

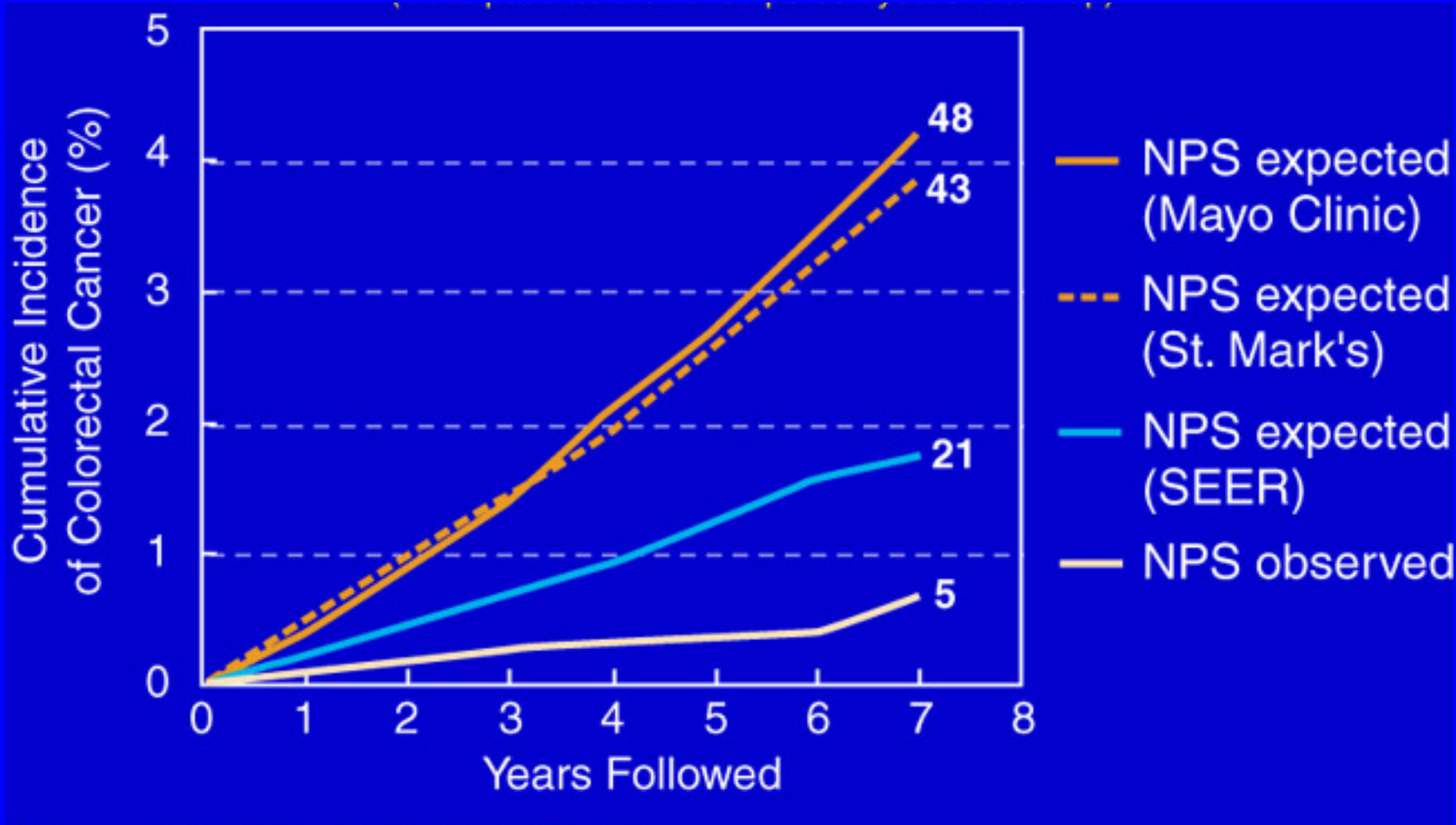
Does the Impact of Colonoscopic Polypectomy and Colonoscopic Surveillance Vary by Baseline Risk Factors?

