

# Screening for Colorectal Cancer in Childhood Cancer Survivors

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## Intro

- More than half a million survivors from childhood cancer (age at ≤20y) live in the US.
- Treatment from primary cancer draw late effects such as second neoplasms including colorectal cancer (CRC).
- Information on CRC utilization at national level is lacking.

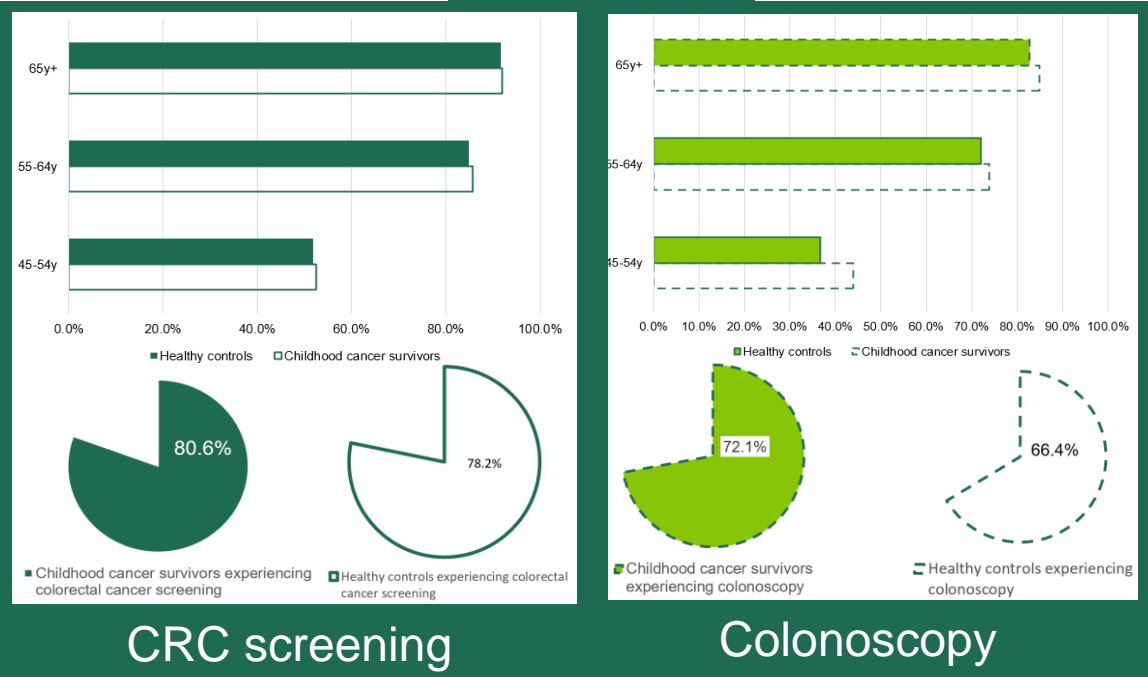
## Methods

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2020 data was used to select childhood cancer survivors and healthy controls (matching on age, sex, race/ethnicity, residence).

## Results

N = 222 childhood cancer survivors + 1110 healthy controls

All sample



aOR*	CRC screening	Colonoscopy
0.3		Living in West (Northeast)
2		Having >1 chronic conditions (Having ≤1 chronic condition)
3	Having >1 chronic conditions (Having ≤1 chronic condition)	
4		College/technical school attainment (≤ High school)
8 - 29	Older age (45 - 54y)	Older age (45 - 54y)

\*Statistically significant

## Among childhood cancer survivors

Multivariable logistic regression models adjusted for sex, race/ethnicity, employment, marital status, health insurance coverage, binge drinking, and mental health.

## Discussion

- Childhood cancer survivors ages 45y+ had similar experience of CRC screening and colonoscopy with healthy controls.
- Among childhood cancer survivors, odds of experiencing CRC screening and colonoscopy increased with age, having >1 chronic health conditions, and higher education.
- Most previous research has studied childhood cancer survivors at younger ages (<45y) showing inferior CRC screening utilization.
- We provide updated and national data, which adds to the literature that has focused on samples from medical centers or of limited criteria.

Thank you!  
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