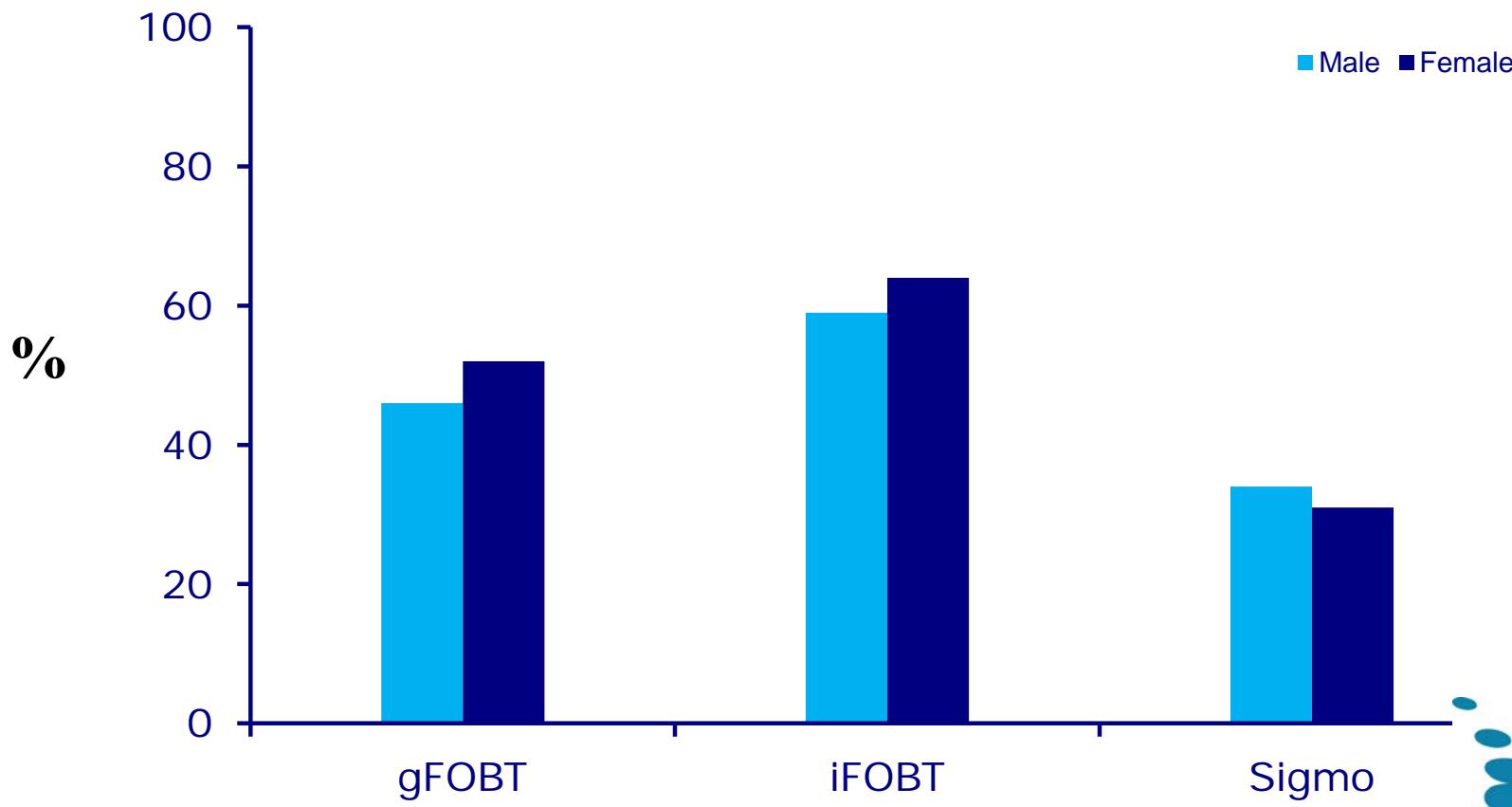
Rotterdam (CORERO); FOBT/ Sigmoidoscopy

2; Rotterdam & Amsterdam (COCOS); colonoscopie/ CT

AIM; uptake and feasibility

Results 1st round FOBT and Sigmo

Highest uptake with immunochemical FOBT, > 60%



