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Summary

ENDOSCOPIC PREDICTORS OF LYMPH NODE METASTASIS IN T1B COLORECTAL CANCER IN THE ABSENCE OF PATHOLOGIC RISK FEATURES: A SINGLE-CENTER STUDY OF 305 LESIONS

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Colorectal

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In a retrospective study of 305 T1b colorectal cancer cases without traditional risk factors, non-polypoid growth pattern and peri-tumoral white spots were independent predictors of lymph node metastasis.

KEY POINTS

- Lymph node metastasis occurred in 9.18% of 305 T1b colorectal cancer cases that lacked poor differentiation, lymphovascular invasion, or perineural invasion.
- Non-polypoid growth pattern was the strongest predictor of lymph node metastasis with an odds ratio of 6.39 (95% CI 2.76-14.79, p=0.000).
- Peri-tumoral white spots were independently associated with lymph node metastasis with an odds ratio of 2.85 (95% CI 1.22-6.64, p=0.015).
- The study suggests these endoscopic features may help inform treatment decisions after endoscopic resection of T1b colorectal cancer, though this is a single-center retrospective analysis from Korea spanning 2014-2023.

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