

Interventions to Improve Endoscopic Screening Adherence of Cancer in High-Risk Populations: A Scoping Review

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Background: Colorectal, and gastric cancers have the second, and fourth mortality rates worldwide, respectively. Endoscopic screening is a crucial diagnostic tool for colorectal, and gastric cancers. Effective interventions can improve adherence to endoscopic screening in high-risk populations, which is important for cancer prevention and mortality reduction. This study aimed to identify interventions that could improve adherence to endoscopic screening for cancer in high-risk populations.

Methods: Combination keywords including colorectal cancer, gastric cancer, screening adherence, and interventions were used to search for articles in PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and MEDLINE Complete. The review methodology was guided by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-SCR).

Results: A total of 12 articles were included in this review: 9 randomized controlled trials(RCT) and 3 quasi-experimental studies(QEDs). Among the extracted studies, 11 were about colorectal cancer, and 1 was about gastric cancer. Most studies used lecture-based or Information Technology-based health education interventions. Narrative interventions have proven to be novel and effective approaches for promoting adherence to endoscopic screening. Health education interventions included cancer epidemiology, cancer risk factors, warning symptoms, and screening methods.

Conclusion: All interventions involved were effective in increasing individual knowledge of cancer-related endoscopic screening, willingness to undergo screening, and screening behaviors. These findings provide a reference for designing endoscopy-related cancer screening interventions.

Keywords: colorectal cancer, gastric cancer, screening adherence, high-risk population

Introduction

Cancer is the second leading cause of death worldwide.¹ According to the World Health Organization in 2019, there were an estimated 19.3 million new cases and 10 million deaths worldwide in 2020.² Colorectal, and gastric cancers have the second, and fourth highest mortality rates worldwide, respectively.² Studies show that the five-year survival rate is 85% for stage I and 30% for stage IV in colorectal cancer,³ 94.9% for stage I and 8.1% for stage IV in gastric cancer,⁴ Colorectal, gastric cancers have poor survival rates at late stages.

Endoscopy is an effective screening tool for colorectal, and gastric cancer. Asia is a region with a high incidence of gastric cancer, and Korea and Japan have conducted nationwide gastric cancer screening programs. The Korean gastric cancer screening guidelines recommend that the asymptomatic general population between the ages of 40 and 74 years undergo gastric cancer screening once every two years.⁵ Japanese gastric cancer screening guidelines recommend gastric cancer

screening for the general population over 50 years of age.⁶ China guidelines for gastric cancer screening recommend annual gastric cancer screening for high-risk individuals.⁷ 2021 American Gastroenterological Association colorectal cancer screening guideline recommend colorectal cancer screening for the general risk population between the ages of 50 and 75.⁸ General endoscopy is expensive, and due to national gastric cancer screening programs in Japanese and Korean countries,⁹ screening is less of a financial burden, with high rates of participation in gastroscopy and high five-year survival rates for gastric cancer compared to other Asian countries. Colonoscopy is expensive, requires bowel preparation and anesthesia, is invasive, and causes discomfort, resulting in a low screening rate. Overall, compliance with endoscopic screening is low, early diagnosis of cancer is low, and patients cannot be treated promptly, resulting in low survival rates.

Screening can increase the chances of early detection and treatment, thus improving survival rates.^{10,11} However, the current endoscopic screening adherence is low, at 12.9%,¹² 17.4%¹³ in high-risk populations for colorectal, gastric cancers, respectively, in China. The factors associated with poor endoscopy screening rates are complex and similar. Economic status is the most important factor influencing endoscopy screening adherence, and uninsured individuals are less likely to undergo screening.¹⁴ Low education level is a hindrance to endoscopy screening¹⁵ and insufficient knowledge can hinder endoscopy screening.^{12,13} Difficulty getting an appointment is a significant barrier to endoscopy.¹⁵ Fear of screening procedures and fear of endoscopic complications are important reasons for not attending screening.¹⁶ An effective way to improve cancer survival is by improving endoscopic screening adherence in high-risk populations.