Hol, Gut 2010

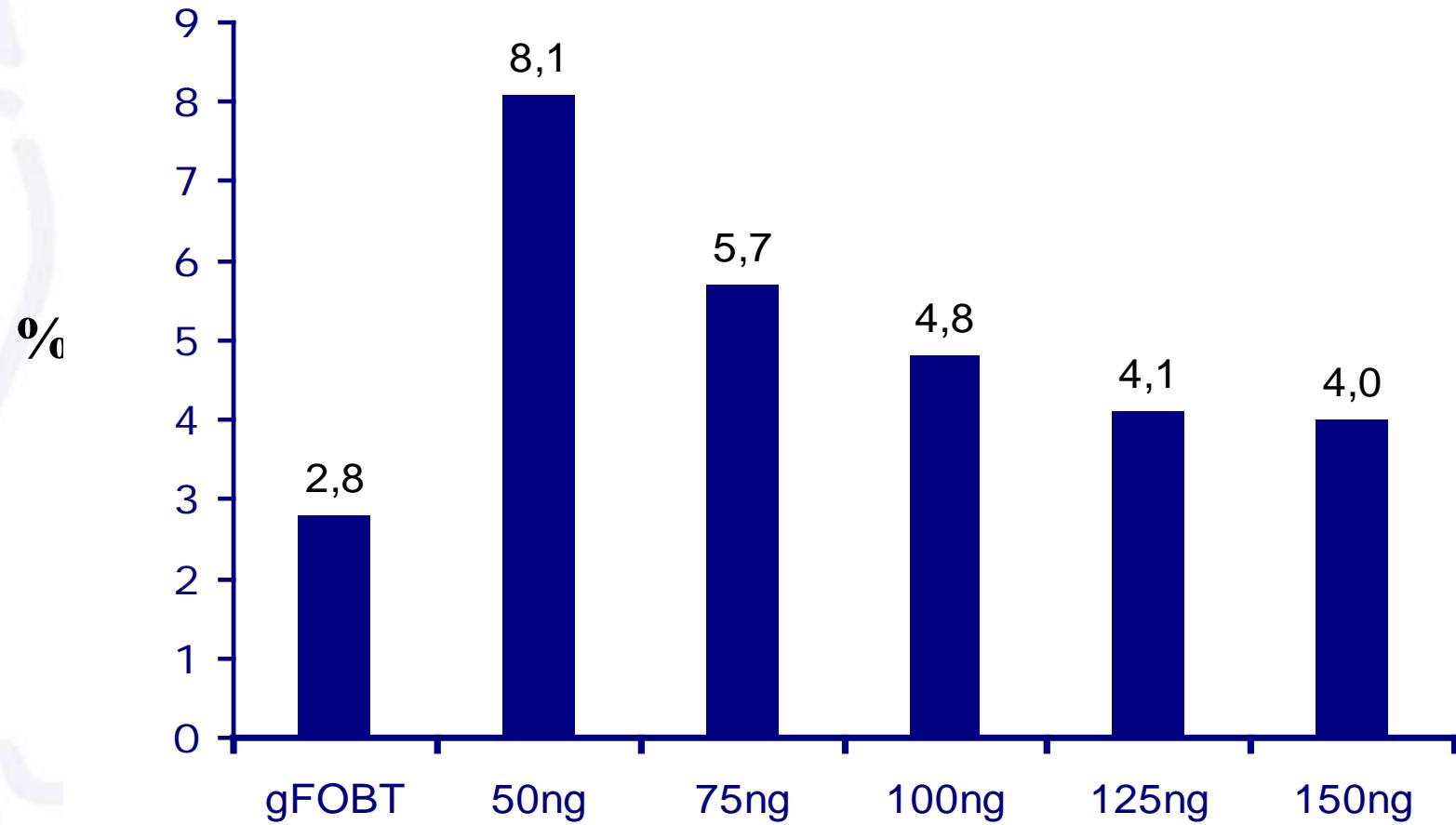
Results 1st round FOBT and Sigmo

	% Uptake	% Positive test	% True positives*	True positives per 1000 invited
gFOBT	49	2.8	45	6
iFOBT ⁵⁰	62	8.1	42	21
Sigmoidoscopy	32	10.2	100	33

