

The Clinical Utility of A Comprehensive Psychosomatic Assessment in The Program for Colorectal Cancer Prevention: A Cross-Sectional Study

Sara Gostoli

University of Bologna: Università di Bologna

Maria Montecchiarini

University of Bologna: Università di Bologna

Alessia Urgese

University of Bologna: Università di Bologna

Francesco Ferrara

AUSL di Bologna: Azienda Unita Sanitaria Locale di Bologna

Anna Maria Polifemo

AUSL di Bologna: Azienda Unita Sanitaria Locale di Bologna

Liza Ceroni

AUSL di Bologna: Azienda Unita Sanitaria Locale di Bologna

Asia Gasparri

University of Bologna: Università di Bologna

Chiara Rafanelli (✉ chiara.rafanelli@unibo.it)

University of Bologna <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3025-7918>

Vincenzo Cennamo

AUSL di Bologna: Azienda Unita Sanitaria Locale di Bologna

Research

Keywords: clinimetrics, colorectal cancer screening, Diagnostic Criteria for Psychosomatic Research (DCPR), DSM-5 diagnoses, lifestyle, psychological well-being, psychosomatic assessment, secondary prevention.

Posted Date: April 6th, 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-365394/v1>

License:  This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. [Read Full License](#)

Abstract

Background: Few studies have investigated psychosocial characteristics and lifestyle behaviors of participants at programs for secondary prevention of colorectal cancer (CRC). This study aimed, through a comprehensive psychosomatic assessment based on clinimetric principles, to evaluate psychosocial characteristics and lifestyle behaviors in participants at CRC secondary prevention program, and to investigate the associations between these variables and endoscopic outcomes.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, the first 150 consecutive asymptomatic participants at the CRC prevention program who resulted positive to fecal occult blood test (FOBT) and were thus referred to colonoscopy, underwent a psychosomatic assessment including psychiatric diagnoses (DSM-5), psychosomatic syndromes (DCPR-R), psychological distress (SQ), psychological well-being (PWB-I) and lifestyle behaviors.

Results: Whereas only 5.3% of the sample showed at least one DSM-5 diagnosis, 51.3% showed at least one DCPR syndrome, such as allostatic overload, alexithymia, Type A behavior, and demoralization. Patients affected by psychosomatic syndromes presented with significantly higher psychological distress, lower psychological well-being and unhealthy lifestyle behaviors, such as tobacco smoking and unhealthy diet, in comparison with patients without DCPR syndromes. Among endoscopic outcomes, the presence of adenomas was significantly associated with DCPR irritable mood.

Conclusions: In a clinical context of secondary prevention addressing asymptomatic patients with a positive FOBT, a comprehensive psychosomatic assessment may provide relevant clinical information for those patients who present certain psychosomatic syndromes associated with high psychological distress, impaired psychological well-being, unhealthy lifestyle behaviors and colorectal precancerous lesions. The results of the present study indicate a road to the practice of "preventive" medicine at CRC screening program.

Background

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most deadly and fourth most common form of cancer in the world [1]. Its incidence has been steadily rising worldwide, especially in countries undergoing a major economic transition, which are adopting the "western" way of life [2]. Obesity, sedentary lifestyle, red/processed meat consumption, alcohol, and tobacco smoking are considered the leading factors behind the growth of CRC [1, 3]. On the contrary, healthy lifestyle, physical activity, daily consumption of fibers and dairy products are inversely associated with the development of CRC [3]. Recent advances in early detection screenings and treatment options have reduced CRC incidence and mortality in developed countries [2, 4]. However, cases of CRC appearing at a younger age have increased significantly in recent years in the US and Europe [2, 5]. In addition, CRC still represents the third leading cause of cancer-related deaths for both men and women in Italy [6, 7].

Adherence to a healthy lifestyle is associated with a reduced risk of colorectal cancer regardless of individuals' genetic risk [8]. It has been found that a healthy lifestyle is strongly associated with lower risk of all stages of colorectal neoplasms [9]. Erben et al. [9] highlighted the importance of a healthy lifestyle early in the beginning of the carcinogenic process and strengthened its relevance for primary prevention purposes. However, Ladabaum, et al. [4] reported difficulties in implementing major lifestyle changes or widespread primary prevention strategies to decrease CRC risk. Moreover, recent findings suggested that psychosocial distress might moderate the modification of specific health-related behaviors (such as physical activity, behavioral aspects of food consumption, stress management and pharmacological adherence) in cardiac rehabilitation [10]. Nevertheless, few studies have investigated the psychosocial characteristics of participants at programs for secondary prevention of CRC, and most of them aimed at assessing levels of acute distress [11, 12] and quality of life [13] only in view of the colonoscopy, and few at assessing personality [14]. In particular, Lauriola et al. [14] found that patients with both adenoma and adenocarcinoma showed higher TAS-20 alexithymia scores, concerning the difficulty identifying feelings and externally oriented thinking, in comparison with patients with negative endoscopic outcomes. Among the limitations of their study, Lauriola and colleagues [14] underlined the use of a single self-reported measure of alexithymia, despite the fact that in literature it had been recommended a multi-method, multi-measure approach for cross validating the research findings as well as to highlight whether or not different processes may relate alexithymia to health. The Authors also highlighted the need to assess a large set of mediators (such as mood states and depression) required to investigate which psychosocial or medical factors actually provide the link between disordered affect regulation and colon cancer. In the same vein, Sales and colleagues [15], advocated the clinical utility of conducting a comprehensive psychosomatic evaluation in CRC patients including personality, as they found that Type-D (distressed) personality may predict distress among CRC patients and other personality traits may influence coping responses and quality of life in patients with CRC.

A considerable body of evidence has accumulated in psychosomatic medicine related to concepts such as stressful life events, illness behavior and personality. The comprehensive psychosomatic assessment proposed by Fava, Cosci and Sonino [16] allows to routinely evaluate psychosocial factors according to clinimetric principles [17] and may represent a crucial step toward the application of individualized care and effective patient management. Among psychosocial factors affecting individual vulnerability of any type of disease, Fava et al. [16] include life events and allostatic load, health attitudes and behavior, psychological well-being and personality. Among psychological factors affecting course and outcome of a disease, the authors encompass patient-reported distress, illness behavior, demoralization and irritable mood, and psychiatric disorders.

