

Increasing Cancer Screening: Reducing Structural Barriers - Colorectal Cancer

Summary Evidence Table - Studies from the Updated Search

Study	Location Intervention Comparison	Study population description Sample size	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow- up time
<p>Author (year): Denis et al. (2007)</p> <p>Study Period: Sept 2003-Sept 2006</p> <p>Design Suitability: Least</p> <p>Study Design: Pre-post</p> <p>Quality of execution: Fair</p> <p>Outcome Measurement: FOBT Returned Kit</p>	<p>Location: France: Haut- Rhin</p> <p>1 intervention Arm</p> <p>RSB + Inv + CR: Participants in the region were invited to visit their GP for screening. Non-respondents were mailed a recall letter (6 months later), and a FOBT kit was mailed if invitees did not respond (4 months after letter) with an additional letter 6 weeks later if necessary.</p> <p>Comparison: pre-intervention</p>	<p>Study Population:</p> <p>Residents in the region ages 50 – 74 who were identified by the Sickness Fund. Residents were excluded if they had recent screening, were considered high risk, had a personal history of colorectal cancer or other bowel disease, or had another serious illness.</p> <p>Mailed kit: 89,365</p>	<p>Absolute change in CRC screening measured by returned FOBT kits</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>16.3%</p>	<p>+16.3 pct pts 95% CI: (16.1, 16.5)</p>	<p>36 months</p>

Study	Location Intervention Comparison	Study population description Sample size	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow- up time
<p>Author (year): Gellert et al. (2006)</p> <p>Study Period: Not reported</p> <p>Design Suitability: Least</p> <p>Study Design: Pre-post</p> <p>Quality of execution: Fair</p> <p>Outcome Measurement: Completed Screening Mammography Clinical Breast Exam; Self Report</p>	<p>Location: US, Hawaii</p> <p>1 intervention arm</p> <p>Intervention (RSB + 1 on 1):</p> <p>RSB: A one day community celebration (ho'olaule) with personalized recruitment</p> <p>1 on 1: 30 minute, one on one talk-story style screening and education visits with a same sex physician, with culturally relevant cancer education brochures</p> <p>Comparison: Pre-intervention</p>	<p>Study Population: Residents of Molokai Island who were 50 years and older and registered to participate in the community celebration day.</p> <p>Sample Size: n= 53</p>	<p>Absolute change in completed screening (either FOBT, Flex Sig, or colonoscopies)</p>	<p>38%</p>	<p>76%</p>	<p>+38 pct points 95% CI: (21, 55)</p>	<p>6 months</p>

Study	Location Intervention Comparison	Study population description Sample size	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow- up time
<p>Author (year): Myers et al. (2008)</p> <p>Study Period: Not reported</p> <p>Design Suitability: Least</p> <p>Study Design: Single Group Pre-Post</p> <p>Quality of execution: Fair</p> <p>Outcome Measurement: Completed Screening: FOBT or Colonoscopy Medical Record Review</p>	<p>Location: United States, Atlantic Region</p> <p>1 Intervention Arm</p> <p>Intervention: Employed tailored navigation (individualized assistance) to overcome barriers to care in a health care system</p> <p>Comparison: Pre- intervention</p>	<p>Study Population: Women and men ages 50 – 79 years who had visited the practice within the previous 2 years</p> <p>Sample Size: n = 154</p>	<p>Absolute change in completed screening (FOBT or colonoscopy)</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>41.1%</p>	<p>+41.1 pct pts 95% CI: (33, 49)</p>	<p>6 months</p>

Study	Location Intervention Comparison	Study population description Sample size	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow- up time
<p>Author (year): Nash et al. (2007)</p> <p>Study Period: May 2003 – August 2003</p> <p>Design Suitability: Least</p> <p>Study Design: Pre-post</p> <p>Quality of execution: Fair</p> <p>Outcome Measurement: Mean number of colonoscopies per month; Record Review</p>	<p>Location: US, New York NY</p> <p>1 intervention Arm</p> <p>Patient navigators assisted patients with completion of screening, by helping to complete paperwork, scheduling appointments, and providing appointment reminders.</p>	<p>Study Population: Patients at the Lincoln Medical Center in who were referred for either a screening or diagnostic colonoscopy from a GI or colonoscopy clinic</p> <p>Sample Size: Screening colonosopies: n=1060</p> <p>Pre intervention: n=227 Post intervention: n=833</p>	Absolute change in mean number of screening colonoscopies per month at the the Lincoln Medical Center	56.8	119	+ 62.2 colonoscopies per month +9.5 relative change	6 months

Please note: the table is missing evidence from the following study:

Goldberg D, Schiff GD, McNutt R, Furumoto-Dawson A, Hammerman M, Hoffman A. Mailings timed to patients' appointments: a controlled trial of fecal occult blood test cards. *Am J Prev Med* 2004;26(5):431–5.