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Colorectal Cancer Incidence in NPS Following Colonoscopic Polypectomy

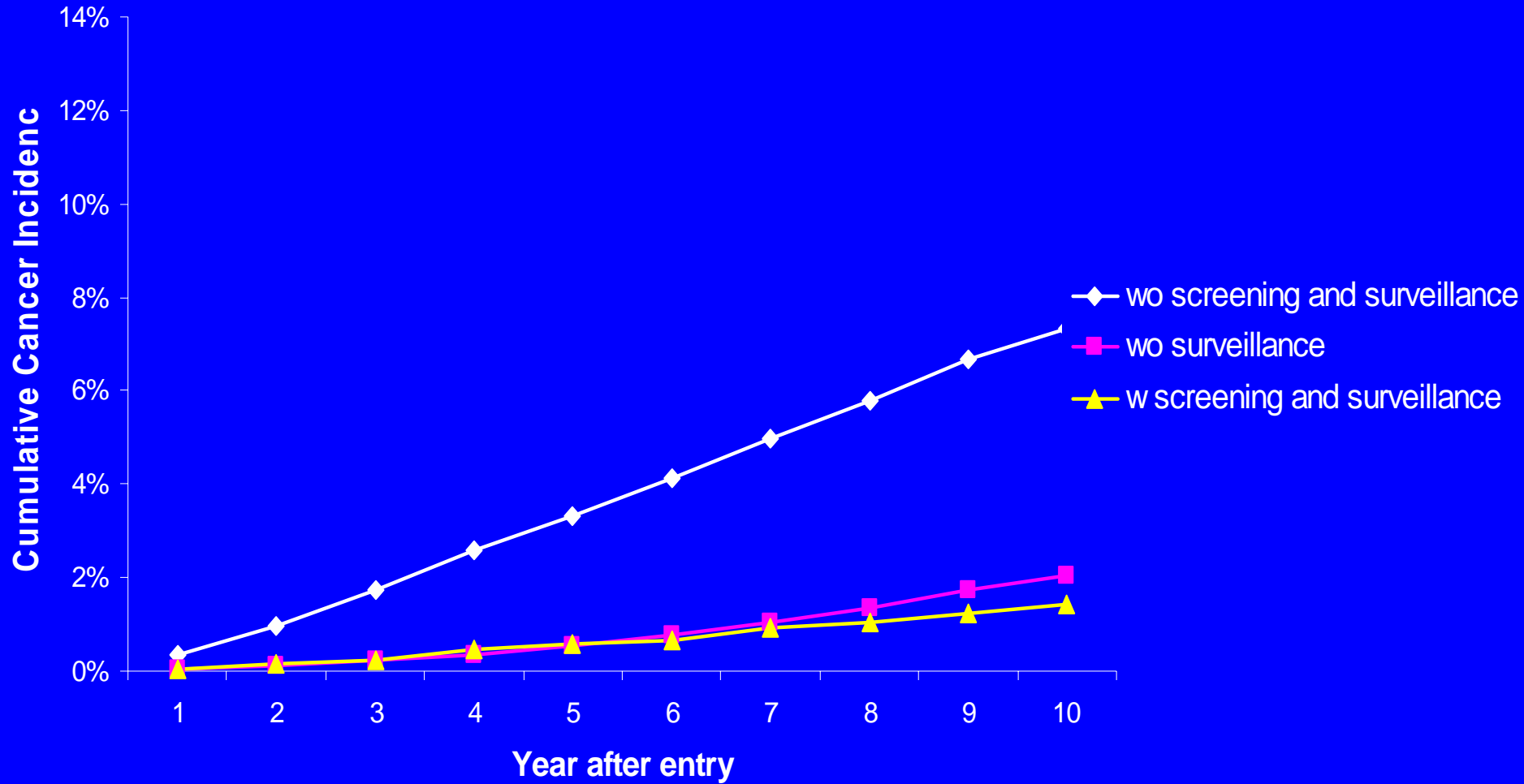
(1418 pts ; 8401 person yrs)



What would have happened if no surveillance colonoscopy?

