HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

Gastroenterology. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2019 February 01.

Published in final edited form as:

Gastroenterology. 2018 February ; 154(3): 556–567.e18. doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2017.10.036.

Cost Effectiveness of Screening Individuals with Cystic Fibrosis for Colorectal Cancer

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Abstract

Background & Aims—Individuals with cystic fibrosis are at increased risk of colorectal cancer (CRC) compared to the general population, and risk is higher among those who received an organ transplant. We performed a cost-effectiveness analysis to determine optimal CRC screening strategies for patients with cystic fibrosis.

Methods—We adjusted the existing MISCAN-Colon microsimulation model to reflect increased CRC risk and lower life-expectancy in patients with cystic fibrosis. Modeling was performed separately for individuals who never received an organ transplant and patients who had received an organ transplant. We modeled 76 colonoscopy screening strategies that varied the age range and screening interval. The optimal screening strategy was determined based on a willingness to pay threshold of $100,000 per life-year gained. Sensitivity and supplementary analyses were performed, including fecal immunochemical test (FIT) as an alternative test, earlier ages of transplantation, and increased rates of colonoscopy complications, to assess if optimal screening strategies would change.

Results—Colonoscopy every 5 years, starting at an age of 40 years, was the optimal colonoscopy strategy for patients with cystic fibrosis who never received an organ transplant; this strategy prevented 79% of deaths from CRC. Among patients with cystic fibrosis who had received an organ transplant, optimal colonoscopy screening should start at an age of 30 or 35 years,

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Conflicts of interests: All authors disclose no conflicts of interest.

Contributors AG and IL-V were responsible for study coordination: AG, AGZ, and IL-V were responsible for the study design and first version of the manuscript. AG, AGZ, IL-V, and DRC drafted the final manuscript. All authors gave critical revisions on intellectual content of the manuscript and approved the final manuscript.

depending on the patient's age at time of transplantation. Annual FIT screening was predicted to be cost-effective for patients with cystic fibrosis. However, the level of accuracy of the FIT in population is not clear.

Conclusions—Using a MISCAN-Colon microsimulation model, we found screening of patients with cystic fibrosis for CRC to be cost effective. Due to the higher risk in these patients for CRC, screening should start at an earlier age with a shorter screening interval. The findings of this study (especially those on FIT screening) may be limited by restricted evidence available for patients with cystic fibrosis.

Keywords

Colonoscopy screening; microsimulation modeling; screening ages; decision analysis; cystic fibrosis; colorectal cancer screening

Introduction

Cystic fibrosis is the most common, life shortening, autosomal recessive genetic disease among Caucasians.[1] Approximately 35,000 children and adults have cystic fibrosis in the United States (US), with worldwide prevalence estimated in more than 70,000 individuals.[2, 3] Cystic fibrosis is caused by a mutation in the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene. Cystic fibrosis impacts multiple organ systems, including respiratory and gastrointestinal.[4] Due to advances in disease management, detection, and therapy, survival has increased in individuals with cystic fibrosis. The median predicted survival age increased from 33.3 to 41.7 years between 2000 and 2015 and currently more than half of individuals with cystic fibrosis are aged 18 or older.[4] However, with improved survival, individuals with cystic fibrosis increasingly become at risk for other diseases that typically occur at older ages, especially those involving the gastrointestinal tract.[5]

Gastrointestinal malignancies are an emerging health problem among individuals with cystic fibrosis. Several studies have shown an increased risk of digestive tract cancers and an increased early incidence and progression of adenomatous colorectal polyps to colorectal cancer (CRC).[5–8] Screening for CRC is a well-established intervention that has been shown to reduce the burden of CRC in the general population.[9–17] Screening generally starts at the age of 50 for the average risk population, with those at higher risk (such as those with family history of CRC (first-degree relatives, FDR) or Lynch Syndrome) commencing at an earlier age.[18] Although those with cystic fibrosis fall into the latter category (their CRC risk exceeds that of those with FDR), their lower life-expectancy may lead to a different trade-off between the benefits and harms of CRC screening. At present, there are no specific recommendations for screening and surveillance for this population.

We performed a decision analysis for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and Cystic Fibrosis CRC Screening Task Force (CFCRCSTF),[19] to explore the benefits, harms, and costs of CRC screening in the CF population and determine the most appropriate CRC screening strategy using a modeling approach.

Materials and Methods

We used the Microsimulation Screening Analysis-Colon (MISCAN-Colon) model (Erasmus University Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands) to assess the effectiveness and costs of screening for CRC among individuals with cystic fibrosis. This model is part of the Cancer Intervention and Surveillance Modeling Network (CISNET).[20]

MISCAN-Colon model description

MISCAN-Colon is a well-established stochastic microsimulation model for CRC. The structure, underlying assumptions, and calibration of this model have been described in previous studies and in the model appendix.[20, 21] Briefly, MISCAN-Colon simulates the life histories of many individuals from birth to death (first without screening and subsequently with screening). As each simulated individual ages, zero, one, or more than one adenomas may develop. These adenomas can progress in size and may develop into (preclinical) cancer. Survival after cancer diagnosis depends on age, stage and the localization of the cancer at diagnosis.[22] The introduction of screening may alter the simulated life histories: detection and removal of adenomas may prevent some cancer cases or may detect others at an earlier stage (favorable survival). MISCAN-Colon quantifies the effectiveness and the costs of screening by comparing all the life histories with screening with the corresponding life histories without screening.

MISCAN-Colon was first calibrated to age-, stage-, and localization-specific incidence of CRC as seen in the US general population in the SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) program before the introduction of the screening (years between 1975 and 1979, Appendix Figure 1)[23] and the age-specific prevalence distribution of adenomas seen in autopsy studies (Appendix Figure 2).[24–33] Adenoma dwell time and the preclinical duration of CRC were calibrated to the outcomes of the randomized clinical trials (RCTs) evaluating screening using guaiac fecal occult blood tests and sigmoidoscopy.[9–12, 14, 34]

Adaptions of the MISCAN-Colon model to the cystic fibrosis population

The MISCAN-Colon model was adjusted to reflect the increased CRC risk and the elevated all-cause mortality in individuals with cystic fibrosis. Modeling was performed separately for individuals who never received a transplant and those who were post-transplant to account for differences in CRC risk and survival between these two groups (non-transplant vs. transplant patients). We assumed that the higher CRC risk in both groups was caused by a more frequent adenoma onset (increased probability of adenoma occurrence across all ages) which would result in more CRC.

For individuals with cystic fibrosis who have not had a transplant, the parameters of the model were adjusted to replicate the 7-fold higher CRC risk observed in a 20-year study of 48,188 individuals with cystic fibrosis included in the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Patient Registry (CFFPR) (Figure 1).[6] Adenoma and advanced adenoma (i.e., large adenoma ≥ 10 mm) detection rates at two different screening rounds were computed and compared with the adenoma detection rates observed in an observational study of people with cystic fibrosis

undergoing colonoscopy screening (Appendix Figure 3).[8] The model was also adjusted to reflect the overall mortality of individuals with cystic fibrosis in 2015.[4]

In all analyses for cystic fibrosis transplant patients, we assumed the same adenoma risk as the non-transplant cystic fibrosis population until organ transplantation. We assumed a more frequent onset of adenomas immediately after organ transplant. A 30-fold increase in CRC risk was based on the US cohort study by Maisonneuve et al[6] (Figure 1). Simulated adenoma and advanced adenoma detection rates were computed and are reported in Appendix Figure 3. In addition to a higher CRC risk, we also assumed that transplanted individuals with cystic fibrosis had a higher risk of dying of CRC once diagnosed. The increased CRC death-specific risk was modeled as a hazard ratio of 2 based on the excess risk of CRC death using the model provided by Rutter CM et al.[22] Life-expectancy post transplantation was based on life tables for individuals with cystic fibrosis after lung transplantation. Lung transplants constitute 90% of transplantations in individuals with cystic fibrosis.[4] Our model reflected the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation's data which shows that, for individuals with cystic fibrosis, post-transplant survival is related to time since the transplant and not age.[35] We simulated this entire population with transplant at the age of 30 years (the median age of transplant) and assessed earlier ages of transplantation in sensitivity analyses to assess if the optimal screening strategies would change.

Screening strategies simulated

For both groups (transplant and non-transplant individuals with cystic fibrosis), a cohort of 10 million individuals, aged 30 years in 2017, was simulated with the adjusted MISCAN-Colon model under 76 different colonoscopy screening strategies (a total of 152 different screening strategies). The strategies differed with respect to i) screening interval (3, 5 or 10 years for colonoscopy; ii) age to start (30, 35, 40, 45, 50); and iii) age to end screening (55, 60, 65, 70, 75 years). Furthermore, an additional cohort of 10 million individuals aged 30 years in 2017 without cystic fibrosis was simulated to enable a comparison of outcomes between the cystic fibrosis population and the US general population under the recommended US CRC screening guidelines (colonoscopy starting at age 50 repeated every 10 years).

In addition, given that colonoscopy might be very demanding for individuals with cystic fibrosis, we explored the fecal immunochemical test (FIT) as a possible and hypothetically adequate alternative in this population. As such, we performed a specific supplementary analysis including also annual FIT screening (25 screening strategies).

Screening assumptions

Test characteristics and complication rates for each screening test were based on studies in the general population (Appendix Table 1),[36–40] as specific information for the cystic fibrosis population are not available.

Modeling FIT screening strategies, we assumed that patients with a positive FIT result were referred for a diagnostic colonoscopy (positive threshold: 100 ng/ml buffer, equals to 20 μg/g feces).[37] Individuals with adenomas detected and removed during a screening or diagnostic

colonoscopy were assumed to enter colonoscopy surveillance according to the current general population guidelines,[18] except for colonoscopy screening strategies with 3 year screening interval where a more intensive colonoscopy surveillance interval was introduced in line with the screening interval: every 3 years. We assumed 100% adherence to screening, diagnostic and surveillance tests.

Because it is reasonable to consider that the performance of CRC screening in cystic fibrosis population may be different with regards to colonoscopy complications, adverse events related to a more intensive bowel preparation, and the efficacy of FIT, we address these aspects in specific sensitivity analyses to assess if the optimal screening strategies would be affected.

CRC screening costs and outcomes

The cost-effectiveness analyses were carried out from a societal perspective. The costs of screening tests were based on the 2014 Medicare payment rates including co-payments (Appendix Table 2). Complication costs were obtained from a cost analysis study of cases hospitalized after endoscopy in 2007.[41] Patient time costs were added to both.[42] The cost of life years (LYs) with CRC care were based on the SEER-Medicare linked data analysis and included co-payments and patient time costs.[43] All costs were adjusted to 2015 using the annual average Consumer Price Indexes provided by US Bureau of Labor Statistics.[44] For each simulated cohort, we computed the effectiveness (i.e., CRC cases prevented, CRC deaths prevented, and LYs gained) and costs of the screening. LYs gained (LYG) from screening and costs were discounted by applying the conventional 3% annual discount rate.

Cost-effectiveness analyses

We determined the cost-effectiveness of each screening strategy and compared these results to no screening. Subsequently, we performed an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis to determine the optimal screening strategy. To do this we: i) ranked all the screening strategies by increasing costs; ii) excluded all the screening strategies that were more costly and less effective than other strategies (“strongly dominated strategies”); iii) deleted the screening strategies that were less costly and less effective than another but provided an additional LY at higher incremental costs (“weakly dominated strategies”); iv) calculated for all remaining strategies (“efficient strategies”, or strategies on the “efficient frontier”) the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) as the ratio between additional costs and additional clinical benefits (in this case LY gained) of a specific screening strategy compared to the previous less expensive strategy (i.e., strategy with costs lower and closest to the strategy of interest); and v) selected the optimal strategy assuming a willingness to pay threshold of $100,000 per LYG.

Sensitivity analyses

We conducted multiple sensitivity analyses to test the robustness of the model results under a variety of different assumptions. These assumptions included: i) lowering colonoscopy test sensitivity for small and medium size adenomas (0.65 and 0.80 respectively); ii) a more proximal CRC location (50% of CRC in the right colon); iii) increasing colonoscopy complication rates two-fold; iv) increasing the risk of cardiovascular complications

associated with colonoscopy (5- and 10-fold increased risk, including respiratory arrest); v) lowering FIT specificity (0.90); vi) a worst case for FIT considering a lower specificity (0.75) and sensitivity (i.e. 36% reduced) in cystic fibrosis population (different FIT performances); vii) biennial screening intervals for FIT; viii) lowering adherence to the screening test (80%); ix) more intensive colonoscopy surveillance (3 years) for all the screening strategies; and x) increasing costs due to increased patient time (Appendix Table 2).

Additionally, among the non-transplant people with cystic fibrosis, we analyzed the impact of: i) a higher CRC risk (10-fold increased risk compared to general population); ii) a higher CRC risk (7-fold) due to a shorter adenoma dwell time (94% reduced, extremely fast adenoma progression) instead of a more frequent adenoma onset (Appendix Figure 4); and iii) a higher all-cause mortality in older ages (≥ 45 years).[45] For the individuals with cystic fibrosis who have had a transplant, we investigated the impact of: i) differential age of transplant (20 and 25 years-old in 2017); ii) additional colonoscopy screening strategies (starting at age 32, every 5 years); iii) increased CRC risk (45-fold increased risk) with a more proximal CRC location (50% of CRC in the right colon); iv) utilization of the same age-specific mortality rate observed among non-transplant individuals with cystic fibrosis after age 50 years; and v) higher CRC risk due to a combination of shorter adenoma dwell time (50% reduced) and higher adenoma onset (16-fold increased risk calibrated to replicate the increased CRC incidence among these individuals, Appendix Figure 4).

Results

Without screening, the model predicted 19.1 CRC deaths per 1,000 30-year old individuals with cystic fibrosis who have not had a transplant. Among those who had a transplant, 22.3 CRC deaths per 1,000 individuals were predicted to die from CRC (Table 1). The recommended US CRC screening strategy was estimated to prevent more than 73% of the CRC deaths among the US general population, 66% of CRC deaths among individuals with cystic fibrosis, and 39% of individuals with cystic fibrosis post-transplant. However, only 22% of individuals who received a transplant and 36% of those who did not were predicted to survive in the model until age 50, thereby meeting the age requirement to participate in this screening strategy (Figure 2).

