

THREE-ARM RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF ACETIC ACID-INDIGO CARMINE MIXTURE (AIM) CHROMOCOLONOSCOPY FOR ENHANCED DETECTION OF PROXIMAL COLONIC SERRATED LESIONS

Motoyuki Otsuka

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Presentation

Colorectal

Digestive Oncology

Endoscopy

October 6, 2025

Acetic acid-indigo carmine mixture (AIM) chromocolonoscopy significantly improved detection of serrated lesions in the proximal colon compared to indigo carmine and white-light imaging in a multicenter randomized controlled trial of 1,319 patients undergoing tandem colonoscopy.

KEY POINTS

- AIM achieved a serrated lesion detection rate of 14.0% in the second examination versus 7.9% with indigo carmine and 2.7% with white-light imaging, and a serrated lesion additional rate of 69.3% versus 45.8% with indigo carmine and 22.4% with white-light imaging.
- Multivariate analysis showed AIM was independently associated with improved serrated lesion detection (OR 7.79, 95% CI: 3.76–17.08), as was indigo carmine (OR 2.87, 95% CI: 1.37–6.28).
- AIM facilitated detection of previously missed advanced serrated lesions and sessile serrated polyposis syndrome, leading to changes in surveillance intervals.
- All patients underwent tandem examination of the proximal colon from cecum to hepatic flexure, with the study conducted at nine Japanese institutions.
- The findings support incorporating duplicate, contrast-enhanced examinations into routine practice, with AIM suggested as superior for detecting flat and mucus-covered serrated lesions.

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