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Summary

COLORECTAL ADENOMA DETECTION RATE USING TEXTURE AND COLOR ENHANCEMENT IMAGING (TXI) VS WHITE LIGHT IMAGING WITH CHROMOENDOSCOPY: A PROPENSITY-SCORE MATCHING STUDY

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Colorectal

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A propensity-matched retrospective study found that texture and color enhancement imaging (TXI) detected more colorectal adenomas than white light imaging (WLI) during colonoscopy with chromoendoscopy in 1970 matched patient pairs.

KEY POINTS

- The adenoma detection rate was significantly higher with TXI compared to WLI (55.0% vs. 49.4%, odds ratio 1.25, P<0.001) in patients undergoing chromocolonoscopy with indigo carmine.
- High-risk adenoma detection rate was higher with TXI than WLI (17.6% vs. 12.8%, OR 1.45, P<0.001), where high-risk was defined as three or more adenomas, adenoma ≥10 mm, villous component, or high-grade dysplasia.
- TXI detected more adenomas per colonoscopy than WLI (1.187 vs. 0.943, OR 1.12, P<0.001), with particular advantage for flat lesions (0-II morphology) and small lesions under 6 mm.
- The study was a single-center retrospective analysis using propensity-score matching for baseline characteristics including age, sex, indication, bowel preparation, endoscopist, colonoscope type, and withdrawal time.

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