Given the paucity of data on psychosocial characteristics affecting both vulnerability and course of disease in patients at secondary prevention of CRC, we wonder if such a comprehensive psychosomatic assessment could detect subgroups of patients presenting psychosocial factors, at higher risk for unhealthy lifestyle behaviors and worst endoscopic outcomes after the colonoscopy.

The aims of the present observational study are to evaluate: 1) psychological distress, well-being and lifestyle behaviors, through a comprehensive psychosomatic assessment [16], in participants to CRC screening, promoted by the National Health System, who had a positive fecal occult blood test (FOBT) and who had been referred to colonoscopy; 2) the associations between psychosocial characteristics and lifestyle-related behaviors; 3) the associations of psychosocial characteristics and lifestyle behaviors with major endoscopic outcomes (i.e., precancerous lesions).

Methods

Participants

A 2-step approach community based CRC screening program is directed to men and women from 50 to 69 years old, referred to undergo fecal occult blood test (FOBT) every other year, and subsequent colonoscopy if FOBT is positive [18]. Thus, participants at this CRC screening prevention program who resulted positive at FOBT, were contacted during the study period (January 2019-June 2019) by the Regional Screening Centre and scheduled an appointment at Bellaria Hospital in Bologna (Italy) for an interview with a nurse the week before the colonoscopy, to give them instructions on how to prepare themselves for the exam (i.e. what they should not eat/drink before the colonoscopy and which medications they should take the day before)

Procedure

Patients were asked to join the present study after the end of the nurse-interview. The first 150 consecutive FOBT-positive subjects, who accepted to undergo the psychological interview, were enrolled in the study. The ethic committee of the local health authority (AUSL Bologna, Italy) approved the study (Ref: 530/2018/OSS/AUSLBO). The research has been conducted according to the guidelines of the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki. All the participants provided written informed consent. Patients were excluded if they did not give their written informed consent to join the study or if they previously received a diagnosis of psychotic disorder.

Assessment

After participants' sociodemographic data on sex, age, employment, marital status and their previous adherence to CRC screening were collected, patients were interviewed by a clinical psychologist, according to a comprehensive psychosomatic assessment [16]. The participants thus underwent three validated clinical interviews (SCID-5, DCPR-R, and Psychological Well-Being Interview - PWB-I) and completed a self-rating questionnaire (SQ). The clinical psychologist also detected patients' lifestyle habits (physical activity, dietary habits, alcohol consumption and tobacco smoking). The psychological assessment lasted about thirty minutes.

Psychiatric diagnoses. Specific modules of the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-5 (SCID-5) [19, 20] were used in order to identify major depression, anxiety disorders (panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, agoraphobia, social anxiety), eating disorders (bulimia, binge eating disorder, anorexia nervosa), obsessive-compulsive disorder, somatic symptoms and related disorders (somatic symptoms disorders; illness anxiety).

Psychosomatic syndromes. The Semi-Structured Interview based on the revised version of the Diagnostic Criteria for Psychosomatic Research (DCPR-R) [16] was used to identify psychosomatic syndromes. It allows to assess the presence of 14 psychosomatic syndromes (allostatic overload, type A behavior, alexithymia, hypochondriasis, disease phobia, thanatophobia, health anxiety, persistent somatization, conversion symptoms, anniversary reaction, illness denial, demoralization, irritable mood and somatic symptoms secondary to a psychiatric disorder) divided into 4 clusters: stress, personality, illness behavior, psychological manifestations [16]. The first cluster includes allostatic overload (characterized by the presence of a current identifiable stressor in the form of recent life event or chronic stress exceeding the individual coping skills). The cluster of personality includes two syndromes that can potentially affect general vulnerability to disease, such as type A behavior (characterized by high competitiveness, excessive degree of involvement in work and other activities subject to deadlines, tendency to speed up mental and physical activities) and alexithymia (represented by the inability to use appropriate words to describe emotions). Illness behavior refers to the ways in which given symptoms may be differentially perceived, evaluated, and acted (or not acted) by different kinds of persons. The clinical spectrum of illness behavior encompasses eight syndromes according to DCPR-R criteria: hypochondriasis (i.e., persistent fears of having, or the idea of having, a serious disease based on misinterpretation of bodily symptoms); disease phobia (i.e., persistent, unfounded fear of suffering from a specific disease); thanatophobia (i.e., sense of impending death and/or conviction of dying soon); health anxiety (i.e., generic worry about illness, concern about pain, and bodily preoccupations); persistent somatization (i.e., functional medical syndromes such as fibromyalgia or chronic fatigue that cause distress and seeking medical care, and result in impaired quality of life); conversion symptoms (i.e., one or more symptoms or deficits affecting voluntary motor or sensory function characterized by lack of anatomical or physiological plausibility); anniversary reaction (i.e., symptoms of autonomic arousal occurring at the anniversary of specific negative events); illness denial (i.e., persistent denial of having a physical disorder that needs treatment). The cluster of psychological manifestations includes: demoralization (i.e., a feeling state characterized by the perception of being unable to cope with some pressing problems); irritable mood (i.e., a feeling state characterized by frequent manifestations of irritability that lack of their cathartic effect) and somatic symptoms secondary to a psychiatric disorder (i.e., somatic symptoms occurring after a psychiatric disorders that cause distress and impaired quality of life) [16]. The use of DCPR was reported to be useful and reliable in the assessment and description of psychosomatic distress showing excellent interrater reliability, construct validity and predictive validity for psychosocial functioning and treatment outcome [21].

Distress. Kellner's Symptom Questionnaire (SQ) [22, 23] was used in order to identify psychological distress. It is a 92-item dichotomous self-rating scale, including items that may be rated as 'yes'/'true' or 'no'/'false'. It yields four scales (anxiety, depression, somatization and hostility-irritability) divided into four sub-scales of well-being (relaxation, contentment, physical well-being and friendliness) and four sub-scales of distress (symptoms of anxiety, depression, somatization and hostility-irritability). The score of each scale may range from 0 (no symptoms) to a maximum of 23 (all the symptoms are present). The Italian translation of the SQ resulted to be valid and sensitive in detecting differences between groups and changes of psychological distress [23].

