



A Community Based Approach to Colon Cancer Screening: A Great FIT

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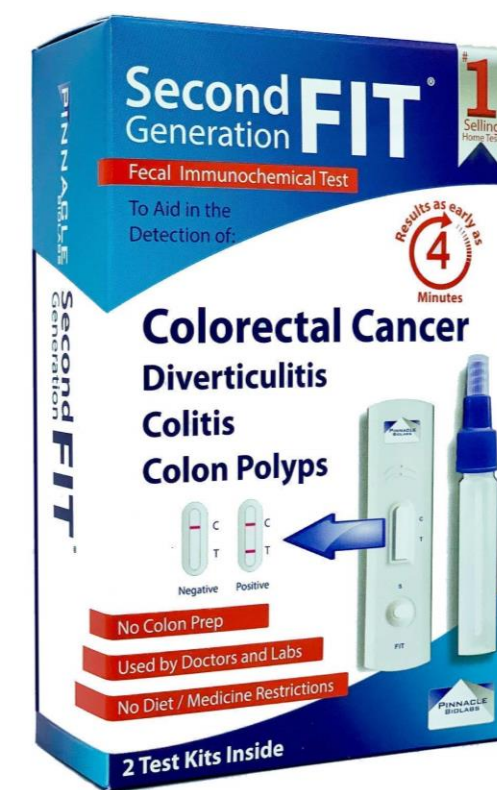


BACKGROUND

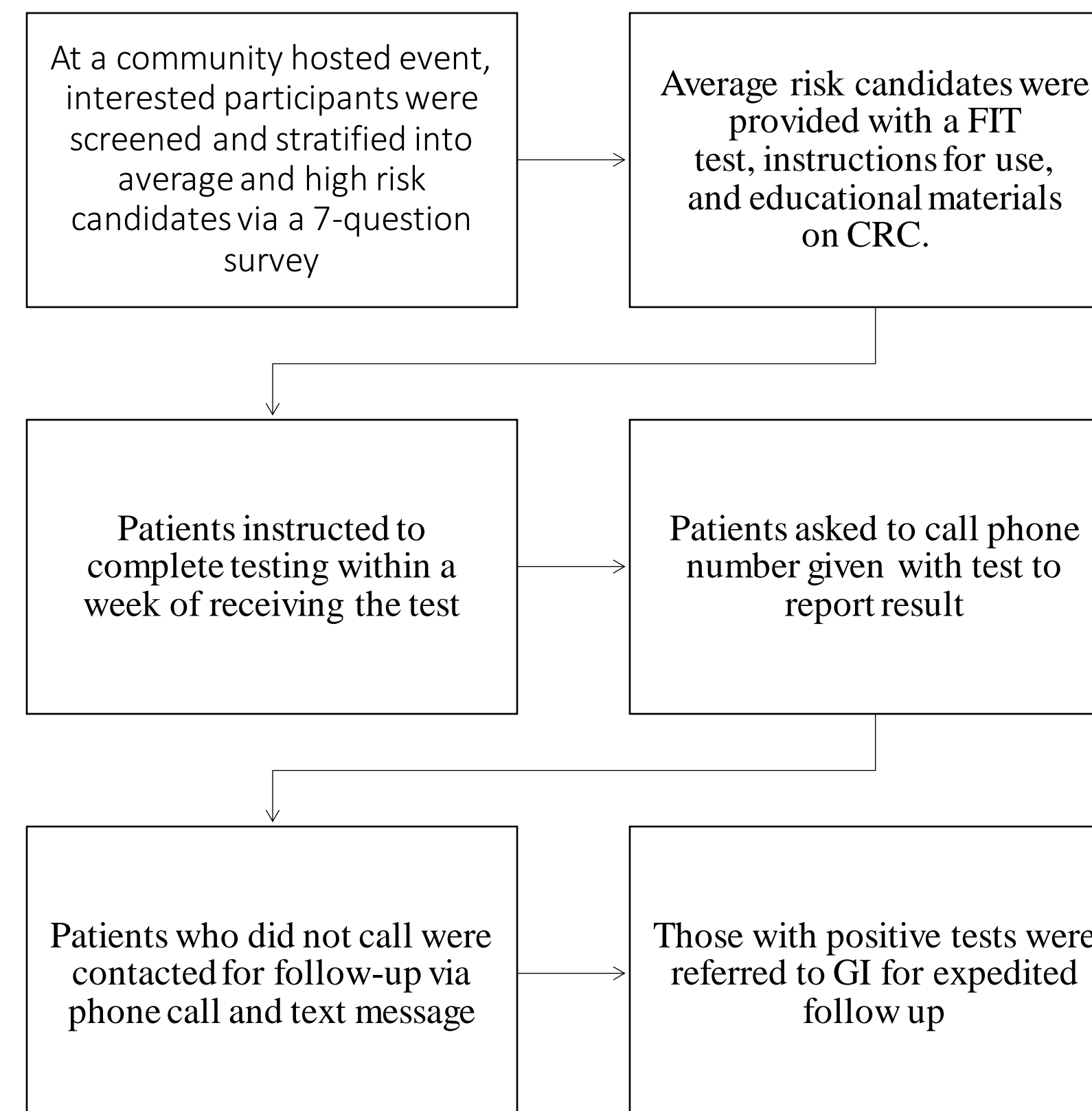
- With the incidence of colorectal cancer rates rising, there is a need for socially conscious, equitable, and population-based approaches to cancer screening
- In the current system, patients need prior establishment with a PCP to obtain CRC screening.
- This is a major barrier to access, as many marginalized patients do not have a PCP or cannot follow up regularly
- Urban minority populations continue to have the lowest screening rates among average risk Americans

AIMS

- Patient centered care requires multifactorial evaluation of barriers to access care from the patient's individual unique perspective
- By offering alternatives to colonoscopy, like point-of-care fecal immunochemical testing (FIT) directly to the community, we can expand patient-centered care and increase rates of minority patients screened for CRC.



METHODS



RESULTS

- At an African- American hosted community hosted event, 93 patients were screened and stratified into the average risk candidate group
- Of the 93 eligible patients given FIT tests, 73 completed testing, including follow up communication.
- Of the 73 completed tests, 8 were positive.
- Positive patients were referred to gastroenterology for further evaluation

Total Eligible Patients	93
Percent of patients who completed testing (%)	78 %
Percent of tests with a positive result	11 %

CONCLUSION

- Colonoscopy remains the most well-known of CRC screen modalities, however some barriers to access make it difficult to obtain for the most vulnerable populations
- Implementing low cost, point of care CRC screening via FIT testing directly into the community increases interest and access to CRC screening for patients who may have not been plugged into the healthcare system yet.
- By increasing personalization and accessibility of cancer screenings, increased rates of marginalized patients can be screened, and overall healthcare equity can be increased.
- Collaboration with community hosted events may be pivotal in increasing access to point of care health screenings for minority groups

