

ADR AT A GLANCE

Facts to Know about the Adenoma Detection Rate

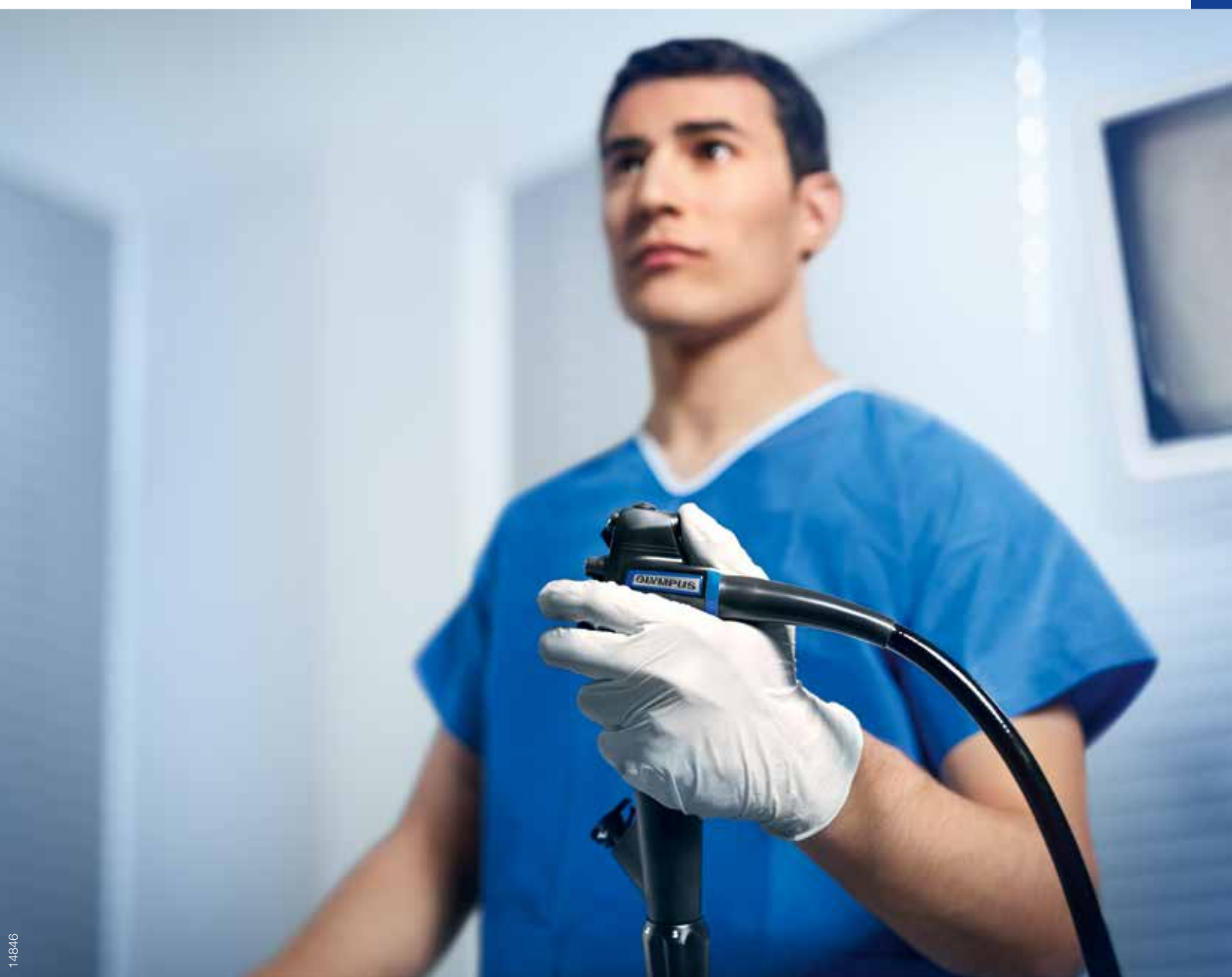


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

What is ADR?

Why is ADR Difficult to Determine?

What is Adenoma Miss Rate?

Which Factors Influence ADR and How Can It Be Improved?

