

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Physicians Regarding Screening of Colorectal Cancer in Qatar: A Cross-Sectional Survey

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate the rate of internal medicine residents' and faculties' (specialists and consultants) compliance to colorectal cancer screening in Hamad Medical Corporation (Doha, Qatar) and to identify barriers as well as facilitators that will assist in drawing up changes that would enhance physician-related cancer screening.

Methods: A cross-sectional web-based survey was distributed among internal medicine physicians at three component hospitals of Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC); focusing on knowledge and practice of colorectal cancer screening, its barriers and facilitators. Chi-square and *t*-test statistics were used to draw conclusions where appropriate.

Results: The response rate for the survey was 91% and over 75% of the survey respondents were post-graduate trainees. The majority (90.6%) of the physicians (n=144) mentioned that they would recommend colorectal cancer screening for their asymptomatic patients, though trainees tend to choose the correct modality of screening compared to the consultants, 86.21% vs 40.74%. Only 43.4% of the survey participants always to usually recommend screening to their patients in their clinics while only 29.4% do so for their inpatients. Even though there was no statistically significant difference among the frequency of outpatient colorectal cancer screening among trainees, specialists or consultants ($p=0.628$), there was a clear increase in the reported referrals as the training years or the years of experience increases ($p=0.049$ for trainees and $p=0.009$ for faculty). Unclear pathway was reported as the main obstacle to outpatient cancer screening by 30.2% (n= 48) and 54% (n=87) pointed out that an easy and clear pathway for cancer screening would facilitate the same.

Conclusion: While the attitude towards colorectal cancer screening is positive, the actual practice of recommendation is sub-optimal. Further initiatives are required to facilitate awareness and compliance to colorectal cancer screening.

Keywords: bowel cancer, screening, doctors, residents, Middle East

Introduction

Colorectal cancer is ranked as the third most commonly diagnosed cancer among both sexes combined, and the second most common cause of cancer-related death.¹ Even though there is a relatively lower incidence among the Arab population,^{1,2} colorectal cancer is still the second most common cancer among Gulf Corporation Council (GCC) states.² This mirrors the annual incidence of about 11.3% seen in the state of Qatar in 2018.³ Despite its adverse outcome, the natural history of the disease lends itself to interventions that could potentially alter some of its adverse outcomes. Colon cancer needs several years to progress from adenoma to carcinoma.⁴ Also, if the disease is

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localized, the survival rate reaches up to 90% compared to 10% if metastasis has already occurred.^{5,6} This affords clinicians and epidemiologist the requisite opportunity to commission and implement strategies targeting early detection and intervention (especially through universally accepted screening program).

Amongst a range of problems associated, sub-optimal cancer-control includes the relatively low rate of adherence to screening protocols.⁷⁻⁹ About 30% of eligible adults in the United States of America, for example, are not getting screened as planned.¹⁰ These numbers were comparatively higher from several systematic studies in the Arab world.¹¹ Studies have shown that a low rate of physician recommendations¹²⁻¹⁴ or patient's unawareness of the disease burden¹² often accounts for a low compliance rate as the main reasons for the increased incidence. Furthermore, at the medical residents' level, studies have shown that the compliance to colorectal cancer screening is even poorer.^{15,16}

In this study, we aim to comprehensively evaluate the rate of internal medicine residents' and faculty compliance with colorectal cancer screening in Hamad medical corporation (Doha, Qatar), as well as identify barriers and facilitators that could potentially augment changes that could enhance physician-related cancer screening.

