

3. Conducting research and generating evidences

Researchers studied cost-effectiveness of various population screening methods for colorectal cancer and determined who should be screened, at what age and at what frequency.

2. Selection of topics for benefits package development

Population screening for colorectal cancer was one of the topics selected. This topic needed to study the cost-effectiveness of screening methods.

1. Nomination of topics for benefits package development

With a participatory process stakeholders nominated health problems and technologies to be studied through a topic selection activity of the project called 'Research for Development of Health Benefits Package under Universal Healthcare Coverage Scheme (UCBP)'.

4. Preliminary results and policy recommendations

The research team found that colonoscopy is one of the cost-effective methods. However, from expert meetings, recommendations given suggested that there was a limitation of service capability. If this policy is to be implemented, it should begin with screening the high risk group, age 60, at least once in their lifetime.

5. Evidence-informed decision making

Policy makers and stakeholders considered evidences from the research results and approved the principles of colorectal cancer screening in Thai population with some recommendations on the design of the screening system as well as its feasibility at the national scale. Initially, the practice may be taken only in certain areas.

6. The National Health Security Office's board (Thailand) will consider and resolve whether to add or expand benefits and services.