Patient Demographics

Procedural Aspects

Endoscopy Equipment

How ENDOCUFF VISION™ Contributes to Better Detection Results

OLYMPUS Digital Platforms

NBI and Dual Focus – Improve Observation

Responsive Insertion Technology (RIT) and ScopeGuide – Improve Procedural Quality

Twelve Clinical Reasons to Choose Olympus Endoscopy Solutions

Training

Effective Colonoscopy Techniques

Optical Diagnosis

Online Training

References

3

4

8

9

10

11

12

INTRODUCTION

What is ADR?

Adenoma detection rate (ADR) is defined as the percentage of average-risk patients age 50 or older who are identified to have one or more adenomatous polyps during a first-time screening colonoscopy. It therefore refers to individuals and is not to be misunderstood as the percentage of lesions identified.

A study of over 224,000 patients showed that a 1% increase in ADR results in a 3% decrease in colorectal cancer risk, marking ADR as a quality indicator in colonoscopy.^(13, 22)

Why is ADR Difficult to Determine?

Although ADR is recommended to monitor quality in colonoscopy, many countries are hesitant to implement a target value that must be achieved due to several reasons.

ADR is a quality indicator that is assigned to each individual endoscopist which in turn requires personal monitoring and audits.

ADR is a multivariate and highly depends on several factors including patient demographics, the equipment used, and procedural behavior of the endoscopist.

ADR documentation requires feedback from histopathology. Accordingly, additional time and effort is needed to adjust patient records.

What is Adenoma Miss Rate?

Adenoma miss rate refers to the number of lesions that remain undetected during the first colonoscopy but are detected by a second examination. Accordingly, miss rates can only be identified in a tandem colonoscopy.

Studies with tandem colonoscopies identified adenoma miss rates of approximately 22%.⁽⁵¹⁾ While 26% of diminutive lesions (<5 mm in size) are missed during index colonoscopy, only 2% of lesions >10 mm are overlooked.⁽⁵¹⁾

While the major benefits of colonoscopy are the reliable detection and immediate removal of colorectal polyps, the aspect of overlooking lesions may diminish its preventive effect for colorectal cancer CRC. However, diminutive polyps are found to exhibit adenomatous histology in only 1.7–4.4% of cases. In other words, they represent only a small risk for the patient.^(8,10)

WHICH FACTORS INFLUENCE ADR AND HOW CAN IT BE IMPROVED?

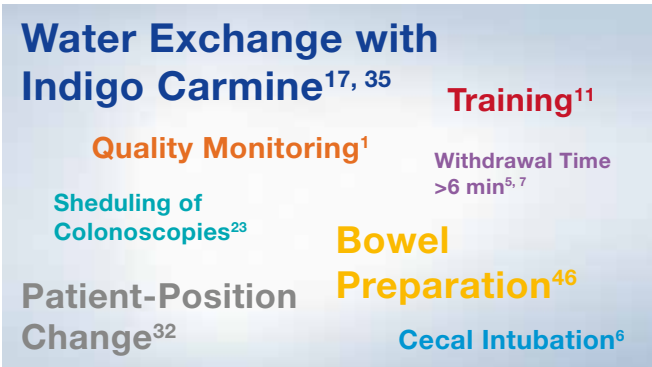
Patient Demographics

Several studies identified that the ADR is higher in male than female patients.^(12, 16, 28) It also differs in screening, surveillance, and therapeutic patient groups.⁽²⁸⁾ Accordingly, the ADR varies for each hospital depending on its patient mix.



Procedural Aspects

In recent years, vast research has been conducted to identify procedural factors in colonoscopy that influence ADR. The results of these studies strongly emphasize the importance of well-performed colonoscopy to maximize polyp and adenoma detection rates.



Size of script indicates the incremental effect on ADR.

Bowel-preparation quality plays a significant role in lesion detection. A split-dose protocol improves not only patient compliance and overall bowel cleanliness but also increases ADR by up to 12%.⁽⁴⁶⁾

Cecal intubation should be achieved in more than 90% of examinations to assure that proximal lesions are identified because, interestingly, adenomas are more prominent in the proximal colon than in the rectosigmoid colon.⁽⁶⁾

Withdrawal time is not only a quality indicator with a threshold of minimum six minutes; it is directly correlated with ADR.⁽⁵⁾ A publication shows that an optimal withdrawal time at nine minutes increases ADR by 3.8%.⁽⁷⁾

Scheduling of colonoscopies may influence performance in detection especially in busy screening colonoscopy units. ADR has been shown to decrease by

