

SESIÓN BIBLIOGRÁFICA

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Incidence of Bloodstream Infections, Length of Hospital Stay, and Survival in Patients With Recurrent *Clostridioides difficile* Infection Treated With Fecal Microbiota Transplantation or Antibiotics

A Prospective Cohort Study

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Introducción

- OBJETIVO:
 - Incidencia de bacteriemia primaria en pacientes con infección por *C. difficile* recurrente tratado con trasplante fecal vs AB.
- Resultado primario:
 - Bacteriemia primaria en los primeros 90 días.
- Resultados secundarios:
 - Hospitalización y supervivencia a los 90 días.

Introducción

- ▶ 29.000 muertes/año en EEUU
 - ▶ > incidencia, gravedad, mortalidad y recurrencia (20%).
- ▶ > RESISTENCIAS AB

COMPLICACIONES:

- colitis pseudomembranosa
- megacolon tóxico
- colectomía
- perforación
- bacteriemia
- muerte

Introducción

- ▶ 29000 muertes/año en EEUU
 - ▶ > incidencia, gravedad, mortalidad y recurrencia (20%).
- ▶ > RESISTENCIAS AB.
- ▶ FR para bacteriemia por CD
 - ▶ Ribotipo 027,
 - ▶ enfermedad recurrente o grave,
 - ▶ dosis de Vancomicina >500 mg/d.

Métodos

► Diseño

- Estudio de cohorte prospectivo en un único centro (Roma).

Criterios de inclusión:

- Infección por CD recurrente hospitalizados (Julio 2013-Mayo 2018) tras tratar la 1ª infección en otro centro
- Recurrencia durante la hospitalización en dicho centro

Criterios de exclusión:

- 2ª recurrencia
- Rechazo de consentimiento informado
- < 18 años
- Bacteriemia 2ª de una fuente conocida
- No aptos para Tx fecal (sesgo selección)

- Visitas semanales o telefónicas desde la inclusión hasta 90 días posttratamiento.

Métodos

- ▶ Análisis estadístico:
 - ▶ Score de propensión para comparación válida.
 - ▶ Correspondencia 1:1 (nº reducido).

Resultados

- ▶ 328 pacientes con ICDr:
 - ▶ Tratados 10 días
 - ▶ Vancomicina oral 125 mg/6h; 250 mg/6h; 500 mg/6h
 - ▶ Metronidazol oral 500 mg/8h + vancomicina 125 mg/6h
 - ▶ Metronidazol oral 500 mg/8h
 - ▶ Fidaxomicina 200 mg/12h
 - ▶ 38 exclusiones (bacteriemia 2ª conocida, <18 años, no aptos para Tx)

Table 1. Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of the Patients in the Original Cohort and in the Propensity Score-Matched Cohort*

Variable	Original Cohort			After Propensity Score Matching		
	Treated With FMT	Treated With Antibiotics	Standardized Difference, %	Treated With FMT	Treated With Antibiotics	Standardized Difference, %
Patients	109	181	–	57	57	–
Mean age (SD), y	75.3 (12.2)	74.7 (13.1)	–5	73.7 (14.7)	76.3 (11.3)	20
Sex	–	–	19	–	–	7
Male	37 (34)	75 (41)	–	23 (40)	21 (37)	–
Female	72 (66)	106 (59)	–	34 (60)	36 (63)	–
Mean Charlson Comorbidity Index score (SD)	4.3 (1.9)	3.9 (1.7)	–19	3.9 (1.9)	4.2 (1.5)	21
Number of CDI recurrences	–	–	178	–	–	–37
Mean (SD)	2.82 (1.34)	1.23 (0.48)	–	1.88 (0.78)	1.61 (0.65)	–
Median (interquartile range)	3 (2 to 4)	1 (1 to 1)	–	2 (1 to 2)	2 (1 to 2)	–
1	21 (19)	145 (80)	–	21 (37)	27 (47)	–
2	25 (23)	31 (17)	–	22 (39)	25 (44)	–
3	30 (28)	5 (3)	–	14 (25)	5 (9)	–
4	23 (21)	0 (0)	–	0 (0)	0 (0)	–
≥5	10 (9)	0 (0)	–	0 (0)	0 (0)	–
Clinical picture of CDI	–	–	32	–	–	22
Mild	61 (56)	129 (71)	–	34 (60)	28 (49)	–
Severe	35 (32)	39 (22)	–	18 (32)	22 (39)	–
Fulminant	13 (12)	13 (7)	–	5 (9)	7 (12)	–
CVC at enrollment	–	–	31	–	–	17
Yes	17 (16)	11 (6)	–	8 (14)	5 (9)	–
No	92 (84)	170 (94)	–	49 (86)	52 (91)	–
Urinary catheter at enrollment	–	–	37	–	–	8
Yes	26 (24)	74 (41)	–	14 (25)	16 (28)	–
No	83 (76)	107 (59)	–	43 (75)	41 (72)	–
Hospitalization ≤90 d before enrollment	–	–	2	–	–	7
Yes	66 (61)	108 (60)	–	35 (61)	37 (65)	–
No	43 (39)	73 (40)	–	22 (39)	20 (35)	–
Surgery ≤30 d before enrollment	–	–	2	–	–	10
Yes	14 (13)	22 (12)	–	9 (16)	7 (12)	–
No	95 (87)	159 (88)	–	48 (84)	50 (88)	–
Antibiotics ≤30 d before enrollment	–	–	5	–	–	7
Yes	60 (55)	95 (52)	–	35 (61)	33 (58)	–
No	49 (45)	86 (48)	–	22 (39)	24 (42)	–
Multidrug-resistant infection ≤90 d before enrollment	–	–	16	–	–	0
Yes	13 (12)	13 (7)	–	3 (5)	3 (5)	–
No	96 (88)	168 (93)	–	54 (95)	54 (95)	–
ICU admission ≤90 d before enrollment	–	–	0	–	–	11
Yes	6 (6)	10 (6)	–	2 (4)	1 (2)	–
No	103 (94)	171 (94)	–	55 (96)	56 (98)	–

CDI = Clostridioides difficile infection; CVC = central venous catheter; FMT = fecal microbiota transplantation; ICU = intensive care unit.
 * Values are reported as numbers (percentages) unless otherwise indicated. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

