
Poster

[P26-8] P26-8: Oncologic drugs (4): Pharmacokinetics, TDM practice

Chair: Kohji Naora, Japan

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[P26-8-8] Effectiveness of the multidisciplinary team model in treating colorectal cancer

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Keywords: Multidisciplinary team, Colorectal cancer, Survival

Background

The multidisciplinary team (MDT) model involves multiple medical professionals to provide integrated medical care. Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the cancer with the highest prevalence in Taiwan. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of weekly CRC MDT in patient management and evaluate the survival rates of colorectal cancer patients treated under the MDT model.

Methods

In this retrospective and prospective study, 651 colorectal cancer patients were recruited between January 2006 and December 2009. They were divided into two groups: an MDT group and a routine group. The MDT group was comprised of 326 patients who received care from a colorectal cancer MDT. The routine group was comprised of 325 colorectal cancer patients who received traditional care model. The outcome variables were survival rates, follow-up appointment compliance, and 14-day readmission rate.

Results

Adopting the MDT model in colorectal cancer care increased patient follow-up appointment compliance rates at the first week, first month, and third month ($p = 0.032$, $p = 0.007$, $p = 0.001$). The model also effectively reduced the patients' 14-day readmission rate. The results also indicated that in terms of survival rates, the MDT care was superior to the traditional care received by the routine group.

Conclusions

Adopting the MDT model in colorectal cancer care effectively enhanced clinical treatment adherence, increased survival rates, and reduced the 14-day readmission rate. The results of this study may be valuable for medical institutions promoting the MDT model in colorectal cancer care, for improving cancer patient care, and ultimately for enhancing the quality of health care.