Studies have developed various interventions to improve adherence to endoscopic screening in high-risk populations. Health education brochures, face-to-face health education, individualized narrative care, appointment reminders, invitation letters, phone calls, and text messages are generally used to communicate information to participants.¹⁷ Targeted interventions using intervention programs for people at high risk for colorectal, gastric cancers together with regular appointment reminders have been shown to be cost-effective and time-efficient in increasing screening rates.¹⁸ Given the limited number of studies that have cumulatively evaluated the effectiveness of interventions to improve endoscopic screening adherence of cancer in high-risk populations, the purpose of this scoping review was to conclude the interventions used to improve endoscopic screening adherence and determine the effectiveness of these interventions.

Methods

Overview

This review was based on the PRISMA guidelines¹⁹ and their structured approach provided by the guidelines. This review was based on the recommendations of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-SCR). The study protocol was registered with the International Prospective Registry of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO) on 15 July 2022 (registration number: CRD42022343319).

Search Strategy

Searches were performed using PubMed, Cochrane Library, MEDLINE Complete, and Web of Science electronic databases. This review was conducted by combining the terms “gastric cancer”, “colorectal cancer”, “mass screening”, “early cancer diagnosis”, “adherence”, “intervention”, “trial”, and “experimental trial”. The search was conducted at the beginning of 30 June 2022. See [Appendix 1](#) for the complete database search strategy.

Inclusion Criteria

Papers were included if they satisfied all of the following criteria: (1) articles of randomized controlled trials and quasi-experimental designs; (2) interventions related to cancer screening adherence (this article focused on endoscopy-related cancer screening adherence interventions, excluding other screening interventions); (3) described the effectiveness and implementation of interventions on outcomes related to endoscopy-related cancer screening; and (4) were published in English in peer-reviewed journals from inception up to 30 June 2022. Articles on multiple mixed cancers were excluded from the analysis.

Selection of Article

Two researchers conducted the literature search by referring to the above search strategies and one researcher removed duplicates using Endnote. Two independent investigators screened the retrieved studies based on their titles and abstracts using eligibility criteria. Subsequently, the same two researchers conducted a full-text screening. The screening process is shown in the PRISMA flowchart (Figure 1).

Data Extraction and Charting

The following data were extracted from each selected article:

- Article identifiers (author, year, country, study design, sample size/age, outcome measure timeline, and main findings)
- Types of cancer
- Intervention content and methods
- Outcome measures (awareness, knowledge, or attitude; screening rate; and implementation-related outcomes)

Results

Overview of Studies

Table 1 presents an overview of these 12 studies. Nine studies used a randomized controlled trial (RCT) design^{20–28} and three were QEDs.^{29–31} Of the QEDs, one was two-group pre- and post-experimental comparisons studies,³¹ and two were one-group pre/post-test comparative studies.^{29,30} Regarding the countries involved in the studies, 7 studies were from the United States,^{21–25,29,30} one study from South Korea,²⁰ one study from Iran,²⁶ one study from Turkey,²⁸ one study from

