Guaiac based faecal occult blood testing for colorectal cancer screening: an obsolete strategy?

Graeme P Young,1 Callum G Fraser,2 Stephen P Halloran,3 Steven Cole4

The recent paper by Scholefield and colleagues1 on the 20 year follow-up of the ‘Nottingham’ randomised controlled trial of guaiac based faecal occult blood test (gFOBT) colorectal cancer (CRC) screening, reports an intention to screen benefit of 13% reduced mortality from CRC and a participant benefit of 18% reduction, in spite of offering only biennial screening and with only 60% first round participation (see page 1036). Their three ‘impact’ statements are an important basis for progressing screening worldwide using faecal tests.

The first impact statement is that such screening is worthwhile.

Given that several other controlled trials of gFOBT screening show mortality reduction from CRC,2-5 and that such screening is considered not only cost effective but cost saving,6 this cannot be disputed. Indeed, it is more than worthwhile—organised population based screening programmes must be implemented. However, a recent publication reviewing international programmes shows that fully organised screening is still in its infancy in many countries.7 Why then is CRC screening not universally accepted and/or fully implemented?

There are many reasons relating to the population, politics, public health, purse, providers of healthcare and profession. Space limitations preclude a full analysis but this recent paper by Scholefield et al1 provides a platform on which to address some of these.

Their observed impact on CRC mortality of gFOBT screening was small, a reduction of just 13%, regardless of its statistical significance.1 Furthermore, there was no significant impact on incidence despite removal of many advanced adenomas. Many now consider it possible to improve on the outcomes demonstrated in this study and would take the view that the gFOBT trials provide guidance in principle as to the value of screening but not direction on how we should proceed to implement or evolve screening programmes at this point in time.

What evidence based options do we have then to improve the effectiveness of CRC screening?

One obvious option is to increase the proportion of people who accept an invitation to be screened. Both technological and behavioural strategies can increase participation. We now know that the faecal immunochemical test for haemoglobin (FIT) simplifies the entire faecal sampling process with consequential improvement in participation rates.8 Behavioural strategies that increase public awareness, such as the use of an advance notification letter, also improve participation.9 10

It would have been helpful if Scholefield et al had been able to report CRC mortality benefit relative to the number of times a participant accepted the invitation to perform the gFOBT (perhaps because of lack of power even in a study of this magnitude). We lack clear guidance on the degree to which increased frequency of participation will improve CRC mortality benefit. Interestingly, their findings show that, if screened for just one decade, the benefit lasts for at least two decades.

Another option to improve effectiveness is to use a faecal test that can detect smaller quantities of blood in the faeces and thus achieve better detection of cancer and advanced adenomas, ideally without an unacceptable reduction in specificity. This can clearly be achieved using FIT. FIT is better than gFOBT at detecting cancer and substantially better at detecting adenomas.11 12 Moreover, FIT provides quantitative faecal haemoglobin measurements that enables the user to choose the faecal haemoglobin cut-off concentration that determines who proceeds to diagnostic verification; this in turn enables control of the colonoscopy workload.13 In the medium sized population controlled Dutch trial which compared gFOBT with FIT,14 FIT detected twice as many people with advanced neoplasia (ie, cancer or ‘advanced’ adenomas) than gFOBT. While the colonoscopic effort was twice that used for gFOBT, the marked increase in lesion detection seems worth the effort.

Scholefield et al report that, in the invited group, an extra 615 ‘advanced’ adenomas were identified as being removed following a positive gFOBT.1 Since their study had 90% power to detect a 10% difference in incidence between groups, and since each group had about 2200 cancers, then a strategy that reduced incidence of cancer by about 220 might have proved significant. Putting it another way, removing 615 advanced adenomas failed to prevent 220 cancers in the time frame of observation. That this effect was not observed led Scholefield et al to speculate that adenoma dwell time might be longer than 10–15 years. Alternatively, or in addition, it might be that less than one-third of advanced adenomas are destined to progress to cancer. Whatever the case and despite these crude calculations, if an impact on incidence within two decades is to be attained, detection and removal of more adenomas than was achieved in this trial seems mandatory. This is supported by the comments by Scholefield et al on the Minnesota trial where a reduction in CRC incidence was observed by using a more sensitive and less specific test—rehydrated gFOBT—thus returning a much higher test positivity rate with a consequently greater rate of adenoma removal.2

CRC screening using faecal tests has the capacity to prevent cancer by detection and removal of adenomas if the test used is sufficiently sensitive.15 Whether the extra effort needed to improve adenoma detection and removal is feasible, affordable or considered cost effective remains an issue for debate but the results reported by Scholefield et al indicate that a low sensitivity gFOBT will not reduce incidence. How many adenomas really do need to be removed to prevent one cancer is the unanswered question.

1Flinders Centre for Innovation in Cancer, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia; 2Centre for Research into Cancer Prevention and Screening, University of Dundee, Ninewells Hospital and Medical School, Dundee, UK; 3Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Trust and University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, UK; 4Bowel Health Service, Repatriation Hospital, Flinders Clinical and Molecular Medicine, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

Correspondence to Professor G P Young, Flinders Centre for Innovation in Cancer, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia 5042, Australia; graeme.young@flinders.edu.au

Gut 2012 Vol 61 No 7 959
Their second impact statement is that the ‘National Bowel Cancer Screening Programme’ would be expected to deliver a CRC mortality reduction (it should be noted that four countries are screening in the UK and their approaches differ). While such an impact is very likely, it seems accepting of a small benefit when a greater benefit is achievable. With FIT, we now have faecal screening tests that are more acceptable to participants and possess markedly better analytical and clinical performance characteristics. When used at conventional cut-off concentrations, FIT usually requires more follow-up colonoscopies but FIT provides enhanced analytical, logistical and clinical attributes that allow successful management of workloads and optimisation of clinical performance. Whether gFOBT passes into history in CRC screening is now in the hands of those who organise large scale programmes.

Contributors All listed authors contributed to the ideas and wording of this commentary and have been involved in collaborations in this area with the corresponding authors for several years.

Competing interests None.

Provenance and peer review Commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Published Online First 16 February 2012

This paper is freely available online under the BMJ Journals unlocked scheme, see http://gut.bmj.com/site/about/unlocked.xhtml.

REFERENCES
Guaiac based faecal occult blood testing for colorectal cancer screening: an obsolete strategy?

Graeme P Young, Callum G Fraser, Stephen P Halloran and Steven Cole

Gut 2012 61: 959-960 originally published online February 16, 2012
doi: 10.1136/gutjnl-2011-301810

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://gut.bmj.com/content/61/7/959

These include:

References
This article cites 16 articles, 1 of which you can access for free at:
http://gut.bmj.com/content/61/7/959#BIBL

Open Access
This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial License, which permits use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non commercial and is otherwise in compliance with the license. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/ and http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/legalcode.

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections
Open access (393)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/