

Study of colonoscopic surveillance intervals after removal of colorectal adenomas

Submission date 07/06/2011	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered ☐ Protocol
Registration date 08/06/2011	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☒ Results
Last Edited 02/03/2017	Condition category Cancer	☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Bowel polyps are small, benign (harmless) growths found on the inner lining of the colon (end part of the large intestine) or rectum. They are not usually cancerous, however if they are found they should be removed as some will eventually turn into cancer if left untreated. People who have been found to have bowel polyps need to undergo colonoscopies in order to monitor the growth of polyps and check for new ones. This involves having a thin, flexible tube with a camera on the end being inserted into the anus to look at the lining of the large intestine. The aim of this study is to find out how often these colonoscopies should take place to best monitor patients with bowel polyps to prevent the development of cancer.

Who can participate?

Patients aged between 20 and 71 attending St Mark's Hospital between 1979-1990 with bowel polyps or bowel cancer.

What does the study involve?

Patients are divided into groups depending on their risk of developing bowel cancer. Those who have a high risk are randomly allocated to undergo colonoscopies at 12-18 month intervals or every three years. Those who have a low risk are randomly allocated to undergo examinations every three years or every five years. Throughout the study, all patients are monitored for the development of bowel cancer and at the end of the study, the best possible frequency of monitoring is determined.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Not provided at time of registration

Where is the study run from?

Imperial College London (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

January 1979 to January 1990

Who is funding the study?

1. National Institute for Health Research, Health Technology Assessment Programme (UK)
2. Cancer Research UK (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Professor Wendy Atkin
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Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

HTA 04/33/01

Study information

Scientific Title

Randomised trial of colonoscopic surveillance intervals after removal of colorectal adenomas

Study objectives

The study was designed to compare the effectiveness of different frequencies of colonoscopic examination, with polypectomy of all adenomas detected, for preventing advanced adenomas and colorectal cancer (CRC).

A secondary aim of this study was to identify baseline risk factors for diagnosis of advanced neoplasia (adenomas and CRC) during follow-up. This approach was adopted to determine if a subgroup of patients might benefit from more intense surveillance.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not applicable because ethical approval standards were not in place when the study was started in the late 1970s early 1980s.

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Single-centre stratified randomised trial

Study type(s)

Diagnostic

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Colorectal cancer

Interventions

Study of colonoscopic surveillance regimens. Allocation to regimen was by minimisation method. Patients were stratified into high and low risk groups by their characteristics at entry (age, malignancy and multiplicity of adenomas). Then within the high risk group the participants could be randomised to frequent follow-up or exams at three year intervals. Within the low risk group participants could be randomised to exams at three year intervals or exams at five year intervals. No masking, all participants received surveillance.

High risk patients:

Three exams at 12-18 month intervals and 3-yearly follow-up thereafter (median endoscopic surveillance - 7.0 yrs, median passive follow-up - 18.6 yrs) or exams at three year intervals (median endoscopic surveillance - 6.6 yrs, median passive follow-up - 18.8 yrs)

Low risk patients:

Exams at three year intervals (median endoscopic surveillance - 9.1 yrs, median passive follow-up - 21.7 yrs) or exams at five year intervals (median endoscopic surveillance - 6.3 yrs, median passive follow-up - 21.8 yrs)

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

The primary outcome was the diagnosis of advanced neoplasia (advanced adenomas or colorectal cancer) during follow-up. An advanced adenoma was defined as an adenoma ≥ 10 mm or with high grade dysplasia.

Key secondary outcome(s)

Detection of any adenoma during follow-up.

Completion date

01/01/1990

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Patients attending St Marks Hospital between 1979-1990, with endoscopically removed adenomas or malignant lesions
2. 468 males and 317 females in the study, aged between 20 and 71

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. History of inflammatory bowel disease
2. Surgical resection for CRC
3. A rectal villous adenoma
4. Patients older than 70 years

Date of first enrolment

01/01/1979

Date of final enrolment

01/01/1990

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Imperial College London

Kensington

London

United Kingdom

W2 1PG

Sponsor information

Organisation

Imperial College London

ROR

<https://ror.org/041kmwe10>

Funder(s)**Funder type**

Government

Funder Name

Health Technology Assessment Programme

Alternative Name(s)

NIHR Health Technology Assessment Programme, Health Technology Assessment (HTA), HTA

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Funder Name

Cancer Research UK

Alternative Name(s)

CR_UK, Cancer Research UK - London, Cancer Research UK (CRUK), CRUK

Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Other non-profit organizations

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	05/03/1992		Yes	No