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Screening for colorectal cancer in COVID times

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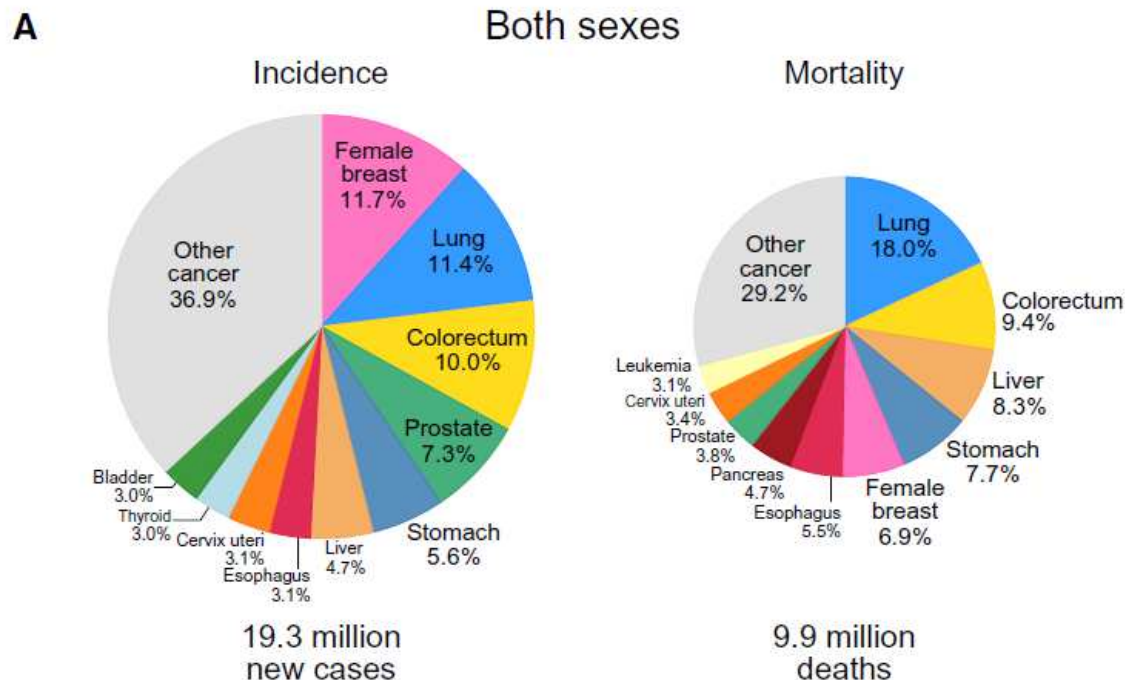
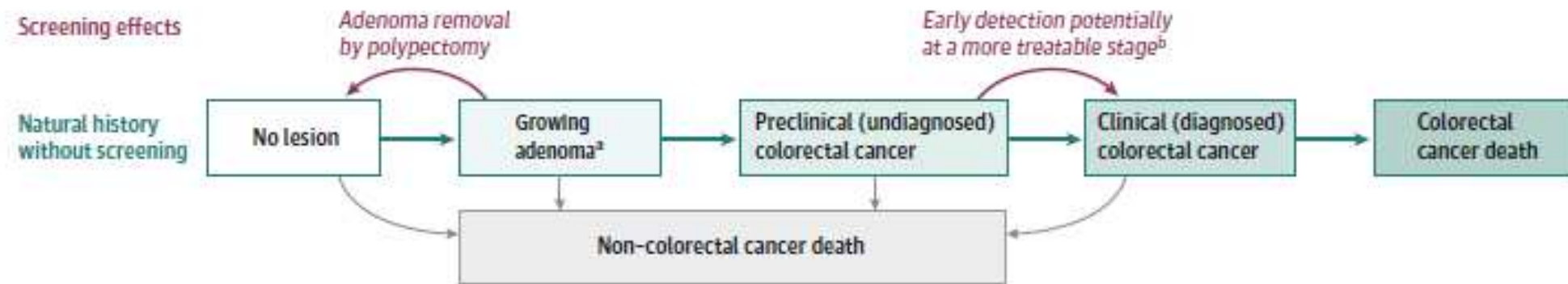


