Colorectal Cancer Screening

“What are my options?”

Wayne Rosen, MD, FRCSC

As presented at the 37th Annual Mackid Symposium:
Cancer Care in the Community (May 22, 2003)

There are presently four well-accepted ways to screen for colorectal cancer:
1. Fecal occult blood testing (FOBT)
2. Flexible sigmoidoscopy (FS)
3. Air contrast barium enema (ACBE)
4. Colonoscopy

Why is colorectal cancer well-suited for screening?

Colorectal cancer is the fourth most common cancer affecting Canadians, and the second most common cause of cancer-related death. It occurs roughly equally in men and women, and the lifetime probability of developing colorectal cancer is estimated to be 6%, of which about half will die of the disease.1

Colorectal cancer is particularly well-suited for screening because:
1. There is a good understanding of the sequence whereby an adenomatous polyp evolves into cancer.
2. There is a long latency period between the development of a polyp and invasive cancer.
3. There are a number of acceptable and safe screening tests.
4. Advancements in endoscopic interventions allow us not only to diagnose early, but also to prevent cancer.
5. There are well-known risk groups on whom screening can be focused.

What are the risks?

There are three risk categories for colorectal cancer (Table 1).

John’s case

John, 48, has had no significant medical illnesses. He presents complaining of pruritus. During his visit, he mentions that one of his 55-year-old colleagues was recently diagnosed with colon cancer. He requests to be screened to reassure himself and his family, but denies having any symptoms.

• Is it reasonable to screen John for colorectal cancer?
• If so, what method of screening is appropriate?
• Knowing that John’s father had died from colon cancer at 82, would the screening decision be any different?

For a followup on John, see page 72.
Colorectal Cancer Screening

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>People with long-standing IBD, family history of familial adenomatous polyposis, or hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased risk</td>
<td>People with a first-degree relative under age 60 who has had earlier colorectal cancer or adenomatous polyps, or people with two or more first-degree relatives at any age who have had colorectal cancer or adenomatous polyps. Also, people with a personal history of colorectal cancer or adenomatous polyps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average risk</td>
<td>People who have no known risk factors. In other words, those who are not at high or increased risk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IBD: Irritable bowel syndrome

High-risk individuals account for approximately 7% to 10% of colorectal cancer cases in North America. These patients should all be referred to specialists for evaluation and regular colonoscopy.

Increased-risk individuals have roughly double the average risk, and make up around 15% to 20% of colorectal cancer cases. Most of these patients have had first-degree relatives with the disease, and it is generally agreed they should undergo screening by colonoscopy starting 10 to 15 years before the index case was diagnosed. People who have had previous polyps or cancer should also undergo routine followup surveillance/screening.²

Average-risk individuals represent the majority of colorectal cancer cases (70% to 75%). However, because most of society is at average risk, screening this group would involve considerable expense. Moreover, exactly how to screen them remains controversial.

What tests can be done?

DRE
Digital rectal examination (DRE) is often mentioned as the first screening test for colorectal cancer. Most experts, however, would agree that, although DRE is a valuable and necessary component of a complete physical exam, its value as a screening test is negligible.

FOBT
FOBT is the least invasive way to screen for colorectal cancer. It involves the testing of two samples from three consecutive stools for occult blood. Patients must abstain from red meat, certain vegetables and fruits (melons, radishes, turnips, beets, horseradish), vitamin

Dr. Rosen is a colon and rectal surgeon, Calgary, Alberta.
Colorectal Cancer Screening

C, and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for at least 72 hours prior to the test. The accuracy of FOBT may also be compromised by the presence of anorectal disorders, such as hemorrhoids or fissures.

