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The Survey of Colorectal Cancer Screening Practices, sponsored by the National Cancer Institute in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Health Care Financing Administration, is a nationwide study that will provide important information about screening, diagnostic follow-up, and surveillance for colorectal cancer. The survey contains questions about whether you recommend or administer various procedures, your views on whether you or your area's health care system can accommodate an increased screening volume, and some general questions about your medical practice. **Even if you do not currently perform colorectal cancer procedures**, we are interested in your response and seek your answers based on your current practice. The survey is designed to accommodate a broad range of physicians and practice settings. Most physicians will not need to answer every question on the survey.

After completing the survey, please return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope to: Lorayn Olson, Ph.D., Abt Associates, 640 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 400, Chicago, IL, 60610, or fax it to Dr. Olson at 312/867-4419. If you have any questions about the study, or would like to schedule an appointment to complete it over the telephone, please call 1-800-229-7448.

Thank you for your participation.

Federal Law requires that each survey participant be informed of the following:

- (1) Legislative authorization for this study is found under 42 USC 285a.
- (2) Your participation is completely voluntary. You are subject to no penalty if you choose not to provide all or any part of the requested information.
- (3) Data collected as part of this study are confidential and protected by law. Under the provisions of Section 301d of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 241d), no information that could permit identification of a participating individual may be released. All such information will be held in confidence and will be presented only in statistical or summary form.
- (4) Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. *An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.* Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: NIH, Project Clearance Branch, 6705 Rockledge Drive, MSC 7974, Bethesda, MD 20892-7974, ATTN: PRA (xxxx-xxxx\*). Do not return the completed form to this address.

To ensure consistent interpretation of terms, the following definitions apply to this survey:

**Cancer screening:** The routine periodic use of a testing procedure intended to detect cancer or pre-cancerous lesions at an earlier stage than is possible through clinical detection or incidental discovery. Cancer screening is used in patients who display no signs or symptoms of possible cancer (i.e., pain, bleeding, palpable masses, etc.)

**Diagnostic follow-up:** The use of one or more procedures immediately following a positive finding of a colorectal cancer screening test, to more specifically characterize the reasons for that finding, especially to detect the presence or absence of any colonic polyps or cancer. An example is diagnostic colonoscopy following a positive Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT), but other types of procedures or tests may also be used.

**Surveillance:** Refers to procedures used to periodically examine the colon after detection and removal of a precancerous lesion by screening or other means. It does not refer to the use of colonoscopy or other procedures to monitor for polyp or cancer recurrence following a diagnosis of colorectal cancer.



**SURVEY OF COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING PRACTICES**  
*Diagnostic Radiologist Questionnaire*

For most of the questions on this survey, please answer by placing an “x” in the appropriate box.

**Part 1. Cancer Screening Beliefs and Practices**

This section includes questions about your opinions, experiences, and practices concerning colorectal cancer screening.

1. How effective or ineffective do you believe the following screening procedures are in reducing colorectal cancer mortality in average-risk patients aged 50 years and older? **(CHECK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE)**

	<b>Very Effective</b>	<b>Somewhat Effective</b>	<b>Not Effective</b>	<b>Don't Know or No Opinion</b>
a. Fecal Occult Blood Test	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
b. Flexible Sigmoidoscopy	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
c. Colonoscopy	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
d. Double Contrast Barium Enema	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>

2. In your opinion, with which test or test combination should most asymptomatic, average-risk adults be screened for colorectal cancer? **(CHECK ONE BOX)**

**G** Fecal occult blood test alone

**G** Flexible sigmoidoscopy alone

**G** Fecal occult blood test **and** flexible sigmoidoscopy

**G** Colonoscopy

**G** Double contrast barium enema

**G** Double contrast barium enema **and** flexible sigmoidoscopy

**G** Other (Describe) \_\_\_\_\_

3. In the U.S. today, many adults over the age of 50 are not screened for colorectal cancer. In your opinion, how important are each of the following as barriers to colorectal cancer screening? **(CHECK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE)**

