Endoscopic colorectal cancer surveillance in inflammatory bowel disease: Considerations that we must not forget

Paulina Núñez F, Rodrigo Quera, David T Rubin

ORCID number: Paulina Núñez F 0000-0003-3727-1851; Rodrigo Quera 0000-0001-5854-0526; David T Rubin 0000-0001-5647-1723.

Author contributions: All authors equally contributed to this review with the conception and design of the study, literature review and analysis, drafting and critical revision and editing, and approval of the final version.

Conflict-of-interest statement: Rubin DT has received grant support from Takeda; and has served as a consultant for Abbvie, Altrubio, Allergan Inc., Arena Pharmaceuticals, Bellatrix Pharmaceuticals, Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd., Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celgene Corp/Syneos, Connect BioPharma, GalenPharma/Atlantica, Genentech/Roche, Gilead Sciences, InDex Pharmaceuticals, Ironwood Pharmaceuticals, Iterative Scopes, Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Lilly, Materia Prima, Pfizer, Prometheus Biosciences, Reistone, Takeda, and Techlab Inc. Quera R has received grant support from Janssen and Nuñez F P has received support for attending meetings from Janssen.

Country/Territory of origin: United States
Specialty type: Gastroenterology and hepatology

Paulina Núñez F, Rodrigo Quera, Universidad de los Andes, Digestive Disease Center, Inflammatory Bowel Disease Program, Clínica, Santiago 7620157, RM, Chile

Paulina Núñez F, Department of Gastroenterology, Hospital San Juan de Dios. Universidad de Chile, Santiago 7701230, RM, Chile

David T Rubin, Medicine Inflammatory Bowel Disease Center, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, United States

Corresponding author: David T Rubin, AGAF, FACP, MD, Chief Doctor, Medicine Inflammatory Bowel Disease Center, University of Chicago, 5841 S. Maryland Ave, MC4076, Room M410, Chicago, IL 60637, United States. drubin@medicine.bsd.uchicago.edu

Abstract

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), encompassing Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis, is a chronic immune-mediated inflammatory disease that primarily affects the gastrointestinal tract and is characterized by periods of activity and remission. The inflammatory activity of the disease involving the colon and rectum increases the risk of colorectal cancer (CRC) over the years. Although prevention strategies are evolving, regular surveillance for early detection of neoplasia as a secondary prevention strategy is paramount in the care of IBD patients. In this review article, we discuss the current evidence of the risks of developing CRC and evaluate the best available strategies for screening and surveillance, as well as future opportunities for cancer prevention.

Key Words: Inflammatory bowel disease; Endoscopy; Crohn’s disease; Ulcerative colitis; Surveillance; Colorectal cancer

©The Author(s) 2022. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core Tip: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the leading causes of death in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) today. However, subsequent reports have shown lower rates of CRC. The expanding medical options in IBD have substantially improved our ability to control severe inflammation and likely to reduce the risk of CRC in this setting. We discuss the current evidence of the risks of developing CRC, and evaluate
the best available strategies for detection and surveillance, as well as future opportunities for cancer prevention.

Citation: Núñez F P, Quera R, Rubin DT. Endoscopic colorectal cancer surveillance in inflammatory bowel disease: Considerations that we must not forget. World J Gastrointest Endosc. 2022; 14(2): 85-95
URL: https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5190/full/v14/i2/85.htm
DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.4253/wjge.v14.i2.85

INTRODUCTION

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a chronic, progressive or relapsing and remitting immune-mediated condition of the intestines[1,2]. While the pathogenesis has not been fully elucidated, it is generally considered a consequence of a dysregulated immune response to environmental triggers in genetically predisposed subjects[3,4]. CRC is a major cause of death in IBD, accounting for 10 to 15% of death in IBD[5,6]. CRC risk increases over time after IBD diagnosis. In ulcerative colitis (UC), a prior meta-analysis estimated the CRC risk to be 2%, 8%, and 18% at 10, 20, and 30 years, respectively, after disease diagnosis[7]. This risk is also higher in patients with long-standing and diffuse colonic CD [relative risk (RR) of 4.5 (95%CI: 1.3-4.9)][8]. However, later reports have shown lower rates of left-sided CRC of 2.5%, 7.6%, and 10.8% at 20, 30, and 40 years after diagnosis, respectively[9]. This lower risk may be explained due to successful CRC surveillance programs and better control of mucosal inflammation from early disease stages[10]. The more recent 40-year surveillance experience in the United Kingdom demonstrated decreasing rates of advanced CRC and interval CRC with cumulative incidences of 0.1%, 6.7%, and 10% in the first, third, and fourth decade after diagnosis, respectively[11]. The reasons for decreasing incidences are thought to reflect effective surveillance, access to surgery, and more effective therapies.

Endoscopic surveillance is the primary recommended CRC prevention strategy, with an active search of early-stage cancer or pre-cancerous (dysplastic) lesions[12]. Endoscopic surveillance has been previously suggested to start 8-10 years after IBD diagnosis based on a historical analysis by Eaden et al that showed a CRC risk of 2% 10 years after diagnosis[7]. However, earlier surveillance starting 8 years after diagnosis is modeled to capture an additional 6% of patients developing CRC[13], so newer guidelines embrace this earlier starting time, which may also reflect the emergence of earlier age colorectal cancers described in the population.

