ACS FluFOBT Program Training

This introduction will help to prepare you to educate the community and start a FluFOBT or FluFIT program. By the end of the training, you will:

- Understand the impact of colorectal cancer and the opportunities around screening for colorectal cancer
- Know the importance of early detection and recommendations for colorectal cancer screening
- Understand how the ACS FluFOBT Program can reduce the risk of colorectal cancer
- Be prepared to further plan implementation of the ACS FluFOBT Program in your health center
Colorectal Cancer

- The 3rd most common cancer in the U.S.
  - 132,700 new cases expected in 2015
- The 2nd deadliest cancer
  - 49,700 deaths this year
- Highly preventable and treatable
  - More than 1 million U.S. colorectal cancer survivors

Colon and Rectum

- The colon (large bowel or large intestine)
  - Is a muscular tube about 5 feet long
  - Absorbs water and salt from food
  - Stores waste matter
- The rectum is the last 6 inches of the digestive system.

Colorectal Cancer

- Cancer that begins in either the colon or rectum
- Often called simply “colon cancer”, or “CRC”
- Usually develops from pre-cancerous growth called a “polyp” in the lining of the colon or rectum.
- Finding and removing polyps can prevent CRC from occurring.
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Who Can Get Colorectal Cancer?

Anyone.

Men and women of all ages and races get CRC. The good news is that screening can prevent getting the disease and dying from it.

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Age: the most impactful risk factor

CRC usually develops after age 50. The chances of getting it increases as you get older.


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Who’s at High Risk of Colon Cancer?

- A personal history of
  - Polyps
  - Colorectal cancer
  - Inflammatory bowel disease
  - Ulcerative colitis
  - Crohn’s disease
- A family history of
  - Colorectal cancer or polyps
  - Hereditary colorectal cancer syndrome

People with these conditions may need different screening. Check with a provider before giving an FOBT kit.
Screening tests are done for people who don’t have symptoms (“asymptomatic”). They are part of routine health care – like checking your blood pressure. They should be done at regular intervals.

CRC Screening tests look for early cancer or pre-cancer (polyps) of the colon and/or rectum.

Why Test?

There are two aims of testing:

1. **Prevention**
   - Find and remove polyps to prevent cancer

2. **Early Detection**
   - Find cancer in the early stages, when best chance for a cure

Why Testing is Important

People can’t feel abnormal growths (polyps or early cancer) growing inside of them.

The only way to find them is by getting tested.
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Colorectal Cancer Screening Tests

There are a number of tests for CRC, but in the U.S. nearly all testing is done by:

1. Looking directly inside the colon with a scope
   - Colonoscopy
   - or
2. Looking for hidden (occult) blood in the stool
   - Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)
   - Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT)

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Recommended Screening Tests

ACS and USPSTF

- Colonoscopy every 10 years
- High Sensitivity Fecal Occult Blood Testing every year (annually)
- Guaiac
- Immunochemical
- Flexible Sigmoidoscopy (FSIG) every 5 years
- Rarely used in U.S.

Flexible sigmoidoscopy is included on this slide because it is recommended by both ACS and USPSTF, but the pale grey text reflects its’ low level of usage. It is available in only a few places in the US and accounts for only a tiny proportion of screening.
Colonoscopy: A colonoscope is a long, lighted flexible scope that is inserted through the rectum. Allows the doctor to see the lining of the entire colon. The colonoscope is also connected to a video camera and display monitor so the doctor can closely examine the inside of the colon.

If a small polyp is found, the doctor may remove it. Polyps, even those that are not cancerous, can eventually become cancerous. For this reason, they are usually removed. This is done by passing a wire loop through the colonoscope to cut the polyp from the wall of the colon with an electrical current. The polyp can then be sent to a lab to be checked under a microscope to see if it has any areas that have changed into cancer.

If the doctor sees a large polyp or tumor or anything else abnormal, a biopsy will be done. In this procedure, a small piece of tissue is taken out through the colonoscope. Examination of the tissue can help determine if it is a cancer, a noncancerous (benign) growth, or a result of inflammation.
Stool Testing (FOBT and FIT)

Polyps and cancer often leak only small amounts of blood which can’t be seen (hidden or “occult” blood).

Fecal Occult Blood Tests (FOBT) and Fecal Immunochemical Tests (FIT) can find this small amount of blood in the stool.

If blood is found in the stool the patient needs a colonoscopy.

FOBT and FIT

Variety of brands and collection methods.
Some require patients to collect stool samples on cards.

