

ASSOCIATION OF INTENSIVE ENDOSCOPIC BURDEN WITH ESOPHAGEAL CANCER DETECTION

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A Korean national cancer screening study of 28 million upper endoscopies found esophageal cancer detection rates decreased significantly in December when examination volumes peaked, suggesting workload effects on diagnostic performance.

KEY POINTS

- Among 28,032,590 subjects undergoing upper endoscopy in the Korean National Cancer Screening Program from 2015 to 2019, December had the highest monthly examination volume at 4,819,606 subjects (17.2%).
- Esophageal cancer detection rates were lowest in December across all study years (0.06-0.08) and tended to decrease toward year-end.
- After adjusting for confounding factors, December examinations had significantly lower odds of detecting esophageal cancer compared to other months (December 2015 odds ratio 0.58, 95% CI 0.43-0.79; December 2016 odds ratio 0.51, 95% CI 0.38-0.67).
- The authors concluded that excessive endoscopist workload from increased year-end examination volumes was demonstrated by the decreased detection rates during this period.

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