The costs and benefits of all simulated screening strategies for transplant and non-transplant individuals with cystic fibrosis were investigated (Appendix Tables 3–6) and strategy-specific efficient frontiers are reported in Figure 3. Among the efficient colonoscopy screening strategies, LYG from screening varied from 29 to 57 (per 1,000 individuals age 30 years) for non-transplant and from 28 to 64 for transplant cystic fibrosis patients. Higher benefits were associated with colonoscopy screening every 3 years from age 30 to 75, while the lower values for LYG for individuals with cystic fibrosis with and without organ transplant were observed, respectively, screening with once-lifetime colonoscopy at age 50 and 10-yearly colonoscopy from age 45 to 55.

For non-transplant individuals with cystic fibrosis, when only colonoscopy was considered as a screening test, the optimal colonoscopy strategy was one screen every 5 years from 40

to 75 years with an ICER of $84,000 per LY gained (Table 2). This strategy predicted 25 CRC cases and 4 CRC deaths to occur equating to a reduction of 52% in CRC incidence and 79% for CRC mortality (Table 2). Among transplanted cystic fibrosis patients, colonoscopy screening repeated every 3 years between age 35 and 55 was optimal. It prevented 82% of CRC mortality (ICER of $71,000 per LY gained), compared with no screening (Table 3).

When both FIT and colonoscopy screening strategies were jointly modeled (supplementary analysis), the optimal screening strategy was annual FIT between age 35 and 75 with an ICER of $47,000 per LY gained (Table 2) for non-transplant individuals with cystic fibrosis. When compared to no screening, it could prevent 31% of CRC cases and 78% of the CRC deaths (16 CRC cases and 15 deaths per 1,000). FIT was also cost-effective for cystic fibrosis individuals who had undergone organ transplant with annual FIT between ages 30 and 60 achieving a reduction in CRC incidence of 20% and mortality of 77% with an ICER of $86,000 per LY gained (Table 3).

Sensitivity analyses

For many of the sensitivity analyses, the optimal screening strategy remained the same as the base case (Table 4). For non-transplant individuals with cystic fibrosis, the optimal age to stop colonoscopy screening was sensitive to our assumptions for higher all-cause mortality in older ages (55 years) or increased risk of cardiovascular complications (70 years). A colonoscopy screening interval of every 3 years was more optimal when adenoma dwell time was reduced and CRC risk was increased with more proximal adenoma location. Higher costs for colonoscopy (more time required for patients to be prepared for colonoscopy and to recover from its complications) resulted in a later age to start screening (45 years). When all strategies were investigated (supplementary analysis), FIT start age was earlier (30 years) when adenoma dwell time was shortened and CRC risk was increased. A reduction in specificity and sensitivity of FIT increased the age of starting screening to 40 years. FIT screening should stop at age 60 when higher overall mortality was assumed among individuals with cystic fibrosis in older ages. FIT was not cost-effective when a biennial interval was considered.

Among transplant cystic fibrosis patients, less intense colonoscopy screening (every 5 years) was optimal when higher patient time costs were considered. For individuals with cystic fibrosis who had an organ transplant before age 30, colonoscopy screening was optimal from 30 years. However, optimal screening interval varied according to the age at organ transplant: every 10 years up to age 55 for those with transplantation at age 20; and every 5 years up to age 55 for those that had a transplant at age 25. When we assumed that older individuals with cystic fibrosis who had an organ transplant (≥ 50 years) had the same overall mortality as the non-transplant, the age to stop screening increased to 60 years of age. Considering all screening strategies (supplementary analysis), FIT screening was not considered cost-effective when there was an increased CRC risk (45-fold), a shorter adenoma dwell time, biennial FIT, lower FIT sensitivity and specificity, and when the same age-specific mortality of non-transplant cystic fibrosis individuals (for those older than 50 years) were assumed for transplant cystic fibrosis patients. Optimal screening strategies among these individuals also varied according the age of organ transplant: FIT screening

should start at age 25 when individuals with cystic fibrosis underwent a transplantation at age 20 or 25 years.

Discussion

Recent studies have highlighted the necessity of tailored CRC screening for individuals with cystic fibrosis, reporting that these individuals have an increased risk of CRC compared to the average population.[5–8] Using an established micro-simulation model, adjusted for the characteristics of cystic fibrosis populations, we found that the recommended US CRC screening strategy for the general population was not optimal for individuals with cystic fibrosis. A greater reduction in CRC mortality could be achieved if screening started before age 50 in both individuals who have and have not received an organ transplantation. Colonoscopy every five years starting at age 40 in individuals with cystic fibrosis who have not received a transplant was shown, in our study, to significantly improve LYG and CRC mortality at an acceptable cost (ICER of $84,000 per LY gained). Our cost-effectiveness analysis suggests, for cystic fibrosis patients who underwent organ transplantation, more intensive colonoscopy screening starting at ages 30 (transplant at age 20 or 25) or 35 (transplant at age 30), through to age 55. The optimal screening interval varied according to age at organ transplant and patient time costs. The model also suggested that screening with FIT could be more cost-effective than colonoscopy (supplementary analysis), but specific evidence of its performance in the cystic fibrosis population is required before considering this screening modality.

Despite the lower life-expectancy reported in cystic fibrosis population, the model suggests – especially for those who have not undergone an organ transplantation – that screening should be repeated until age 75 years. Few individuals with cystic fibrosis currently reach this age, but once they survive to a certain age (i.e. 65–70) their excess risk of dying compared to the general population becomes smaller and a death from CRC becomes more likely. Thus, screening is effective until age 75. However, the model was adjusted to reflect data on individuals with cystic fibrosis provided by the CFFPR which contains only a very small number of individuals at older ages. Moreover, a previous study has shown that some death dates were missing in the CFFPR, especially for individuals with cystic fibrosis older than 45 years, when compared with national vital statistics.[45] Therefore, the model results on the age to stop screening could be less robust than those obtained on the age to start screening. A specific sensitivity analysis, carried out assuming a higher overall mortality in cystic fibrosis long-term survivors as reported by Nick et al. in Colorado,[45] confirmed this hypothesis (Table 4). This potentially incomplete ascertainment of outcomes may also affect estimates for CRC incidence. In that case, we would have underestimated the risk of CRC and the optimal colonoscopy screening strategy would be even more intensive than the base case: colonoscopy screening should start at age 40 and repeated every 3 years.

At the same time, our model suggests to screen individuals with cystic fibrosis who have had an organ transplant up to age 55. This difference is mainly related to the higher CRC risk seen in cystic fibrosis individuals after transplantation. Performing our analysis on transplant cystic fibrosis individuals (assuming transplant at age 30 years), the model predicted that all these patients developed one or more adenomas before age 55 and, therefore, entered

colonoscopy surveillance rather than attending subsequent screening rounds. As a result, outcomes of similar strategies with different ages to stop screening, above age 60, were the same (Appendix Tables 5–6). Although individuals with cystic fibrosis had a more frequent adenoma onset after organ transplant, the increase in CRC incidence was not as immediate, potentially due to the lag-time in the progression between adenoma and CRC.[46] This was shown in our analysis for starting screening age in transplant cystic fibrosis patients that underwent organ transplant at age 30.

Specific screening recommendations already exist for several groups of individuals at higher risk of CRC: individuals with family history of CRC (FDR) are recommended to undergo colonoscopy every 5–10 years, starting at age 40.[47] Individuals with Lynch syndrome should undergo colonoscopy every 1–2 years starting at age 20–25 years.[48] CRC risk in cystic fibrosis population falls somewhere between the risk of these different groups, with the risk in transplant patients (30-fold increase compared to general population)[6] being higher than Lynch syndrome patients.[49] This indicates that individuals with cystic fibrosis should potentially have similar recommendations as these other high risk groups. However, it is also necessary to consider the different life expectancy of individuals with cystic fibrosis compared to individuals in other high risk groups as this may influence the balance between the harms and benefits of screening. This effect may be seen in Table 1. Although patients with cystic fibrosis have an up to 30-fold increased CRC risk compared to average US individuals, CRC deaths predicted among them were less than reported for the US general population (19.1 and 22.3 versus 27.8 per 1,000) due to their more elevated other cause mortality (70% of the deaths in cystic fibrosis individuals are related to cardiorespiratory causes)[4]. While early diagnosis may prevent a CRC death, screening may result in an over-diagnosis due to cystic fibrosis-related competing causes of death and can incur in additional costs from screening and treatment. Thus, CRC screening guidelines for the other high risk group cannot be simply generalized to individuals with cystic fibrosis. This may explain why, unlike for individuals with Lynch syndrome, more intensive screening strategies were not found to be cost-effective for the cystic fibrosis population.

Several studies have recently highlighted the necessity of tailored CRC screening for the cystic fibrosis population[5–8] and, to our knowledge, this is the first study to assess the cost-effectiveness of CRC screening in these individuals. The results of this formal decision analysis, which was requested by the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and CFCRCSTF to inform the cystic fibrosis CRC screening consensus recommendations[19] have provided important suggestions for clinicians, researchers, and policy makers who were tasked with developing an appropriate CRC screening policy for people with cystic fibrosis in the US. However, the findings of this study should be interpreted with caution considering the following limitations. First, we did not model the natural history of CRC separately for men and women. Epidemiological studies among cystic fibrosis patients report gender differences: women experience a lower risk of developing CRC[6] and lower life-expectancy[50] than men. Considering these differences, a less intensive CRC screening strategy could be optimal for women with cystic fibrosis. However, there is little data on CRC incidence and mortality in these patients and even less is stratified by gender, meaning this differentiation is not yet feasible. Second, our analysis was not stratified for pulmonary function (an important clinical indicator of the health of individuals with cystic fibrosis). Although Niccum and

colleagues only considered cystic fibrosis patients with predicted FEV1 ≥ 40% eligible to CRC screening,[8] the available data for individuals with cystic fibrosis did not permit this additional model stratification. The most recent Cystic Fibrosis Patient Registry Annual Report showed that up to 75% of individuals with cystic fibrosis aged 40 years had a predicted FEV1 ≥ 40%.[4] If screening was limited to this subset of individuals, the balance between harms and benefits of screening in individuals with cystic fibrosis would become more favorable.

Furthermore, we assumed that adenomas in persons with cystic fibrosis could arise following the same localization-specific distribution observed in autopsy studies for the general population[24–33] and with the same increased risk – 7-fold compare to general population – in both the colon and rectum. Although Maisonneuve and colleagues reported that CRC cases were mainly located in the colon of individuals with cystic fibrosis (26 out 28 cases),[6] a direct calibration of the adenoma localization-specific onset distribution was not possible as limited data is currently available. To address this, we performed a sensitivity analysis to assess the effects of assuming a different localization-specific distribution for adenoma onset in people with cystic fibrosis and screening strategy outcomes were not sensitive to this assumption (Table 4).

Several factors may cause the higher risk of CRC in the cystic fibrosis population, but information about the rationale of this increased risk remains unclear. We assumed that the higher risk of CRC shown in the cystic fibrosis population was due to a more frequent adenoma onset. This assumption was validated for non-transplant patients, but not for individuals with cystic fibrosis who had an organ transplant (Appendix Table 3). A shorter adenoma dwell time may also play a role in the progression from adenoma to CRC. To investigate this, we performed a specific sensitivity analysis assuming a shorter dwell time (50% reduced, faster adenoma progression) and more elevated adenoma onset (16-fold increased risk) for transplant cystic fibrosis patients. The results of this sensitivity analysis were validated with adenoma detection rates observed in an observational study of cystic fibrosis patients undergoing colonoscopy screening (Appendix Table 3).[8] However, this analysis revealed that our cost-effectiveness outcomes were not sensitive to this assumption. Our model does not explicitly describe adenoma histology and that may explain the lower simulated rates of colonoscopy detected advanced adenomas (Appendix Figure 3).

In our study, assumptions on colonoscopy performance, complications, polypectomy safety, costs (including sedation costs), and adverse events of bowel preparation were informed by data from the general population and the Medicare population,[40] because specific empirical data for the cystic fibrosis population were not available. For colonoscopy performance, this assumption seems reasonable, as model-predicted adenoma detection rates were close to observed (Appendix Figure 3). However, it may be reasonable to assume that risk of complications and/or inadequate bowel preparation is higher in people with cystic fibrosis compared to the general population. Also, the more intensive and extended bowel preparation regimens for individuals with cystic fibrosis and additional colonoscopy investigations because of inadequate bowel preparation could lead to a further increase in adverse events. To address this concern, we performed specific sensitivity analyses on colonoscopy performance and rate of complications (especially for cardiovascular adverse

events, including respiratory arrest, Appendix Table 7 and 8). Results of these analyses showed that the optimal screening starting ages and intervals were not sensitive to changes in these assumptions (Table 4).

The feasibility of colonoscopy in individuals with cystic fibrosis and its capacity to early detect CRC and adenomas in these individuals was suggested by the findings of a small observational study conducted in Minnesota.[8] Moreover, colonoscopy is the screening test of choice for higher risk groups.[47, 48] We therefore focused our main analysis and interpretation of our results on this screening modality. However, given the potential burden of colonoscopy and colonoscopy preparation to the cystic fibrosis patient, we thought it was pertinent to also consider FIT as a possible and hypothetically adequate alternative. As such, we performed a specific supplementary analysis including annual FIT screening. We found that this screening modality was cost-effective and optimal among individuals with cystic fibrosis. However, because information on FIT characteristics in this population is lacking, the analysis was performed using FIT characteristics from the general population.[37] In individuals with cystic fibrosis, the presence of blood in feces could be related to several gastrointestinal disorders,[51] which could affect the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of FIT screening in cystic fibrosis population. Sensitivity analyses revealed that our results on cost-effectiveness of FIT depend on screening intensity and the test characteristics as assumed in this analysis, especially for post-transplant cystic fibrosis patients. Hence, before considering FIT as the preferred screening modality, FIT performance must be tested in the cystic fibrosis population to better explore its effectiveness in early detection of CRC and adenomas among this population. If future studies confirm that FIT in individuals with cystic fibrosis performs as well as or better than we assumed in our sensitivity analyses, FIT may be considered an attractive screening option for this population. In the meantime, FIT could be considered for those not willing to undergo colonoscopy.

Despite its limitations, this study has important clinical and policy implications. This study indicates that there is benefit to earlier CRC screening in the cystic fibrosis population and can be done at acceptable costs. The findings of this analysis support clinicians, researchers, and policy makers who aim to define a tailored CRC screening for individuals with cystic fibrosis in the US. Meanwhile, outcomes of screening in individuals with cystic fibrosis should be closely monitored to accumulate evidence on the performance and safety of CRC screening in these individuals.

Acknowledgments

Funding: This study was funded by the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation (CFF), the Cancer Intervention and Surveillance Modeling Network consortium (CISNET, grant U01CA199335), and Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center Support Grant/Core Grant (Ann G. Zauber, PhD; P30 CA008748).

