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Summary

# CANCER RISK AND MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH SOLITARY JUVENILE POLYPS – A NATIONWIDE COHORT STUDY WITH MATCHED CONTROLS

John Karstensen

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Colorectal

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**A Danish registry study of 1,781 patients with solitary colorectal juvenile polyps found no increased risk of cancer or mortality compared to matched controls over a mean follow-up of approximately 7.6 years.**

## KEY POINTS

- The study compared 1,781 patients with solitary juvenile polyps to 83,713 matched controls using Danish national registries with mean follow-up of 7.65 years for cases and 7.36 years for controls.
- The risk of cancer, including colorectal cancer, did not differ between groups with an adjusted hazard ratio of 1.15 (95% CI 0.94-1.41, p=0.162).
- There was no increased risk of death in patients with solitary juvenile polyps compared to controls with a hazard ratio of 1.07 (95% CI 0.88-1.30, p=0.486).
- Risk differences did not vary by age group or sex.
- The authors conclude that endoscopic follow-up may safely be omitted in patients with solitary colorectal juvenile polyps.

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