**Name of Journal:** *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*

**Manuscript NO:** 40070

**Manuscript Type:** MINIREVIEWS

**Screening and surveillance methods for dysplasia in inflammatory bowel disease patients: Where do we stand?**

Galanopoulos M *et al.* Screening and surveillance methods for dysplasia in IBD patients

Michail Galanopoulos, Emmanouela Tsoukali, Filippos Gkeros, Marina Vraka, Georgios Karampekos, Gerassimos J Mantzaris

**Michail Galanopoulos, Emmanouela Tsoukali, Filippos Gkeros, Marina Vraka, Georgios Karampekos, Gerassimos J Mantzaris,** Department of Gastroenterology, Evangelismos, Ophthalmiatreion Athinon and Polyclinic Hospitals, Athens 10676, Greece

**ORCID number:** Michail Galanopoulos ([0000-0002-7544-2810](http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7544-2810)); Emmanouela Tsoukali ([0000-0003-3366-6952](http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3366-6952)); Filippos Gkeros (0000-0002-6240-5287 ); Marina Vraka ([0000-0002-4546-6686](http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4546-6686)); Georgios Karampekos ([0000-0002-4330-7614](http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4330-7614)); Gerassimos J Mantzaris ([0000-0002-5302-5450](http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5302-5450)).

**Author contributions:** Galanopoulos M designed the review; Galanopoulos M, Gkeros F, Tsoukali E, Karampekos G and Vraka M analyzed and interpreted the data; Galanopoulos M and Mantzaris GJ drafted the manuscript; Mantzaris GJ critically revised the paper.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

**Open-Access:** This article is an open-access article which was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

**Manuscript source:** Invited manuscript

**Correspondence to: Michail Galanopoulos, MD, Doctor,** Department of Gastroenterology, Evangelismos, Ophthalmiatreion Athinon and Polyclinic Hospitals, 45-47 Ypsilantou Street, Kolonaki, Athens 10676, Greece. galanopoulosdr@gmail.com

**Telephone:** +30-21-32041609

**Fax:** +30-21-32041989

**Received:** May 29, 2018

**Peer-review started:** May 29, 2018

**First decision:** June 6, 2018

**Revised:** June 24, 2018

**Accepted:** June 28, 2018

**Article in press:**

**Published online:**

**Abstract**

Patients with long-standing ulcerative colitis (UC) and extensive Crohn’s colitis (CC) are at increased risk for dysplasia and colorectal cancer (CRC). Several studies have shown that UC extending proximal to the rectum, CC involving at least 1/3 of the colon, co-existence of primary sclerosing cholangitis, undetermined or unclassified colitis, family history of CRC and young age at diagnosis appear to be independent risk factors for inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) - related CRC. Therefore, screening and surveillance for CRC in IBD patients is highly recommended by international and national guidelines, whilst colonoscopy remains the unequivocal tool in order to detect potentially resectable dysplastic lesions or CRC at an early stage. Although the importance of screening and surveillance is widely proven, there is a controversy regarding the time of the first colonoscopy and the criteria of who should undergo surveillance. In addition, there are different recommendations among scientific societies concerning which endoscopic method is more efficient to detect dysplasia early, as well as the terminology for reporting visible lesions and the management of those lesions. This article concisely presents the main endoscopic methods and techniques performed for detecting dysplasia and CRC surveillance in patients with IBD focusing on their evidence-based accuracy and efficiency, as well as their cost-effectiveness. Finally, newer methods are mentioned, highlighting their applicability in daily endoscopic practice.

**Key words:** Ulcerative colitis; Crohn’s disease; Inflammatory bowel disease; Dysplasia; Colorectal cancer; Endoscopy; Chromoendoscopy; Surveillance

**© The Author(s) 2018.** Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

**Core tip:** There is an established association between inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and colorectal cancer (CRC). Therefore, surveillance of these patients for CRC is crucial and recommended by international guidelines. In this review we present the main endoscopic methods and techniques performed for detecting dysplasia and CRC surveillance in patients with IBD, highlighting chromoendoscopy with targeted biopsies as the gold standard method. Finally, newer methods are mentioned, examining their applicability in daily endoscopic practice.

