compared with a threshold of $>10\mu\text{g/g}$, with an increased specificity at a threshold of $>10\mu\text{g/g}$ (table 1).

Conclusions A lower threshold of FIT $>4\mu\text{g/g}$ and anaemia in our population did not improve detection of significant pathology.

PTH-102 BOWEL CANCER SCREENING; VARIATIONS IN ADENOMA DETECTION RATES, CANCER RATES, AND COMFORT SCORES BY ETHNICITY

¹Maurice Dungey, ²Mina Hanna, ³Vicki Lewin, ⁴Nalin Natarajan, ⁵Benjamin Robinson, ¹Richard Robinson, ³Ajay Verma*. ¹University Hospitals Leicester NHS Trust, Leicester, UK; ²University Hospital Lewisham, London, UK; ³Kettering General Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Kettering, UK; ⁴University Hospital London NHS foundation trust, London, UK; ⁵County Durham and Darlington NHS foundation trust, Durham, UK

10.1136/gutjnl-2021-BSG.305

Introduction Colonoscopy is the investigation of choice after a positive stool test for occult blood (faecal occult blood test or faecal immunochemical test) as part of the Bowel Cancer Screening Programme (BCSP). Uptake of bowel cancer screening can be influenced by many factors; one such factor is ethnicity. ¹ In the BCSP, subject's ethnicity is not routinely recorded by the specialist screening practitioners at the clinic appointment prior to having a colonoscopy. Therefore, data on differences in key performance indicators between different ethnic groups is poor.

Aims & Methods The purpose of this study was to assess differences in adenoma and cancer detection rates and comfort scores within the BCSP.

1508 subjects with a positive faecal occult blood test self-reported their ethnicity prior to colonoscopy. Demographic and endoscopic data was retrieved from the Exeter online database (which is used to record BCSP data). Multivariate logistic regression was used to examine independent variables (age, sex, ethnicity, colonoscopy findings) as predictors of discomfort, adenoma and cancer detection.

The number of non-white/non-South Asian subjects was too small for meaningful comparison, we have analysed differences between white and South Asian populations.

Results The adenoma detection rate (ADR) was greater in White than South Asian patients (43.5% vs. 31.9%; OR: 1.64, $P=0.015$); and in Males than Females (45.7% vs. 38.0%; OR: 1.37, $P=0.003$).

Similarly, cancer detection was higher in White than South Asian patients (6.9% vs. 1.7%; OR: 4.33, $P=0.042$). Female patients were more likely to experience significant discomfort

during colonoscopy (OR: 3.08, $P<0.001$), no differences in comfort scores were found between ethnicities.

Conclusion A lower adenoma detection rate and cancer detection rate was found in South Asian patients requiring colonoscopy as part of bowel cancer screening programme compared to White patients. Comfort scores were not dissimilar between ethnicities, although female participants reported greater discomfort than males.

Understanding the differences between the two largest ethnic groups allows funding to be directed towards communication of these findings to South Asian communities, which may help improve poor attendance to screening programmes that is influenced by fear of adverse findings and the procedure itself.

REFERENCE

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PTH-103 BIFIDOBACTERIUM LONGUM 35624(R)AND1714(R) IN ADULTS WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME—RELATIONSHIPS TO SYMPTOM SEVERITY AND CO-MORBIDITY

¹Eileen Murphy*, ¹David Groeger, ²Ted Dinan, ³Eamonn Quigley. ¹Precisionbiotics Group, Cork, Ireland; ²Department of Psychiatry, Cork University Hospital and University College Cork, Cork Ireland, Cork, Ireland; ³Lynda K and David M Underwood Center for Digestive Disorders, Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Houston Methodist Hospital and Weill Cornell Medical College, Houston, USA

10.1136/gutjnl-2021-BSG.306

Introduction Anxiety and depression are commonly encountered co-morbidities among IBS sufferers. *B. longum* 1714® strain has been shown to attenuate stress responses in healthy subjects and *B. longum* 35624® has been shown to reduce symptoms in IBS. However, the effect of these two strains in combination on bowel symptoms and psychiatric comorbidities in adults with IBS is unknown.

Method forty female subjects aged 18-55 years with IBS, diagnosed by Rome III criteria, and mild to moderate anxiety and/or depression as determined by the HADs scale were recruited into a prospective, open label study. Subjects received the 'Dual Action' (5×10^8 cfu/day of each strain) for 8-weeks, followed by an 8-week follow up. IBS symptoms were assessed by the IBS-Symptom Severity Scale (IBS-SSS). Improvement in IBS symptoms was defined as a reduction of > 50 on the IBS-SSS and in anxiety and depression as a change in HADS A or HADS-D score of ≥ 2 .

Results At baseline, the median IBS-SSS score was 250 (IQR:190-315) HADs-Anxiety (HADs-A) score and HADs-Depression (HADs-D) scores were 10.43 ± 2.3 and 5.48 ± 3.69 , respectively. Correlation analysis of the IBS-SSS to the HADs-D and HADs-A scores showed a weak correlation for HADs-D ($R^2=0.3246$; $P=0.001$) but no correlation for HADs-A ($R^2=0.3647$; $P=0.2378$).

At the end of the 8-week active treatment phase, 85% of subjects with an IBS-SS score >175 had improved irrespective of the type of IBS. There was a significant improvement ($p<0.0001$) in IBS-SSS as well as the individual Scores of the IBS-SSS such as abdominal pain Severity, abdominal pain frequency, abdominal distension severity, bowel habit satisfaction and quality of life. However once feeding stopped the IBS-SSS dis-improved again and by week 16 (8 weeks post

Abstract PTH-102 Table 1

		N	Polyp detection%	Adenoma detection%	Cancer detection%
Females	Total	608	49.5	38.0	5.6
Males	Total	900	60.8	45.7	7.1
White	Females	545	51.8	39.3	5.9
population	Males	819	62.3	46.3	7.6
	Total	1364	57.8	43.5	6.9
South Asian	Females	52	25.0	23.1	1.9
	Males	67	44.8	38.8	1.5
	Total	119	36.1	31.9	1.7
Total population		1508	56.0	42.6	6.5