

Update on WEO consensus statement on Complex Polypectomy

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Rationale

There is a lack of international consensus on the evaluation, resection, and follow-up of large non-pedunculated colorectal polyps

There is highly variable practice worldwide (Western vs Eastern)

We sought to achieve an international consensus



Steering Committee

Daniel von Renteln

Yutaka Saito Douglas K Rex

Roupen Djinbachian Han-Mo Chiu Norio Fukami

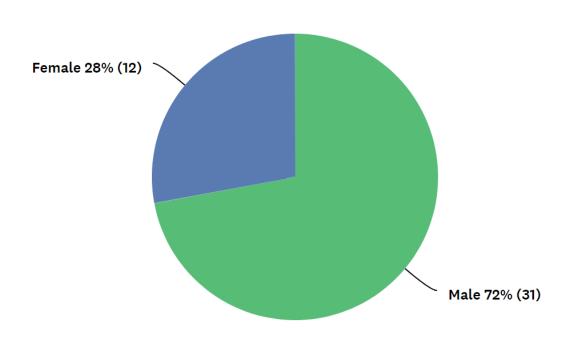


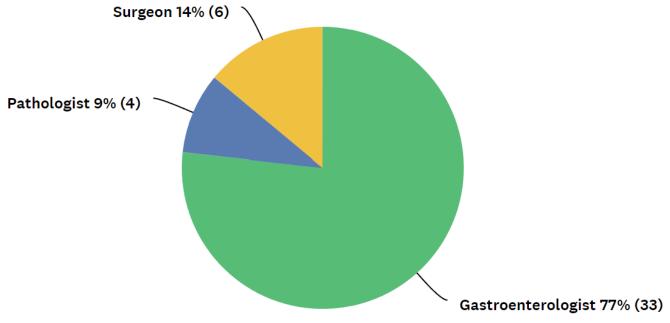


Expert Voting Group The gender is 28% female, and we have a surgeon and a pathologist

Our members are not limited to ESD specialists, but include DRs who specialize in EMR, DRs who specialize in whole-layer resection, etc.

43 experts



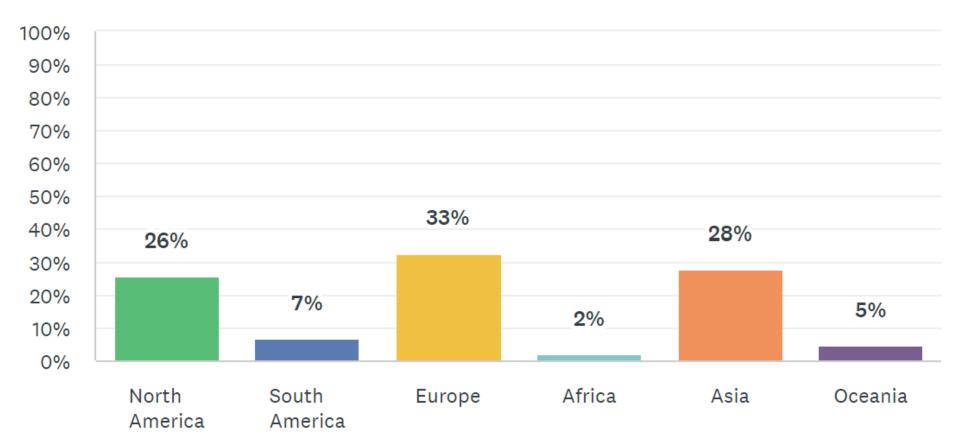






Expert Voting Group

Taking into account regional characteristics







The Flow of This Study

Initial meeting at WEO EWG meeting UEGW 2022

Creation of steering committee

Creation of statements and literature search

Choosing of expert voters and invitation

Round 1 voting (51 proposed statements)

Round 2 voting (46 proposed statements, 39 accepted)

Round 3 voting (5 proposed statements, ongoing)



Training



Training in image enhanced endoscopy and optical evaluation of polyp morphology and histology is required (Consensus agreement: 97%).



Endoscopists <u>trained in advanced tissue resection</u> with adequate caseload to safely and effectively perform the selected technique (98%).



Endoscopists should monitor and audit their EMR and ESD performance (R0, curative resection, recurrence) and safety (perforation, and bleeding rates) to ensure that competency is maintained (100%).