Galanopoulos M, Tsoukali E, Gkeros F, Vraka M, Karampekos G, Mantzaris GJ. Screening and surveillance methods for dysplasia in inflammatory bowel disease patients: Where do we stand? *World J Gastrointest Endosc* 2018; In press

**INTRODUCTION**

Patients with IBD have a higher incidence of CRC compared to the general population, even though only 1% of all CRC cases are attributed to IBD[1]. The incidence rates reported by Eaden *et al*[2,3], as well as from the St. Mark’s group in the United Kingdom, showed comparable cumulative probabilities of CRC and dysplasia, approximately 8% and 18% by 20 and 30 years of ongoing disease, respectively. According to Bernstein *et al*[4], both Crohn’s disease (CD) and UC patients face an increased risk for colon cancer [relative risk (RR) 2.64 and 2.75, respectively]. Factors linked to an increased incidence of CRC include: prolonged duration of colitis, extensive colonic involvement, presence of primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), positive family history for CRC and, according to some studies, younger age of onset and severity of inflammation[1,5-9] (Table 1). Oncogenesis in IBD has been well described as result of chronic inflammation, leading via low- and high-grade dysplasia, finally, to CRC[1,10-24] (Figure 1). Dysplasia is divide into two categories: (1) Endoscopically visible dysplastic lesion, *e.g*., polyps, which are detected by targeted biopsies or resection of endoluminal masses; and (2) Endoscopically invisible dysplasia which is detected by blinded random biopsies on endoscopically normal lumen and is characterized as the most dependable marker for increased CRC risk in IBD patients[1,25,26]. The resection of visible dysplasia, in combination with a rigorous follow-up program has been shown to be a safe alternative to colectomy for select patients[27,28]. On the other hand, a study by Picco *et al*[29] showed that the detection rate for dysplasia with the use of white light endoscopy (WLE) was 9.3%, compared to 21.3% when using both WLE and dye-spray chromoendoscopy (DCE). This demonstrates the need for the implementation of a surveillance strategy in IBD patients based on better techniques and technologies, aiming at reducing the prevalence of metachronous lesions during follow-up. However, uncertainties exist regarding the soundness of this approach on preventing CRC. In a recent systematic review, people undergoing periodic surveillance for CRC were not found to have lower mortality when compared to those under no surveillance (RR 0.81, 95%CI: 0.17 to 3.83)[30,31].

Nevertheless, the current recommendations favor DCE with targeted biopsies of any identified lesions[1,26,32,33] (Figure 2). Whenever DCE is not available, WLE with random, four quadrant biopsies every 10 cm should be performed with additional targeted biopsies from visible lesions. Other endoscopic modalities, like narrow band imaging, i-SCAN and autofluorescence imaging, did not achieve superior dysplasia detection rates when compared to standard (SD)- or high-definition (HD) WLE in randomized controlled trials[34-39].

Taking all these into consideration, the aim of our review is the brief and up-to-date description of the basic screening endoscopic modalities, as well as their efficacy and accuracy for CRC surveillance in IBD patients.

**STANDARD-DEFINITION AND HIGH-DEFINITION WHITE LIGHT ENDOSCOPY**

The standard method in CRC surveillance has until recently been SD colonoscopy, with the use of targeted as well as random quadrant biopsies every 10 cm, which amounts to, at least 33 biopsies to achieve 90% confidence of detecting dysplasia. However, this technique ultimately inspects less than 1% of the mucosal surface of the colon[40]. According to a Dutch study examining long-standing UC, the overall rate of dysplasia detection with SD colonoscopy was 0.19[36]. With the advent of HD endoscopes and monitors, the endoscopist is able to better identify dysplastic lesions. A study by Subramanian *et al*[41]comparing SD to HD colonoscopy for dysplasia screening in UC, reported a three-fold increase in the yield of the HD endoscope combined with targeted, as well as random biopsies, especially in the right colon. Based on the aforementioned study, the SCENIC consensus statement by American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ASGE) favors HD- over SD-WLE when implementing a surveillance program, even though the HD cost remains a limitation[33]. This improvement in detection of dysplastic lesions by HD-WLE and targeted-biopsy sampling changed the therapeutic considerations regarding colectomy, favoring more conservative approaches[41]. Furthermore, it was pointed out that the increased turnout with HD colonoscopy is probably a true reflection of the increased yield of this technique[41]. Nevertheless, based on the same study, neither significant change in the detection of lesions with high grade dysplasia, nor early carcinoma or flat lesions was observed.

