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Summary

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND HIGH-RISK ADENOMAS BASED ON CARDIO-ANKLE VASCULAR INDEX AND ANKLE-BRACHIAL INDEX

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Colorectal

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A retrospective study of 1,164 patients found a significant association between elevated cardio-ankle vascular index (CAVI) and the presence of high-risk colorectal adenomas.

KEY POINTS

- In multivariate analysis, positive CAVI (≥ 9.0) and smoking were significantly associated with high-risk adenoma (p = 0.027 and p = 0.021, respectively).
- The rate of positive CAVI was significantly higher in the high-risk adenoma group (55.9%) compared to the no adenoma group (39.6%) and overall adenoma group (44.0%) (p = 0.006).
- High-risk adenoma was defined as size ≥ 1 cm, high-grade dysplasia or villous adenoma, or 3 or more adenomas; 118 of 1,164 subjects (10.1%) had high-risk adenomas.
- The authors conclude that CAVI could be a significant predictor of the presence of high-risk adenoma.
- This study may be of interest to gastroenterologists and clinicians involved in colorectal cancer screening who use vascular assessment tools.

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