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Summary

IS THERE AN IMPACT OF DEEP SEDATION WITH PROPOFOL ON ADENOMA DETECTION RATE, POLYP DETECTION RATE, AND CECAL INTUBATION RATE IN ELDERLY PATIENTS?

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Colorectal

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A retrospective cohort study of 2034 elderly patients found no significant difference in adenoma detection rate, polyp detection rate, or cecal intubation rate between deep sedation with propofol and no sedation during screening or diagnostic colonoscopy.

KEY POINTS

- After adjusting for confounders including age, gender, BMI, and bowel preparation quality, propofol-induced deep sedation did not enhance adenoma detection rate, polyp detection rate, or cecal intubation rate compared to no sedation.
- Overall quality indicators were: polyp detection rate 51.65 percent, adenoma detection rate 33.3 percent, and cecal intubation rate 94.25 percent across both groups.
- Higher body mass index and male gender were independent predictors of adenoma detection rate, regardless of sedation approach.
- The study included patients over age 60 undergoing first screening or diagnostic colonoscopy between January 2017 and September 2023, with 622 patients receiving deep sedation and 1412 receiving no sedation.
- This material is relevant for gastroenterologists and endoscopists evaluating sedation strategies and quality metrics in elderly colonoscopy populations.

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