

BACKGROUND

- Adenoma detection rate and interval colon cancer rates q43 associated with the quality of bowel prep
- The United States Multisociety Task Force recommends repeat colonoscopy for patients with inadequate bowel preparation within 1 year
- Little is known about the rate of repeat colonoscopy and factors associated with compliance with recommendation

Short interval repeat colonoscopy after inadequate bowel preparation is low among veterans: A single center retrospective study

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OBJECTIVES

- To identify the factors associated with compliance to repeat colonoscopy at the VA Medical Center Minneapolis
- To increase adherence to the repeat colonoscopy recommendation
- To improve overall colon cancer screening and surveillance rates

 Individuals undergoing colonoscopy for colon cancer screening, surveillance or those with positive fecal immunohistochemistry test (FIT) from January 1, 2016 to October 19, 2021 were included

 Poor bowel preparation was defined based on Boston bowel preparation scale (BBPS) score or Aronchick scale

MATERIAL & METHODS





U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



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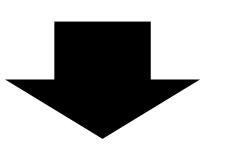
RESULTS

Of the 18,241 colonoscopies, 485 individuals were included

Total number of colonoscopies n = 18,241

13,818 colonoscopies for surveillance/screening

10,466 individuals



571 (5.5%) with poor preparation

485 individuals with recommendations to repeat colonoscopy within 1 year 4,423 colonoscopies with other indications

86 not recommended a repeat colonoscopy within 1 year by endoscopist

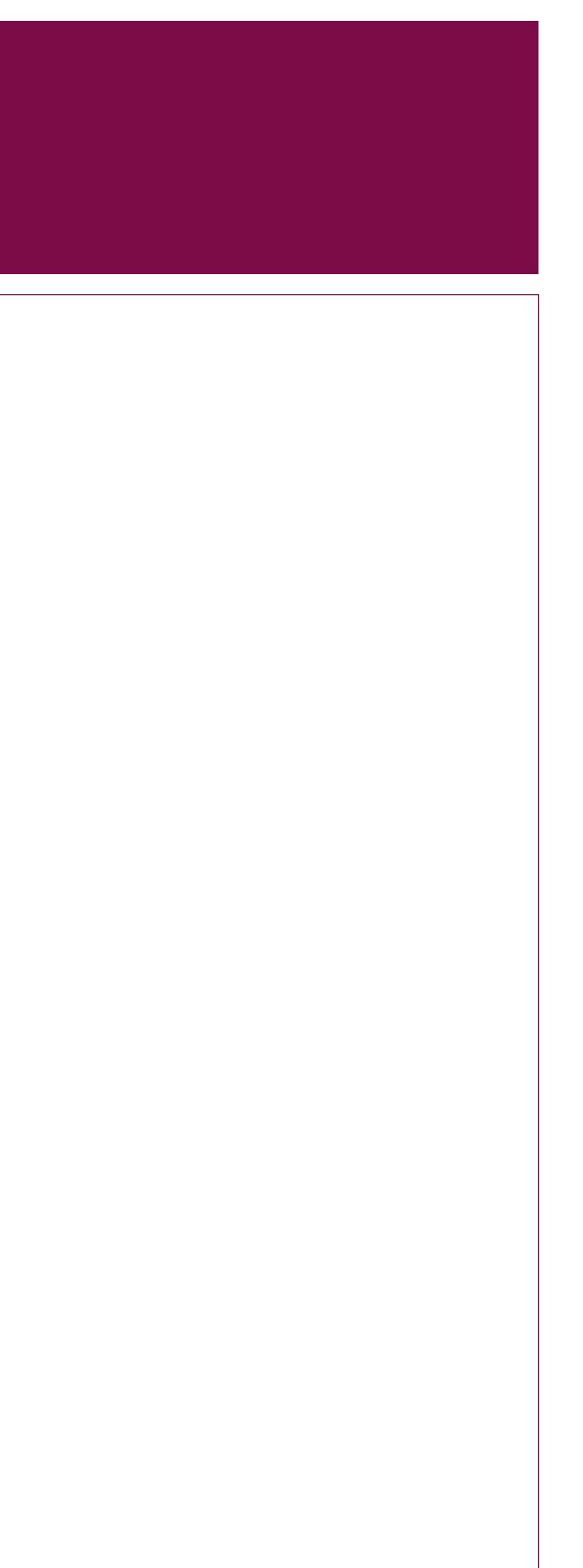
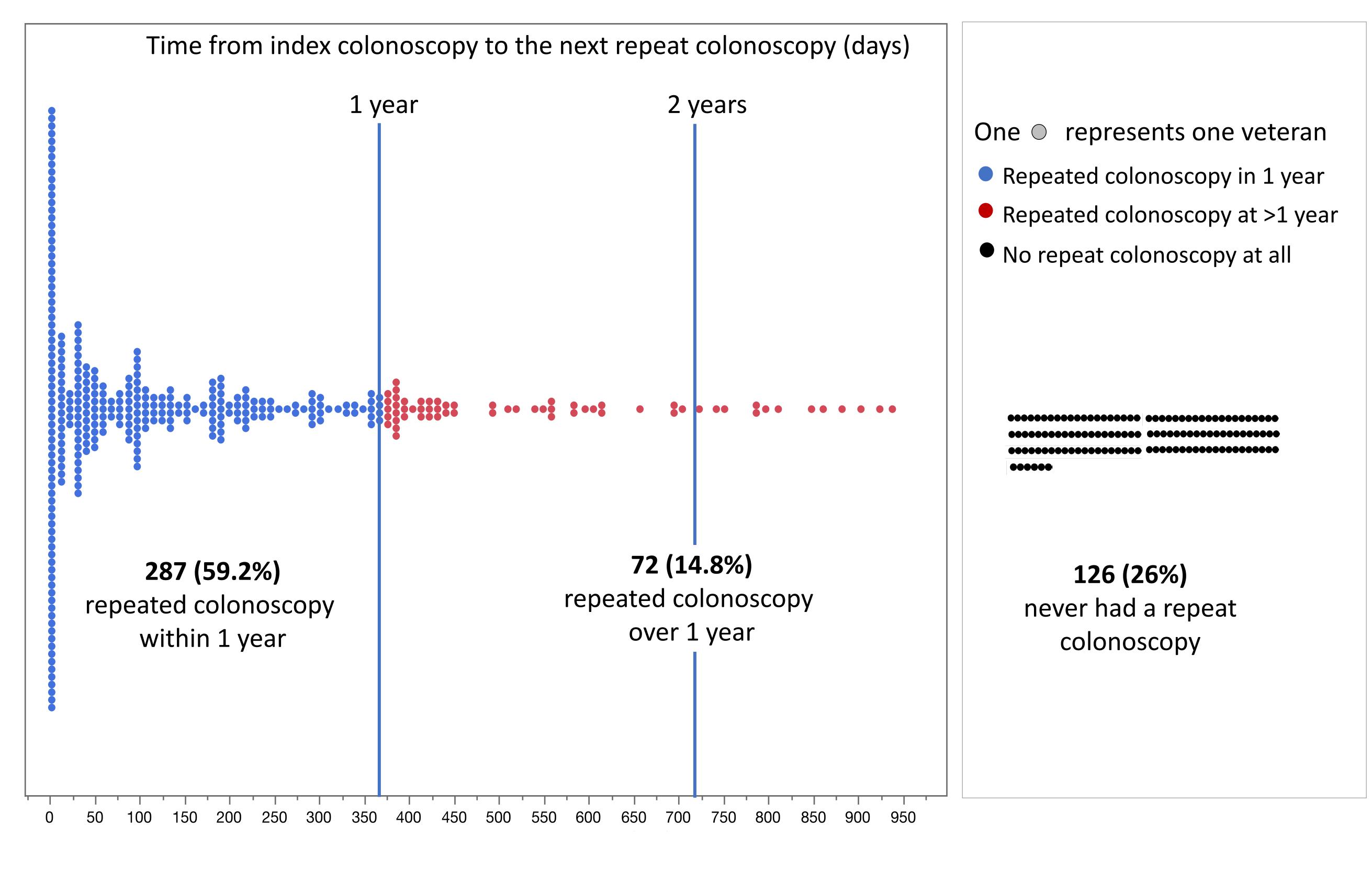