	<b>Major Barrier</b>	<b>Minor Barrier</b>	<b>Not a Barrier</b>
<u>Patient-Related Barriers</u>			
a. Patient fear of finding cancer	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
b. Patient believes screening is not effective	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
c. Patient embarrassment or anxiety about screening tests	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
d. Patient is unaware of screening or does not perceive colorectal cancer as a serious health threat	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
<u>System-Related Barriers</u>			
e. Screening costs too much or insurance doesn't cover	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
f. Primary care physicians do not actively recommend screening to their patients	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
g. Shortage of trained providers to conduct screening other than fecal occult blood testing	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
h. Shortage of trained providers to conduct follow-up with invasive procedures such as flexible sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
i. Other Barriers (Describe) _____	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>

4. Do you receive patient referrals from other providers in your practice or community to perform colorectal cancer screening with double contrast barium enema? (CHECK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE)

**G** Yes

**G** No (SKIP TO QUESTION 6)

5. Please indicate the type of provider or providers who routinely refer patients to you for colorectal cancer screening with double contrast barium enema. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

**G** Family or General Practitioner

**G** Internist

**G** Obstetrician/gynecologist

**G** Gastroenterologist

**G** Surgeon

**G** Radiologist

**G** Other (Describe) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Over the past two years, has the volume of colorectal cancer screening and/or diagnostic procedures you perform or supervise: (CHECK ONE BOX)

**G** Increased substantially (more than 20% per year)

**G** Increased somewhat (less than 20% per year)

**G** Stayed about the same (SKIP TO QUESTION 8, next page)

**G** Decreased (SKIP TO QUESTION 8, next page)

**G** I do not perform or supervise colorectal cancer screening or diagnostic procedures in my practice at this time (SKIP TO QUESTION 18, page 8)

7. How important are each of the following factors in explaining this increase over the past two years? (CHECK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE)

I am seeing more:	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Not at all Important</b>
a. Referrals for colorectal cancer <u>screening</u> procedures	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
b. Referrals for <u>diagnostic follow-up</u> to positive colorectal cancer screening tests	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
c. Patients who require <u>surveillance</u> following initial discovery and removal of colorectal adenomas	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>

8. To what extent are the following published guidelines influential in your practice of colorectal cancer screening? (CHECK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE)

	<b>Very Influential</b>	<b>Somewhat Influential</b>	<b>Not Influential</b>	<b>Not Applicable or Not Familiar with</b>
a. American Cancer Society - 1997	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
b. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force - 1996	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
c. Independent Expert Panel on Colorectal Cancer Screening: Clinical Guidelines Rationale - 1997 (G.I. Consortium)	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
d. Other Specialty Society guidelines	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
e. Guidelines or recommendations of any health plan with which you are affiliated	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>

9. To what extent are each of these factors influential in your practice of colorectal cancer screening?  
**(CHECK ONE BOX ON EACH LINE)**

	<b>Very Influential</b>	<b>Somewhat Influential</b>	<b>Not Influential</b>
a. Clinical evidence published in the medical literature	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
b. Availability of reimbursement by third party payers, including Medicare and Medicaid	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
c. Continuing education/conferences/meetings	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
d. Other (Describe) _____	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>

10. During a typical month, how many times do you personally **order or perform, or supervise** a mid-level practitioner (i.e., nurse practitioner, physician assistant) in fecal occult blood testing as a colorectal cancer screening modality?

**G** 0 (SKIP TO QUESTION 12, next page)

**G** 1-10

**G** 11-20

**G** 21-40

**G** More than 40

11. In your opinion, which diagnostic test or test combination should be used following a positive screening fecal occult blood test in a healthy, average-risk patient? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)**

**G** Repeat Fecal Occult Blood Test

**G** Flexible sigmoidoscopy

**G** Colonoscopy

**G** Double contrast barium enema

**G** Other (Describe) \_\_\_\_\_

12. Over the next three years, do you expect the demand for colorectal cancer screening or diagnostic procedures with double contrast barium enema in your community to:

**G** Increase substantially (more than 20% per year)

**G** Increase somewhat (less than 20% per year)

**G** Stay about the same

**G** Decrease

13. Over the next three years, would you say the capacity of facilities and personnel for performing colorectal cancer screening or diagnostic procedures with double contrast barium enema in your community is: **(CHECK ONE BOX)**

**G** More than enough to meet anticipated demand

**G** Just about right to meet anticipated demand

**G** Inadequate to meet anticipated demand

14. During a typical month, how many times do you personally **perform or supervise** a mid-level practitioner, such as a nurse practitioner or a physician's assistant, in the following colorectal cancer procedures:

	<b>0</b>	<b>1-5</b>	<b>6-10</b>	<b>11-20</b>	<b>&gt;20</b>
Screening double contrast barium enema	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
Diagnostic double contrast barium enema	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>



15. In your opinion, which diagnostic test or test combination should be used following a positive double contrast barium enema colorectal cancer screening test in an otherwise healthy, average-risk patient? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

FOBT

Flexible sigmoidoscopy

Colonoscopy

Repeat double contrast barium enema

Other (Describe) \_\_\_\_\_

16. In your practice, do you define as "high-risk" any of the following types of patients for purposes of more intensive screening or surveillance than for your "average-risk" patients? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

**40 year old patient with:**

At least two first-degree relatives who have had a colorectal cancer diagnosis.

At least one first-degree relative who has had a colorectal cancer diagnosis.

At least one first-degree relative who has had a colorectal cancer diagnosis at an "early age," e.g., less than age 50.

A family history of adenomatous polyps (not related to specific genetic syndromes such as familial adenomatous polyposis)

A personal history of ulcerative colitis

Other (Describe) \_\_\_\_\_

17. Have you ever ordered, referred, or recommended a patient for genetic testing for a suspected inherited susceptibility to colorectal cancer? (CHECK ONE BOX)

Yes, I have ordered

Yes, I have referred or recommended

No

## Part 2. Practice and Other Characteristics

The questions in this final section will help us to better understand your medical practice.

18. Which of the following categories best describes your primary practice arrangement (i.e., the practice setting where you spend the most hours per week)? Are you a...(CHECK ONE BOX)

**G** Full or part owner of a physician practice

**G** Employee of a physician-owned practice

**G** Employee of a staff or group model HMO

**G** Employee of a hospital, clinic, or university

**G** Other (Describe) \_\_\_\_\_

19. Including yourself, how many physicians are in this primary practice arrangement?

**G** 1 (SKIP TO QUESTION 21)

**G** 2 - 5

**G** 6 - 15

**G** 16 - 49

**G** 50 - 99

**G** 100+

20. Is this a single-specialty or multi-specialty setting?

**G** Single-specialty

**G** Multi-specialty

21. During a typical week, approximately how many patients do you see?

**G** 75 or fewer

**G** 76 - 100

**G** 101 - 125

**G** 126 or more

22. Approximately what percentage of your patients are covered by managed care plans? (Include HMOs, PPOs, IPAs, and Point-of-Service plans)

**G** 0%

**G** 1 - 25%

**G** 25 - 50%

**G** 50 - 75%

**G** 75 - 100%

23. Do you as an individual have an affiliation with a medical school, such as an adjunct, clinical, or other faculty appointment?

**G** Yes

**G** No

24. Do you consider yourself to be of Hispanic or Latino descent?

**G** Yes

**G** No

25. Regarding your ethnic background, which group do you consider yourself to be in? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

American Indian or Alaska Native

Asian

Black or African-American

Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

White

Other

26. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about colorectal cancer screening, diagnostic follow-up, or surveillance in your practice or in general?

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**Thank you very much. We greatly appreciate your participation. Study results will help us to better understand the emerging and challenging area of colorectal cancer screening, diagnostic follow-up, and surveillance. Please return your completed survey in the enclosed postage-paid envelope or fax it to the attention of Dr. Lorayn Olson, Abt Associates at (312) 867-4200**