

大腸直腸癌篩檢工具之探討：內視鏡？糞便潛血檢查？血液生物標記？

Updates on colorectal cancer screening tests: colonoscopy? stool test?

blood biomarkers?

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Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer in men and the second most common cancer in women worldwide, with 1.36 million people affected globally, accounting for nearly 10% of cancers. It remains the second leading cause of cancer in the United States and worldwide. In Taiwan, CRC is a critical challenge for public health, as well. CRC is the most incident cancer and is the third cause of cancer-related death in Taiwan. Around 16,000 new CRCs are diagnosed, and 5,000 people die of it annually.

Due to its slow progression from detectable precancerous lesions and to the much better prognosis of patients diagnosed at early stages, the potential for reducing the burden of the disease by early detection is significant. While screening has noticeably been shown to reduce the risk of CRC associated mortality, its effectiveness is limited by multiple factors, including the limitations of test performance, lack of accessibility, and suboptimal screening compliance. Consequently, resulting in a marked variation in CRC incidence and mortality globally. The newly approved blood screening test overcomes most of the above-mentioned factors; this may lead to better participation rates. This presentation will discuss various CRC screening tests, including the new blood-based test.