Figure 1. Dot plot of individuals and time from index colonoscopy to the next colonoscopy



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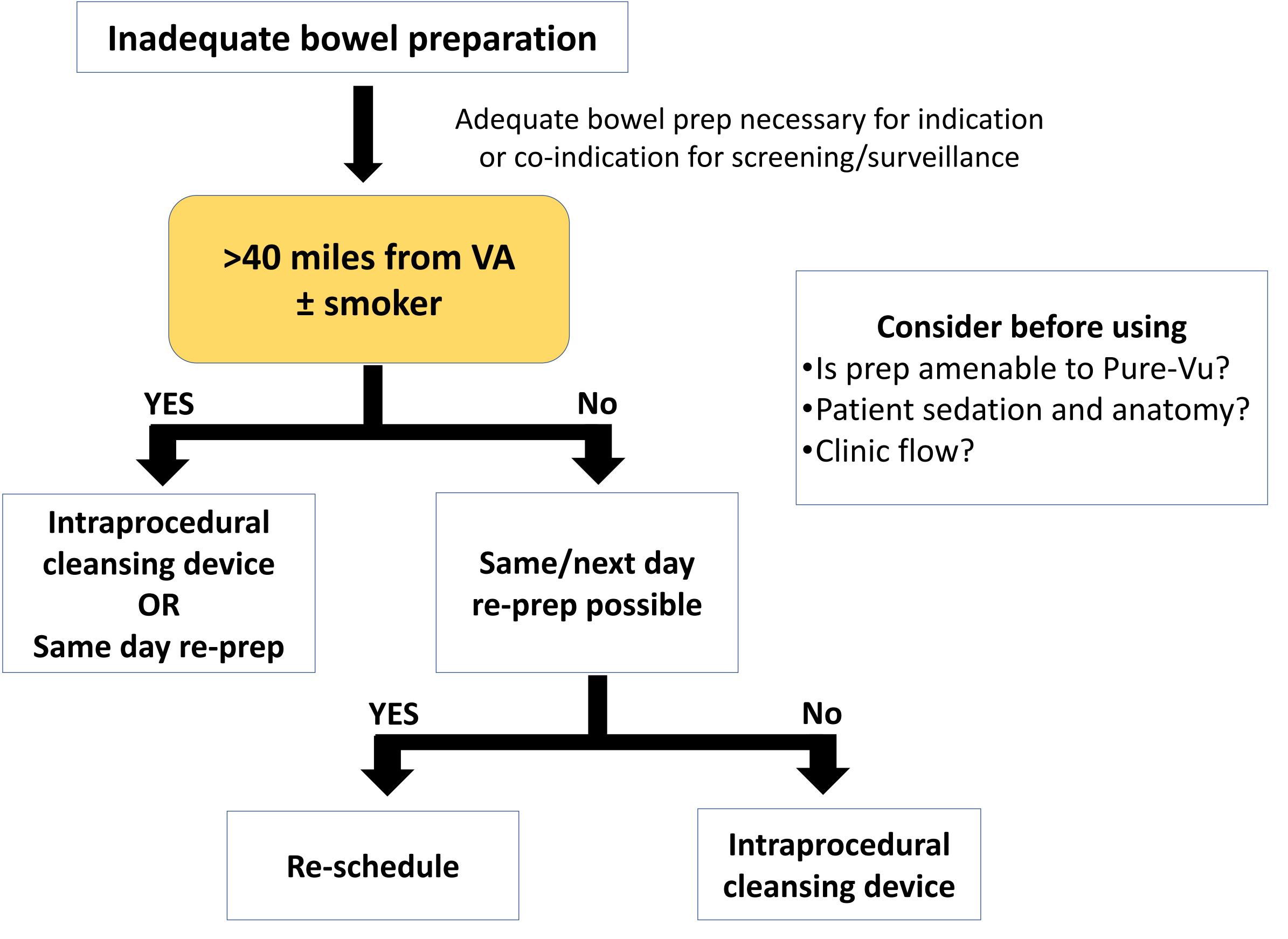
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Table 1. Comparison of individuals with poor bowel preparation with and without a repeat colonoscopy within 1 year

Colonoscopy within 1 year n=304	No colonoscopy within 1 year n=181	<i>p</i> -value
66.8±7.1	66.4±7.4	0.493
289 (95.1%)	171 (94.5%)	0.776
274 (90.1%)	161 (89.0%)	
304 (100%)	180 (99.4%)	
149 (51.9%)	94 (47.5%)	0.336
177 (61.7%)	101 (51.0%)	0.020*
124 (44.0%)	89 (46.1%)	0.645
13 (4.5%)	10 (5.1%)	0.791
74 (25.8%)	71 (35.9%)	0.017*
105 (36.6%)	74 (37.4%)	0.860
108 (37.6%)	74 (37.4%)	0.858
18 (6.3%) 10 (3.5%) 17 (5.9%) 8 (2.8%)	13 (6.6%) 4 (2.0%) 8 (4.0%) 2 (1.0%)	0.897 0.344 0.357 0.176
	within 1 year n=304 66.8±7.1 289 (95.1%) 274 (90.1%) 304 (100%) 149 (51.9%) 149 (51.9%) 177 (61.7%) 13 (4.5%) 74 (25.8%) 74 (25.8%) 105 (36.6%) 105 (36.6%) 108 (37.6%) 10 (3.5%) 10 (3.5%) 17 (5.9%)	within 1 year n=304within 1 year n=181 66.8 ± 7.1 66.4 ± 7.4 $289 (95.1\%)$ $171 (94.5\%)$ $274 (90.1\%)$ $161 (89.0\%)$ $304 (100\%)$ $180 (99.4\%)$ $149 (51.9\%)$ $94 (47.5\%)$ $177 (61.7\%)$ $101 (51.0\%)$ $124 (44.0\%)$ $89 (46.1\%)$ $13 (4.5\%)$ $10 (5.1\%)$ $74 (25.8\%)$ $71 (35.9\%)$ $105 (36.6\%)$ $74 (37.4\%)$ $108 (37.6\%)$ $13 (6.6\%)$ $10 (3.5\%)$ $4 (2.0\%)$ $17 (5.9\%)$ $8 (4.0\%)$



Our current protocol for intraprocedural cleansing based on the study result



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Key Messages

- The rate of poor bowel preparation was 5.5% in patients undergoing colonoscopy for colon cancer prevention
- 40.8% of patients did not undergo colonoscopy within 1-year after inadequate bowel prep with 26% never undergoing follow-up colonoscopy
- Distance from VA and smoking status predict follow-up
- Additional efforts are needed to ensure that patients with inadequate bowel preparation return for timely repeat colonoscopy