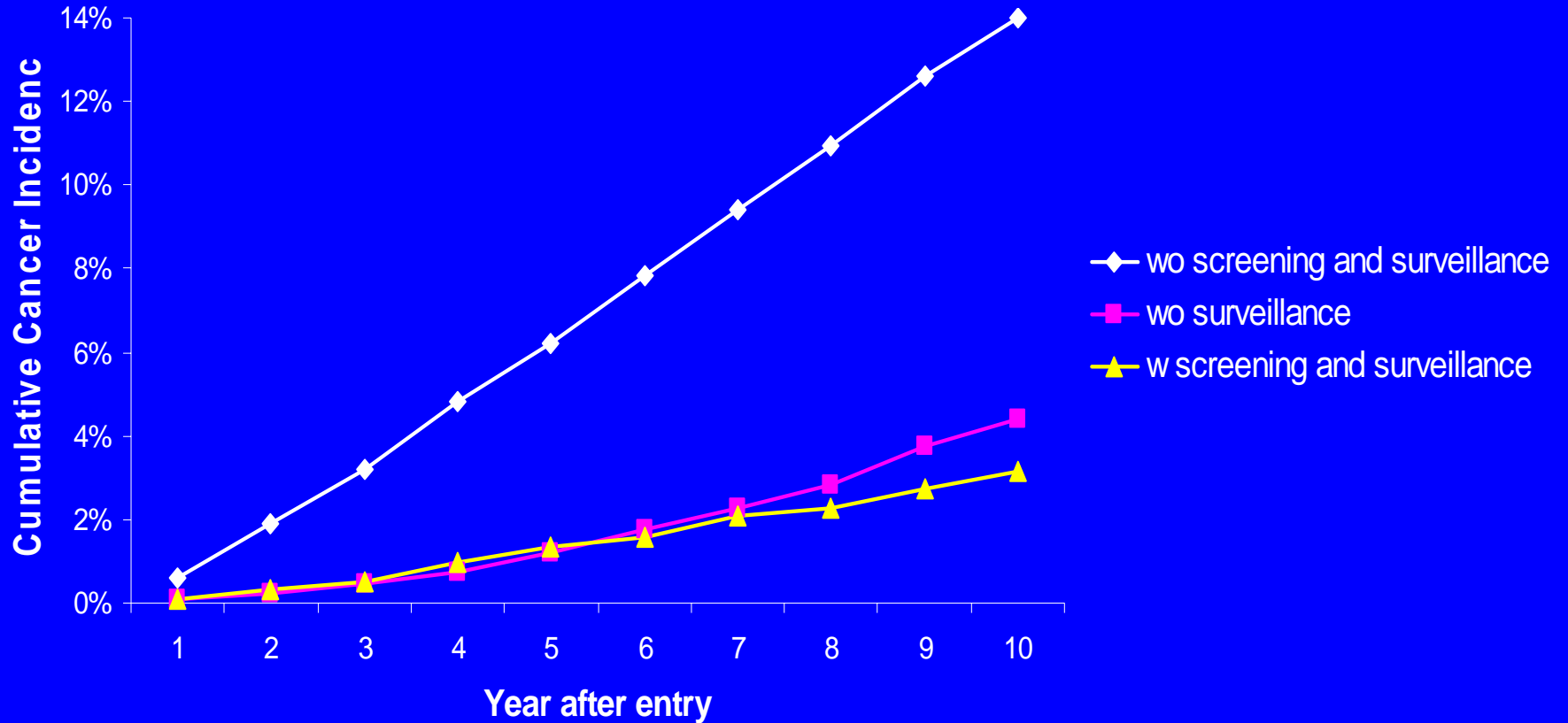
- Microsimulation modeling of colorectal cancer natural history (MISCAN)
- Modeling of colorectal cancer incidence with and without surveillance colonoscopy
 - Overall
 - By number and size of adenomas at initial exam

MISCAN Model Prediction Colorectal Cancer in the National Polyp Study With or Without Intervention



