

HIGH-RISK POLYPS AND COLORECTAL CANCER IN PATIENTS WITH HEREDITARY DIFFUSE GASTRIC CANCER

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Poster

Colorectal

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A retrospective study of 36 patients with CDH1 gene mutations found a low rate of high-risk colorectal polyps and no colorectal cancer cases during surveillance, similar to populations without the mutation.

KEY POINTS

- Among 24 CDH1 mutation carriers who underwent colonoscopy, only 4 (17%) had high-risk polyps (defined as $\geq 10\text{mm}$, high-grade dysplasia, ≥ 5 adenomas, or serrated polyp $\geq 10\text{mm}$ with dysplasia), and no colorectal cancer was detected during mean 5.5-year follow-up.
- The four patients with high-risk polyps were aged 30, 52, 59, and 77 years; only one was under 50 years of age.
- The study population comprised 36 patients (mean age 44.22 ± 14.77 years, 20 males) with family history of gastric cancer (27 patients) or gastric and breast cancer (9 patients).
- The authors note that despite known associations between CDH1 mutations and gastric/breast cancer, evidence linking CDH1 to increased colorectal cancer risk remains scarce, and larger studies are needed.

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