gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

CLINICOPATHOLOGIC FEATURES AND PROGNOSIS OF COLITIS-ASSOCIATED COLORECTAL CANCER IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS PATIENTS WITH PRIMARY SCLEROSING CHOLANGITIS: A NATIONWIDE COHORT STUDY IN JAPAN

Kenichi Sugihara

UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Poster

IBD

October 13, 2024

A Japanese nationwide cohort study of 797 ulcerative colitis-associated colorectal cancer patients found that those with primary sclerosing cholangitis developed cancer earlier in their disease course and at younger ages, with a distinct distribution pattern favoring right-sided tumors.

KEY POINTS

- Patients with PSC-UC developed colorectal cancer at a younger age (47.8 vs 53.4 years) and after a shorter duration of ulcerative colitis (12.8 vs 17.0 years) compared to UC patients without PSC.
- Right-sided colon cancer was significantly more common in PSC-UC patients (34.6% vs 15.5%), whereas in UC-alone patients left-sided and rectal cancers predominated.
- Ten-year overall survival and cancer-specific survival were comparable between PSC-UC and UC-alone groups, with no differences in histological types or pathological stages at diagnosis.
- The authors suggest that earlier surveillance colonoscopy may be beneficial in PSC-UC patients given the shorter interval to cancer development.
- This study represents the largest nationwide Japanese cohort examining colorectal cancer characteristics in ulcerative colitis patients with and without PSC.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/283f9f32-9112-11ef-8d9e-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.