TABLE 1. New Cases and Deaths for 36 Cancers and All Cancers Combined in 2020

CANCER SITE	NO. OF NEW CASES (% OF ALL SITES)		NO. OF NEW DEATHS (% OF ALL SITES)	
Female breast	2,261,419	(11.7)	684,996	(6.9)
Lung	2,206,771	(11.4)	1,796,144	(18.0)
Prostate	1,414,259	(7.3)	375,304	(3.8)
Nonmelanoma of skin ^a	1,198,073	(6.2)	63,731	(0.6)
Colon	1,148,515	(6.0)	576,858	(5.8)
Stomach	1,089,103	(5.6)	768,793	(7.7)
Liver	905,677	(4.7)	830,180	(8.3)
Rectum	732,210	(3.8)	339,022	(3.4)
Cervix uteri	604,127	(3.1)	341,831	(3.4)
Esophagus	604,100	(3.1)	544,076	(5.5)

FIGURE 4. Distribution of Cases and Deaths for the Top 10 Most Common Cancers in 2020 for (A) Both Sexes, (B) Men, and (C) Women. For each sex, the area of the pie chart reflects the proportion of the total number of cases or deaths; nonmelanoma skin cancers (excluding basal cell carcinoma for incidence) are included in the “other” category. Source: GLOBOCAN 2020.

Figure 1. Natural History of Colorectal Cancer and the Effects of Screening as Simulated by SimCRC, MISCAN, and CRC-SPIN



The opportunity to intervene in the natural history through screening is noted in red. Screening can either remove an adenoma, thus moving a person to the "no lesion" state, or diagnose a preclinical cancer, which, if detected at an earlier stage, may be more amenable to treatment.

^a The SimCRC and MISCAN models simulate discrete adenoma size

categories (ie, 1-5 mm, 6-9 mm, ≥ 10 mm). The CRC-SPIN model simulates continuous adenoma size.

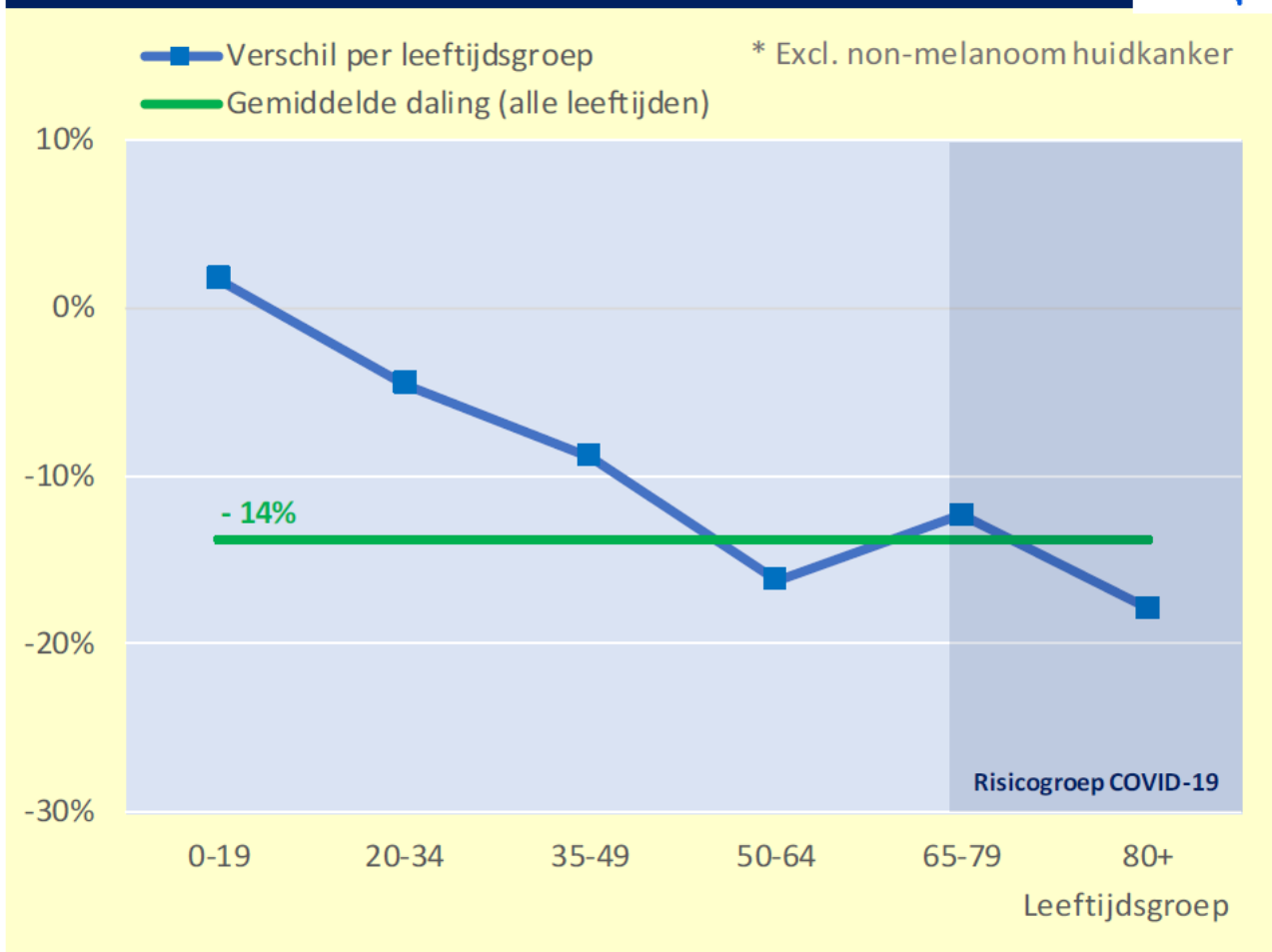
^b Screening may allow for detection of cancer at an earlier stage than symptom-detected cancer and therefore create the conditions necessary for a better prognosis.

