

AN ORGANIZED FECAL IMMUNOCHEMICAL TEST-BASED SCREENING PROGRAM SHORTLY IMPACTS COLORECTAL CANCER EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND SURVIVAL

Mario Dinis-Ribeiro

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Poster

Colorectal

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A biennial FIT screening program for colorectal cancer in northern Portugal achieved 34.4% adherence and was associated with increased early-stage diagnoses and improved survival in the first three years after implementation.

KEY POINTS

- Between 2018 and 2020, 482,938 invitations were sent for FIT screening with an adherence rate of 34.4% and overall coverage by FIT and/or colonoscopy of 44.9%.
- The negative predictive value of FIT was 99.95% (95% CI: 99.94–99.96).
- Early cancers (stage I/II) were significantly more common among screened individuals: 58.3% in FIT screening and 62.8% in colonoscopy versus 49.2% in unscreened individuals ($p < 0.001$).
- Net survival rates at 1-year and 3-years were significantly higher among individuals who underwent FIT screening or colonoscopy compared to unscreened individuals ($p < 0.001$).
- This population-based retrospective cohort study used data from the Portuguese National Cancer Registry comparing CRC cases diagnosed between 2014-2020.

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