



# NordICC at 10 years: Results, Surprises, and Questions for the Investigators

May 5, 2023

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Stanford University School of Medicine

# Agenda

- NordICC 10-year results
- The context of the FS RCTs
- Delving into details of the trial
- Questions for the investigators

# *The* NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

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## Effect of Colonoscopy Screening on Risks of Colorectal Cancer and Related Death

M. Bretthauer, M. Løberg, P. Wieszczy, M. Kalager, L. Emilsson, K. Garborg, M. Rupinski, E. Dekker, M. Spaander, M. Bugajski, Ø. Holme, A.G. Zauber, N.D. Pilonis, A. Mroz, E.J. Kuipers, J. Shi, M.A. Hernán, H.-O. Adami, J. Regula, G. Hoff, and M.F. Kaminski, for the NordICC Study Group\*

- Population-based: invitation to colonoscopy vs. usual care
- Participation rate in invitation arm: 42%
- Interim 10-year results (plan 15 years)

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## Understanding the Results of a Randomized Trial of Screening Colonoscopy

Jason A. Dominitz, M.D., M.H.S., and Douglas J. Robertson, M.D., M.P.H.

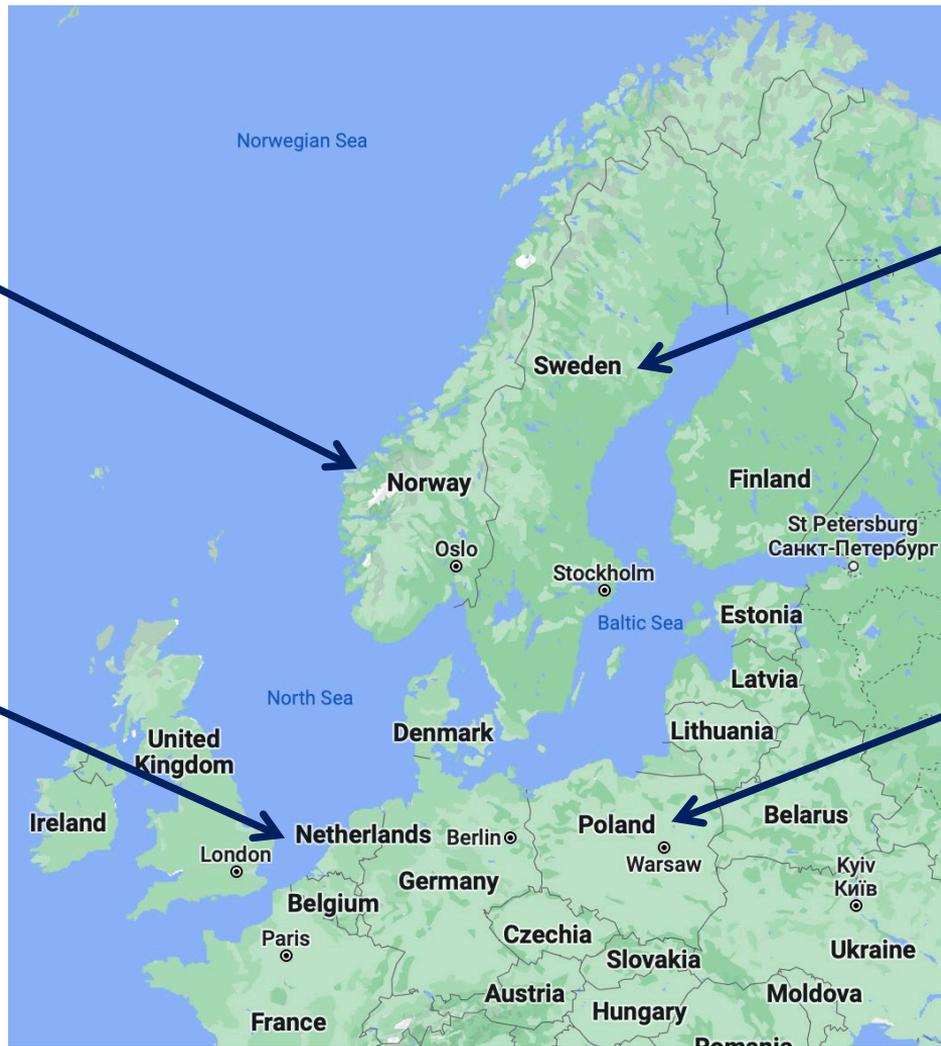
- “...surprising and disappointing”
- Factors: Participation rate, time to realize benefit, quality of colonoscopy, higher-risk screened in Poland

