

CAPP2 COHORT
INCIDENCE OF NEOPLASIA
AT FOLLOW-UP

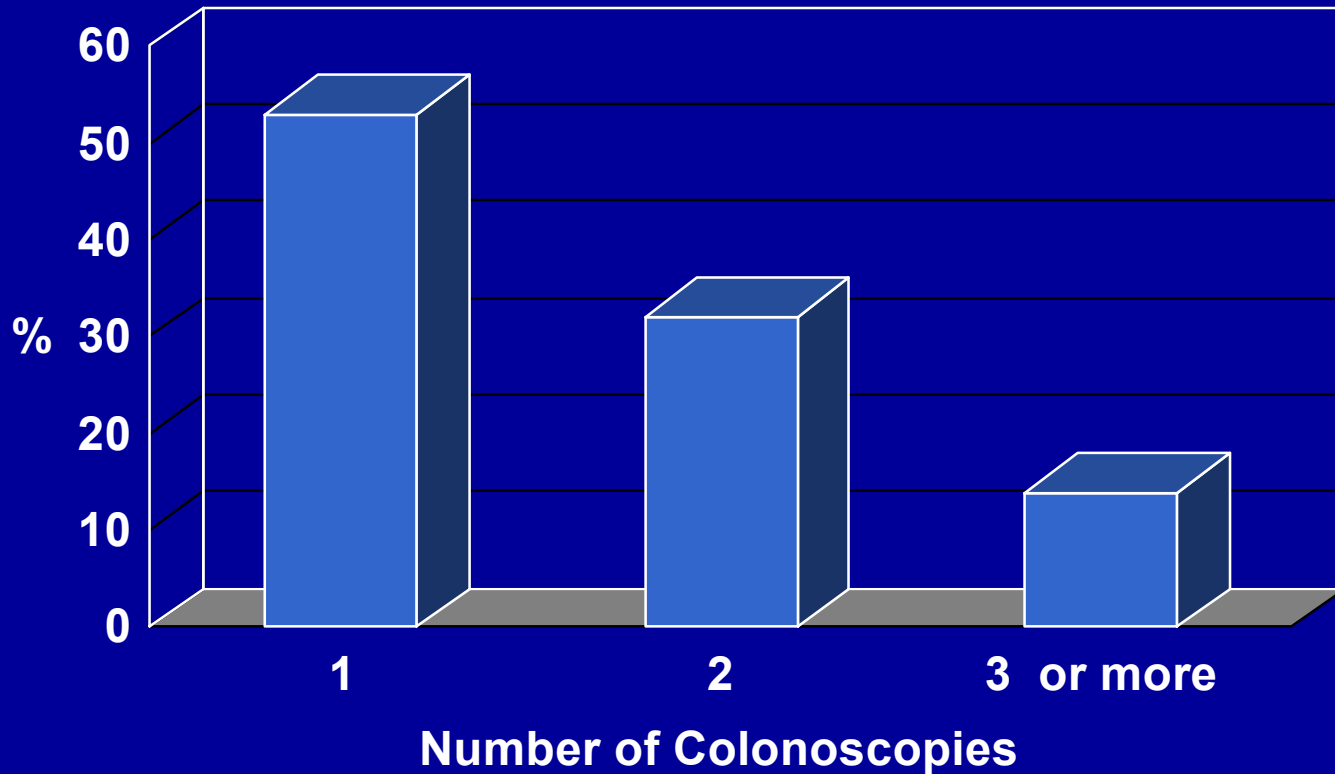
Aims

- To examine occurrence rates of adenoma during course of study
 - Power depends on frequency of finding neoplasm
- To examine predictors of compliance
 - Wasted effort in recruiting people who do not stay in study

Characteristics of Cohort at Entry

	Number (%)
Total	759 (100%)
Gender	Male 333 (43%) Female 426 (56%)
Entry Criteria	604 Gene Test (79%) 158 Clinical (21%)
Adenoma on entry	95 (12%)

