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Evaluation of the NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme

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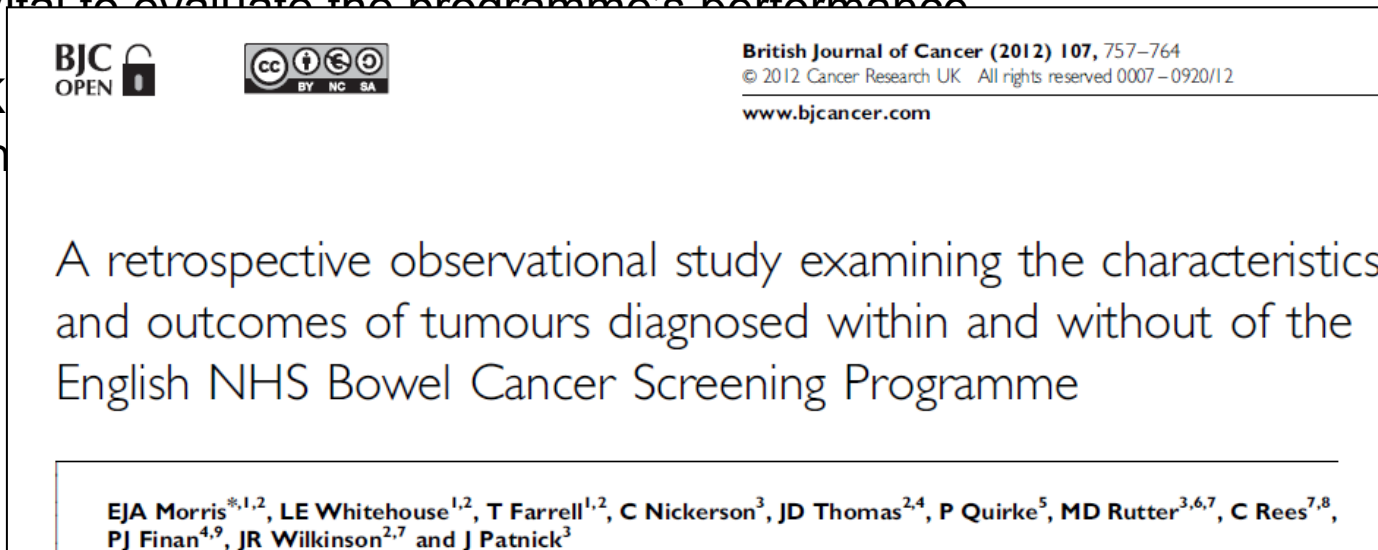


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- NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme began on the 4th July 2006 and rolled out incrementally achieving national coverage in 2010
- Initially all aged between 60 and 69 offered screening but now being extended up to 74 (although older people may also self refer)
- The Bowel Cancer Screening Programme (BCSP) is a major NHS investment costing >74 million per year

• Vital to evaluate the programme's performance

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The screenshot shows the top portion of a research paper abstract. At the top left, there are logos for 'BJC OPEN' and a Creative Commons license (CC BY-NC-SA). To the right, the journal information is provided: 'British Journal of Cancer (2012) 107, 757–764', '© 2012 Cancer Research UK All rights reserved 0007–0920/12', and the website 'www.bjcancer.com'. The main title of the abstract is 'A retrospective observational study examining the characteristics and outcomes of tumours diagnosed within and without of the English NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme'. At the bottom, the authors are listed: 'EJA Morris^{*,1,2}, LE Whitehouse^{1,2}, T Farrell^{1,2}, C Nickerson³, JD Thomas^{2,4}, P Quirke⁵, MD Rutter^{3,6,7}, C Rees^{7,8}, PJ Finan^{4,9}, JR Wilkinson^{2,7} and J Patnick³'.

...s occurring



Screening process



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- Eligible individuals are sent a faecal occult blood test (FOBT) screening kit
 - NB. Test soon to change to more sensitive faecal immunochemical test (FIT)
- Kit completed by the participant and returned to the relevant hub
- Individuals whose test is positive are offered a colonoscopy or further investigations at their local screening centre
- If adenomas found individual put into surveillance
- If cancer found referred to local colorectal MDT
- Those who test negative are screened again after 2 years



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- Tumour categories can be detected by linking the NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme data set on screening histories to the National Cancer Registration Dataset
- This enables all colorectal tumours in England to be categorised into the groups
 1. Screen-detected
 - Standard or surveillance
 2. Interval
 - FOBt or diagnostic test
 3. Non-participant
 - FOBt, diagnostic test or surveillance
 4. Never invited
 - Roll out, under age or former invitee