Norway

Sweden

Netherlands

Poland

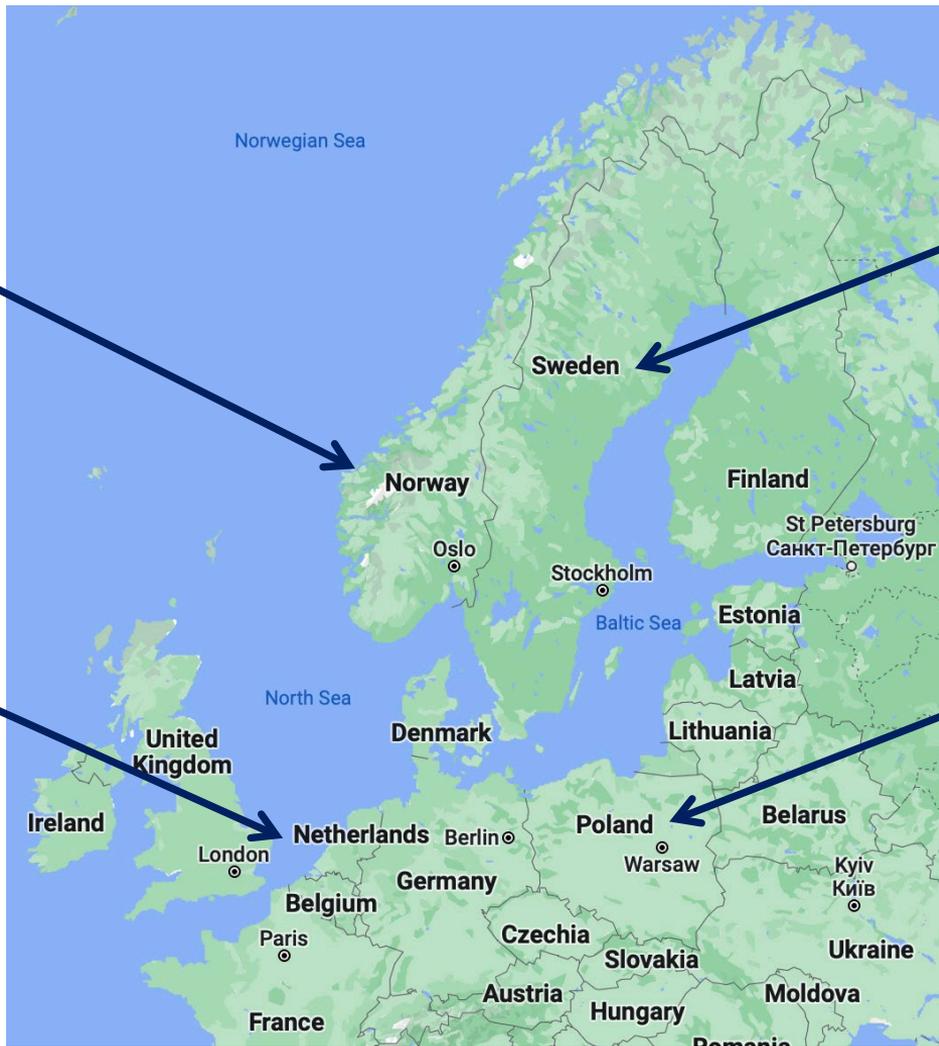


Norway  
31% of n

Sweden  
4% of n

Netherlands  
*Excluded*  
*NEJM 22*

Poland  
64% of n



Norway  
31% of n  
45% of colo

Sweden  
4% of n  
4% of colo

Netherlands  
*Excluded*  
*NEJM 22*

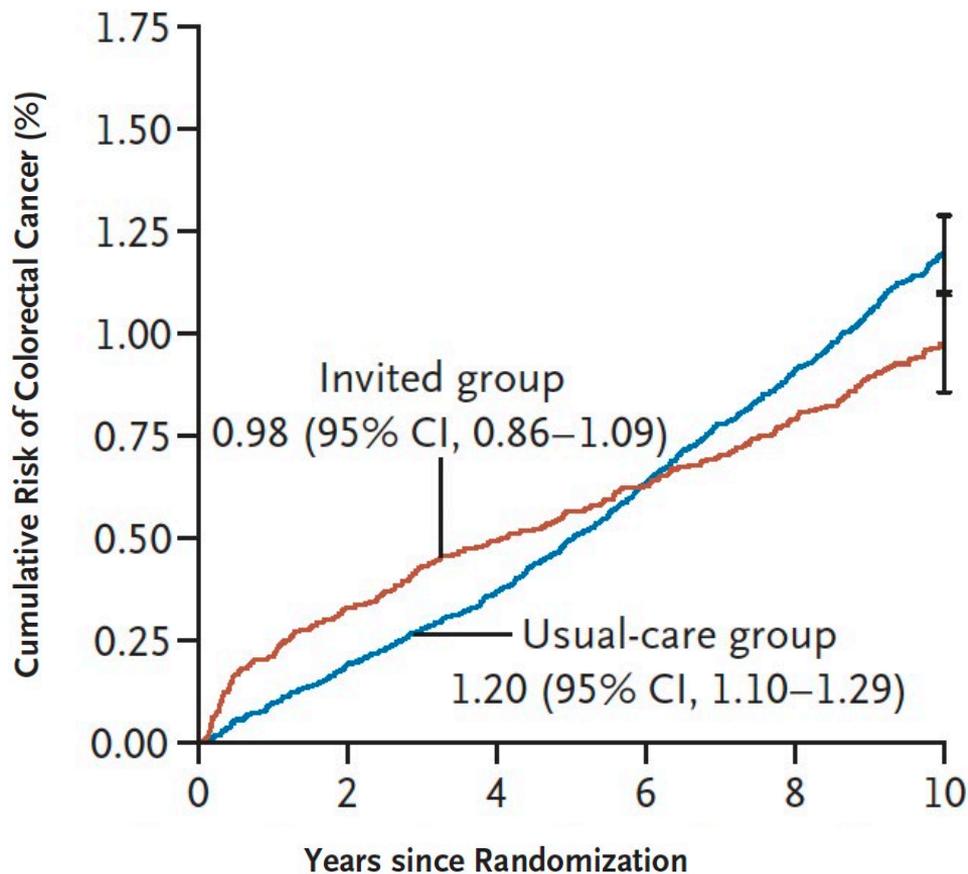
Poland  
64% of n  
51% of colo



# NordICC Trial: 10-year results

# CRC Incidence: Intention to Screen

Screening  
participation  
42%

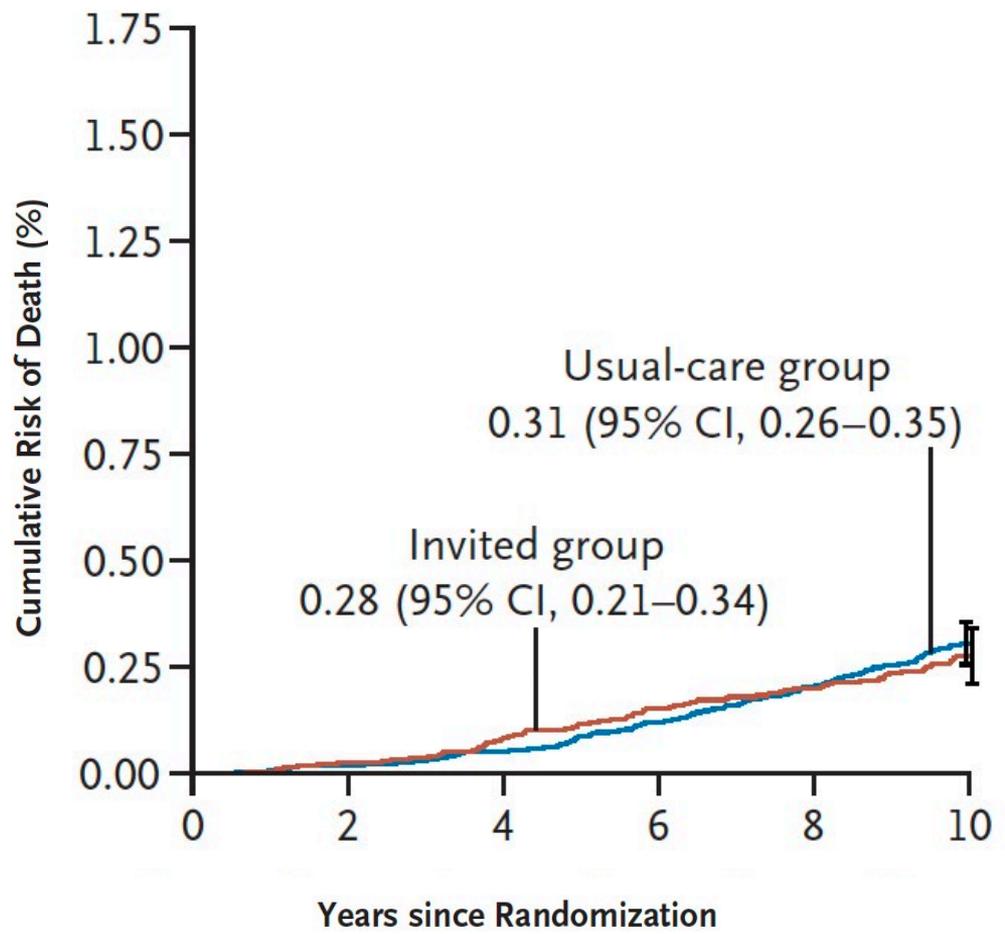


Risk ratio  
0.82  
(0.70-0.93)

Bretthauer et al,  
NEJM  
2022;387:1547

# CRC Mortality: Intention to Screen

Screening participation  
42%



Risk ratio  
0.90  
(0.64-1.16)

Bretthauer et al,  
NEJM  
2022;387:1547

# Adjusted per-protocol analyses

Analysis	CRC incidence	CRC mortality
Intention to screen (42% uptake)	0.82 (0.70-0.93)	0.90 (0.64-1.16)
<i>Adjusted per-protocol</i>		

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Intention to screen (42% uptake)	0.82 (0.70-0.93)	0.90 (0.64-1.16)
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# Adjusted per-protocol analyses

Analysis	CRC incidence	CRC mortality
Intention to screen (42% uptake)	0.82 (0.70-0.93)	0.90 (0.64-1.16)
<i>Adjusted per-protocol</i>	<i>0.69 (0.55-0.83)</i>	<i>0.50 (0.27-0.77)</i>

## NordICC Trial: 10-year results

- How to reconcile with FS RCTs?

# FS RCTs

Study	Patients (n)	Yrs F/U (median)	Uptake	Incidence reduction	Mortality reduction
UK Flex Sig	170,432	11.2	71%	23%	31%
SCORE (Italy)	34,292	10.5	58%	18%	22% (NS)
PLCO (US)	154,910	11.9	84%	21%	26%
NORCAPP (Norway)	98,792	10.9	63%	20%	27%

Atkin *et al*, Lancet 2010;375:1624, Segnan *et al*, JNCI 2011;103:1310, Schoen *et al*, NEJM 2012;366:2345  
Holme *et al*, JAMA 2014;312:606

# FS RCTs and NordICC at 10 years

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<b>NordICC</b>	<b>84,585</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>10% (NS)</b>

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<b><i>“NordICC x1.5”</i></b>	<b>84,585</b>	<b>10</b>			

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*\*assumes no self-selection*

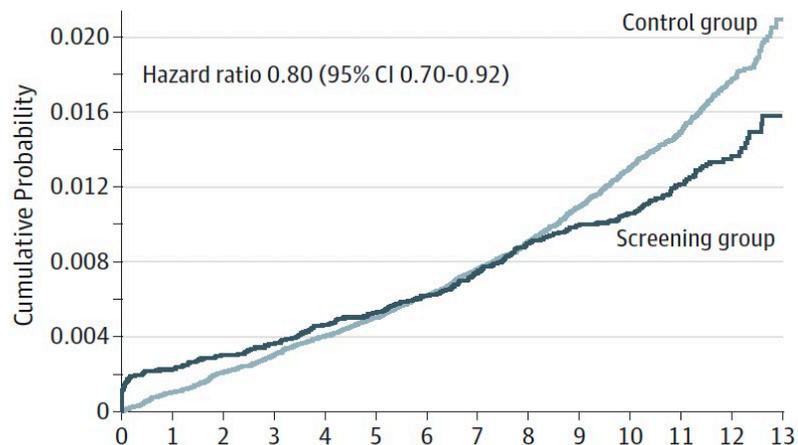
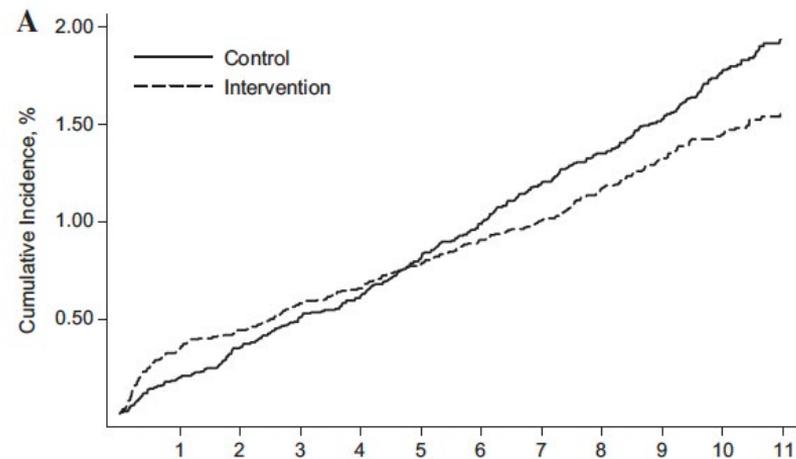
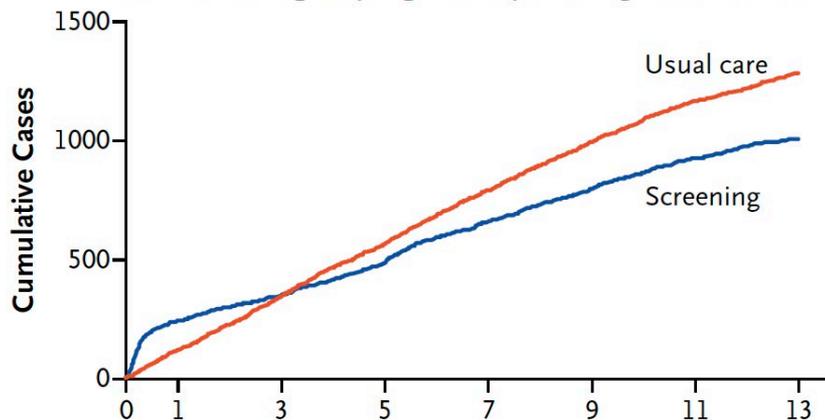
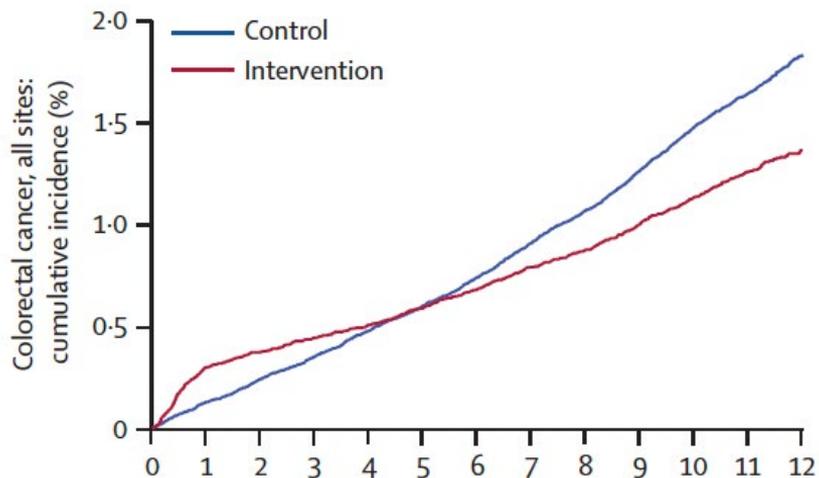
# FS RCTs and NordICC at 10 years: Per protocol