On the contrary, the study by van den Broek *et al*[36]showed no substantial difference in clinical outcomes for patients, in whom low grade dysplasia was revealed using random biopsies, thus advocating the use of improved visualization through advanced techniques[36,41].

Concluding, even though the most widespread technique for dysplasia surveillance in IBD until recently has been the WLE with random biopsies, it is arduous and protracted[40]. Furthermore, the diagnostic reliability of WLE is challenged in a recent review, which found a sensitivity of 76%[42]. Therefore, this methods practicability has been clearly questioned and the research for the development of diagnostic modalities is supported[43].

**RANDOM BIOPSIES**

Four quadrant biopsies every 10 cm throughout the colon has been the gold standard of IBD surveillance for more than 30 years. This approach originates from the theory of “flat dysplasia”, which suggests that dysplasia is difficult to visualize in colitis-affected mucosa[40,44]. Random biopsy only samples less than 1% of the luminal mucosa; has a subpar detection rate (< 2 per 1000 biopsies taken) and when used in conjunction with advanced endoscopic techniques, it does not affect clinical decisions[44]. A large retrospective analysis by Van de Broek *et al*[36] reviewing 1010 colonoscopies during 10 years of surveillance stated that the result of random biopsy surveiilance was poor, and neoplasia was detected only in four patients with random biopsies. Additionally, neoplasia was macroscopically visible in 94% of colonoscopies[43,44]. Current guidelines by British Society of Gastroenterology (BSG) and ASGE advocate the use of DCE without the need for random biopsies, however it is suggested that random biopsies be acquired during HD colonoscopy, if DCE is not available or technically feasible[26]. Moreover, the latter remains a reasonable alternative if the presence of inflammation, pseudo-polyposis, poor preparation, or an area of poorly visualized mucosa significantly lowers the yield of DCE[26,45].

**DYE-SPRAY CHROMOENDOSCOPY**

Several studies have proven the efficacy of DCEin the detection of dysplasia in patients with IBD. DCE may reduce the need for random biopsies and may allow prolonged surveillance-interval, leading to costs reduction, as well as increasing the detection sensitivity of dysplastic lesions per examination[46].

This technique helps to augment dysplasia detection by topical application of dye on the colonic mucosa during colonoscopy. Areas that are macroscopically elevated or depressed, friable, obscure in vasculature, and with a villous or nodular pattern, can be detected more easily and biopsies can be taken. The most common dyes that are used are methylene blue and indigo carmine[47]. Dye solution can be sprayed by catheter, or flushing pumps, or as controlled release tablets taken with bowel preparation[48]. When performing DCE, it is important to avoid active disease and to have adequate bowel preparation. Paris classification seems to be the standard method to describe any visible lesion, and targeted biopsies should be taken from any suspected area. If the lesion is well-defined, en-bloc endoscopic resection should be performed and biopsies should be taken from the adjacent mucosa. In case the lesion is unresectable, the endoscopist should take biopsies and tattoo the area.

Kiesslich *et al*[49] were the pioneers conducting a large randomized study with 263 individuals with long-standing UC. In the DCE-group, there was a statistically important correlation between the endoscopic estimation of the level and extent of inflammation of the colon (*P* = 0.0002) and the histology report, when compared to WLE (*P* = 0.0002) (89% *vs* 52%; *P* < 0.0001). Additionally, more targeted biopsies were possible and these biopsies detected significantly more intraepithelial neoplasia when performing DCE (32 *vs* 10; *P* = 0.003). In a well-designed prospective study,Hurlstone *et al*[50] examined 350 patients with long-standing UC undergoing colonoscopy surveillance with high-magnification chromoscopic colonoscopy (HMCC) comparing the data with matched controls who had undergone WLE. The HMCC-group found significantly more intraepithileal neoplasias (INs) compared to controls (69 *vs* 24; *P* < 0.0001), and only 0.16% of the non-targeted biopsies have shown INs *vs* 8% from the targeted biopsies. Furthermore, Marion *et al*[51]studied 102 patients with IBD who underwent in a single examination, initially a WLE with random biopsies, then a targeted biopsy protocol and finally, DCE with targeted biopsies. They reported that biopsies obtained by the latter method detected significantly more dysplastic lesions than random biopsies with WLE (*P* = 0.001), as well as more than WLE with targeted biopsies (*P* = 0.057).