* of those with positive test

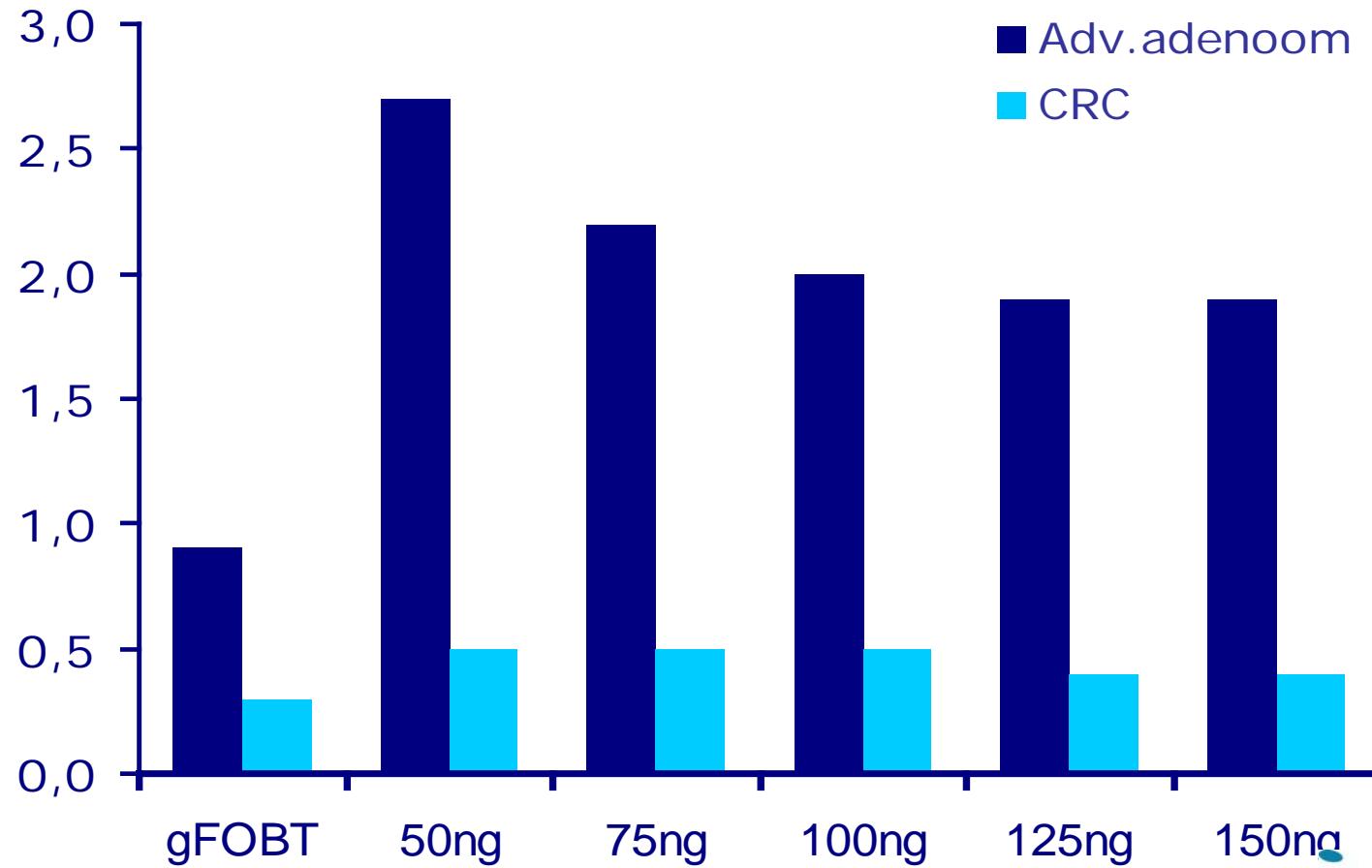
Hol, Gut 2010

Results 1st round iFOBT; positivity rate at different cut-offs



Hol, Gut 2010; Hol, Br J of Cancer 2009

Results 1st round iFOBT; yield



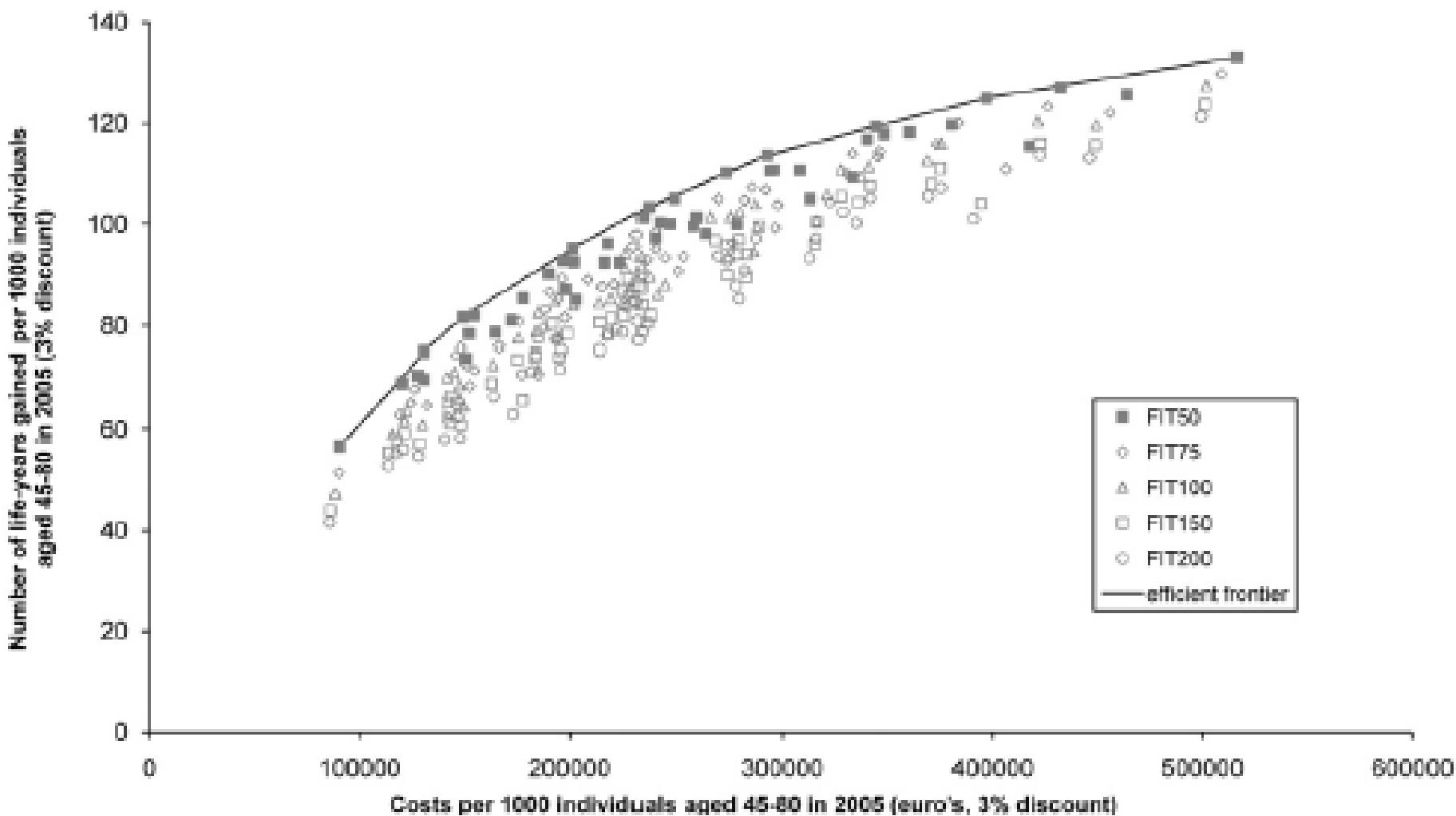
Hol, Gut 2010; Hol, British Journal of Cancer 2009

