

Increasing uptake of FIT bowel screening: the TEMPO randomised controlled trial testing a suggested deadline and a planning tool in Scotland, UK

Katie Robb PhD

Professor of Behavioural Science and Health

Cancer Behaviour Research Group

E: katie.robb@glasgow.ac.uk T:@Katie_Robb_Glas









TIPS FOR USING YOUR KIT

Here are some tips that people find helpful to make the bowel screening kit even easier. Try drawing a line from any concern you have to a tip which might help you. You can draw as many or as few lines as you like. There are no right or wrong answers.

Concerns



If I feel scared about bowel screening...







If I am not used to using a kit like this...



If I am worried what it might find...



If I think using the kit is messy...

Do you have another concern? Please write it here: If I...

Tips

 ... then I'll read the instructions



... then I'll think
that this kit could
help save my life.



... then I'll put the
 kit by the toilet to remind me.



 ... then I'll wash my hands after using the kit.



...then I'll tell myself that I'm responsible for my health.



Got a better tip? Please write it here: ...then I'll...

Scottish Bowel Screening Programme

This is your label

50 <u>TEST</u> 120 Demographic Street Dundee



Scottish Bowel Screening Centre

Dundee DD3 8EA

DD1 1SU

30500

Date: 25 Apr 2014

Reference No: 0112535089

Enquiries to: 0800 0121 833

Dear XXX XXXX

Your bowel screening test can find bowel cancer <u>early</u>, <u>when</u> it can often be cured

Please return your kit within 4 weeks (by DD.MM.YYYY) or as soon as possible.

- This is your bowel screening test kit. You'll be sent a test every two years from ages 50 to 74
- The test is now quicker and easier to use and you do it in the privacy of your own home
- Just send one small sample of poo and your results will be posted within two weeks. The instructions are on the back of this letter
- Please remember to label and date your kit we cannot test the kit without this information
- The test works by finding hidden blood in your poo this can be a sign of





ORIGINAL RESEARCH



Why colorectal screening fails to achieve the uptake rates of breast and cervical cancer screening: a comparative qualitative study

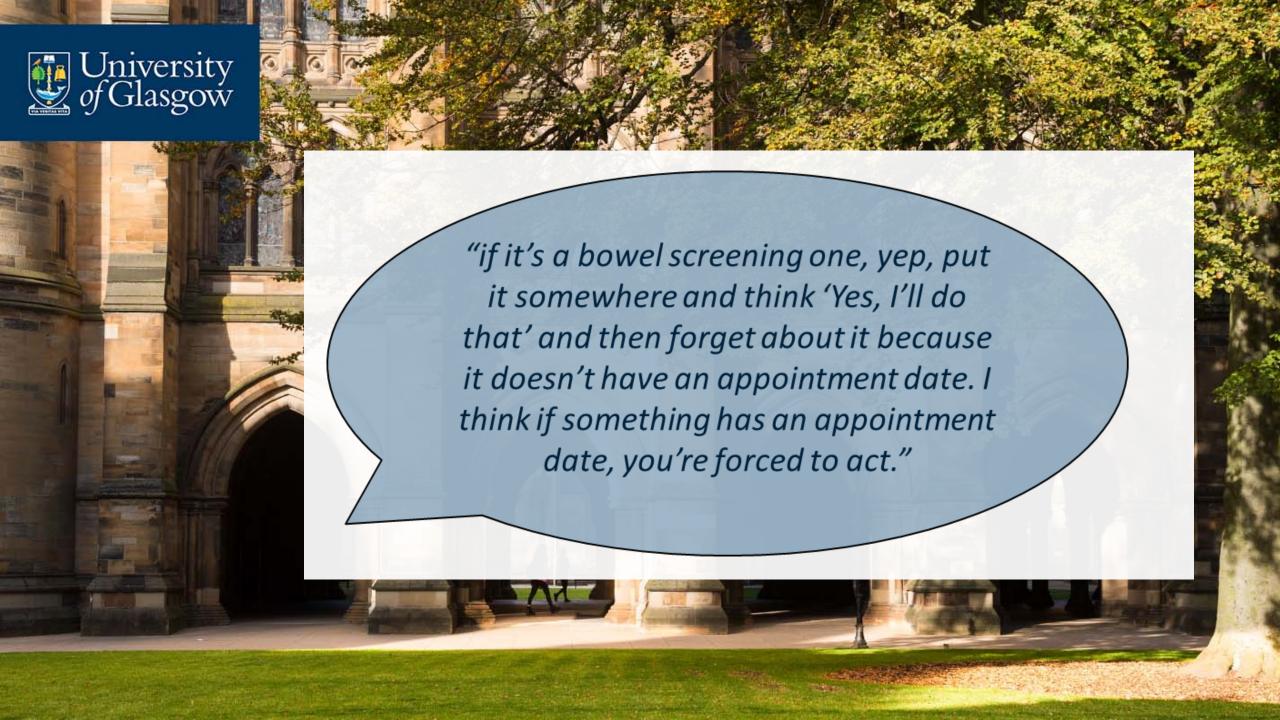
Marie Kotzur , ¹ Colin McCowan, ² Sara Macdonald, ¹ Sally Wyke, ¹ Lauren Gatting, ¹ Christine Campbell, ³ David Weller, ⁴ Emilia Crighton, ⁵ Robert J C Steele, ⁶ Kathryn A Robb ¹