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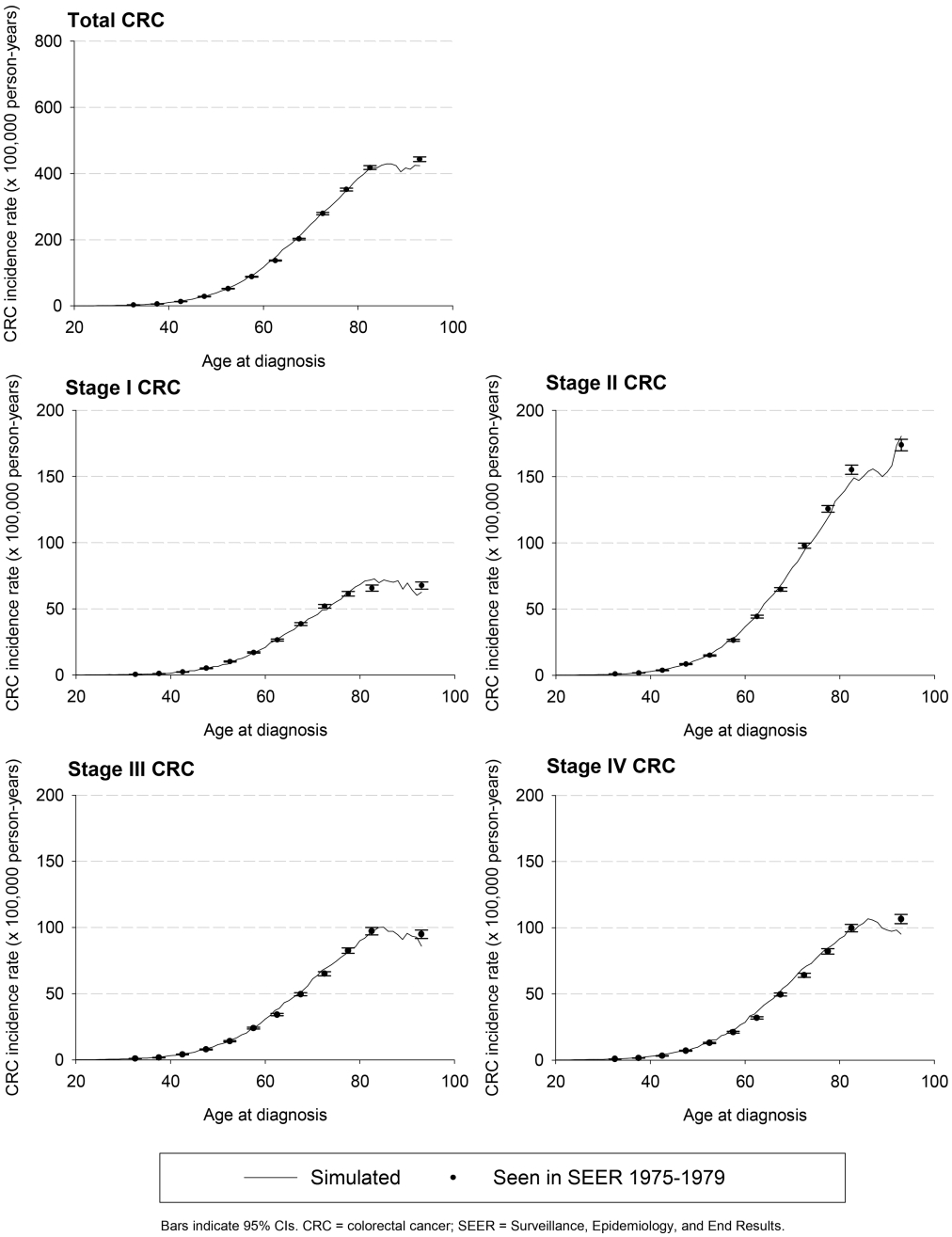
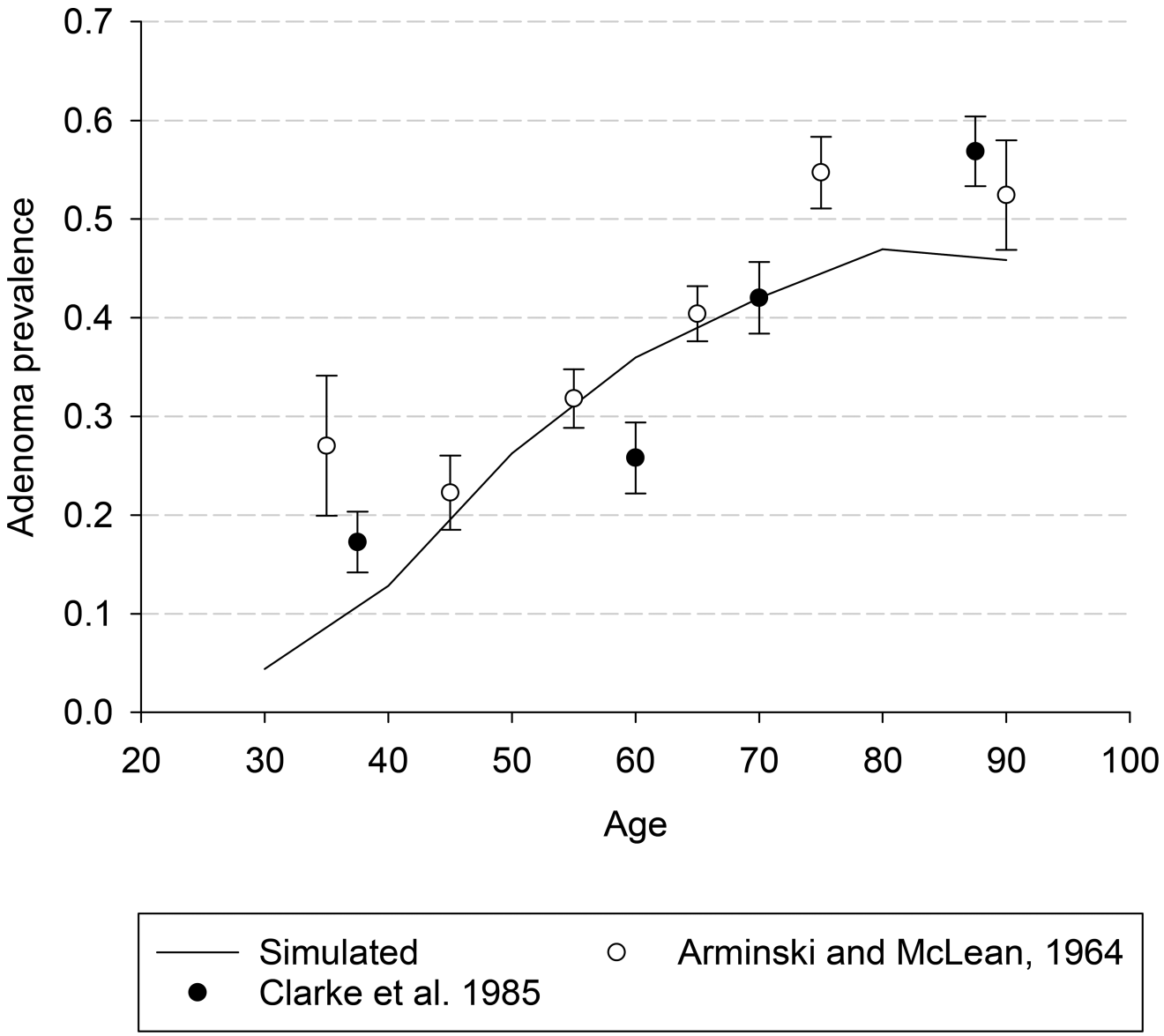
Appendix



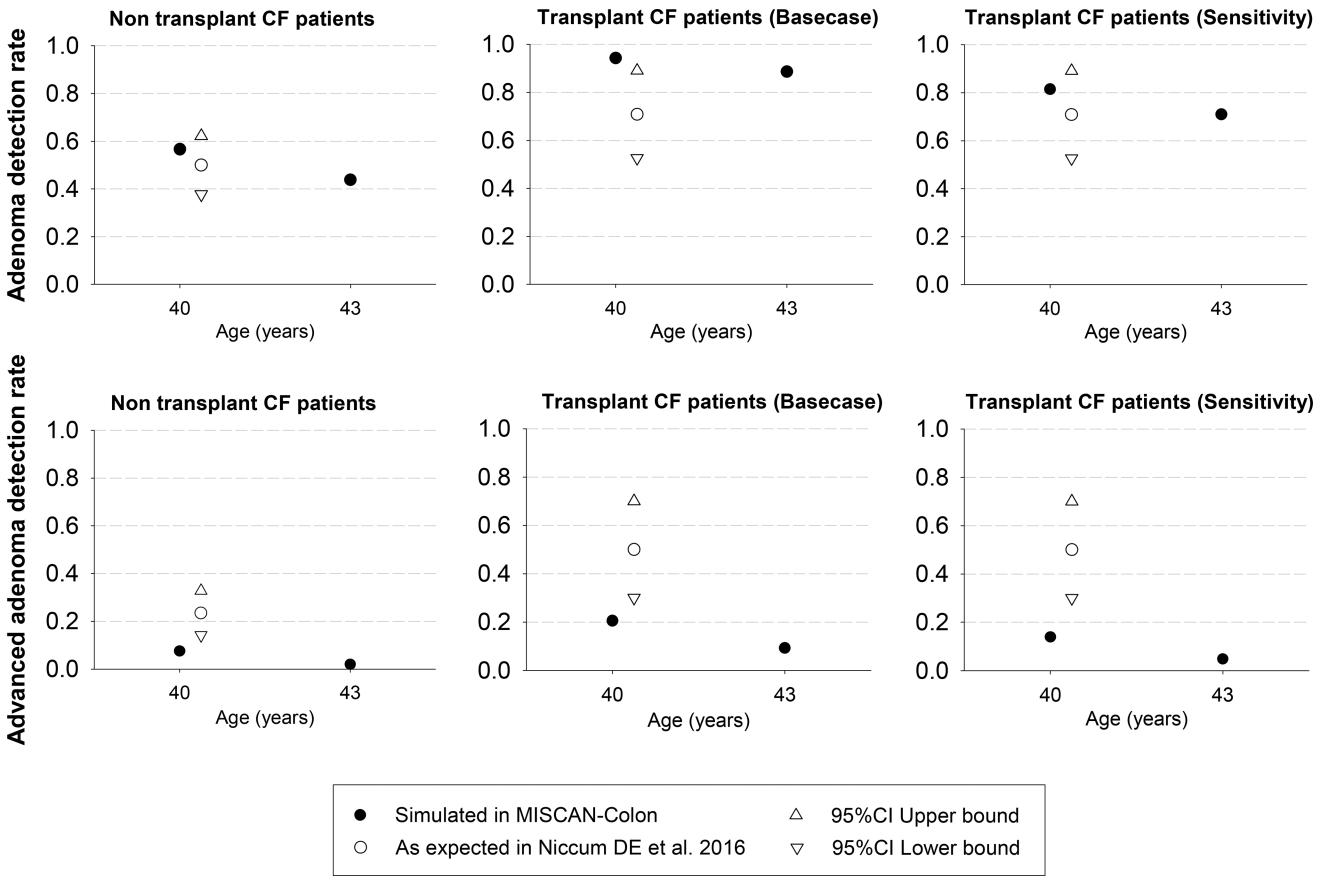
Appendix Figure 1.

Colorectal cancer incidence seen before the introduction of screening versus incidence simulated by Microsimulation Screening Analysis-Colon model.



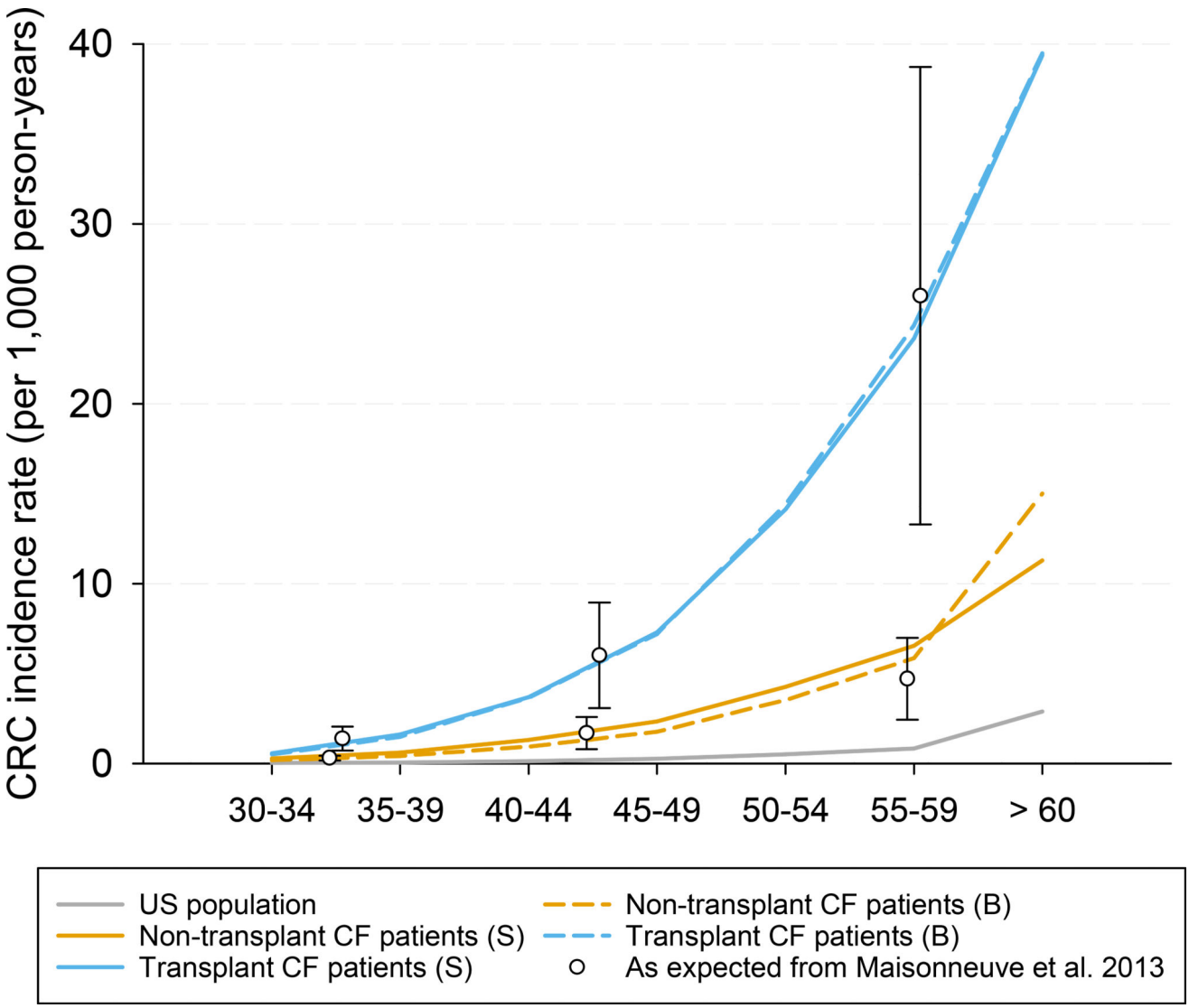
Appendix Figure 2.