Results 1st, 2nd, 3rd round iFOBT

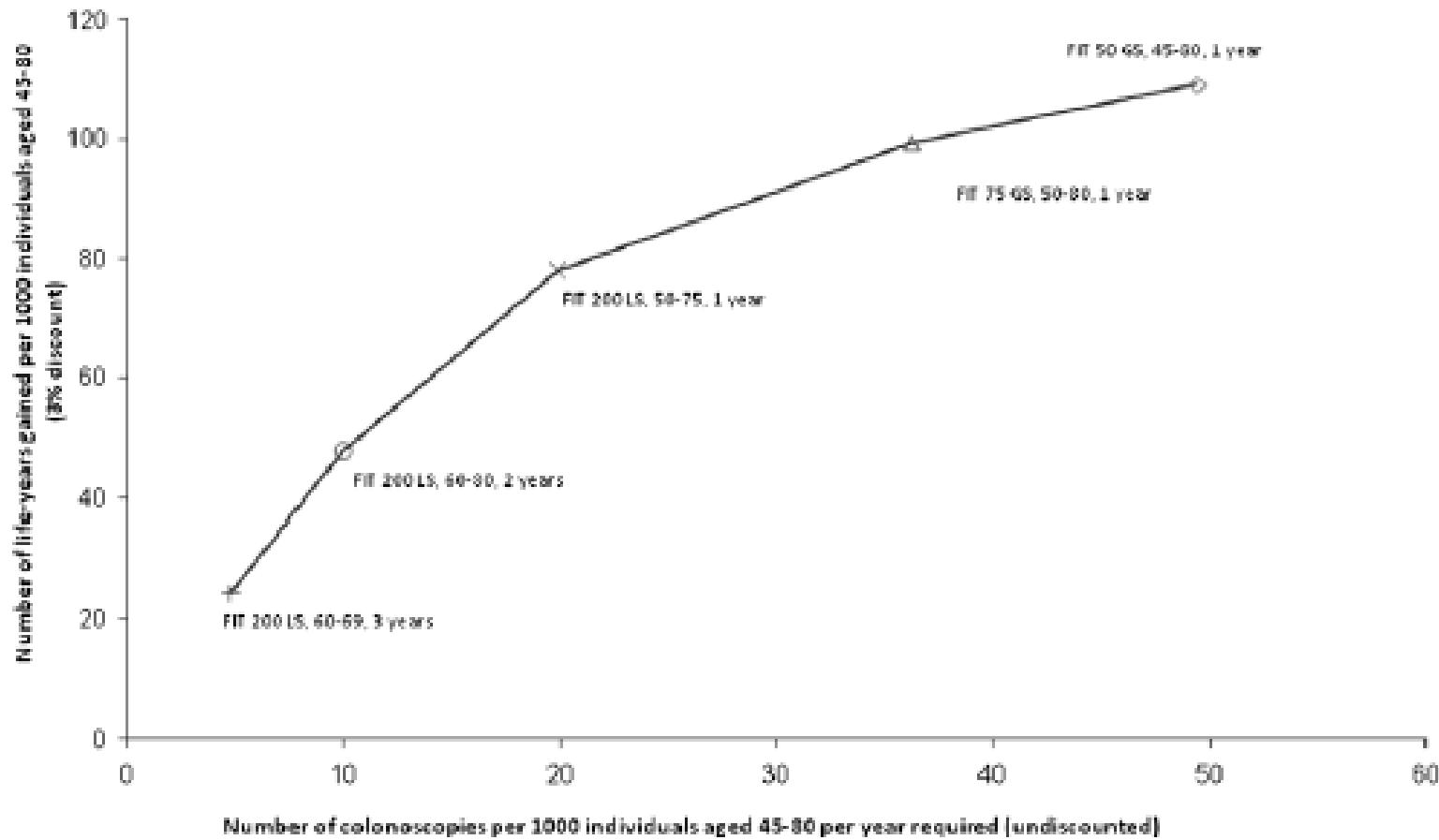
	% Uptake	% Positive test	% True positives*	True positives per 1000 invited
1st round	62	8.1	42	21
2nd round	63	5.8	46	17
3rd round	65			

