

Brief Report on Prevalence of Colorectal Cancer Screening in 2022: Analysis Using BRFSS Data

INTRODUCTION:

Colorectal cancer ranks as the third leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the U.S., underscoring the critical importance of early detection through effective screening methods. Recommended screening options for age groups 45-75 years include annual high-sensitivity take-home fecal occult blood test or fecal immunochemical test, multitargeted stool test every 1 to 3 years, colonography (also known as virtual colonoscopy) every 5 years, flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years, flexible sigmoidoscopy every 10 years along with the annual fecal immunochemical test, and colonoscopy every 10 years. This report analyses colorectal cancer screening prevalence in 2022, using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data. The analysis delves into variations in screening rates across different states and examines demographic factors that impact these rates.

METHODS:

This analysis utilized weighted data from the 2022 BRFSS, a nationally representative telephone survey by the CDC. It targets individuals aged 45 to 75, as recommended by the USPSTF for colorectal cancer screening. The BRFSS applies ranking weights for survey noncoverage, nonresponse, and sampling probabilities based on geographic location, race, age, and sex. R Complex Survey analysis was employed to calculate prevalence estimates effectively.

RESULTS:

The prevalence of colorectal cancer screening is lower among:

- Individuals aged 45-54 compared to those aged 50-64 and 65-75.
- Males compared to females.
- Those with less than a high school education (49.9%) compared to high school graduates (63.7%), college attendees (68.4%), and college graduates (71.29%).
- Hispanic, Asian Non-Hispanic, American Indian/Native American Non-Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander groups compared to Non-Hispanic Black, White, and Multiracial groups.
- People without a personal health care provider (32%) compared to those with one.
- Individuals earning less than \$15,000 (56.1%) and \$15,000-\$25,000 (58.6%) compared to those earning \$25,000 or more (70%).
- Those without insurance (26%) compared to those with coverage (69%).
- Nonmetropolitan residents (64%) compared to metropolitan residents (66%).
- 32 States did not meet the Healthy People 2030 target of 68.3% colorectal cancer screening coverage: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington,