Historically, CRC surveillance in patients with IBD has been characterized by extensive four-quadrant non-targeted (random) biopsies to improve the detection of dysplastic mucosa. However, a newer technology that enhances digital mucosal images as high-definition white-light endoscopy (HD-WLE) and dye-assisted chromoendoscopy (CE) with magnification have improved the visualization and detection of early neoplastic lesions, and therefore have increased the diagnostic yield for dysplasia[14,15].

CRC PATHOGENESIS IN IBD

Although the pathogenesis of IBD-related CRC is believed to be different from the pathogenesis of sporadic CRC and CRC that is associated with polyposis and non-polyposis hereditary syndromes, their molecular pathways are similar[16], involving DNA methylation, microsatellite instability, aneuploidy, activation of oncogene Kras, alteration of COX-2 enzymes, and mutation of tumour suppressor genes, with loss of p53 function[17]. One well-known molecular link between cancer and inflammation is the nuclear factor Kappa B (NF-kB)[18]. It can be activated by pro-inflammatory cytokines like interleukin-1 (IL-1), IL-6, and tumor necrosis factor α(TNF-α), ultimately producing reactive oxygen species damaging the DNA and favoring tumor development[19] in Figure 1.

DOI: https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5190/full/v14/i2/85.htm
Inflammation plays a central role in carcinogenesis; as a consequence, the severity of flare-ups with accumulated inflammatory damage (persistence of inflammation) predisposes to the development of CCR. Choi et al observed that the accumulative inflammatory burden had a 2-fold increase in the risk of CCR, (95% CI: 1.5 to 2.9; P < 0.001 for endoscopic and 95% CI: 1.4 to 3.0; P < 0.001 for histological) for every 10 years of mild, 5 years of moderate or 3.3 years of severe activity disease[20]. The importance of this finding is that it is based not only on the most recent colonoscopy but also on several colonoscopies in a given time to assess the cumulative effect of inflammation. This persistent inflammation mechanism would explain the predominance of right-sided neoplasia that has been described in PSC patients. In a recent study, UC PSC patients who remain in clinical remission have greater endoscopic and histological activity in the right colon compared to UC patients without PSC[21].

Moreover, chronic inflammation may lead to the development of dysplastic changes in colonic mucosa. These changes can be classified as low-grade dysplasia (LGD), high-grade dysplasia (HGD), or indefinite for dysplasia[22]. LGD is characterized by hyperchromatic enlarged nuclei with preserved cell polarity, decreased mucinous differentiation, and dystrophic goblet cells[23,24]. In contrast, HGD presents as atypical cells with prominent nuclear pleomorphism, hyperchromatic stratified nuclei, and loss of cell polarity, and whenever pathologists cannot distinguish between inflammatory-associated and dysplastic changes, the sample is defined as indefinite for dysplasia[23,24]. This should be distinguished from indeterminate findings, which

Figure 1 Physiological mechanism. IBD: Inflammatory bowel disease; LGD: Low-grade dysplasia; HGD: High-grade dysplasia.
are usually due to the presence of confounding amounts of histologic inflammation. Given the high inter-observer variability in grading dysplastic changes, guidelines recommend that all cases of suspected dysplasia should be evaluated by two expert pathologists[25,26].

Neoplastic progression can occur multifocally so that dysplasia can be associated with an increased risk of synchronous (simultaneous) or metachronous (six months after diagnosis) dysplasia or carcinoma[25,27].

**RISK FACTORS FOR DYSPLASIA AND CRC**

Most relevant CRC risk factors in IBD include longer disease duration, greater disease extent (extensive-pancolitis) and degree of inflammation over time[28,29], family history of CRC[30], personal history of dysplasia or colonic stricture, and diagnosis of primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) Table 1[31,32].

Younger age at diagnosis and disease duration have been shown as risk factors for CRC in IBD patients, possibly related to more aggressive phenotypes and longer exposure to mucosal inflammation[33]. A previous meta-analysis showed that patients diagnosed before the age of 30 had a CRC standardized incidence ratio (SIR) of 8.2 (95%CI: 1.8-14.6, I2 82%) compared to patients diagnosed after 30-years-old with an SIR of 1.8 (95%CI: 0.9-2.7, I2 81%)[34]. Also, disease extension in UC has been related to a higher risk of CRC, with SIR of 6.9 (95%CI: 1.9-11.9, I2 84%) for extensive colitis and only 1.7 (CI 95% 0.6-4.5 I2 47%) for left-sided colitis; furthermore, in patients with segmental colitis in CD, there was no higher risk of CRC, with a SIR of 1.7 (95%CI: 0.9-2.6, I2 0%)[35]. There is evidence that IBD patients with a prior family history of CRC have at least a two-fold higher risk of IBD-related CRC (adjusted RR = 2.5; 95%CI: 1.4-4.4); moreover, when CRC family history is associated to first-degree relatives, diagnosed under the age of 50, the risk is even higher (RR = 9.2; 95%CI: 3.7-23)[25,35]. There are some cases of Lynch Syndrome with IBD who develop CRC at a younger age, which are more accelerated and significantly compare with patients without IBD. In this scenario, a colectomy would be necessary due to the high risk of recurrence and multiple CRC[36]. This risk has been seen in UC, and only a few cases in CD, so it does not allow conclusions to be drawn about the risk of CRC[37].