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Multidrug-resistant infection ≤90 d before enrollment	–	–	16	–	–	0
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No	96 (88)	168 (93)	–	54 (95)	54 (95)	–
ICU admission ≤90 d before enrollment	–	–	0	–	–	11
Yes	6 (6)	10 (6)	–	2 (4)	1 (2)	–
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Sex	–	–	19	–	–	7
Male	37 (34)	75 (41)	–	23 (40)	21 (37)	–
Female	72 (66)	106 (59)	–	34 (60)	36 (63)	–
Mean Charlson Comorbidity Index score (SD)	4.3 (1.9)	3.9 (1.7)	–19	3.9 (1.9)	4.2 (1.5)	21
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Mean (SD)	2.82 (1.34)	1.23 (0.48)	–	1.88 (0.78)	1.61 (0.65)	–
Median (interquartile range)	3 (2 to 4)	1 (1 to 1)	–	2 (1 to 2)	2 (1 to 2)	–
1	21 (19)	145 (80)	–	21 (37)	27 (47)	–
2	25 (23)	31 (17)	–	22 (39)	25 (43)	–
3	30 (28)	5 (3)	–	14 (25)	5 (9)	–
4	23 (21)	0 (0)	–	0 (0)	0 (0)	–
≥5	10 (9)	0 (0)	–	0 (0)	0 (0)	–
Clinical picture of CDI	–	–	32	–	–	22
Mild	41 (37)	139 (77)	–	34 (60)	28 (49)	–
Severe	35 (32)	39 (22)	–	8 (14)	22 (39)	–
Fulminant	13 (12)	13 (7)	–	5 (9)	7 (12)	–
CVC at enrollment	–	–	31	–	–	17
Yes	17 (16)	11 (6)	–	8 (14)	5 (9)	–
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No	83 (76)	107 (59)	–	43 (75)	41 (72)	–
Hospitalization ≤90 d before enrollment	–	–	2	–	–	7
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Resultados



- ▶ ICD con cura sostenida
 - ▶ 106 pacientes tratados con Tx fecal vs 69 tratados con AB (97% vs 38%).
- ▶ Tratamiento de recurrencias
 - ▶ Tx fecal vs fidaxomicina vs vancomicina.
- ▶ Ningún paciente sometido a IQ en Tx fecal vs 14 en el grupo de AB (0% vs 8%).

Table 2. Outcome Data in the Original Cohort and in the Propensity Score-Matched Cohort

Variable	Original Cohort			After Propensity Score Matching		
	Treated With FMT	Treated With Antibiotics	Difference, %	Treated With FMT	Treated With Antibiotics	Difference (95% CI), %
Patients, <i>n</i>	109	181	–	57	57	–
Primary outcomes, <i>n</i> (%)						
BSI	5 (5)	40 (22)	16	2 (4)	15 (26)	23 (10-35)
Polymicrobial*	1 (1)	11 (6)	–	0 (0)	0 (0)	–
Bacterial	5 (5)	28 (15)	–	2 (4)	8 (14)	–
Fungal	0 (0)	12 (7)	–	0 (0)	7 (12)	–
Secondary outcomes						
Length of hospitalization	–	–	24	–	–	14 (9-20)
Mean (SD), <i>d</i>	13.3 (14.8)	29.7 (22.6)	–	13.4 (13.7)	27.8 (17.6)	–
Median (interquartile range), <i>d</i>	8 (2-20)	22 (14-39)	–	9 (2-21)	22 (14-40)	–
Overall survival at 90 d	–	–	30	–	–	32 (16-47)
Alive after 90 d, <i>n</i> (%)	100 (92)	111 (61)	–	51 (89)	33 (58)	–
Total deaths within 90 d, <i>n</i> (%)	9 (8)	70 (39)	–	6 (11)	22 (39)	–
Deaths in days 0-30, <i>n</i>	5	53	–	3	15	–
Deaths in days 31-90, <i>n</i>	4	17	–	3	7	–

BSI = bloodstream infection; FMT = fecal microbiota transplantation.

* 12 of 45 patients developed a polymicrobial BSI (from multiple bacteria in 10 patients and from fungal and bacterial organisms in 2 patients).

Table 2. Outcome Data in the Original Cohort and in the Propensity Score-Matched Cohort

Variable Original Cohort After Propensity Score Matching

Table 3. Organisms Involved in BSIs in the Original Study Cohort

Microbes	Total Patients, n	FMT Group, n	Antibiotic Group, n	With Antibi-otics	Difference (95% CI), %
Bacteria					
XDR <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	2	0	2		-
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	3	0	3		-
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	3	1	2		-
VR <i>E faecium</i>	3	0	3		-
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	1	1	0	6)	23 (10-35)
<i>K pneumoniae</i>	3	1	2		-
CRE <i>K pneumoniae</i>	3	0	3	4)	-
ESBL <i>K pneumoniae</i>	1	1	0	2)	-
<i>Staphylococcus</i> species	7	1	6		-
<i>S aureus</i>	1	0	1		-
MR <i>S aureus</i>	1	0	1		-
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	1	0	1		14 (9-20)
XDR <i>P mirabilis</i>	1	0	1		-
<i>Corynebacterium</i> species	1	0	1	7.6)	-
Total	31	5	26	1-40)	-
Fungi					
<i>Candida albicans</i>	9	0	9	8)	-
<i>C parapsilosis</i>	4	0	4	7)	-
<i>C tropicalis</i>	1	0	1		-
Total	14	0	14		-
Overall	45*	5	40		

BSI = bloodstream infection; CRE = carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae; ESBL = extended-spectrum β -lactamase-producing; FMT = fecal microbiota transplantation; MR = methicillin-resistant; VR = vancomycin-resistant; XDR = extensively drug-resistant.

