

INTRODUCTION

Few data are available on the prevalence preneoplastic and neoplastic colonic lesions patients with liver cirrhosis. The aim of th study was to analyze the adenoma detection rate and to assess the quality of colonoscop bowel cleansing in patients with liver cirrhosis.

METHODS

We conducted a retrospective monocentric study in a cohort of cirrhotic patients who underwent colonoscopy between January 2012 and May 2022. The prevalence of colonic lesions, the adequacy of bowel preparation and the patient's characteristics were assessed.

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Cirrhotic patients have worse bowel preparation scores and cecal intubation rates compared to the general population.
- \checkmark Given the importance of colorectal polyp detection, alternative bowel cleansing protocols are needed for cirrhotic patients.

Findings of colonoscopy in patients with liver cirrhosis: a different population?

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	Patients n=125		Colonoscopies n=173		Colonoscopies n=173
Underlying liver disease		Reasons for endoscopy		Adenomatous polyps	
Alcohol	76 (60.8%)	Colorectal cancer screening	83 (48.0%)	low-grade dysplasia	44 (25.4%)
HCV infection	16 (12.8%)	Anemia	45 (26.0%)	iow-grade dyspiasia	44 (23.470)
MAFLD	11(8.8%)	Gastrointestinal bleeding	20 (11.6%)	high-grade dysplasia	2 (1.2%)
HBV infection	6 (4.8%)	Pre-transplant study	16 (9.2%)	Adenocarcinoma	3 (1.7%)
Autoimmune hepatitis	5 (4.0%)	Constitucional syndrome	4 (2.3%)	Rectal varices	26 (15.0%)
Child-Pugh classification		Diarrhea	4 (2.3%)	NELLAI VAIILES	
Class A	71 (56.8%)	Abdominal pain	1 (0.6%)	Colonic telangiectasia	30 (17.3%)
Class B	39 (31.2%)	Cecal intubation rate	152 (87.9%)	Diverticula	21 (12.1%)
Class C	15 (12.0%)	Poor bowel preparation	64 (37.0%)		

Neither Child-Pugh grade (p=9.622), gender (p=0.169) or advanced age (p=0.292) affected adenoma detection rates.

No significant differences were observed in the findings of adenomas between different chronic liver diseases.

cirróticos candidatos a trasplante hepático [Results of colonoscopic examination in the evaluation of cirrhotic candidates for liver transplantation]. Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2009 May; 32(5): 327-33.

RESULTS

A total of 125 patients were included, most of them male (80.8%), with a median age of 61 years old (IQR 55-68).





