REAL-LIFE IMPACT OF PHYSICIAN AWARENESS OF A POSITIVE STOOL DNA TEST ON SUBSEQUENT COLONOSCOPY OUTCOME IN COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

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HYPOTHESIS

BACKGROUND
A recent study that included 244 subjects has investigated clinical outcome of colonoscopy based on the physician's awareness of the positive result. The study compared unblinded unmonitored colonoscopy with blinded monitored one (1).

OBJECTIVE
We present a larger real-life study on the impact of the physician awareness of a positive stool DNA test on colonoscopy results.

METHODS
- Chart review of 1413 patients who had a positive stool DNA followed by documented subsequent colonoscopy was done.
- Attention was made to the indication of the procedure in the colonoscopy Report.
- A total of 5 patients were excluded, 3 of them had unknown indication and 2 of them had a finding of “other carcinoma”.

RESULTS
- Out of the 1408 patients, 979 (70%) patients had an indication of “stool DNA testing” or its equivalent while 429 (30%) had another indication which means that the provider was not aware of the positive stool DNA testing.
- Results of group 1 and group 2 were as follows:
  - "Adenocarcinoma" was found in 1.84% vs. 1.4% respectively (p=0.56).
  - "Advanced adenoma" was found in 24.82% vs. 21.21% respectively (p=0.14).
  - "10 mm adenoma" was found in 7.25% vs. 6.99% respectively (p=0.86).
  - "Non advanced adenoma" was found in 28.7% vs. 31.24% respectively (p=0.57).
- Finally, no adenomas were found in 37.39% vs. 39.16% respectively (p=0.33).

CONCLUSIONS
Following a positive stool DNA test, 1 out of 3 colonoscopies are done without the physician’s awareness of the positive result. Fortunately, there was no difference in the outcome of colonoscopy whether the physician was aware of the positive result or not.

REFERENCES