The presence of prior dysplasia or stricture is also associated with an increased risk of neoplasia in IBD[38,39]. Furthermore, colonic strictures in any setting should be considered malignant until proven otherwise.[40] Previous studies have reported variable risk of dysplasia or CRC associated with colonic strictures in UC (from 0% to 86%)[41,42] and there is insufficient data for this risk in CD[43]. Regarding the presence of inflammatory polyps, it is debated if they are related to the development of dysplasia. Historically, case-control studies have reported that patients with inflammatory polyps have 1.9-to-2.5-fold increased risk of CRC[29,44], but recent retrospective cohort studies have suggested that they do not independently predict the development of CRC, nor do they predict progression from LGD to HGD or CRC[20,45].

One major risk factor for CRC in IBD is the presence of concomitant PSC. A previous meta-analysis by Soetikno et al[46] showed that patients with PSC and UC had a higher risk for development of CRC [odds ratio (OR) of 4.09 (95%CI: 2.89-5.76)]. An observational longitudinal cohort study also reported an increased risk for CRC in patients with PSC and UC compared to patients with UC and no PSC with a SIR of 9.8 (95%CI: 1.9-96.6)[47]. Additionally, patients who are in clinical remission have a higher chance of endoscopic and histological inflammation in the right colon compared to UC patients without PSC, being the place where the CCR is most frequently found[21] in Figure 2.

**CRC SURVEILLANCE IN IBD**

Recommendations for CRC surveillance in IBD vary according to the type of IBD, comorbidities, and previous family history of CRC. According to the current SCENIC consensus statements and ACG guidelines, surveillance colonoscopies should start 8 years after diagnosis in patients with left-sided or extensive UC, and in patients with a colonic CD that comprise more than 30% of the colonic surface or > 1 colonic segment[48,49]. Patients with a first-degree family history of CRC should start surveillance colonoscopies 10 years before the age their relative was diagnosed with CRC or 8 years after IBD diagnosis, whichever occurs first[50]. In patients with IBD and PSC,
Table 1 Risk factors

| Clinical risk factors                                      | Endoscopic risk factors                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Disease duration, extension, and severity                  | Active disease                           |
| Personal history of dysplasia                              | Colonic stricture                        |
| Primary sclerosing cholangitis                             | Pseudopolys (post-inflammatory polyps)   |
| Family history of CRC/dysplasia                            | Tubular appearance of colon              |

IBD: Inflammatory bowel disease; UC: Ulcerative colitis; CD: Crohn disease.

**Figure 2 Colorectal cancer risk.** CRC: Colorectal cancer; UC: Ulcerative colitis; CD: Crohn disease; PSC: Primary sclerosing cholangitis.

Surveillance colonoscopies should start at diagnosis and be repeated on an annual basis[51]. Surveillance colonoscopy intervals are every 1-3 years, according to each patient risk stratification[27,52]. Patients with isolated proctitis do not need surveillance colonoscopies[51].

**ENDOSCOPIC TECHNIQUES FOR DETECTION OF DYSPLASIA**

Despite the greater surveillance efforts for early detection of CRC in IBD patients, CRC risk remains significant, and the incidence of interval cases may be due to rapid progression and unclear pathogenesis[53]. In order to perform an optimal evaluation of the colonic mucosa, optimum bowel preparation is essential[54,55].

Several advanced imaging techniques have been developed to improve visualization of mucosal defects, enhancing dysplasia and early CRC detection. High-definition white light endoscopy (HD-WLE) has demonstrated higher adenoma detection than standard definition colonoscopy in patients undergoing screening colonoscopy in non-IBD patients[56]. Chromoendoscopy uses optical or computer/bas
ed techniques to enhance mucosal details in order to improve lesion detection and characterization[57,58]. This technique can be assisted by different dye agents applied as sprays during colonoscopy, which can be classified as contrast agents (i.e., indigo carmine)[59], absorptive agents (i.e., methylene blue), and reactive staining agents (i.e., Congo red); being the first two, the most commonly used[60]. Among dye-less chromoendoscopy, there are different optical CE techniques. Narrow-band imaging (NBI) is a type of optical CE, based in the use of blue-light technology improving characterization of detected lesions, but has shown no further benefit in primary detection of dysplasia when compared to HD-WLE[61]. Unlike NBI, other dye-less CE methods, such as flexible spectral imaging color enhancement (FICE), visualizes mucosal structures without using optical filters but capturing mucosal imaging and performing digital software-based processing of the captured images. The adequate examination requires a clean mucosa, as stools and blood can obscure interpretation of the images. DCE was more effective in identifying dysplasia compared to white light endoscopy (WLE), but without reaching significant differences compared to HD WLE[62]. Recently, a retrospective analysis also showed no differences in the detection of dysplasia with these techniques, but longer examination time using DCE (24.6 min vs 15.4, P < 0.001)[63].

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and the European Crohn’s and Colitis Organization (ECCO) have recommended the routine use of CE with targeted biopsies in IBD-CRC surveillance in their society guidelines[49]. In 2015 an international expert consensus, SCENIC (Surveillance for Colorectal Endoscopic Neoplasia Detection and Management in Inflammatory Bowel Disease Patients: International Consensus) recommended a surveillance study with high-definition colonoscopy or else the use of dye spray chromoendoscopy if a standard definition white-light exam is performed[20]. Prior to HD-WLE, the standard of care for CRC surveillance included four-quadrant non-targeted (random) biopsies every 10 cm from the cecum to the rectum, with a minimum of 32 biopsies, with the goal of detecting “invisible” dysplasia[64]. This technique intended to sample the mucosa in order to identify “invisible” lesions; we now understand that newer imaging technology, if used by experienced endoscopists, has likely made this approach unnecessary in many patients[65].