Study Methodology

This is a cross-sectional study that aimed to evaluate the practice of physicians regarding screening of colorectal cancer over four months (December 2018 to March 2019) at a tertiary healthcare organization (Hamad Medical Corporation [HMC]) in the state of Qatar. HMC constitutes of nine specialized and three community hospitals as well as specialized healthcare centers. The study sample included a wide spectrum of Internal Medicine Residency Program [IMRP] physicians ranging from trainees in different post-graduate year levels to faculty members (specialists and consultants). The sample size required to reach a confidence level of 95% with a margin of error of 5 was 165. A web-based standardized questionnaire [Table 1] was delivered via the corporation e-mail to the targeted population with an invitation to participate in a preventive health study. It included 14 questions that are designed to follow the Walsh and McPhee Systems Model of Clinical Preventive Care.¹⁷ The structure of the questionnaire was based on the study "Barriers to and Facilitators to Physician Recommendation of Colorectal Cancer Screening" by Guerra et al¹⁸ with adjustment in

Table 1 Colorectal Cancer Screening Survey Questionnaire

1. Gender
2. Your current position
 - 2a. Post-graduate trainee year (if trainee)
 - 2b. Years of experience (if specialist or consultant)
3. Primary site of practice
4. Do you have a family history of cancer
5. Which of the following asymptomatic age group should be considered for bowel cancer screening?
7. Do you know the referral pathway in cerner for bowel cancer screening
8. Do you recommend bowel cancer screening for your asymptomatic patients?
9. If so what test do you recommend?
10. How frequent do you recommend bowel cancer screening in outpatient clinics?
11. Do you offer bowel cancer screening for inpatients
12. What are the barriers to your recommending bowel cancer screening?
13. What are the facilitators to you recommending bowel cancer screening?
14. Who do you think should screen asymptomatic patients for bowel cancer?

the questions to fit our system in HMC. A pre-specified respondent target of at least 60% was set to ensure reliable inferences that can be made at later stages. The responses were recorded in a Microsoft Excel database and analyzed.

Statistical Analyses

For categorical variables, frequencies were reported and the Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test was used where appropriate ($n < 5$ or $n = 0$) and using Yates Correction for the fact that both Pearson's chi-square test and McNemar's chi-square test are biased upward for a 2×2 contingency table. All analyses were carried out using IBM® SPSS® Statistics V26.

Results

We analyzed questionnaires correctly filled by 171 physicians with a response rate of 61%. The respondents were mainly from 3 constituent hospitals of Hamad Medical Corporation. The majority of the physicians were post-graduate trainees ($n = 129$, 75.44%, $p = < 0.001$) [See Table 2].

Reported Practice of Cancer Screening

The majority of the physicians (90.6%, $n = 144$) would recommend colorectal cancer screening for their asymptomatic

Table 2 Demographic Characteristics of Physicians Responded to the Survey

Characteristics	Frequency (Total n=171)	Percentage
Male	118	69
Female	53	31
Post-graduate trainee	129	75.44
Specialist	9	5.26
Attending	33	19.30
Post-graduate trainee year		
PGY ^a 1/2	58	45.7
PGY 3/4	67	52.8
PGY 5–7	2	1.6
Years of experience for faculty		
Up to 5 years	3	7
5–10 years	9	20.9
More than 10 years	31	72.1
Family history of cancer	54	31.8

Note: ^aPost-graduate trainee year.

patients [Table 3]. However, only half of them (54.9%, n = 90) were aware of the colorectal cancer screening pathway on Cerner (Electronic medical record platform currently used across HMC). Among post-graduate trainees, the senior residents tend to know the pathway better than the juniors ($P = 0.047$). [Table 4]

The majority of the physicians chose the correct modality for screening (68%, n=116) in the following descending order: colonoscopy every 10 years (49.4%), fecal immunochemical test (FIT) yearly (24.7%) and sigmoidoscopy every 5 years (1.3%) [Table 3]. Interestingly, post-graduate trainees tend to choose the correct modality of screening better when compared to consultants (86.21% vs 40.74%, $p=0.0001$). [Table 5]

There was a tendency to recommend colorectal cancer screening more in the outpatient settings rather than in the inpatient settings (43.4% vs 29.4%) (Table 3). However, it should be considered that only 13.2% of the respondents were hospitalists without any outpatient services. Even though there was no statistically significant difference among the frequency of outpatient colorectal cancer screening among trainees, specialists or consultants ($p=0.628$), there was a clear increase in the reported referrals as the training years or the years of experience increases ($p=0.049$ for trainees and $p=0.009$ for faculty). [Table 6]. For inpatient settings, no such effect is noted.

