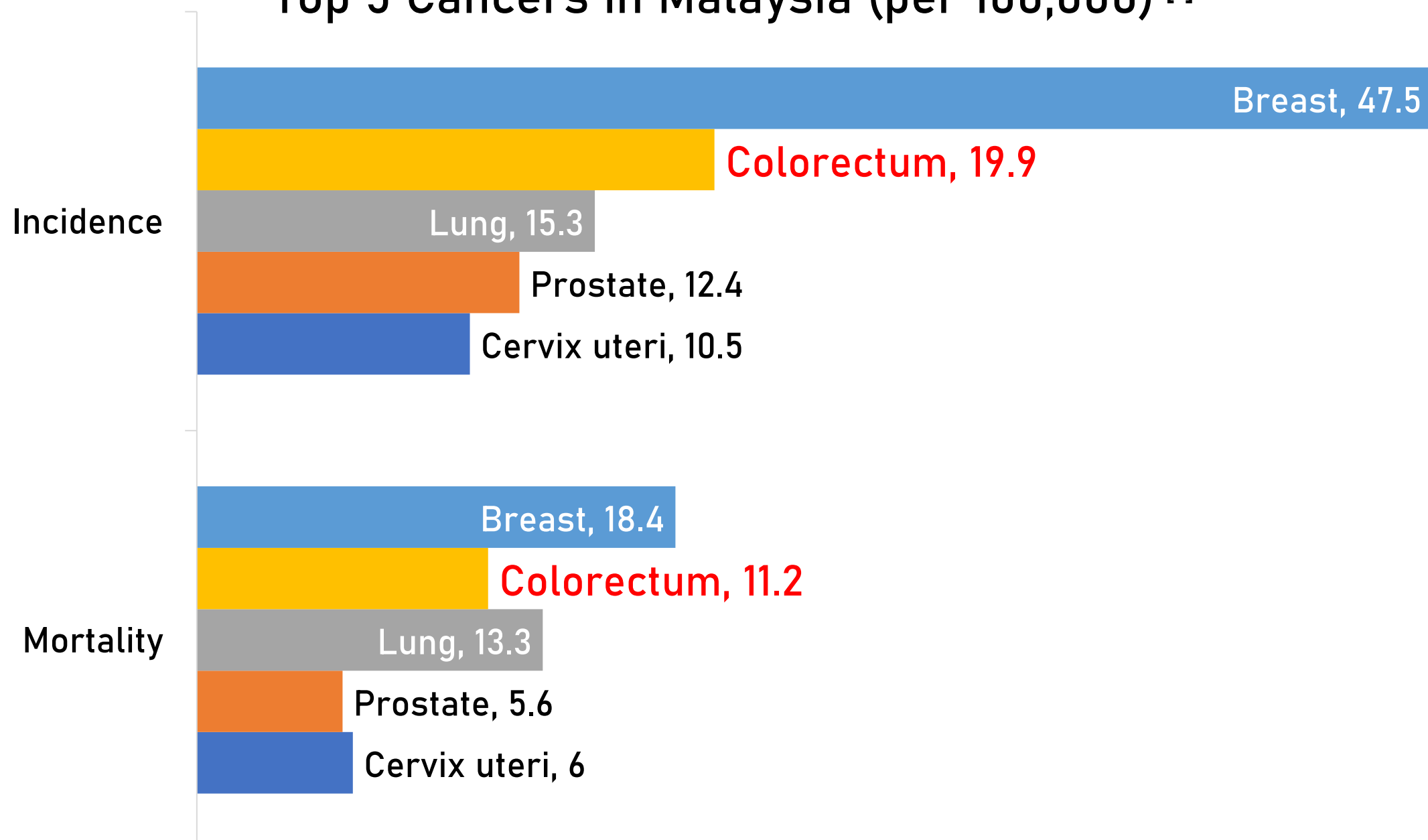


# Colorectal Screening using iFOBT kit among The Malaysian Cohort Participants

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## INTRODUCTION

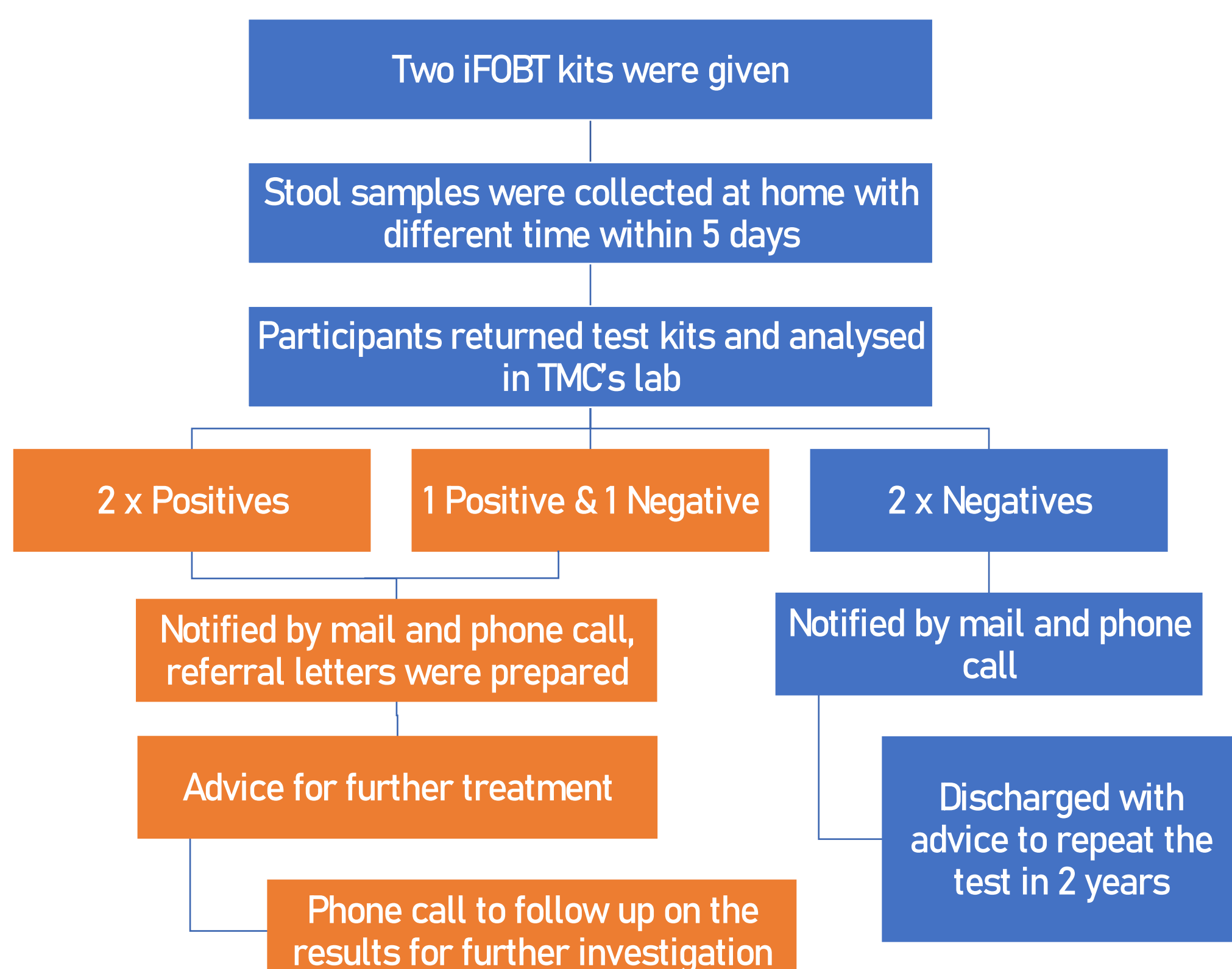
Age-standardised (World) Incidence and Mortality Rates, Top 5 Cancers in Malaysia (per 100,000) [1]



Colorectal cancer (CRC) cases is increasing in Asian countries, including Malaysia. This study was conducted to determine the uptake rate of the immunochemical faecal occult blood test (iFOBT), the response rate to colonoscopy, and the CRC detection rate.

## METHODS

A total of 2,264 consented participants were recruited for colorectal screening using the iFOBT kit.