Pre-resection Evaluation

High-definition endoscopes (Consensus agreement: 97%)

Either virtual chromoendoscopy, dye-based, or both (83%)

Paris classification should be described and recorded (95%)

LST classification for non-serrated should be described and recorded (90%)

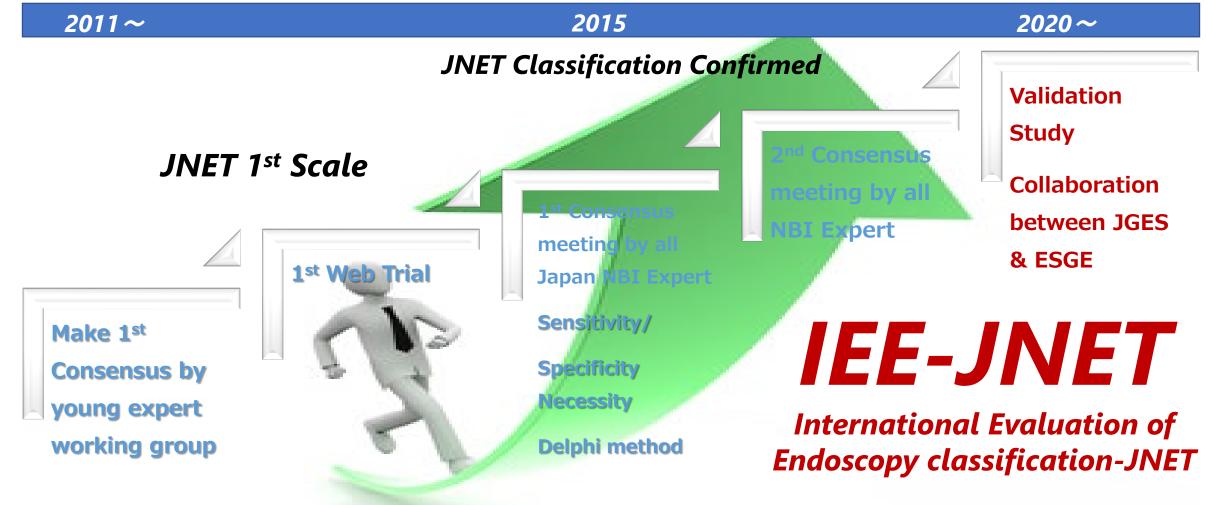
No specific optical classification reached consensus but one should be used (round 3, currently 100%)





