

## **PS2.234**

### **Quality assessment of the application of fecal occult blood tests in a health unit**

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**Background and Aim:** Colorectal Cancer (CRC) is the third most common type of cancer in men worldwide and the second in women. The recommended screening strategies consider two groups: analyzes of feces, and imaging and/or endoscopic examination of the colon and rectum. In Portugal the recommended screening is through the realization of fecal occult blood tests (FOBT), beginning at age 50 and performed annually. The aim of this work is to verify the correct performance of CRC screening by FOBT's, according to 'Opportunistic Screening for CRC' guideline n°003 / 2014 from Direção Geral de Saúde from Portugal.

**Methods:** It is a cross-sectional observational study, conducted in April 2015, in which all users between 50 and 74 years old belonging to the lists of the family physicians of the health unit were study. Through the SINUS program we obtained a list of the users within these ages (3092) subsequently inserted into Microsoft Excel 2010 program and randomized. It was then obtained a sample of 620 users of which 324 were excluded for not meeting the inclusion criteria. The evaluated criteria was the proportion of clients with FOBT performed in the last 12 months. The quality standard assigned to the criteria n was rated 'Good' if ≥ 70% of the users from the sample had performed FOBT in the last year; 'Reasonable' if 50-69% had performed FOBT in the last year and 'Insufficient' if <50% had performed FOBT in the last year.

**Results:** From the sample used in the evaluation (352 users), we found that 36.6% had FOBT held last year, having been awarded a pattern of insufficient quality.

**Conclusion:** Based on the inadequate results, several educational measures were implemented. In April 2015 we will evaluate using the same criteria and methodology, and if necessary new measures will be implemented.