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Table 2. Outcome Data in the Original Cohort and in the Propensity Score-Matched Cohort

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Resultados a los 90 días

- ▶ Cohorte completa: 79 muertes
 - ▶ 21 bacteriemias en cohorte de AB
 - ▶ 15 deterioro (3 Tx vs 12 AB)
 - ▶ 11 complicaciones postIQ en cohorte de AB
 - ▶ 10 CI (5 Tx vs 5 AB)
 - ▶ 9 ACV (1 Tx vs 8 AB)
 - ▶ 3 cáncer (1 Tx vs 2 AB)
 - ▶ 3 insuficiencia pulmonar, 2 insuficiencia hepática y 3 FRA en la cohorte de AB
 - ▶ 2 varices (1 Tx vs 1 AB)
- ▶ Cohorte comparativa: 28 muertes
 - ▶ 8 bacteriemias y 7 infecciones fúngicas

Table 2. Outcome Data in the Original Cohort and in the Propensity Score-Matched Cohort

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Discusión

- ▶ Proporción importante de ICD puede desarrollar bacteriemia 1ª (bacterias intestinales).
 - ▶ 2ª infección hospitalaria más costosa en Europa.
- ▶ La vancomicina no previene el riesgo de bacteriemia, fomenta el desarrollo de bacterias resistentes y colonización intestinal por *Candida*.
- ▶ ICDr con Tx fecal desarrollaron menos bacteriemias, complicaciones, estancia hospitalaria y mortalidad a los 90 días .
 - ▶ ↓ la permeabilidad intestinal y previene la traslocación bacteriana y candidemias.
- ▶ En la cohorte original hubo diferencias notables como la recurrencia.

Limitaciones

- No aleatorizado, observacional.
- Diferencias entre ambos grupos.
- No se analizaron las heces antes y después del tratamiento para evaluar cambios en la microbiota intestinal.
- No se tuvieron en cuenta enfermedades o tratamientos de pacientes influyentes en desarrollar bacteriemia.
- Evaluar la relación costo-efectividad.



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Annals of Internal Medicine

High-Intensity Versus Low-Intensity Surveillance for Patients With Colorectal Adenomas

A Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

Reinier G.S. Meester, PhD; Iris Lansdorp-Vogelaar, PhD; Sidney J. Winawer, MD, DSc; Ann G. Zauber, PhD; Amy B. Knudsen, PhD; and Uri Ladabaum, MD, MS

Introducción

- ▶ OBJETIVO:
 - ▶ Comparar los beneficios y costos de la vigilancia de alta intensidad vs baja
- ▶ Datos del Registro de cáncer de EEUU, datos de costos.
- ▶ Resultado de incidencia de CCR y coste-efectividad.
- ▶ Financiado por el Instituto Nacional del Cáncer.

Introducción

- ▶ CCR una de las principales causas de muerte por cáncer
 - ▶ Detección precoz y eliminación de adenomas precancerosos ↓ el riesgo
- ▶ Pocos datos de manejo

Métodos

► Población de estudio

- Pacientes de riesgo de 50, 60, 70 años a quienes se les extrajeron adenomas en cribado con colonoscopia o por prueba de inmunoquímica fecal.
- Adenoma de bajo riesgo: 1-2 adenomas <1cm.
- Adenoma de alto riesgo: 3-10 adenomas pequeños o 1 >1 cm, vellosos o DAG.
- Los pólipos serrados sesiles no se incluyeron por falta de datos.

► Estrategia de vigilancia

- *Alta intensidad*: intervalos de 5 y 3 años para adenomas de bajo y alto riesgo.
- *Baja intensidad*: intervalos de 10 y 5 años para adenomas de bajo y alto riesgo.
- Se detiene a los 80 años, CCR o muerte.

Métodos

- ▶ Fuentes de datos
 - ▶ Estudios observacionales
- ▶ Validación externa
 - ▶ Múltiples ensayos de quimioprevención, estudios prospectivos de cohortes, guías de vigilancia con años de seguimiento variables

Table 1. Natural History and Screening Performance Characteristics

Model Characteristics	All Patients	Patients With LRAs*				Patients With HRAs*				Reference†
		Aged 50 y	Aged 60 y	Aged 70 y	Aged 80 y	Aged 50 y	Aged 60 y	Aged 70 y	Aged 80 y	
Adenoma prevalence, %										29-38
≥1	-	100	39	56	66	100	58	73	78	
≥3‡	-	0	2	6	10	62	3	10	16	
≥1 large	-	0	4	15	29	55	14	36	54	39
CRC incidence, cases per 100 000 patients per year										41
Stage I	-	0	25	72	124	0	46	129	215	
Stage II	-	0	38	124	240	0	68	228	441	
Stage III	-	0	28	90	155	0	53	164	278	
Stage IV	-	0	25	84	159	0	50	154	278	
Mortality, deaths per 100 000 patients per year										
CRC	-	0	29	124	280	0	54	223	508	42
Other causes	-	0	911	2061	5700	0	905	2079	5727	43
Colonoscopy performance, %										44
Sensitivity										
Adenoma ≤5 mm	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Adenoma 6-9 mm	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Adenoma ≥10 mm	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Preclinical CRC	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Completion rate (average reach)	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Specificity	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Perforation rate	-	0.5	0.9	1.7	3.1	0.5	0.9	1.7	3.1	28, 46
Fatality rate	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
FIT performance, %										48
Sensitivity										
Adenoma ≤5 mm	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Adenoma 6-9 mm	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Adenoma ≥10 mm	63-89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Preclinical CRC	63-89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Specificity	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

CRC = colorectal cancer; FIT = fecal immunochemical testing; HRA = high-risk adenoma; LRA = low-risk adenoma.

* The prevalence, incidence, and mortality rates are model-predicted rates for patients who had LRAs or HRAs removed during screening colonoscopy at age 50 y and were followed over time without further intervention. Adenoma prevalence and CRC incidence were calibrated to data from the sources in the last column. LRAs were defined as 1-2 tubular adenomas <10 mm in diameter, and HRAs were defined as ≥3 tubular adenomas <10 mm in diameter and/or ≥1 advanced adenoma (tubular adenoma ≥10 mm in diameter, tubulovillous adenoma, or adenoma with high-grade dysplasia). In the model, histologic features were not described, and an advanced adenoma was considered a large adenoma.

† The references informed model-predicted prevalence, incidence, and mortality rates for the U.S. general population. The numbers represent adenoma cohorts from this population.

‡ The number of adenomas per patient is determined by an individual-patient risk index, which governs that some patients will develop more adenomas than others.

Métodos

- Modelo de microsimulación de detección del CCR
 - Cribado y vigilancia pueden evitar la muerte tras detección temprana y extirpación de adenomas.
 - Predice beneficios, daños y costos.
- Análisis estadístico
 - Incidencia, mortalidad, años de vida ganados ajustados por calidad, relaciones costo-efectividad.
 - Costos de los estudios, complicaciones.

