

HEMORRHOIDS AT RISK FOR COLORECTAL ADENOMAS ON COLONOSCOPY: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Colorectal

October 15, 2023

A retrospective cross-sectional study of 12,408 colonoscopy patients found that the presence of hemorrhoids, particularly severe hemorrhoids, was independently associated with a higher number of adenomas per colonoscopy and higher adenoma detection rates.

KEY POINTS

- Hemorrhoids were identified in 1,863 of 12,408 patients undergoing colonoscopy; hemorrhoids with mucosal elevation of 10 mm or greater were classified as severe.
- Patients with hemorrhoids had significantly more adenomas per colonoscopy than those without hemorrhoids in both univariable analysis (1.16 vs. 0.756, $P < 0.001$) and multivariable analysis adjusted for age, sex, and endoscopist expertise (OR 1.061, 95% CI 1.022-1.101, $P = 0.002$).
- Severe hemorrhoids were associated with a higher number of adenomas per colonoscopy compared to mild hemorrhoids (OR 1.120, 95% CI 1.003-1.250) after adjusting for patient age, sex, and expert endoscopist.
- The adenoma detection rate was higher in patients with hemorrhoids than in those without (56.4% vs. 42.7%, $P < 0.001$), and this association remained significant in multivariable analysis (OR 1.152, 95% CI 1.035-1.282, $P = 0.010$).
- The authors recommend that complete colonoscopy should be performed in patients with hemorrhoids based on these associations.

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