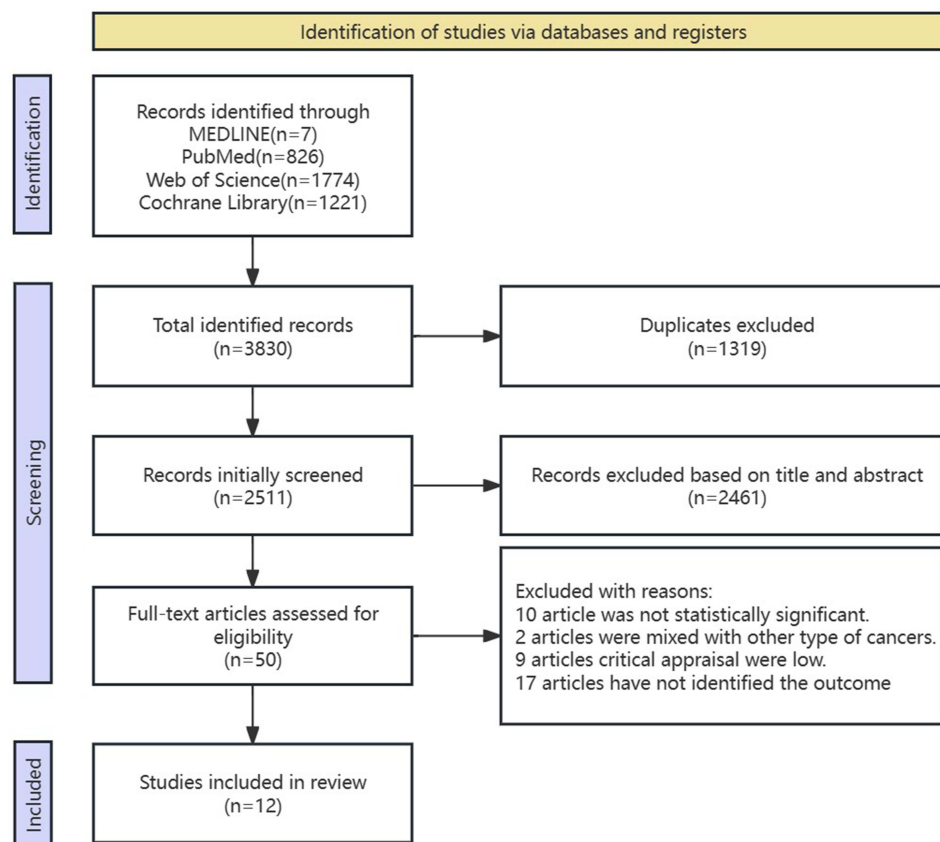


Figure 1 The PRISMA flow diagram.

Table 1 Description of the Selected Articles

Author Year	Country	Study Design	Study Sample Size/age of Participant	Type of Cancer	Intervention Type	Contents and Methods of Intervention	Outcome Measures Timeline	Outcome Measures	Main Findings
Myung Ha Lee 2012 ²⁰	Korea	RCT	Male residents N= 360 never-screened (N=194) IG1 = 28 IG2 = 42 IG3=27 CG = 97 ever-screened (N=166) IG1 =11 IG2 =46 IG3=26 CG = 83 Range of age: 40–65	Gastric Cancer	Tailored telephone counseling and tailored postcard reminder	IG1: Tailored telephone counseling IG2: Tailored postcard reminder after tailored telephone counseling IG3: Tailored telephone counseling after tailored postcard reminder. CG: No intervention	3 months after intervention	Participation in gastric cancer screening	The screening rate increased by 25.4% in the group that received postcard reminders after telephone consultation (35.7%) and in the control group (10.3%)
Abraham Aragone 2010 ²¹	USA	RCT	Latino immigrant (Spanish-speaking) N = 65 IG = 31 CG =34 Range of age: ≥50	Colorectal Cancer	Individualized information-based intervention	IG: Research assistants showed intervention patients a Spanish-language CRC educational video. The video was accompanied by a brochure in Spanish with key information from the video that included education about CRC screening modalities, prevention, and risk factors. Intervention patients were also given a one-page reminder to hand to their physicians notifying them of their patients' eligibility for CRC screening, and received CRC education. CG: Usual care	3 months after intervention	CRC screening completion rate	The screening completion rate increased by 20% in the intervention group(61%) and in the control group (41%)
Usha Menon 2011 ²²	USA	RCT	Individuals have no history of colorectal cancer N= 515 IG1 =168 IG2 = 178 CG = 169 Range of age: ≥50	Colorectal Cancer	Individualized information-based and motivational Interview interventions	IG1: The tailored counseling was enabled by an expert computer system TIMS. IG2: The motivational interview intervention CG: No intervention	Within 12 months of the intervention	The completion rate of colonoscopy	The screening rate was 11.8% (usual care), 23.8% (tailored counseling), and 18.5% (motivational interview)