Historical Background of IEE-JNET

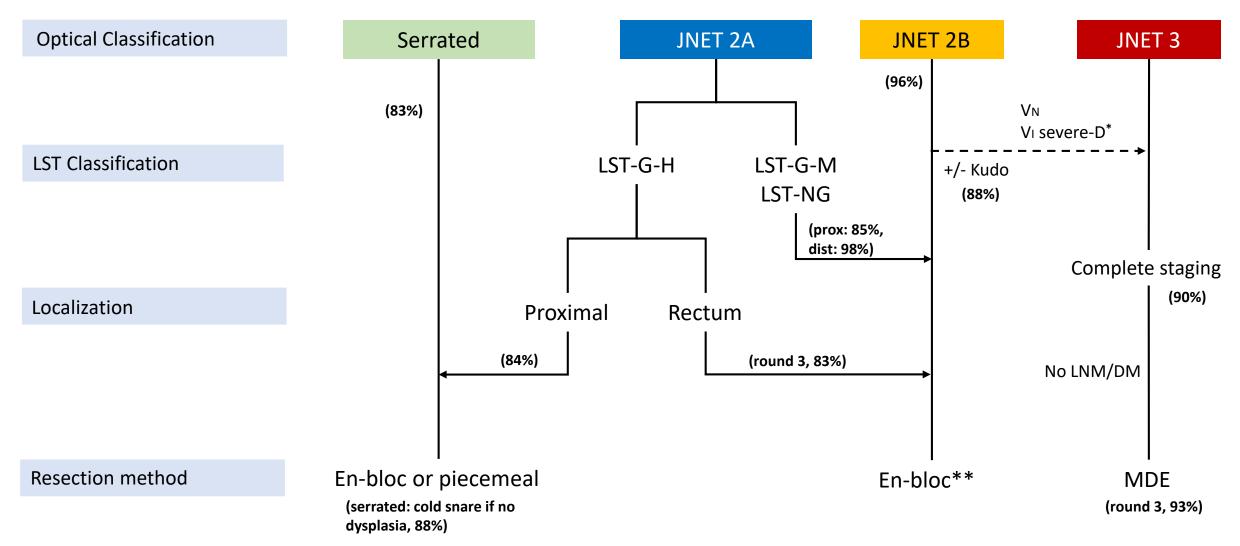




1st collaboration study between JGES & ESGE

Resection Method

There is agreement that En-bloc ER is necessary for JNET 2B. On the other hand, there was a tumor location-specific discussion on JNET 2A.



^{*}Kudo pit pattern VI severe with demarcated area; **ESD if EMR is difficult (100%), submucosal fibrosis (88%), chronic inflammation (90%);







Outcomes of endoscopic submucosal dissection for colorectal neoplasms: Prospective, multicenter, cohort trial

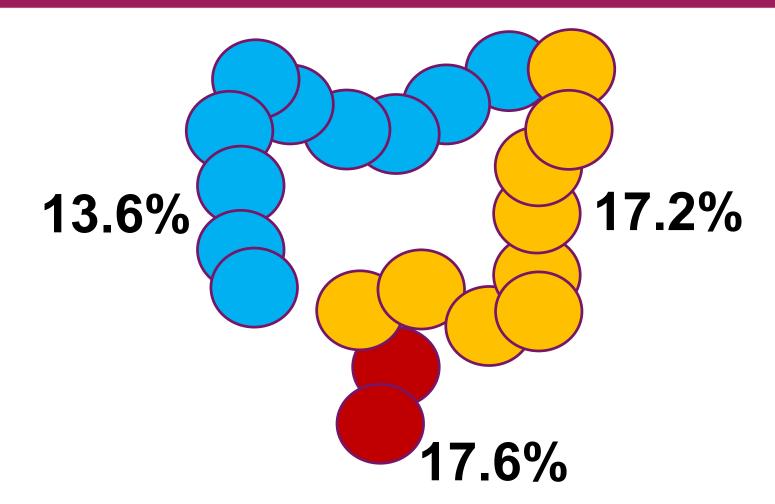
Nozomu Kobayashi, ¹ Yoji Takeuchi, ² Ken Ohata, ⁵ Masahiro Igarashi, ⁶ Masayoshi Yamada, ⁷ Shinya Kodashima, ⁸ Kinichi Hotta, ¹⁴ Keita Harada, ¹⁵ Hiroaki Ikematsu, ¹⁶ Toshio Uraoka, ^{9,19} Naoto Sakamoto, ¹⁰ Hisashi Doyama, ²¹ Takashi Abe, ^{3,22} Atsushi Katagiri, ¹¹ Shinichiro Hori, ²³ Tomoki Michida, ^{2,4} Takehito Yamaguchi, ^{17,18} Masakatsu Fukuzawa, ¹² Shinsuke Kiriyama, ²⁰ Kazutoshi Fukase, ^{24,25} Yoshitaka Murakami, ¹³ Hideki Ishikawa ²⁶ and Yutaka Saito ⁷



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SM Invasion rate did not Differ by Site







Yamada M, Saito Y, et al. Endoscopy 2016

	Pit	Depression	SMT-like /Large nodule
13 F/7 15 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Sens. 71% Spec. 98%	Sens. 92% Spec. 73%	Sens. 20% Spec. 96%
	Sens. 52% Spec. 98%	Sens. 32% Spec. 99%	Sens. 87% Spec. 26%

- Limitation of Pit pattern
- PPV is high (Specificity)
- > NPV (Sensitivity) is 70% for LST-NG, 50% for LST-G!