	<b>CRC incidence reduction</b>	<b>CRC mortality reduction</b>
UK Flex Sig Trial (UK)	33%	43%
SCORE Trial (Italy)	31%	38%
NordICC		

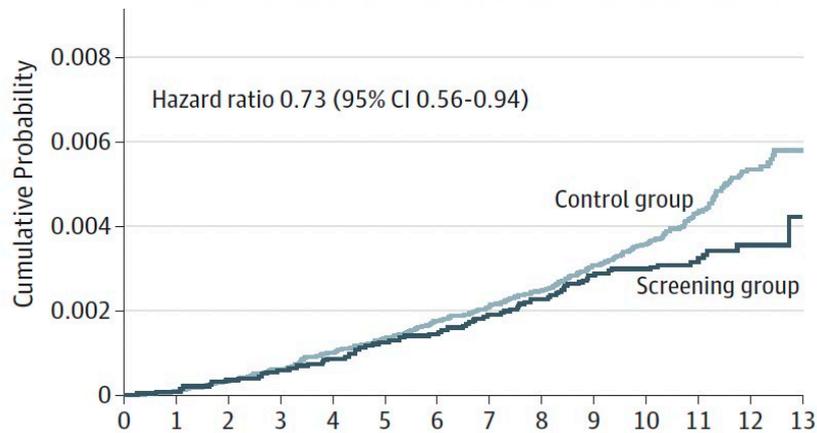
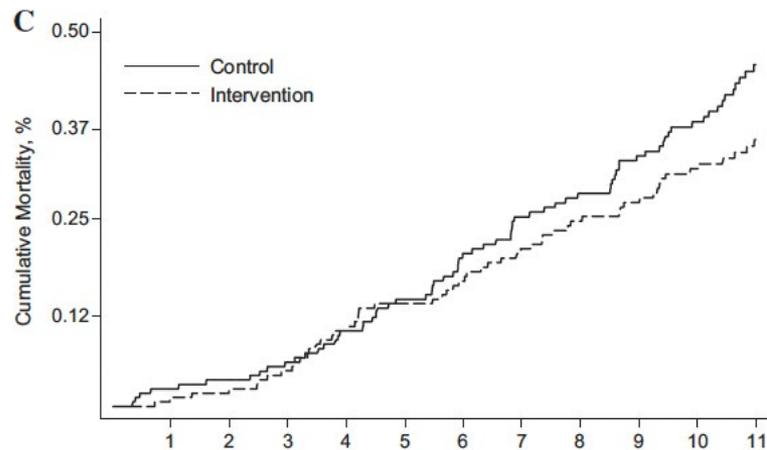
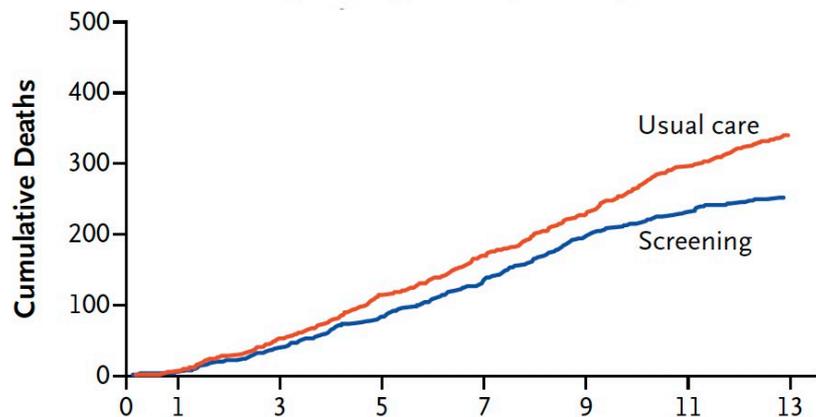
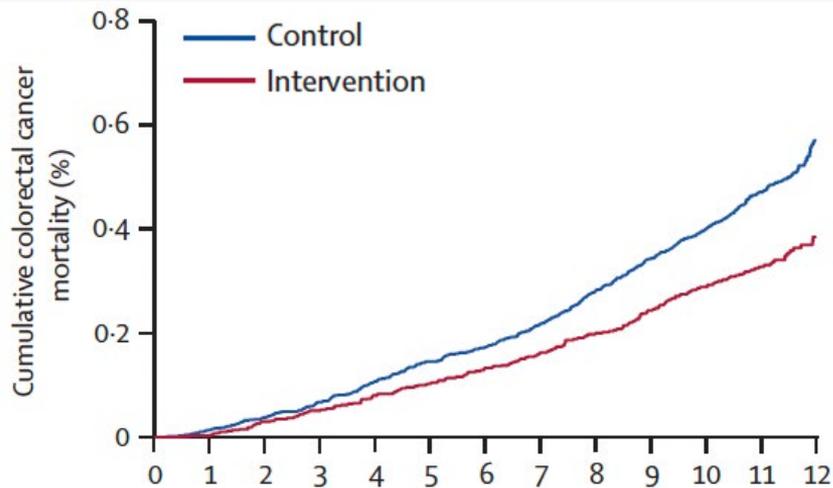
# FS RCTs and NordICC at 10 years: Per protocol

	<b>CRC incidence reduction</b>	<b>CRC mortality reduction</b>
UK Flex Sig Trial (UK)	33%	43%
SCORE Trial (Italy)	31%	38%
NordICC	31% (17-45%)	50% (23-73%)