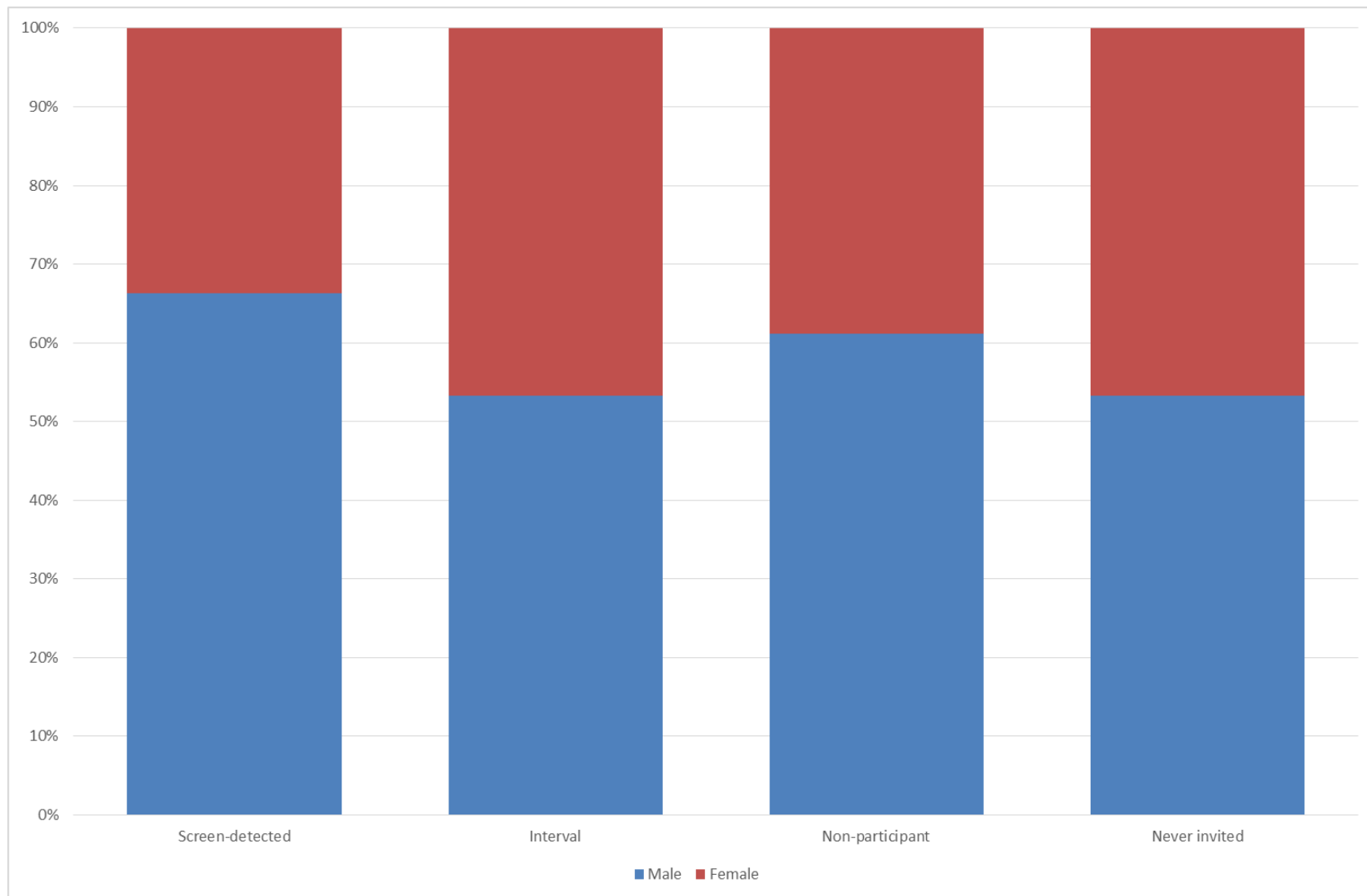
- 293,030 colorectal cancers diagnosed from 4th July 2006 until mid 2014
- 68,532 (23.4%) were in individuals who were both eligible for and invited to participate in the screening programme
- 19,980 (29%) were screen-detected cancers
 - 19,744 (28.8%) from standard screens
 - 146 (0.2%) from surveillance screens
- 16,370 (24%) were interval cancers
 - 16,050 (23.4%) from negative FOBt tests
 - 256 (0.4%) from negative diagnostic tests
 - 64 (0.1%) from negative surveillance tests
- 32,272 (47%) were cancers diagnosed in non-participants
 - 31,412 (45.8%) from non-participants of FOBt
 - 860 (1.2%) from non-participants of a diagnostic test