* of those with positive test

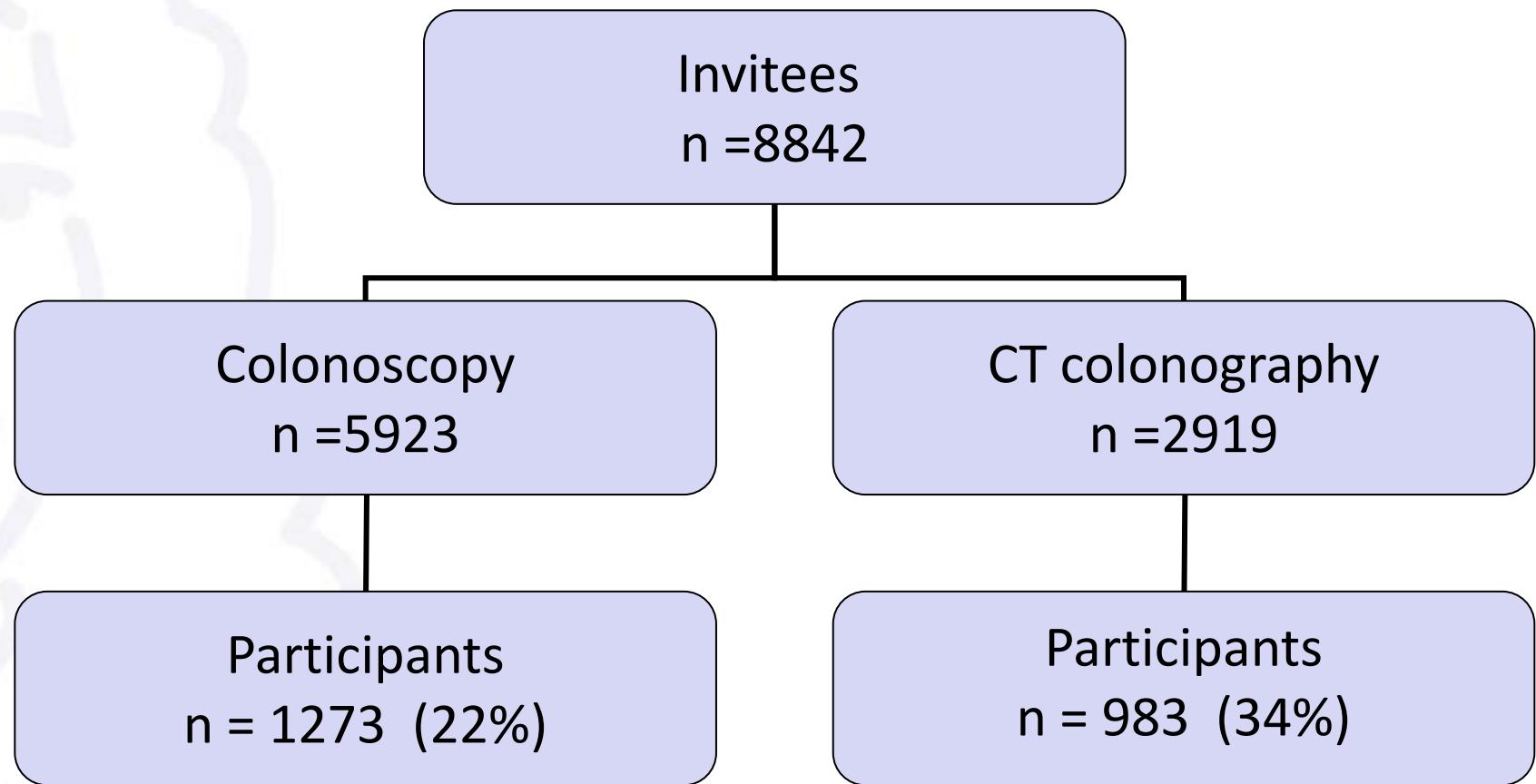
Cost-effectiveness analysis of iFOBT



iFOBT with limited coloscopy capacity



Results COCOS trial (colo vs CT); uptake



P = <0.001

Stoop, Lancet Oncology 2012



Results COCOS trial; diagnostic yield *per 100 participants*

Advanced neoplasia	Colonoscopy	CTC	P-value
Advanced adenomas	8.1	5.6	0.04
Carcinoma	0.5	0.2	0.77

Stoop, Lancet Oncology 2012

Results COCOS trial; diagnostic yield *per 100 invitees*

Advanced neoplasia	Colonoscopy	CTC	P-value
Advanced adenomas	1.7	1.9	0.67
Carcinoma	0.1	0.2	0.55

Stoop, Lancet Oncology 2012

Conclusions Dutch trials

- Highest uptake with immunochemical FOBT, > 60%
- FIT cut-off can be altered based on colonoscopy capacity
- Good uptake during repeated invitations
- Uptake for sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy, CTC low

Hol, Gut 2010; Wilschut, Gastroenterology 2011;
Wilschut, JNCI 2011; van Roon, Gut 2012; de Goede Gut 2012

Overall conclusions

1. CRC is an important health care problem
2. A well organized population based screenings program will reduce CRC burden and mortality
3. Based on simplicity, acceptance, test features and safety, the Dutch government has chosen the iFOBT to be the optimal screening method for the Netherlands.