Table 3 Reported Practice of Cancer Screening

	Frequency	Percentage
Asymptomatic age group considered for bowel cancer screening?		
40–60	29	17.8
45–69	26	15.3
50–75	106	65
55–80	3	1.8
Do you recommend bowel cancer screening for your asymptomatic patients		
Yes	144	90.6
No	15	9.4
Do you know the referral pathway in cerner for bowel cancer screening		
Yes	90	54.9
No	74	45.1
Recommended test for screening		
FIT ^a every year	38	24.7
FIT every 2 years	10	6.5
Colonoscopy every 5 years	28	18.2
Colonoscopy every 10 year	76	49.4
Sigmoidoscopy every 5 years	2	1.3
How frequent do you recommend bowel cancer screening in outpatient clinics?		
Always	16	10.1
Often	53	33.3
Sometimes	53	33.3
Rarely	14	8.8
Never	2	1.3
Do not have clinic	21	13.2
Do you offer bowel cancer screening for inpatients		
Always	10	6.3
Often	37	23.1
Sometimes	52	32.5
Rarely	36	22.5
Never	25	15.6

Note: ^aFecal immunochemical test.

Reported Impediments to Screening

The main two obstacles preventing the recommendation of colorectal cancer screening were unclear pathway (30.2%, n= 48) and scarcity of time whether in the clinic and during ward rounds (22.6%, n=36 and 29.6%, n=47), respectively [Table 7]. Of note, faculty members (specialists and consultants) were the highest group to report the unclear pathway of referral ($P = <0.001$) [Table 8].

Table 4 Knowledge of Electronic Referral Pathway for Cancer Screening Stratified by Current Clinical Status, Trainee Year, Experience and Primary Site of Practice

	Yes	No	P-value
Your current position			
Trainee	68	56	0.788
Specialist	6	3	
Consultant	16	13	
Post-graduate trainee year			
PGY ^a 1/2	24	32	0.047
PGY3/4	43	23	
PGY5/7	1	1	
Years of experience			
2–5 years	1	2	0.37
5–10 years	6	2	
More than 10 years	15	14	
Primary site of practice			
Hamad General Hospital	80	69	0.588
Al Wakra Hospital	3	2	
Al Khor Hospital	7	3	

Note: ^aPost-graduate trainee year.

In an effort to explore suggested solutions, the majority of the survey respondents (54%, n=87) pointed out that an easy and clear pathway for cancer screening would help to improve compliance. Nonetheless, more than half of them (59.1%, n=94) still think that cancer screening referral

should be done by a dedicated cancer screening program team rather than other physicians [Table 9].

Discussion

Cancer is still one of the major causes of mortality and morbidity.¹ With the expected population growth and the rate of aging societies, the number of cases is bound to increase exponentially. It has been well established that early detection of colorectal cancer by screening asymptomatic average-risk individuals increases the rate of successful treatment as well as the chance of survival. The USPSTF (United States Preventive Services Task Force) recommendation for colorectal cancer screening spans the age group 50–75 years using either fecal occult blood testing annually, sigmoidoscopy every 5 years, or colonoscopy every 10 years.¹⁹

Cancer has been a healthcare priority for Qatar for more than 20 years. The National Cancer Program (NCP) within the Ministry of Public Health was formed to oversee implementation of the National Cancer Strategy, which was launched in 2011.²⁰ The cancer screening registry was established in 2015 and the first national colorectal cancer screening program started in 2016.