Psychological well-being. The Interview for assessing Psychological Well-Being (PWB-I) [24] was used to assess psychological well-being, according to Ryff's multidimensional model [25]. It encompasses six dimensions: self-acceptance, positive relationship with others, purpose in life, environmental mastery, personal growth, autonomy. The interview includes 18 questions with dichotomous Yes/No answers.

Lifestyle-related behaviors. Lifestyle-related behaviors were assessed with an adaptation of a questionnaire used in previous research on patients with medical conditions [26]. The instrument includes an evaluation of the frequencies of physical activity, specific eating habits (i.e., consumption of fruit,

vegetables, fish, dairy products, red/processed and white meat), alcohol consumption and tobacco smoking (cigarettes), rated on a 4-point Likert scale (*never/occasionally, 2/3 times a week; once a day; more than once a day*).

Endoscopic outcomes. The endoscopic outcomes were obtained from the Bellaria Hospital Screening center a week after patients' colonoscopy. Endoscopic outcomes were classified as "negative", when the colonoscopy did not show any type of lesion, or "positive", when the colonoscopy showed major endoscopic outcomes (i.e., precancerous lesions such as neoplasms and adenomas) or minor endoscopic outcomes (i.e., hyperplastic polyps, diverticula and hemorrhoids). Among positive endoscopic outcomes, we focused on major diagnoses involving precancerous lesions [27] that were treated with polypectomy afterwards.

Data analysis

Data were entered into SPSS for Windows 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Descriptive analyses were run for frequencies of socio-demographic, clinical characteristics and lifestyle-related behaviors of the sample. Multivariate analyses of variance using the General Linear Model were performed to test the associations between DCPR-R classification and scores obtained from the dimensional psychological measures (SQ) [22] and the association between DCPR-R diagnoses and psychological well-being (PWB-I) [24] scores. To evaluate the associations between DCPR classification, lifestyle and endoscopic diagnoses, χ^2 -test applied to contingency tables was used, as appropriate. Significance level was set to 0.05, two-tailed.

Results

Three hundred and sixty patients were approached and asked to join the study. Among them, 210 (58.3%) declined to participate (the main reason was lack of time). One hundred and fifty consecutive participants (41.7%) were enrolled in the study (mean age = 60.90 \pm 5.57 years; M = 52%). 16 (10.7%) joined the screening program for the first time, whereas the majority of the sample (N = 134; 89.3%) joined it repeatedly over time. Sociodemographic data are described in Table 1.

Table 1
 Socio-demographic, clinical characteristics and lifestyle-related behaviors of the sample (N = 150)

| Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics | | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| <i>Sex</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Male | 78 | 52% |
| Female | 72 | 48% |
| <i>Marital status</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Single | 12 | 8.0% |
| Married | 110 | 73.3% |
| Divorced/widowed | 28 | 18.7% |
| <i>Participation to the screening program (every 2 years)</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| First time | 16 | 10.7% |
| Second time | 23 | 15.3% |
| Third time | 17 | 11.3% |
| Fourth time | 14 | 9.3% |
| Fifth time | 25 | 16.7% |
| Sixth time | 16 | 10.7% |
| Seventh time | 38 | 25.3% |
| Eighth time | 1 | 0.7% |
| <i>Colonoscopy</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Participants who underwent colonoscopy | 134 | 89.3% |
| Participants who refused colonoscopy | 16 | 10.7% |
| <i>Endoscopic Outcomes</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Negative diagnosis at colonoscopy | 30 | 22.4% |
| Positive diagnosis at colonoscopy | 104 | 77.6% |
| <i>Adenomas (all treated with Polypectomy):</i> | 56 | 41.8% |
| Adenoma with Low Grade Dysplasia (LGD) | 50 | 89.3% |
| Adenoma with High Grade Dysplasia (HGD) | 6 | 10.7% |
| Lifestyle-related behaviors | | |
| <i>Physical activity</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Never | 76 | 50.7% |
| Once/twice a week | 31 | 20.7% |
| Once a day | 18 | 12% |
| More than once a day | 25 | 16.7% |
| <i>Consumption of vegetables</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Never | 11 | 7.3% |
| Once/twice a week | 36 | 24% |
| Once a day | 54 | 36% |
| More than once a day | 49 | 32.7% |
| <i>Consumption of fruits</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Never | 20 | 13.3% |
| Once/twice a week | 23 | 15.3% |
| Once a day | 55 | 36.7% |
| More than once a day | 52 | 34.7% |
| <i>Consumption of dairy products</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |

| Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics | | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| Never | 49 | 32.7% |
| Once/twice a week | 26 | 17.3% |
| Once a day | 55 | 36.7% |
| More than once a day | 20 | 13.3% |
| <i>Consumption of white meat</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Never | 32 | 21.3% |
| Once/twice a week | 101 | 67.3% |
| Once a day | 15 | 10% |
| More than once a day | 2 | 1.3% |
| <i>Consumption of red/processed meat</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Never | 80 | 53.3% |
| Once/twice a week | 65 | 43.3% |
| Once a day | 5 | 3.3% |
| More than once a day | 0 | 0% |
| <i>Consumption of fish</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Never | 89 | 59.3% |
| Once/twice a week | 54 | 36% |
| Once a day | 5 | 3.3% |
| More than once a day | 2 | 1.3% |
| <i>Consumption of alcohol</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Never | 145 | 96.7% |
| Once/twice a week | 2 | 1.3% |
| Once a day | 2 | 1.3% |
| More than once a day | 1 | 0.7% |
| <i>Smoking habit (cigarettes)</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
| Never | 119 | 79.3% |
| Once/twice a week | 0 | 0% |
| Once a day | 0 | 0% |
| More than once a day | 31 | 20.7% |

Regarding the first aim of the present study, eight participants (5.3%) reported at least one DSM-5 diagnosis (panic disorder = 2, generalized anxiety disorder = 2, illness anxiety disorder = 2, major depression = 2) (Fig. 1). Only 2 received more than one DSM-5 diagnosis (panic disorder and illness anxiety disorder; major depression and illness anxiety disorder).

Seventy-seven subjects (51.3%) presented with at least one psychosomatic syndrome according to DCPR-R (Fig. 2). Among these, 19 (12.6%) presented with more than one DCPR-R diagnosis. 5 patients (3.3%) reported a comorbidity between DCPR-R and DSM-5. The most frequent DCPR-R diagnoses were allostatic overload (N = 27; 18%), alexithymia (N = 22; 14.7%), type A behavior (N = 20; 13.3%) and demoralization (N = 17; 11.3%) (Fig. 2).

