Statistics for the SDGs – indicators for national priorities

Name of the indicator	**3.3.e Number of screening tests for early detection of colorectal cancer at 10 thous. population**
Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 3. Good health and well-being
Priority	Increase in early disease detectability and increase in access to modern therapies
Definition	Number of tests carried out as part of the Screening Research Program for the early detection of colorectal cancer per 10 thous. population (opportunistic system and invited).
Unit	units
Available dimentions	total
Methodological explanations	Indicator = L / M, where: L = Number of tests performed as part of the Screening Program for the early detection of colorectal cancer performed in a given year in an invited and opportunist system M = Population (state at the end of the year) based on the data of the Statistics Poland The **Colon Cancer Screening Program** is the task of the National Program for Combating Cancer Diseases. Since 2012, personal invitations to colonoscopy to persons aged 55-64 have been sent within PBP. The aim of the program is to reduce the number of cases and deaths from colon cancer. **Colon cancer** is a cancer that develops from benign lesions, so-called polyps (its development lasts for a dozen or so years). Thanks to the early detection and removal of polyps, it is possible to prevent the development of colon cancer. Such prophylactic examinations reduce the risk of colon cancer by 60-90%. **Data on population** were compiled on the basis of: According to the **national definition of residence**, the population of a given commune includes people residing there (staying) for a period of at least 3 months. This means that the population of a given commune is captured:
Data source	Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute of Oncology in Warsaw
Data availability	Annual data; since 2012
Notes	

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