

EFFECTIVENESS OF SCREENING COLONOSCOPY IN REDUCING COLORECTAL CANCER INCIDENCE IN GERMANY: A TARGET TRIAL EMULATION

Vanessa Didelez

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Poster

Colorectal

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A German claims database study of 1.4 million persons aged 55–69 years found that screening colonoscopy reduced 11-year colorectal cancer incidence by approximately 33% in both men and women compared to no screening colonoscopy at baseline.

KEY POINTS

- In men, adjusted 11-year colorectal cancer risk was 1.89% with screening colonoscopy versus 2.85% without screening, yielding a relative risk of 0.66 (95% CI: 0.63–0.73).
- In women, adjusted 11-year colorectal cancer risk was 1.31% with screening colonoscopy versus 1.96% without screening, yielding a relative risk of 0.67 (95% CI: 0.63–0.73).
- The study included persons at average colorectal cancer risk with no prior colonoscopy, polypectomy, or fecal occult blood test, using a target trial emulation design with over 99,000 screened and over 580,000 controls per sex.
- The authors note that the high background prevalence of diagnostic colonoscopy in Germany should be considered when interpreting the magnitude of the screening effect, as screening colonoscopy accounts for less than half of overall colonoscopy use in this age group.
- This real-world evidence may inform clinicians and policymakers evaluating organized colorectal cancer screening programs in settings with existing diagnostic colonoscopy utilization.

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