OBJECTIVES: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is an important public health problem. The humankind fights this disease through digging through massive efforts to evaluate the ability of screening tests to detect the colorectal cancer at an early curable stage. It is now established that screening by faecal occult blood test (FOBT) in average-risk populations can detect asymptomatic colorectal cancers and prevent the progression to more advanced, high-risk adenomas.

RESULTS: The primary endpoint was reduction in CRC mortality. Such databases as Medline, PubMed, EMBASE, and Cochrane have been included. We have reviewed the evidence about the quality, accessibility, and cost of using the FOBT to reduce colorectal cancer mortality. Such databases as Medline, PubMed, EMBASE, and Cochrane have been included. We have reviewed the evidence about the quality, accessibility, and cost of using the FOBT to reduce colorectal cancer mortality. The magnitudes of credible intervals depended heavily upon the level of restriction between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control. The study aimed to analyze associations between 5-year survival, and two standard measures of cancer burden, incidence and progression in cancer prevention and control.