Resultados

- ▶ Pacientes con adenomas de bajo riesgo (50a)

- ▶ Colonoscopia:

- ▶ ↓ de riesgo de CCR de por vida con vigilancia

- ▶ Colonoscopia cada 10 años 39%
 - ▶ Vigilancia de baja intensidad 46%
 - ▶ Vigilancia de alta intensidad 55%

- ▶ Prueba inmunoquímica fecal

- ▶ ↑ incidencia y riesgo de mortalidad

- ▶ 60 y 70a

- ▶ ↓ incidencia de CCR y mortalidad

↓ Mortalidad y costos
↑ Ganancias en años de vida y colonoscopia

Resultados

- ▶ Pacientes con adenomas de alto riesgo (50a)
 - ▶  incidencia CCR respecto a adenomas de bajo riesgo
 - ▶  de riesgo de CCR y mortalidad con vigilancia (similares con colonoscopia vs prueba inmunoquímica fecal)
 - ▶ Beneficios clínicos y económicos en pacientes con 60 y 70a fueron menores

Table 2. Health Outcomes, Costs, and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratios of Adenoma Surveillance Strategies for Patients Aged 50 Years With Adenomas Detected at Screening Colonoscopy or via Colonoscopy After FIT Screening

Strategy, by Method of Polyp Detection*	Outcomes per 1000 Adults									
	CRC Cases, n	CRC Deaths, n	Discounted QALYs†	Discounted QALYs Gained‡	Colonoscopies, n	Discounted Cost, thousand US \$§			ΔCost/ΔQALY (Discounted), US \$	
						Colonoscopy	Treatment	Total		
LRA¶										
Colonoscopy										
No surveillance/no return to routine screening	109	44	19 456	–	0	0	4110	4110	Dominated	
Return to routine screening	65	19	19 570	114	1736	1199	2671	3870	Reference	
Low-intensity surveillance	59	16	19 577	121	2013	1341	2557	3898	4000	
High-intensity surveillance	49	12	19 598	142	3178	2178	2112	4290	18 400	
FIT										
No surveillance/no return to routine screening	19	48	19 407	–	0	0	4699	4699	Dominated	
Return to routine screening	92	25	19 510	103	551	542	3994	4536	Dominated	
Low-intensity surveillance	74	20	19 530	123	1591	1144	3310	4454	Reference	
High-intensity surveillance	55	14	19 565	158	3207	2211	2630	4841	11 100	
HRA¶										
Colonoscopy										
No surveillance/no return to routine screening	172	70	19 303	–	0	0	6622	6622	Dominated	
Return to routine screening	105	31	19 491	188	1720	1231	4402	5633	Reference	
Low-intensity surveillance	89	23	19 525	222	2712	1960	3824	5784	4500	
High-intensity surveillance	75	18	19 557	254	3898	2886	3166	6052	8400	
FIT										
No surveillance/no return to routine screening	169	69	19 302	–	0	0	6608	6608	Dominated	
Return to routine screening	131	34	19 462	159	600	581	5532	6113	Dominated	
Low-intensity surveillance	88	23	19 520	218	2709	1955	3901	5856	Reference	
High-intensity surveillance	75	18	19 553	251	3883	2872	3258	6131	8400	

CRC = colorectal cancer; FIT = fecal immunochemical testing; HRA = high-risk adenoma; LRA = low-risk adenoma; QALY = quality-adjusted life-year.

* No surveillance/no return to routine screening consisted of a baseline examination only. Return to routine screening consisted of continued colonoscopic screening after 10 y through age 70 y for patients with colonoscopy-detected adenomas and return to FIT screening through age 75 y for those with FIT-detected adenomas. Low-intensity surveillance consisted of colonoscopy after 5 y in patients with HRAs, colonoscopy after 10 y in those with LRAs, and colonoscopy after 10 y or return to screening in those with no detected adenomas during surveillance (Supplement Table 1, available at [Annals.org](#)), with surveillance stopped at age 80 y. High-intensity surveillance consisted of colonoscopy after 3 y in patients with HRAs, after 5 y in those with LRAs, and after 10 y in those with no adenoma detected during surveillance (Supplement Table 1), with surveillance stopped at age 80 y.

† QALYs were discounted by 3% per year to baseline at age 50, 60, or 70 y. Supplement Table 7 (available at [Annals.org](#)) provides details on quality-of-life adjustments.

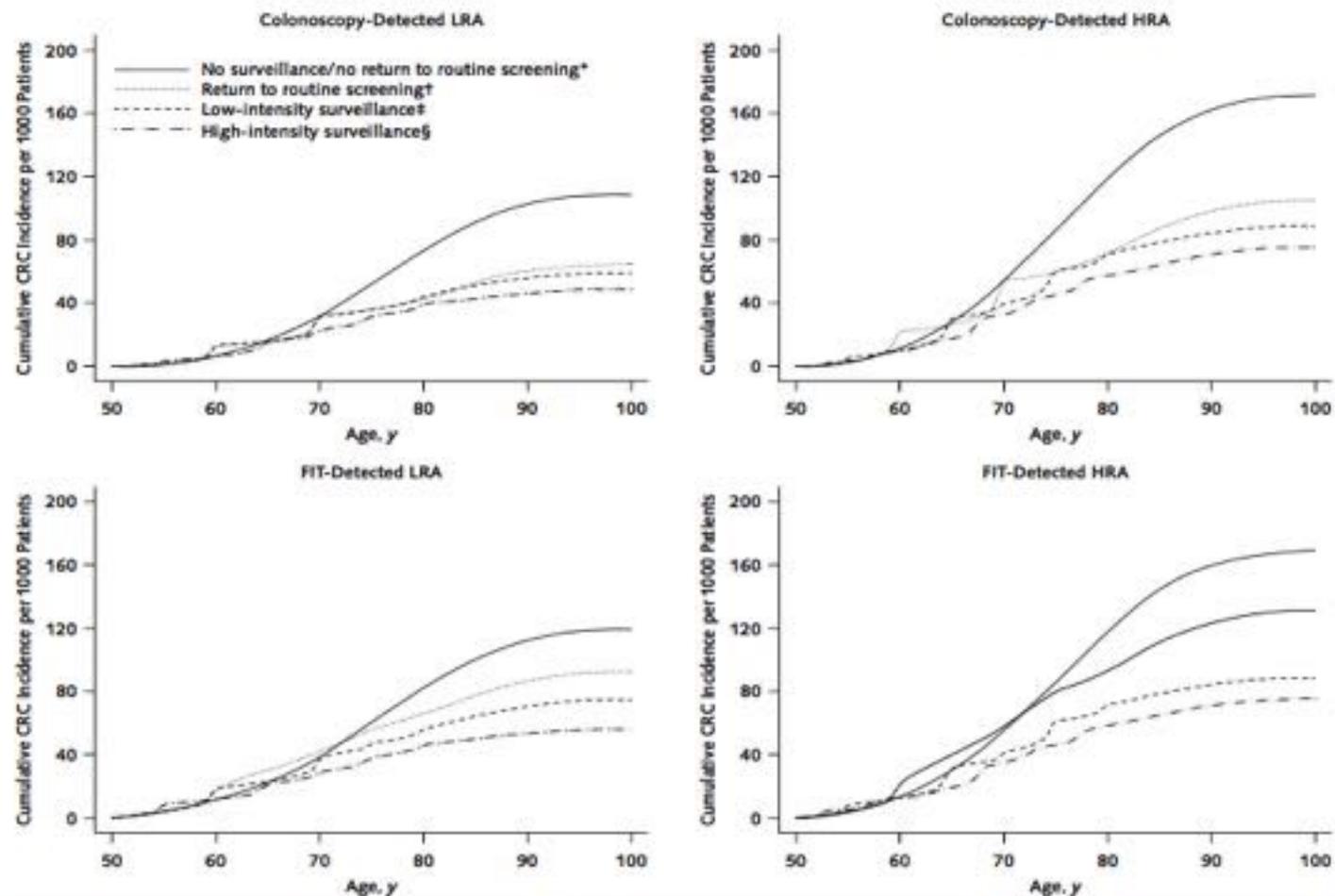
‡ Compared with no surveillance/no return to routine screening.

