PATIENT REMINDERS

Intervention Effectiveness:

Intervention	Relative	Lower	Upper	Population, Setting and Study Information for Data	Sources
	Risk	Bound	Bound	Sources	
Patient reminders: Patients receive an automated call to notify them that they are overdue for CRC screening. The automated message includes the notification that they are overdue, brief information about why CRC screening is important, and information about various options for screening (e.g., FIT or colonoscopy).	1.26	1.20	1.30	 Muller et al., 2017: Population: 2,386 Alaska Natives and American Indians aged 40-75, average-risk, and due for CRC screening; 59% female; 18% Medicaid enrollees Setting: Tribal healthcare system in Anchorage, AK Study period: November 2013-March 2014 Study type: Randomized controlled trial at the patient level comparing a text messaging intervention (up to 3 text messages one month apart) vs. usual care Mosen et al., 2010: Population: 5,905 patients aged 51-80, average-risk, and due for CRC screening; 50% female; 92% White, Setting: Health maintenance organization (Kaiser Permanente Northwest) in southern Washington and northern Oregon Study period: 2008 Study type: Randomized controlled trial at the patient level comparing an automated telephone intervention (up to 3 one-minute automated calls 	Muller et al., 2017; Mosen et al., 2010; Dougherty et al., 2018
				describing the health benefits of a fecal occult blood test and allowing patients to request a mailed stool kit) vs. usual care	
				 Dougherty et al., 2018: <u>Study type</u>: Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials of interventions to increase CRC screening in average-risk populations and conducted in U.S. clinical settings 	

	 <u>Number of studies</u>: 73 total studies, of which 14 studies focused on patient reminders (included telephone-based, mail-based, and internet-based reminders) <u>Effectiveness</u>: Relative risk compared to usual care was 1.20 (95% CI: 1.02-1.41); larger associations found among telephone reminders compared to other types of patient reminders 	
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Intervention Implementation Cost:

Intervention components	Cost per patient	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Setting and Population Where Costs Were Collected	Sources
Technical staff to manage automatic calls, maintain the electronic health records, track patients, etc.	\$0.79	-	_	 Smith et al., 2012: Setting: Health maintenance organization (Kaiser Permanente Northwest) in southern Washington and northern Oregon Population: 5,905 patients aged 51-80, average-risk, due for CRC screening, and who were randomized to automated telephone outreach (included up to 3 one-minute automated phone calls) vs. usual care in a prior randomized controlled trial (Mosen et al., 2010) Notes: Staff costs were estimated using the clinical trial records and time estimates from study staff. Salary costs were assigned using wage estimates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to increase generalizability. A fringe benefit rate of 30% and overhead rate of 20% were assumed 	Smith et al., 2012
Automated phone reminder to complete FIT, including the cost of developing the automated message	\$0.64	-	-	 Smith et al., 2012: Setting: Health maintenance organization (Kaiser Permanente Northwest) in southern Washington and northern Oregon Population: 5,905 patients aged 51-80, average-risk, due for CRC screening, and who were randomized to automated telephone outreach (included up to 3 one-minute automated phone calls) vs. usual care in 	Smith et al., 2012

		 a prior randomized controlled trial (Mosen et al., 2010) <u>Notes</u>: Cost estimate is based on pricing from the inhouse vendor of phone messaging services 	
Total cost per patient:	\$1.43		

References

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