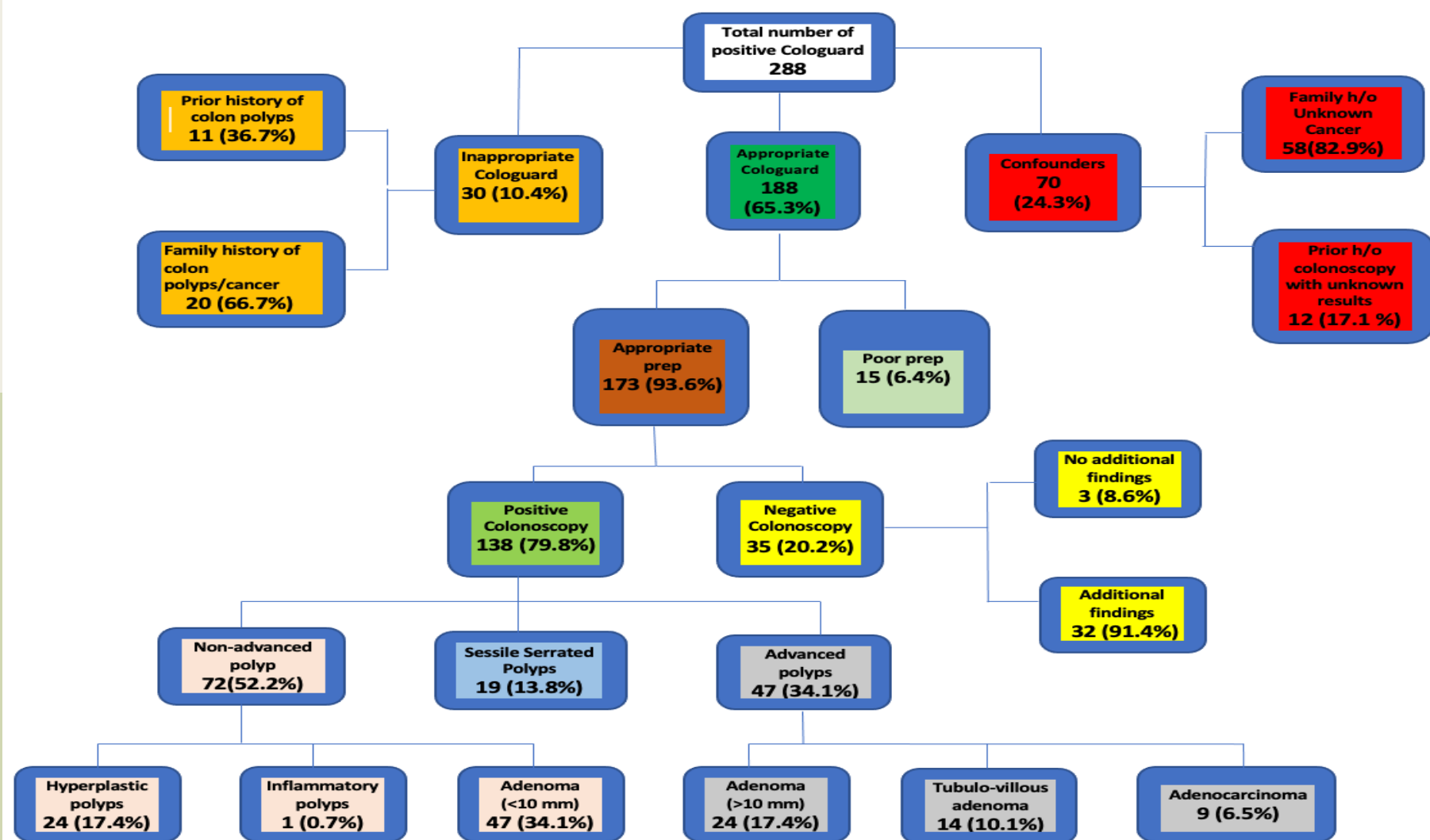


Aims:

1. Cologuard is indicated in colorectal cancer screening in “average risk” adults performed in three-year intervals. Currently, Cologuard is considered 92 % sensitive and 87% specific in colon cancer detection in the average risk population.
2. In our retrospective study, we will be comparing the results of positive Cologuard with subsequent colonoscopy findings. A secondary endpoint will be assessing the appropriate use of Cologuard in patients with positive results in our study population.

Methods:

1. 288 patients with positive Cologuard test were reviewed and compared with results of follow up colonoscopies.
2. The relevant information was transcribed into an excel file. Information including, but not limited to, MRN, Age, Height, Weight, BMI, Medication, Family History, results and date of positive Cologuard, results and date of follow up colonoscopies, was assessed.
3. Patients were identified utilizing their medical record number through the ProVation software. Prior to analysis, deidentification of patient’s data was performed.



Results:

1. Out of 288 patients who tested positive on Cologuard screening, 10.4% patients (30/288) were excluded as they were noted to have undergone an inappropriate Cologuard test, either because of :
 - a) prior history of colon polyps (10/30, 33.3%) or
 - b) family history of colonic polyps/cancer (20/30, 66.7%).

2. 24.3% (70/288) were confounders and were not included in the study.

3. Out of the remaining 65.3% patients (188/288), 6.4% patients (15/188) were excluded because of poor preparation. Of the remaining 173 patients:

- a) 93.6% patients (173/188) had appropriate preparation. Appropriate preparation was categorized as excellent (73/173, 42.2%), good (71/173, 41%) and fair (29/173, 16.8%).
- b) These patients (173/188) were further evaluated with subsequent colonoscopies.

Conclusions:

1. In our patient population, 10.4 % (30/288) patients underwent inappropriate Cologuard testing. For appropriate use, this test should be used only in average risk population. Providers may benefit from re-education.
2. 65.3% (188/288) patients underwent appropriate Cologuard testing with:
 - a) 6.4% (15/188) patients removed because of poor prep.
 - b) 20.2 % (35/173) patients had normal colonoscopy.
 - c) 79.8% (138/173) patients resulting in abnormal colonoscopy with 6.5% (9/138) patients were diagnosed with colorectal cancer.