5% in the afternoon if colonoscopies are conducted over a full day.⁽²³⁾

Patient-position change is known to ease insertion but also increases ADR if applied during withdrawal. Up to a 10% increase in ADR has been reported in the literature.⁽³²⁾

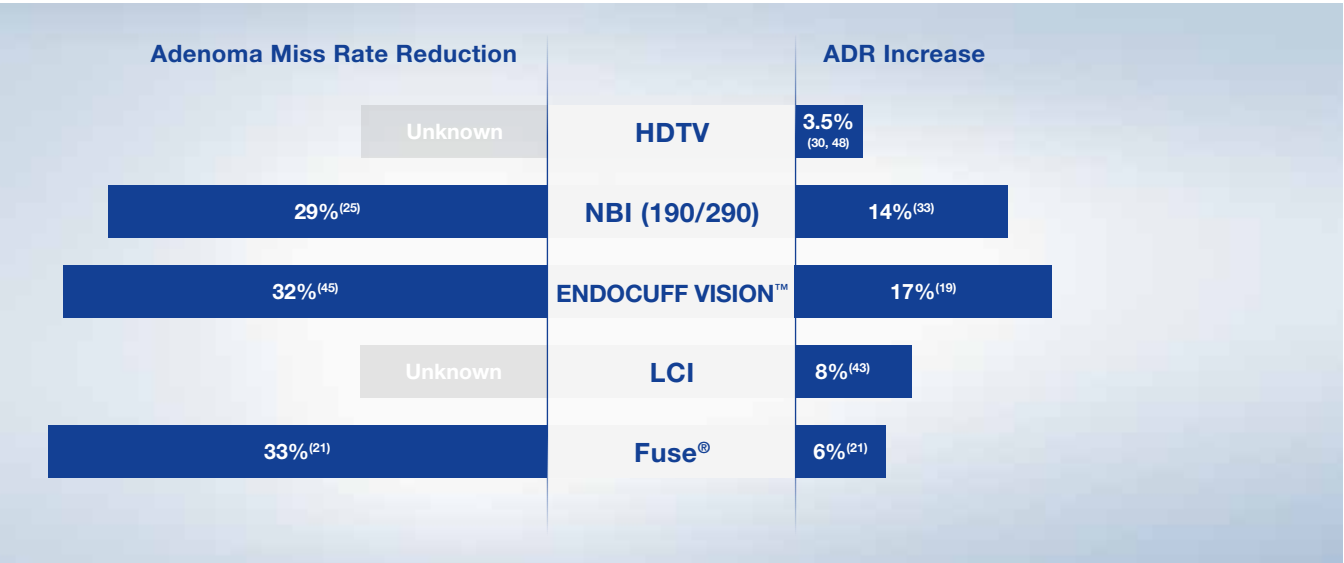
Water-exchange colonoscopy achieved a 10–18% increase in ADR using water with indigo carmine dye.^(17, 35)

Training combines several techniques on how to optimize insertion and colon observation. Coe et al. reported an 11% increase in ADR for doctors who underwent standardized training.⁽¹¹⁾

Quality monitoring was introduced two years ago in the United States, including public reporting of performance indicators. As a consequence, ADR of screening colonoscopists has increased by 7.8%.⁽¹⁾

Endoscopy Equipment

With the advent of advanced colonoscopy equipment, ADR has continuously increased over years. A large registry with 12,134 patients in Germany illustrates the impact of new equipment on the detection of adenoma – particularly diminutive lesions.⁽²⁾ A variety of studies assessed the impact of different imaging technologies and distal attachments for their impact on ADR in the colon as shown below.



HDTV has been identified by a meta-analysis of 4,450 patients to increase ADR by 3.5%.⁽⁴⁸⁾ Based on this, the (ESGE) recommends using HDTV technology for screening colonoscopy of average-risk patients.⁽³⁰⁾

NBI with 190/290 series was shown to improve ADR by 14% compared to HDTV white light.⁽³³⁾ and to decrease polyp miss rates by 29% compared to white light.⁽²⁵⁾

A recent meta-analysis involving 11 studies with 4,491 patients demonstrated that NBI in digital platforms outperforms white light imaging in ADR.⁽⁴⁾

The Fuse® system was tested in a back-to-back trial versus standard forward-viewing (SFV) scopes and was found to improve ADR by 6% and the adenoma miss rate by 33%.⁽²⁴⁾

However, a randomized controlled trial (RCT) identified no difference in ADR between Fuse® and standard colonoscopy.⁽²⁴⁾

ENDOCUFF/ENDOCUFF VISION™

A UK-based multicenter, single-blind randomized controlled trial (n=1,772) showed a 10.8% improvement in ADR with ENDOCUFF vs. standard white light colonoscopy in a screening population. Secondary outcomes included a statistically significant increase in the number of detected cancers with ENDOCUFF VISION™.