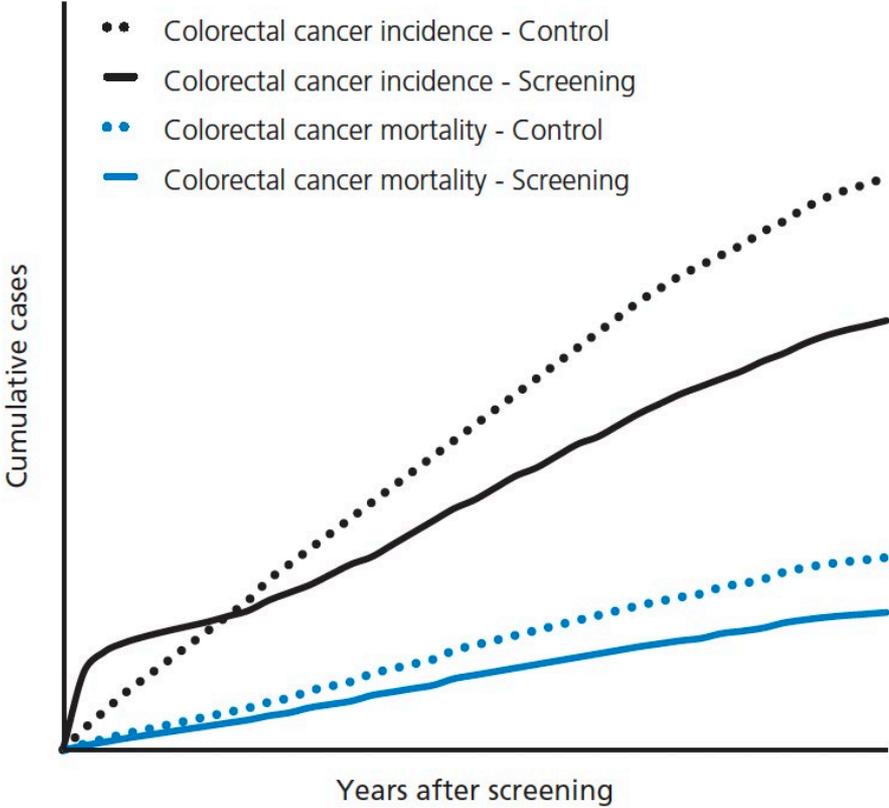
# FS RCTs: CRC incidence curves



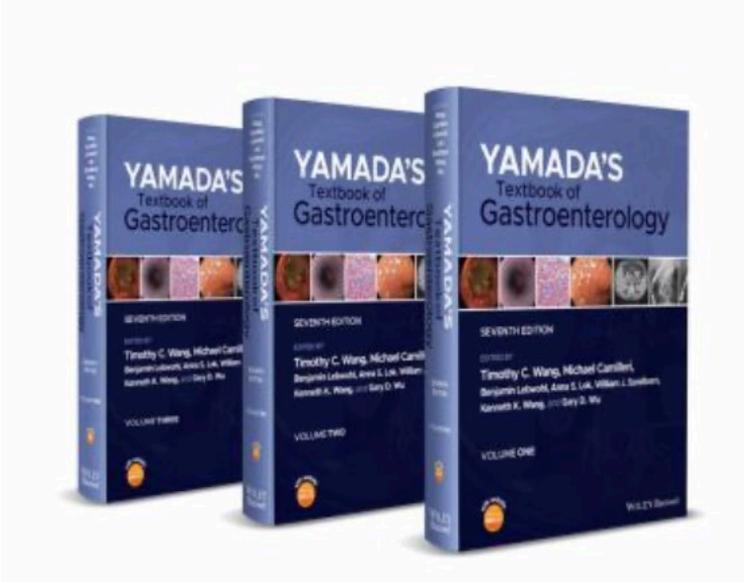
# FS RCTs: CRC mortality curves



# “Textbook” Graphs for Flex Sig



**Figure 72.2** Idealized representation of the impact of screening flexible sigmoidoscopy on colorectal cancer incidence and mortality. Curves with these shapes were observed in all five randomized controlled trials of screening flexible sigmoidoscopy versus no screening or usual care [29–



Ladabaum U, Colorectal cancer screening, Yamada’s Textbook of Gastroenterology, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed, 2022

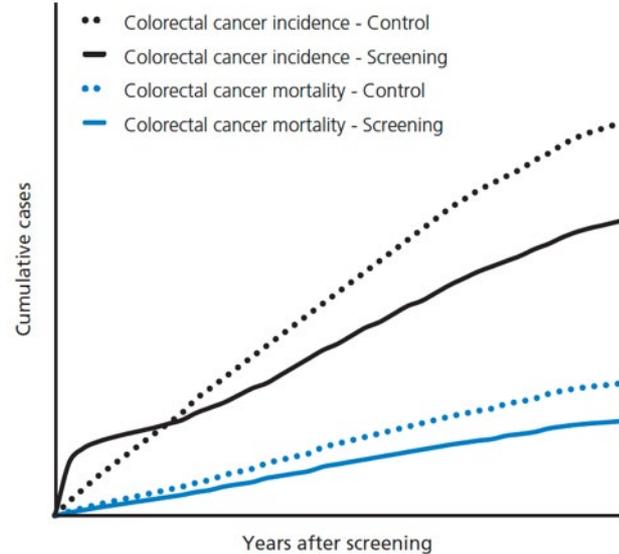
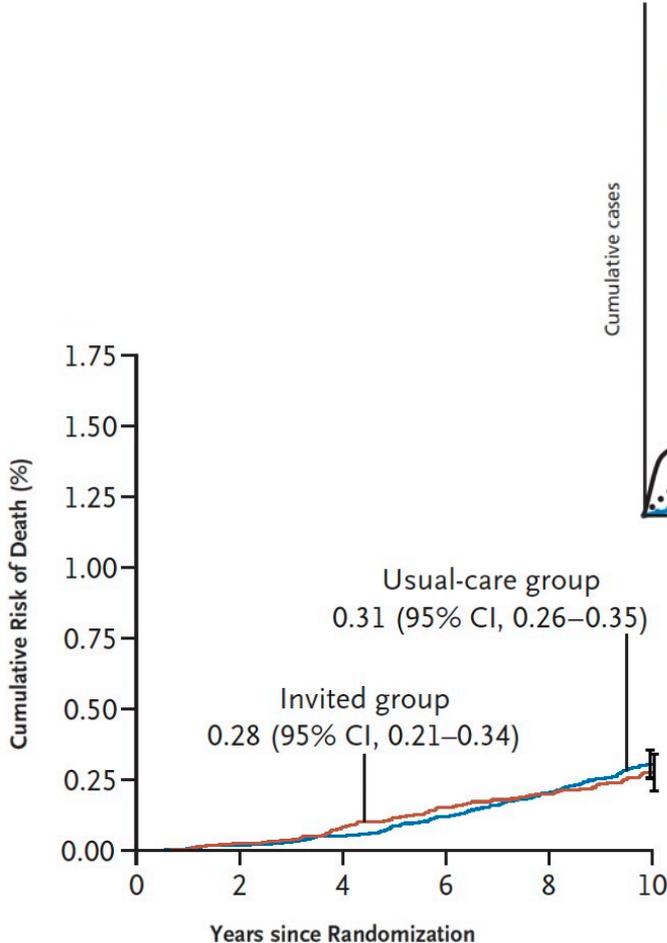
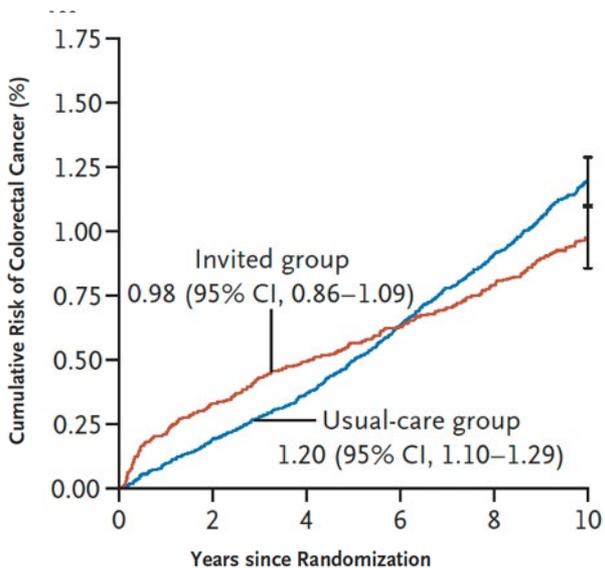


# NordICC Trial: 10-year results

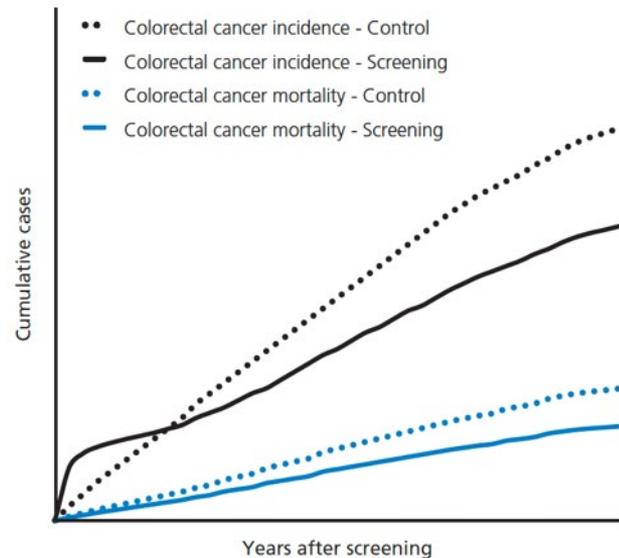
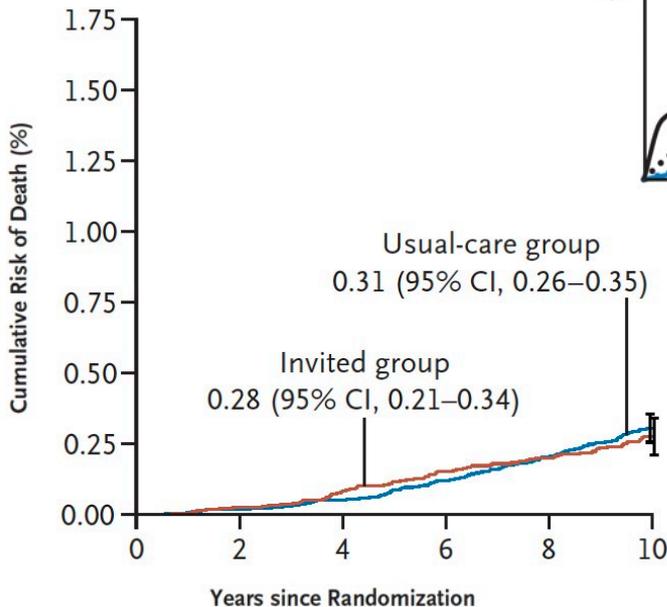
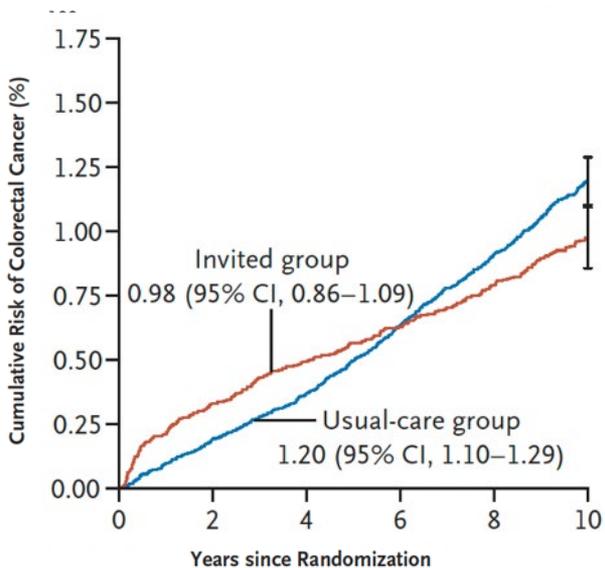
Some “head-scratchers”



# How to reconcile NordICC vs. FS “textbook graphs”?



# How to reconcile NordICC vs. FS “textbook graphs”?



Q1a:  
Mortality  
curve?