Three randomized, prospective studies have demonstrated a 15% to 33% decrease in colorectal cancer-related deaths when FOBT is used properly.\textsuperscript{3-5} In the Minnesota study, 46,551 people were followed over 13 years. It was concluded that 339 people needed to be screened annually for 13 years to prevent one death from colorectal cancer.\textsuperscript{3}

FOBT is the recommended test of the Canadian Cancer Society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Options for colorectal cancer screening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pros</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOBT</td>
<td>Cheap; easy; level 1 evidence; non-invasive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>Easy; level 3 evidence; direct visualization of part of colon; enema prep usually adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACBE</td>
<td>Well-established; good for cancers and large polyps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonoscopy</td>
<td>Direct visualization; therapeutic potential (i.e., remove polyps); best sensitivity and specificity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOBT: Fecal occult blood testing  
FS: Flexible sigmoidoscopy  
ACBE: Air contrast barium enema
Colorectal Cancer Screening

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations for screening increased-risk and average-risk individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canadian Cancer Society recommendations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average-risk individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOBТ every 2 years, starting at 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased-risk individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No official recommendations; patients should discuss an individual plan of surveillance with their doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Cancer Society recommendations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FOBТ annually starting at 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS every 5 years starting at 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FOBТ annually and FS every 5 years starting at 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ACBE every 5 years starting at 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Colonoscopy every 10 years starting at 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Patients with previous colorectal cancer/adenomatous polyps should undergo regular colonoscopy for surveillance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Patients with a family history of colorectal cancer should undergo colonoscopy starting 10-15 years before the index case was diagnosed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FS

FS directly visualizes the rectum and sigmoid colon. There are several case-controlled studies which demonstrate approximately a 50% decrease in colorectal cancer mortality from cancer within the reach of the sigmoidoscope.6,7

Until recently, it was believed that although FS only visualizes the distal one-third of the colon, most significant lesions were within its reach. This belief has been shattered with the publication of two studies which suggest that up to 50% of people with significant proximal lesions will not have anything of significance within the reach of the sigmoidoscope.8,9

A followup on John

Because John is an average-risk individual, it is reasonable to screen him.

The Canadian Cancer Society recommends fecal occult blood testing, but I would offer him a flexible sigmoidoscopy and air contrast barium enema. If he specifically requested colonoscopy, I would agree to do it after explaining to him the risks, benefits, and alternatives.

According to the data we have at present, the fact that his father died at 82 from colorectal cancer would not change John’s risk category, though, in reality, it would incline most specialists to consider colonoscopy first.
ACBE
ACBE is the test of choice when colonoscopy is unsuccessful. Although there have been no randomized prospective studies for its use as a screening test, models suggest that if carried out every five years on patients starting at age 50, it would lead to a decrease in cancer deaths from colorectal cancer by almost 66%.

Colonoscopy
Colonoscopy is, without question, the gold standard for screening the colon and rectum. There are no randomized prospective trials completed as of yet, but by extrapolation from the sigmoidoscopy literature, colonoscopy would likely reduce the mortality from colorectal cancer by up to 70%, if started at age 50 and carried out every 10 years.² It is also the test of choice for screening individuals at increased risk, and is used for patients who have any abnormality on other screening tests. It allows for therapeutic removal of polyps, and is highly sensitive and specific for polyps and cancers.

There are benefits and risks to each test (Table 2). Some experts and organizations suggest combining tests, such as FOBT and FS, or ACBE and FS to improve sensitivity and specificity (Table 3).

What are the new technologies?
There are a several new technologies receiving attention as potential screening tests for colorectal cancer.
Colorectal Cancer Screening

Computed tomography (CT) colonography allows for a three-dimensional reconstruction of the colon. Because it is expensive, requires a full bowel preparation, and still has significant false positives, I think it is unlikely that it will replace the other tests.

Some other possible screening tests, including capsule video endoscopy and stool tests for DNA mutations/molecular markers, show promise, but are still experimental. Because of its excellent accuracy and therapeutic potential, colonoscopy will likely remain the gold standard for many years to come.

Who should be screened, and how?

The question family physicians must address is how to screen their patients for colorectal cancer. Increased-risk and high-risk patients need to be referred to a specialist for colonoscopy. Average-risk patients, however, remain a conundrum.

We are faced with the dilemma of a relatively cheap, safe, mediocre test (FOBT) versus an expensive, slightly risky, excellent test (colonoscopy). One of the problems with all other screening tests is that if any of them are positive, a colonoscopy is still the next step to confirm diagnosis and clear the remainder...
of the colon. Therefore, there is a tendency to try to cut out the middle steps and use colonoscopy directly, but this would be enormously expensive.

Screening for colorectal cancer raises many challenging public policy questions about how we wish to distribute our limited resources. 

References