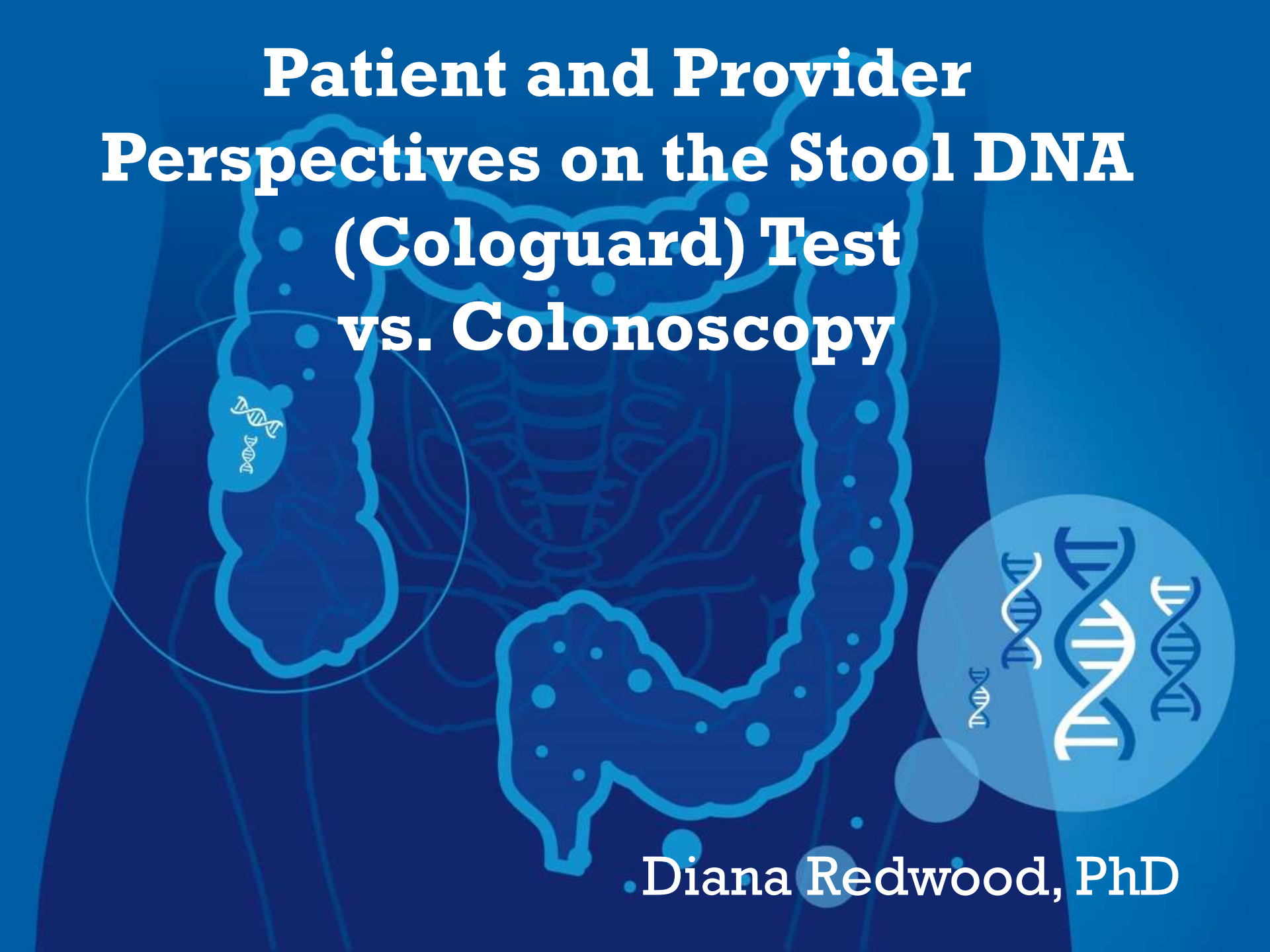


Patient and Provider Perspectives on the Stool DNA (Cologuard) Test vs. Colonoscopy

A stylized illustration of a human digestive system in shades of blue. The large intestine is highlighted with a lighter blue outline. Several DNA double helix icons are scattered throughout the image, including one inside the large intestine and a cluster of four in a circular inset on the right.