Characteristics of the groups

1. Sex



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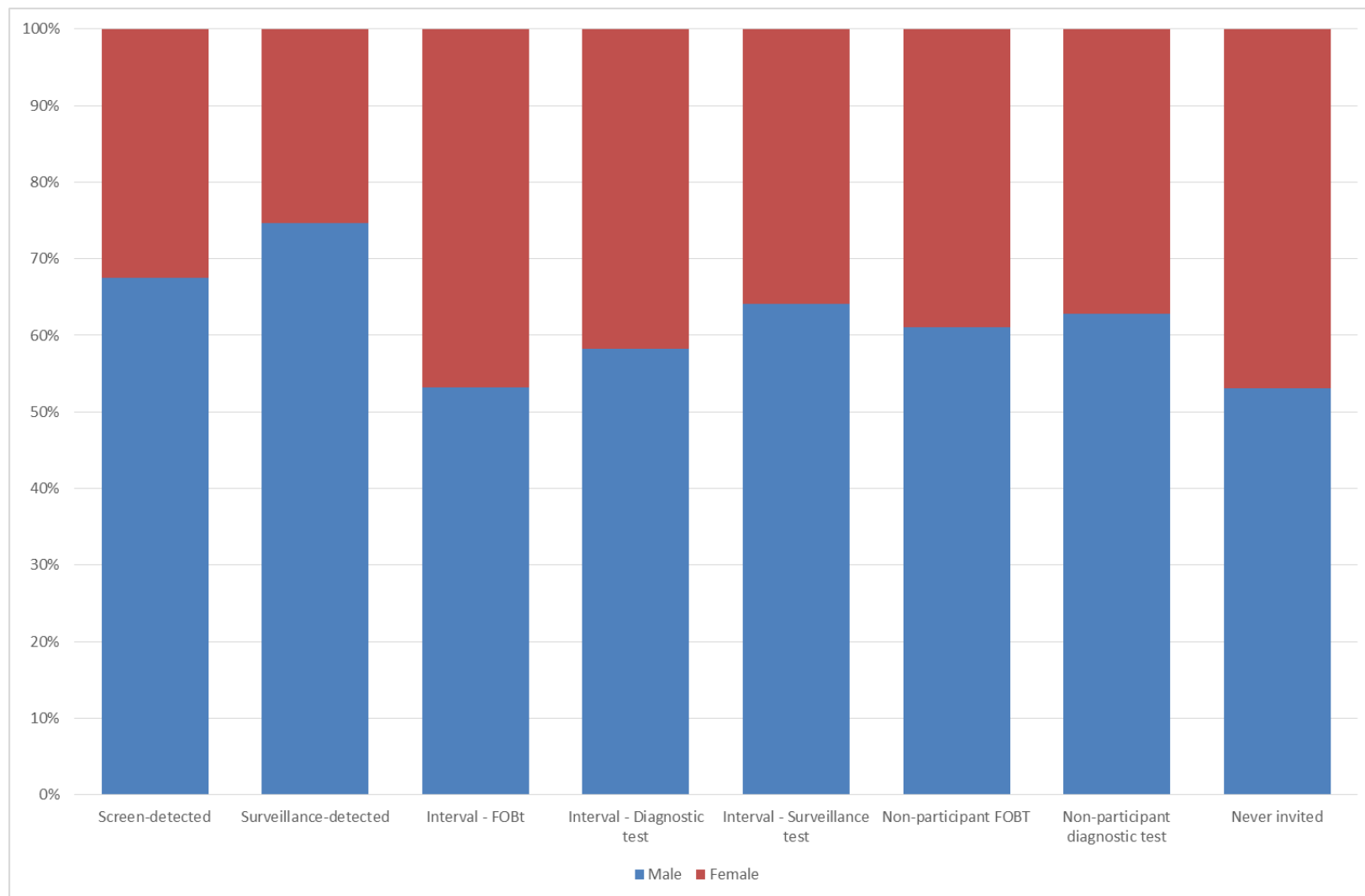