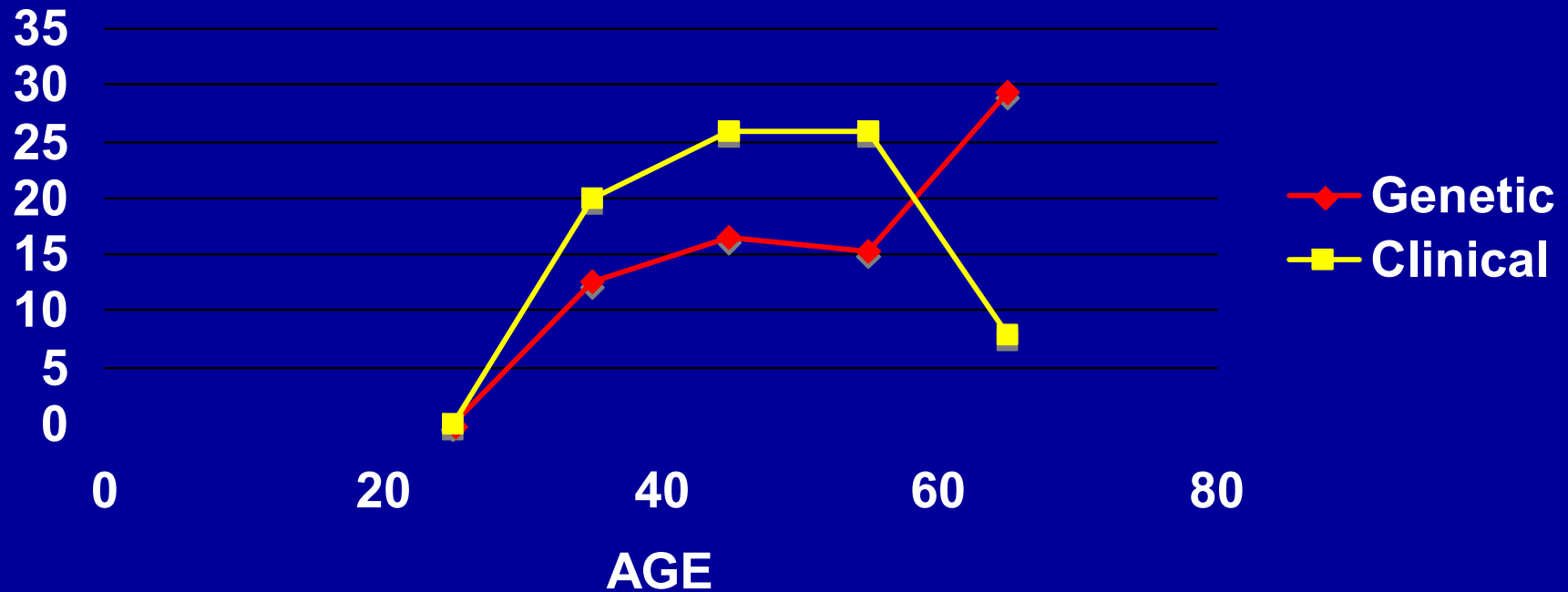
Number of Colonoscopies Among 359 Participants



