

AB024. SOH22ABS189. Patients with a family history of colorectal cancer (CRC) within a surveillance programme, a case series review to evaluate the compliance of colonoscopy and frequency of genetics referrals

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Background: The guidelines on the management of familial cancer were updated in 2020 and have led to more stringent use of surveillance colonoscopies. Patients within a surveillance programme at two large district hospitals were studied to assess the impact of these new guidelines.

Methods: All patients on colonoscopic surveillance at our trust who had familial cancer risks, underwent a rigorous questionnaire and case-note review. Patients were categorised into those with low (not needing surveillance or a one-off scope at age 50) or high risk (needing 5 yearly or more intense surveillance). Concordance between observed surveillance frequency and expected risk after questionnaire assessment was studied. Chi-square test was used, a P value of 0.05 was deemed significant.

Results: There were 435 (220 female) patients. Median age was 57 (IQR 49–64) years. Overall concordance between surveillance intensity and actual family history risk was poor at 27% with tendencies towards excessive surveillance in 60% of patients. Inadequate surveillance was rare at 3%. After questionnaire validation a greater proportion of patients could be removed from high intensity surveillance. Two hundred and forty-one (55.3%) patients had been

referred to clinical geneticist. Patients at high-risk were more likely to be referred when compared with those at low risk (84% *vs.* 36%, $P=0.001$). However, 92/241 (38%) patients may have been referred unnecessarily due to inappropriate risk assessment or inadequate information at time of consultation.

Conclusions: Questionnaire validation allow appropriate risk stratification and a reduction of unnecessary colonoscopies in patients with low to moderate risk of familial cancer.

Keywords: Colorectal cancer (CRC); family history; cancer surveillance; colonoscopy; genetic referrals

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Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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