Virtual chromoendoscopy (VCE) is an optical imaging technique that uses filters to enhance the contrast of both the mucosa and the superficial vasculature, allowing a better evaluation. In a multicenter study with UC patients comparing DCE vs NBI, no significant difference was reported between these techniques in detecting neoplastic lesions (OR: 1.02 (95%CI: 0.44-2.35, P = 0.964)[66]. A recent randomized controlled trial comparing DCE, VCE, and HD-WLE found that both techniques were non-inferior to DCE[67]. The 2019 ACG guidelines recommend the use of DCE or NBI for the surveillance of dysplasia (conditional recommendation, low quality of evidence)[50].

Despite their low yield, random biopsies may have a role when performed in association with CE in IBD patients with a personal history of neoplasia, an appearing tubular colon, or concomitant PSC. A French multicenter study performed quadrantic random biopsies every 10 cm in patients with a personal history of neoplasia, showing that 12.8% of neoplasia can be detected[68]. Saravia et al[69] consider that random biopsies should be performed when CE is not available or when WLE is used in the presence of inflammation or high-risk factors.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN CRC DETECTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is evolving as a topic of interest in the field of gastrointestinal endoscopy. AI has been used in endoscopic polyp detection; no studies on AI in IBD surveillance have been published so far[70].

MANAGEMENT OF DYSPLASIA

It is important to distinguishing polypoid from non-polypoid lesions, due to their different management, prognosis, and follow-up[71]. A meta-analysis performed by Wanders et al showed that patients with polypoid lesions had a lower incidence of CRC compared to patients with non-polypoid lesions, which was attributed to the complete endoscopic resection of the first type of lesions[72].
Less than 1 cm polypoid lesions (with negative margins) should be followed up with colonoscopy at 12 mo. For lesions greater than 1 cm or lesions that have been removed piecemeal, surveillance colonoscopy should be performed within 3-6 mo[49]. LGD had a low risk of progression to HGD or CRC from an incomplete resection if it is unifocal. In contrast, multifocal LGD carries substantial risk[73]. The rate of progression from LGD vs HGD to adenocarcinoma was significantly greater for HGD (P < 0.001)[74]. Although most dysplasias were found in the right colon, being higher in UC, the rate of progression of LGD and HGD dysplasia or adenocarcinoma was not significantly different in CD vs UC[75]. A Dutch nationwide cohort study observed that the cumulative incidence of advanced neoplasia was 21.7% after 15 years of follow-up. Male sex, older age at LDG (> 55 years), and follow-up by a tertiary IBD referral center were independent risk factors for advanced neoplasia[76]. The management of HGD in a visible lesion with complete resection is controversial. The decision should be made case by case between colectomy vs shorter follow-up[77].

In cases of non-polypoid dysplasia, classically, these were sent to colectomy. However, if there is complete resection, it can be followed up instead of colectomy but, always evaluating progression factors[78].

For endoscopically invisible LGD (found only on random biopsy), it should be referred to an IBD Centre or endoscopist with experience at high-risk surveillance. Surveillance endoscopy using CE with HD-WLE is required in an attempt to identify the neoplastic lesion (or others) and to remove it endoscopically[79]. In Figure 3, the management of dysplasia/LGD and HGD is summarized.

**CONCLUSION**

It is essential to know which risk factors affect the CRC risk in every IBD patient, allowing to identify the subgroups of patients who need closer surveillance and more intensive treatment. The risk of CRC is increased in IBD but not as high as previously reported. The expanding medical options in IBD have substantially improved our ability to control severe inflammation and likely to reduce the risk of CRC. The advance of new technologies allows us a better characterization of lesions and treat them on time.

Prospective studies to monitor the rate of interval cancer, the cost-effectiveness of surveillance programs are needed.

