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Summary

QUALITY INDICATORS AND RESULTS OF COLONOSCOPY EXAMINATIONS IN INITIAL FIVE-YEAR PERIOD OF HUNGARIAN POPULATION-BASED COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING PROGRAM

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Colorectal

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A retrospective analysis of 27,021 screening colonoscopies from the Hungarian colorectal cancer screening program (2019-2023) found satisfactory cecal intubation, polyp detection, and adenoma detection rates, but identified significant data quality gaps in polyp characterization and documentation.

KEY POINTS

- The cecal intubation rate was 92.54 percent, with 66.77 percent confirmed by image documentation, and patient intolerance caused incomplete examination in only 12.75 percent of cases.
- The polyp detection rate was 56.56 percent and adenoma detection rate was 33.53 percent, with colorectal cancer detected in 5.51 percent of participants, most commonly in the sigmoid colon and rectum.
- Among 36,829 polyps identified, 30,494 were removed, with tubular adenomas representing 67.46 percent and tubulovillous adenomas 22.83 percent of histologically confirmed lesions.
- Data on polyp morphology, advanced imaging use, polyp retrieval rates, and complete image documentation were frequently missing or inadequate in the registry, preventing full quality assessment.
- This material is relevant to gastroenterologists, endoscopists, and public health professionals involved in colorectal cancer screening program design, implementation, and quality improvement.

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