Diana Redwood, PhD



Study funding provided by
Schultze Family Foundation via
Mayo Clinic

?



Colonoscopy
every 10 years



Stool DNA Test
every 3 years



**Fecal Immunochemical
Test (FIT)**
yearly

Study Aims

- To evaluate patient and provider attitudes towards Cologuard vs. colonoscopy
- Provide results to Tribal leadership
- Identify potential areas to address to increase CRC screening

COMPARISON TABLE

PRE-TEST PREPARATION

Laxatives to clean out colon
Fasting (not eating)
Medication change

Colonoscopy

YES
YES
YES

Stool DNA

NO
NO
NO

TEST FEATURES

Requires travel/time off work
Invasive procedure
Requires sedation
May cause complications
Done at home
Test frequency

YES
YES
YES
YES
NO
EVERY 10 YEARS

NO
NO
NO
NO
YES
EVERY 3 YEARS

DETECTION RATES

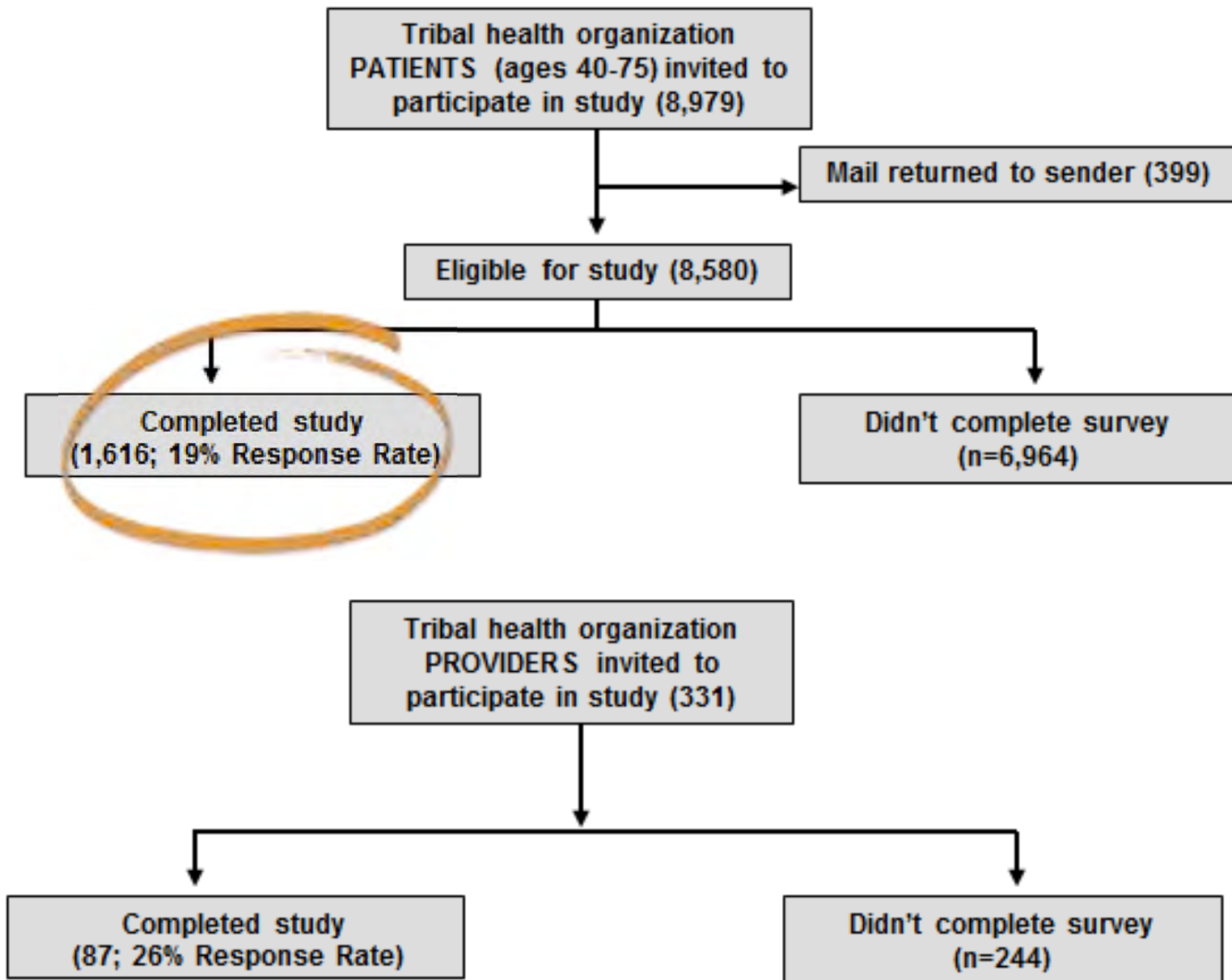
For cancer
For highest risk pre-cancerous growths