**REFERENCES**

1. Ungaro R, Mehandru S, Allen PB, Peyrin-Biroulet L, Colombel JF. Ulcerative colitis. *Lancet* 2017;
Colon. Colitis and Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis Frequently Have Subclinical Inflammation in the Proximal
Gonsalves A, Gaetano JN, Williams KM, Wroblewski K, Jabri B, Pekow J. Patients With Ulcerative
Krugliak Cleveland N
study.
Colitis Burden in Mice.
WA, Johnsen SA. Loss of RNF40 Decreases NF-κB Activity in Colorectal Cancer Cells and Reduces
Kosinsky RL
inflammation, immunosuppression, and cancer treatment. World J Gastroenterol 2016; 22: 4794-
Axelrad JE, Lichtiger S, Yajnik V. Inflammatory bowel disease and cancer: The role of inflammation, immunosuppression, and cancer treatment. World J Gastroenterol 2016; 22: 4794-
Kosinsky RL, Chua RL, Qui M, Saul D, Mehlich D, Ströbel P, Schildhaus HU, Wegwitz F, Faubion
WA, Johnsen SA. Loss of RNF40 Decreases NF-κB Activity in Colorectal Cancer Cells and Reduces
Nadeem MS, Kumar V, Al-Abassi FA, Kamal MA, Anwar F. Risk of colorectal cancer in inflammatory bowel diseases. Semin Cancer Biol 2020; 64: 51-60 [PMID: 31112753 DOI: 10.1016/j.semcancer.2019.05.001]
Choi CR, Al Bakir I, Ding NJ, Lee GH, Askari A, Warusavitarne J, Mooghran M, Humphries A, Ignjatico-Wilson A, Thomas-Gibson S, Saunders BP, Rutter MD, Graham TA, Hart AL. Colitis Burden in Mice.
WA, Johnsen SA. Loss of RNF40 Decreases NF-κB Activity in Colorectal Cancer Cells and Reduces
Nadeem MS, Kumar V, Al-Abassi FA, Kamal MA, Anwar F. Risk of colorectal cancer in inflammatory bowel diseases. Semin Cancer Biol 2020; 64: 51-60 [PMID: 31112753 DOI: 10.1016/j.semcancer.2019.05.001]
Choi CR, Al Bakir I, Ding NJ, Lee GH, Askari A, Warusavitarne J, Mooghran M, Humphries A, Ignjatico-Wilson A, Thomas-Gibson S, Saunders BP, Rutter MD, Graham TA, Hart AL. Cumulative burden of inflammation predicts colorectal neoplasia risk in ulcerative colitis: a large single-centre study. Gut 2019; 68: 414-422 [PMID: 29150489 DOI: 10.1136/gutjnl-2017-314190]
Kruglik Cleveland N, Rubin DT, Hart J, Weber CR, Meckel K, Tran AL, Aedoest AS, Pan I, Gonsalves A, Gaetano JN, Williams KM, Wroblewski K, Jabri B, Pekow J. Patients With Ulcerative Colitis and Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis Frequently Have Subclinical Inflammation in the Proximal Colon. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2018; 16: 68-74 [PMID: 28756053 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2017.07.023]
Greenson JK. Dysplasia in inflammatory bowel disease. Semin Diagn Pathol 2002; 19: 31-37 [PMID: 11936264]
Itzkowitz SH, Harpaz N. Diagnosis and management of dysplasia in patients with inflammatory bowel diseases. *Gastroenterology* 2004; 126: 1634-1648 [PMID: 15168373 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2004.03.023]

Feakins RM; British Society of Gastroenterology. Inflammatory bowel disease biopsies: updated British Society of Gastroenterology reporting guidelines. *J Clin Pathol* 2013; 66: 1005-1026 [PMID: 23999270 DOI: 10.1136/jclinpath-2013-201885]

Mattar MC, Lough D, Pishvaian MJ, Charabaty A. Current management of inflammatory bowel disease and colorectal cancer. *Gastrointest Cancer Res* 2011; 4: 53-61 [PMID: 21673876]

Cairns SR, Scholtefeldt JL, Steele RJ, Dunlop MG, Thomas HJ, Evans GD, Eaden JA, Rutter MD, Atkin WP, Saunders BP, Lu cassen A, Jenkins P, Fairclough PD, Woodhouse CR; British Society of Gastroenterology; Association of Coloproctology for Great Britain and Ireland. Guidelines for colorectal cancer screening and surveillance in moderate and high risk groups (update from 2002). *Gut* 2010; 59: 666-689 [PMID: 20427401 DOI: 10.1136/gut.2009.179804]

Ibraheim H, Dhillon AS, Koumoutsos I, Gulati S, Hayee B. Curriculum review: colorectal cancer surveillance and management of dysplasia in IBD. *Frontline Gastroenterol* 2018; 9: 271-277 [PMID: 30245789 DOI: 10.1136/flgastro-2017-100919]

Rubin DT, Turner JR. Surveillance of dysplasia in inflammatory bowel disease: The gastroenterologist-pathologist partnership. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2006; 4: 1309-1313 [PMID: 17110299 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2006.09.010]

Jess T, Rungoe C, Peyrin-Biroulet L. Risk of colorectal cancer in patients with ulcerative colitis: a meta-analysis of population-based cohort studies. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2012; 10: 639-645 [PMID: 22289873 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2012.01.010]

Jess T, Horváth-Puhol E, Fallingborg J, Rasmussen HH, Jacobsen BA. Cancer risk in inflammatory bowel disease according to patient phenotype and treatment: A Danish population-based cohort study. *Gastroenterology* 2013; 145: 1869-1876 [PMID: 23978954 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2013.04.094]

Velayos FS, Loftus EV Jr, Jess T, Harmsen WS, Bida J, Zinsmeister AR, Tremaine WJ, Sandborn WJ. Predictive and protective factors associated with colorectal cancer in ulcerative colitis: A case-control study. *Gastroenterology* 2006; 130: 1941-1949 [PMID: 16762617 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2006.03.028]

Wang R, Leong RW. Primary sclerosing cholangitis as an independent risk factor for colorectal cancer in the context of inflammatory bowel disease: a review of the literature. *World J Gastroenterol* 2014; 20: 8783-8789 [PMID: 25083052 DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v20.i27.8783]

Loftus EV Jr, Harewood GC, Loftus CG, Tremaine WJ, Harmsen WS, Zinsmeister AR, Jewell DA, Sandborn WJ. PSC-IBD: a unique form of inflammatory bowel disease associated with primary sclerosing cholangitis. *Gut* 2005; 54: 91-96 [PMID: 15591511 DOI: 10.1136/gut.2004.046615]

Wijnaards AM, de Jong ME, Lutgens MWMD, Hoentjen F, Elias SA, Oldenburg B; Dutch Initiative on Crohn and Colitis (ICC). Prognostic Factors for Advanced Colorectal Neoplasia in Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *Gastroenterology* 2021; 160: 1584-1598 [PMID: 33385426 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2020.12.036]