Characteristics of the groups

1. Sex



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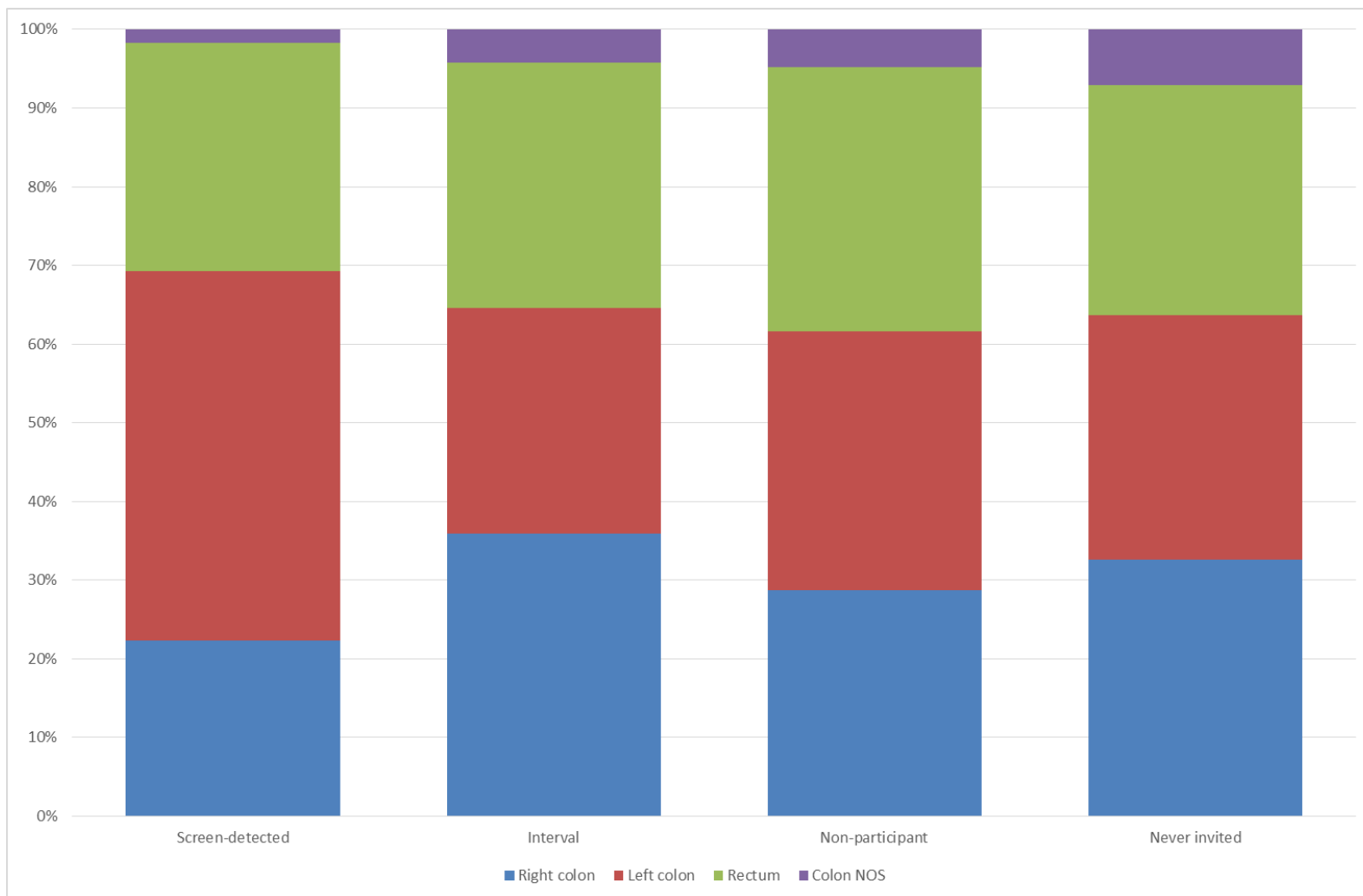


