

Evaluation of colorectal carcinoma screening with fecal monoclonal antibody

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Abstract

AIM: To evaluate the effect of colorectal carcinoma screening with fecal monoclonal antibody test (FMAT) in certain populations, through comparison with fecal occult blood test and questionnaire.

METHODS: Fecal samples of 11272 staff workers aged 19-89 years from Guangdong Provincial Post-telecommunication Bureau were tested by monoclonal antibody CMU15 which reacted with gastrointestinal cancer. 1010 positive cases and 217 randomly selected negative cases were examined by sigmoidoscopy or pancolonoscopy. In the same time, 647 fecal samples were tested by occult blood test (FOBT) from as control. In another group, 285

cases were selected for sigmoidoscopy based on questionnaires. The main contents included: (1) polyps history, (2) bloody or sticky fecal, (3) pain or mass at lower abdomen, (4) colorectal carcinoma in one or both of his parents, brothers or sisters, (5) age 50 years and over. People with at least one of the 5 conditions would be examined by sigmoidoscopy. The results were compared with each group.

RESULTS: In 1010 FMAT positive cases 6 carcinomas were detected (0.58%), 152 adenomas (15.0%), 143 other kinds of polyps (14.1%) and 5 ulcerative colitis (0.50%). In 217 negative cases no carcinoma was detected, only 12 adenomas, other kinds of polyps (5.4%). Only 50% carcinomas, 11.1% adenomas, 9.8% other polyps were positive by the test of FOBT. In questionable group no carcinomas, there were adenomas 23 (8.1%), other polyps 26 (9.1%).

CONCLUSION: It suggested that the test of fecal monoclonal antibody was very sensitive to colorectal carcinomas and adenomas and can be used for colorectal carcinoma screening.

Key words: Colorectal neoplasms/diagnosis; Antibody, monoclonal; Screening; Colonoscopy

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