¹Institute of Health and Wellbeing, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK ²School of Medicine, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, UK ³Usher Institute, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK ⁴General Practice, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK ⁵Public Health Directorate, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde,

ABSTRACT

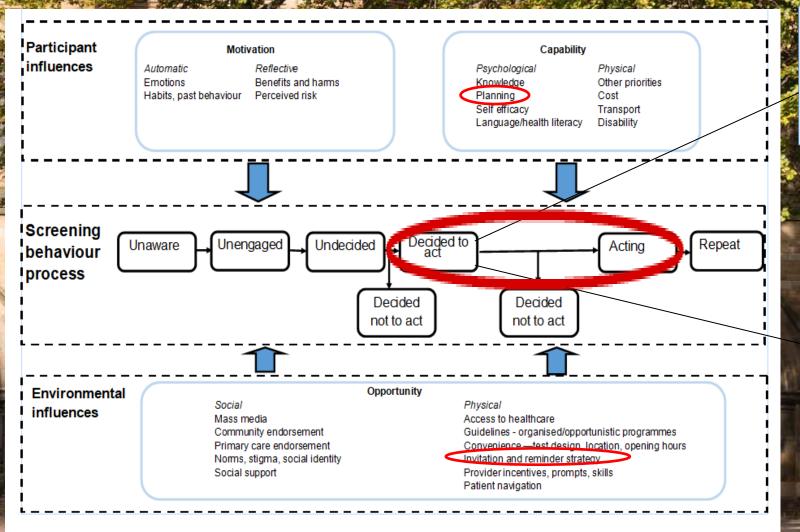
Background In Scotland, the uptake of clinic-based breast (72%) and cervical (77%) screening is higher than home-based colorectal screening (~60%). To inform new approaches to increase uptake of colorectal screening, we compared the perceptions of colorectal screening among women with different screening histories. **Methods** We purposively sampled women with different screening histories to invite to semistructured interviews: (1) participated in all; (2) participated in

to collect two samples from each of three separate bowel motions and to mail their completed kit for processing. Women in Scotland are also invited to attend prearranged appointments for breast screening using mammography and to make appointments for cervical screening using the Pap smear (table 1). All three screening tests are offered at no cost to





Integrated Screening Action Model (I-SAM)



Invitation strategy: planning support

Invitation strategy: provide deadline

OFFICE

BMJ Open What are common barriers and helpful solutions to colorectal cancer screening? A cross-sectional survey to develop intervention content for a planning

Marie Kotzur ⁽¹⁾, ¹ Sara Macdonald, ¹ Ronan E O'Carroll, ² Rory C O'Connor, ¹ Audrey Irvine, ³ Robert J C Steele, ⁴ Kathryn A Robb ⁽¹⁾

To cite: Kotzur M. Macdonald S. O'Carroll RE. et al. What are common barriers and helpful solutions to colorectal cancer screening? A crosssectional survey to develop intervention content for a planning support tool. BMJ Open 2022:12:e062738. doi:10.1136/ bmjopen-2022-062738

 Prepublication history and additional supplemental material for this paper are available online. To view these files. please visit the journal online (http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/

ABSTRACT

Objective Colorectal screening using faecal immunochemical tests (FITs) can save lives if the people invited participate. In Scotland, most people intend to complete a FIT but this is not reflected in uptake rates. Planning interventions can bridge this intention-behaviour gap. To develop a tool supporting people willing to do colorectal screening with planning to complete a FIT, this study aimed to identify frequently experienced barriers and solutions to these barriers.