Compared to general population [22], the overall sample did not self-report a higher level of psychological distress, as assessed by the four scales of SQ. However, the subgroup of patients meeting criteria for DCPR-R syndromes showed significantly higher scores of distress in all the four scales of Symptom Questionnaire (all $p < 0.001$) (Table 2), compared to non-cases. In addition, patients affected by DCPR-R diagnoses showed significantly lower scores in almost all the dimensions of PWB-I: self-acceptance ($p < 0.001$), positive relations with others ($p < 0.001$), purpose in life ($p = 0.001$) and environmental mastery ($p = 0.005$) (Table 2).

Table 2
Differences on SQ and PWB mean scores of participants with at least one DCPR syndrome compared with non-cases.

| | DCPR (+) (N = 77) <i>mean ± SD</i> | DCPR (-) (N = 73) <i>mean ± SD</i> | F | df | p |
|---|---|---|--------|----|---------|
| SQ Anxiety | 7.34 ± 4.73 | 4.25 ± 3.47 | 20.629 | 1 | < 0.001 |
| SQ Depression | 5.94 ± 4.77 | 2.95 ± 2.51 | 22.696 | 1 | < 0.001 |
| SQ Somatization | 7.62 ± 4.02 | 5.11 ± 3.62 | 16.156 | 1 | < 0.001 |
| SQ Hostility/Irritability | 4.95 ± 3.52 | 2.71 ± 2.50 | 19.962 | 1 | < 0.001 |
| PWB-I Self-Acceptance | 2.40 ± 0.98 | 2.88 ± 0.37 | 15.128 | 1 | < 0.001 |
| PWB-I Positive Relations with Others | 2.26 ± 0.92 | 2.73 ± 0.58 | 13.499 | 1 | < 0.001 |
| PWB-I Purpose in Life | 2.13 ± 0.92 | 2.58 ± 0.64 | 11.642 | 1 | 0.001 |
| PWB-I Environmental Mastery | 2.48 ± 0.88 | 2.81 ± 0.46 | 7.990 | 1 | 0.005 |
| PWB-I Personal Growth | 2.58 ± 0.70 | 2.73 ± 0.51 | 2.014 | 1 | 0.158 |
| PWB-I Autonomy | 1.99 ± 0.90 | 2.19 ± 0.84 | 2.071 | 1 | 0.152 |
| <i>Note.</i> (+) Syndrome present; (-) Syndrome absent; DCPR = Diagnostic Criteria for Psychosomatic Research; PWB-I = Psychological Well-Being Interview; SQ = Symptom Questionnaire | | | | | |

Concerning unhealthy lifestyle-related behaviors (Table 1), 76 participants (50.7%) never performed any physical activity, whereas only 31 (20.7%) did it at least once or twice a week. Moreover, 11 (7.3%) never ate vegetables, whereas only 36 (24%) did it at least once or twice a week. On the same vein, 20 participants (13.3%) never consumed fruits and only 23 (15.3%) did it at least once or twice a week. Half of the sample never ate dairy products (N = 49; 32.7%) or consumed them only once or twice a week (N = 26; 17.3%). 5 (3.3%) participants reported to eat red or processed meat once a day, whereas the majority of the sample (N = 89; 59.3%) never ate fish. Almost all the subjects (N = 145; 96.7%) declared to never drink alcohol. Finally, 31 participants (20.7%) were smokers.

With regard to the second aim of the present study, specific associations between DCPR-R syndromes and lifestyle-related behaviors were found (Table 3). In particular, participants who were diagnosed with allostatic overload (N = 27), were significantly more likely to smoke cigarettes than who did not present with the same diagnosis (40.7% *versus* 16.3%; $\chi^2 = 8.093$; $df = 1$; $p < 0.01$) (Table 3). Participants diagnosed with persistent somatization, compared with non-cases, were significantly less likely to eat fruit (50% *versus* 10.1% never ate fruit; $\chi^2 = 15.344$; $df = 3$; $p < 0.01$) and dairy products (50% *versus* 31.2% never ate dairy products; $\chi^2 = 10.250$; $df = 3$; $p < 0.05$) (Table 3).

Table 3
Associations between DCPR allostatic overload, persistent somatization and lifestyle

| Lifestyle | DCPR Allostatic Overload (+) (N = 27) N (%) | | | | DCPR Allostatic Overload (-) (N = 123) N (%) | | | | χ^2 | df | p | DCRP Persistent Somatization (+) (N = 12) N (%) | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------|----|-------|---|-------------------|
| | Never | Once/twice a week | Once a day | More than once a day | Never | Once/twice a week | Once a day | More than once a day | | | | Never | Once/twice a week |
| Physical Activity | 16 (59.3%) | 6 (22.2%) | 4 (14.8%) | 1 (3.7%) | 60 (48.8%) | 25 (20.3%) | 14 (11.4%) | 24 (19.5%) | 4.056 | 3 | 0.256 | 6 (50%) | 2 (16.7%) |
| Consumption of vegetables | 1 (3.7%) | 9 (33.3%) | 9 (33.3%) | 8 (29.6%) | 10 (8.1%) | 27 (22%) | 45 (36.6%) | 41 (33.3%) | 1.945 | 3 | 0.584 | 1 (8.3%) | 2 (16.7%) |
| Consumption of white meat | 9 (33.3%) | 14 (51.9%) | 4 (14.8%) | 0 (0%) | 23 (18.7%) | 87 (70.7%) | 11 (8.9%) | 2 (1.6%) | 4.597 | 3 | 0.204 | 5 (41.7%) | 5 (41.7%) |
| Consumption of red/processed meat | 18 (66.7%) | 9 (33.3%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 62 (50.4%) | 56 (45.5%) | 5 (4.1%) | 0 (0%) | 2.955 | 2 | 0.228 | 9 (75%) | 3 (25%) |
| Consumption of fruits | 4 (14.8%) | 4 (14.8%) | 8 (29.6%) | 11 (40.7%) | 16 (13%) | 19 (15.4%) | 47 (38.2%) | 41 (33.3%) | 0.855 | 3 | 0.836 | 6 (50%) | 1 (8.3%) |
| Consumption of dairy products | 7 (25.9%) | 4 (14.8%) | 11 (40.7%) | 5 (18.5%) | 42 (34.1%) | 22 (17.9%) | 44 (35.8%) | 15 (12.2%) | 1.391 | 3 | 0.708 | 6 (50%) | 5 (41.7%) |
| Consumption of fish | 16 (59.3%) | 9 (33.3%) | 1 (3.7%) | 1 (3.7%) | 73 (59.3%) | 45 (36.6%) | 4 (3.3%) | 1 (0.8%) | 1.466 | 3 | 0.690 | 7 (58.3%) | 4 (33.3%) |
| Consumption of alcohol | 27 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 118 (95.9%) | 2 (1.6%) | 2 (1.6%) | 1 (0.8%) | 1.135 | 3 | 0.769 | 12 (100%) | 0 (0%) |
| Smoking habit | 16 (59.3%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 11 (40.7%) | 103 (83.7%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 20 (16.3%) | 8.093 | 1 | 0.004 | 9 (75%) | 0 (0%) |

