

Increase in Colonoscopy Utilization Resulted in Risk of Colorectal Cancer

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Abstract

Introduction

1. The prevalence of colorectal cancer (CRC) has increased significantly in many countries, particularly in the developed world. This increase is largely attributed to lifestyle changes, including a diet high in fat and low in fiber, and a sedentary lifestyle. 2. The risk of CRC is also influenced by genetic factors, such as family adenomatous polyposis (FAP) and hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC). 3. The incidence of CRC is higher in individuals with a family history of the disease. 4. The risk of CRC is also higher in individuals with a history of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). 5. The risk of CRC is also higher in individuals with a history of adenomatous polyps. 6. A. The risk of CRC is also higher in individuals with a history of adenomatous polyps. 7. A. The risk of CRC is also higher in individuals with a history of adenomatous polyps. 8. The risk of CRC is also higher in individuals with a history of adenomatous polyps.

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Conflict of Interest

References

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