Lutgens MW, van Oijen MG, van der Heijden GJ, Vleggaar FP, Siersma PD, Oldenburg B. Declining risk of colorectal cancer in inflammatory bowel disease: an updated meta-analysis of population-based cohort studies. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2013; 19: 789-799 [PMID: 23448792 DOI: 10.1097/MIB.0b013e31828202c0]

Asking J, Dickman PW, Karlén P, Broström O, Lapidus A, Löfberg R, Ekbom A. Family history as a risk factor for colorectal cancer in inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastroenterology* 2001; 120: 1356-1362 [PMID: 11313305 DOI: 10.1053/gast.2001.24052]

McNamara KL, Aronson MD, Cohen Z. Is there a role for prophylactic colectomy in Lynch syndrome patients with inflammatory bowel disease? *Int J Colorectal Dis* 2016; 31: 9-13 [PMID: 26412249 DOI: 10.1007/s00384-015-2398-0]

Derikx LAAP, Smitis LJT, van Vliet S, Dekker E, Aalf CM, van Kouwen MCA, Nagengast FM, Nagtegaal ID, Hoogerbrugge N, Hoentjen F. Colorectal Cancer risk in patients with Lynch Syndrome and Inflammatory bowel disease. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2017; 15: 454-458 [PMID: 27521512 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2016.08.005]

Coviello LC, Stein SL. Surgical management of nonpolypoid colorectal lesions and strictures in colonic inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastrointest Endosc Clin N Am* 2014; 24: 447-454 [PMID: 24975355 DOI: 10.1016/j.giec.2014.04.002]

Kristo I, Riss S, Argenyi M, Maschke S, Chitabasen P, Stift A. Incidental adenocarcinoma in patients undergoing surgery for structuring Crohn’s disease. *World J Gastroenterol* 2017; 23: 472-477 [DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v23.i3.472]

Gumaste V, Sachar DB, Greenstein AJ. Benign and malignant colorectal strictures in ulcerative colitis. *Gut* 1992; 33: 938-941 [PMID: 1644333 DOI: 10.1136/gut.33.7.938]

Rutter MD, Saunders BP, Wilkinson KH, Rumbles S, Schofield G, Kamm MA, Williams CB, Price AB, Talbot IC, Forbes A. Cancer surveillance in longstanding ulcerative colitis: endoscopic appearances help predict cancer risk. *Gut* 2004; 53: 1813-1816 [PMID: 15542520 DOI: 10.1136/gut.2003.038505]

Lashner BA, Turner BC, Bostwick DG, Frank PH, Hanauer SB. Dysplasia and cancer complicating strictures in ulcerative colitis. *Dig Dis Sci* 1990; 35: 349-352 [PMID: 2307080 DOI: 10.1007/BF01537413]

Yamazaki Y, Ribeiro MB, Sachar DB, Aufses AH Jr, Greenstein AJ. Malignant colorectal strictures
in Crohn's disease. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1991; 86: 882-885 [PMID: 2058631]

45. Baars JE, Looman CW, Steyerberg EW, Beukers R, Tan AC, Weusten BL, Kuipers EJ, van der Woude CJ. The risk of inflammatory bowel disease-related colorectal carcinoma is limited: results from a nationwide nested case-control study. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2011; 106: 319-328 [PMID: 21045815 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2010.428]

46. Mahmoud R, Shah SC, Ten Hove JR, Torres J, Mooiweer E, Castaneda D, Glass J, Elman J, Kumar A, Axelrad J, Ullman T, Colombel JF, Oldenburg B, Itzkowitz SH; Dutch Initiative on Crohn and Colitis. No Association Between Pseudopolyps and Colorectal Neoplasia in Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Diseases. *Gastroenterology* 2019; 156: 1333-1344.e3 [PMID: 30529584 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2018.11.067]

47. Soetinko RM, Lin OS, Heidenreich PA, Young HS, Blackstone MO. Increased risk of colorectal neoplasia in patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis and ulcerative colitis: a meta-analysis. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2002; 56: 48-54 [PMID: 12085034 DOI: 10.1016/S0016-5107(02)125367]

48. Boonstra K, Weersma RK, van Erpecum KJ, Rauws EA, Spanker RW, Poen AC, van Nieuwkerk KM, Drenth JP, Witteman BJ, Tuyman HA, Naber AH, Kingma PJ, van Buuren HR, van Hoek B, Vlieggaar FP, van Geloven N, Beuers U, Ponsioen CY; EpipSPCPC Study Group. Population-based epidemiology, malignancy risk, and outcome of primary sclerosing cholangitis. *Hepatology* 2013; 58: 2045-2055 [PMID: 23775876 DOI: 10.1002/hep.26565]

49. Laine L, Kaltenbach T, Barkun A, McQuaid KR, Subramanian V, Soetinko R; SCENIC Guideline Development Panel. SCENIC international consensus statement on surveillance and management of dysplasia in inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastroenterology* 2015; 148: 639-651.e28 [PMID: 25702852]

50. Rubin DT, Ananthakrishnan AR, Siegel CA, Sauer BG, Long MD. ACG Clinical Guideline: Ulcerative Colitis in Adults. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2019; 114: 384-413 [PMID: 30840605 DOI: 10.14309/ajg.000000000000152]

