

# Interval colorectal cancer in a Dutch population: Epidemiological, clinical and pathological characteristics and molecular analysis.

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What are the causes of interval colorectal cancers? Are they the result of technology related or biology related factors? 1. Interval colorectal cancers (CRCs) are more common than expected; 2. Interval CRCs are characterized by a different...

<b>Ethische beoordeling</b>	Positief advies
<b>Status</b>	Werving gestart
<b>Type aandoening</b>	-
<b>Onderzoekstype</b>	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

## Samenvatting

### ID

NL-OMON23773

### Bron

NTR

### Aandoening

colorectal cancer, interval colorectal cancer colonoscopy, adenomas, polyps, cause, incidence

### Ondersteuning

**Primaire sponsor:** N/A

**Overige ondersteuning:** N/A

### Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

### Uitkomstmaten

#### Primaire uitkomstmaten

1. Prevalence of interval CRCs in a Dutch population;<br>

2. Clinical characteristics;<br>
3. Molecular characteristics;<br>
4. Differences with non-interval CRCs.

## Toelichting onderzoek

### Achtergrond van het onderzoek

In routine practice, interval colorectal cancers (cancers that develop after a colonoscopy) are more common than previously expected. Variations between endoscopists with regard to detection and effective treatment of precursor lesions, as well as differences in biology are critical factors, yet their precise contribution remains unclear. In view of the forthcoming screening for colorectal cancers (CRCs) in the Netherlands, this issue is timely as it may permit to design more effective CRC preventive strategies and provide new insights into the pathogenesis of CRC.

### Doel van het onderzoek

What are the causes of interval colorectal cancers? Are they the result of technology related or biology related factors?

1. Interval colorectal cancers (CRCs) are more common than expected;
2. Interval CRCs are characterized by a different macroscopic appearance, rendering them more likely to be missed in routine colonoscopy;
3. Precursor lesions of interval CRCs have different molecular features which are associated with an increased risk for rapid progression to CRC.

### Onderzoeksopzet

N/A

### Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

None: "niet WMO-plichtig onderzoek".

Retrospective analysis of clinical and pathology records, and molecular analysis on resection specimen.

## Contactpersonen

### Publiek

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### Wetenschappelijk

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## Deelname eisen

### Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

All patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer between January 2001 and December 2010 in the South of Limburg: Maastricht University Medical Center, Atrium Medical Center Heerlen, Orbis Medical Center Sittard.

### Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Patients with inflammatory bowel disease or known hereditary polyposis syndromes.

## Onderzoeksopzet

## Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	N.v.t. / één studie arm
<b>Controle:</b>	N.v.t. / onbekend

## Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	10-10-2011
Aantal proefpersonen:	4000
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

## Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	06-10-2011
Soort:	Eerste indiening

## Registraties

### Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

### Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

## In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL2946
NTR-old	NTR3093

**Register ID**

Ander register METC MUMC / METC Atrium MC Heerlen : 10-4-061.4/pl / 11-N-79;

ISRCTN ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.

## Resultaten

**Samenvatting resultaten**

N/A