Linked Color Imaging (LCI) was demonstrated in a multicenter randomized controlled trial to increase ADR by approximately 8%.⁽⁴³⁾

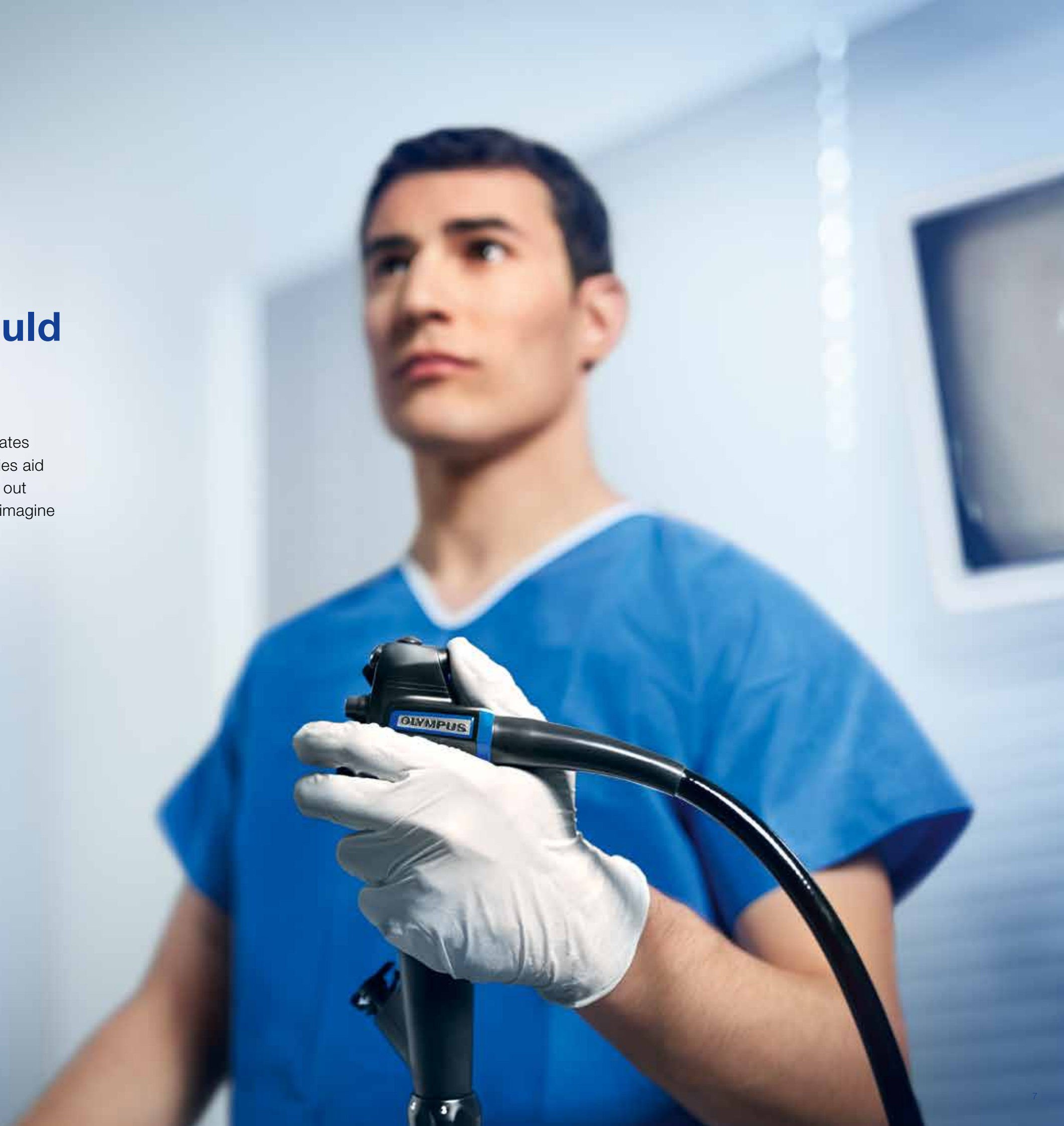
While head-to-head comparison data is still scarce, a randomized controlled tandem trial comparing LCI to NBI in 272 patients demonstrated superiority of NBI over LCI.⁽³⁴⁾

IMAGINE...