In the state of Qatar, the latest national screening program launched in 2015 recommend screening all asymptomatic adults, men and women, age 50–74 annually follows Fecal

Table 5 Modality of Screening Stratified Across Position, Training Level, Experience and Place of Practice

	FIT ^a Yearly	FIT Every 2 Years	Colonoscopy Every 5 Years	Colonoscopy Every 10 Years	Sigmoidoscopy Every 5 Years	P-value
Your current position						
Trainee	31	5	11	68	1	0.0001
Specialist	2	0	4	3	0	
Consultant	5	4	12	5	1	
Post-graduate trainee year						
PGY ^b 1/2	13	2	6	32	1	0.966
PGY3/4	17	3	5	35	0	
PGY5/7	1	0	0	1	0	
Years of experience						
2–5 years	0	1	2	0	0	0.317
5–10 years	1	0	2	4	1	
More than 10 years	6	4	13	4	1	
Primary site of practice						
Hamad General H ^c	38	9	18	74	1	0.0001
Al Wakra H	0	1	3	0	0	
Al Khor H	0	0	7	2	1	

Notes: ^aFecal immunochemical test; ^bPost-graduate trainee year; ^cHospital.

Table 6 Outpatient Bowel Cancer Screening by Physician Response Stratifies by Position, Trainee Level, Experience and Site of Practice

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	I Do Not Have a Clinic	P-value
Your current position							
Trainee	13	40	44	10	1	12	0.628
Specialist	1	2	3	1	0	2	
Consultant	2	11	5	3	1	6	
Post-graduate trainee year							
PGY ^a 1/2	7	16	19	3	0	10	0.049
PGY3/4	5	24	25	6	1	2	
PGY5/7	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Years of experience							
2–5	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.009
5–10	2	3	1	1	0	0	
More than 10	1	10	7	2	0	9	
Primary site of practice							
Hamad GH ^b	15	50	46	12	1	21	0.006
Al Wakra H ^c	0	0	2	1	1	0	
Al Khor H	1	3	5	1	0	0	

Notes: ^aPost-graduate trainee year; ^bGeneral Hospital; ^cHospital.

Immunochemical Test (FIT) annually for screening with a referral for colonoscopy within 30 days if the FIT is positive.²¹ The General Medicine department at Hamad Medical Corporation holds a unique place in Qatar healthcare in terms of the vast service area it covers and its academic contribution in teaching one of the largest residency programs (IMRP).

The results of our study confirm our hypothesis that suggested a low compliance rate with screening protocols. The percentage of medical residents, which constituted 70% of the doctors we surveyed, offering colorectal cancer screening in outpatient settings was 76%. These numbers correlate well with previous compliance rates in the published literature.^{8,15,22} However, the proportion of physicians consistently offering bowel cancer screening was as low as 10%. This disparity suggests that an intervention to encourage and remind the physicians to offer screening tests might be helpful to narrow the gap. This is supported by the fact that a significant proportion (91%) of physicians recommends and support bowel cancer screening. In an attempt to ascertain the exact reason accounting for the low compliance, we observed that having an unclear screening pathway was the main obstacle to outpatient bowel cancer screening (as reported by about 33.3% [n=43]) of the respondents. The newly-implemented electronic medical record system could be one of the major

factors contributing to this obstacle. One solution is by offering doctors practical sessions on how to place electronic screening orders, and group those screening tests in a single folder for easy access. Other suggested options will be to post-cancer screening flyers in the doctor's clinic with a high throughput of eligible patient cohorts. Additionally, we found insufficient consultation time in the clinic as a consistent impediment to screening updates by eligible groups. This could be addressed by scheduling a prior discussion between the nurse and the patient to evaluate his or her eligibility for the screening tests. This will save time as well as allow the doctor to concentrate on explaining the importance of the screening tests to the patients.

The impact of reliable knowledge of screening programs cannot be overestimated. Indeed, the findings from our survey were consistent with that from published reports which showed that the higher the trainee level, the more likely they are to offer screening tests.^{13,23} Even though the majority of our survey respondents chose guideline-recommended age group for cancer screening, a significant proportion failed to identify the appropriate test. This could potentially be addressed by adding a screening didactic lecture series to the medical resident curriculum. This method has been shown to be effective in improving compliance rates by 30%.²⁴