# Stage distribution: Why no notable shift?

Stage	Intervention 259 CRCs / 28,220	Control 622 CRCs / 56,365
A	39 (15%)	78 (13%)
B	69 (27%)	169 (27%)
C	66 (25%)	174 (28%)
D	47 (18%)	107 (17%)
Unknown	38 (15%)	94 (15%)

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Stage	Intervention 259 CRCs / 28,220	Control 622 CRCs / 56,365
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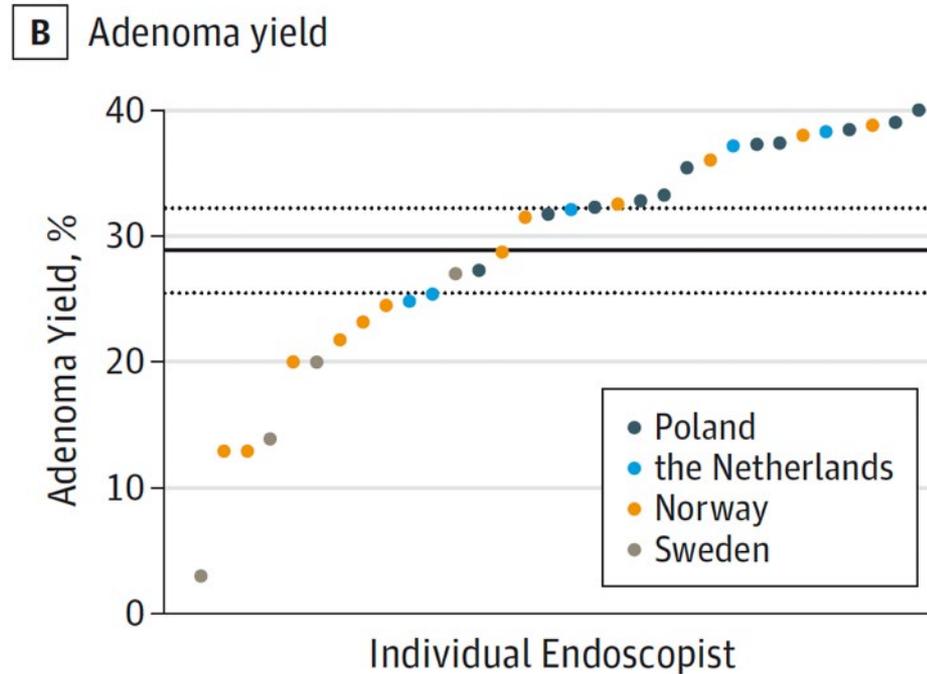
Q1b:  
Why no  
stage shift?

## NordICC Trial: 10-year results

- Colonoscopy quality? (ADR, sedation)

# NordICC: Colonoscopy quality? → ADR

- **ADR <25% in 28.6% of reported endoscopists\***

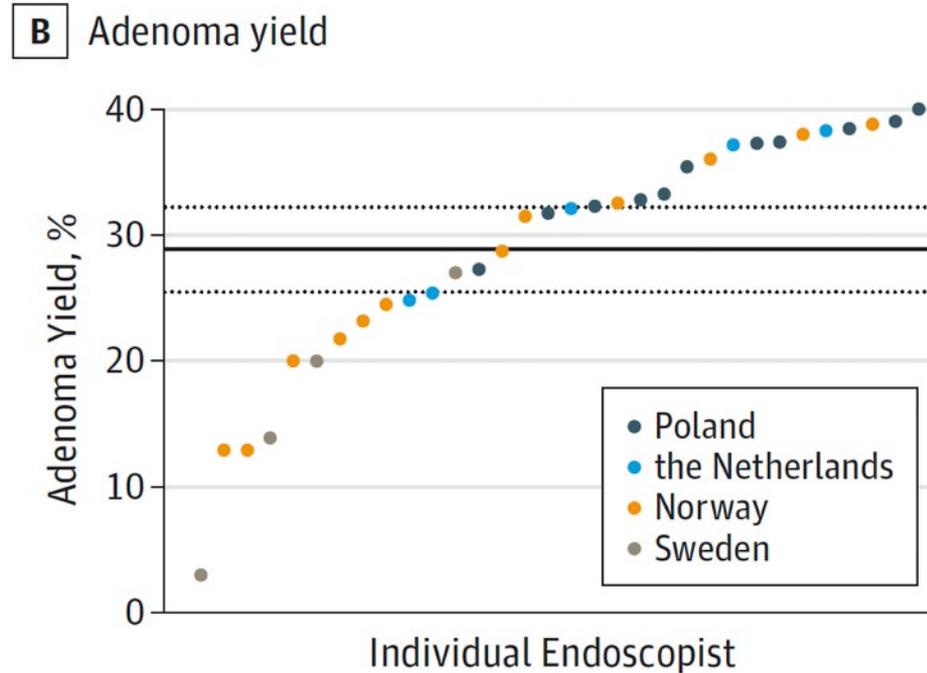


\*32 endoscopists with 30+ exams ( 960+ ? / 12,574 )

Bretthauer et al,  
JAMA Int Med  
2016;176:894

# NordICC: Colonoscopy quality? → ADR

- **ADR <25% in 28.6% of reported endoscopists\***



Q2a:  
Colo quality  
in the rest?

\*32 endoscopists with 30+ exams ( 960+ ? / 12,574 )

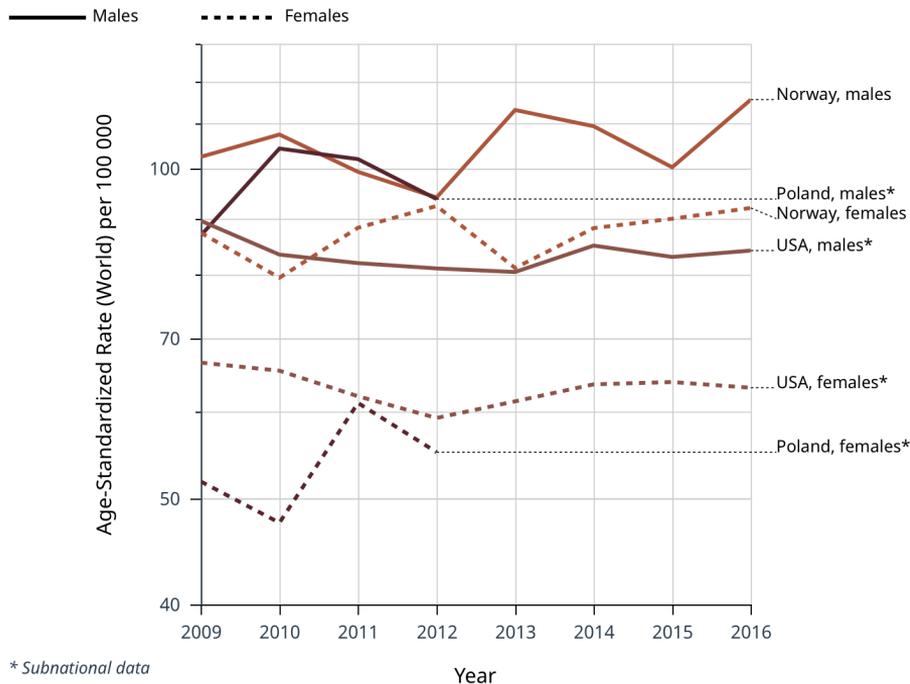
Bretthauer et al,  
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# NordICC: Expected ADR? → National CRC Incidence

## Age-standardized rate (World) per 100 000, incidence, males and females, age [50-64]

Colorectum

Norway - Poland\* - USA\*



\* Subnational data

Rates are shown on a semi-log scale

Lines are smoothed by the LOESS regression algorithm (bandwidth: 0.25)