51. Axelrad JE, Shah SC. Diagnosis and management of inflammatory bowel disease-associated neoplasia: considerations in the modern era. *Therap Adv Gastroenterol* 2020; 13: 1756284820920779 [PMID: 32523622 DOI: 10.1177/1756284820920779]

52. Eaden JA, Mayberry JR; British Society for Gastroenterology; Association of Coloproctology for Great Britain and Ireland. Guidelines for screening and surveillance of asymptomatic colorectal cancer in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. *Gut* 2002; 51 Suppl 5: V10-V12 [PMID: 12221032 DOI: 10.1136/gut.51.supp_5.v10]

53. Magro F, Gionchetti P, Eliakim R, Ardizzone S, Armuzzi A, Barreiro-de Acosta M, Burisch J, Geese KB, Hart AL, Hindryckx P, Langner C, Limdi JK, Pellino G, Zagorowicz E, Raine T, Harbord M, Rieder F; European Crohn’s and Colitis Organisation [ECCO]. Third European Evidence-based Consensus on Diagnosis and Management of Ulcerative Colitis. Part 1: Definitions, Diagnosis, Extra-intestinal Manifestations, Pregnancy, Cancer Surveillance, Surgery, and Ileo-anal Pouch Disorders. *J Crohns Colitis* 2017; 11: 649-670 [PMID: 28158501 DOI: 10.1093/ecto-jcc/jcc0008]

54. Wang YR, Cangemi JR, Loftus EV Jr, Picco MF. Rate of early/missed colorectal cancers after colonoscopy in older patients with or without inflammatory bowel disease in the United States. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2013; 108: 444-449 [PMID: 23295277 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2012.429]

55. Megna B, Weiss J, Ley D, Saha S, Pfau P, Grimes I, Li Z, Caldera F. Clear liquid diet before bowel preparation predicts successful chromoendoscopy in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2019; 89: 373-379.e2 [PMID: 30339950 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2018.09.039]

56. Sanduleanu S, Kaltenbach T, Barkun A, McCabe RP, Velayos F, Picco MF, Laine L, Soetinko R, McQuaid KR. A roadmap to the implementation of chromoendoscopy in inflammatory bowel disease colorectal surveillance practice. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2016; 83: 213-222 [PMID: 26364967 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2015.08.076]

57. Buchner AM, Shahid MW, Heckman MG, McNeil RB, Cleveland P, Gill KR, Schore A, Ghibril M, Raimondo M, Gross SA, Wallace MB. High-definition colonoscopy detects colorectal polyps at a higher rate than standard white-light colonoscopy. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2010; 8: 364-370 [PMID: 19932768 DOI: 10.1016/j.chg.2009.11.009]

58. American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Standards of Practice Committee, Shergill AK, Lightdale JR, Bruining DH, Acosta RD, Chandrasekhara V, Chathadi KV, Deckcr GA, Early DS, Evans JA, Fanelli RD, Fisher DA, Fonkalsrud L, Foley K, Wargh JH, Jue TL, Khshab MA, Mudrusamy VR, Paslu SF, Saltzman JR, Sharaf R, Cash BD, DeWitt JM. The role of endoscopy in inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2015; 81: 1101-21.e1 [PMID: 25800660 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2014.10.030]

59. Mooiweer E, van der Meulen-de Jong AE, Ponsioen CY, Fidder HH, Siersma PD, Dekker E, Oldenburg B. Chromoendoscopy for Surveillance in Inflammatory Bowel Disease Does Not Increase Neoplasia Detection Compared With Conventional Colonoscopy With Random Biopsies: Results From a Large Retrospective Study. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2015; 110: 1014-1021 [PMID: 25823770 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2015.63]

60. Tontini GE, Rath T, Neumann H. Advanced gastrointestinal endoscopic imaging for inflammatory bowel diseases. *World J Gastroenterol* 2016; 22: 1246-1259 [PMID: 26811662 DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v22.i3.1246]

61. Mönkemüller K, Fry LC, Zimmermann L, Mania A, Zabelski M, Jovanovic I. Advanced endoscopic imaging methods for colon neoplasia. *Dig Dis* 2010; 28: 629-640 [PMID: 21088415 DOI: 10.1159/000332065]
62 East JE, Vleugels JL, Roelandt P, Bhandari P, Bisschops R, Dekker E, Hassan C, Horgan G, Kiesslich R, Longcroft-Wheaton G, Wilson A, Dumonceau JM. Advanced endoscopic imaging: European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) Technology Review. *Endoscopy* 2016; 48: 1029-1045 [PMID: 27719149 DOI: 10.1055/s-0042-110807]

63 Feuerstein JD, Rakowsky S, Sattler L, Yadav A, Foronera J, Grossberg L, Cheifetz AS. Meta-analysis of dye-based chromoendoscopy compared with standard- and high-definition white-light endoscopy in patients with inflammatory bowel disease at increased risk of colon cancer. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2019; 90: 186-195 e1 [PMID: 31099609 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2019.04.219]

64 Clarke K, Kang M, Gorropati VS, Stine JG, Tinsley A, Williams E, Moyer M, Coates M. Dysplasia detection is similar between chromoendoscopy and high-definition white-light colonoscopy in inflammatory bowel disease patients: a US-matched case-control study. *Int J Colorectal Dis* 2020; 35: 2301-2307 [PMID: 32812090 DOI: 10.1007/s00384-020-03719-3]