Characteristics of the groups

2. Tumour site



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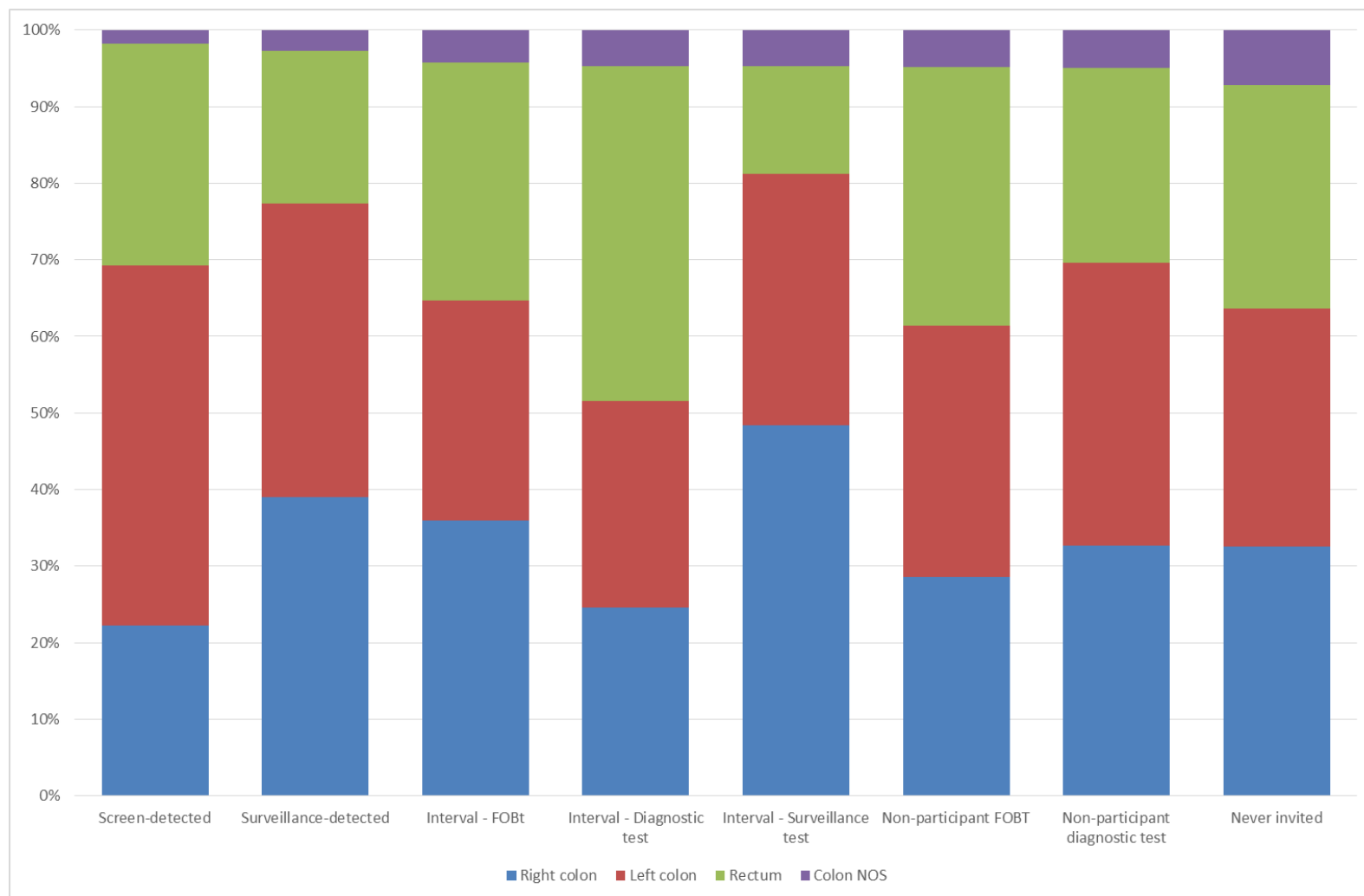


Characteristics of the groups

2. Tumour site



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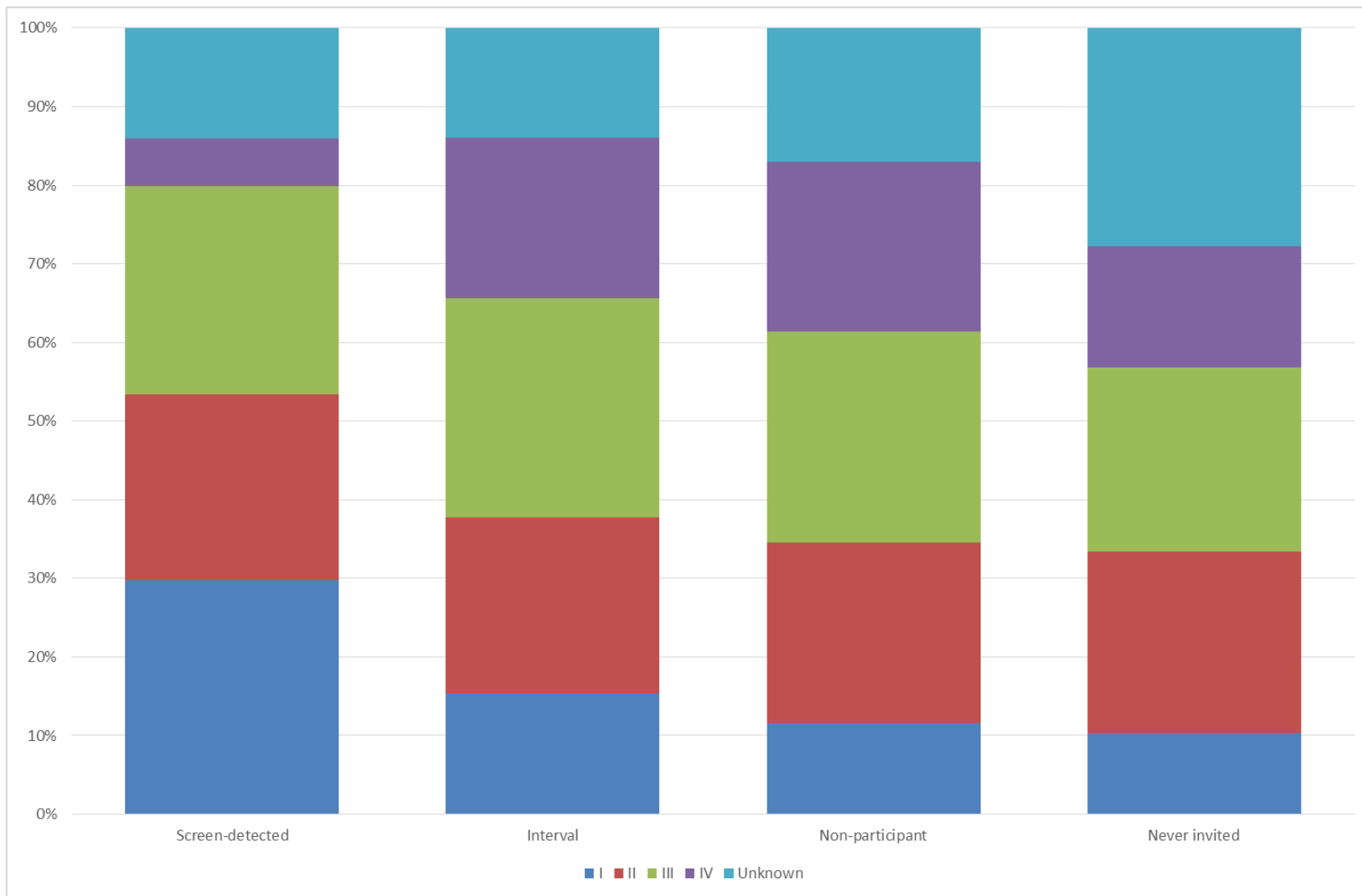


