

PROXIMAL COLONIC ADENOMA DETECTION WITH LINKED COLOR IMAGING VERSUS NARROW-BAND IMAGING – A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY

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UEG Week Berlin 2025

Presentation

Colorectal

Endoscopy

Surgery

October 5, 2025

In a multicenter randomized trial of 1,528 patients undergoing right-sided colonoscopy, linked color imaging (LCI) did not improve adenoma or polyp detection rates compared to second-generation narrow-band imaging (2G-NBI), but significantly reduced adenoma and polyp miss rates.

KEY POINTS

- Adenoma detection rate was 26.7% with LCI versus 23.4% with 2G-NBI, with no statistically significant difference ($P = 0.14$).
- Polyp detection rate was 32.6% with LCI versus 28.9% with 2G-NBI, with no statistically significant difference ($P = 0.12$).
- LCI significantly reduced adenoma miss rate compared to 2G-NBI (OR: 0.54, 95% CI: 0.39–0.76) and polyp miss rate (OR: 0.59, 95% CI: 0.44–0.78).
- Multivariate analysis identified primary LCI observation as an independent predictor for reducing polyp detection in secondary white light examination (OR: 0.72, 95% CI: 0.53–0.97, $P = 0.029$).
- The study was an open-label, multicenter randomized controlled trial conducted at six centers in Japan, analyzing 776 patients in the LCI group and 752 in the 2G-NBI group.
- Multiple authors disclosed lecture or consulting fees from Fujifilm and Olympus.

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