§ Costs were discounted by 3% per year to baseline at age 50, 60, or 70 y. Costs of colonoscopy complications were included. Supplement Table 7 provides details on cost components.

|| Additional cost per QALY gained for surveillance strategy compared with the next most effective, nondominated strategy.

¶ LRAs were defined as 1-2 tubular adenomas <10 mm in diameter. HRAs were defined as ≥3 tubular adenomas <10 mm in diameter and/or ≥1 advanced adenoma (tubular adenoma ≥10 mm in diameter, tubulovillous adenoma, or adenoma with high-grade dysplasia). In the model, histologic features were not described, and an advanced adenoma was considered a large adenoma.

Figure 1. Lifetime CRC incidence in patients aged 50 y with adenomas detected at screening colonoscopy or FIT.



LRAs were defined as 1–2 tubular adenomas <10 mm in diameter, and HRAs were defined as ≥ 3 tubular adenomas <10 mm in diameter and/or ≥ 1 advanced adenoma (tubular adenoma ≥ 10 mm in diameter, tubulovillous adenoma, or adenoma with high-grade dysplasia). In the model, histologic features were not described, and an advanced adenoma was considered a large adenoma. The numbers associated with each scenario are provided in Supplement Tables 5 and 8 (available at Annals.org). CRC = colorectal cancer; FIT = fecal immunochemical testing; HRA = high-risk adenoma; LRA = low-risk adenoma.

* Baseline examination only.

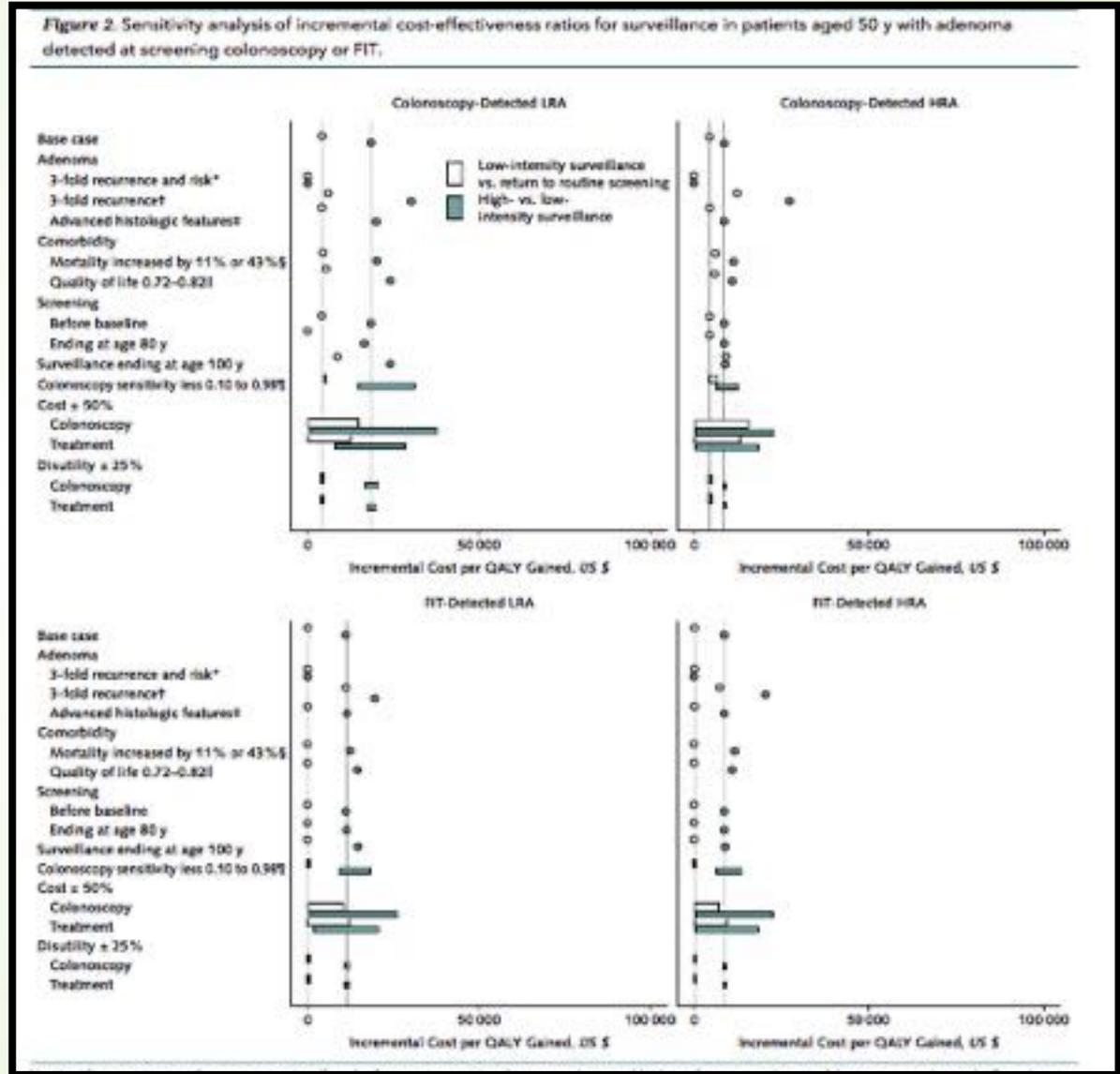
† Continued colonoscopic screening after 10 y through age 70 y for patients with colonoscopy-detected adenomas and return to FIT screening through age 75 y for those with FIT-detected adenomas.