Cancer Over time | IARC - All Rights Reserved 2023 - Data version: 1.0

International Agency for Research on Cancer



N  
P  
N  
U  
C  
E  
S  
P  
L

Norway males

Poland males

Norway females

USA males

USA females

Poland females

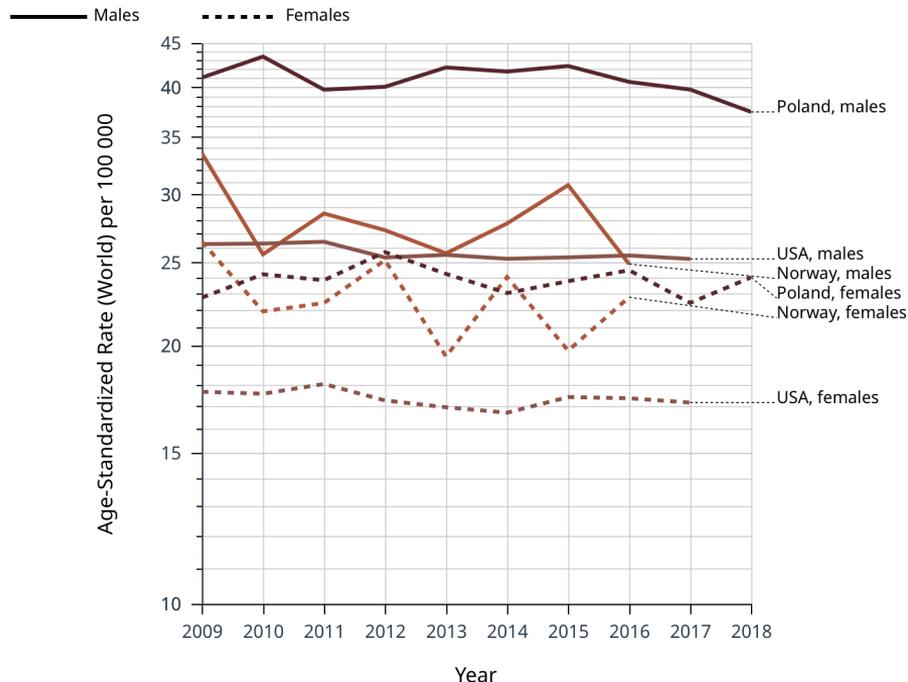
\* Inspired by Dominitz and Robertson, Reply to NEJM letters, Jan 2023

# NordICC: Expected ADR? → National CRC Mortality

**Age-standardized rate (World) per 100 000, mortality, males and females, age [50-64]**

Colorectum

Norway - Poland - USA



Rates are shown on a semi-log scale

Lines are smoothed by the LOESS regression algorithm (bandwidth: 0.25)

Cancer Over time | IARC - All Rights Reserved 2023 - Data version: 1.0



PL  
UN  
NO  
PL  
NO  
UN  
NO

Poland males

USA males

Norway males

Poland females

Norway females

USA females

\* Inspired by Dominitz and Robertson, Reply to NEJM letters, Jan 2013

# Expect ADR 55-64 yo in Norway, Poland $\geq$ USA?

**NO PL SE U**

	NordICC	Norway	Poland	Sweden	USA
Years		2009-2014			2010-2020
% of <i>n</i>					
% of screen					
Adenoma					
Advanced Neoplasia					

Bretthauer et al, JAMA Int Med 2016;176:894

Bretthauer et al, NEJM 2022;387:1547

Liang et al, Gastroenterology 2022;163:742

# Expect ADR 55-64 yo in Norway, Poland $\geq$ USA?

	NordICC	Norway	Poland	Sweden	USA
Years		2009-2014			2010-2020
% of n		31%	64%	4%	
% of screen		45%	51%	4%	
Adenoma					
Advanced Neoplasia					

Bretthauer et al, JAMA Int Med 2016;176:894

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Adenoma					37.0%
Advanced Neoplasia					

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Advanced Neoplasia					

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% of screen		45%		4%	
Adenoma	30.7%	27.1%		14.4%	37.0%
Advanced Neoplasia	10.4%				6.8%

Q2b:  
Should ADR  
have been  
higher?

Bretthauer et al, JAMA Int Med 2016;176:894

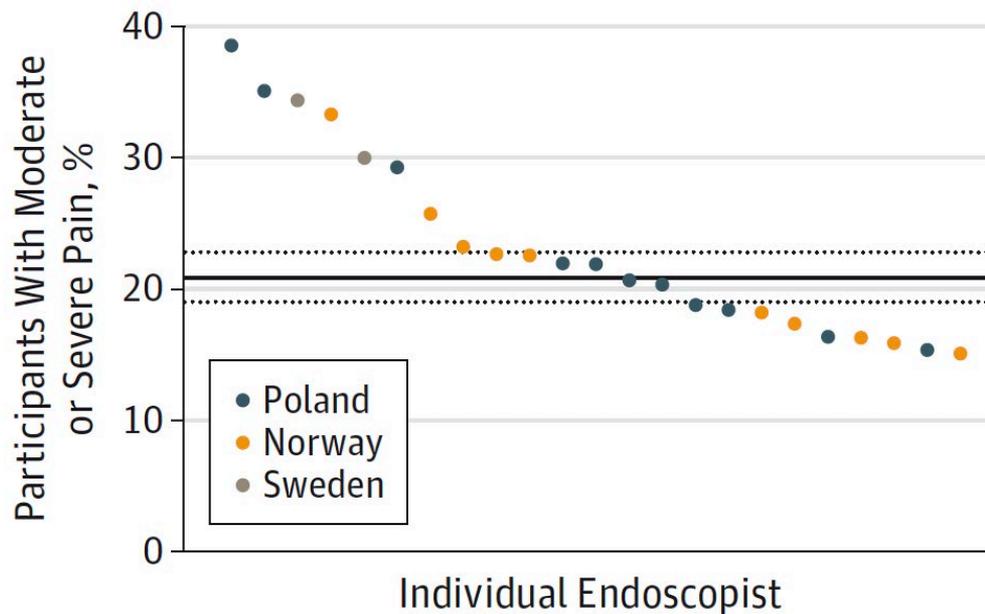
Bretthauer et al, NEJM 2022;387:1547

Liang et al, Gastroenterology 2022;163:742

# NordICC: Colonoscopy quality affected by patient pain?

- Sedation given: 22.7% (11% Norway, 23% Poland)

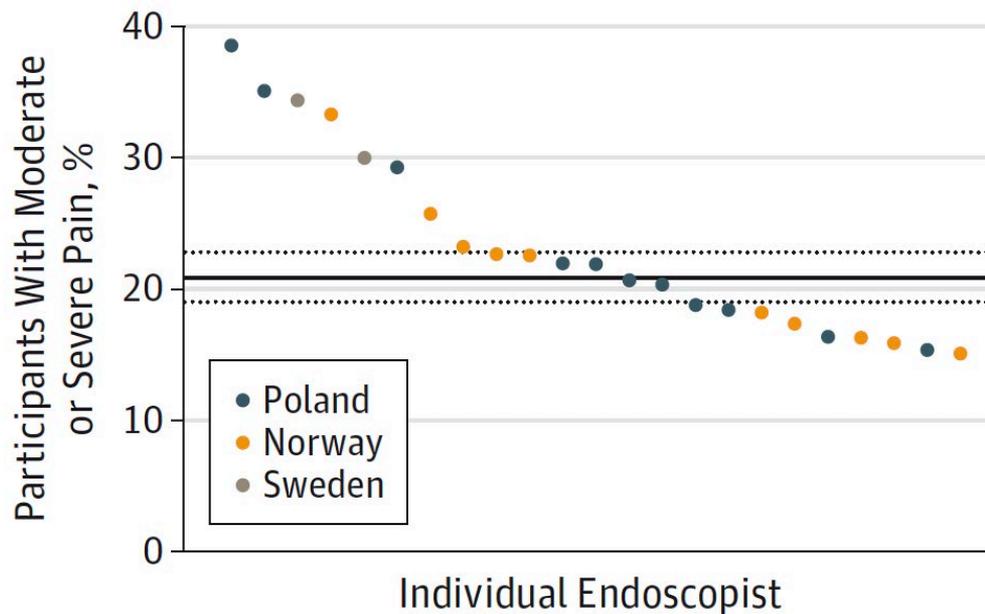
**c** Participants with moderate or severe pain during colonoscopy



# NordICC: Colonoscopy quality affected by patient pain?

- Sedation given: 22.7% (11% Norway, 23% Poland)

**c** Participants with moderate or severe pain during colonoscopy



Q2c:  
Sedation  
rate impact  
on ADR?

# NordICC Trial: 10-year results

- Who took up screening?
- Colonoscopy rate in usual care controls?

