

Colorectal carcinoma is the second most frequent cancer, and Czech Republic is one of the countries with the highest incidence of this cancer. Both primary (nutrition) and secondary prevention (screening for asymptomatic patients in early stages of the tumor) is available for colorectal cancer. The screening program in Czech Republic has been initiated in the year 2000.

Our aim in this study was to evaluate the benefit of the screening program. We evaluated the group of patients hospitalized in the Clinic of Oncology in FNKV in the year 2005 with the diagnosis of colorectal cancer. For each patient, we have determined the TNM stage of the cancer and the way the diagnosis has been made – symptomatic patient or positive screening.

Our hypothesis was that there will be an increase of both the asymptomatic patients diagnosed via screening and the patients in the early stages of the disease, compared to previous studies.

Results: We have found a significant increase of patients diagnosed in screening. However, there was no significant increase in the patients in early disease stages compared to previous studies.

These results are difficult for interpretation, since the group in our study was relatively small, and included only patients of the Clinic of Oncology, which is partially oriented on patients in advanced disease stages.