‡ Colonoscopy after 5 y in patients with HRA detected, colonoscopy after 10 y in those with LRA detected, and colonoscopy after 10 y or return to routine screening in those with no new adenoma detected (Supplement Table 1, available at Annals.org), with surveillance stopped at age 80 y.

§ Colonoscopy after 3 y in patients with HRA detected, after 5 y in those with LRA detected, and after 10 y in those with no adenoma detected during surveillance (Supplement Table 1), with surveillance stopped at age 80 y.

Resultados

- Análisis de sensibilidad en pacientes de 50 a:
- Relación costo-efectividad de <50.000\$ por año de vida ganado en vigilancia de baja y alta intensidad.



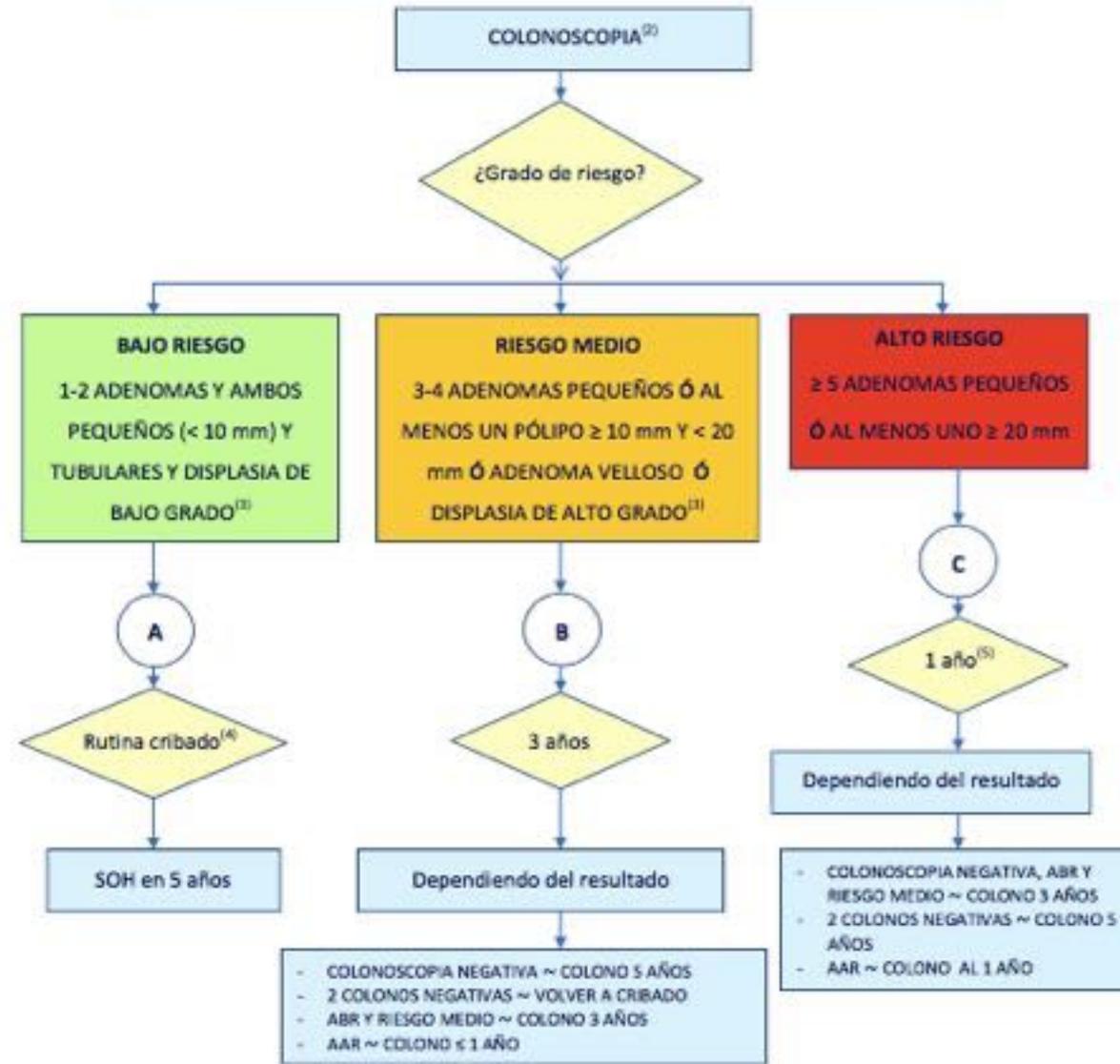
Discusión

- ▶ La vigilancia de *alta intensidad* en pacientes con adenomas supuso beneficios clínicos moderados de por vida con una relación costo-efectividad incremental aceptable.
 - ▶ Excepto tras colonoscopia en pacientes mayores con adenomas de bajo grado.
- ▶ Limitaciones, ausencia de ensayos aleatorizados.
- ▶ Las validaciones de nuestras predicciones de vigilancia necesitan ensayos prospectivos de >20 años de seguimiento.

Intervalos de seguimiento tras colonoscopia

Lesión más avanzada en colonoscopia basal	Seguimiento Años
No pólipos	10
Pólipos hiperplásicos en recto < 1 cm	10
1-2 adenomas tubulares < 1 cm	5-10
3-10 adenomas tubulares	3
>10 adenomas tubulares	<3 (1-2 años)
1 ó más adenomas vellosos	3
Adenoma con displasia de alto grado (Ca in situ)	3
Pólipo serrado < 1 cm	5
Pólipo serrado > 1 cm o displasia	3
Síndrome poliposis serrada	1*

SEGUIMIENTO TRAS EXTIRPACIÓN DE ADENOMAS. UE 2010



(1) EUROPEAN GUIDELINES FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE IN COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS. FIRST EDITION. 2010.