Adenoma prevalence seen in selected autopsy studies versus prevalence simulated by Microsimulation Screening Analysis-Colon model. Observed results are shown only for the 2 largest studies on which the model has been calibrated. The model has additionally been calibrated to 8 other autopsy studies. Bars indicate 95% CIs.



Appendix Figure 3.

Adenoma and advanced adenoma detection rate simulated with Microsimulation Screening Analysis-Colon (MISCAN-Colon model) and observed in a colonoscopy observational study among Cystic Fibrosis patients.



Appendix Figure 4.

CRC incidence expected in CF individuals according to Maisonneuve P. et al. 2013 and CRC incidence simulated in Microsimulation Screening Analysis-Colon model without screening in US general population, non-transplant, and transplant CF patients assuming higher CRC risk through a combination of a more frequent adenoma onset and a faster adenoma progression (sensitivity analysis).

Note: Bars indicate 95% CIs; CRC = colorectal cancer; CF = Cystic Fibrosis; B = Base case analysis; and S = Sensitivity analysis.

MISCAN-Colon model description (Model appendix)

General Model Structure

MISCAN-Colon is a stochastic microsimulation model for the CRC useful to explain and predict trends in CRC incidence and mortality rates and to assess the effects and costs of primary prevention and screening for CRC.[17]

The model simulates the life history of each person at individual level, rather than as proportions of a cohort. For that reason, the model allows the time dependence between future and past state transitions. However, in contrast to most traditional Markov models, MISCAN-Colon does not use yearly transition probabilities but it generates durations in states. This solution increases the model flexibility and the computational performance. In addition, the model simulates sequences of events by drawing from distribution of probability or durations, rather than using fixed values. Hence, the results of the model are subject to random variation.

MISCAN-Colon consists of 3 modules: a demography module, natural history module, and screening module.

The Demography Module

MISCAN-Colon model draws a date of birth and a date of no-CRC death for each individual simulated, using birth and life tables (representative of the population under consideration). The model restricts the maximum age a person can achieve to 100 years.

The Natural History Module

As each simulated person ages, 1 or more adenomas may develop (Appendix Figure 5). These adenomas ca be either progressive or no-progressive and both can grow in size from small (<5 mm) to medium (6–9 mm) and then to large (> 10 mm). Only progressive adenomas can develop into preclinical cancer, which may progress through stage I to IV. However, during each stage, CRC may be diagnosis because of symptoms. After CRC clinical diagnosis, survival time is simulated using age-, stage-, and localization-specific survival estimates for clinically diagnosed CRC based on a study published by Rutter and colleagues.[19] For synchronous CRCs, the survival is based on the most advance cancer. The date of death for CRC patients is the earliest simulate date of death (due to CRC or another cause).

The probability of adenoma onset differs among the individuals and it depends on the person's age and risk index. For that reason, most persons do not develop adenomas and some others develop many. The distribution of adenoma over the colon and rectum was assumed equals to the distribution of cancer cases seen in SEER before the introduction of screening.[38] The personal risk index and the age-specific onset of adenomas were calibrated to adenoma prevalence data obtained in several autopsy studies (Appendix Figure 2).[21–30, 38] Furthermore, the age-specific probability of adenoma progressivity and the age-, localization--specific transition between preclinical and clinical cancer stages were calibrated to SEER data on age-, stage- and localization-specific incidence of CRC in pre-screening years (i.e., 1975–1979, Appendix Figure 1).[38] The average duration of the preclinical cancer stages were calibrated according to data obtained from randomized, controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating screening using guaiac fecal occult blood tests.[10, 11, 14] The average duration between the adenoma onset and the progression into preclinical cancer (adenoma dwell time) was calibrated to the data on interval cancer seen in a sigmoidoscopy screening RCT.[9] Furthermore, we assumed: an equal overall dwell time for adenoma developing into cancer from medium (30% of all CRCs) and from large size adenomas (70%

of all CRCs); exponential distribution for all duration in the adenoma and preclinical cancer phases; perfect correlation for the durations within adenoma and preclinical cancer (quicker growing from small adenoma and medium-sized adenoma, quicker developing into preclinical CRC); absence of correlation between durations in the adenoma phase and duration in the preclinical cancer phase.

The Screening Module

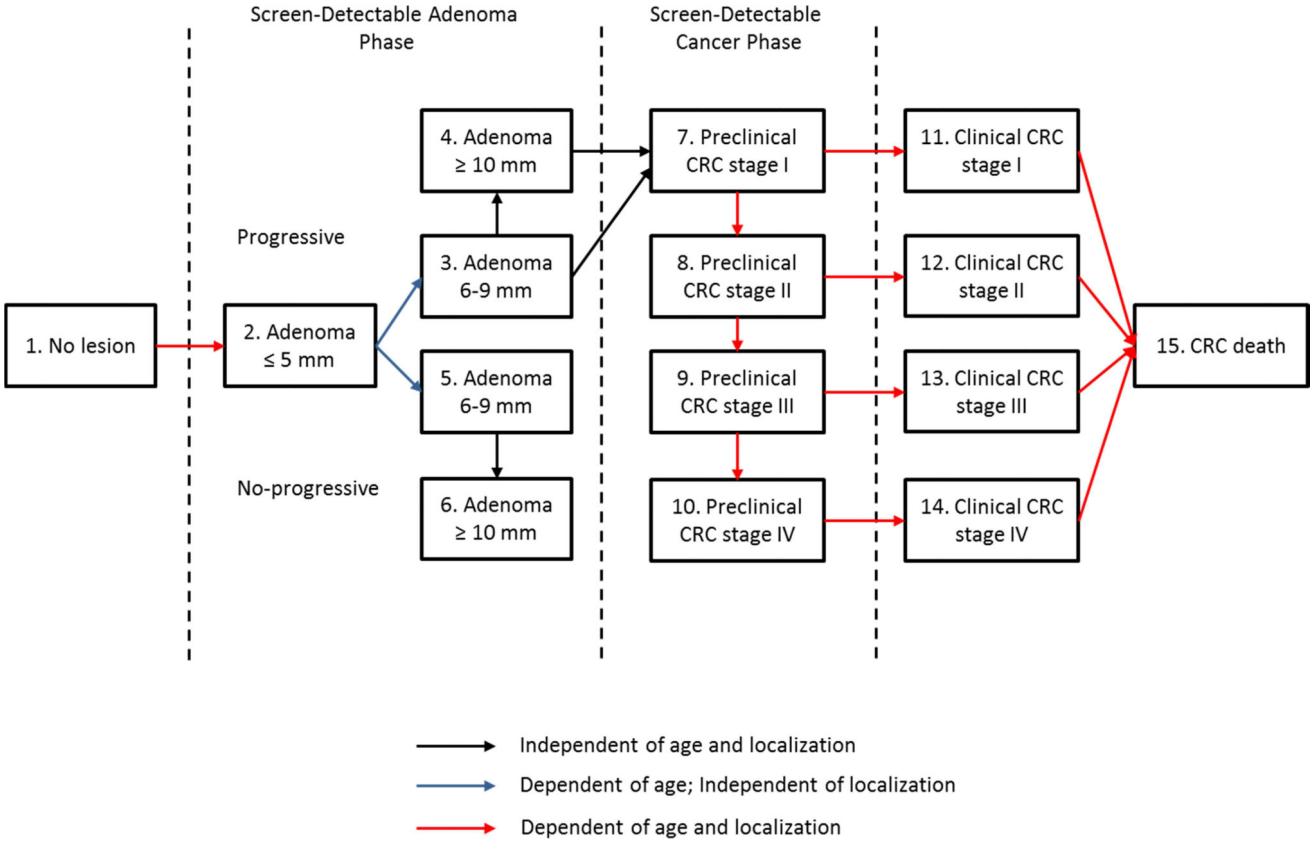
Screening will modify some of the simulated life histories: Some cancer cases will be prevented by the detection and removal of adenomas or by detection in an earlier stage (favourable survival). As seen in RCTs on guaiac fecal occult blood testing, the stage-specific survival of screen-detected CRC was more favourable compared to clinically detected CRC, even after the lead-time bias correction.[12] Hence, we assigned those screen-detected cancer cases - that without screening would have been clinically detected in the same stage – a survival corresponding to a cancer that is 1 stage less progressive. The only exceptions were screen-detected stage IV cancer cases: we assigned the survival of a clinically diagnosed stage IV cancer. Furthermore, together with the positive effects of screening, we also modelled over-diagnosis, overtreatment, and colonoscopy-related complications.[36]

Integrating Modules

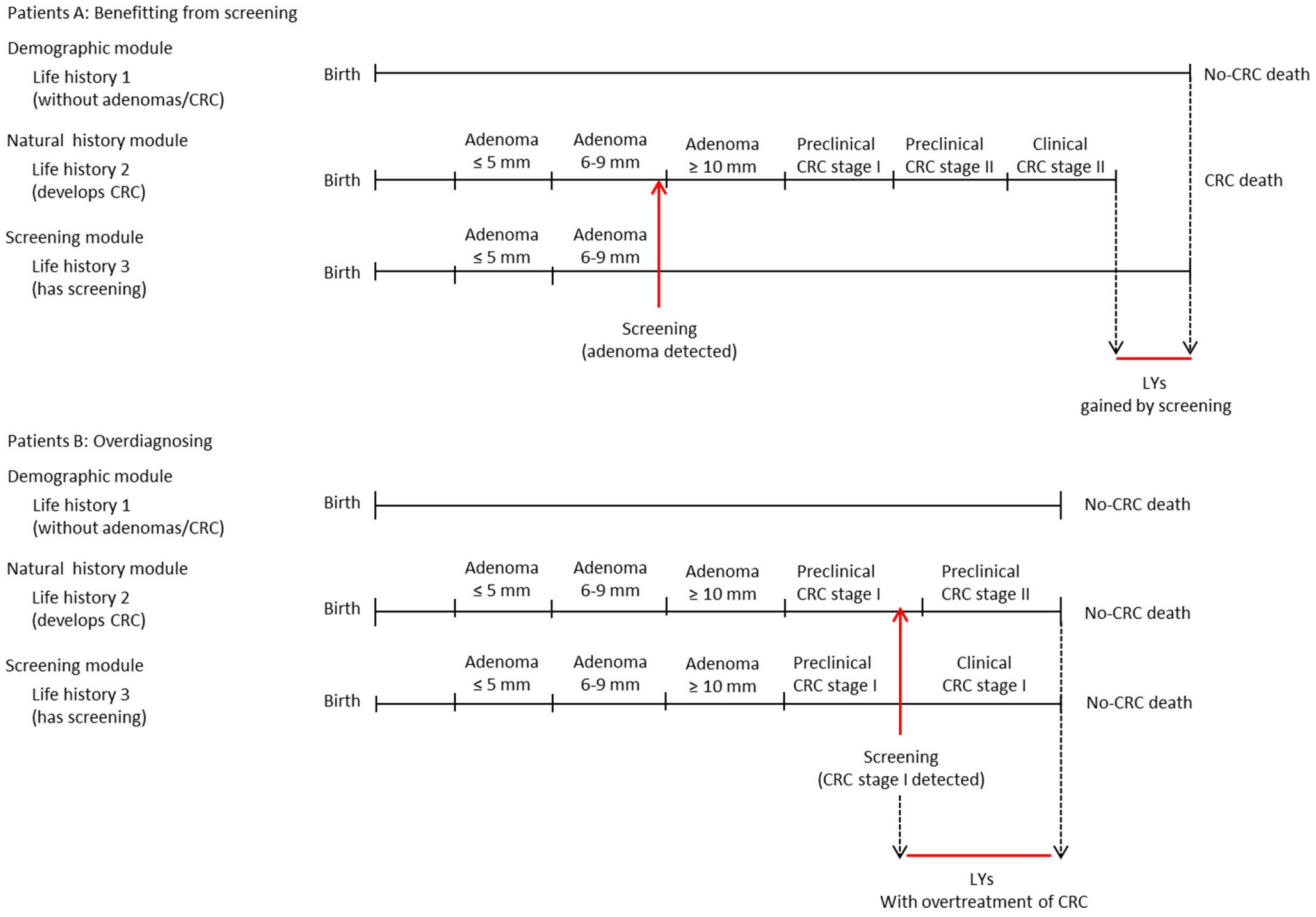
For each person simulated, a date of birth and a date of no-CRC death (a lifetime history without adenoma or CRC) are generated from the demography module. In patient A in Appendix Figure 6, the natural history module generates an adenoma. This adenoma progress into preclinical cancer (diagnosed as stage II CRC due to symptoms) and results in CRC death before non-CRC death would have occurred. However, in the screening module, a screening examination is introduced: the adenoma is detected; removed; and the CRC death prevented. The positive effect of the screening intervention is indicated by the green arrow and represents the increased life years gained for this patients and due to screening. Another example is the patient B. He develops an adenoma and it would never have been diagnosed in a no screening scenario. However, during the screening examination, CRC is screen-detected in stage I and - for this patient - screening results in over diagnosis and overtreatment of CRC (no LYs gained, but only additional LYs with CRC care).

Results for US general population (included in this study)

According to the MISCAN-Colon model, up to 73% of CRC deaths may be avoided by introducing CRC screening in US general population (Table 1). While this result may appear elevated considering the findings of several RCTs,[9, 15–17] it is in accordance with assumptions made in our analysis. We investigated the impact of screening in the entire colorectum with 100% adherence to screening (in each screening round), and surveillance tests. The RCTs mainly investigated the effect of screening on the left colon (once-only flexible sigmoidoscopy (FS)), reporting a 22–31% reduction in CRC mortality with a compliance ranging from 58% to 71%.[9, 15, 17] Schoen et al. reported a 50% reduction in distal CRC mortality in those invited to FS (54% of adherence in those invited to repeat screening every 5 or 3 years).[16] Furthermore, the MISCAN-Colon model is calibrated and validated against data from UK FS screening trial.[34]



Appendix Figure 5.
The general model structure of MISCAN-Colon model.