Beverly B Green 2013 ²³	USA	RCT	Adults N= 4675 IG1 =1173 IG2 = 1161 IG3=1174 CG = 1167 Range of age: 50–75	Colorectal Cancer	Nurse navigation-based intervention	IG1: Usual Care Plus Automated Care IG2: Usual Care Plus Automated Interventions Plus Assisted Care IG3: Usual Care Plus Automated Interventions Plus Assisted Interventions Plus Navigated Care CG: Usual Care	In year 1 and 2	CRC screening completion	The screening completion rate in navigated group was 64.7%, and 26.3% in usual care group
Jakob D Jensen 2014 ²⁴	USA	RCT	Adults (not for CRC screening) N=209 IG1=58 IG2=50 IG3=51 CG=50 Range of age: 50–75	Colorectal Cancer	Narrative care-based intervention	IG1: narrative (narrative, no tailoring). IG2: tailored (no narrative, tailored). IG3: tailored narrative (narrative, tailored) CG: stock (no narrative, no tailoring)	In the 18 months following the intervention	Colonoscopy completion	The screening completion rate increased by 11.7% in the intervention group(15.7%) and in the control group (4%)
Akinbowale Oyalowo 2022 ²⁵	USA	RCT	Asymptomatic patients had been referred for colonoscopy, and did not have scheduled colonoscopy. N=600 IG1=200 IG2=200 CG=50 Range of age: 50–75	Colorectal Cancer	Individualized information-based intervention	IG1: In the generic message group, participants were contacted by telephone, completed an assessment, and received a uniform, non-tailored message encouraging colonoscopy scheduling. IG2: Participants in the tailored message group were contacted by telephone, completed an assessment, and received a tailored message encouraging colonoscopy scheduling based on their identified assessment cohort. CG: Participants in the usual care group were contacted via a mailed letter and instructed to call to schedule a colonoscopy.	In 120 days of enrollment	Colonoscopy completion rate and colonoscopy scheduling rate appointment	The rate was higher for the tailored message group(34.5%)and the generic message group (32%) compared to the control group(18.5%)Scheduling rate was higher for the tailored message group(53%)and the generic message group (52.5%), compared to the control group (27%).

(Continued)

Table I (Continued).

Author Year	Country	Study Design	Study Sample Size/age of Participant	Type of Cancer	Intervention Type	Contents and Methods of Intervention	Outcome Measures Timeline	Outcome Measures	Main Findings
Hamideh Salimzadeh 2014 ²⁶	Iran	RCT	Individuals had no history of colorectal cancer and colorectal cancer screening N= 360 IG =180 CG = 180 Range of age: ≥50	Colorectal Cancer	Health education program-based intervention	IG: participants received an educational booklet(risk factors, different screening tests, and pros and cons of each test). The research assistants conducted the face-to-face educational sessions that consisted of reviewing the booklet, discussing the contents and providing feedback at the health clubs. Respondents in the intervention group received a reminder call 2 weeks after the baseline interview. CG: usual services(not any education or materials)	4 months after intervention	Screening behavior	The screening completion rate increased by 5% in the intervention group(5%) and in the control group(0%)
Jane Wardle 2003 ²⁷	UK	RCT	Adults (excluded individuals had colorectal cancer) N = 2966 IG = 1453 CG =1513 Range of age: 55–64	Colorectal Cancer	Psycho-education-based intervention	IG: participants received the mailed psycho-educational intervention booklet around 2–3 weeks before they were sent the usual screening invitation. The booklet acknowledged potential barriers to the test, suggested possible coping strategies, and presented alternative views. It provided a rehearsal of the benefits of FS screening and used anticipated affective response theories by directing attention to the positive emotional impact of screening. CG: the usual screening invitation	3 months	Screening attendance.	Attendance was significantly higher in the intervention group than the control group (53.5% vs 49.9%)
Elif Temucin 2020 ²⁸	Turkey	RCT	Individuals registered at family health centers N = 110 IG = 55 CG =55 Range of age: 50–70	Colorectal Cancer	Nurse navigation-based intervention	IG: The Nurse Navigation Program (NNP) involved multiple interventions (CRC education, CRC screening counseling, motivational interview, reminder phone calls, nurse assisted call guidance). All interventions were planned and implemented using individually tailored interventions containing individuals' readiness stage CG: Usual care provided by family health workers	3 months and 6 months after intervention	CRC screening (FOBT and colonoscopy) adherence.	The screening (FOBT and colonoscopy) completion rates increased by 18.2% in the intervention group(21.8%) and in the control group(3.6%)