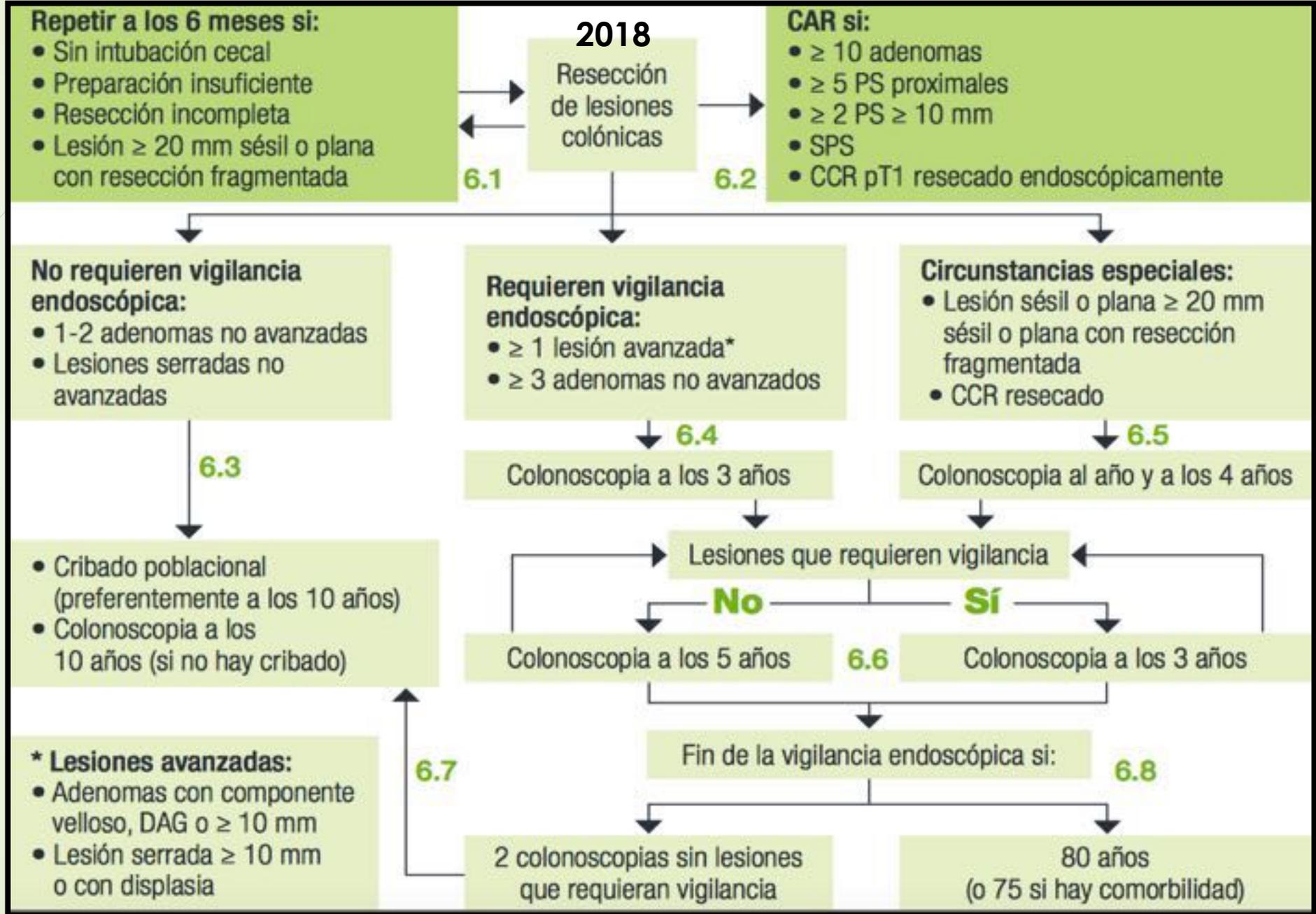
(2) LA COLONOSCOPIA DEBE SER COMPLETA PARA ASIGNAR EL RIESGO.

(3) CRITERIOS ADICIONALES DEL FACULTATIVO.

(4) OTRAS CONSIDERACIONES: EDAD, HRA FAMILIAR, LIMPIEZA COLÓNICA Y EN EXTENSIÓN DE LA EXPLORACIÓN.

(5) COLONOSCOPIA CONFIRMACIÓN EN BÚSQUEDA DE LESIONES PERDIDAS

ABR: ADENOMA DE BAJO RIESGO; AAR: ADENOMA DE ALTO RIESGO





Annals of Internal Medicine

CLINICAL GUIDELINE

Screening for Colorectal Cancer in Asymptomatic Average-Risk Adults: A Guidance Statement From the American College of Physicians

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Introducción

- Guía para detección del CCR en adultos asintomáticos con riesgo medio.
- Directrices nacionales publicadas entre 1 Junio 2014- 28 Mayo 2018.
- *“Los médicos deben detectar el CCR en adultos de riesgo medio entre 50-75 años”.*
- *“Los médicos deben seleccionar la prueba e intervalos de detección del CCR según los beneficios, daños, costos, disponibilidad, frecuencia y preferencias del paciente”.*
- *“Los médicos deben suspender la detección de CCR en >75 años o esperanza de vida <10 años”.*

Introducción

- ▶ 2ª causa de muerte por cáncer en EEUU.
- ▶ Progresión de adenoma a cáncer varía entre 5-20 años.
- ▶ Riesgo acumulado a 10 años de progresión es del 10%.

Métodos

- ▶ Revisión de pautas disponibles y su evidencia para desarrollar una orientación evaluando beneficios y daños.
- ▶ Exclusión de pautas de >5 años.