MISCAN Model Prediction Colorectal Cancer in the National Polyp Study

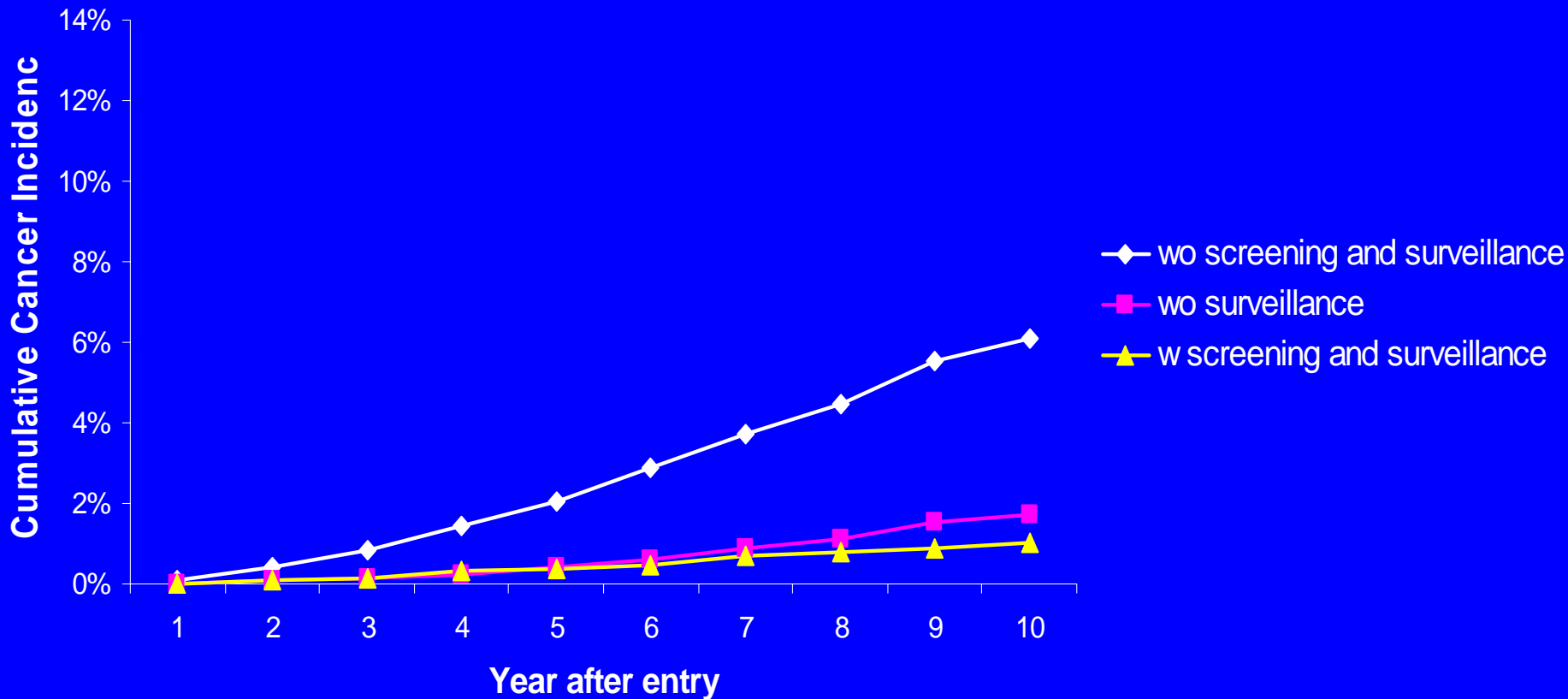
With or Without Intervention: Patients with three or more adenomas