Difference in new cancer diagnoses March-Sept 2020 compared to 2019

FIGUUR 1

Vershil van het aantal nieuwe diagnoses van kanker* (%)
in maart-september 2020 t.o.v. maart-september 2019 in België

Belgian Cancer Registry
HH

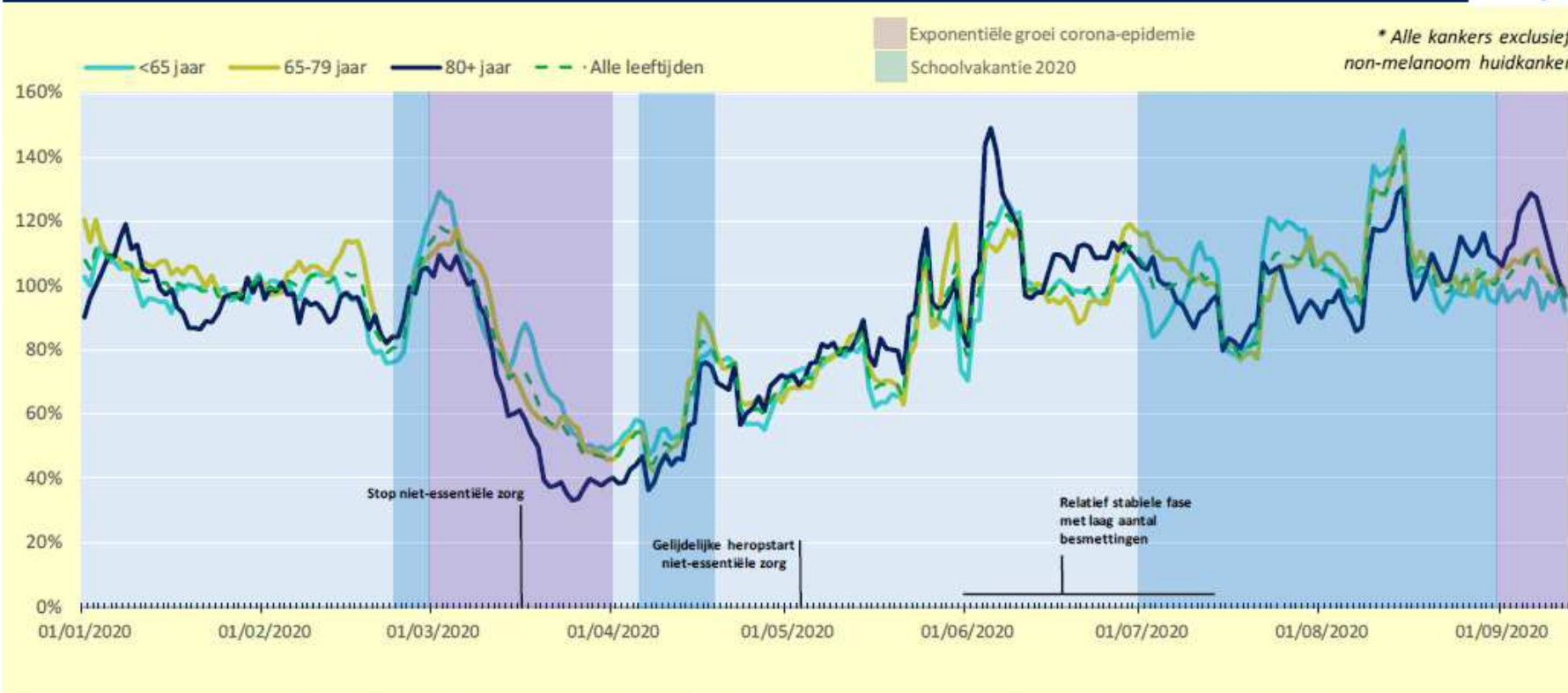


Source: Belgian Cancer Registry 2021

FIGUUR 2