Bang H Nguyen 2010 ²⁹	USA	QEDs	Vietnamese or Vietnamese American N=533 Range of age: 50–74	Colorectal Cancer	Health education program-based intervention	IG: Researchers conducted focus groups to identify Vietnamese American health information sources and credibility, media use preferences. The production and distribution of health education and promotional material, and a hotline were printed ads in 729 newspaper issues. Researchers produced a 32-page bilingual booklet and distributed to the public in community. They also provided medical education seminars and distribution of patient counseling materials, reminder items, newsletters, and DVDs. CG: usual education	2 years after intervention	Changes in CRC screening behaviors	The odds ratio (OR) was 1.4 times greater in the intervention community than in the control community (OR=1.44; 95% [CI]1.03, 1.99)
Danielle M Crookes 2014 ³⁰	USA	QEDs	Black or Latino N = 1065 Range of age: ≥50	Colorectal Cancer	Health education program-based intervention	The education portion of the program includes information on CRC statistics, risk factors for CRC, colonoscopy screening information, and the importance and effectiveness of a colonoscopy. During the program, a trained peer role model shares his/her experience of having a colonoscopy and reasons for having a colonoscopy. At the conclusion of the program, CDC and ACS print materials about CRC and screening are made available for participants to take home with them.	2 years	Knowledge and intention about CRC and CRC screening.	The program increased knowledge about CRC and CRC screening for all participants. 68% of participants reported that they were probably or definitely to have a colonoscopy.
Fuad H Abuadas 2018 ³¹	Jordan	QEDs	Average-risk Jordanian adults N = 197 Range of age: 50–75	Colorectal Cancer	Health education program-based intervention	IG: The intervention group received a 1-hour educational session regarding CRC and screening recommendations. The health education session consisted of a PowerPoint presentation regarding CRC, an interactive discussion, and distribution of transcribed educational material regarding CRC and screening recommendations at the end of the session. CG: Not any interventions	At 4 weeks after the intervention	Intentions to Undergo Colonoscopy	The screening completion rate increased by 29% in the intervention group(52.5%) and in the control group (23.5%)

Abbreviations: IG, intervention group; CG, control group.

the United Kingdom,²⁷ and one study from Jordan.³¹ The types of cancer involved in 11 on colorectal cancer^{21–31} and 1 on gastric cancer.²⁰

Structure and Outcomes of Endoscopic-Related Cancer Screening Adherence

Intervention

Gastric Cancer

One study²⁰ was designed as an RCT and the intervention adopted individualized telephone counseling and postcard reminders to intervene in screening adherence. Individualized telephone counseling focused on targeting study participants to encourage them to attend gastric cancer screening based on their survey baseline status, assisting men at a high risk of gastric cancer in making appointments, and explaining the entire process of gastric cancer screening. Individualized postcard reminders were primarily text reminders for gastric cancer screening based on the baseline status of the study participants, including information on gastric cancer screening, nearby screening units (name, location, and phone number), and instructions for scheduling gastric cancer screening. The results revealed a significant increase in gastric cancer screening participation among men who had never undergone gastric cancer screening after the intervention. The participation rate in gastric cancer screening increased by 25.4% in the group that received postcard reminders after telephone consultation (35.7%) and in the no-intervention group (10.3%).

Colorectal Cancer

Eight studies were RCTs,^{21–28} two were single-group before-and-after controlled class experimental studies,^{29,30} and one was a two-group before-and-after class experimental design.³¹ Four studies were health education program-based interventions,^{26,29–31} three were individualized information-based interventions,^{21,22,25} two were nurse navigation-based interventions,^{23,28} one was a psycho-education-based intervention,²⁷ and one was a narrative care-based intervention.²⁴

The health education program intervention^{26,29–31} consisted of face-to-face health education lectures conducted by the researchers. These lectures included distributing educational brochures, discussing relevant content, providing timely feedback on questions, and addressing barrier factors. Each lecture lasted approximately 60 min. The content of the educational brochures included risk factors for colorectal cancer; warning symptoms; prevention methods; and the selection, advantages, and disadvantages of screening methods. The health booklet provides information on the preparation and precautions to be taken before and after colorectal screening based on colorectal cancer screening guidelines. Individualized information-based intervention^{21,22,25} means that researchers contact people at high risk for colorectal cancer by telephone to complete an initial information assessment and a one-on-one targeted information intervention to guide the study population through colonoscopy based on the initial information assessment of the study population. The nurse navigation-based intervention^{23,28} consisted of nurses following and guiding the study participants throughout the entire process, educating them about colorectal cancer health knowledge, providing colorectal cancer screening counseling, conducting motivational interviews based on the study participants' information, and regularly reminding them of screening telephone guidance. Psychoeducational intervention²⁷ focuses on identifying the barrier factors for performing colorectal screening according to the basic conditions of the study participants and using psychological theory to guide the study participants to develop positive psychology toward screening. Narrative care-based intervention²⁴ focuses on individualized story sharing based on information about gender, age, and race.