65 Eaden JA, Ward BA, Mayberry JF. How gastroenterologists screen for colonic cancer in ulcerative colitis: an analysis of performance. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2000; 51: 123-128 [PMID: 10650251 DOI: 10.1016/s0016-5107(00)70405-6]

66 Kabir M, Fofaria R, Arebi N, Bassett P, Tozer PJ, Hart AL, Thomas-Gibson S, Humphries A, Suzuki N, Saunders B, Warusavitarne J, Faiz O, Wilson A. Systematic review with meta-analysis: IBD-associated colonic dysplasia prognosis in the videodendoscopic era (1990 to present). *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2020; 52: 5-19 [PMID: 32432797 DOI: 10.1111/apt.15778]

67 Iacucchi M, Furfaro F, Matsumoto T, Uraoka T, Smith S, Gosh S, Kiesslich I. Advanced endoscopic techniques in the assessment of inflammatory bowel disease: new technology, new era. *Gut* 2019; 68: 562-572 [PMID: 30580249 DOI: 10.1136/gutjnl-2017-315233]

68 Bisschops R, Bessissow T, Joseph JA, Baert F, Ferrante M, Ballet W, Villekens H, Dermedts I, Geboes K, De Hertogh G, Vermeire S, Rutgeerts P, Van Assche G. Chromoendoscopy vs narrow band imaging in UC: a prospective randomised controlled trial. *Gut* 2018; 67: 1087-1094 [PMID: 110136/gutjnl-2016-313213]

69 Mousatsa D, Allez M, Cazals-Hatem D, Treton X, Laharie D, Reimund JM, Bertheau P, Bourreille A, Lavergne-Slove A, Brix I, Branche J, Gornet JM, Stefanescu C, Moreau J, Marteau P, Pelletier AL, Carbonnel F, Seksik P, Simon M, Fléjou JF, Colombel JF, Charlois AL, Robin X, Nancey S, Bounhik Y, Berger F, Flourié B; the GETAID. Are random biopsies still useful for the detection of neoplasia in patients with IBD undergoing surveillance colonoscopy with chromoendoscopy? *Gut* 2018; 67: 616-624 [PMID: 28115492 DOI: 10.1136/gutjnl-2016-311892]

70 Saraiva S, Rosa I, Molejo J, Pereira da Silva J, Fonseca R, Dias Pereira A. Dysplasia Surveillance in Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Cohort Study. *GE Port J Gastroenterol* 2021; 28: 97-105 [PMID: 33791396 DOI: 10.1159/000505728]

71 van der Laan JH, van der Waaai AM, Gabriëls RY, Festen EAM, Dijkstra G, Nagengast WB. Endoscopic imaging in inflammatory bowel disease: current developments and emerging strategies. *Expert Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2021; 15: 115-126 [PMID: 33994654 DOI: 10.1080/17474124.2021.1940352]

72 Voorham QJ, Rondagh EJ, Knol DL, van Engeland M, Carvalho B, Meijer GA, Sanduleanu S. Tracking the molecular features of nonpolypoid colorectal neoplasms: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2013; 108: 1042-1056 [PMID: 23649184 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2013.126]

73 Wanders AK, Dekker E, Pullens B, Bassett P, Travis SP, East JE. Cancer risk after resection of polyoid dysplasia in patients with longstanding ulcerative colitis: a meta-analysis. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2014; 12: 756-764 [PMID: 23920032 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2013.07.024]

74 Zisman TL, Bronner MP, Rulyak S, Kowdley KV, Saunders M, Lee SD, Ko C, Kimmy MB, Stevens A, Maurer J, Brentnall TA. Prospective study of the progression of low-grade dysplasia in ulcerative colitis using current cancer surveillance guidelines. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2012; 18: 2240-2246 [PMID: 22508402 DOI: 10.1002/ibd.22912]

75 Lightner AL, Voslger S, McMichael J, Jia X, Regueiro M, Qazi T, Steele SR. Dysplastic Progression to Adenocarcinoma is Equivalent in Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn’s Disease. *J Crohns Colitis* 2021; 15: 24-34 [PMID: 32592408 DOI: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjaa133]

76 De Jong ME, Van Tilburg SB, Nissen LHC, Kieve W, Nagtegaal ID, Horjus CS, Römknens TEH, Drehn JPH, Hoentjens F, Derick LAAP. Long-term Risk of Advanced Neoplasia After Colonic Low-grade Dysplasia in Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Nationwide Cohort Study. *J Crohns Colitis* 2019; 13: 1485-1491 [PMID: 31175827 DOI: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjz114]

77 Kruglik Cleveland N, O’leech JE, Colman RJ, Rodriguez D, Hirsch A, Cohen RD, Hanauer SB, Hart J, Hurst R, Rubin DT. Efficacy and Follow-up of Segmental or Subtotal Colectomy in Patients With Colitis-Associated Neoplasia. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2019; 17: 205-206 [PMID: 29751167 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2018.04.061]

78 Melcher AH, Chan J. The relationship between section thickness and the ultrastructural visualization of collagen fibrils: importance in studies on resorption of collagen. *Arch Oral Biol* 1978; 23: 231-233 [PMID: 27855757 DOI: 10.1016/0003-9969(78)90222-4]

79 Rubin DT, Kruglik Cleveland N, Rodriguez DM. Outcomes of colitis-associated dysplasia after referral from the community to a tertiary center. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2016; 84: 1078-1079 [PMID: 27855794 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2016.04.026]