2013: start CRC screening in the Netherlands

VUJV VRAGEN OVER BEVOLKINGSONDERZOEK VANAF 2013

Grootschalig op zoek naar voorstadium darmkanker

Over twee jaar kunnen mannen en vrouwen tussen de 55 en 75 jaar zich laten testen op darmkanker. Minister Schippers van Volksgezondheid heeft besloten vanaf 2013 een bevolkingsonderzoek. Hoeveel ouderen zullen zich laten

onder lichaamverdoving, een slangetje in de darmen gebracht met een kleine camera. De poliepen groeien zeer traag. Is er wel genoeg personeel om al die mensen te kunnen controleren? Het gebruik van deskundig personeel was lang een stukje achter bij voorvoering. Uitgaande van tachtigduizend extra coloscopieën zijn dertig extra maag-darm-leverartsen nodig, zegt Kuipers. Die worden momenteel opgeleid. Voor verpleegkundi-



NRC 25-05-2011

Bevolkingsonderzoek
darmkanker voor alle
mensen vanaf 55 jaar

Introduction of a population based CRC screening program for people 55 years of age and older

Volkskrant 26-05-2011

darmkancerscreening zouden kunnen worden gered.

Schippers voorzanger Klink nam het advies van de Gezondheidsraad niet over vanwege de kosten en het tekort aan medisch specialisten. Hij was bang dat er onvoldoende artsen zouden zijn om het onderzoek en de daarop volgende darmoperaties uit te voeren.

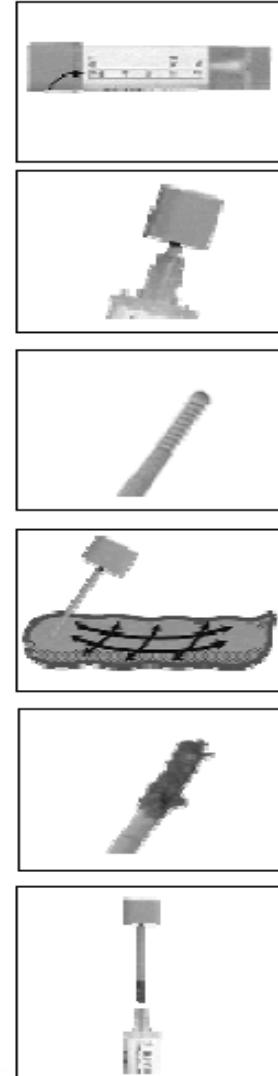
Minister Schippers zei vanochtend dat er een „probleem is met de beschikbaarheid van specialisten“. Daarom voert ze het bevolkingsonderzoek in stappen in. In 2017 zal het onderzoek in volle omvang wor-

lange behandelingen besparen.

Elk jaar overlijden 5.000 mensen aan darmkanker en komen er 12.000 patiënten bij. Nederland loopt niet voorop met dit bevolkingsonderzoek. Groot-Brittannië en Finland kennen al landelijke bevolkingsonderzoeken naar darmkanker. Frankrijk, Spanje, Italië en Zweden scannen regionaal op deze ziekte. Duitsers wordt het niet standaard aangeboden, maar zij kunnen zich wel al tientallen jaren gratis laten testen als zij dat willen. Patiëntenorganisaties pleiten al lang voor het onderzoek, om onnodig leed te voorkomen.

Dutch CRC screening program with iFOBT

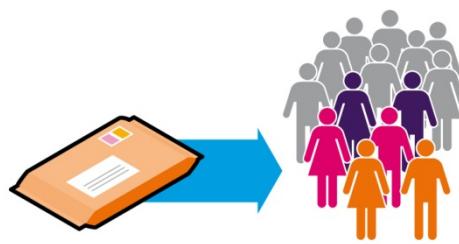
- Automated, quantitative test
- Variable cut-off (50, 75, 100 ng/ml)
- Do it at home test
- One sample
- Thin test, fits in an envelop
- No dietary restrictions



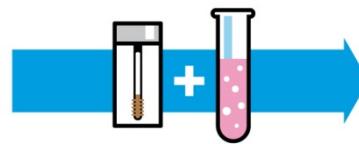
Dutch CRC screening program with iFOBT

- All individuals 55-75 years of age
- Biannual
- Invitation & iFOBT by postage, including return envelop
- Cut-off 75 ng/ml