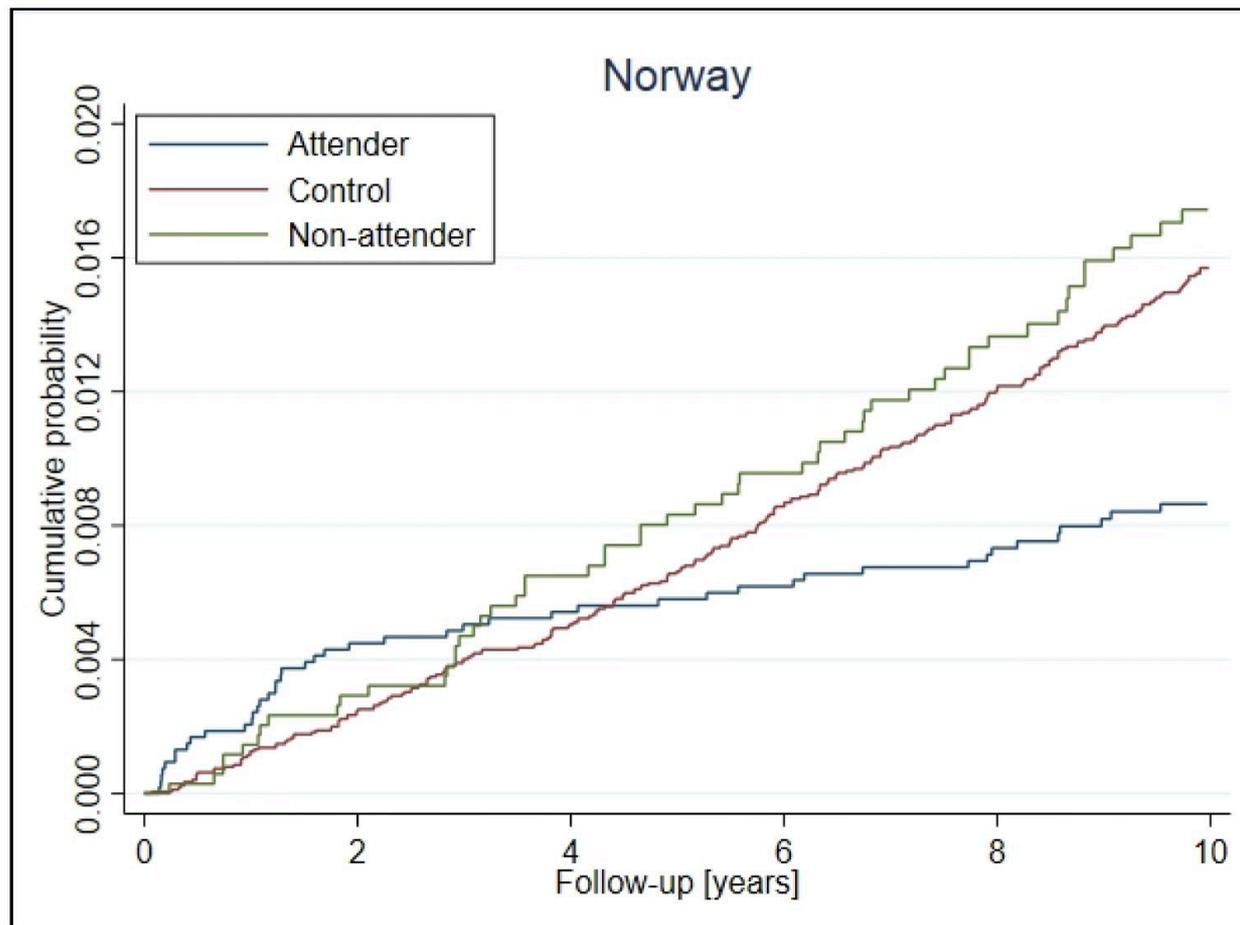
# CRC Incidence: Norway

Screening  
participation  
61%

ADR  
27%

31% of n

Bretthauer et al,  
NEJM  
2022;387:1547



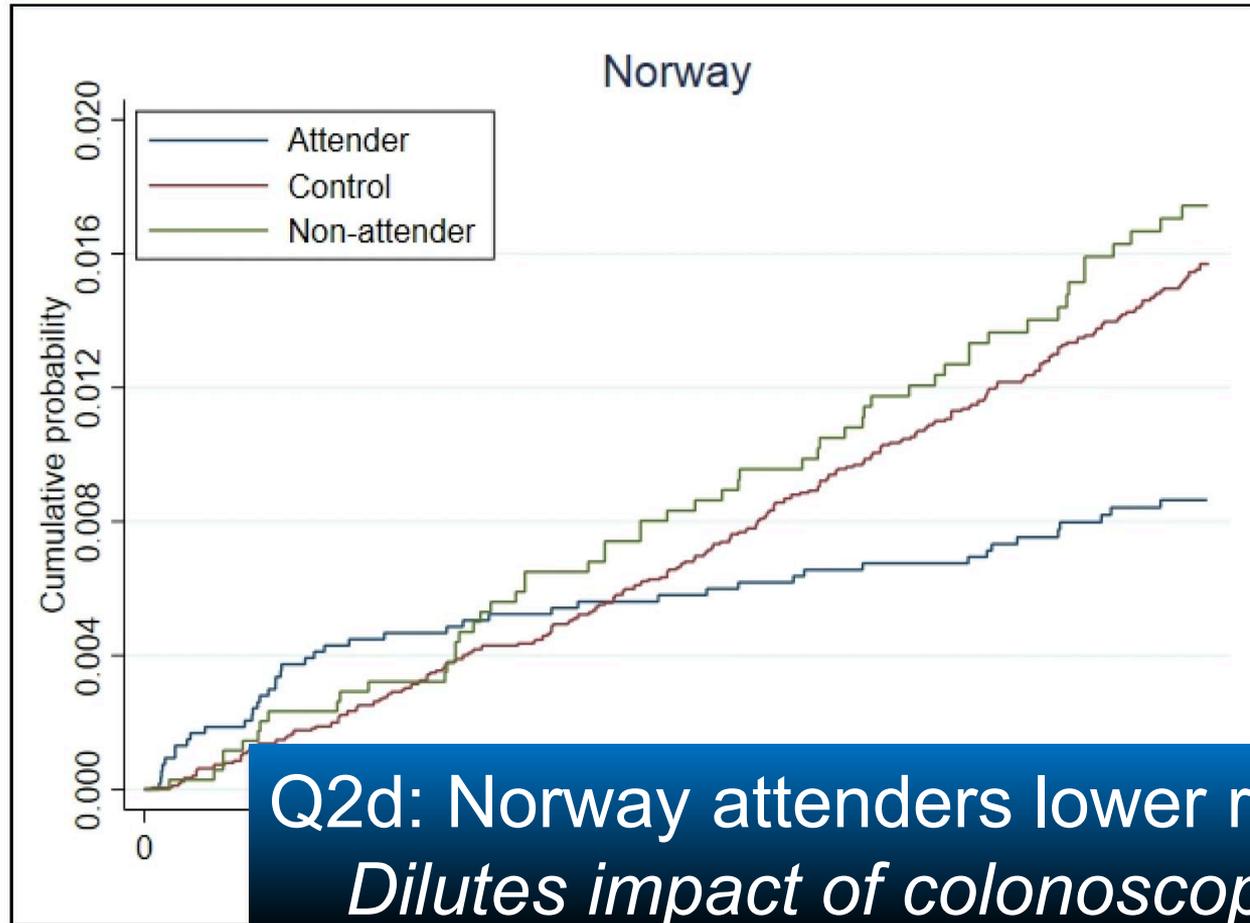
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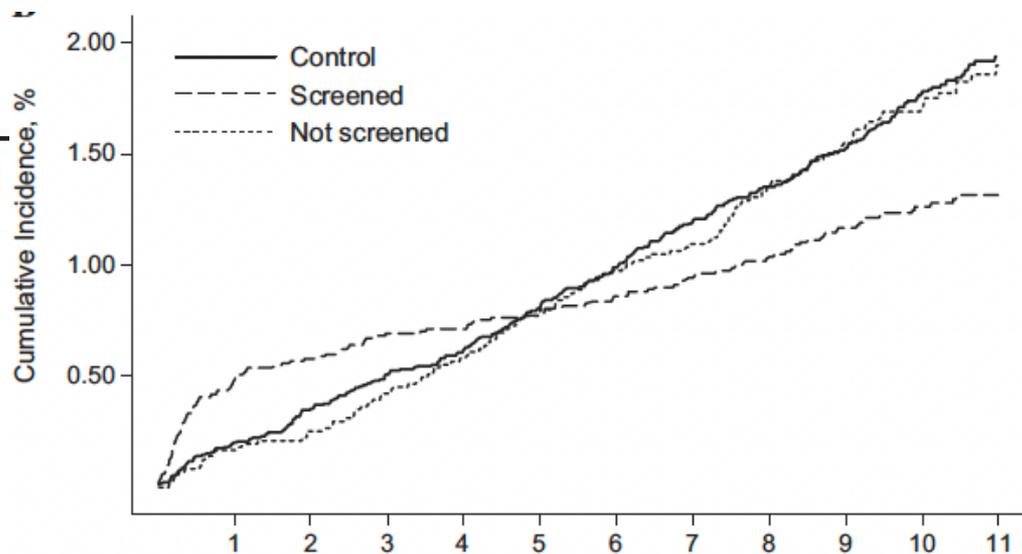
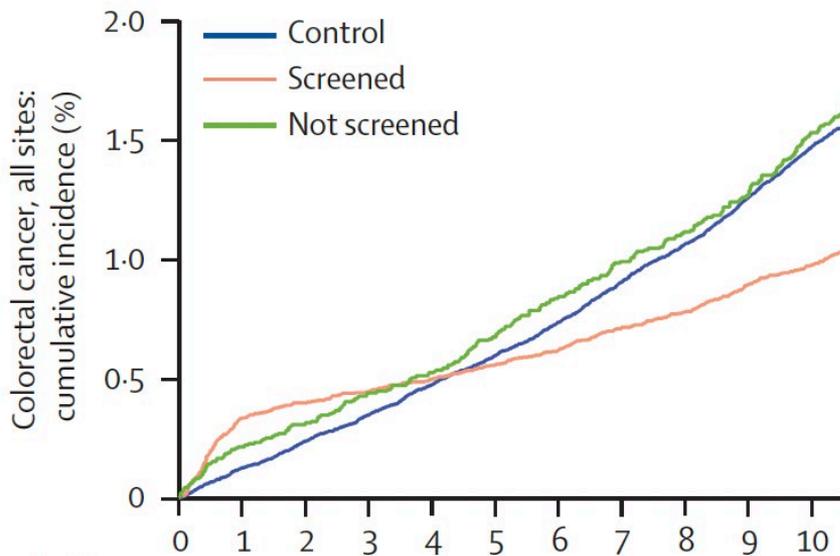
31% of n