Appendix Figure 6.
Integrating modules with two examples.

Appendix Table 1

Test Characteristics of Colonoscopy and Fecal Immunochemical Tests (FIT)

Test Characteristic	Tests	
	Colonoscopy[a]	FIT[b]
Specificity, %	0.86[c]	0.964
Sensitivity, %		
Small adenomas (≤5mm)	0.75	0.076[d]
Medium adenomas (6-9 mm)	0.85	0.076[d]
Large adenomas (≥10 mm)	0.95	0.238[e]
CRCs that would not have been clinically detected in their current stage	0.95	0.625[f]
CRCs that would have been clinically detected in their current stage	0.95	0.886[f]
Reach	95% reaches the cecum; the reach of the remaining 5% is distributed uniformly over colon and rectum	Whole colon and rectum
Complication rate	Increases exponentially with age[g]	0

Test Characteristic	Tests	
	Colonoscopy[a]	FIT[b]
Mortality rate	0.0000191[h]	0

[a]The sensitivity of colonoscopy for the detection of adenomas and CRC within the reach of the endoscope was obtained from a systematic review on miss rates seen in tandem colonoscopy studies[33];

[b]FIT characteristics were based on a large US based study comparing multi-targeted Stool DNA with FIT in a screening setting[34];

[c]Specificity for colonoscopy is therefore based on an adenoma prevalence study of patients undergoing screening colonoscopy[36];

[d]Sensitivity for non-advanced adenomas (not reported separately for medium adenomas);

[e]Sensitivity for advanced adenomas (not reported for large adenomas);

[f]These estimates were found by calibrating our model outcomes to the per-person sensitivities given in the multi-targeted Stool DNA with FIT [34];

[g]Age-specific risks for complications of colonoscopy requiring a hospital admission or emergency department visit were obtained from a study by Warren et al[37];

[h]The mortality rate associated with colonoscopies with a polypectomy was derived by multiplying the risk for a perforation obtained from a study by Warren et al[37] by the risk for death given a perforation obtained from a study by Gatto et a [35].

Appendix Table 2

Costs associated with colorectal cancer screening in the base case and cost sensitivity analysis.

	Costs, $[a]	Higher costs for colonoscopy, $ (Sensitivity analysis)[e]
Per FIT	40	-
Per colonoscopy		
Without polypectomy/biopsy	880	1,400
With polypectomy/biopsy	1,200	1,700
Per complication of colonoscopy		
Serious[b] GI complications	8,100	11,200
Other[c] GI complications	6,200	7,600
Cardiovascular complications[d]	6,700	8,500
Per LY with CRC care		
Initial care		
Stage I CRC	36,900	-
Stage II CRC	49,500	-
Stage III CRC	60,100	-
Stage IV CRC	78,200	-
Continuing care		
Stage I CRC	3,100	-
Stage II CRC	2,900	-
Stage III CRC	4,100	-
Stage IV CRC	12,300	-
Terminal Care, ending in CRC death		
Stage I CRC	64,200	-

	Costs, $[a]	Higher costs for colonoscopy, $ (Sensitivity analysis)[e]
Stage II CRC	63,900	-
Stage III CRC	67,400	-
Stage IV CRC	88,900	-
Terminal Care, ending in other-cause death		
Stage I CRC	19,400	-
Stage II CRC	17,400	-
Stage III CRC	21,600	-
Stage IV CRC	50,200	-

GI = Gastro intestinal; FIT = Fecal immunochemical test.

[a] Costs are presented in 2015 U.S. dollars and include co-payments and patient time costs (i.e., the opportunity costs of spending time on screening or being treated for a complication or CRC) but do not include travel costs, costs of lost productivity, and unrelated health care and non–health care costs in added years of life. We assumed that the value of patient time was equal to the median wage rate in 2014: $17.01/h. Cost values were estimated for the year 2014. We assumed that FITs, colonoscopies, and complications used up 1, 8, and 16 h of patient time, respectively. Patient time costs were already included in the estimates for the costs of LYs with CRC care obtained from a study by Yabroff et al[40]; All costs were adjusted for the year 2015 using the annual average Consumer Price Indexes provided by US Bureau of Labor Statistics[41];

[b] Serious GI complications included perforations, gastrointestinal bleeding, or transfusions;

[c] Other GI complications included paralytic ileus, nausea and vomiting, dehydration, or abdominal pain;

[d] Cardiovascular complications included myocardial infarction or angina, arrhythmias, congestive heart failure, cardiac or respiratory arrest, syncope, hypotension, or shock;

[e] We assumed that colonoscopies, and complications used up 40 and 190 h of patient time, respectively.

Appendix Table 3

Outcomes with colonoscopy screening strategies that vary by the ages to begin and end screening among non-transplant Cystic Fibrosis patients.

	Outcomes per 1,000 non-transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli-cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] CRC incidence[c]	(%) CRC mortality[c]	Efficient strategy
	FIT	COLs												
No screening	0	0	0	23	0	52	19	134	0	1918503	0	0	0	Dominated
COL 50–55 y														
3 y	0	234	566	808	4	28	6	119	32	2148408	229905	47	70	Dominated
5 y	0	231	352	591	3	31	6	126	31	2023494	104991	41	66	Dominated
10 y	0	214	334	558	3	32	7	127	29	2015966	97463	38	62	Efficient
COL 50–60 y														
3 y	0	242	575	825	4	27	6	119	33	2155878	237376	48	71	Dominated
5 y	0	234	354	597	3	31	6	126	31	2025210	106707	41	67	Efficient
10 y	0	225	345	579	3	31	7	127	30	2021207	102704	40	66	Efficient
COL 50–65 y														
3 y	0	244	576	827	4	27	6	119	33	2157230	238727	48	71	Dominated
5 y	0	235	354	598	3	31	6	126	31	2025651	107148	41	67	Dominated
10 y	0	225	345	579	3	31	7	127	30	2021207	102704	40	66	Dominated
COL 50–70 y														
3 y	0	244	576	828	4	27	6	119	33	2157394	238892	48	71	Dominated
5 y	0	235	354	598	3	31	6	126	31	2025716	107213	41	67	Efficient
10 y	0	226	346	580	3	31	6	127	30	2021651	103148	40	66	Dominated
COL 50–75 y														

	Outcomes per 1,000 non-transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli-cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] CRC incidence[c]	(%) CRC mortality[c]	Efficient strategy
	FIT	COLs												
3 y	0	244	576	828	4	27	6	119	33	2157431	238928	48	71	Dominated
5 y	0	235	354	598	3	31	6	126	31	2025729	107227	41	67	Dominated
10 y	0	226	346	580	3	31	6	127	30	2021651	103148	40	66	Dominated
COL 45–55 y														
3 y	0	419	896	1320	4	23	4	105	41	2475197	556694	56	78	Dominated
5 y	0	390	528	925	3	28	5	117	38	2219433	300930	47	73	Dominated
10 y	0	361	505	873	3	28	5	119	37	2195135	276632	46	72	Dominated
COL 45–60 y														
3 y	0	424	901	1331	4	23	4	105	41	2479908	561406	56	79	Dominated
5 y	0	393	530	930	3	27	5	117	38	2221064	302561	48	74	Dominated
10 y	0	361	505	873	3	28	5	119	37	2195135	276632	46	72	Dominated
COL 45–65 y														
3 y	0	425	902	1332	4	23	4	105	41	2480593	562090	56	79	Dominated
5 y	0	394	531	931	3	27	5	117	38	2221496	302994	48	74	Dominated
10 y	0	364	507	877	3	28	5	119	37	2197099	278597	46	73	Dominated
COL 45–70 y														
3 y	0	426	902	1333	4	23	4	105	41	2480935	562432	57	79	Dominated
5 y	0	394	531	931	3	27	5	117	38	2221588	303085	48	74	Dominated
10 y	0	364	507	877	3	28	5	119	37	2197099	278597	46	73	Dominated
COL 45–75 y														
3 y	0	426	902	1333	4	23	4	105	41	2480965	562462	57	79	Dominated
5 y	0	394	531	931	3	27	5	117	38	2221593	303090	48	74	Efficient
10 y	0	364	507	877	3	28	5	119	37	2197180	278677	46	73	Dominated
COL 40–55 y														
3 y	0	788	1297	2088	5	20	3	93	48	3073485	1154982	62	84	Dominated
5 y	0	685	721	1411	4	25	4	109	44	2589046	670543	52	78	Dominated
10 y	0	584	654	1243	4	27	5	113	41	2486943	568440	48	73	Dominated
COL 40–60 y														
3 y	0	791	1300	2094	5	20	3	93	48	3075938	1157436	63	84	Dominated
5 y	0	688	723	1416	4	25	4	109	44	2590515	672012	52	79	Dominated
10 y	0	592	663	1261	4	27	5	114	42	2491257	572754	49	76	Dominated
COL 40–65 y														
3 y	0	793	1301	2097	5	20	3	93	48	3077629	1159127	63	84	Dominated
5 y	0	689	724	1417	4	25	4	109	44	2590952	672449	52	79	Dominated
10 y	0	592	663	1261	4	27	5	114	42	2491257	572754	49	76	Dominated
COL 40–70 y														
3 y	0	793	1301	2097	5	20	3	93	48	3077867	1159364	63	84	Dominated
5 y	0	689	724	1417	4	25	4	109	44	2591030	672527	52	79	Efficient
10 y	0	593	663	1261	4	27	4	114	42	2491646	573143	49	77	Dominated
COL 40–75 y														
3 y	0	793	1301	2097	5	20	3	93	48	3077874	1159371	63	84	Efficient
5 y	**0**	**689**	**724**	**1417**	**4**	**25**	**4**	**109**	**44**	**2591048**	**672546**	**52**	**79**	**Optimal**
10 y	0	593	663	1261	4	27	4	114	42	2491646	573143	49	77	Dominated
COL 35–55 y														
3 y	0	1473	1691	3167	5	18	2	85	53	3992038	2073535	66	87	Dominated
5 y	0	1194	907	2105	4	24	4	104	48	3174604	1256101	54	81	Dominated
10 y	0	939	802	1745	4	26	4	110	45	2900743	982240	51	78	Dominated
COL 35–60 y														
3 y	0	1481	1699	3182	5	18	2	84	53	3998695	2080192	66	88	Dominated
5 y	0	1197	909	2110	4	24	4	104	48	3175886	1257384	55	81	Dominated
10 y	0	939	802	1745	4	26	4	110	45	2900743	982240	51	78	Dominated
COL 35–65 y														

	Outcomes per 1,000 non-transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli-cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] CRC incidence[c]	(%) CRC mortality[c]	Efficient strategy
	FIT	COLs												
3 y	0	1482	1700	3185	5	18	2	84	53	4000132	2081629	67	88	Dominated
5 y	0	1198	909	2111	4	24	4	104	48	3176328	1257825	55	82	Dominated
10 y	0	941	803	1749	4	25	4	110	45	2902724	984222	51	79	Dominated
COL 35–70 y														
3 y	0	1482	1700	3185	5	18	2	84	53	4000269	2081766	67	88	Dominated
5 y	0	1198	909	2111	4	24	4	104	48	3176413	1257910	55	82	Dominated
10 y	0	941	803	1749	4	25	4	110	45	2902724	984222	51	79	Dominated
COL 35–75 y														
3 y	0	1482	1700	3185	5	18	2	84	53	4000326	2081823	67	88	Efficient
5 y	0	1198	909	2111	4	24	4	104	48	3176422	1257919	55	82	Dominated
10 y	0	942	803	1749	4	25	4	110	45	2902790	984287	51	79	Dominated
COL 30–55 y														
3 y	0	2664	2056	4722	6	17	2	78	56	5363829	3445326	68	89	Dominated
5 y	0	2019	1081	3103	4	23	3	99	51	4054185	2135683	56	83	Dominated
10 y	0	1469	930	2404	4	26	4	107	47	3490661	1572158	51	77	Dominated
COL 30–60 y														
3 y	0	2670	2061	4733	6	17	2	77	57	5368594	3450091	68	90	Dominated
5 y	0	2022	1083	3108	4	23	3	99	52	4055530	2137027	56	83	Dominated
10 y	0	1478	939	2421	4	25	4	107	48	3494835	1576333	53	80	Dominated
COL 30–65 y														
3 y	0	2670	2062	4734	6	17	2	77	57	5369313	3450810	68	90	Dominated
5 y	0	2022	1084	3109	4	23	3	99	52	4056006	2137503	56	83	Dominated
10 y	0	1478	939	2421	4	25	4	107	48	3494835	1576333	53	80	Dominated
COL 30–70 y														
3 y	0	2671	2062	4734	6	17	2	77	57	5369646	3451143	68	90	Dominated
5 y	0	2022	1084	3109	4	23	3	99	52	4056097	2137594	56	83	Dominated
10 y	0	1479	939	2422	4	25	4	107	48	3495178	1576675	53	80	Dominated
COL 30–75 y														
3 y	0	2671	2062	4734	6	17	2	77	57	5369680	3451178	68	90	Efficient
5 y	0	2022	1084	3109	4	23	3	99	52	4056118	2137616	56	83	Dominated
10 y	0	1479	939	2422	4	25	4	107	48	3495178	1576675	53	80	Dominated

COL indicates colonoscopy; CRC, colorectal cancer; LY, Life-years; LYG, LY gained compared with no screening; Grey row indicates optimal screening strategy.

[a] Including deaths from complications of screening;

[b] compared with no screening;

[c] CRC cases and CRC death were not discounted.

Appendix Table 4

Outcomes with FIT screening strategies that vary by the ages to begin and end screening among non-transplant Cystic Fibrosis patients.