Design This is a cross-sectional study.

support tool

Setting Participants were recruited through the Scottish Bowel Screening Programme to complete a mailed questionnaire.

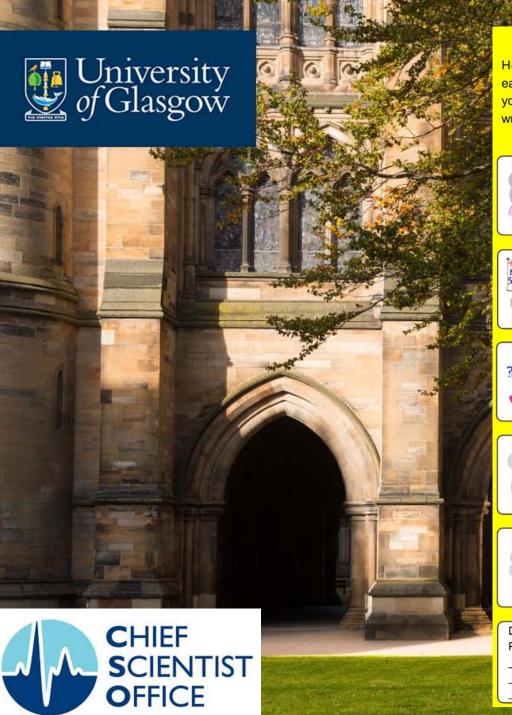
Participants The study included 2387 participants who

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

- ⇒ Collaboration with the Scottish Bowel Screening Programme enabled targeted recruitment of a large sample evenly matched in sex and socioeconomic status across participant groups.
- ⇒ Participants who had not completed screening were significantly older and more ethnically diverse than those who had, but this did not affect outcome
- ⇒ Despite efforts to recruit similar numbers of people who had and had not completed screening, the proportions of participants who had completed screening were much larger due to an error.

BMJ Open: first published as 10.1136/bmjopen-2022-062738 on 5 September 2022.

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Concerns



If I feel scared about bowel screening...





If I keep putting off using the kit...



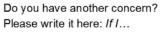
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If I am worried what it might find...



If I think using the kit is messy...





... then I'll read the instructions.



... then I'll think that this kit could help save my life.



... then I'll put the kit by the toilet to remind me.



... then I'll wash
my hands after
using the kit.

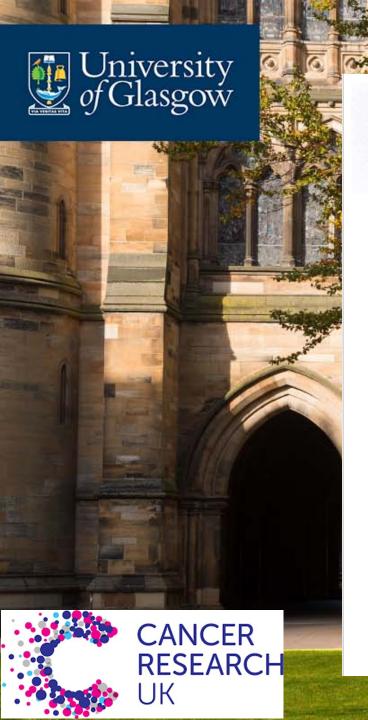


...then I'll tell myself
that I'm responsible
for my health.