Table 2. Summary of Included Recommendations for CRC Screening in Average-Risk Adults From Assessed Guidelines*

Guideline, Year (Reference)	Age-Based Screening Recommendations	Screening Methods and Intervals
ACR, 2018 (3)	≥50 y: screen	CT colonography (usually appropriate): every 5 y Double-contrast barium enema radiography (may be appropriate): every 5 y MR colonography (may be appropriate): every 5 y
ACS, 2018 (6)	45–75 y (if good health and life expectancy ≥10 y): screen 76–85 y: individualize decision on the basis of patient preferences, life expectancy, health status, and screening history ≥85 y: discourage screening	FIT: annual HSgFOBT: annual Multitarget sDNA: every 3 y Colonoscopy: every 10 y CT colonography: every 5 y Flexible sigmoidoscopy: every 5 y
CTFPHC, 2016 (4)	50–74 y: screen ≥75 y: do not screen	FOBT (either gFOBT or FIT): every 2 y Flexible sigmoidoscopy: every 10 y Colonoscopy: not recommended as a CRC screening test
MSTF, 2017 (8)	≥50 y: screen ≥45 y (if African American): screen ≥75 y or life expectancy <10 y (if up to date on screening and have negative results on prior screening tests): consider not screening Individuals with no prior screening should be considered for screening up to age 85 y, depending on consideration of their age and comorbid conditions	Colonoscopy (tier 1): every 10 y FIT (tier 1): annual CT colonography (tier 2): every 5 y† FIT plus sDNA (tier 2): every 3 y Flexible sigmoidoscopy (tier 2): every 10 y Capsule colonoscopy (tier 3): every 5 y Septin 9: not recommended as a CRC screening test
SIGN, 2016 (7)	Population-based screening	Quantitative FIT set at a fecal hemoglobin concentration cutoff that is appropriate for investigative capacity; screening interval NA
USPSTF, 2016 (5)	50–75 y: screen 76–85 y: individualize decision, taking into account the patient's overall health and screening history	gFOBT: annual FIT: annual FIT plus sDNA: every 1 to 3 y Colonoscopy: every 10 y CT colonography: every 5 y Flexible sigmoidoscopy: every 5 y Flexible sigmoidoscopy with FIT: flexible sigmoidoscopy every 10 y plus FIT every year

ACR = American College of Radiology; ACS = American Cancer Society; CRC = colorectal cancer; CT = computed tomography; CTFPHC = Canadian Task Force on Preventive Health Care; FIT = fecal immunochemical test; FOBT = fecal occult blood test; gFOBT = guaiac-based FOBT; HSgFOBT = high-sensitivity gFOBT; MR = magnetic resonance; MSTF = U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer; NA = not available; sDNA = stool DNA panel; SIGN = Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network; USPSTF = U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.
* The Appendix (available at Annals.org) gives full recommendations and details about strength of the recommendations.
† Tier 2 is for patients who decline colonoscopy and FIT, and tier 3 is for patients who decline tier 1 and 2 screening methods.

Métodos

- ▶ Consideraron las recomendaciones de las revisiones más completas basándose en ensayos controlados aleatorizados.
 - ▶ Canadian Task Force on Preventive Health Care.
 - ▶ U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.
- ▶ PRUEBAS BASADAS EN HECES
 - ▶ SOH
 - ▶ ↓ de la mortalidad por CCR (no diferencias entre cribado anual/bianual).
 - ▶ Tasa de falsos positivos 12.2/1000 y negativos 5.5/1000.
 - ▶ Colonoscopia posterior si +.
 - ▶ Sensibilidad para detectar CCR 62-79%, especificidad 87-96%.

Métodos

- ▶ Prueba inmunoquímica fecal
 - ▶ No asociación con mortalidad.
 - ▶ Tasa de falsos positivos 87.9/1000 y negativos 0.69/1000.
 - ▶ Colonoscopia posterior si +.
 - ▶ Sensibilidad para detectar CCR 73-88% y especificidad 91-96%.

- ▶ ADN en heces con prueba inmunoquímica
 - ▶ No hay datos.
 - ▶ Resultado + con colonoscopia (-) puede ser por cambios neoplásicos no visibles o neoplasias digestivas o supracolónicas con vigilancia más estrecha y agresiva.
 - ▶ Sensibilidad para detectar CCR 84-97% y especificidad 84-85%.

Métodos

▶ PRUEBAS DE VISUALIZACIÓN DIRECTA

▶ Sigmoidoscopia flexible

- ▶  CCR en adultos entre 55-74 años.
- ▶ Beneficio de mortalidad solo en CCR distal y > 60 años.
- ▶ Invasivo, sangrado mayor con hospitalización en 0.09 pacientes/1000 y menor en 0.36/1000.
- ▶ Puede requerir colonoscopia posterior.

▶ Colonoscopia

- ▶ No hay datos.
- ▶ Invasivo, sedación moderada, tasa de 0.49 perforaciones/1000, sangrado mayor con hospitalización en 1.08/1000.
- ▶ Sensibilidad 89-98% para adenomas 1 cm y 75-93% para 6 mm.

Métodos

► TAC DE COLON

- Si hallazgo +, colonoscopia posterior.
- No eventos adversos.
- Hallazgos extracolónicos.
- Sensibilidad 67-94% y especificidad 86-98% para adenomas 1 cm, sensibilidad 73-98% y especificidad 89-91% para adenomas 6 mm.

Discusión

➤ INICIO E INTERVALO DE DETECCIÓN

➤ *CTFPHC*:

- SOH bienal, sigmoidoscopia flexible cada 10 años.

➤ *USPSTF*:

- Prueba inmunoquímica fecal anual, sigmoidoscopia cada 10 años + prueba inmunoquímica fecal anual, colonoscopia cada 10 años y TC colon cada 5 años.

➤ INTERRUPCIÓN DE LA DETECCIÓN

- >75 años  daños y comorbilidad.

Discusión

- ▶ SUBPOBLACIONES
 - ▶ Beneficio de cribado en mujeres >60 años.
 - ▶ > incidencia y mortalidad en hombres y raza negra (estilo de vida).
- ▶ Necesario ensayos que comparen la efectividad y daños de métodos de detección.
- ▶ La adherencia de detección es problemática.
- ▶ Individualizar según la clínica, preferencias, frecuencia y disponibilidad de pruebas.

Conclusión

- PRUEBA DE INMUNOQUÍMICA FECAL O SOH BIENAL
- COLONOSCOPIA CADA 10 AÑOS
- SIGMOIDOSCOPIA FLEXIBLE CADA 10 AÑOS + PRUEBA DE INMUNOQUÍMICA FECAL BIENAL