Characteristics of the groups

3. Stage at diagnosis



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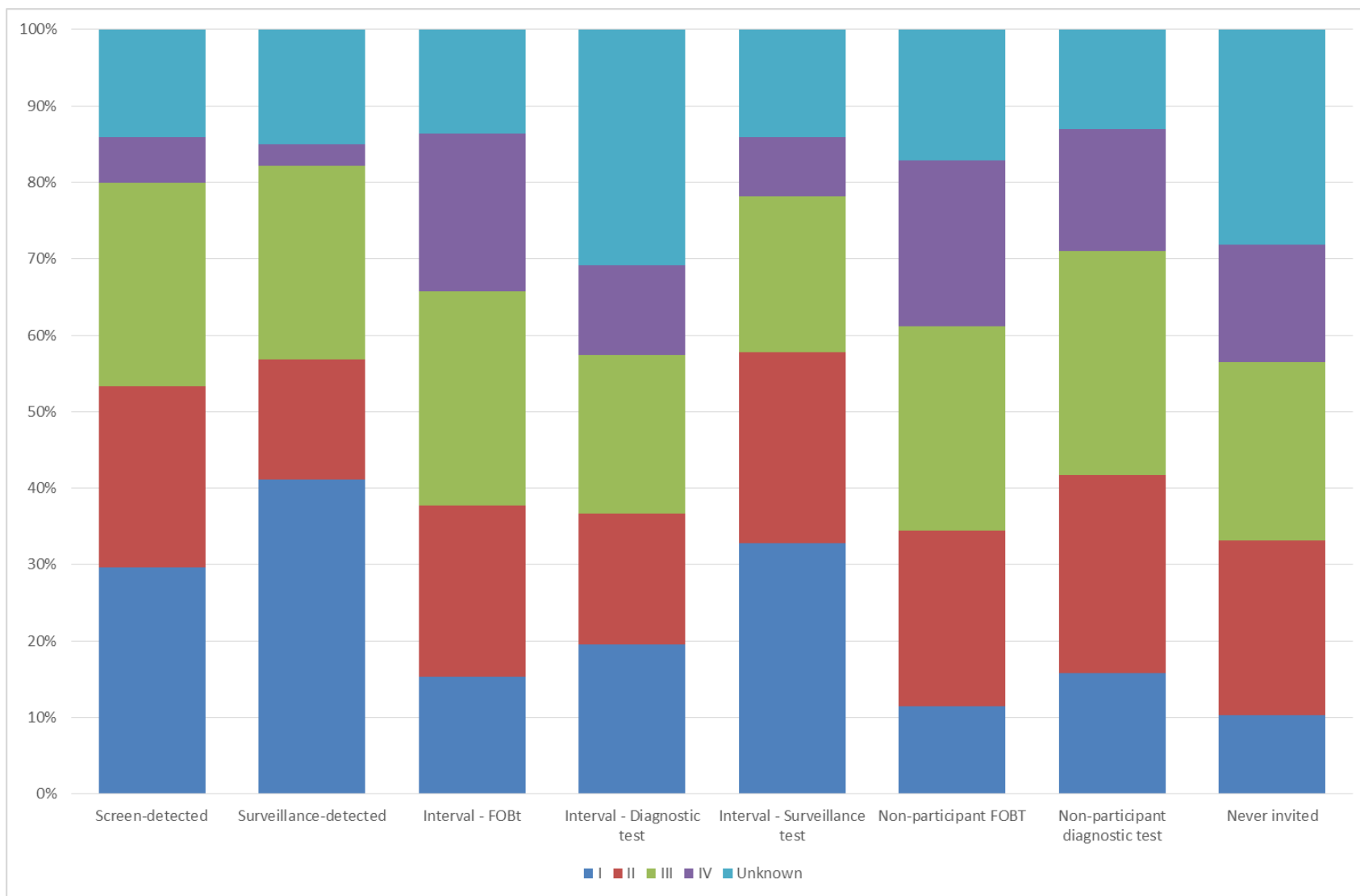