Your Thumb Could Maximize ADR

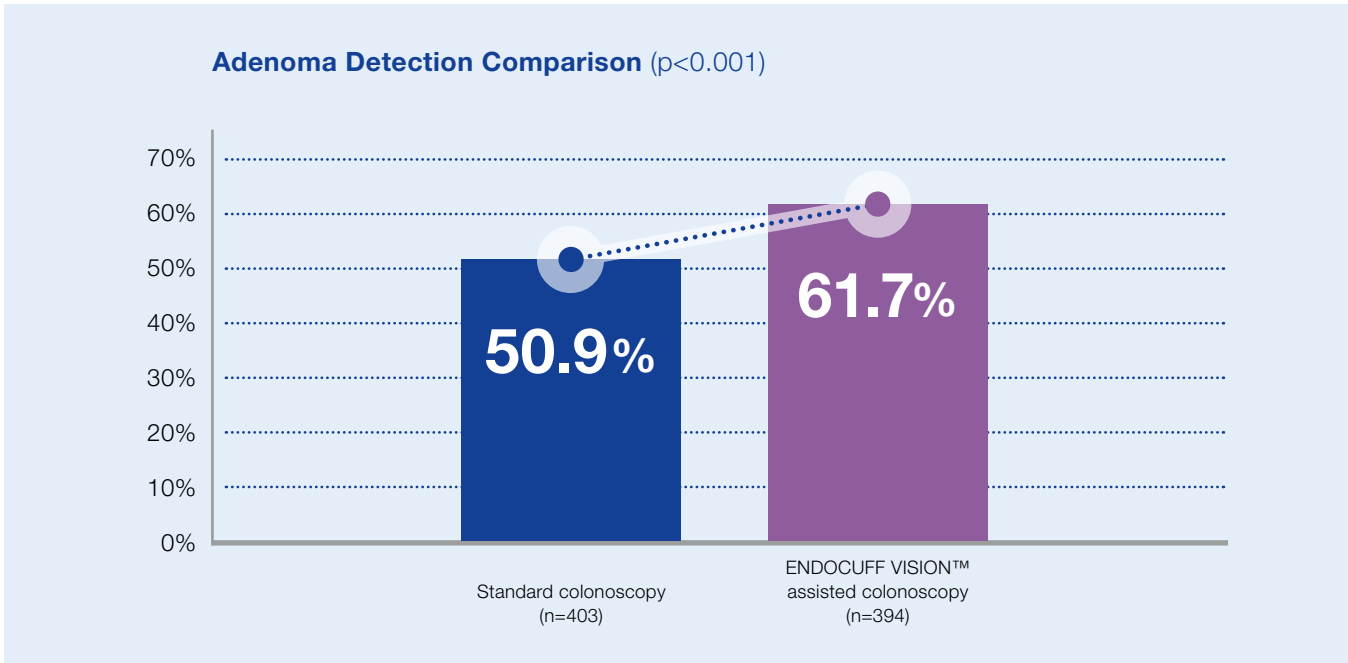
Is it possible to increase lesion detection rates with technology? Can Olympus technologies aid diagnosis and help to increase ADR? Find out what numerous studies have shown. And imagine the impact on CRC screening programs.

 www.olympus.eu/proven



HOW ENDOCUFF VISION™ CONTRIBUTES TO BETTER DETECTION RESULTS

ENDOCUFF VISION employs arms that evert large mucosal folds and provides a clear view of the mucosa that was previously difficult to visualize. Several robust trials demonstrate improved ADR due to better visibility.