	Outcomes per 1,000 non-transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli-cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] CRC incidence[c]	(%) CRC mortality[c]	Efficient strategy
	FIT	COLs												
No screening	0	23	0	23	0	52	19	134	0	1918503	0	0	0	Dominated
FIT 50–55 y	864	0	120	210	1	45	12	153	19	2038443	119940	13	37	Dominated
FIT 50–60 y	1164	0	148	255	1	43	9	158	25	2052169	133666	18	50	Dominated
FIT 50–65 y	1300	0	158	273	2	42	8	161	27	2063754	145251	20	58	Dominated
FIT 50–70 y	1353	0	161	279	2	42	7	163	28	2072133	153630	20	61	Dominated

	Outcomes per 1,000 non-transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli-cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] CRC incidence[c]	(%) CRC mortality[c]	Efficient strategy
	FIT	COLs												
FIT 50–75 y	1369	0	162	281	2	42	7	163	28	2074725	156222	20	62	Dominated
FIT 45–55 y	1959	0	194	329	2	42	10	155	28	2115102	196599	19	48	Dominated
FIT 45–60 y	2228	0	216	366	2	40	8	159	32	2126869	208366	23	59	Dominated
FIT 45–65 y	2352	0	226	382	2	40	7	162	34	2137804	219302	25	65	Dominated
FIT 45–70 y	2400	0	228	388	2	39	6	163	35	2145442	226939	25	69	Dominated
FIT 45–75 y	2416	0	229	389	2	39	6	164	35	2148080	229577	25	70	Dominated
FIT 40–55 y	3696	0	268	463	2	40	9	155	34	2252661	334158	23	54	Dominated
FIT 40–60 y	3948	0	288	497	2	39	7	159	38	2266287	347784	27	64	Dominated
FIT 40–65 y	4064	0	296	512	2	38	6	162	40	2276322	357819	28	70	Dominated
FIT 40–70 y	4110	0	299	517	2	38	5	163	41	2283302	364799	28	73	Dominated
FIT 40–75 y	4125	0	300	519	2	38	5	164	41	2286016	367513	28	75	Efficient
FIT 35–55 y	6360	0	336	622	2	39	8	155	39	2469942	551440	26	58	Dominated
FIT 35–60 y	6602	0	356	654	2	37	6	159	43	2482622	564119	29	68	Dominated
FIT 35–65 y	6714	0	364	668	2	36	5	162	45	2492455	573952	30	74	Dominated
FIT 35–70 y	6758	0	366	674	2	36	4	163	45	2498628	580125	31	77	Dominated
FIT 35-75 y	**6772**	**0**	**367**	**675**	**2**	**36**	**4**	**163**	**46**	**2501004**	**582501**	**31**	**78**	**Optimal**
FIT 30–55 y	10379	0	397	821	2	38	8	155	42	2800037	881534	27	61	Dominated
FIT 30–60 y	10616	0	416	852	2	36	6	159	46	2812063	893560	30	70	Dominated
FIT 30–65 y	10726	0	424	866	2	36	5	161	48	2821545	903042	32	76	Dominated
FIT 30–70 y	10769	0	427	871	2	36	4	162	49	2828060	909557	32	78	Dominated
FIT 30–75 y	10783	0	427	872	2	36	4	163	49	2830319	911816	32	80	Efficient

COL indicates colonoscopy; CRC, colorectal cancer; LY, Life-years; LYG, LY gained compared with no screening; FIT , Fecal immunochemical test; Grey row indicates optimal screening strategy.

[a] Including deaths from complications of screening;

[b] compared with no screening;

[c] CRC cases and CRC death were not discounted.

Appendix Table 5

Outcomes with colonoscopy screening strategies that vary by the ages to begin and end screening among transplant Cystic Fibrosis patients.

	Outcomes per 1,000 transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (with organ transplant at age 30, 3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli-cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] (%)		Efficient strategy
	FIT	COLs										CRC incidence[c]	CRC mortality[c]	
No screening	0	0	0	30	0	52	22	115	0	2064654	0	0	0	Dominated
COL 50–55 y														
3 y	0	125	173	314	2	48	13	143	15	2437339	372685	8	40	Dominated
5 y	0	125	152	293	1	48	14	143	14	2420864	356209	8	39	Dominated
10 y	0	124	151	293	1	48	14	143	14	2419742	355087	8	39	Dominated
COL 50–60 y														
3 y	0	125	173	314	2	48	13	143	15	2437341	372687	8	40	Dominated
5 y	0	125	152	293	1	48	14	143	14	2420865	356211	8	39	Dominated
10 y	0	124	151	293	1	48	14	143	14	2420644	355990	8	39	Dominated
COL 50–65 y														
3 y	0	125	173	314	2	48	13	143	15	2437341	372687	8	40	Dominated
5 y	0	125	152	293	1	48	14	143	14	2420865	356211	8	39	Dominated
10 y	0	124	151	293	1	48	14	143	14	2420644	355990	8	39	Dominated

	Outcomes per 1,000 transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (with organ transplant at age 30, 3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli -cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] (%)		Efficient strategy
	FIT	COLs										CRC incidence[c]	CRC mortality[c]	
COL 50–70 y														
3 y	0	125	173	314	2	48	13	143	15	2437341	372687	8	40	Dominated
5 y	0	125	152	293	1	48	14	143	14	2420865	356211	8	39	Dominated
10 y	0	124	151	293	1	48	14	143	14	2420644	355990	8	39	Dominated
COL 50–75 y														
3 y	0	125	173	314	2	48	13	143	15	2437341	372687	8	40	Dominated
5 y	0	125	152	293	1	48	14	143	14	2420865	356211	8	39	Dominated
10 y	0	124	151	293	1	48	14	143	14	2420644	355990	8	39	Dominated
COL 45–55 y														
3 y	0	200	416	628	3	38	9	137	29	2481276	416622	27	59	Dominated
5 y	0	200	343	554	2	39	9	139	28	2438899	374244	25	58	Efficient
10 y	0	199	342	553	2	39	9	139	28	2438362	373707	25	57	Efficient
COL 45–60 y														
3 y	0	200	416	628	3	38	9	137	29	2481280	416625	27	59	Dominated
5 y	0	200	343	554	2	39	9	139	28	2438902	374247	25	58	Dominated
10 y	0	199	342	553	2	39	9	139	28	2438362	373707	25	57	Dominated
COL 45–65 y														
3 y	0	200	416	628	3	38	9	137	29	2481280	416625	27	59	Dominated
5 y	0	200	343	554	2	39	9	139	28	2438902	374247	25	58	Dominated
10 y	0	199	342	553	2	39	9	139	28	2438362	373707	25	57	Dominated
COL 45–70 y														
3 y	0	200	416	628	3	38	9	137	29	2481280	416625	27	59	Dominated
5 y	0	200	343	554	2	39	9	139	28	2438902	374247	25	58	Dominated
10 y	0	199	342	553	2	39	9	139	28	2438362	373707	25	57	Dominated
COL 45–75 y														
3 y	0	200	416	628	3	38	9	137	29	2481280	416625	27	59	Dominated
5 y	0	200	343	554	2	39	9	139	28	2438902	374247	25	58	Dominated
10 y	0	199	342	553	2	39	9	139	28	2438362	373707	25	57	Dominated
COL 40–55 y														
3 y	0	328	774	1109	3	30	6	123	44	2707578	642923	42	74	Dominated
5 y	0	324	591	923	3	34	7	129	42	2600975	536321	36	70	Efficient
10 y	0	320	582	909	3	34	7	129	42	2597514	532860	35	70	Dominated
COL 40–60 y														
3 y	0	328	774	1109	3	30	6	123	44	2707578	642924	42	74	Dominated
5 y	0	324	591	923	3	34	7	129	42	2600975	536321	36	70	Dominated
10 y	0	320	582	909	3	34	7	129	42	2597584	532929	35	70	Dominated
COL 40–65 y														
3 y	0	328	774	1109	3	30	6	123	44	2707578	642924	42	74	Dominated
5 y	0	324	591	923	3	34	7	129	42	2600975	536321	36	70	Dominated
10 y	0	320	582	909	3	34	7	129	42	2597584	532929	35	70	Dominated
COL 40–70 y														
3 y	0	328	774	1109	3	30	6	123	44	2707578	642924	42	74	Dominated
5 y	0	324	591	923	3	34	7	129	42	2600975	536321	36	70	Dominated
10 y	0	320	582	909	3	34	7	129	42	2597584	532929	35	70	Dominated
COL 40–75 y														
3 y	0	328	774	1109	3	30	6	123	44	2707578	642924	42	74	Dominated
5 y	0	324	591	923	3	34	7	129	42	2600975	536321	36	70	Dominated
10 y	0	320	582	909	3	34	7	129	42	2597584	532929	35	70	Dominated
COL 35–55 y														
3 y	**0**	**642**	**1265**	**1912**	**4**	**26**	**4**	**110**	**56**	**3346546**	**1281892**	**49**	**82**	**Optimal**

	Outcomes per 1,000 transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (with organ transplant at age 30, 3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli-cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] (%)		Efficient strategy
	FIT	COLs										CRC incidence[c]	CRC mortality[c]	
5 y	0	607	838	1451	3	31	5	122	52	3028100	963446	41	77	Efficient
10 y	0	571	788	1364	3	32	6	125	49	2980739	916084	39	75	Dominated
COL 35–60 y														
3 y	0	642	1265	1912	4	26	4	110	56	3346548	1281894	49	82	Dominated
5 y	0	607	838	1451	3	31	5	122	52	3028100	963446	41	77	Dominated
10 y	0	571	788	1364	3	32	6	125	49	2980739	916084	39	75	Dominated
COL 35–65 y														
3 y	0	642	1265	1912	4	26	4	110	56	3346548	1281894	49	82	Dominated
5 y	0	607	838	1451	3	31	5	122	52	3028100	963446	41	77	Dominated
10 y	0	571	788	1364	3	32	6	125	49	2980739	916084	39	75	Dominated
COL 35–70 y														
3 y	0	642	1265	1912	4	26	4	110	56	3346548	1281894	49	82	Dominated
5 y	0	607	838	1451	3	31	5	122	52	3028100	963446	41	77	Dominated
10 y	0	571	788	1364	3	32	6	125	49	2980739	916084	39	75	Dominated
COL 35–75 y														
3 y	0	642	1265	1912	4	26	4	110	56	3346548	1281894	49	82	Dominated
5 y	0	607	838	1451	3	31	5	122	52	3028100	963446	41	77	Dominated
10 y	0	571	788	1364	3	32	6	125	49	2980739	916084	39	75	Dominated
COL 30–55 y														
3 y	0	1511	1826	3340	5	25	3	99	64	4622190	2557535	53	87	Efficient
5 y	0	1316	1080	2400	4	29	4	117	57	3888961	1824306	43	80	Dominated
10 y	0	1134	971	2110	4	31	5	121	54	3656737	1592083	41	77	Dominated
COL 30–60 y														
3 y	0	1511	1826	3340	5	25	3	99	64	4622193	2557539	53	87	Dominated
5 y	0	1316	1080	2400	4	29	4	117	57	3888964	1824309	43	80	Dominated
10 y	0	1134	971	2110	4	31	5	121	54	3656827	1592172	41	78	Dominated
COL 30–65 y														
3 y	0	1511	1826	3340	5	25	3	99	64	4622193	2557539	53	87	Dominated
5 y	0	1316	1080	2400	4	29	4	117	57	3888964	1824309	43	80	Dominated
10 y	0	1134	971	2110	4	31	5	121	54	3656827	1592172	41	78	Dominated
COL 30–70 y														
3 y	0	1511	1826	3340	5	25	3	99	64	4622193	2557539	53	87	Dominated
5 y	0	1316	1080	2400	4	29	4	117	57	3888964	1824309	43	80	Dominated
10 y	0	1134	971	2110	4	31	5	121	54	3656827	1592172	41	78	Dominated
COL 30–75 y														
3 y	0	1511	1826	3340	5	25	3	99	64	4622193	2557539	53	87	Dominated
5 y	0	1316	1080	2400	4	29	4	117	57	3888964	1824309	43	80	Dominated
10 y	0	1134	971	2110	4	31	5	121	54	3656827	1592172	41	78	Dominated

COL indicates colonoscopy; CRC, colorectal cancer; LY, Life-years; LYG, LY gained compared with no screening; Grey row indicates optimal screening strategy.

[a] Including deaths from complications of screening;

[b] compared with no screening;

[c] CRC cases and CRC death were not discounted.

Appendix Table 6

Outcomes with FIT screening strategies that vary by the ages to begin and end screening among transplant Cystic Fibrosis patients.

	Outcomes per 1,000 transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (with organ transplant at age 30, 3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli -cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] (%)		Efficient strategy
	FIT	COLs										CRC incidence[c]	CRC mortality[c]	
No screening	0	0	0	30	0	52	22	115	0	2064654	0	0	0	Dominated
FIT 50–55 y	327	0	88	189	1	54	15	153	13	2467521	402866	−3	35	Dominated
FIT 50–60 y	360	0	92	198	1	54	14	155	13	2496400	431746	−4	36	Dominated
FIT 50–65 y	364	0	92	199	1	54	14	156	13	2501575	436920	−4	37	Dominated
FIT 50–70 y	364	0	92	199	1	54	14	156	13	2501575	436920	−4	37	Dominated
FIT 50–75 y	364	0	92	199	1	54	14	156	13	2501575	436920	−4	37	Dominated
FIT 45–55 y	813	0	181	322	1	48	11	165	25	2517648	452994	8	53	Dominated
FIT 45–60 y	840	0	184	329	1	48	10	167	26	2541004	476350	7	54	Dominated
FIT 45–65 y	843	0	184	329	1	49	10	167	26	2545324	480670	7	54	Dominated
FIT 45–70 y	843	0	184	329	1	49	10	167	26	2545324	480670	7	54	Dominated
FIT 45–75 y	843	0	184	329	1	49	10	167	26	2545324	480670	7	54	Dominated
FIT 40–55 y	1722	0	283	466	2	44	8	172	38	2589414	524759	15	65	Dominated
FIT 40–60 y	1745	0	286	472	2	45	8	173	38	2610117	545463	14	66	Dominated
FIT 40–65 y	1748	0	286	473	2	45	8	173	38	2614004	549350	14	66	Dominated
FIT 40–70 y	1748	0	286	473	2	45	8	173	38	2614004	549350	14	66	Dominated
FIT 40–75 y	1748	0	286	473	2	45	8	173	38	2614004	549350	14	66	Dominated
FIT 35–55 y	3419	0	377	620	2	42	6	175	48	2755648	690993	19	72	Efficient
FIT 35–60 y	3440	0	380	625	2	42	6	177	48	2774500	709845	18	73	Dominated
FIT 35–65 y	3443	0	380	626	2	43	6	177	48	2778104	713449	18	73	Dominated
FIT 35–70 y	3443	0	380	626	2	43	6	177	48	2778104	713449	18	73	Dominated
FIT 35–75 y	3443	0	380	626	2	43	6	177	48	2778104	713449	18	73	Dominated
FIT 30–55 y	6702	0	460	811	2	41	5	177	54	3049935	985281	21	76	Efficient
FIT 30–60 y	**6722**	**0**	**463**	**816**	**2**	**41**	**5**	**178**	**54**	**3067680**	**1003026**	**20**	**77**	**Optimal**
FIT 30–65 y	6725	0	463	816	2	42	5	178	54	3071052	1006398	20	77	Dominated
FIT 30–70 y	6725	0	463	816	2	42	5	178	54	3071052	1006398	20	77	Dominated
FIT 30–75 y	6725	0	463	816	2	42	5	178	54	3071052	1006398	20	77	Dominated

COL indicates colonoscopy; CRC, colorectal cancer; LY, Life-years; LYG, LY gained compared with no screening; FIT, Fecal immunochemical test; Grey row indicates optimal screening strategy.