Characteristics of the groups

3. Stage at diagnosis



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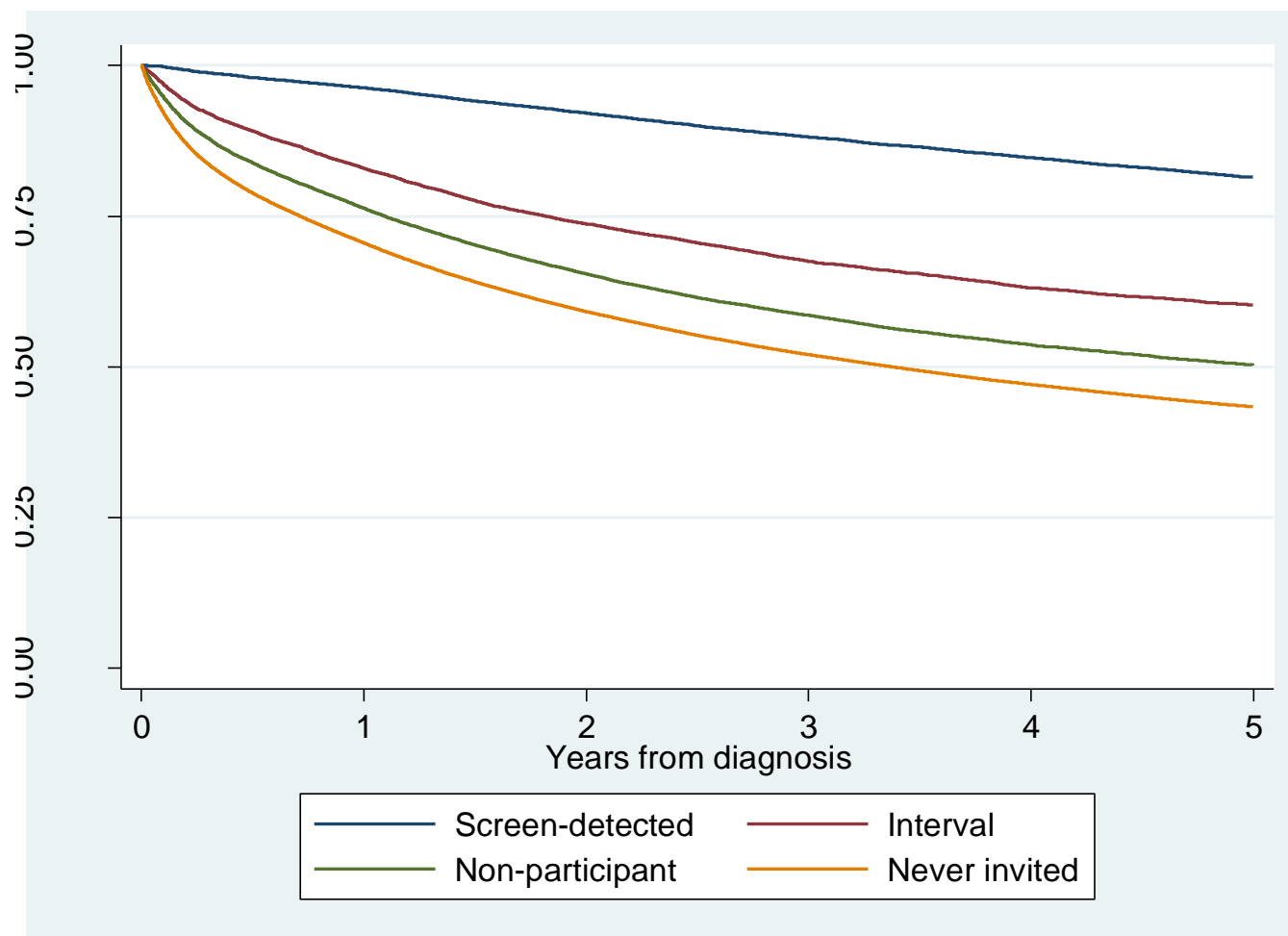


