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## RSNA Press Release

### Insurance Coverage for CT Colonography Increases Likelihood of Screening

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OAK BROOK, Ill. — People with insurance policies that cover CT colonography for colorectal cancer screening are almost 50 percent more likely to get screened than those whose policies don't cover the procedure, according to a new study appearing online in the journal *Radiology*.

Colorectal cancer kills 50,000 people each year, despite the existence of screening methods that provide early detection and treatment of the disease. The American Cancer Society recommends CT colonography as one of the screening tests that can find both pre-cancerous polyps and cancer in people age 50 or older, but insurers have been slow to cover it. CT colonography, also known as virtual colonoscopy, uses CT imaging to provide fly-through views of the colon and is a less invasive option than conventional colonoscopy.

#### At A Glance

- Researchers examined whether changing insurance benefits to cover CT colonography for screening might help improve screening rates.
- Using CT colonography to screen for colorectal cancer can detect both pre-cancer and cancer.
- People with insurance policies that cover CT colonography for colorectal cancer screening are 48 percent more likely to get screened.



*Maureen A. Smith, M.D., Ph.D., M.P.H.*

Meanwhile, screening adherence rates have stalled at about two-thirds of the people who need to be screened, according to study lead author Maureen A. Smith, M.D., Ph.D., M.P.H., from the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Medicine and Public Health in Madison, Wis.

“CT colonography is a newer technology that can detect both pre-cancer and cancer, but because it’s relatively new it isn’t widely covered by insurance and isn’t covered by Medicare,” Dr. Smith said.

Dr. Smith and colleagues recently examined whether changing insurance benefits to cover CT colonography for screening might help improve screening rates.

The researchers looked at overall colorectal cancer screening rates for 33,177 patients under age 65 who were eligible and due for colorectal cancer screening. About half of the people in the group were ultimately screened during the study period, and researchers compared screening rates between those with and without insurance coverage for CT colonography.

Data analysis showed that the people in the study who had insurance coverage for CT colonography had a 48 percent greater likelihood of being screened by any method compared with those without coverage who were due for screening.

“Our study suggests that when people are offered a greater choice of screening tests for colorectal cancer, including CT colonography, they are more likely to complete screening to prevent colorectal cancer,” Dr. Smith said.

Dr. Smith said the study findings represent another piece of the puzzle in getting people to follow screening recommendations — a particularly important challenge in groups that traditionally have lower screening rates, such as people in rural areas, racial/ethnic minorities and people with lower incomes.

“Policymakers should consider additional options for screening and prevention of colorectal cancer,” Dr. Smith said. “CT colonography is potentially a powerful option, because there

are people who will prefer it.”

Some insurers have begun increasing coverage to include CT colonography, Dr. Smith said, but the lack of coverage by Medicare is unlikely to change soon.

“Locally, insurers have been open to including CT colonography in their coverage,” she said. “Nationally, any change will probably rely on Medicare’s decision-making process, which can take substantially more time.”

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“Insurance Coverage for CT Colonography Screening: Impact on Overall Colorectal Cancer Screening Rates.” Collaborating with Dr. Smith were Jennifer M. Weiss, M.D., Aaron Potvien, M.S., Jessica R. Schumacher, Ph.D., Ronald E. Gangnon, Ph.D., David H. Kim, M.D., Lauren A. Weeth-Feinstein, M.P.H., and Perry J. Pickhardt, M.D.

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