Computed tomographic colonography compared with colonoscopy or barium enema for diagnosis of colorectal cancer in older symptomatic patients: two multicentre randomised trials with economic evaluation (the SIGGAR trials)

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Declared competing interests of authors: Steve Halligan reports non-financial research and development evaluation work provided for iCAD Inc., which develops CAD for computed tomographic colonography. This author also provides expert witness testimony on matters relating to radiological diagnosis of colorectal cancer and holds patents/patent applications for computed tomography imaging technology (2010; International PCT no. PCT/GB2011/050448 'Apparatus and Method for Registering Medical Images Containing a Tubular Organ'). Wendy Atkin reports funds to support this work were also obtained from Imperial College London, London, UK.

Published July 2015 DOI: 10.3310/hta19540

Plain English summary

CTC compared with colonoscopy or BE for diagnosis of colorectal cancer

Health Technology Assessment 2015; Vol. 19: No. 54 DOI: 10.3310/hta19540

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Plain English summary

C omputed tomographic colonography (CTC) is a relatively new diagnostic test that uses an X-ray scanner to examine the large bowel for cancer and polyps (which can turn into cancer). We did this research to determine if CTC is more accurate than the existing alternatives used in the NHS for patients who have abdominal symptoms: colonoscopy (for which a flexible camera is inserted into the bowel) and barium enema (BE) (where the bowel is filled with barium liquid and radiographs taken). We investigated whether or not patients preferred CTC and whether or not it is cost-effective. CTC also examines the whole abdomen, whereas colonoscopy and BE do not, so we investigated how much disease outside the bowel was found by CTC.

A total of 5384 patients in 21 NHS hospitals participated in two trials: CTC compared with BE (3804 patients) and CTC compared with colonoscopy (1580 patients). We found that CTC detected significantly more cancers and large polyps than BE, but there was no difference between CTC and colonoscopy. However, about one-third of patients having CTC needed a colonoscopy afterwards to check on possible abnormalities. On average, patients preferred CTC to BE or colonoscopy. About two-thirds of patients having CTC had an abnormality outside the bowel, but this was usually unimportant; fewer than 1 in 10 needed further tests to check whether or not the abnormality was important. CTC detected cancers outside the bowel in about 2% of patients. Our analysis of whether or not CTC is better value for money than BE or colonoscopy was very challenging and our results are subject to very considerable uncertainty which suggests further research should be a priority.

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Health Technology Assessment

ISSN 1366-5278 (Print)

ISSN 2046-4924 (Online)

Impact factor: 5.116

Health Technology Assessment is indexed in MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library and the ISI Science Citation Index.

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This report

The research reported in this issue of the journal was funded by the HTA programme as project number 02/02/01. The contractual start date was in October 2003. The draft report began editorial review in March 2012 and was accepted for publication in May 2014. The authors have been wholly responsible for all data collection, analysis and interpretation, and for writing up their work. The HTA editors and publisher have tried to ensure the accuracy of the authors' report and would like to thank the reviewers for their constructive comments on the draft document. However, they do not accept liability for damages or losses arising from material published in this report.

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