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Summary

CLINICAL FEATURES AND PROGNOSIS OF SPORADIC NEOPLASIAS DETECTED IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS PATIENTS

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A retrospective study of 141 sporadic neoplasias in 59 UC patients found that those with synchronous multiple lesions had higher 5-year cumulative incidence of metachronous lesions compared to those without synchronous lesions.

KEY POINTS

- Among 141 sporadic neoplasias detected by surveillance colonoscopy in UC patients, 91.5% were adenomas, 3.5% were Tis carcinomas, 1.5% were T1a carcinomas, and 3.5% were T1b carcinomas.
- Most sporadic neoplasias (70.9%) occurred outside the UC-affected area, with 61.0% in the right colon, 31.2% in the left colon, and 7.8% in the rectum.
- The 5-year cumulative incidence of metachronous multiple sporadic neoplasias was 54.2% in patients with synchronous multiple lesions versus 46.4% in those without.
- Histology, size, and background mucosa of initial sporadic neoplasias were not associated with incidence of metachronous lesions.
- This study is relevant for gastroenterologists managing surveillance strategies in UC patients, particularly those with multiple synchronous neoplasias.

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