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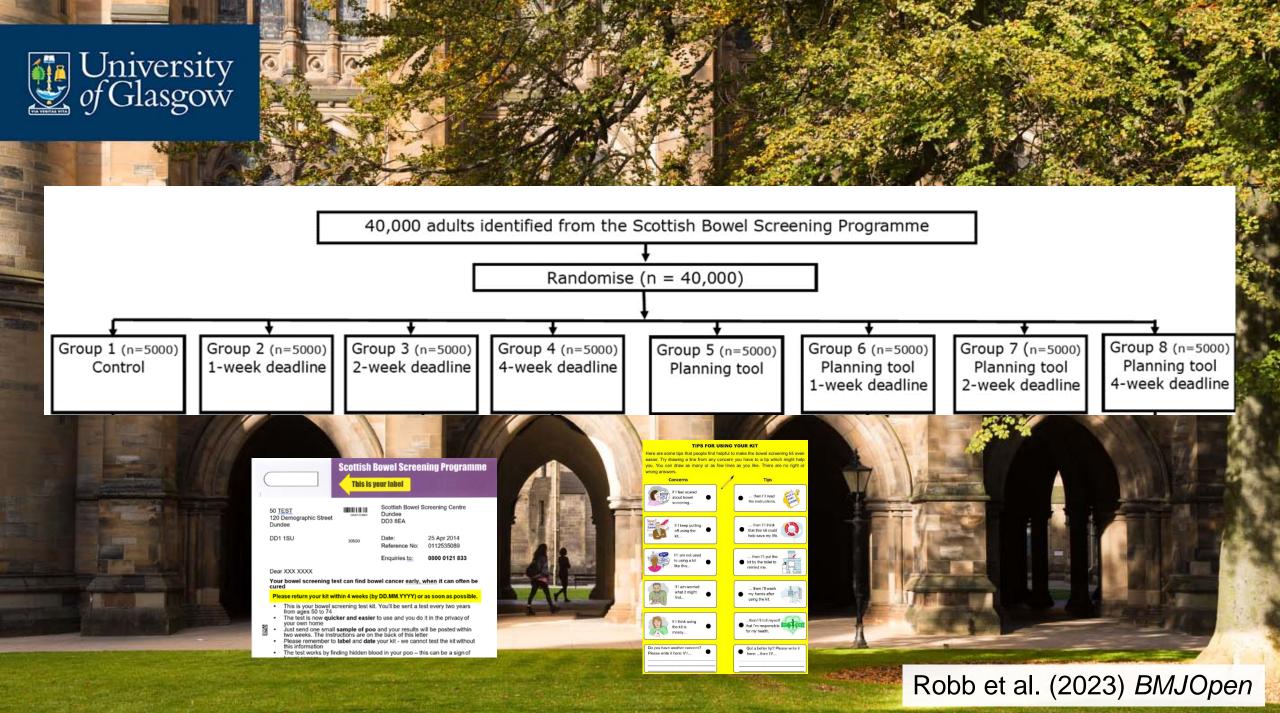
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