Others require stool samples be placed in a tube.
What is a FluFOBT program?
- Annual flu shot visits are an opportunity to reach many people who also need CRC screening
- Health center staff recommend CRC screening and provide FOBT kits to eligible patients when they get their annual flu shot
- Either a high sensitivity FOBT or a FIT can be used for the FluFOBT Program
- Patient completes FOBT at home and returns kit to doctor’s office or mails kit to the lab for processing
- FluFOBT programs are well accepted by patients
- Studies show FluFOBT leads to higher CRC screening rates (including studies in community health centers)

Why try FluFOBT?
- Many sites use FluFOBT to begin the process of incorporating CRC screening into routine practice outside of Flu season
- Same Guidelines Apply
  - Like flu shots, CRC screening with stool tests are repeated every year
  - Annual testing is needed to be effective and evidence-based

Discuss the pairing of flu and FOBT. Clinic staff need to understand the connection (both flu vaccination and FOBT/FIT testing must be done annually to be effective) and it is also important for them to share this with patients.
How To Set Up Your Flu-FOBT Program

- Put your team together
- Select a champion to coordinate your efforts
- Select team members and staffing levels
- Train your team (see ACS FluFOBT Program Implementation Guide)
  - Information about the importance of flu shots and CRC screening
  - Information about how to organize your workflow
  - Assessing eligibility
  - Talking points with patients about FOBT and completing the test
  - Record keeping and follow up with patients provided FOBT kits

Program Set Up (continued)

- Choose times and locations for your program and advertise the fact that FOBT will be offered with flu shots this year. Decide:
  - When to start
  - Where to hold the program
  - How to advertise
- Design a patient flow and management plan
- Assess eligibility
- Offer FOBT/FIT BEFORE giving the flu shot

CRC Screening Eligibility & FluFOBT

- When should a patient be offered a FOBT kit during the ACS FluFOBT Program?
  - Patient –
    - Is 50 years or older...
    - Has not had a colonoscopy in the last 10 years...
    - Has not had an FOBT test in the past year...
When should a patient NOT be offered a FOBT kit during the Flu-FOBT clinic?
- Less than age 50
- Had a colonoscopy in the last 10 years
- Had a FOBT test in the past year
- Has a personal history of Crohn’s Disease or Ulcerative Colitis*
- Has a personal history of polyps or cancer*
- Has a family history of polyps or cancer in a family member younger than age 60*
- Rectal bleeding, blood in stool or other symptoms

*Patients with these risk factors should be directed to a clinician for correct screening recommendations.

Program Set Up (continued)
- Develop systems to support follow up for those patients who received FOBT kits
- Provide patients with clear instructions
- Provide a return envelope for kits
- Reminder phone calls and/or postcards
- Follow up care (remember: all patients with a positive stool test must have colonoscopy follow up!)
- Get started, implement your FluFOBT program

Talking with Patients about CRC
- It is important to educate your patients about the importance of colorectal cancer screening and the FOBT
- It is very important to remind patients to complete and return the FOBT kit (with instructions for doing so) at the time the kits are distributed
- Telephone or post card reminders are imperative if the patient has not returned the kit within 14 days. Studies show that reminders can double return rates!

Discuss useful points to share with patients regarding facts about CRC and screening as well as FOBT kits. It is important for the patient to understand the instructions on how to do the test they are given. Patients should be asked to return it within 2 weeks.

Telephone calls may have even more of an impact than mailed reminders but both types of reminders work to increase return rates. 2 weeks is the optimal time to call/or send a reminder to patients who have not returned a kit.
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American Cancer Society FluFOBT Program Implementation Guide and Materials

www.cancer.org/flufobt

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What's in the ACS FluFOBT Program Implementation Guide?

- Background information on Colorectal Cancer and FluFOBT
- Patient eligibility criteria
- Colorectal cancer screening recommendations
- Patient education
- Guidance on setting up your FluFOBT Program
- Implementation recommendations and resources
- Example advertising and tracking tools

Discuss why the Implementation Guide was developed; what is included and the goals/purpose/use of the Guide

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Additional Resources: UCSF FluFOBT Program

http://flufit.org

University of California, San Francisco put together by Dr. Michael Potter and colleagues
Flufobt.org or flufit.org

Includes: CDC flu Vaccine Guidelines; Info on commonly used FOBT and FIT brands; patient instructions on commonly used brands (in a few languages and visual to address lower literacy levels; Talking points for clinic staff to use with patients about crc screening and fit/fobt; Sample fit/fobt results tracking sheet; sample postcard reminder; sample telephone reminder script;
Sample posters to advertise the flu/fobt program.


Share and leave behind the Clinician's Reference: FOBT document (link above)

This document is designed to educate clinicians about important elements of colorectal cancer screening using fecal occult blood tests (FOBT). It provides state-of-the-science information about the major types of fecal tests (guaiac and immunochemical), test performance, and characteristics of high quality screening programs.