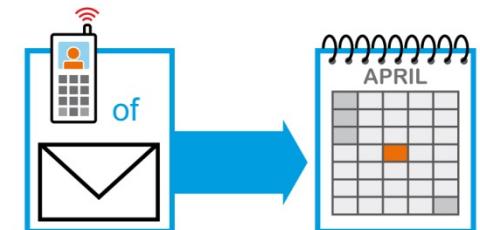
Dutch CRC screening program with iFOBT



selectie en uitnodigingen



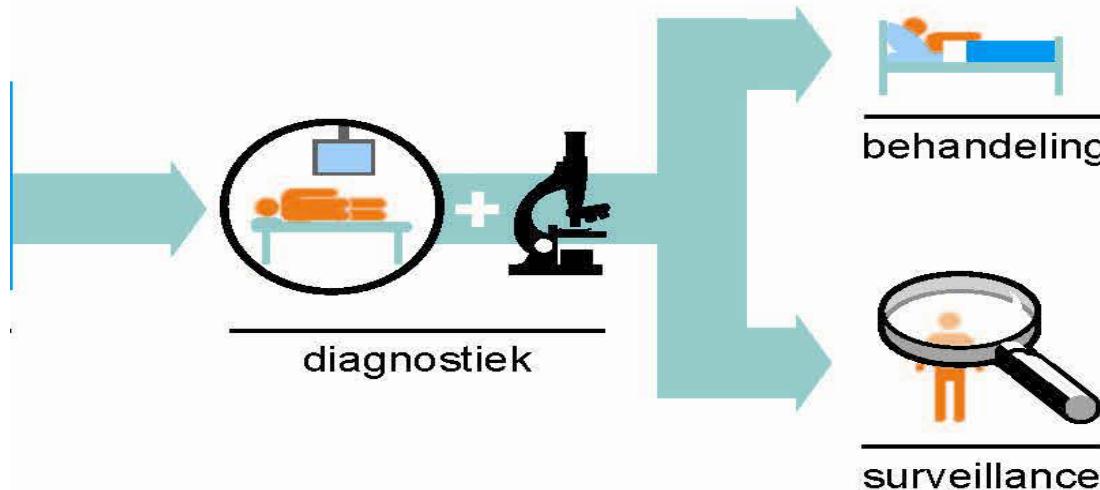
screenen



informeren en verwijzen



Dutch CRC screening program with iFOBT

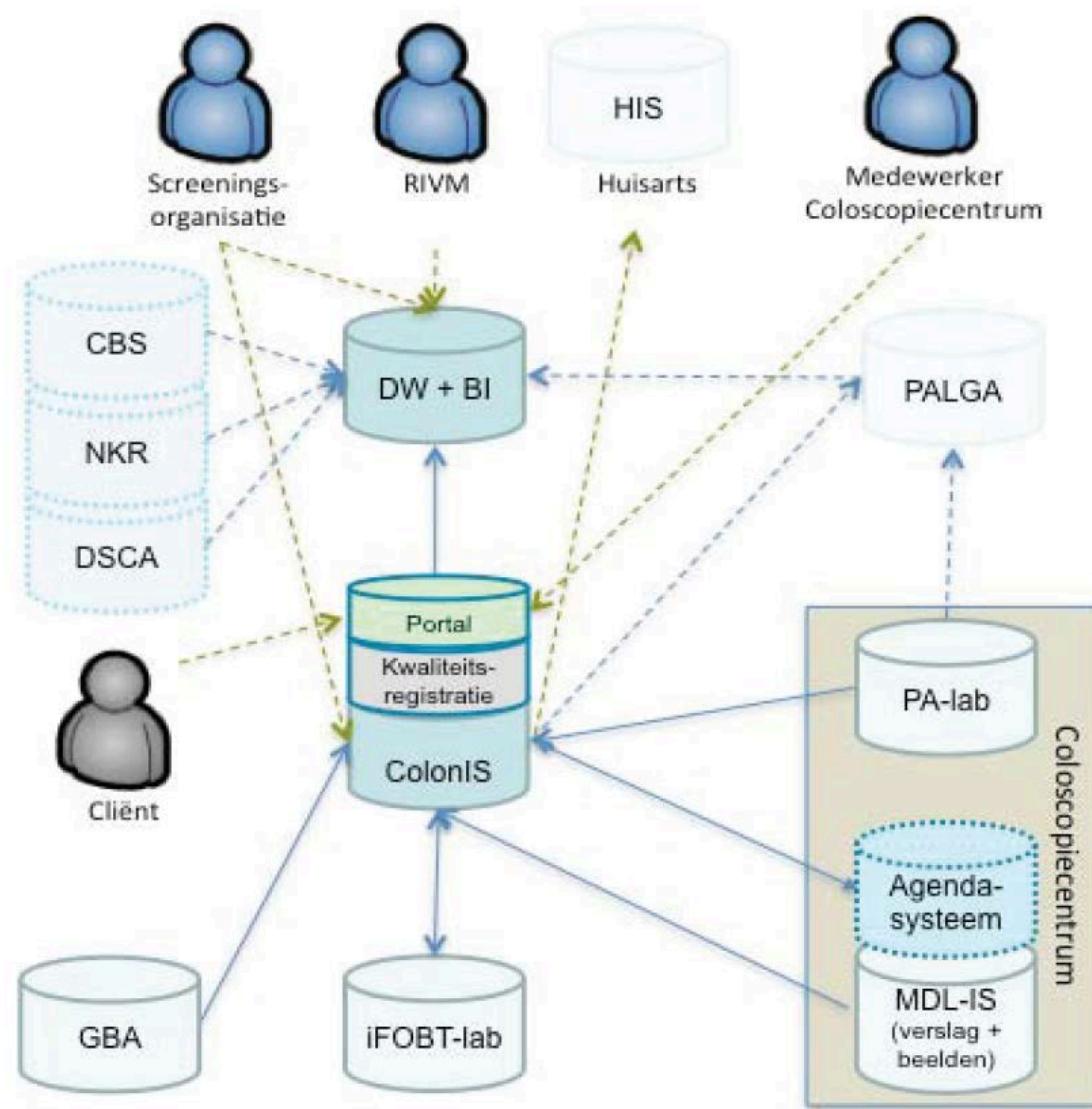


