

The use of immunochemical fecal occult blood test as colorectal cancer screening tool in asymptomatic population in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Colorectal cancer is the fourth leading cause of cancer-related mortality worldwide. Early detection of colorectal cancer is necessary in term of increasing survival. Immunochemical fecal occult blood test (I-FOBT) is one of the simple and inexpensive screening modality that can be used widely. No data has been available yet regarding the usage of I-FOBT in Indonesia. This study is a prevalence study of I-FOBT in asymptomatic population in Indonesia. A cross sectional study was conducted in asymptomatic population visiting five public health service centers in Depok district, West Java, Indonesia. This study was performed from January to March 2012. Case report form from and I-FOBT kit were used to assess and screen the patient. Statistic analysis was performed using Chi-square test. The prevalence of positive I-FOBT was almost equally distributed among age group. Female dominated whole patients 202 (72.7%). Most of them had middle to low education level 116 (41.7%). As many as 50.7% patients had normal body mass index. we had 11 (4%) patients with positive result of I-FOBT. Prevalence of positive result of I-FOBT in asymptomatic in Indonesia was 4% further studies were needed to confirm sensitivity and specificity of I-FOBT in Indonesia.