Lesion Detection Compared with Standard Colonoscopy in the BCSP Population			
	Standard Colonoscopy (n=403)	ENDOCUFF VISION™ Assisted Colonoscopy (n=394)	p-Value
Mean Adenomas per Procedure	1.20	1.59	p=0.004
Polyps	63.3%	73.9%	p<0.001
Sessile Serrated Adenomas	1.2%	2.0%	p=0.19
Left Colon Adenomas	32.8%	40.9%	p=0.009
Right Colon Adenomas	38.0%	43.2%	p=0.07
Large Adenomas (>10 mm)	12.4%	13.7%	p=0.29
Small Adenomas (6-9 mm)	10.7%	19.0%	p<0.001
Diminutive Adenomas (≤5 mm)	44.7%	52.0%	p=0.02

Adapted from Ngu et al. 2018.¹¹

OLYMPUS DIGITAL PLATFORMS

NBI and Dual Focus – Improve Observation

Olympus’ digital platforms EVIS X1, EVIS EXERA III and EVIS LUCERA ELITE provide superior illumination for NBI and thus enable better observation of the colon.

A meta-analysis involving 11 studies with 4,491 patients demonstrated that NBI in digital platforms outperforms white light imaging in ADR.⁽⁴⁾

Earlier studies with NBI in EVIS EXERA III similarly demonstrated significant increases in ADR compared to white light imaging by up to 14% and decreased per-lesion miss rates.^(25,33,44)

NBI versus White Light in the 190 Series			
	NBI	WLE	P value
Polyp Detection Rate (PDR)	61.6%	48.3%	0.02
Adenoma Detection Rate (ADR)	48.3%	34.4%	0.01
Mean Polyps per Patient (MPP)	1.49	1.13	0.07
Mean Adenoma per Patient (MAP)	0.94	0.76	0.23

Leung et al. 2014

Efficient reporting of polyp histology is critical to monitor ADR. Optical diagnosis may be a convenient option to streamline reporting and thus monitoring of ADR. Several large meta-analyses prove that optical diagnosis with NBI is feasible⁽³⁷⁾ and even fulfills the ASGE PIVI criteria for implementing a RESECT and LEAVE and RESECT and DISCARD strategy for diminutive colorectal polyps (<5 mm).⁽¹⁵⁾ Furthermore, Dual Focus has been proven to be highly accurate in optical diagnosis and to increase the ratio of high-confidence diagnoses by 12%.⁽²⁹⁾

Better Detection

+

Optical Diagnosis (Approved by ESGE, ASGE and NICE)

