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Accuracy of stool- based tests compared with colonoscopy for diagnosing colorectal cancer and advanced adenomas in northwest of Iran

According to the latest report of the International Agency for Research on Cancer in 2020, colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer and the second leading cause of death from cancer in the world. Incidence and mortality from colorectal cancer can be reduced and prevented using screening programs and early withdrawal of any polyp and primary lesions. However, colorectal cancer screening is still underused, even in many high-income countries because of invasiveness of the screening tests, risk of complications, and difficulties and inconveniences associated with colonoscopy as the most often used modality. So, non-invasive, accessible, and easy to use methods have been proposed to increase screening rates.

The current research study aims to assess the accuracy of stool- based tests compared with colonoscopy for diagnosing of colorectal cancer and advanced adenomas, in the northwest of Iran. The primary outcomes are the sensitivity and specificity of Mt-sDNA, fecal immunochemical tests (FIT), and High sensitivity gFOBT for the detection of colorectal cancer (CRC) and advanced adenomas (AA) compared with colonoscopy.

• Specific Objectives

Accuracy of stool- based tests compared with colonoscopy for diagnosing of colorectal cancer

and advanced adenomas in northwest of Iran

• Secondary Objectives

- Identifying the high-risk and moderate-risk individuals of colorectal cancer in the northwest of Iran

- Occurrence and modelling the age factor in the screening of colorectal cancer in the northwest of Iran

- Assessing the mass screening methods for colorectal cancer in the northwest of Iran