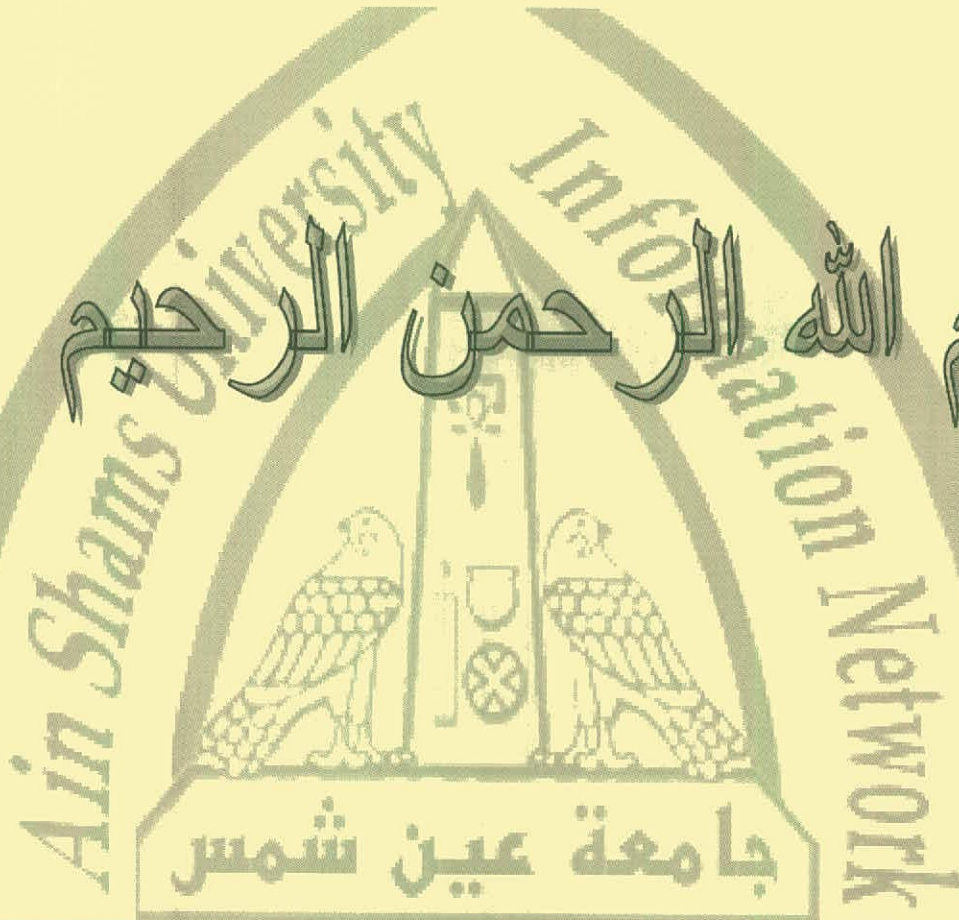




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Screening for Colorectal Cancer by Fecal Occult Blood Testing

Thesis

Submitted for the fulfillment of M.Sc. Degree in Tropical Medicine

By

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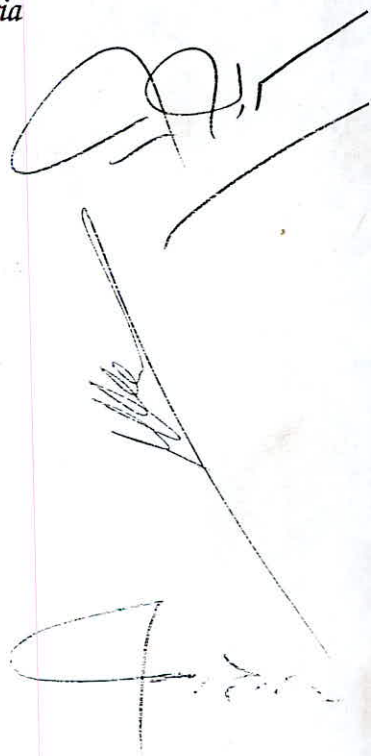
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2005





جامعة القاهرة / كلية الطب
الدراسات العليا

محضر

اجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسالة المقدمة من
الطبيب / احمد محمد صغير خليل
توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير / الدكتوراه
فى طب الجهاز الهضمي والكبد

تحت عنوان : باللغة الانجليزية : Screening for colorectal cancer
by fecal occult blood test

: باللغة العربية : عمل مسح لمرطبات القولون والمستقيم
باستخدام اختبار الدم المستتر بالبراز

بناء على موافقة الجامعة بتاريخ ١٩ / ٦ / ٢٠٠٥ تم تشكيل لجنة الفحص والمناقشة
للرسالة المذكورة أعلاه على النحو التالي :-

١. د. محمد مصطفى رئيس اللجنة
٢. د. محمد مصطفى ممتحن داخلي
٣. د. محمد مصطفى ممتحن خارجي

بعد فحص الرسالة بواسطة كل عضو منفردا وكتابة تقارير منفردة لكل منهم انعقدت اللجنة

مجتمعة فى يوم سبتمبر بتاريخ ٥ / ٧ / ٢٠٠٥ بقسم مدرج بـ الكلية الطبية

بكلية الطب - جامعة القاهرة وذلك لمناقشة الطالب فى جلسة علنية فى موضوع الرسالة والنتائج

التي توصل اليها وكذلك الأسس العلمية التي قام عليها البحث .

قرار اللجنة : الموافق

الممتحن الخارجى

الممتحن الداخلى

توقيعات أعضاء اللجنة :-

المشرف الممتحن

Acknowledgment

Throughout this study, I have always provided me with a helping hand and
putting me on the right track throughout this journey.

My deepest thanks to Professor Dr. Mohamed Elmaghrabi, Dean of the Faculty of Tropical Medicine and Head of the Department of Tropical Medicine, for his guidance and support. I am
indebted to him for his kind words and encouragement. I also thank him for his
in-depth view on the topic of this study, his guidance and his way of
thinking. I thank him for always being willing to help me for his encouraging
advice. His words will still be with me and will be a source of support.

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Abstract

Background and aim of work: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a major cause of cancer mortality and morbidity worldwide yet it is considered a preventable disease. Screening asymptomatic persons by fecal occult blood test (FOBT) can reduce mortality from CRC. This prospective study was designed to assess the value of FOBT screening in the Egyptian population.

Patients and methods: Patients were recruited as follows: Group 1 included 42 asymptomatic individuals who participated in a screening program of FOBT and colonoscopy while the other groups included 70 patients referred for colonoscopy. Patients were subjected to colonoscopy and findings were correlated with two different types of FOBT: Guaiac-based and immunochemical tests.

Results: 31 cases of CRC and 22 cases with polyps were detected. 33 patients had normal colonoscopic findings. iFOBT was positive in 45 cases and negative in 55 cases with a sensitivity of 69% and a specificity of 86% while gFOBT was positive in 58 cases and negative in 42 cases with a sensitivity of 78% and a specificity of 82% for all lesions. gFOBT had a sensitivity of 93% for CRC and 45% for adenomatous polyps while iFOBT was 87% and 36% respectively.

Conclusions: FOBT provides an acceptable screening method for CRC. iFOBT is a more specific test for screening than gFOBT but has a lower sensitivity in that respect.

Keywords

Screening — fecal occult blood test — polyps — colonoscopy — adenoma— colorectal cancer

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