+

Increased Confidence

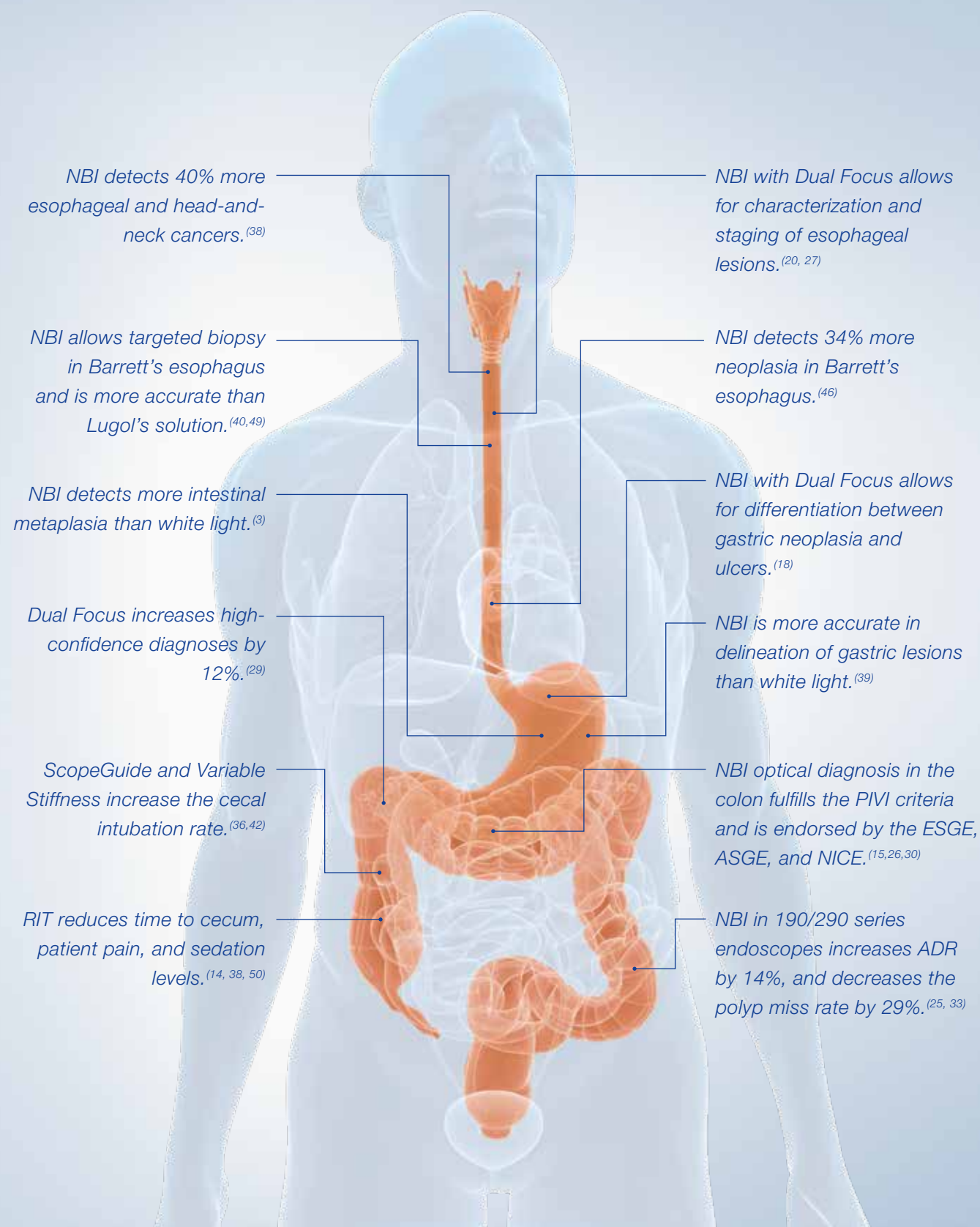
Responsive Insertion Technology (RIT) and ScopeGuide – Improve Procedural Quality

Maximizing the cecal intubation rate (CIR) is important as cecal ADR has been quantified at 6.5%.⁽⁶⁾ ScopeGuide can leverage CIR for experienced colonoscopists and trainees^(10, 39) and may thus contribute to a higher ADR.

Since withdrawal time is directly linked to ADR, insertion times are ideally short to allow a thorough withdrawal without compromising efficiency. EVIS EXERA III (190) colonoscopes featuring RIT save 20% of the cecal intubation time⁽¹⁴⁾ translating into more time for withdrawal and close observation.

Moreover, a patient-position change during withdrawal has been shown to improve ADR by 9–10%.⁽³¹⁾ However, this method is easiest to apply if the patient is not sedated. Since ScopeGuide and RIT are proven to reduce sedation levels and patient pain scores during colonoscopy and thus allow for the use of this highly effective method to improve ADR.^(36,42,50)

TWELVE CLINICAL REASONS TO CHOOSE OLYMPUS ENDOSCOPY SOLUTIONS



TRAINING

Training

Training is vital to improving detection during colonoscopy. Several studies identified effects ranging between 10 and 15% in the incremental ADR achieved by proper training.^(11, 41)

Olympus supports professional training throughout Europe and aims to verify the effectiveness of these training schemes through consecutive testing of participants.

Effective Colonoscopy Techniques

A high-quality colonoscopy requires a good insertion technique with minimal patient discomfort and pain, coupled with a vigilant detection strategy. This training course teaches valuable skills for performing an effective and comfortable colonoscopy by utilizing a combination of expert tuition and hands-on training using colon models with varying anatomy and ScopeGuide.

Optical Diagnosis

NBI has been proven to be beneficial for a variety of endoscopic applications and, most importantly, the optical diagnosis of colorectal polyps. A recent ESGE guideline suggests the use of NBI for characterization of diminutive polyps to replace histology under strictly controlled conditions including proper training. This course teaches how to use NBI in clinical practice from the esophagus to the colon with actual clinical cases.

Online Training

In addition to the classroom training for optical diagnosis, Olympus provides a range of training materials free of charge and without registration. The NBI training portal offers self-training modules as well as the EndoAtlas – a compilation of high-quality endoscopic images and case reports from renowned international experts.

www.nbi-training.eu



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