Time to Get FIT

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Cancer Education Day - October 12, 2018



Disclosures

• None





- Why is screening important?
- About the FIT
- Windsor Regional Hospital central intake program
- Surveillance



Colorectal Cancer in Ontario



• <u>Second</u> leading cause of cancer deaths.



- In 2018, it is estimated that approximately <u>5,219</u> women will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer and approximately <u>1,548</u> will die from it
- <u>Third</u> leading cause of cancer deaths.

Colorectal cancer is the 2nd most commonly diagnosed cancer in Ontario





Outcomes	Relative effect (95% CI*)	# of person-vears		
CRC mortality (follow up range: 17-30 years)	RR* 0.87 (0.82 to 0.92)	(4 RCIS [*])		
CRC incidence (follow up range: 17-30 years)	RR 0.96 (0.90 to 1.02)	4,866,448 (5 RCTs)		

*CI=confidence interval, RR= relative risk, RCT= randomized control trial



Sources: Tinmouth et al. Program in Evidence-based Care (PEBC) Evidence Summary 2015; 15-14



CCC is planning to implement FIT as the recommended test for people at average risk of CRC



		gFOBT		FIT			
Measures	6	Detects much smaller evels of blood in stoo		Globin; human			
Test technique	le			mmunochemical			
Lower limit of bloc detection	d	300–600 µg Hb/g*		10–20 µg Hb/g			
Interference		Vitamin C, other sources of Hb		None			
*Hb=hemoglobin							
No dietary or medicine restrictions							
CCC Cancer Care Ontario	Concer Care Ontario Cancer Care Ontario Source: Tinmouth J, et. al. Gut. 2015 Aug 64(8):1327-37.						

gFOBT vs. FIT Lab Parameters

	gFOBT	FIT			
# of samples required	3	1			
Lab process	Manual	Automated			
Results	Qualitative	Qualitative or quantitative			
Stability	Less stable at high temperatures and over time				
	 Kit delivery and return Kit inventory management 				

Accuracy for CRC: One Time Test

	Sensitivity	Specificity
FIT (n=19 studies)	82%	94%
gFOBT (n=9 studies)	47.1%	96.1%

FIT is comparable to mammography & Pap test



1.Lee JK, Liles EG, Bent S, Levin TR, Corley DA. Accuracy of fecal immunochemical tests for colorectal cancer: systematic review and meta-analysis. Ann Intern Med 2014;160:171-181.

2. Canadian Task Force on Preventive Health Care. Screening for Colorectal Cancer [Internet]. Ottawa, Canada: Canadian Task Force on Preventive Health Care; 2014. Available from: http://canadiantaskforce.ca/guidelines/publishedguidelines/colorectal-cancer/ 9



FIT vs. gFOBT – Clinical Implications

	16 i	% improvement
Outcomes	Relative eff (95% CI*)	ars (# of studies)
Participation rate	RR 1.16 (1.05 to 1.28)	52,038 (6 RCTs*)
CRC/HRA* detection	RR 2.15 (1.58 to 2.94)	51,634 (5 RCTs)
	•	2X more accurate Detects CRC and HRA



*HRA= High risk adenoma Source: Tinmouth et al. Program in Evidence-based Care Evidence Summary 2015; 15-14 10

FIT vs. Colonoscopy: Summary

- Patients prefer FIT
- FIT is safer than colonoscopy
- FIT is as good as colonoscopy at detecting CRC in average risk people
- FIT-positive colonoscopy is high yield colonoscopy used in people most likely to benefit

The CCC program does not recommend screening for average risk people with colonoscopy

FIT → better risk–benefit ratio of screening











- 6-month overlap from FIT go-live to decommissioning of gFOBT
- During overlap period, both gFOBT and FIT will be analyzed, but no gFOBT kits will be handed out





Lab Services and FIT Kit System Vendors

- CCO signed vendor contracts with a laboratory service provider and a test system vendor in June 2018
- The successful laboratory service provider is:



• The successful test system vendor is:

S OMAGEN"



Windsor Regional Hospital Central Intake Program



Central Intake Phone: 519-254.#### Barcode	Ontario Endoscopy Phone: 519-915-9494 Fax: 519-915-9493 yEndoscopy Phone: 519-254-4154 Fax: 519-254-4158	Addressograph				
Virections: 1. Referring Primary Care Provider to complete this referral. 2. Print, sign & fax this form to WRH @ 519-254.####, including: Attachment of FIT Test Results with referral. 3. If preference is for out of hospital facility please send referral to them. 4. Completed referral forms will be filed on in the patient's health record. 5. Patient needs to be scoped within 56 days of positive FIT result. Please submit referral within one week of positive result Notes: If patient does not read/speak English then he/she should be accompanied by an interpreter at time of appointment. Have questions regarding referrals? Contact 519-254.#### for assistance.						
Patient's Information: First Name Last	Name Date of Birth (m/diy)	male female Telephone: H unspecified Alt				
Address: Street/apt/P.O.	City/Town City/Town Indical Version	Province Postal Code tions: Refer all other indications for colonoscopy directly to specialist's office.				
Past Medication History: Patient is on an If yes, list: Cardiac Disorders: Ischemic He: Respiratory Disorders: Asthma Kidney Disorders: Renal Insuffi Previous Surgeries: Abdominal S Previous Surgeries:	ticoagulants, ASA, NSAIDS or natural blood thin Inf Disease Hypertension Chronic Obstructive Pulmonar ciency Dialysis urgery Gynecological Surgery	ners: Yes, list below No Pacemaker/Internal Defibrillator ry Disease Diabetes History Colorectal Surgery				
Other: Current Medications: None Allergies: None Other: Latex						
Referring Primary Care Provider's Informatio	Phone Number	Patient incapable of giving informed consent Alternate Contact Name				
Signature (print & sign before faxin	g) Referral Date	Phone Number				



Central Intake Phone: 519-254.#### Fax: 519-254.####	OR Centre Onlario Endoscopy	Phone: 519-915-9494 Fax: 519-915-9493 Phone: 519-254-4154 Fax: 519-254-4158		Addressograph		
Fecal Immunoche	emical Test (FIT) R	eferral Form				
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Patient's Information: First Name	Last Name	Date of Birth (m/d/y)	□ male Sex: □ female T □ unspecified	felephone: H Alt		
Address:	Street/apt/P.O.	City/To	wn	Province Postal Code		
Health (Card Number	Version	Indications: Refer al directly	Il other indications for colonosco to specialist's office.	рy	
Past Medication History:	Patient is on anticoagulants, a	ASA, NSAIDS or natural l	vlood thinners: 🗆 Ye	es, list below 🗆 No		
Cardiac Disorders: Respiratory Disorders: Kidney Disorders: Previous Surgeries: Previous Surgeries:	Ischemic Heart Disease Asthma Renal Insufficiency Abdominal Surgery	Hypertension Chronic Obstructive I Dialysis Gynecological Surge	□ F ^s ulmonary Disease □ C ry □ F	² acemaker/internal Defibriliator Diabetes History Colorectal Surgery		
Current Medications:						
Allergies: None Ot	ther:					
Referring Primary Care Pro	wider's Information:		□P:	atient incapable of giving informed con	sent	
	Name	Phone Num	per	Alternate Contact Name		
Signature (print & sign before faxing) Referral Date Phone Number						
For Endoscopists Use only Colonoscopy Date/Time	y:	Campus: 🗆 Met	Ouellette	Patient notified of colonoscopy bool	king	
WRU 117# AMB R1 (Rev.	06/12/2018)	PC		Page 1	- 6 /	



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PRINT

Surveillance After Polyp Removal



Primary care hard copy mail-out

The following outlines contents of the hard copy mailout, some of which will be stored on the FIT Hub:

