

13-YEAR COLORECTAL CANCER RISK: COMPARING PERSONS WITH A LOW- VS. HIGH-QUALITY SCREENING COLONOSCOPY VS. NO SCREENING COLONOSCOPY

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Poster

Colorectal

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A German database study found that low-quality screening colonoscopy reduces 13-year colorectal cancer risk less than high-quality colonoscopy but still provides substantial protection compared to no screening.

KEY POINTS

- Over 13 years, adjusted colorectal cancer risk was 1.77% after high-quality screening colonoscopy, 2.09% after low-quality colonoscopy, and 2.74% with no screening colonoscopy.
- Low-quality screening colonoscopy reduced colorectal cancer risk by 24% compared to no screening (adjusted relative risk 0.76, 95% CI 0.70-0.84), while high-quality colonoscopy reduced risk by 35% (adjusted relative risk 0.65, 95% CI 0.60-0.69).
- The study emulated a target trial using German claims data (GePaRD) in 329,338 persons aged 55-69 years at average colorectal cancer risk, categorizing colonoscopy quality by the examining physician's polyp detection rate.
- This observational study is relevant for understanding the real-world impact of colonoscopy quality variation on colorectal cancer prevention outcomes.

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