



Screening for Colorectal Cancer among Ethnic Minorities: An Innovative Approach

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Introduction

To prevent colorectal cancer, the Colorectal Cancer Screening Program in Hong Kong subsidizes screening tests every two years for asymptomatic residents aged 50 to 75. A fecal occult blood test (FOBT) is offered free, and if the result is positive, a colonoscopy is offered.

In May 2024, UCN started a new service to promote awareness of colorectal cancer and help the EM population join the DH Colorectal Cancer Screening Program.

Methods

- Health talks in various EM languages were given to EM groups in collaboration with NGOs, EM religious centers, and via Zoom. Four hundred sixteen participants attended the talks, with a KAP improvement (pre- and post-questionnaire) of 87%.
- Volunteers supported the spread of awareness and assisted in enrolling participants for CRC screening.
- The UCN collaborated with ethnic minority shops, NGOs, and religious places to promote the CRC program by distributing leaflets inviting EM contacts and service users to participate.
- Promotions were also conducted through EM social media, such as Facebook and Instagram.



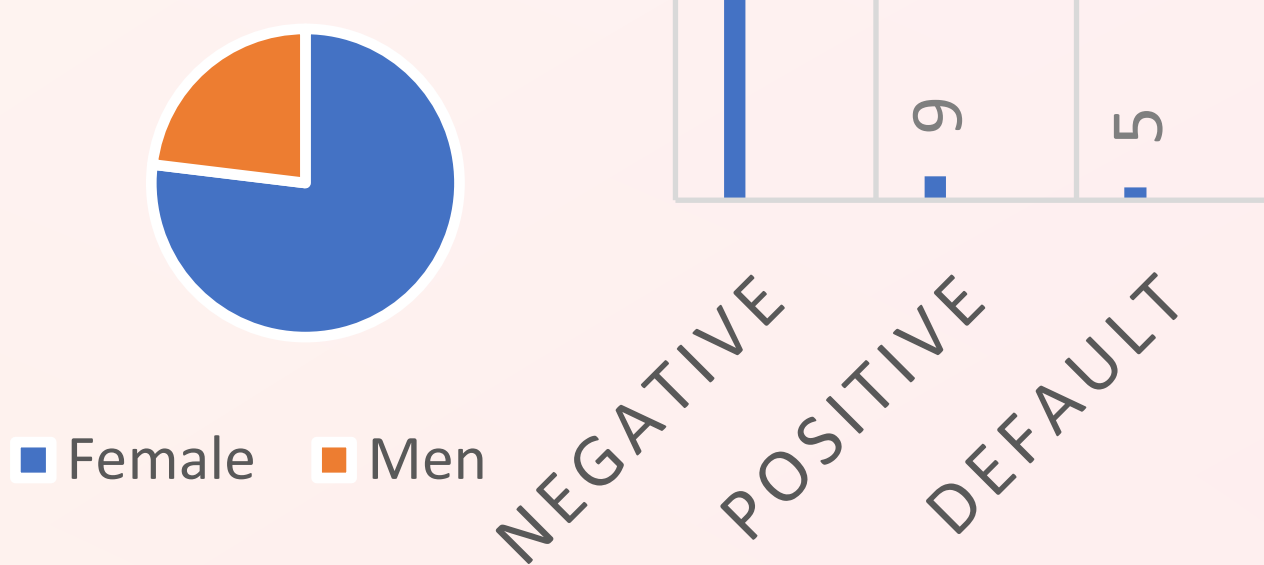
Photo: Health talk with EM ladies

Results

From May 2024 to March 2025, UCN carried out 104 colorectal screenings among ethnic minorities, which included 80 female participants and 24 male participants. The screenings featured participants from various nationalities: twelve Indians, eighty-five Nepalese, six Pakistani, and one from Thailand. Nine results tested positive, while 90 tested negative. Five patients underwent colonoscopies in the nine positive cases.

Participants 50 years and older (n=104)

F=80 M=24



Conclusions

From the last one-year initiative, it was observed that if health education and promotions were done in a linguistic and culturally appropriate manner, with innovative partnerships with various stakeholders, they could be highly effective in educating and motivating the EMs to participate in colorectal cancer screening and making the CRC program a success in EM population.

For any questions related to this poster :
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Acknowledgement: This project was funded by



香港公益金
THE COMMUNITY CHEST

