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Summary

UTILITY OF CANCER GENOME ANALYSIS USING BIOPSY TISSUES FROM COLORECTAL NEOPLASIAS DEVELOPING FROM ULCERATIVE COLITIS MUCOSA

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Genomic analysis of biopsy tissue, particularly TP53 mutation testing, improves differentiation of ulcerative colitis-associated neoplasias from sporadic neoplasias in colorectal lesions.

KEY POINTS

- TP53 mutation analysis of biopsy specimens achieved 77% accuracy in distinguishing ulcerative colitis-associated neoplasias (UCANs) from sporadic neoplasias, compared to 38% accuracy with standard histology alone.
- Combining standard histology with TP53 mutation analysis yielded 87% sensitivity and 88% accuracy for UCAN diagnosis in biopsy samples.
- p53 immunohistochemistry also improved diagnostic accuracy to 73%, with combined histology and immunostaining achieving 85% accuracy.
- Concordance for TP53 and KRAS mutations between biopsy and resection specimens was 79%, substantially higher than the 29% concordance across all 27 genes analyzed.
- This study supports the clinical utility of molecular testing in biopsy specimens for pathologists and gastroenterologists managing patients with ulcerative colitis and colorectal neoplasia.

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