RISK FACTORS FOR POST-POLYPECTOMY BLEEDING IN PATIENTS WITH END-STAGE RENAL DISEASE UNDERGOING COLONOSCOPIC POLYPECTOMY

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Colorectal

October 15, 2023

A retrospective study of 92 end-stage renal disease patients undergoing colonoscopic polypectomy identified advanced age, larger polyp size, and endoscopic mucosal resection as independent risk factors for immediate post-polypectomy bleeding.

KEY POINTS

- Immediate post-polypectomy bleeding occurred in 26.1% of patients and 16.1% of polyps, while delayed bleeding occurred in 2.2% of patients.
- Multivariate analysis identified three independent risk factors for immediate bleeding: polyp size greater than 7 mm (OR 5.259), age over 70 years (OR 4.186), and endoscopic mucosal resection versus other polypectomy methods (OR 3.339).
- ROC analysis determined an optimal cutoff polyp size of 7 mm for identifying high-risk polyps (AUC 0.755, sensitivity 76.1%, specificity 69.6%).
- The authors recommend caution when performing colonoscopic polypectomy in end-stage renal disease patients with these risk factors.

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