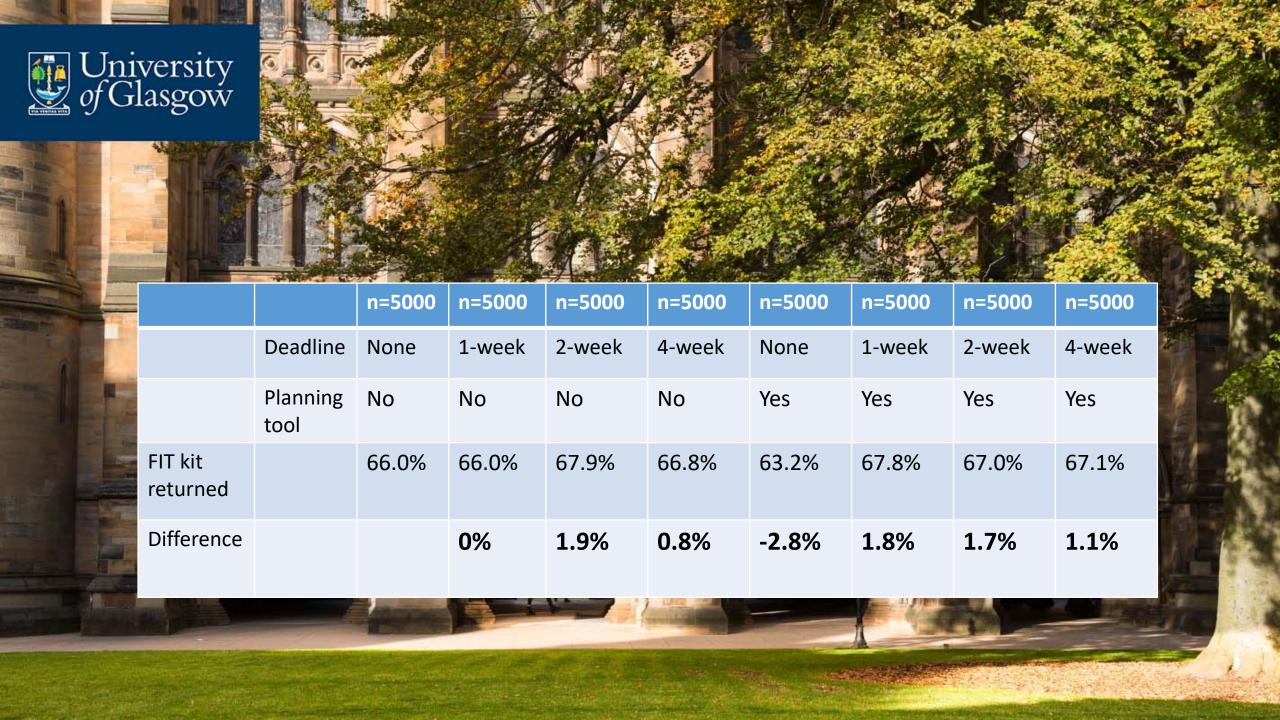
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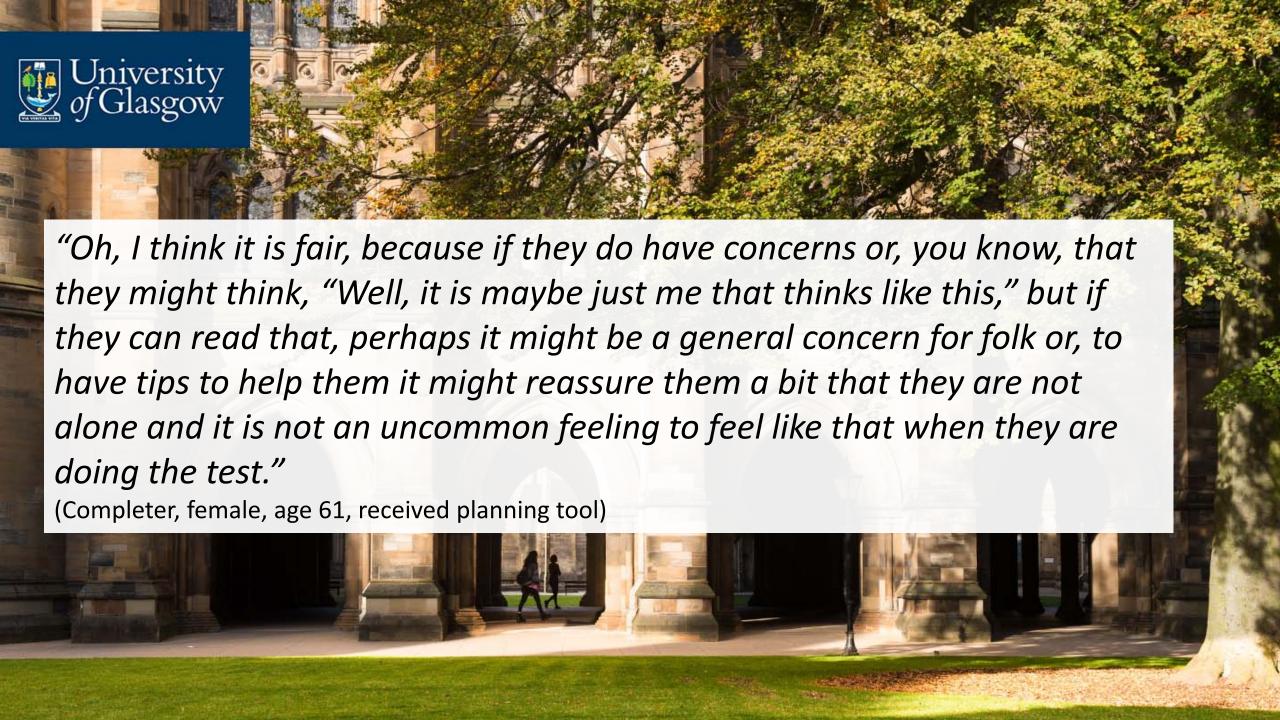