Note. (+) Syndrome present; (-) Syndrome absent. DCPR = Diagnostic Criteria for Psychosomatic Research

Sixteen participants (10.7%) refused to undergo the colonoscopy after the psychological interview (mainly for lack of time or because they had already booked the medical exam privately). Among the 134 CRC-screening participants who underwent the colonoscopy, 104 (69.3%) got a positive endoscopic diagnosis. Among them, no one presented a neoplasm, whereas 56 (53.8%) showed adenomas (i.e., Low Grade Dysplasia – LGD = 50; High Grade Dysplasia – HGD = 6) treated with polypectomy afterwards (Table 1).

As to the associations between lifestyle-related behaviors, psychosocial characteristics and endoscopic outcomes, no difference concerning lifestyle behaviors between positive versus negative diagnoses was found. Participants with adenomas treated with polypectomy reported a significantly higher frequency of DCPR-R irritable mood (Table 4). Specifically, all the participants who satisfied criteria for irritable mood were diagnosed with adenomas after colonoscopy and underwent polypectomy ($\chi^2 = 5.743$; $df = 1$; $p < 0.05$) (Table 4). No difference in the distribution of adenomas according to sex was found, neither between younger (≤ 59 years old) and older (> 59 years old) participants.

Table 4
Association between adenomas and psychosomatic syndromes (DCPR).

| DCPR Syndrome | Adenoma (+) (N = 56) N (%) | Adenoma (-) (N = 78) N (%) | χ^2 | df | p |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----|-------|
| <i>Allostatic overload</i> | 7 (28%) | 18 (72%) | 2.403 | 1 | 0.121 |
| <i>Alexithymia</i> | 10 (47.6%) | 11 (52.4%) | 0.348 | 1 | 0.555 |
| <i>Type A behavior</i> | 8 (42.1%) | 11 (57.9%) | 0.001 | 1 | 0.976 |
| <i>Disease phobia</i> | 1 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 1.403 | 1 | 0.236 |
| <i>Hypochondriasis</i> | 1 (33.3%) | 2 (66.7%) | 0.090 | 1 | 0.764 |
| <i>Thanatophobia</i> | 1 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 1.403 | 1 | 0.236 |
| <i>Illness denial</i> | 3 (75%) | 1 (25%) | 1.869 | 1 | 0.172 |
| <i>Persistent somatization</i> | 4 (40%) | 6 (60%) | 0.014 | 1 | 0.905 |
| <i>Demoralization</i> | 6 (40%) | 9 (60%) | 0.022 | 1 | 0.881 |
| <i>Irritable mood</i> | 4 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 5.743 | 1 | 0.017 |

Note. DCPR = Diagnostic Criteria for Psychosomatic Research; (+) Presence of adenomas (treated with polypectomy); (-) Absence of adenomas.

Discussion

In a clinical context of secondary prevention addressing asymptomatic patients who had positive fecal occult blood test, a comprehensive psychosomatic assessment based on clinimetric principles can provide relevant clinical information. Indeed, the results of the present investigation found that more than half of the participants in CRC screening showed at least one DCPR psychosomatic syndrome, particularly allostatic overload, associated with high psychological distress, impaired psychological well-being, unhealthy lifestyle and colorectal precancerous lesions. On the contrary, only a small percentage of patients (5.3%) met criteria for a DSM-5 diagnosis.

Literature shows a paucity of study aimed to identify psychosocial distress, psychological well-being, and lifestyle behaviors in participants at the secondary prevention program of CRC screening [9, 15]. Concerning psychosocial distress, the present investigation found allostatic overload, alexithymia, type A behavior and demoralization as the most frequent DCPR diagnoses. A high percentage of DCPR syndromes in gastroenterology setting has been found in patients with functional gastrointestinal disorders [28]. However, DCPR diagnoses in asymptomatic participants at the CRC screening program did never emerge before in the literature. Otherwise, studies in literature reported mostly mixed results concerning worry and anxiety among participants after receiving the result of positive fecal occulted blood test [29, 30]. The findings of our investigation support the growing body of literature showing that DCPR criteria provide a better explanatory model for clinical phenomena in medical settings, which are not detected by traditional psychiatric nosography [31, 32]. Moreover, Ferrari et al. [33] underlined the clinical utility of DCPR in revealing patients with high psychological distress. Indeed, despite the fact that our sample did not self-report a higher level of psychological distress compared to general population [22], participants meeting criteria for DCPR syndromes showed significantly higher scores of anxiety, depression, somatization and hostility-irritability symptoms (SQ), as well as lower levels of psychological well-being at PWB-I (i.e., self-acceptance, positive relations with others, purpose in life and environmental mastery), than patients without psychosomatic syndromes. The higher scores found in psychological distress at SQ in participants with DCPR syndromes may support the literature showing that psychological distress reported by participants who resulted positive at CRC screening tests, might be related to pre-existent psychological conditions rather than worry about colonoscopy and screening result itself [34–36].