Vergelijking van het aantal nieuwe diagnoses van kanker* in januari-september 2020 t.o.v. januari-september 2019 in België (%)

Belgian Cancer Registry



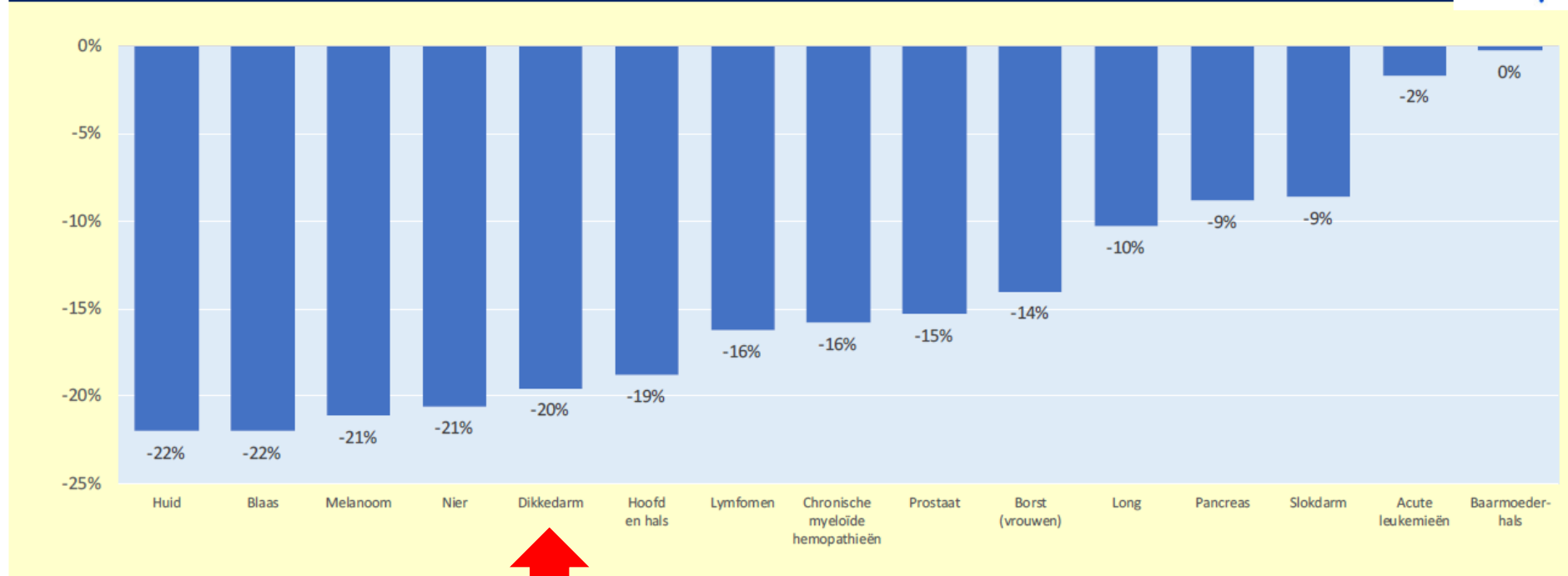
De resultaten van het aantal kankerdiagnoses op dagniveau werden berekend op basis van een 7-daags voortschrijdend gemiddelde.

