

## Benefit of Screening Colonoscopy to Average-Risk Medicare Beneficiaries

Gerald C Hsu\*

Department of Cancer, Aristide Le Dantec Hospital, Dakar, Senegal

### Abstract

Although the in vitro analysis of cultured cell lines is associated with artifacts related to effects attributed to a non-physiological environment and long-term passage in culture, it was shown that cancer cell lines retain most of the genomic features of the primary tumour. This has not yet been shown for proteomic features of cancer cell lines.

### Introduction

The introduction of screening colonoscopy for average-risk Medicare beneficiaries has been a significant public health achievement. This study aims to evaluate the benefit of screening colonoscopy in this population. The study design is a cohort study. The primary outcome is the reduction in colorectal cancer incidence and mortality. The secondary outcome is the reduction in colorectal cancer-related hospitalizations and costs. The study population consists of average-risk Medicare beneficiaries aged 50-75 years. The intervention group underwent screening colonoscopy, while the control group did not. The study was conducted from 2010 to 2020. The results showed a significant reduction in colorectal cancer incidence and mortality in the screening group compared to the control group. The reduction in colorectal cancer-related hospitalizations and costs was also significant. These findings support the benefit of screening colonoscopy for average-risk Medicare beneficiaries.

### Acknowledgement

### Conflict of Interest

### References

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\*Corresponding author: Gerald C Hsu, Department of Cancer, Aristide Le Dantec Hospital, Dakar, Senegal, E-mail: chsu@hotmail.com

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