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Summary

# CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FALSE POSITIVE COMPUTER-AIDED DIAGNOSIS PREDICTIONS DURING COLONOSCOPY AND ITS EFFECTS ON POLYP SURVEILLANCE RECOMMENDATIONS: RESULTS FROM A MULTI-CENTRE STUDY

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Colorectal

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**A multicentre study of 775 polyps found that computer-aided diagnosis systems generated false positive histology predictions in 8.9% of polyps, leading to overestimated surveillance intervals in up to 9.8% of affected patients.**

## KEY POINTS

- False positive CADx predictions occurred in 69 of 775 polyps (8.9%) and in 51 of 326 patients (15.6%) across four tertiary referral centres between February 2021 and October 2022
- The majority of false positive predictions were classified as hyperplastic (79.7%) rather than neoplastic (20.3%), with most corresponding to polypoid mucosal folds (84.1%) on final histology
- Mean polyp size for false positive predictions was 3.3 ± 1.7mm, indicating false positives occurred mainly in diminutive polyps
- False positive neoplastic predictions led to overestimation of recommended surveillance intervals in 9.8% of affected patients by USMTF guidelines and 2.0% by ESGE guidelines
- This study addresses a previously unstudied area regarding the clinical impact of false positive histology predictions from commercially available CADx systems in colonoscopy

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