

Background

- Post Colonoscopy Colorectal Cancer (PCCRC) is the preferred term for cancers appearing after a colonoscopy in which no cancer is diagnosed.
- A recent population-based cohort study showed variation in post-colonoscopy colorectal cancer (PCCRC) rates across providers.
- A root cause analysis performed at the local level allows evaluation of the factors responsible for development of PCCRC.

Aims

1. Analyse PCCRC cases using local data in order to determine the cause.
2. Evaluate whether clinician and/or patient factors are primarily responsible.

Methodology

- 1 **Root cause analysis:** 107 cases reported as PCCRCs from a national dataset (CORECT-R) during 2005-13 at tertiary centre underwent analysis based on WEO recommendations.
- 2 **PCCRC confirmation:** each case was reviewed to ensure it met the WEO definition of PCCRC and, if so, the most plausible explanation.
- 3 **Evaluation of responsibility:** we determined if the PCCRC was primarily due to clinician and/or patient factors.

Results

Figure 1 Study overview

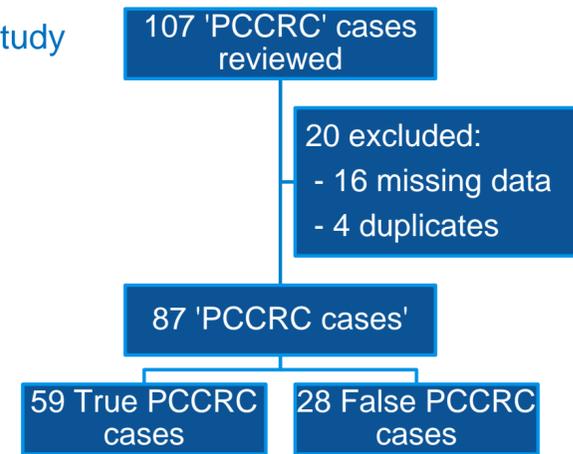


Figure 2 Breakdown of False PCCRC cases

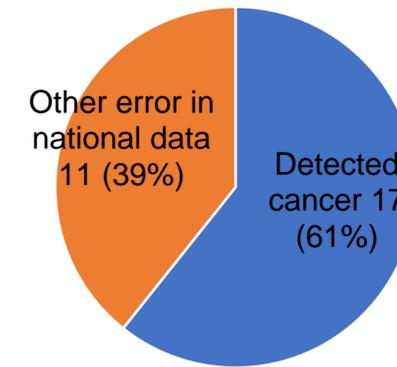


Figure 3 PCCRC risk factors

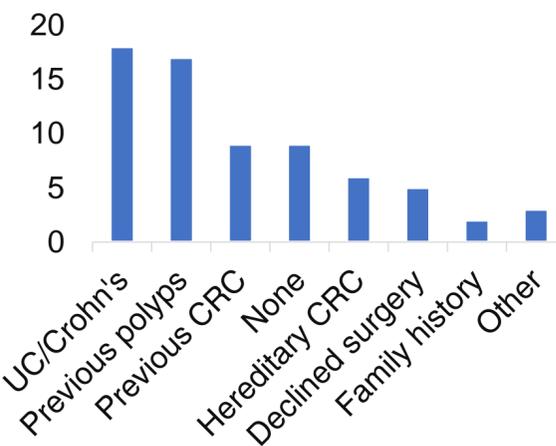


Figure 4 PCCRC cancer site

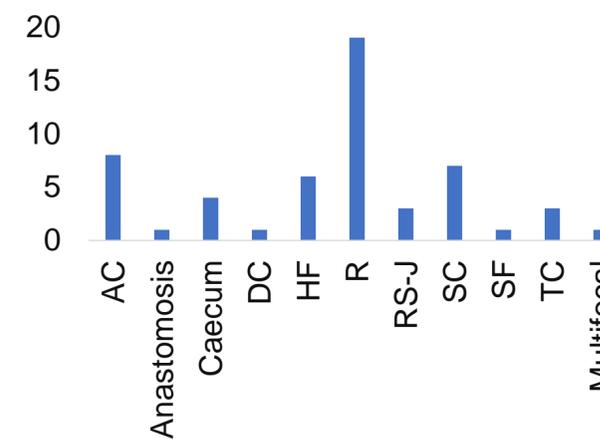


Figure 5 PCCRC Endoscopist

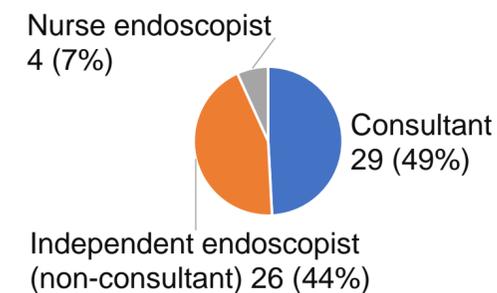


Figure 6 PCCRC Bowel preparation

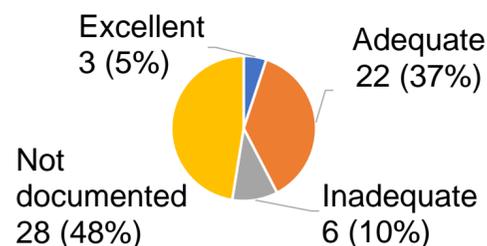


Figure 7 PCCRC Photodocumentation

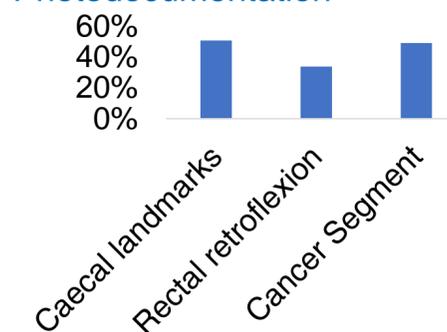


Figure 8 Most plausible explanation for PCCRC

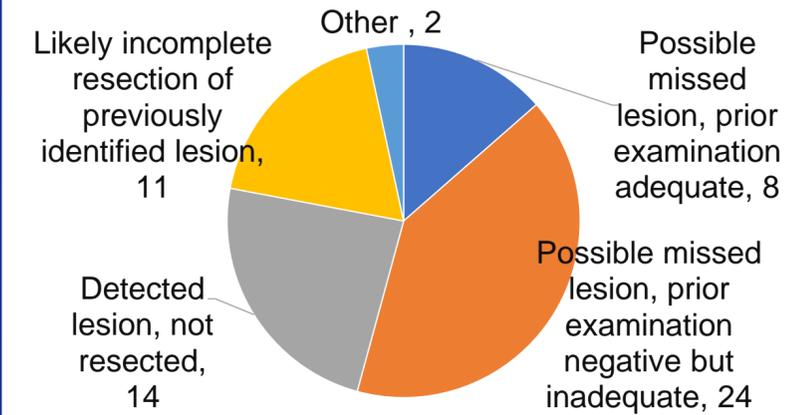
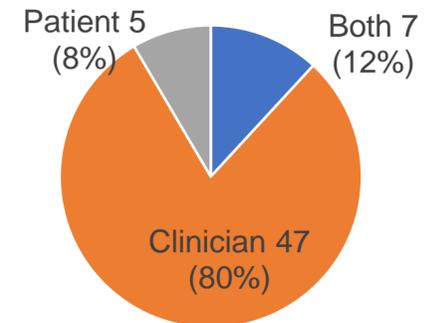


Figure 9 Most likely factors responsible for PCCRC



Conclusions

- Local data helps confirm and evaluate PCCRC cases identified from national datasets.
- The majority of PCCRCs occurred due to possible missed lesions which may have occurred due to sub-optimal examination.
- Although clinicians are primarily responsible for PCCRCs in most cases a significant minority occur where surgery is declined after counselling.