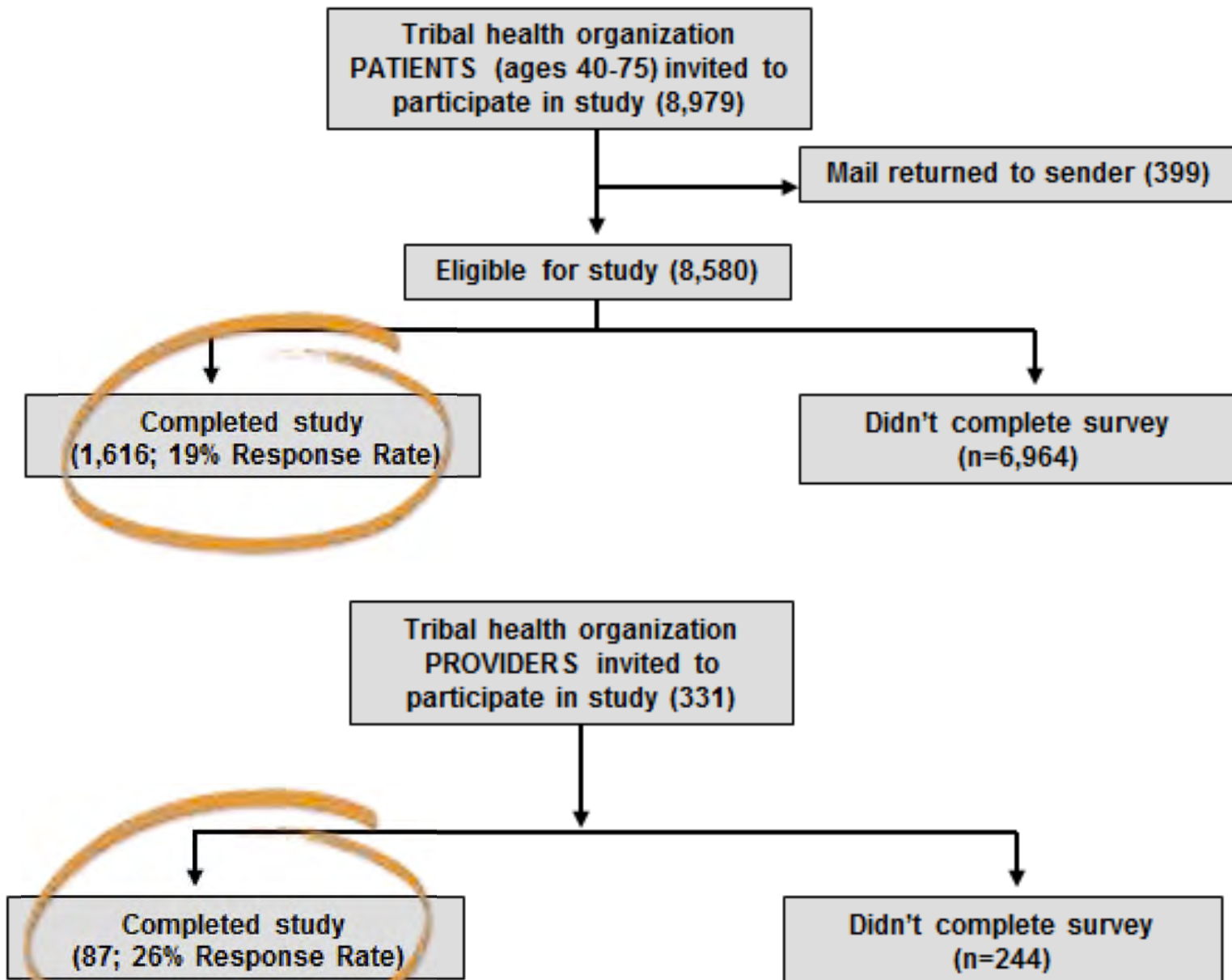
92-96%
ABOUT 80%

92-100%
ABOUT 70%

Patient and Provider Survey







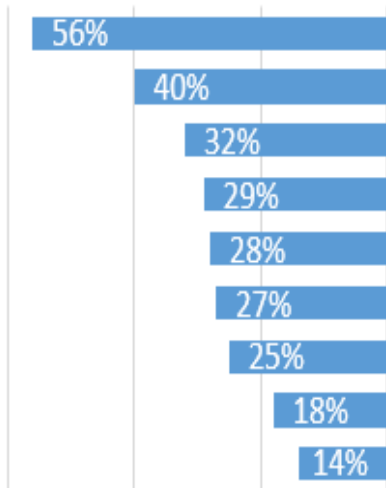
58% of patients reported being previously screened.

Top reasons for not being screened:

- Never thought about it
- Haven't had any problems
- Doctor didn't suggest it

Patient

60% 40% 20% 0%

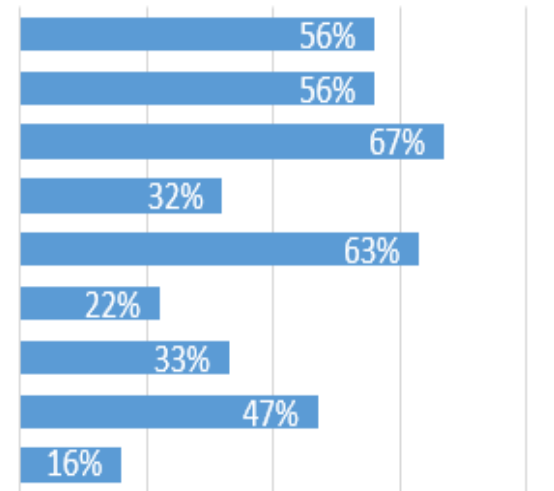


Barriers to MT-sDNA

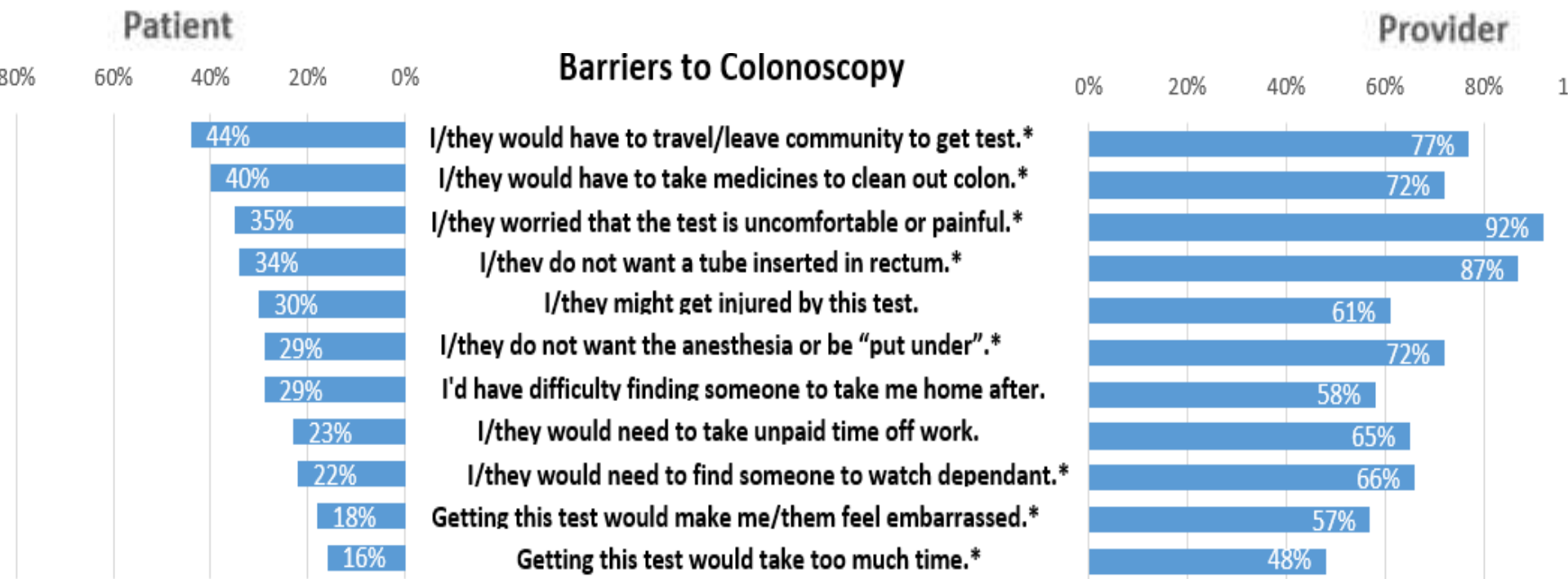
- I/they believe colonoscopy is better at preventing cancer.
- I/they would have to learn how to do the test.*
- I/they would have to take a sample of stool.*
- I/they would need a private place to do the test.
- I/they would have a stool sample in a container in home.*
- I/they would have to do the test every 3 years.
- I/they would need a toilet with a seat cover to do the test.
- Getting this test would make me/them feel embarrassed.*
- Getting this test would take too much time.

Provider

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%



* indicates statistical significant difference between patients and providers ($p < 0.05$).



* indicates statistical significant difference between patients and providers (p<0.05).

38% of patients said they would be more likely to get screened for CRC if they could use the stool DNA test instead of colonoscopy.

54% said they would prefer colonoscopy.

Providers

69% think that using Cologuard could improve screening rates.

79% think if Cologuard was available would be feasible to implement in their practice.

79% of providers would recommend Cologuard to patients if available.



**Additional patient thoughts
about colonoscopy**

Additional patient thoughts about Cologuard



Stool DNA test: A new tool for screening?



Thank You

- Study Participants
- Mayo Clinic
- Regional Tribal Health Organizations
- Tribal Research Review Committees

Redwood D, Blake I, Provost E, Kisiel J, Sacco F, Ahlquist D. Alaska Native patient and provider perspectives on the multi-target stool DNA test compared with colonoscopy for colorectal cancer screening. *Journal of Primary Care and Community Health* 2019; 10:2150132719884295.



ALASKA NATIVE
TRIBAL HEALTH
CONSORTIUM

EPIDEMIOLOGY CENTER

qagaasakung baasee' tsin'aen quyanaq
dogedinh quyanaa igamsiqanaghalek

Thank You

gunalchéesh 'awa'ahdah chin'an mahsi'
tsin'e e way dankoo háw'aa quyana

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OUR VISION:

Alaska Native people are the healthiest people in the world.



ALASKA NATIVE
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CONSORTIUM