LONG-TERM TRENDS IN LUNG CANCER INCIDENCE IN UK NON-SMOKERS: A COHORT STUDY OF 3.7 MILLION PEOPLE

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Background There have been reports that lung cancer in non-smokers (LCINS) is increasing in the UK but it is unclear whether this simply reflects fewer people smoking cigarettes or changing environmental risk factors such as increased emissions from domestic combustion. We examined UK-wide socio-demographic trends in the incidence of LCINS.

Methods We identified a cohort of 3,679,831 people self-reporting to their general practice physician as non-smokers from The Health Improvement Network (THIN) IQVIA™ Medical Research Data. Using multivariable Poisson regression, we estimated gender-specific time-trends in the incidence of LCINS for 1998–2018 and explored the impact of geographic location, social deprivation and urban-rural classification.

Results The analysis included 3,121 cancer events and 16,051,244 person-years (PYs). Earlier time periods, high demographic trends in the incidence of LCINS.

The incidence of LCINS has reduced or remained consistently deteriorating brain disease.

DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTION TO INCREASE UPTAKE OF HOME BOWEL CANCER SCREENING IN SOUTH ASIANS: A MIXED METHODS STUDY

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Background Bowel cancer is common and accounts for 10% of all cancer mortality-second only to lung cancer deaths. If detected early through screening tests, mortality is significantly reduced. The NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme (BCSP) invites adults aged 60–74 years to carry out a home screening test biennially. The national target for test completion is 60%; completion is substantially lower (~30%) amongst South Asian populations.

Universal approaches to increase screening uptake, e.g. text reminders, are effective, but may widen health inequalities, as they tend to benefit individuals with greater agency. Strategies tailored to ethnic minority groups show promise but are poorly specified and evidence of effectiveness is lacking. Limited evidence suggests that barriers to bowel cancer screening for South Asians are complex.

The aim was to develop a community-based intervention to increase completion of the home bowel screening test in South Asians.