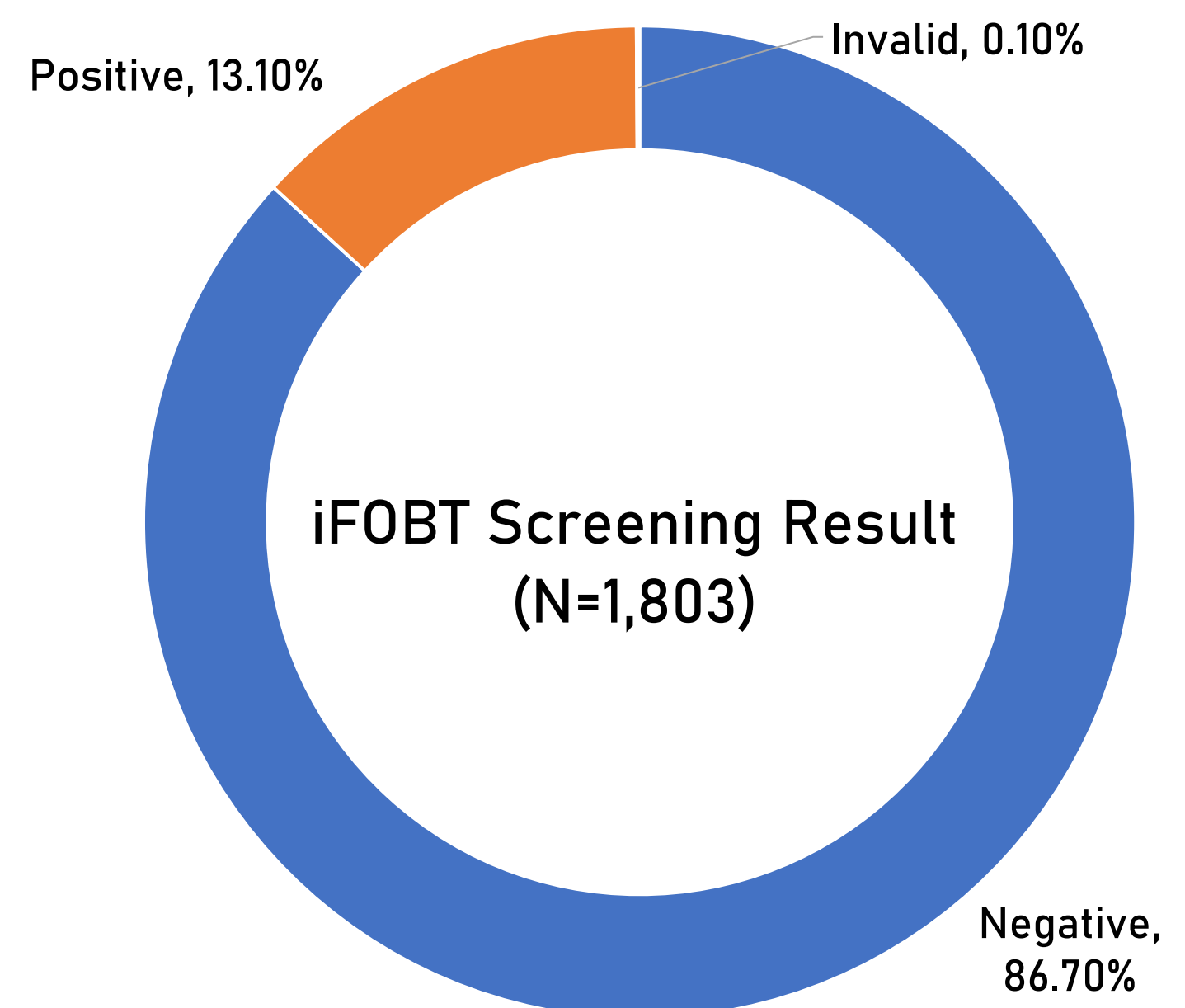


## REFERENCE

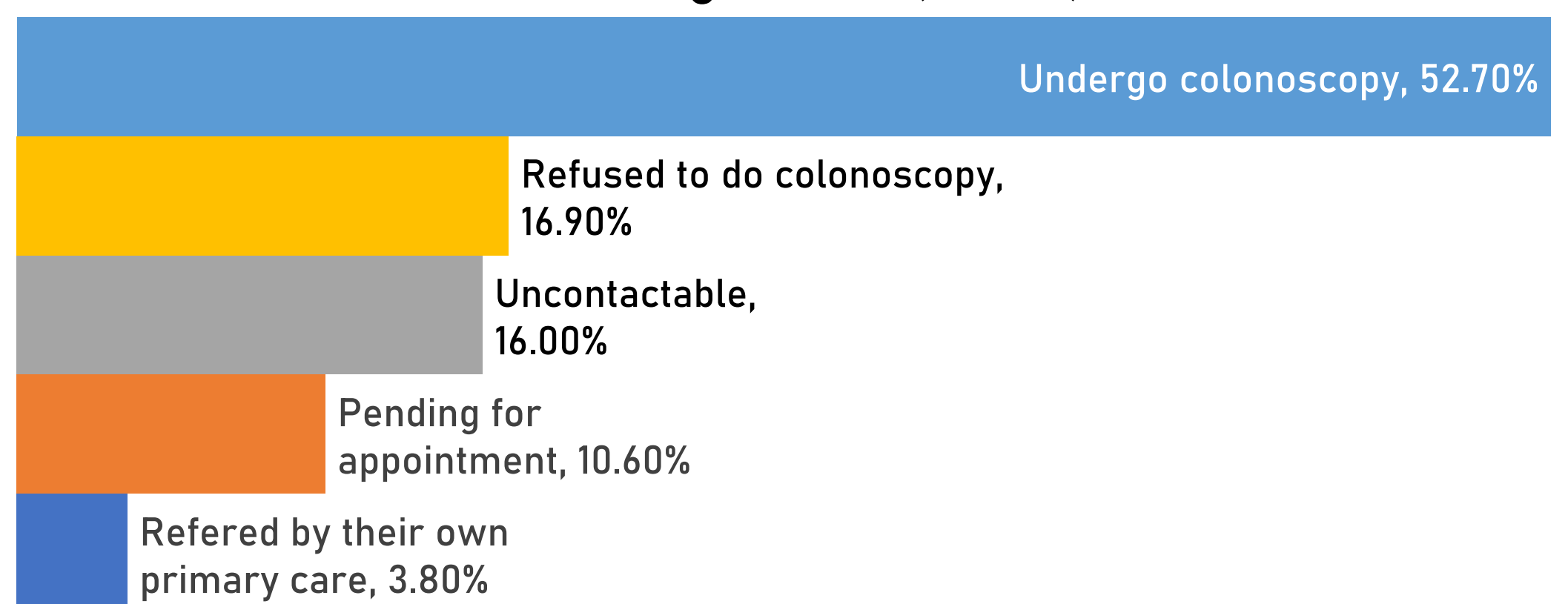
This poster was modified from "Abdullah, Noraidatulakma, et al. "Colorectal screening using the immunochemical faecal occult blood test kit among the Malaysian cohort participants." *Cancer epidemiology* 65 (2020): 101656."  
 [1] Bray, Freddie, et al. "Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries." *CA: a cancer journal for clinicians* 68.6 (2018): 394-424.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

