Flat colonic neoplasms: a population-based study

Gepubliceerd: 09-10-2014 Laatst bijgewerkt: 18-08-2022

1. Flat adenomas are common findings in patients at average- or at high-risk for CRC; 2. Flat adenomas are characterized by a different molecular profile as compared to polypoid lesions; these molecular features are associated with an increased...

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON23392

Bron
NTR

Aandoening

Colorectaal carcinoom, Darmpoliepen, Poliepen, Adenomen, Vlak, Non-polypoid, Laterally Spreading Tumors, Serrated lesions

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Maastricht University Medical Center (MUMC+), Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Overige ondersteuning: Maastricht University Medical Center (MUMC+), Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

1. Prevalence of flat colorectal lesions in a Dutch population, especially the prevalence of Laterally Spreading Tumors;

2. Clinical characteristics (e.g. location of lesions, percentage of high-grade dysplasia or early cancer);

3. Molecular charcteristics (epigenetic: methylation status and genetic) of flat vs. polypoid colorectal lesions;
4. Prevalence of flat advanced colorectal cancers vs. polypoid advanced colorecal cancers: clinical features of these lesions (e.g. tumor stage);
5. Relation between serrated and adenomatous polyps.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

The cross-sectional study, initiated in 2008 at the Department of Gastroenterology of the MUMC+, will be prolonged. The focus will be the histopathological and molecular profile of flat adenomas, serrated adenomas and laterally spreading tumors. A cross-sectional cohort of all colonic neoplasms found during routine colonoscopies in an average population, guarantees maximum efficiency in using the present available data and diminishes the need for new patient cohorts in the future.

Doel van het onderzoek

1. Flat adenomas are common findings in patients at average- or at high-risk for CRC;

2. Flat adenomas are characterized by a different molecular profile as compared to polypoid lesions; these molecular features are associated with an increased risk for progression to CRC;

3. Laterally spreading tumors have a distinct molecular profile compared to large sessile neoplasms;

4. Laterally spreading tumors of the non-granular subtype exhibit a more distinct molecular profile than their granular counterparts;

5. Serrated LSTs will have a distinct molecular profile from adenomatous LSTs.

Onderzoeksopzet

Analysis will be performed after each colonoscopy.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

1. Clinical data registration;

2. Molecular analysis of polypoid vs. flat colorectal lesions.

Contactpersonen

Publiek

Maastricht University Medical Center, Postbus 5800, 6202 AZ Maastricht
R.M.M. Bogie
Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Maastricht University Medical Center
Universiteitssingel 40

Maastricht 6229ER
The Netherlands
+31(0)433884291

Wetenschappelijk

Maastricht University Medical Center, Postbus 5800, 6202 AZ Maastricht
R.M.M. Bogie
Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Maastricht University Medical Center
Universiteitssingel 40

Maastricht 6229ER
The Netherlands
+31(0)433884291

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

Patients referred for routine colonoscopy with or without positive familiy history for colorectal cancer.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Patients with a history of inflammatory bowel disease, polyposis syndrome and proved mutations (APC, MUTYH, MMR) are excluded from analysis.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Factorieel
Toewijzing:	Niet-gerandomiseerd
Blindering:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-02-2008
Aantal proefpersonen:	25000
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum:	09-10-2014
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL4415
NTR-old	NTR4844
Ander register	METC - Maastricht University Medical Center : MEC 14-4-046

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten
- Rondagh EJ, Masclee AA, Bouwens MW et al. Endoscopic red flags for the detection of high-risk serrated polyps: an observational study. Endoscopy 2011; 43: 1052-1058
- Rondagh EJ, Sanduleanu S, le Clercq CM et al. Diverticulosis and colorectal polyps at younger age: a possible link? Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2011; 23: 1050-1055
- Rondagh EJ, Bouwens MW, Riedl RG et al. Endoscopic appearance of proximal colorectal neoplasms and potential implications for colonoscopy in cancer prevention. Gastrointest Endosc 2012; 75: 1218-1225
- Rondagh EJ, Masclee AA, van der Valk ME et al. Nonpolypoid colorectal neoplasms: gender differences in prevalence and malignant potential. Scand J Gastroenterol 2012; 47: 80-88
- Bouwens MW, Riedl RG, Bosman FT et al. Large proximal serrated polyps: natural history and colorectal cancer risk in a retrospective series. J Clin Gastroenterol 2013; 47: 734-735
- Bouwens MW, Winkens B, Rondagh EJ et al. Simple clinical risk score identifies patients with serrated polyps in routine practice. Cancer Prev Res (Phila) 2013; 6: 855-863