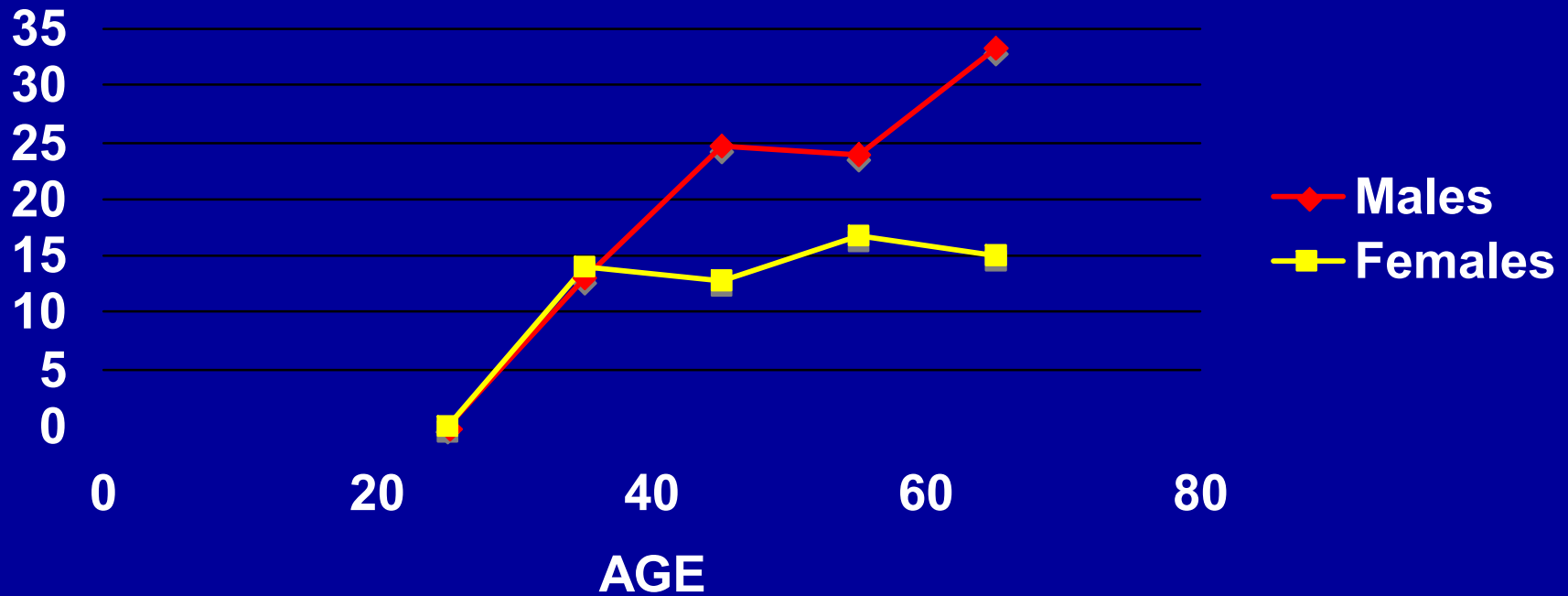
Summary of Follow-up Findings

- Overall 63/349 had neoplasm at followup
- By Gender
 - 30/183 females had at least one neoplasm (14%)
 - 33 /166 males had at least one neoplasm (20%)

% OF PARTICIPANTS WITH NEOPLASIA AT FOLLOWUP BY ENTRY CRITERION



% OF PARTICIPANTS WITH NEOPLASIA AT FOLLOWUP BY GENDER



Association between Neoplasia at Followup and Entry ($p < 0.001$)

	Followup No	Followup Yes
Entry No	289 (87%)	45 (13.5%)
Entry Yes	27 (60%)	18 (40%)

Predictors of Neoplasia At Followup

Factor	OR	95% CI
Clinical vs Genetic	1.51	0.81, 2.83
Age at Entry/yr	1.02	0.99, 1.05
Adenoma at Entry	4.19	2.11, 8.31
Male vs Female	1.53	0.87, 2.70
Time On Study	1.00	0.98, 1.03

Conclusions

- Strong predictors
 - Adenoma prior to study
- Weaker predictors
 - Gender, Age, Family history
- No evidence of prediction
 - Gene involved (MSH2 vs MLH1)

Compliance

- Have information on number of sachets of treatment unused at time of contact
- Wish to relate the number of unused sachets to participant characteristics

Predictors

- “Strong predictors”
 - Adenoma entry ($p=0.02$, 8 sachets/month)
- “Weak” Predictors
 - Clinical rather than genetic criterion at recruitment (5 sachets/month)
 - Age at recruitment (more compliant if older, 1 sachet/month)
 - Gender ($p=0.02$, female vs male, < 1 sachet/month)