Decrease in new cancer diagnoses March-Sept 2020 compared to 2019

FIGUUR 3

Daling van het aantal nieuwe diagnoses van kanker bij mannen en vrouwen (%) in maart-september 2020 t.o.v. maart-september 2019 in België

Belgian Cancer Registry

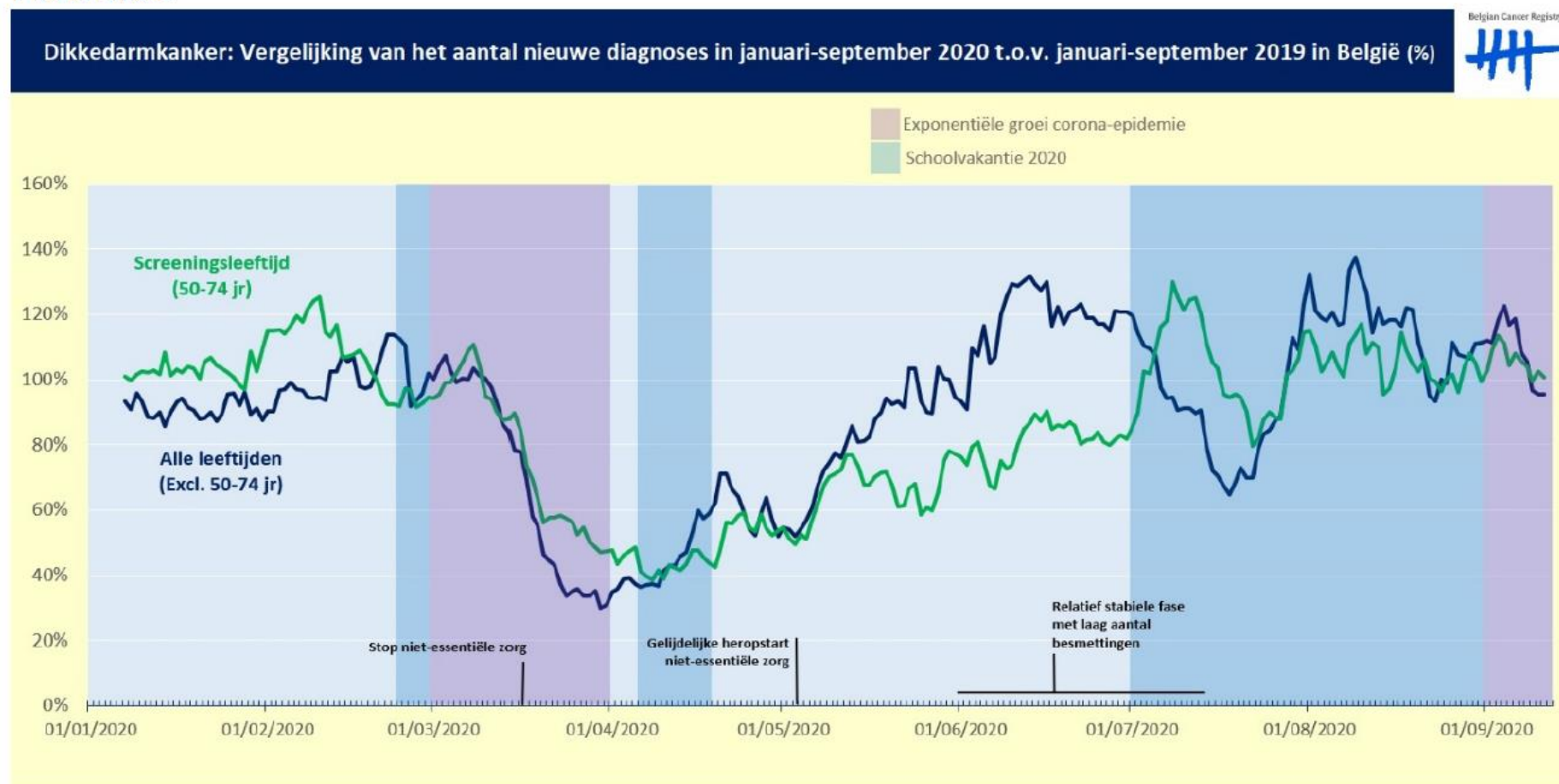



Toelichting kankertypes:

- Acute leukemieën: Acute leukemieën (myeloïde en lymfoblastische) en gerelateerde neoplasma's
- Lymfomen: Mature lymfomen en histiocytosen

colon

FIGUUR 5



De resultaten van het aantal kankerdiagnoses op dagniveau werden berekend op basis van een 14-daags voortschrijdend gemiddelde.

**Risk
stratification
and
Population
screening**

**Early
detection**

**Chemo-
prevention?**

**Life style
& nutrition**

**Screeningsprogram should also
focus on
Primary prevention**