Concerning lifestyle-related behaviors, we found impressive results in our total sample. Indeed, participants reported no or poor physical activity (over 70% of the sample), poor consumption of vegetables (over 30%), fruit (one quarter), dairy products (half), whereas nearly 60% reported no consumption of fish. The present investigation found a significant association between DCPR psychosomatic syndromes, in particular persistent somatization and allostatic overload, and unhealthy lifestyle behaviors. Persistent somatization seems to be associated to a lower consumption of dairy products and fruit. This finding is in line with few studies in literature. Trabala and colleagues [37] found that the most prevalent restrictions in patients with chronic fatigue syndrome were for dairy products and gluten-containing grains. In the same line, Goedendorp et al. [38] found that 70% of patients with chronic fatigue syndrome had unhealthy fat, fruit and vegetable intake. The same has been found for patients with fibromyalgia who had significantly lower mean consumption of different products such as fruits [39]. On the same line, in our study allostatic overload, that reflects the cumulative effects of stressful experiences in daily life [40], seems to be associated with tobacco smoking. This finding is in line with the results of Sotos-Prieto and colleagues' study [41], in which participants with a chronic stress situation were more likely to be smokers. In addition, literature highlights the medical implications of allostatic overload on clinical course and survival in cardiac patients [42, 43].

The role of DCPR irritability found in the present work is noteworthy. The totality of participants who met criteria for DCPR irritable mood had precancerous lesions (all LGD adenomas), treated with polypectomy. The presence of DCPR irritable mood was reported in patients diagnosed with different types of cancer by Mangelli and colleagues in 2006 [44]. Results from White et al.'s [45] study suggested that negative affect might play a small role in colorectal cancer, whereas anger control might not. Specifically, the authors advocated that the experience of negative emotions, rather than their repression or control, seems to

be associated with colorectal cancer risk. However, White et al. [45] used only self-rating questionnaires in order to assess both anger control and negative affect. The use of a self-rating assessment in psychosomatic research presents well-known limits (i.e., patients may feel uncomfortable to complete the survey, may not understand the questions or, when asked to quantify psychological distress, provide confusing information). We have tried to overcome these limits in our work providing a comprehensive psychosomatic assessment [16] that includes both self-rating questionnaires and well-structured clinical interviews. There is the need of further prospective studies on evaluating the role of anger/irritability in early onset of colorectal cancer.

Finally, concerning the association between lifestyle behaviors and major endoscopic outcomes or precancerous lesions, we expected that participants who had adenomas treated with polypectomy would have shown worse lifestyle-related habits, compared with those with minor endoscopic outcomes, as reported in the literature [46]. In contrast to our expectations, however, we did not find any difference between major and minor endoscopic outcomes concerning diet, smoking habits or physical activity. A possible explanation of this finding could be linked to the small sample size and the fact that in our sample there were no cases of cancer. On the other hand, at this screening stage, it seems that DCPR system could be more sensitive in sub-grouping populations at high risk for cancer either for the presence of adenomas or unhealthy behaviors, underlining its clinical utility.

The present investigation presents some limitations, such as the small sample size, the cross-sectional study design (despite this, we were able to include many important factors in the comprehensive psychosomatic assessment), the absence of a control group and the impact of 16 participants who refused colonoscopy. As previously reported in literature, not all participants at CRC primary screening complete the procedure and undergo secondary screening of colonoscopy [8]. Future studies should investigate if psychosomatic distress evaluated by DCPR might play a role in the decision to adhere to CRC screening program.

Conclusions

Our study showed the clinical utility of a comprehensive psychosomatic approach providing clinical information for a substantial number of patients referred to CRC screening who do not satisfy DSM-5 classification criteria and yet present with high levels of stress and psychological distress, impaired levels of well-being, unhealthy lifestyle habits, and at risk for CRC. Giving the fact that the modification of unhealthy lifestyle behaviors has been found to be moderated by the modification of psychological distress and enhancement of psychological well-being [10], early detection not only of irritable mood, but also of allostatic overload and persistent somatization in association with poor lifestyle habits, has important implications not only for mental illness [47], but also for secondary prevention of CRC. Given the difficulties in implementing major lifestyle changes or widespread primary prevention strategies to decrease CRC risk [4], the results of the present study indicate a road to the practice of “preventive” or lifestyle medicine at CRC screening program. Future research should focus on the potential of programs for healthy lifestyle secondary prevention and their implementation in policy-making.

Abbreviations

CRC: colorectal cancer; DCPR-R: Diagnostic Criteria for Psychosomatic Research, revised version; FOBT: fecal occult blood test; PWB-I: Psychological Well-Being Interview; SCID-5: Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-5; SQ: Symptom Questionnaire.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the ethic committee of the local health authority (AUSL Bologna, Italy) approved the study (Ref: 530/2018/OSS/AUSLBO) and all the participants provided written informed consent.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author (chiara.rafanelli@unibo.it) on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding

The study did not receive any financial support.

Authors' contributions

VC conceived the research and together with SG and CR designed the study. FF, AMP and LC recruited the patients, whereas MM and AU assessed them and collected data. MM and AU performed the statistical analysis with support from SG. SG and CR contributed to data interpretation. SG, MM, AU and CR wrote the first draft of the paper to which AG, FF and VC contributed and provided feedback during its development, in particular on medical aspects (FF and VC). SG and CR substantively revised the manuscript. The corresponding author (CR) had full access to all the data in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication. All authors read and approved the submitted manuscript.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