MISCAN Model Prediction Colorectal Cancer in the National Polyp Study

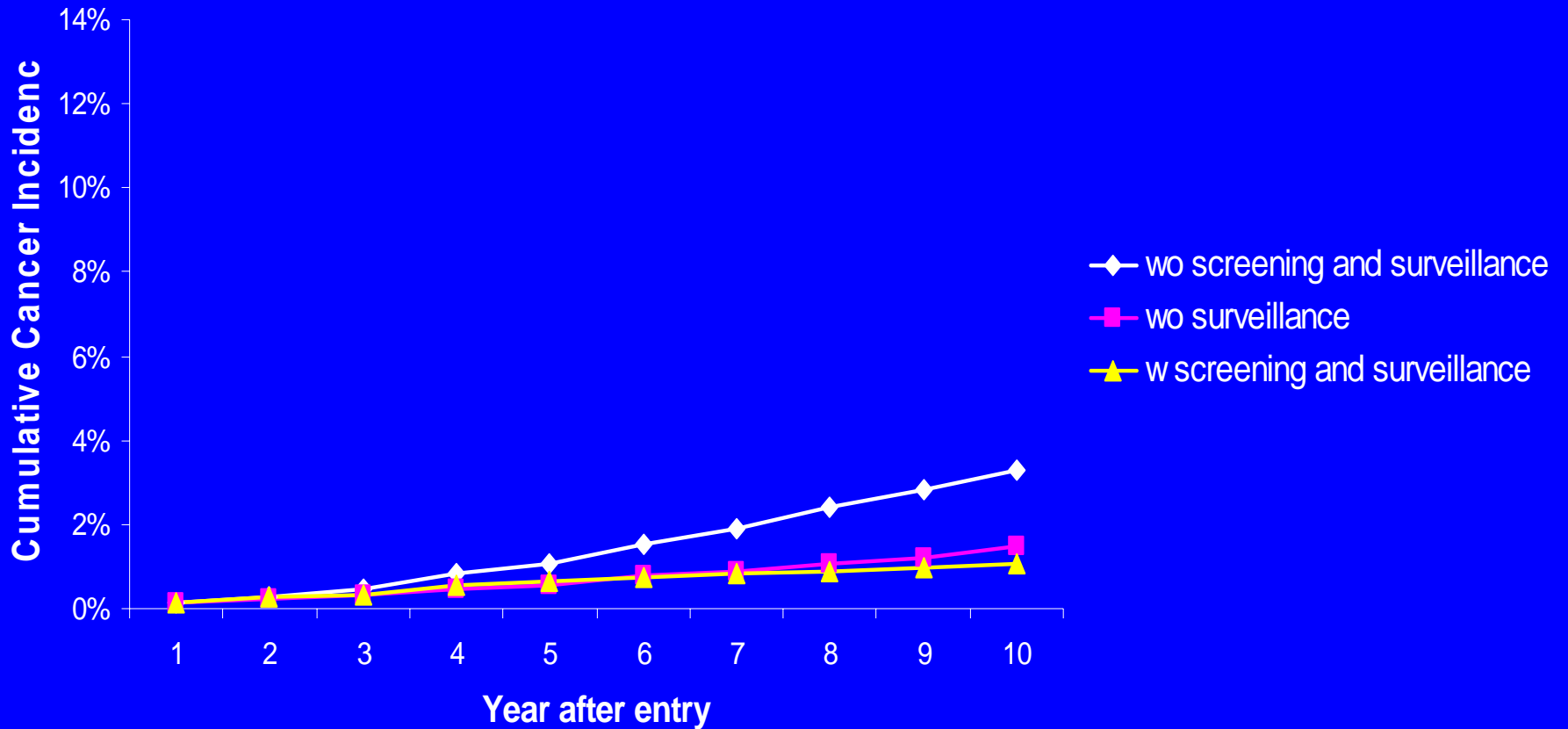
With or Without Intervention:

Patients with 2 small adenomas or 1 or 2 medium adenomas



MISCAN Model Prediction Colorectal Cancer in the National Polyp Study

With or Without Intervention: Patients with 1 small adenoma



Findings

- Colonoscopic polypectomy at initial exam has major impact on subsequent colorectal cancer risk
- Colonoscopic surveillance with potential for further polypectomy has greater impact in those with multiple (≥ 3) adenomas at baseline
- Less frequent colonoscopic surveillance possible for those with 1 or 2 adenomas

Conclusions

- Colonoscopic polypectomy and surveillance have major effect on reducing colorectal cancer incidence
- Less frequent surveillance is possible for lower risk patients
- Need to consider long term mortality reduction with colonoscopic polypectomy