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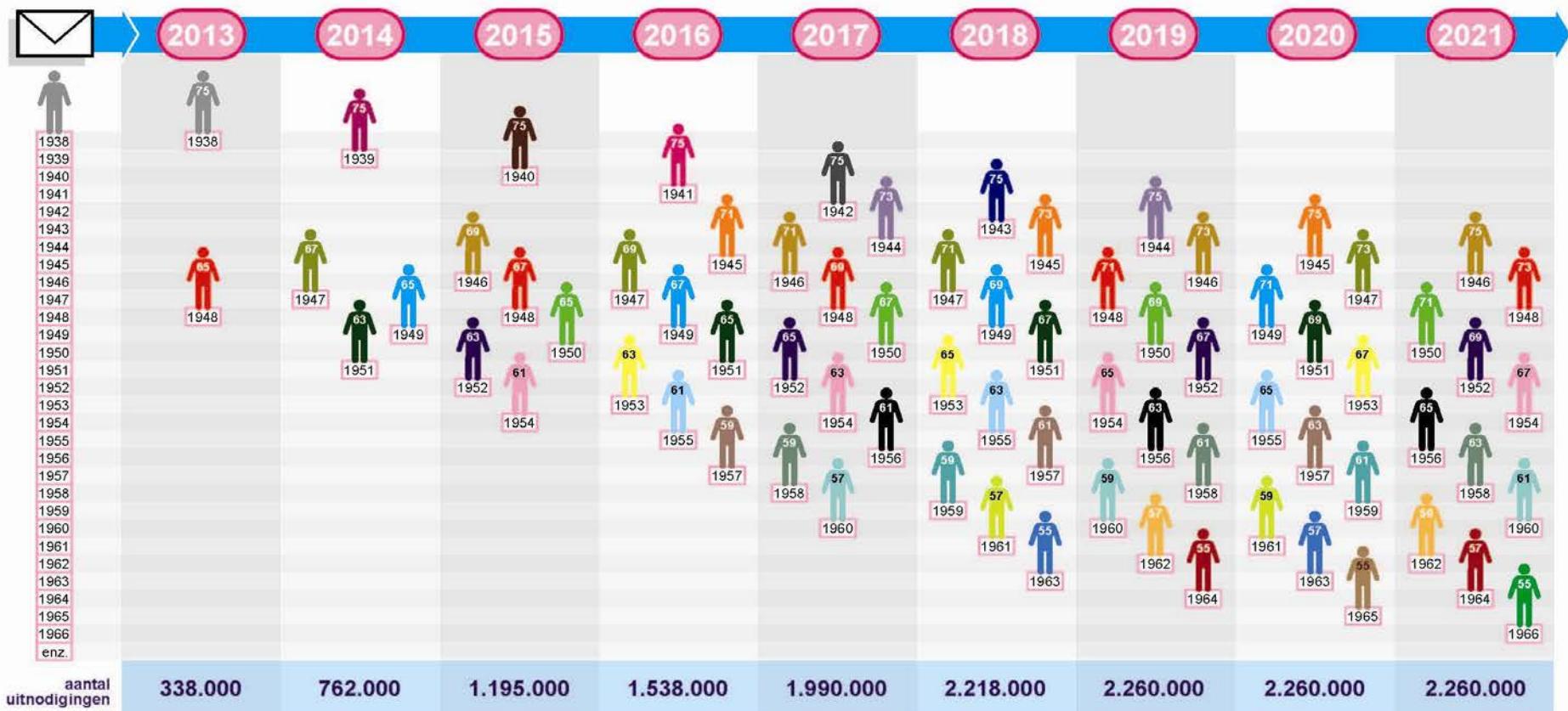
Dutch CRC screening program; ICT



Enrollment in steps

Leeftijdstabel

Het bevolkingsonderzoek darmkanker wordt gefaseerd ingevoerd



2013

New King



Introduction of our CRC screening
program!!