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Summary

PREVALENCE OF ENDOSCOPICALLY CURABLE LOW-RISK CANCER AMONGST LARGE (≥20MM) NON-PEDUNCULATED POLYPS IN THE RIGHT COLON

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Colorectal

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In a large Western multicentre cohort of 2956 patients with right colon large non-pedunculated polyps referred for endoscopic resection, only 0.78% contained low-risk cancer amenable to endoscopic cure.

KEY POINTS

- Over 180 months across 7 tertiary centres, 3294 sporadic right colon large non-pedunculated polyps (median size 30mm) were referred for endoscopic resection.
- Overall cancer prevalence was 4.4% (131/2956), with 2.1% referred directly to surgery and 2.6% of those undergoing endoscopic resection found to have cancer.
- Of 115 cancers with detailed histopathological analysis, only 23/2940 (0.78%) were low-risk cancers.
- Lesions referred directly to surgery had significantly deeper invasion (72.7% beyond submucosa) compared to those undergoing endoscopic resection (14.1% beyond submucosa, $p<0.001$).
- The authors conclude that a universal endoscopic submucosal dissection strategy for right colon large non-pedunculated polyps is unlikely to improve patient outcomes given the minimal proportion of low-risk cancers.

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