

Proximal Serrated Polyp Detection Rate Correlates with Adenoma Detection Rate and is Impacted by Mean Withdrawal Time: A Retrospective Study

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6UW_[fcibX. Given the implicated role of proximal serrated polyps (PSP) in the development of interval colon cancer, it is important to investigate if proximal serrated polyp detection rate (PSPDR) correlates with adenoma detection rate (ADR) and the factors that are associated with higher detection rates.

AYh\cXg. We performed a retrospective review of medical records of average-risk patients who underwent a screening colonoscopy at a tertiary care academic center. A total of 851 screening colonoscopies were analyzed.

FYgi`hg. Gastroenterologists (n=22) performed the 851 colonoscopies. In univariable logistic regression, endoscopists with a mean WT ≥ 11 minutes had a higher odds of detecting a PSP compared to endoscopists with a mean withdrawal time WT <11 minutes (p<0.001; OR 5.3; 95% CI 2.6-10.8). Odds of PSP detection were greater in males than females (p=0.01; OR 2.2; 95% CI 1.2-4.1). The multivariable regression analyses confirmed that PSPDR was higher for endoscopists with mean WT ≥ 11 minutes (p<0.001). In addition, there was a significant correlation between ADR and PSPDR among endoscopists who performed at least 50 colonoscopies during the study period (r=0.89, p=0.04).

7cbW`ig]cbg. We concluded that there is a strong correlation between PSPDR and ADR and that a mean WT ≥ 11 minutes is an independent predictor of higher PSPDR.

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Abbreviations:

Confidence

ra Aroen"

deA d'omep

t
heTM ? qA5q scan the 5 eracau tan mCoq ÚaGroE dn
xe'awd, o² CF er e' aAcse' A p' e etPe' i'

A
Ip m A eodeh=šv Q
fQTase- an šl A :
a... enp'u]p'u dactal
vQ teq]heliopE' ATM -
r
serQloandj thep' Ge ento
q
? ,p]p] C Ú' 2

T e

Methods

T is

fve

T e

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