

S1 Table. Cancer screening protocols issued by the National Cancer Screening Program (NCSP) of Korea, 2018

Cancer	Target population	Interval	Test
Stomach	Aged ≥ 40 years	2 years	Upper endoscopy or UGI series ^{a)}
Liver	High-risk group ^{b)} aged ≥ 40 years	6 months ^{c)}	Ultrasonography and AFP
Colorectal	Aged ≥ 50 years	1 year	FOBT ^{d)}
Breast	Women aged ≥ 40 years	2 years	Mammography
Cervical	Women aged ≥ 20 years ^{e)}	2 years	Pap smear

AFP, α -fetoprotein; FOBT, fecal occult blood test; UGI, upper gastrointestinal. ^{a)}If the recipient's condition made it difficult to undergo upper endoscopy, UGI series is an alternative choice; however, if an abnormality was evident on UGI series, endoscopy is recommended and a biopsy is performed if any suspicious lesion was detected during endoscopy, ^{b)}Patients with chronic hepatitis (as determined by serological evidence of infection with hepatitis B or C virus) or liver cirrhosis, ^{c)}In 2016, the screening interval was changed from every 1 year to 6 months, ^{d)}If an abnormality was evident on the FOBT, colonoscopy or a double-contrast barium enema is recommended (the latter is indicated when the recipient's condition makes it difficult to undergo colonoscopy), followed by a biopsy if an abnormality was found during colonoscopy, ^{e)}In 2015 (within Medical Aid beneficiaries) and expanded to all women in 2016, the target age of cervical cancer screening was lowered from ≥ 30 to ≥ 20 years.