₩amada M, Saito Y, et al. Endoscopy 2016

SM Invasion Pattern in 80 LST-G

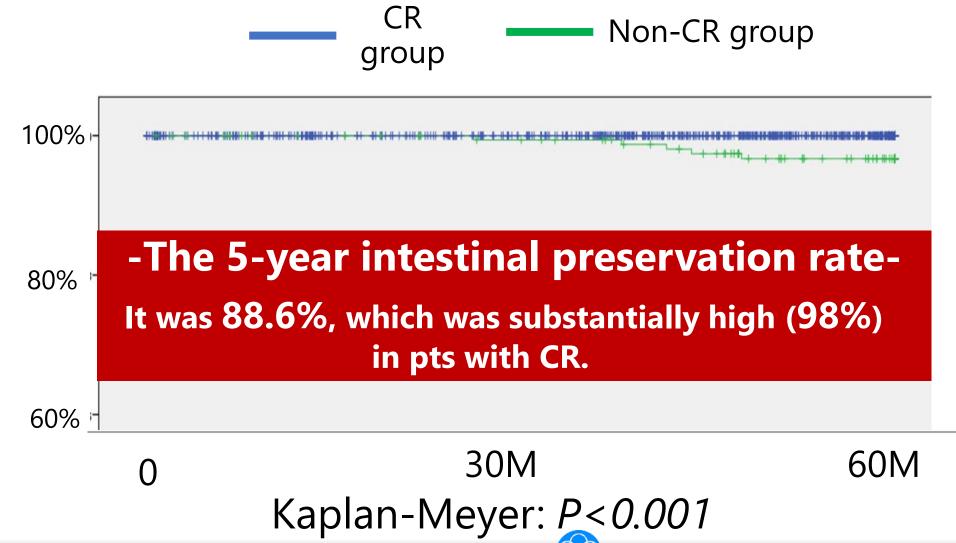
Submucosal invasion	Submucosal invasion patte	Total		
56% 28% 16%				
LST-G	Large nodule	Depression	Multifocal	
%	56%	28%	16%	
pT1a	18%	9%	54%	
pT1b	82%	91%	46%	







Comparison of Disease-free Specific Survival



Pathology

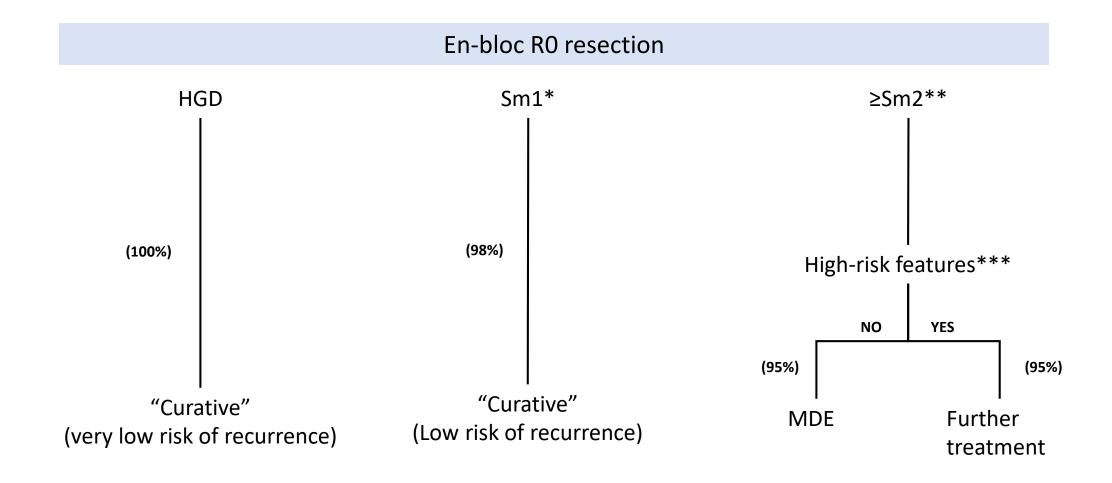
7 statements

- Highlights:
- 1- Expert pathologist required (100%)
- 2- Second opinion if submucosal invasion (93%)
- 3- Desmin, antilymphatic vessel endothelial antibody (D2-40), and elastic fiber staining (such as Elastica van Gieson) can be helpful and considered for specimens with submucosal invasion (83%).

Situations where this might be considered can include high suspicion on H&E for example.



Post-resection



^{*}No high-risk features; **For T1 CRC; ***lymphovascular invasion, poor differentiation, or grade 2/3 tumour budding; MDE: Multidisciplinary evaluation

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