Table 7 Reported Impediments of Screening

	Frequency	Percentage
Barriers to recommending bowel cancer screening		
Unclear pathway	48	30.2
Not my role	10	6.3
Not sure what test to order	5	3.1
Patient refusal	36	22.6
No time in clinic/ward rounds	47	29.6
Other	13	8.2
What are the facilitators to you recommending bowel cancer screening		
To be done by nurse	15	9.3
Easy and clear pathway	87	54.0
More orientation to guidelines	48	29.8
To be done by female doctor	3	1.9
Other	8	5.0
Who do you think should screen asymptomatic patients for bowel cancer		
Nurse	3	1.9
Cancer screening program team	94	59.1
Trainees	31	19.5
Specialists/Consultants	22	13.8
Other	9	5.7

Furthermore, about 57% of the surveyed respondents suggested the establishment of a cancer screening program team to take care of implementing the screening programs to the eligible population.

The principal strength of our study lies in its novelty as it represents the first systematic attempts at identifying and proposing solutions to cancer screening deficits in this part of the world. Like most observational surveys our study was limited by having as much as 90% of the surveyed doctors from one hospital out of the HMC hospitals. But it could be also considered that the trainees are mainly based on this institution and that would explain the mismatch to some extent. Furthermore, the number of faculty was less compared to trainees, which could be increased to draw a robust solid conclusion. It should be also noted that 21.42% of the consultants were not involved in running any outpatient services which might have accounted for this observation.

This study provides an insight into a problem that further work can be done in the future to solidify our results and offer major solutions.

Conclusion

This study looked into the gap in the physicians' knowledge, attitude and practice with regards to cancer

Table 8 Barriers to Recommending Bowel Cancer Screening Stratified by Position, Trainee Level, Experience and Place of Practice

	Unclear Pathway	Not My Role	Not Sure of Test	Patient Refusal	No Time in Clinic/ Rounds	Others	P-value
Your current position							
Trainee	31	7	3	30	42	7	0.0030
Specialist	3	2	0	1	6	3	
Consultant	14	0	2	4	5	3	
Post-graduate trainee year							
PGY1/2	13	4	3	13	18	4	0.7710
PGY3/4	17	3	0	16	24	3	
PGY5/7	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Years of experience							
2–5 years	2	0	0	1	0	0	0.5410
5–10 years	3	0	0	1	0	3	
More than 10 years	12	3	2	4	5	3	
Primary site of practice							
HGH	41	9	3	34	46	12	0.0320
Al Wakra H	3	1	0	0	0	0	
Al Khor H	4	0	2	2	1	1	

Abbreviations: PGY, Post-graduate trainee year; HGH, Hamad General Hospital; H, Hospital.

Table 9 Output of Whom Should Screen Asymptomatic Patients for Bowel Cancer Response Stratified by Position, Trainee Year, Experience

	Nurse	Screening Program Team	Trainee	Specialist/Consultant	Others	P-value
Your current position						
Trainee	3	72	30	9	6	0.005
Specialist	0	5	0	3	1	
Consultant	0	16	1	9	2	
Post-graduate trainee year						
PGY1/2	1	35	16	3	2	0.043
PGY3/4	2	37	14	5	3	
PGY5/7	0	0	0	1	1	
Years of experience						
2–5 years	2	0	1	0	3	0.153
5–10 years	1	1	4	1	7	
More than 10 years	19	0	8	2	29	
Primary site of practice						
HGH	3	84	31	18	9	0.535
Al-Wakra	0	3	0	1	0	
Al Khor H	0	7	0	3	0	

Abbreviations: PGY, Post-graduate trainee year; HGH, Hamad General Hospital; H, Hospital.

screening. While the attitude towards colorectal cancer screening is positive, the actual practice of recommendation is scarce. The knowledge of guidelines' appropriate colorectal cancer screening age and appropriate tests need further reinforcement. We also conclude that further steps like cancer screening specific education sessions for physicians as well as creating clear pathways in the electronic medical record system and collaborating with the national cancer screening team may provide an opportunity to make needed improvements in the compliance of colorectal cancer screening for age-appropriate asymptomatic individuals.

Statement of Ethics

This study was based on a voluntary anonymous survey to test the knowledge of the participating clinician. The survey was approved by the Internal Medicine education department. IRB approval was not required as it was done as part of the medical education survey.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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