References

1. Rawla P, Sunkara T, Barsouk A. Epidemiology of colorectal cancer: Incidence, mortality, survival, and risk factors. *Prz Gastroenterol.* 2019;14:89–103.
2. Bray F, Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Siegel RL, Torre LA, Jemal A. Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2018;68:394–424.
3. Murphy N, Moreno V, Hughes DJ, Vodicka L, Vodicka P, Aglago EK, et al. Lifestyle and dietary environmental factors in colorectal cancer susceptibility. *Mol Aspects Med.* 2019;69:2–9.
4. Ladabaum U, Dominitz JA, Kahi C, Schoen RE. Strategies for colorectal cancer screening. *Gastroenterology.* 2019;158:418–32.
5. Araghi M, Soerjomataram I, Jenkins M, Brierley J, Morris E, Bray F, et al. Global trends in colorectal cancer mortality: projections to the year 2035. *Int J Cancer.* 2019;144:2992–3000.
6. Torre LA, Bray F, Siegel RL, Ferlay J, Lortet-Tieulent J, Jemal A. Global cancer statistics, 2012. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2015;65:87–108.
7. AIOM-AIRTUM. I numeri del cancro in Italia, 10th edition. 2020. https://www.aiom.it/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2020_Numeri_Cancro-operatori_web.pdf. Accessed 13 Jan 2020.
8. Choi E, Jeon J, Kim J. Factors influencing colonoscopy behaviour among Koreans with a positive faecal occult blood tests. *Eur J Cancer Care.* 2019;28:e13008.
9. Erben V, Carr PR, Holleccek B, Stegmaier C, Hoffmeister M, Brenner H. Strong associations of a healthy lifestyle with all stages of colorectal carcinogenesis: Results from a large cohort of participants of screening colonoscopy. *Int J Cancer.* 2019;144:2135–43.
10. Gostoli S, Roncuzzi R, Urbinati S, Morisky DE, Rafanelli C. Unhealthy behaviour modification, psychological distress, and 1-year survival in cardiac rehabilitation. *Br J Health Psychol.* 2016;21:894–916.
11. Bobridge A, Bampton P, Cole S, Lewis H, Young G. The psychological impact of participating in colorectal cancer screening by faecal immuno-chemical testing—the Australian experience. *Br J Cancer.* 2014;111:970–5.
12. Laing SS, Bogart A, Chubak J, Fuller S, Green BB. Psychological distress after a positive fecal occult blood test result among members of an integrated healthcare delivery system. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev.* 2014;23:154–9.
13. Taupin D, Chambers SL, Corbett M, Shadbolt B. Colonoscopic screening for colorectal cancer improves quality of life measures: a population-based screening study. *Health Qual Life Outcomes.* 2006;4:82.
14. Lauriola M, Panno A, Tomai M, Ricciardi V, Potenza AE. Is alexithymia related to colon cancer? A survey of patients undergoing a screening colonoscopy examination. *J Clin Psychol Med Settings.* 2011;18:410–5.
15. Sales PM, Carvalho AF, McIntyre RS, Pavlidis N, Hyphantis TN. Psychosocial predictors of health outcomes in colorectal cancer: a comprehensive review. *Cancer Treat Rev.* 2014;40:800–9.
16. Fava GA, Cosci F, Sonino N. Current psychosomatic practice. *Psychother Psychosom.* 2017;86:13–30.
17. Feinstein ART. Duckett Jones Memorial Lecture. The Jones criteria and the challenges of clinimetrics. *Circulation.* 1982;66:1–5.
18. Winawer S, Fletcher R, Rex D, Bond J, Burt R, Ferrucci J, et al. Colorectal cancer screening and surveillance: clinical guidelines and rationale - update based on new evidence. *Gastroenterology.* 2003;124:544–60.
19. First MB, Williams JBW, Karg RS, Spitzer RL. Structured clinical interview for DSM-5, Research version (SCID-5 for DSM-5, research version; SCID-5-RV). Arlington: American Psychiatric Association; 2015.
20. American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.* 5th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press; 2013.
21. Galeazzi GM, Ferrari S, Mackinnon A, Rigatelli M. Interrater reliability, prevalence, and relation to ICD-10 diagnoses of the Diagnostic Criteria for Psychosomatic Research in consultation-liaison psychiatry patients. *Psychosomatics.* 2004;45:386–93.
22. Kellner R. A symptom questionnaire. *J Clin Psychiatry.* 1987;48:268–74.
23. Benasi G, Fava GA, Rafanelli C. Kellner's Symptom Questionnaire, a highly sensitive patient-reported outcome measure: systematic review of clinimetric properties. *Psychother Psychosom.* 2020;89:74–89.
24. Fava GA, Tomba E. Increasing psychological well-being and resilience by psychotherapeutic methods. *J Pers.* 2009;77:1903–34.
25. Ryff CD. Happiness is everything, or is it? Explorations on the meaning of psychological well-being. *J Pers Soc Psychol.* 1989;57:1069–81.
26. Giannuzzi P, Saner H, Björnstad H, Fioretti P, Mendes M, Cohen-Solal A, et al. Secondary prevention through cardiac rehabilitation: position paper of the Working Group on Cardiac Rehabilitation and Exercise Physiology of the European Society of Cardiology. *Eur Heart J.* 2003;24:1273–8.
27. Feldman M, Fredman LS, Brandt LJ. *Sleisenger and Fordtran's gastrointestinal and liver disease: pathophysiology, diagnosis, management.* 10th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier Saunders; 2015.
28. Porcelli P, De Carne M, Fava GA. Assessing somatization in functional gastrointestinal disorders: integration of different criteria. *Psychother Psychosom.* 2000;69:198–204.
29. Robb KA, Lo SH, Power E, Kralj-Hans I, Edwards R, Vance M, et al. Patient-reported outcomes following flexible sigmoidoscopy screening for colorectal cancer in a demonstration screening programme in the UK. *J Med Screen.* 2012;19:171–6.