- CCC Screening Recommendations Summary
- FIT requisition
- FIT specimen collection instructions for patients
- PCP registration for patient attachment
- Sample FIT specimen collection device (TBC)





CCC Cancer Care Ontario

ColonCancerCheck (CCC) Recommendations for Post-Polypectomy Surveillance

C. Dubé, B.R. McCurdy, A. Pollett, N.N Baxter, D. Morgan, J. Tinmouth



Guideline Source	Title	Year
Alberta Colorectal Cancer Screening Program	Post Polypectomy Surveillance Guidelines (16)	2013
British Society of Gastroenterology and Association of Coloproctology for Great Britain and Ireland	Guidelines for colorectal cancer screening and surveillance in moderate and high risk groups (17)	2010
Canadian Association of Gastroenterology	Colorectal cancer surveillance after index colonoscopy: guidance from the Canadian Association of Gastroenterology (6)	2013
Cancer Council Australia	Clinical Practice Guidelines for Surveillance Colonoscopy - in adenoma follow-up; following curative resilication of colorectal cancer; and for cancer surveillance in irritable bowel disease (18)	2011
ColonCheck, CanoerCare Manitoba	Screening, Surveillance and Follow up Recommendations (19)	2011
European Commission	European guidelines for quality assurance in colorectal cancer screening and diagnosis (20)	2010
European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy	Post-polypectomy colonoscopy surveillance: European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) Guideline (21)	2013
Expert Panel Convened by the National Institutes of Health (Rex et al)	Serrated lesions of the colorectum: review and recommendations from an expert panel (21)	2012
Guidelines and Protocols Advisory Committee (British Colombia)	Follow-up of Colorectal Polyps or Cancer (22)	2013
New Zealand Guidelines Group	Guidance on Surveillance for People at Increased Risk of Colorectal Cancer (23)	2011
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)	Colonoscopic Surveillance for Prevention of Colorectal Cancer in People with Ulcerative Colitis, Crohn's Disease or Adenomas (24)	
Mayo Clinic	Recommended Intervals Between Screening and Surveiliance Colonoscopies (25)	
U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer	Colonoscopy Surveillance after Colorectal Cancer Resection: Recommendations of the U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer (2)	2012





Table 1. ColonCancerCheck (CCC) Recommendations for Post-Polypectomy Surveillance

Initial colonoscopy			Subsequent colonoscopy		
Findings	Next test ¹	Time until next test	Findings	Next test ¹	Time until next test
No polyps Hyperplastic polyp(s) in rectum or sigmoid	FIT	10 years	Not applicable		
Low risk adenoma(s) ²	FIT	5 years	Not applicable		
High risk adenoma(s) ²	Colonoscopy 3	3 years	No polyps, hyperplastic polyp(s) in rectum or sigmoid, or low risk adenoma	Colonoscopy	5 years
			High risk adenoma(s)	Colonoscopy	3 years
>10 adenomas	Cleaning colonoscopy ³	≤ 6 months	<3 years at endoscopist discretion ³		
Any sessile serrated polyp(s) <10 mm without dysplasia	Colonoscopy	5 years			
Sessile serrated polyp(s) ≥10 mm Sessile serrated polyp(s) with dysplasia Traditional serrated adenoma	Colonoscopy	3 years	At endoscopist discretion ⁴		
Large sessile polyp removed piecemeal	Colonoscopy	≤ 6 months			
Serrated polyposis syndrome ²	Colonoscopy	1 year			

Notes:

1 - Additional testing with FIT or flexible sigmoidoscopy is not required between surveillance intervals.

2 - See page seven for definitions

3 - People with >10 adenomas should undergo genetic assessment for familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) syndrome. The subsequent surveillance interval will depend on the results of the genetic assessment and whether the colon is cleared of polyps. If there is no FAP and after the colon is cleared, surveillance recommendation is colonoscopy in <3 years.

4 - Sessile serrated polyps and traditional serrated adenomas require surveillance, but there is currently insufficient evidence to make specific recommendations on surveillance intervals.



Thank you

