

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADENOMA DETECTION RATE AND RESPECTIVE WITHDRAWAL TIME IN DIFFERENT COLON SEGMENTS

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Oesophagus

October 15, 2023

A prospective study of 586 colonoscopy patients found that optimal withdrawal times for adenoma detection vary by colon segment, with ROC-derived thresholds of 77 seconds for ascending colon, 61 seconds for transverse colon, 56 seconds for descending colon, and 109 seconds for rectosigmoid colon.

KEY POINTS

- Overall adenoma detection rate was 38.2 percent, with segment-specific rates of 30.5 percent in ascending colon, 2.9 percent in transverse colon, 3.1 percent in descending colon, and 7.5 percent in rectosigmoid colon.
- Withdrawal times at or above segment-specific thresholds were independently associated with significantly higher adenoma detection rates in all four colon segments after adjusting for age, sex, and BMI.
- The authors suggest that uniform distribution of the standard 6-minute withdrawal time across colon segments may not be optimal and that segment-specific withdrawal time allocation could improve adenoma detection.
- This study may be of interest to gastroenterologists and endoscopists seeking to optimize colonoscopy quality metrics and adenoma detection protocols.

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