

DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES IN LEFT-TO-RIGHT SHIFT OF COLON CANCER OVER 25 YEARS. RESULTS FROM ROBUST ANALYSIS OF PARMA COUNTY CANCER REGISTRY DATA

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Poster

Colorectal

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Analysis of 6697 colon cancer cases from 1994-2018 shows that fecal immunochemical test screening reduced left-sided but not right-sided colon cancer incidence, with right-sided disease increasing with age, particularly in females.

KEY POINTS

- Left-sided colon cancer rates declined significantly in both screening age (50-69 years) and older populations following screening adoption, with annual percent changes ranging from -3.96% to -13.1% depending on sex and age group.
- Right-sided colon cancer incidence did not decline in screening age and increased above it, with annual percent changes of 1.91% in males and 2.23% in females.
- Risk of right-sided versus left-sided colon cancer almost doubled in the seventh decade of life, was 40% higher in females, and increased 44% after screening adoption, with female risk rising from age 65 and male risk from age 75.
- Interval cancer rates differed significantly by sex at 25% in males versus 46.5% in females due to unequal distribution of right-sided disease, and right-sided colon cancer in males carried higher risk of advanced stage disease and death compared to females.
- This registry study is relevant for clinicians and policymakers evaluating fecal immunochemical test screening programs and considering sex- and age-specific surveillance strategies.

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