

HIPS/16/44 – Personalised risk information and its impact on informed choice and intention to undergo colonoscopy in the Scottish Bowel Screening Programme

This early phase study will inform a full-scale randomised control trial (RCT) to evaluate uptake of colonoscopy for Scottish Bowel Screening programme participants. Screened participants with detected faecal haemoglobin (blood in their stool sample) would be randomised to received personalised risk information based on their age, gender and haemoglobin concentration; or to treatment as usual i.e. a positive/negative test result based on 2% positivity (i.e. the proportion of screened individuals with a positive result) The best methods to present this information will be determined by this study. Treatment arms would be compared on level of informed choice achieved, uptake and results of colonoscopy and satisfaction with the decision made. Thus we will assess the impact on colonoscopy services and whether informed choice can improved patient outcomes/satisfaction and save lives. The intervention could be low cost to deliver at scale and thus prove cost effective for introduction within the national screening programme.