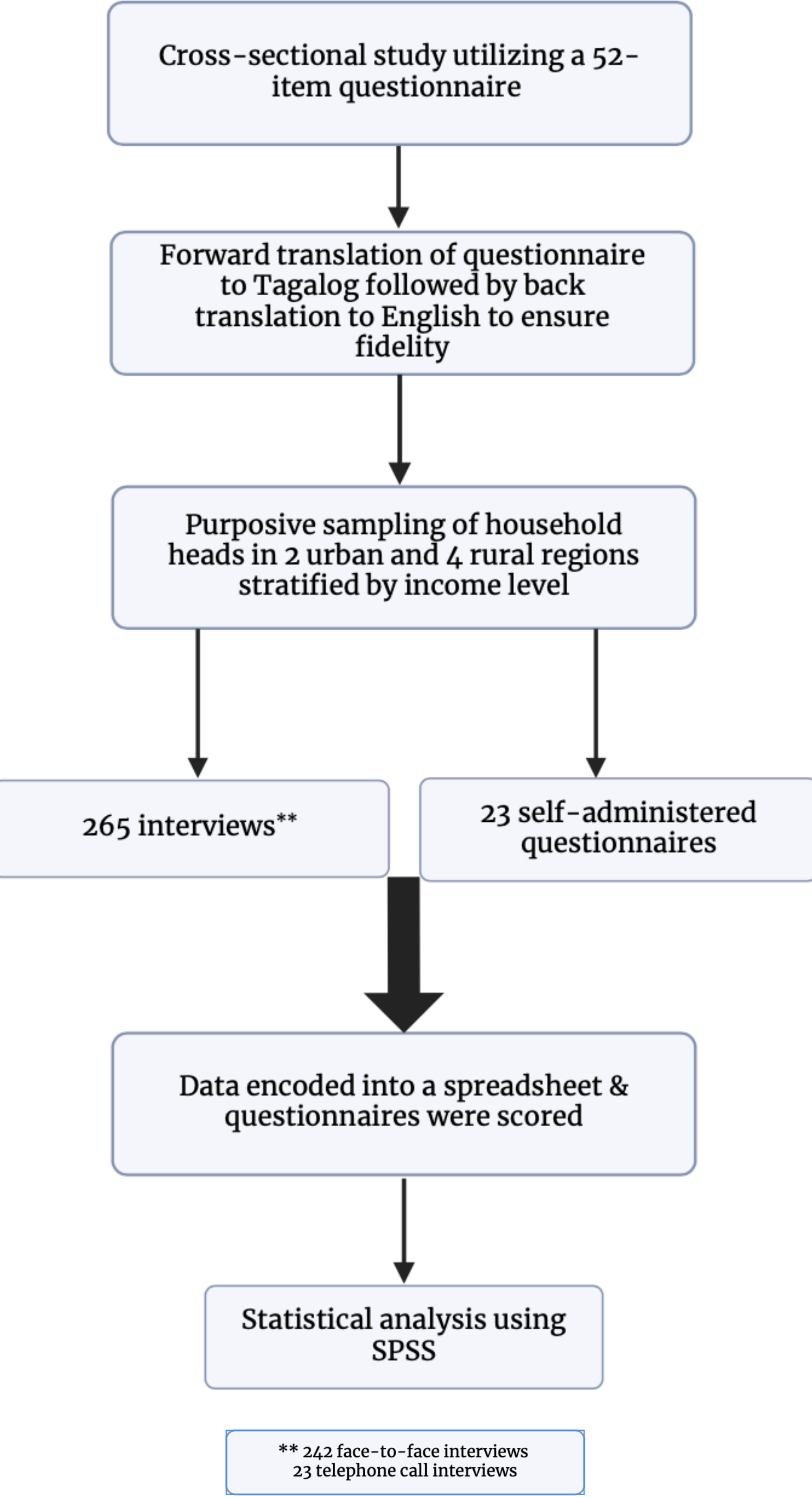




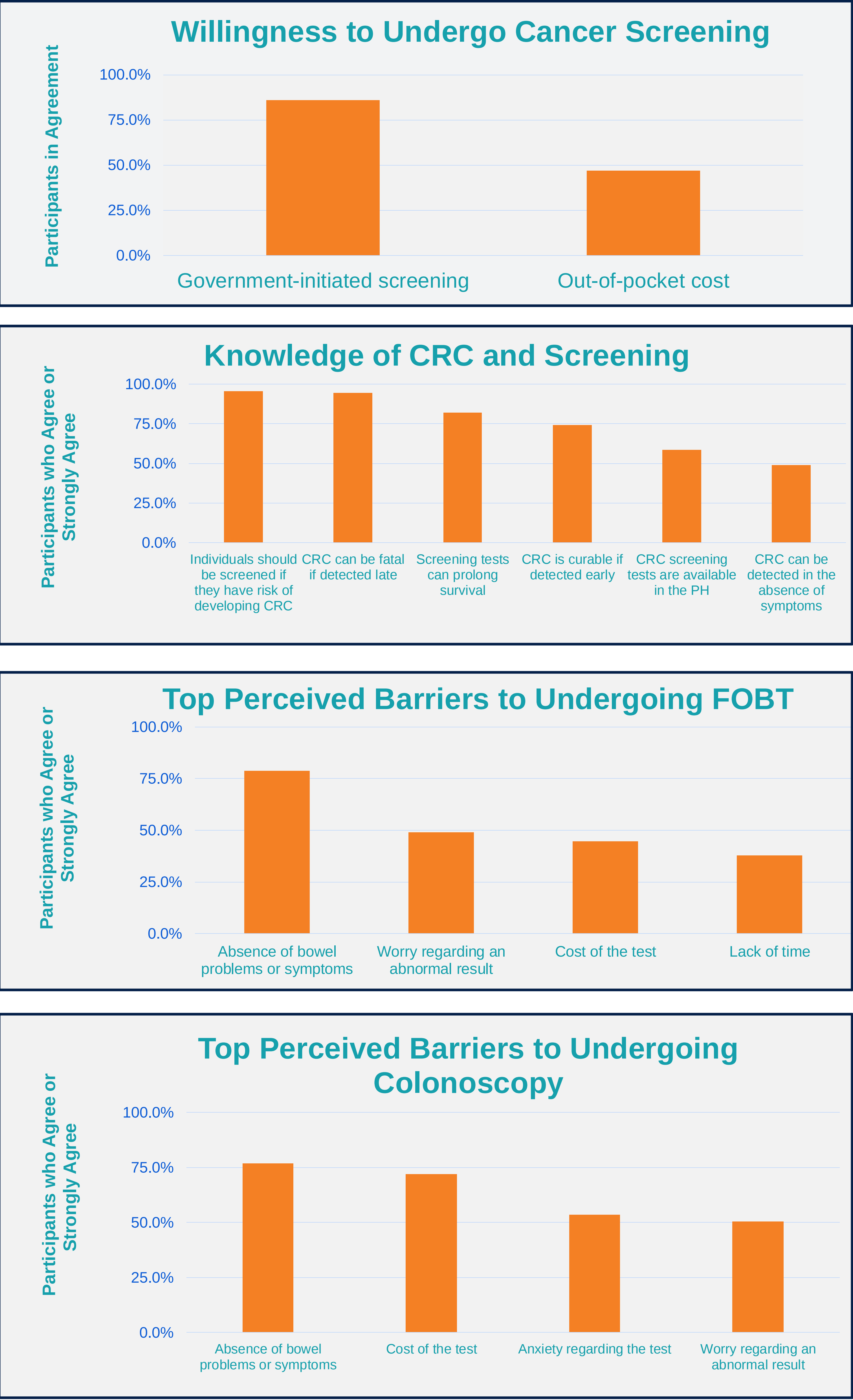
BACKGROUND

- Colorectal cancer (CRC) ranks third in incidence among cancers affecting Filipinos
- CRC is a preventable and treatable disease when detected early through screening
- Low CRC screening participation leads to higher morbidity and mortality rates in the Philippines
- We sought to better understand the knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of Filipinos regarding CRC and its screening

METHODS



RESULTS



DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic Variable (N = 288)	n	%	Regions Surveyed
Sex			
Male	121	42.0	
Female	167	58.0	
Location			
Quezon City	72	25.0	
Manila	2	0.70	
Bulacan	60	20.8	
Pampanga	76	26.4	
Cavite	10	3.5	
Laguna	68	23.6	
Highest Educational Level			
No schooling	1	0.4	
Elementary	44	15.3	
High School	95	33.0	
College	117	40.6	
Vocational	15	5.2	
Post-graduate	16	5.6	
Average Monthly Household Income (Php)			
<25,000 (\$446)	135	46.8	
25,000 – 140,000 (\$446 - \$2,499)	118	41.0	
>140,000 (\$2,499)	35	12.2	

Mean age of participants was 54 years old, with 228 participants (79%) between ages 45-75 years old in whom CRC screening is recommended

CONCLUSIONS

- Filipinos are willing to undergo government-initiated screening programs or incur out-of-pocket costs for CRC screening
- Asymptomatic disease, cost, and anxiety related to test procedure or abnormal test results are prohibitive against screening
- Educational campaigns should focus on increasing awareness and knowledge regarding CRC and the role of screening

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