Bretthauer et al,  
NEJM  
2022;387:1547



Q2d: Norway attenders lower risk?  
*Dilutes impact of colonoscopy*

# FS RCTs: non-attenders vs. controls



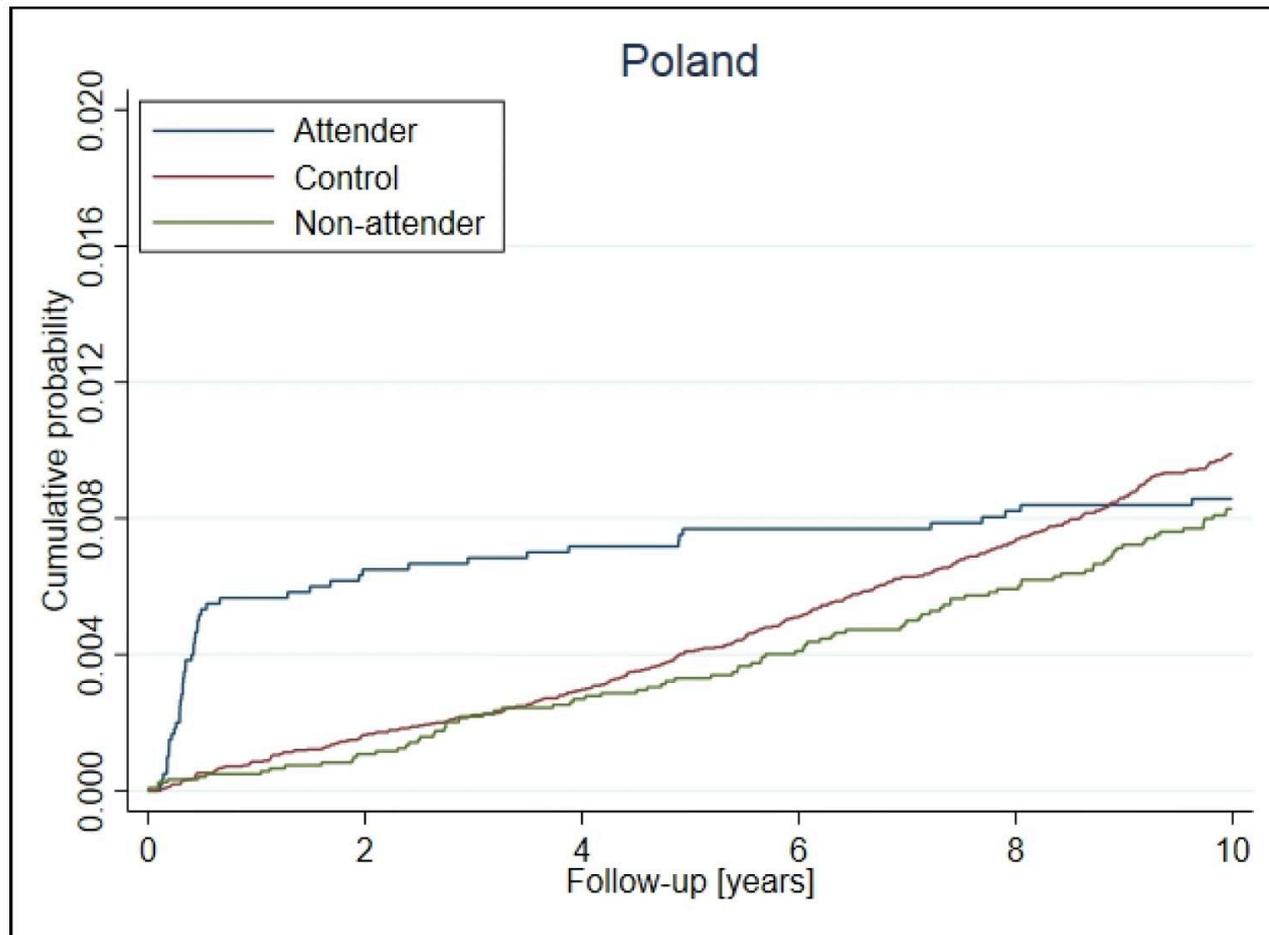
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Screening  
participation  
33%

ADR  
35%

64% of n

Bretthauer et al,  
NEJM  
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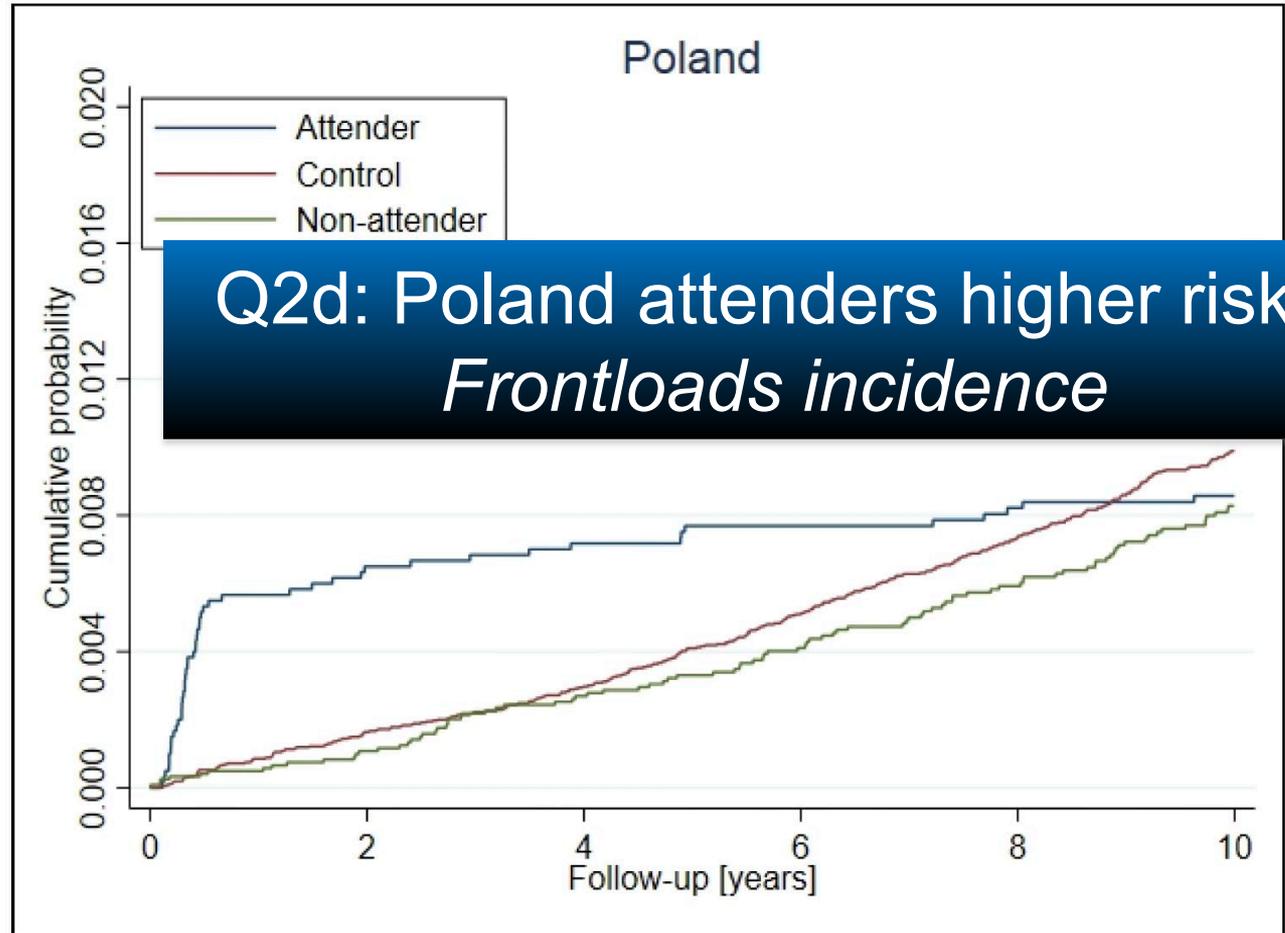
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ADR  
35%

64% of n

Bretthauer et al,  
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# Question 1: Mortality curve?

- Why does mortality curve differ from FS RCTs?
- Why no stage shift? Success of Rx by stage?
- Confidence in ascertainment of cause of death (i.e. CRC mortality)? And also CRC incidence?
  - Was it more likely to “miss CRC death” and/or “miss CRC Dx” in the usual care arm?
  - (e.g. death with abdominal pain, bleeding, wasting; or deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolus; etc.?)

# Question 2: Factors affecting incidence?

- Did colonoscopy quality (e.g. “low” ADR?) affect the **CRC incidence** reduction?
  - Should ADR have been higher (e.g.  $\geq$  USA)?
  - Impact of sedation?
- Self-selection into screening?
  - Worried-well in Norway?  $\rightarrow$  dilutes colonoscopy impact
  - Symptomatic\* or high-risk\*\* in Poland?  $\rightarrow$  frontloads incidence (improves longer-term prevention)

\* NOT SCREENING (presumably balanced across arms, but different colonoscopy rates?)

\*\* How would they know?

# Question 3: Colonoscopy rates?

- Could screening colonoscopy uptake rate be higher in the future?
  - Different invitation protocol?
  - Annual invitation?
- Did colonoscopy use in usual care dilute results? \*
  - What are **actual rates and indications** in the usual care arm?

\* “...Norway ...Poland ...did not observe more diagnostic colonoscopies in the control group than in the intervention group” – Authors reply, NEJM letters, Jan 2023

# Agenda

- NordICC 10-year results
- The context of the FS RCTs
- Delving into details of the trial
- Questions for the investigators



And now...

And now... **M and M**

And now... **M and M**

**m**ichael Bretthauer (Norway)



**m**ichal Kaminski (Poland)

