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Summary

ADDITIONAL 30-SECOND OBSERVATION OF THE RIGHT-SIDED COLON FOR MISSED POLYP DETECTION WITH TEXTURE AND COLOR ENHANCEMENT IMAGING COMPARED TO NARROW BAND IMAGING: A RANDOMIZED TRIAL

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Texture and color enhancement imaging (TXI) demonstrated non-inferiority to narrow band imaging (NBI) for detecting missed polyps during additional 30-second observation of the right-sided colon in a randomized study of 381 patients.

KEY POINTS

- In a randomized trial of 381 patients, additional 30-second observation of the right-sided colon with TXI (n=177) versus NBI (n=181) showed non-inferiority for the primary endpoint of mean adenomas and sessile serrated lesions per patient (MASP: 0.29 vs 0.30, between-group difference 1.0%, 95% CI -0.38 to 20.04, p<0.001).
- Additional 30-second observation with either TXI or NBI increased adenoma detection rate by approximately 10% (10.2% vs 10.5%, p=0.81) compared to white light imaging alone.
- Mean polyp size detected during additional observation was larger with TXI than NBI (3.8±3.2 mm vs 2.9±2.5 mm, p=0.04), while cecal location was less common with TXI (14.3% vs 34.3%, p<0.01).
- Both TXI and NBI groups showed significant increases in mean adenomas per patient and mean adenomas and sessile serrated lesions per patient when combining first white light observation with second enhanced observation (p□0.02 for all comparisons).

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