Model 1: each intervention as an independent effect Model 2: Model 1 + interaction between interventions

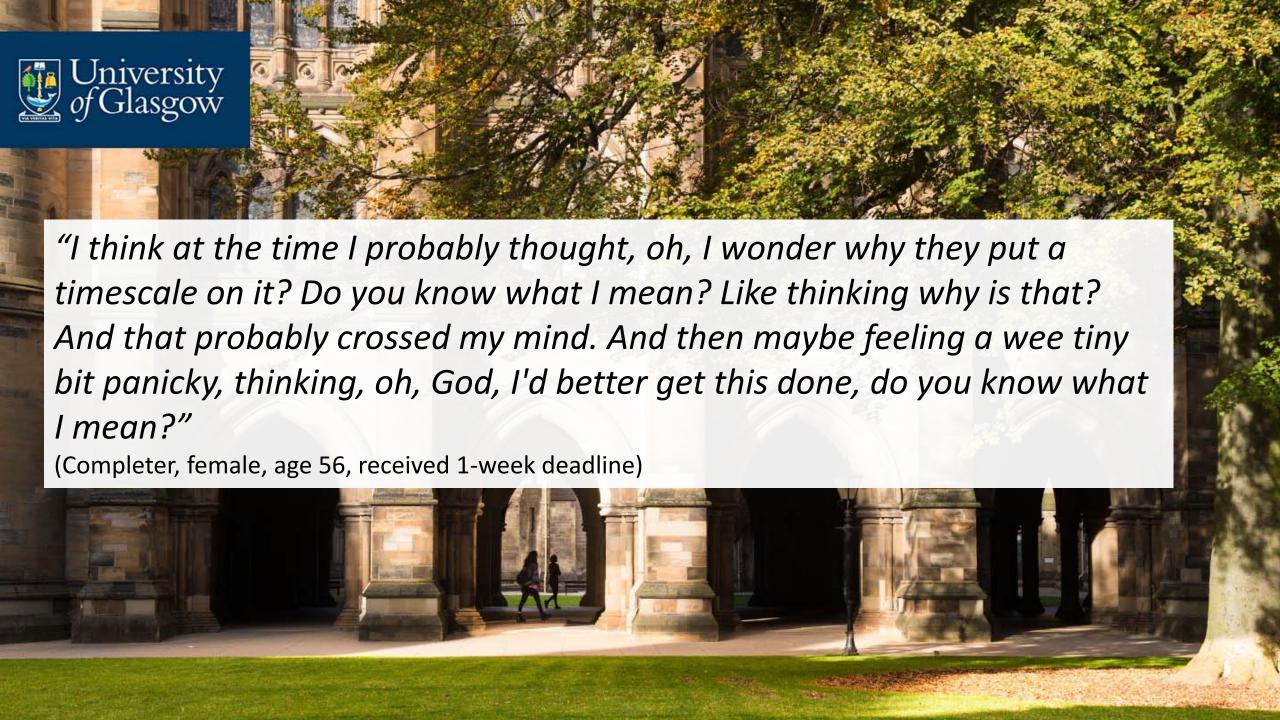
Primary outcome. Logistic regression analysis of usable FIT kit return within 3 months. Deadline intervention treated as binary. All models adjusted for age group, sex, SIMD, and urban-rural classification.

			Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI), p-value
Model 1	Any deadline vs. no deadline		1.13 (1.08, 1.19), <0.001
	Planning tool vs. no planning tool		0.98 (0.94, 1.02), 0.3364
Model 2	Model 2 vs. Model 1	Interaction p-value	0.0041
	Any deadline vs. no deadline	No planning tool	1.05 (0.98, 1.13), 0.1545
		With planning tool	1.21 (1.13, 1.30), <0.001
	Planning tool vs. no planning tool	No deadline	0.88 (0.81, 0.96), 0.003
		Any deadline	1.02 (0.97, 1.07), 0.532













Team Work

Dr Marie Kotzur

Dr Ben Young

Professor Alex McConnachie

Professor Colin McCowan

Professor Sara Macdonald

Dr Gareth Hollands

Audrey Irvine

Ann-Marie Digan

Professor Rory O'Connor

Professor Ronan O'Carroll

Professor Bob Steele

PPI: Lucy Robertson and Mary Cameron