All of the colorectal cancer screening adherence interventions addressed in the literature were effective in increasing colorectal cancer screening rates from 3.6% to 38.4%. Three of the RCT trials used individualized information-based interventions. One included developed brochures and educational videos based on basic information about the participant and had a physician refer them for CRC screening, with a 20% higher screening rate in the intervention group (61%) than in the control group (41%). Two assessed participants' basic information, tailored one-on-one phone coaching to needs, provided screening information, and encouraged colonoscopy, with a 12% higher screening rate in the intervention group (23.8%) than in the control group (11.8%) and a 16% higher screening rate in the intervention group (34.5%) than in the control group (18.5%). Two of the RCT trials used nurse navigation-based interventions, in which nurses provided participants with health education and assisted with referrals, appointments, and preparation for colonoscopy throughout the process, with a 38.4% higher screening rate in the intervention group (64.7%) compared to the control group (26.3%)

and an 18.2% higher screening rate in the intervention group (21.8%) compared to the control group (3.6%). One of the RCT trials used narrative care-based intervention, where stories were tailored to the participant's baseline information to facilitate colonoscopy, with an 11.7% higher screening rate in the intervention group (15.7%) compared to the control group (4%). One of the RCT trials used health education talk to encourage colonoscopy, and the screening rate was 5% higher in the intervention group (5%) than in the control group (0%). One of the RCT trials used psychoeducation to encourage participant participation in screening through the theory of anticipatory affective response, and the screening rate was 3.6% higher in the intervention group (53.5%) than in the control group (49.9%). All three of the QEDs used health education program-based interventions. The intervention group had an increased screening participation rate compared to the control (OR=1.44 and OR=1.792).

The result shows that nurse navigation-based intervention was the most significant, followed by individualized information-based intervention and narrative care-based intervention, and health education program-based intervention and psycho-education-based intervention were not significant.

Discussion

This review highlights 12 publications with results demonstrating the role of multiple interventions in increasing compliance with endoscopic screening and the level of knowledge about screening in individuals at high risk for cancer. The results of the included studies were consistent.

Individualized Information and Health Education Program Intervention

The most commonly used interventions in the study were individualized information-based interventions and four health education program-based interventions. The study included four individualized information-based interventions and four health education program-based interventions. The results of the above studies found that the individualized information-based interventions had significant effects, and the health education program-based interventions had mixed results, which may be the individualized information-based interventions were RCT, and the three education program-based interventions were QEDs. The use of RCT reduces interfering factors and makes the effects of the interventions more stable. Secondly, it may be because health education lectures are for crowd who receive broad knowledge, and individualized information-based intervention is for individuals, and participants get more specific knowledge information and thus are more willing to follow the recommendations. There are some differences in the effectiveness of the interventions when using the same interventions. Using the same individualized information-based intervention, face-to-face instruction by a nurse combined with advice from a physician was more effective than instruction by telephone, which suggests that one-on-one instruction to study participants is more effective, and also suggests that advice from a physician plays a role in facilitating screening. This study only included one gastric cancer study and the subjects were men. Studies have shown that gender, age, and education level are influential factors in gastric cancer screening,³² so there is some interference with the results. Individualized intervention methods are effective in other areas. A study in the UK applied individualized health education lectures to improve medication adherence in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.³³ Current studies have explored the effects of culture-based individualized educational interventions. An individualized education intervention based on American culture significantly increased cancer screening knowledge among men.³⁴ Therefore, individualized information interventions tailored to the different needs of participants are effective. Individualized education followed by group discussions on cancer-related knowledge was more helpful in increasing cancer awareness and cancer screening participation, possibly because this format has a synergistic effect on cancer prevention and cancer screening behaviors when conveying information. In addition, it is recommended that interventions be developed not only for hospital-based individualized cancer education lectures but also for community-based individualized cancer education lectures for the general population.

