

CLINICAL IMPACT OF THE MISMATCH BETWEEN OPTICAL DIAGNOSIS AND HISTOLOGY: A RETROSPECTIVE EVALUATION OF THE CAD-ARTIPOD TRIAL

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Presentation

Colorectal

Endoscopy

Histopathology

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In a real-life colonoscopy trial, optical diagnosis mismatched histology in 36.2% of 1608 polyps, leading to altered clinical management in 5.3% of patients.

KEY POINTS

- Of 1608 polyps from 946 patients, optical diagnosis mismatched histology in 582 polyps (36.2%), with highest mismatch rates in pseudopolyps (83.3%), sessile serrated lesions (64.7%), and carcinomas (63.6%).
- Clinical consequences occurred for 48 polyps (8.5%) affecting 5.3% of patients: 12 polyps prolonged surveillance intervals, 7 polyps were overestimated as carcinomas not requiring treatment, 29 polyps shortened surveillance intervals due to missed high-grade dysplasia or fifth tubular adenoma, and 2 required surgical therapy.
- Of 115 misdiagnosed hyperplastic polyps, 74 (64.4%) were left-sided and could have been left in situ with correct optical diagnosis applying SODA criteria.
- The study was conducted during the CAD-ARTIPOD trial with endoscopists having ADR 20-50%, where optical diagnosis was not the primary focus.
- The findings underscore the importance of training in optical diagnosis and the potential role of artificial intelligence to assist in resect-and-discard strategies.

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