30. Toft EL, Kaae SE, Malmqvist J, Brodersen J. Psychosocial consequences of receiving false-positive colorectal cancer screening results: a qualitative study. *Scand J Prim Health Care*. 2019;37:145–54.
31. Piolanti A, Gostoli S, Gervasi J, Sonino N, Guidi J. A trial integrating different methods to assess psychosocial problems in primary care. *Psychother Psychosom*. 2019;88:30–6.
32. Guidi J, Piolanti A, Berrocal C, Gostoli S, Carrozzino D. Incremental validity of the Diagnostic Criteria For Psychosomatic Research - Revised (DCPR-R) to clinical assessment in primary care. *Psychiatry Res*. 2020;291:113233.
33. Ferrari S, Galeazzi GM, Mackinnon A, Rigatelli M. Frequent attenders in primary care: impact of medical, psychiatric and psychosomatic diagnoses. *Psychother Psychosom*. 2008;77:306–14.
34. McCaffery KJ, Barratt AL. Assessing psychosocial/quality of life outcomes in screening: how do we do it better? *J Epidemiol Community Health*. 2004;58:968–70.
35. Orbell S, O’Sullivan I, Parker R, Steele B, Campbell C, Weller D. Illness representations and coping following an abnormal colorectal cancer screening result. *Soc Sci Med*. 2008;67:1465–74.
36. Kirkøen B, Berstad P, Botteri E, Åvitsland TL, Ossum AM, de Lange T, et al. Do no harm: no psychological harm from colorectal cancer screening. *Br J Cancer*. 2016;114:497–504.
37. Trabal J, Leyes P, Fernández-Solá J, Forga M, Fernández-Huerta J. Patterns of food avoidance in chronic fatigue syndrome: is there a case for dietary recommendations? *Nutr Hosp*. 2012;27:659–62.
38. Goedendorp MM, Knoop H, Schippers GM, Bleijenberg G. The lifestyle of patients with chronic fatigue syndrome and the effect on fatigue and functional impairments. *J Hum Nutr Diet*. 2009;22:226–31.
39. López-Rodríguez MM, Molina JG, Medina IMF, Sola CF, Muelle AR. Patterns of food avoidance and eating behavior in women with fibromyalgia. *Endocrinol Diabetes Nutr*. 2017;64:480–90.
40. Fava GA, McEwen BS, Guidi J, Gostoli S, Offidani E, Sonino N. Clinical characterization of allostatic overload. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*. 2019;108:94–101.
41. Sotos-Prieto M, Bhupathiraju SN, Falcón LM, Gao X, Tucker KL, Mattei J. A healthy lifestyle score is associated with cardiometabolic and neuroendocrine risk factors among Puerto Rican adults. *J Nutr*. 2015;145:1531–40.
42. Offidani E, Rafanelli C, Gostoli S, Marchetti G, Roncuzzi R. Allostatic overload in patients with atrial fibrillation. *Int J Cardiol*. 2013;165:375–6.
43. Gostoli S, Bonomo M, Roncuzzi R, Biffi M, Boriani G, Rafanelli C. Psychological correlates, allostatic overload and clinical course in patients with implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD). *Int J Cardiol*. 2016;220:360–4.
44. Mangelli L, Fava GA, Grassi L, Ottolini F, Paolini S, Porcelli P, et al. Irritable mood in Italian patients with medical disease. *J Nerv Ment Dis*. 2006;194:226–8.
45. White VM, English DR, Coates H, Lagerlund M, Borland R, Giles GG. Is cancer risk associated with anger control and negative affect? Findings from a prospective cohort study. *Psychosom Med*. 2007;69:667–74.
46. Colussi D, Fabbri M, Zagari RM, Montale A, Bazzoli F, Ricciardiello L. Lifestyle factors and risk for colorectal polyps and cancer at index colonoscopy in a FIT-positive screening population. *United European Gastroenterol J*. 2018;6:935–42.
47. Firth J, Solmi M, Wootton RE, Vancampfort D, Schuch FB, Hoare E, et al. A meta-review of “lifestyle psychiatry”: the role of exercise, smoking, diet and sleep in the prevention and treatment of mental disorders. *World Psychiatry*. 2020;19:360–80.

Figures

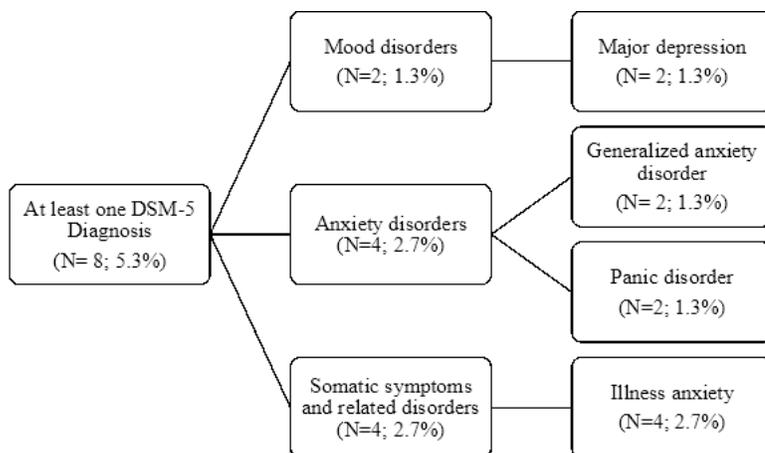


Figure 1

Psychiatric diagnoses (DSM-5)

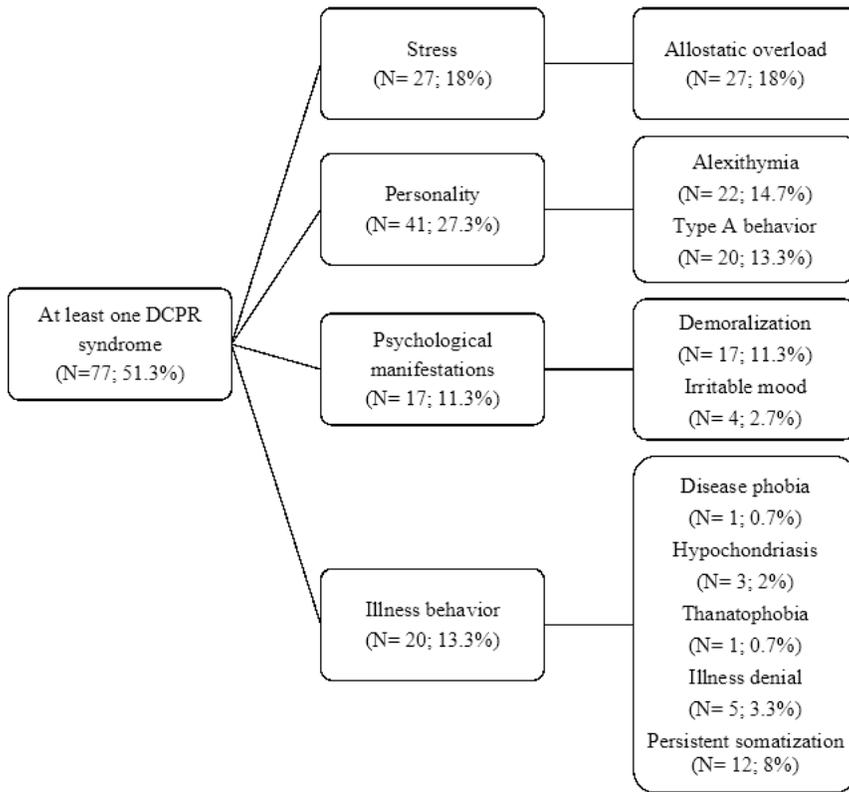


Figure 2
Psychosomatic syndromes (DCPR-R)