Narrative Care and Motivational Interviewing Interventions

Narrative care and motivational interviewing are novel and useful approaches to promote screening behaviors. Narrative care is generally used in interventions for chronic diseases, and some studies have shown that it improves the quality of life of cancer survivors and patients with diabetes.^{35–37} The application of narrative care to endoscopic screening is relatively new,

and more studies are needed to verify its effectiveness. Motivational interviewing has been widely used as a clinical method to promote behavioral changes in patients. Motivational interviewing interventions have shown positive effects in improving endoscopic screening compliance and good intervention effects in cardiac rehabilitation.³⁸ Narrative care and motivational interviewing are more interesting than traditional interventions and may be more likely to make participants receive cancer-related information, increase their awareness of the importance of cancer screening, and thus be more willing to undergo screening. Two new forms of intervention should be considered in future intervention development.

Nurse Navigation-Based Interventions

The intervention with the most significant effect included in this study was the nurse navigation-based intervention. Both nurse navigation interventions had significant effects. The nurse navigation intervention had a more significant effect than the individualized information intervention, which may be due to the integration of the individualized information intervention into the nurse navigation intervention process, with the nurse following the study participant throughout the process, educating the participant one-on-one about colorectal cancer health, providing colorectal cancer screening counseling, assisting with colonoscopy appointments and preparations, and following up on completion of the exam. There were also differences in the effectiveness of the two nurse navigation interventions, with nurse navigation-assisted telephone-guided follow-up being more effective than the nurse navigation intervention alone. We can combine multiple interventions to maximize compliance rates. Study has shown that nurse navigation interventions can increase the uptake of early cancer detection, cancer knowledge, beliefs about early detection, and detection of cases of precancerous lesions.³⁹ Nurse navigation implementation has limitations and is more commonly applied to hospital outpatients, and individualized information interventions are more easily implemented on a large scale in the community for at-risk community residents. There is existing research exploring the effect of lay health educators in primary care provider practices on participants' increased willingness to screen for cancer and acceptance of cancer screening, with some effect.⁴⁰ Endoscopic screening interventions in the community may consider training lay health educators for large-scale interventions.

This review revealed that multiple interventions can improve endoscopy screening rates, with varying effects. The endoscopy-related cancer screening results were similar. Therefore, interventions which improve adherence to endoscopic screening can be used as references. Comprehensive interventions combining multiple modalities are worth promoting and implementing. When designing an intervention program for endoscopic screening adherence, it is suggested that the format combines traditional medicine and mobile medicine, such as new-style health education lectures combined with telephone text messages. We can also draw on literature to gradually increase the cumulative intervention method, and the intervention content can incorporate narrative care, motivational interviewing, and psychological care. Phone and text reminders, invitation letters, health education, or nurse navigation services, are more effective than interventions that include only one approach. Study showed that m-Health interventions can be effective in improving cancer screening rates and early diagnosis, but a combination of modalities is more effective.¹¹ Therefore, when designing interventions for endoscopic screening adherence, it is important to consider a combination of multiple interventions to optimize their effectiveness. In the Internet era, m-Health has been commonly used in public health care as well as primary health care,⁴¹ with a positive impact on treatment care adherence and health behavior change.⁴² The use of chat applications, such as WeChat, to send messages to participants, share pictures and videos, and chat in real time,⁴³ has made interventions more effective. Engagement with social media apps varies by age group.⁴⁴ Community workers can use traditional medicine for cancer screening and health education for older adults.

Conclusion

Multiple interventions were effective in increasing endoscopy screening participation rates and the level of knowledge about screening among people at high risk of colorectal, gastric cancer. Combining multiple interventions may be more effective in improving screening adherence for endoscopy-related cancers.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank all the participants in this study. We are grateful to Professor De-liang Cao and Professor Xi Zeng for their advice on manuscript writing. We also gratefully acknowledge Dr. Qi Liu for her advice on projecting revising.

Funding

Natural Science Foundation of Hunan Province: Grant/Award number: 2023JJ30521; Postgraduate Research Innovation Project of Hunan Province, Grant/Award number: CX20221031; Hunan Provincial Innovation Foundation for Undergraduate, Grant/Award number: S202310555248; Hunan Provincial Innovation Foundation for Undergraduate, Grant/Award number: S202210555264; The University of South China Innovation & Entrepreneurship Foundation for Undergraduate, Grant/Award: D202305171152150199; Aid Program for Science and Technology Innovative Research Team in Higher Educational Institutions of Hunan Province.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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