[a] Including deaths from complications of screening;

[b] compared with no screening;

[c] CRC cases and CRC death were not discounted.

Appendix Table 7

Efficient colonoscopy screening strategies among non-transplant Cystic Fibrosis patients (assuming 5-fold and 10-fold increased rates of cardiovascular complications).

	Outcomes per 1,000 non-transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli -cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] (%)		ICER (*$1,000)
	FIT	COLs										CRC incidence[c]	CRC mortality[c]	
Colonoscopy strategies (5-fold increased														

	Outcomes per 1,000 non-transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli-cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] (%)		ICER (*$1,000)
	FIT	COLs										CRC incidence[c]	CRC mortality[c]	
rates of cardiovascular complications)														
No screening	0	0	0	23	0	52	19	134	0	1919770	0	0	0	-
COL 50–55 y, 10 y	0	214	334	558	5	32	7	127	29	2034143	114374	38	62	4
COL 50–60 y, 10 y	0	225	345	579	6	31	7	127	30	2040522	120753	40	66	5
COL 50–55 y, 5 y	0	231	352	591	6	31	7	126	30	2042926	123156	41	66	10
COL 50–60 y, 5 y	0	234	354	597	6	31	6	126	31	2044880	125111	41	66	10
COL 50–70 y, 5 y	0	235	354	598	6	31	6	126	31	2045449	125679	41	67	16
COL 45–75 y, 5 y	0	394	531	931	7	27	5	117	38	2244517	324748	48	74	28
COL 40–70 y, 5 y	**0**	**689**	**724**	**1417**	**8**	**25**	**4**	**109**	**44**	**2616434**	**696665**	**52**	**78**	**64**
COL 40–75 y, 5 y	0	689	724	1417	8	25	4	109	44	2616456	696686	52	78	101
COL 40–75 y, 3 y	0	793	1301	2097	10	20	3	93	47	3110299	1190530	63	84	137
COL 35–75 y, 3 y	0	1482	1700	3185	11	18	2	84	52	4035494	2115724	67	87	191
COL 30–75 y, 3 y	0	2671	2062	4734	11	17	2	77	55	5405835	3486065	68	89	453
Colonoscopy strategies (10-fold increased rates of cardiovascular complications)														
No screening	0	0	0	23	1	52	19	134	0	1921353	0	0	0	-
COL 50–55 y, 10 y	0	214	334	558	9	32	7	127	29	2056855	135502	38	62	5
COL 50–60 y, 10 y	0	225	345	579	9	31	7	127	30	2064656	143303	40	65	7
COL 50–55 y, 5 y	0	231	352	591	9	31	7	126	30	2067209	145856	41	66	10
COL 50–60 y, 5 y	0	234	354	597	10	31	6	126	30	2069459	148106	41	66	11
COL 50–70 y, 5 y	0	235	354	598	10	31	6	126	30	2070110	148756	41	66	19
COL 45–75 y, 5 y	0	394	531	931	11	27	5	117	37	2273139	351786	48	73	29
COL 40–70 y, 5 y	**0**	**689**	**724**	**1417**	**13**	**25**	**4**	**109**	**43**	**2648184**	**726831**	**52**	**78**	**68**
COL 40–75 y, 3 y	0	793	1301	2097	16	20	3	93	46	3150810	1229457	63	83	151
COL 35–75 y, 5 y	0	1198	909	2110	13	24	4	103	47	3237207	1315854	55	80	209
COL 35–75 y, 3 y	0	1482	1700	3184	17	18	3	84	51	4079400	2158046	67	86	217
COL 30–75 y, 3 y	0	2670	2061	4733	18	17	2	77	53	5450861	3529508	68	87	636

COL indicates colonoscopy; CRC, colorectal cancer; FIT = Fecal Immunochemical Test; LY, Life-years; LYG, LY gained compared with no screening; ICER, Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (Costs/LYs gained).

[a] Including deaths from complications of screening;

[b] compared with no screening;

[c] CRC cases and CRC death were not discounted.

Bold rows indicate optimal screening strategies.

Appendix Table 8

Efficient colonoscopy screening strategies among transplant Cystic Fibrosis patients (assuming 5-fold and 10-fold increased rates of cardiovascular complications).

	Outcomes per 1,000 transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (with organ transplant at age 30, 3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli-cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] (%)		ICER (*$1,000)
	FIT	COLs										CRC incidence[c]	CRC mortality[c]	
Colonoscopy strategies (5-fold increased rates of cardiovascular complications)														
No screening	0	0	0	30	0	52	22	115	0	2065435	0	0	0	-
COL 45–55 y, 10 y	0	199	342	553	4	39	10	139	28	2452010	386576	25	57	2
COL 45–55 y, 5 y	0	200	343	554	4	39	9	139	28	2452589	387154	25	57	8
COL 40–55 y, 5 y	0	324	591	923	6	34	7	129	42	2618834	553399	36	70	12
COL 35–55 y, 5 y	0	607	838	1451	7	31	5	122	51	3049189	983754	41	77	46
COL 35–55 y, 3 y	**0**	**642**	**1265**	**1912**	**8**	**26**	**4**	**110**	**56**	**3373257**	**1307822**	**49**	**82**	**75**
COL 30–55 y, 3 y	0	1511	1825	3339	10	25	3	99	63	4652949	2587514	53	86	177
Colonoscopy strategies (10-fold increased rates of cardiovascular complications)														
No screening	0	0	0	30	0	52	22	115	0	2066410	0	0	0	-
COL 45–55 y, 10 y	0	199	341	553	7	39	10	139	28	2469059	402648	25	57	3
COL 45–55 y, 5 y	0	200	342	554	7	39	10	139	28	2469686	403276	25	57	10
COL 40–55 y, 5 y	0	324	591	923	9	34	7	129	42	2641176	574766	36	70	14
COL 35–55 y, 5 y	0	607	838	1451	11	31	5	122	51	3075548	1009138	41	76	49
COL 35–55 y, 3 y	**0**	**642**	**1265**	**1911**	**13**	**26**	**4**	**110**	**55**	**3406590**	**1340180**	**49**	**81**	**85**
COL 30–55 y, 3 y	0	1511	1825	3339	16	25	3	99	62	4691373	2624962	53	85	194

COL indicates colonoscopy; CRC, colorectal cancer; FIT = Fecal Immunochemical Test; LY, Life-years; LYG, LY gained compared with no screening; ICER, Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (Costs/LYs gained).

[a] Including deaths from complications of screening;

[b] compared with no screening;

[c] CRC cases and CRC death were not discounted.

Bold rows indicate optimal screening strategies.

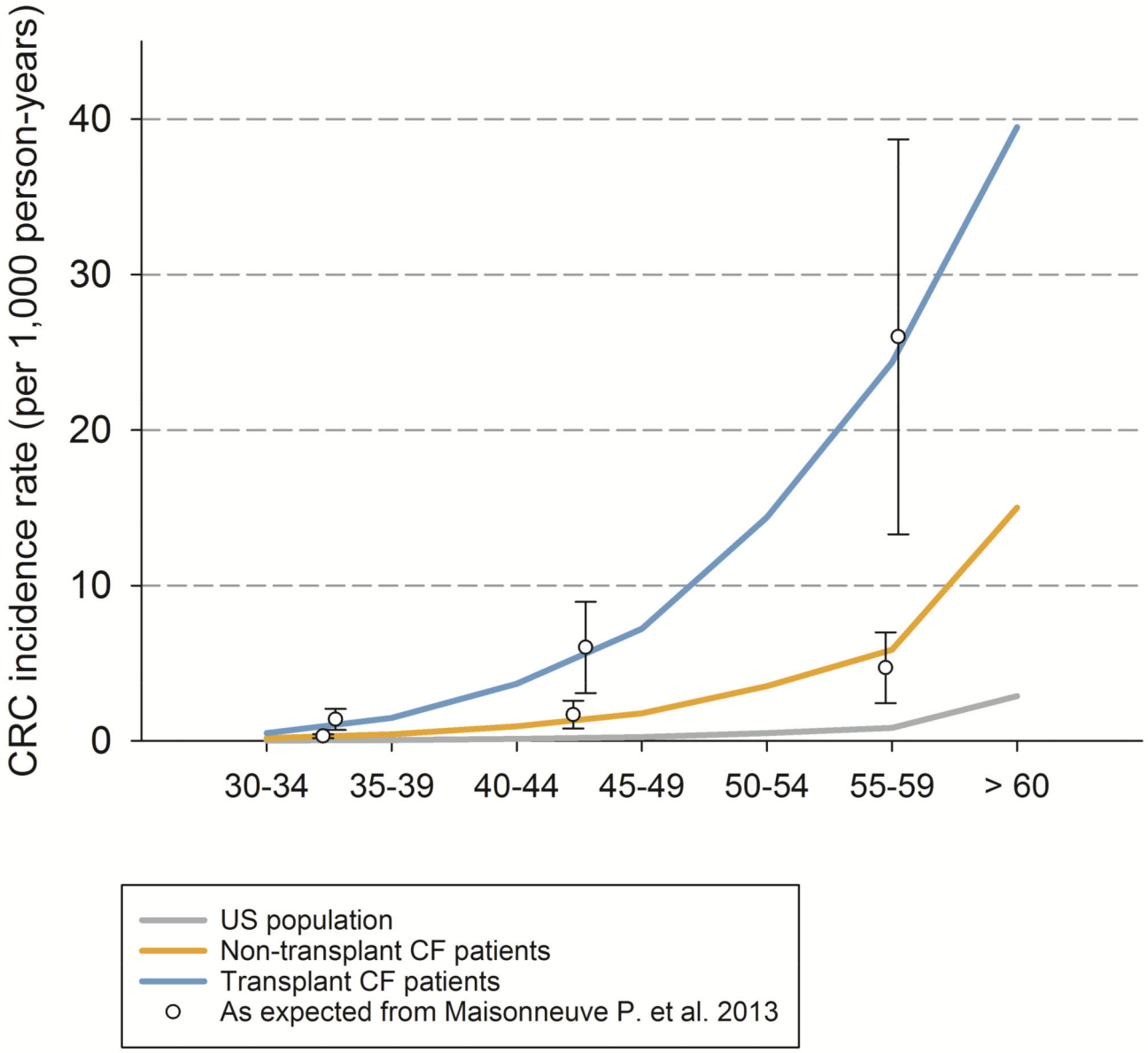


Figure 1.

CRC incidence expected in individuals with cystic fibrosis according to Maisonneuve P. et al. 2013 and CRC incidence simulated in Microsimulation Screening Analysis-Colon model without screening in the US general population, non-transplant, and transplant cystic fibrosis patients assuming a higher CRC risk through a more frequent adenoma onset (base case analysis). Note: Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals; CRC = colorectal cancer; CF = Cystic Fibrosis.

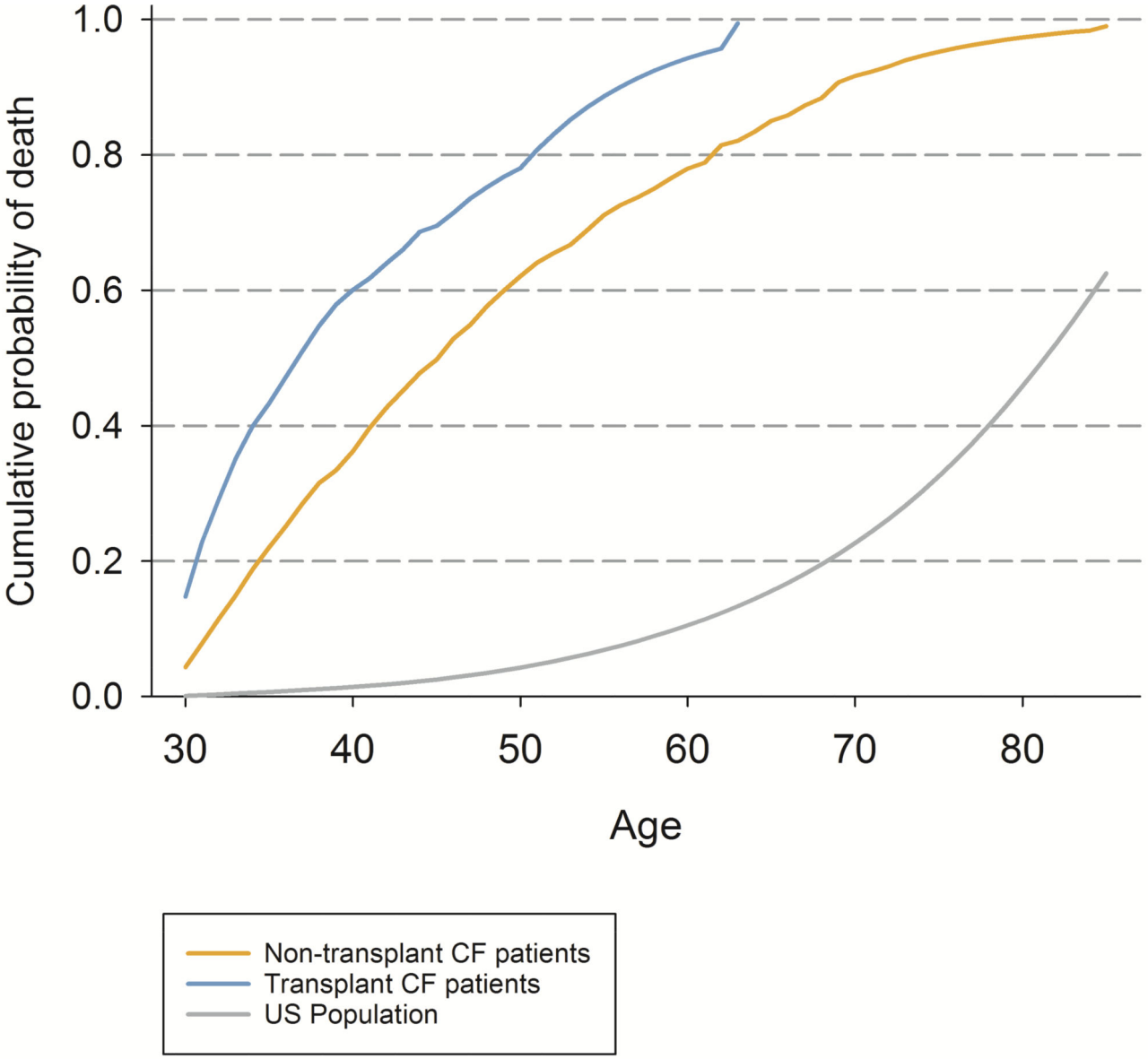


Figure 2.