Characteristics of the groups

4. Survival



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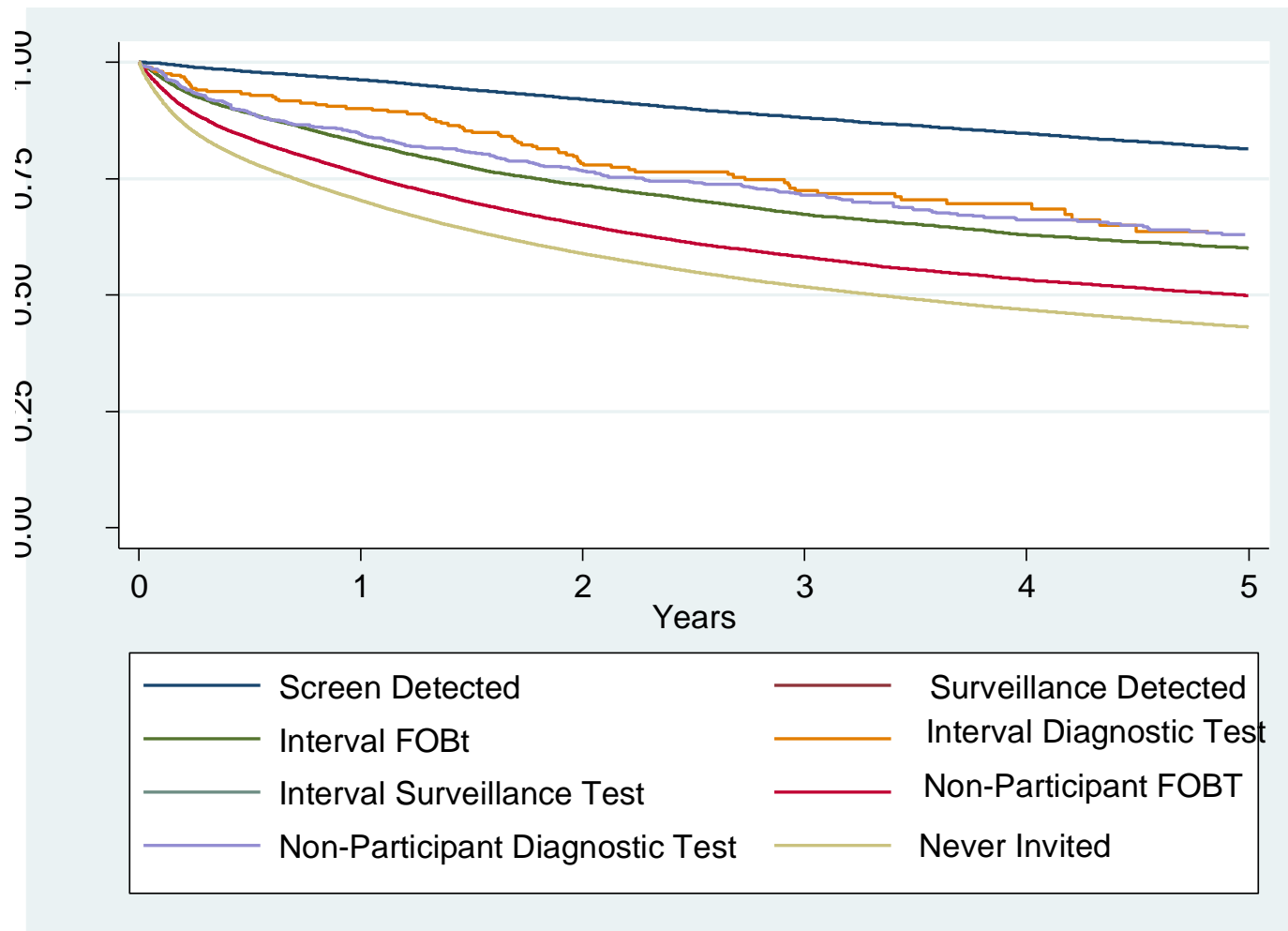


Characteristics of the groups

4. Survival



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Further work



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- Finalise these analyses
- Review to be undertaken by the NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme of all interval cancers diagnosed after a negative diagnostic test
- Comparison of the quality of colonoscopy within and without of the programme
- Management of pT1 cancers
- Full programme of screening evaluation to be undertaken in partnership with Public Health England



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