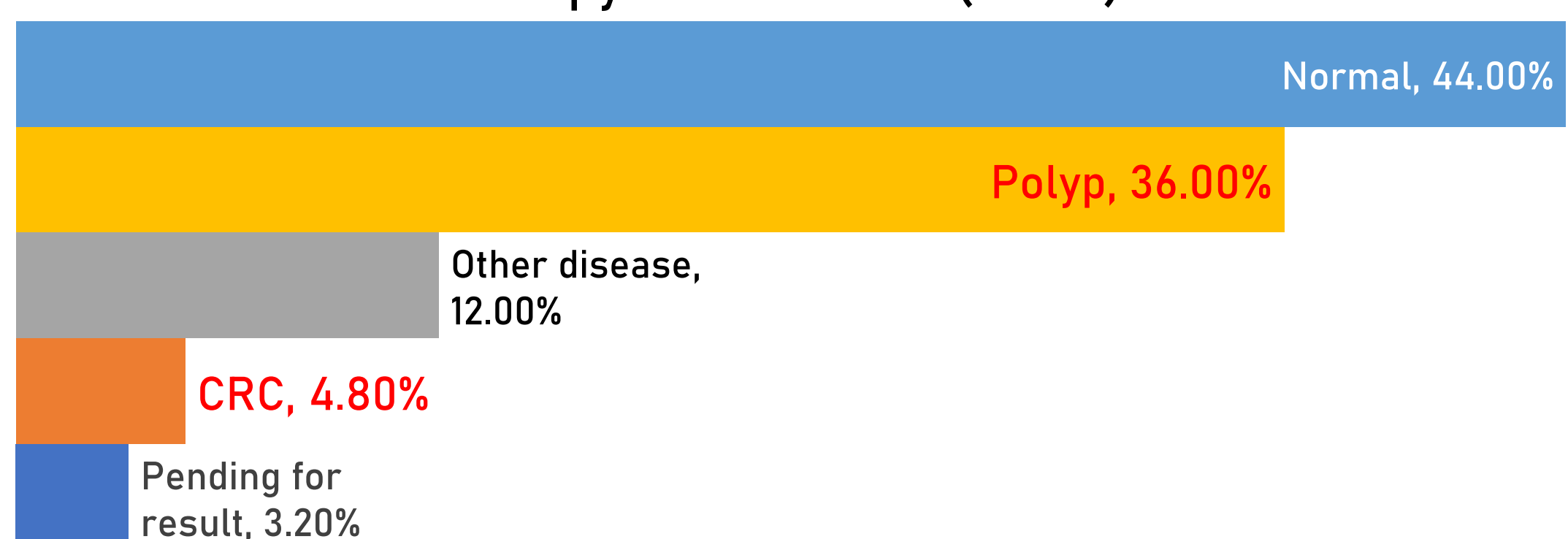
The positive iFOBT test rate of this study was 13.1%. Among those with positive results, 52.7% individuals underwent colonoscopy; CRC was detected in six (4.8%) of them while 36.0% others had polyps. The overall CRC detection rate was 0.3% while the colorectal neoplasia detection rate (both colorectal cancer and colorectal polyps) was 2.3%.



### Status of Positive Screening Result (n=237)



### Outcome of Colonoscopy Examination (n=125)



## CONCLUSION

To conclude, iFOBT screening is a useful non-invasive approach as an early screening test to identify those who have a high risk of CRC.

The application of screening at a nationwide level should be seriously considered..

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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