Cumulative Risk (%) of death for all causes simulated with Microsimulation Screening Analysis-Colon model for US general population, transplant, and non-transplant Cystic Fibrosis patients without screening. Note: CF = Cystic Fibrosis.

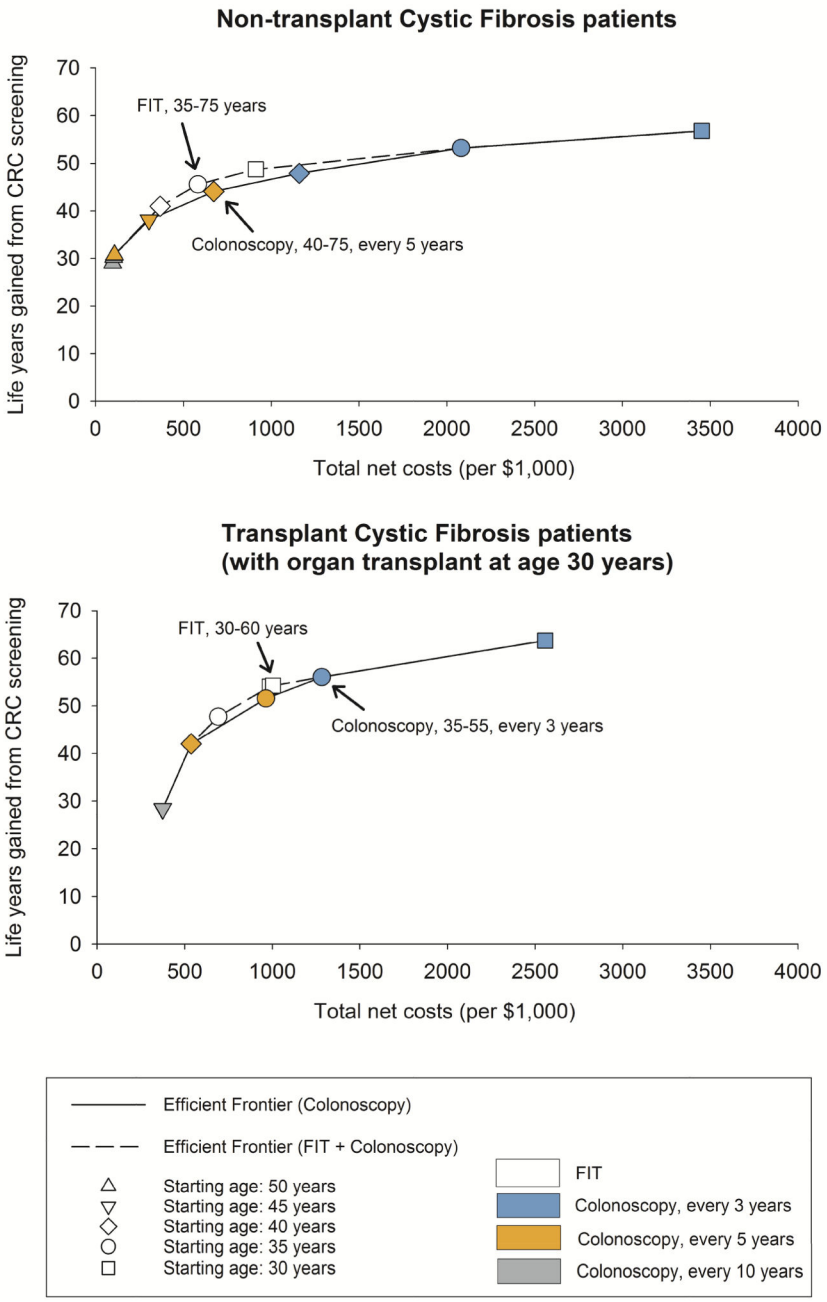


Figure 3.

Efficient frontiers with efficient screening strategies for non-transplant cystic fibrosis and transplant cystic fibrosis patients. Total costs and life-years gained from screening were discounted (3% discounting rate) and 100% adherence was assumed for screening, diagnostic and surveillance test. Optimal screening strategies are labelled and indicated by arrows.

Table 1

Number of colorectal cancer (CRC) deaths predicted, prevented, and screening life-years gained estimated with Microsimulation Screening Analysis-Colon model without screening and with recommended screening scenarios for the US general population, for transplant and non-transplant Cystic Fibrosis patients.

Screening strategies	CRC deaths Predicted[a]	CRC deaths Prevented[a]	Reduction in CRC Mortality (%)	LYG[a,b]
US general population:				
Without screening	27.8	-	-	-
Colonoscopy, Ages 50–75 (10)	7.4	20.4	73.4	56.0
No transplant CF patients:				
Without screening	19.1	-	-	-
Colonoscopy, Ages 50–75 (10)	6.5	12.6	66.0	30.3
Transplant CF patients:				
Without screening	22.3	-	-	-
Colonoscopy, Ages 50–75 (10)	13.6	8.7	39.0	14.5

CRC = Colorectal cancer; LYG, Life years gained compared with no screening; (n) = screening interval; CF = Cystic fibrosis.

[a] These values were computed per 1,000 30 years-old US individuals in 2017, 1,000 30 years-old no transplant CF patients in 2017, and 1,000 30 years-old transplant CF patients (with organ transplant at age 30) in 2017 for, respectively, US general population, no transplant and transplant CF patients;

[b] LYG from screening were discounted (3%).

Table 2

Efficient screening strategies among non-transplant Cystic Fibrosis patients according to screening tests used.

	Outcomes per 1,000 non-transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (3% discounted)													
	Screening tests		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli -cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] CRC incidence[c]	(%) CRC mortality[c]	ICER (*$1,000)
	FIT	COLs												
Colonoscopy strategies (main analysis)														
No screening	0	0	0	23	0	52	19	134	0	1,918	0	0	0	-
COL 50–55 y, 10 y	0	214	334	558	3	32	7	127	29	2,016	97	38	62	3
COL 50–60 y, 10 y	0	225	345	579	3	31	7	127	30	2,021	103	40	66	4
COL 50–60 y, 5 y	0	234	354	597	3	31	6	126	31	2,025	107	41	67	9
COL 50–70 y, 5 y	0	235	354	598	3	31	6	126	31	2,026	107	41	67	14
COL 45–75 y, 5 y	0	394	531	931	3	27	5	117	38	2,222	303	48	74	27
COL 40–70 y, 5 y	0	689	724	1,417	4	25	4	109	44	2,591	673	52	79	62
COL 40–75 y, 5 y	**0**	**689**	**724**	**1,417**	**4**	**25**	**4**	**109**	**44**	**2,591**	**673**	**52**	**79**	**84**
COL 40–75 y, 3 y	0	793	1,301	2,097	5	20	3	93	48	3,078	1,159	63	84	128
COL 35–75 y, 3 y	0	1,482	1,700	3,185	5	18	2	84	53	4,000	2,082	67	88	174
COL 30–75 y, 3 y	0	2,671	2,062	4,734	6	17	2	77	57	5,370	3,451	68	90	383
All screening strategies (supplementary analysis)														
No screening	0	0	0	23	0	52	19	134	0	1,918	0	0	0	-
COL 50–55 y, 10 y	0	214	334	558	3	32	7	127	29	2,016	97	38	62	3
COL 50–60 y, 10 y	0	225	345	579	3	31	7	127	30	2,021	103	40	66	4
COL 50–60 y, 5 y	0	234	354	597	3	31	6	126	31	2,025	107	41	67	9
COL 50–70 y, 5 y	0	235	354	598	3	31	6	126	31	2,026	107	41	67	14
FIT 40–75 y	4,125	0	300	519	2	38	5	164	41	2,286	368	28	75	25
FIT 35–75 y	**6,772**	**0**	**367**	**675**	**2**	**36**	**4**	**163**	**46**	**2,501**	**583**	**31**	**78**	**47**
FIT 30–75 y	10,783	0	427	872	2	36	4	163	49	2,830	912	32	80	103
COL 35–75 y, 3 y	0	1,482	1,700	3,185	5	18	2	84	53	4,000	2,082	67	88	263
COL 30–75 y, 3 y	0	2,671	2,062	4,734	6	17	2	77	57	5,370	3,451	68	90	383

COL indicates colonoscopy; CRC, colorectal cancer; FIT = Fecal Immunochemical Test; LY, Life-years; LYG, LY gained compared with no screening; ICER, Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (Costs/LYs gained).

[a] Including deaths from complications of screening;

[b] compared with no screening;

[c] CRC cases and CRC death were not discounted.

Bold rows indicate optimal screening strategies.

Table 3

Efficient screening strategies among Transplant Cystic Fibrosis patients according to screening tests used.

	Outcomes per 1,000 transplant cystic fibrosis individuals free of diagnosed cancer at age 30 years in 2017 (with organ transplant at age 30, 3% discounted)													
	Screening test		Surveillance COLs	Total COLs	Compli-cations	CRC Cases[c]	CRC death[a,c]	LY with CRC	LYG[b]	Total costs (*$1,000)	Net costs (*$1,000)	Reductions[b] CRC incidence[c]	(%) CRC mortality[c]	ICER (*$1,000)
	FIT	COLs												
Colonoscopy strategies (main analysis)														
No screening	0	0	0	30	0	52	22	115	0	2,065	0	0	0	-
COL 45–55 y, 10 y	0	199	342	553	2	39	9	139	28	2,438	374	25	57	1
COL 45–55 y, 5 y	0	200	343	554	2	39	9	139	28	2,439	374	25	58	7
COL 40–55 y, 5 y	0	324	591	923	3	34	7	129	42	2,601	536	36	70	12
COL 35–55 y, 5 y	0	607	838	1,451	3	31	5	122	52	3,028	963	41	77	45
COL 35–55 y, 3 y	**0**	**642**	**1,265**	**1,912**	**4**	**26**	**4**	**110**	**56**	**3,347**	**1,282**	**49**	**82**	**71**
COL 30–55 y, 3 y	0	1,511	1,826	3,340	5	25	3	99	64	4,622	2,558	53	87	166
All screening strategies (supplementary analysis)														
No screening	0	0	0	30	0	52	22	115	0	2,065	0	0	0	-
COL 45–55 y, 10 y	0	199	342	553	2	39	9	139	28	2,438	374	25	57	1
COL 45–55 y, 5 y	0	200	343	554	2	39	9	139	28	2,439	374	25	58	7
COL 40–55 y, 5 y	0	324	591	923	3	34	7	129	42	2,601	536	36	70	12
FIT 35–55 y	3,419	0	377	620	2	42	6	175	48	2,756	691	19	72	27
FIT 30–55 y	6,702	0	460	811	2	41	5	177	54	3,050	985	21	76	47
FIT 30–60 y	**6,722**	**0**	**463**	**816**	**2**	**41**	**5**	**178**	**54**	**3,068**	**1,003**	**20**	**77**	**86**
COL 35–55 y, 3 y	0	642	1,265	1,912	4	26	4	110	56	3,347	1,282	49	82	156
COL 30–55 y, 3 y	0	1,511	1,826	3,340	5	25	3	99	64	4,622	2,558	53	87	166

COL indicates colonoscopy; CRC, colorectal cancer; FIT = Fecal Immunochemical Test; LY, Life-years; LYG, LY gained compared with no screening; ICER, Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (Costs/LYs gained).

[a] Including deaths from complications of screening;

[b] compared with no screening;

[c] CRC cases and CRC death were not discounted.

Bold rows indicate optimal screening strategies.

Table 4

The optimal screening strategies in base case and sensitivity analyses for transplant and non-transplant Cystic Fibrosis individuals.

Assumptions for the sensitivity analyses	Non-transplant CF patients		Transplant CF patients	
	Colonoscopy (main analysis)	All tests (supplementary analysis)	Colonoscopy (main analysis)	All tests (supplementary analysis)
Base case	COL 40–75 (5)	FIT 35–75	COL 35–55 (3)	FIT 30–60
Worst-case sensitivity for colonoscopy test	B	B	B	B
More proximal adenoma location	B	B	B	B
Higher rates of colonoscopy complications	B	B	B	B
Higher rates of cardiovascular complications (5-fold increased)	COL 40–70 (5)	B	B	B
Higher rates of cardiovascular complications (10-fold increased)	COL 40–70 (5)	B	B	B
Worst-case specificity for FIT (0.90)	B	B	B	B
Worst-case for specificity (0.75) and sensitivity (36% reduced) for FIT	B	FIT 40–75	B	COL 35–55 (3)
Biennial screening intervals for FIT	B	COL 40–75 (5)	B	COL 35–55 (3)
Lower adherence for screening tests	B	B	B	B
Intensive surveillance	B	B	B	B
Higher patient time costs	COL 45–75 (5)	B	COL 35–55 (5)	FIT 30–55
Only for no transplant CF patients				
Increased CRC risk with more proximal adenoma location (10-fold increased risk)	COL 40–75 (3)	FIT 30–75	-	-
Shorter adenoma dwelling time (94% reduced)	COL 40–70 (3)	FIT 30–75	-	-
Higher overall mortality in older ages (≥ 45 years)	COL 40–55 (5)	FIT 35–60	-	-
Only for transplant CF patients				
Organ transplant at:				
Age 20	-	-	COL 30–55 (10)	FIT 25–55
Age 25	-	-	COL 30–55 (5)	FIT 25–55
Additional colonoscopy screening strategy (every 5 years) starting at age 32 for transplant patients (organ transplant at age 30)	-	-	B	B
Increased CRC risk with more proximal adenoma location (45-fold increased risk)	-	-	B	COL 35–55 (3)
Age-specific overall mortality rates of non-transplant CF after 50 years	-	-	COL 35–60 (3)	COL 35–60 (3)
Shorter adenoma dwelling time (50% reduced) with adjusted CRC risk (16-fold increased)	-	-	B	COL 35–55 (3)

B = Optimal strategy is the same of the base case; COL = Colonoscopy; FIT = Fecal Immunochemical Test; (n) = screening interval; CF = Cystic fibrosis.