According to Subramanian *et al*[52] meta-analysis study including a large number of patients, the overall difference between the DCE and WLE in the detection of dysplasia was approximately 7% (95%Cl: 3.2-11.3), with the former showing a better rate of dysplastic lesions detected by targeted biopsies, as well as a higher rate of detection for flat lesions at 27% (95%CI: 11.2-41.9). On the other hand, the omission of random biopsies during chromoendoscopy will result in missing endoscopically invisible dysplasia. According to another meta-analysis,Wu *et al*[47] reported that DCE offers median to good sensitivity and a very good accuracy for revealing lesions with dysplasia+ in UC after analyzing six randomized controlled trials with 1.528 patients. The pooled sensitivity and specificity for DCE with targeted biopsies were 83.3% (95%CI: 35.9%-99.6%) and 91.3% (95%CI: 43.8%-100%) respectively, with conventional colonoscopy demonstrating lower rates. Soetikno *et al*[53] in a well-designed meta-analysis with 665 patients with IBD, demonstrated that the pooled positive percentage of DCE over WLE for the discernment of dysplasia of any grade per patient was 7% (95%CI: 3.3%-10.3%), as well as the possibility to miss dysplasia was 93% lower by performing chromoendoscopy with targeted biopsies (the pooled OR was 0.07; 95%CI: 0.03-0.21). Interestingly, according to a prospective study, Marion *et al*[54]showed that apart from the superiority of DCE when compared to WLE, a DCE examination without any findings was considered as the most probable indicator for a patient without any level of dysplasia, whereas an exam with any sort of findings was positively correlated with earlier referral for colectomy(hazard ratio, 12.1; 95%CI: 3.2-46.2).

Nevertheless, lately, the advantages of DCE over WLE have come into question, as well as the practicability of applying DCE in a real world setting of hectic endoscopy units. Trying to highlight this problem, a large retrospective non-randomized trial with different types of endoscopes used over time showed that the performance of DCE for IBD surveillance did not increase detection of dysplasia compared with WLE with targeted and random biopsies (11% *vs* 10%, *P* = 0.80)[55]. The number of lesions with neoplasia was also comparable between the DCE and WLE groups (*P* = 0.30).

As a final point, an interesting cohort analysis regarding cost-effectiveness was conducted by Konijeti *et al*[56]*,* that compared DCE with targeted biopsies to WLE with random biopsies at various surveillance intervals and no surveillance at all. Chromoendoscopy was more efficient in the detection of dysplasia and cost effective when compared with WLE. DCE exhibited cost-effectiveness relative to patients not undergoing any surveillance when performed at0020intervals bigger than 7 years.

**VIRTUAL CHROMOENDOSCOPY SYSTEMS**

Technological progression has enabled newer modalities based on older technologies for mucosal assessment. Given the success rate of chromoendoscopy to assess colonic mucosa, the newest endoscopic devices have filters and algorithms that enable the mimicry of chromoendoscopy by filtering some light wavelengths to better underline abnormal tissues, while foregoing the limitating factors of chromoendoscopy. Dye-less or virtual chromoendoscopy has been developed by three major manufacturers for their respective endoscopic platforms. Narrow band imaging (NBI) filters out red and green light bands while contributing more to blue light bands at the 415nm wavelength. This modality allows for visualization of the vasculature of the upper mucosa and different patterns correlating to different degrees of mucosal inflammation and predicts disease relapse. In the same vein, the i-Scan system provides detailed analysis, which is based on principles similar to NBI, with resolutions higer than HD television parameters that allow for the processing of light through specific algorithms. This process provides detailed analysis based on vessel, mucosal pattern or surface architecture (i-Scan v, i-Scan p and i-Scan SE, respectively), with each analysis being readily available during endoscopy[57].

It has been reported that the yield of surveillance can be improved by the use of autofluorescence with NBI[36]. According to a study by Dekker *et al*[34]*,* 52 suspicious lesions were detected in 17 patients using NBI, in comparison to 28 lesions in 13 patients detected with WLE. The pathology of the targeted biopsies revealed neoplasia in 11 patients; neoplasia was detected in 4 patients with both those modalities, in another 4 neoplasia was detected only by use of NBI, and in 3 patients neoplasia was discovered only by WLE, demonstrating non-statistical significance (*P* = 0.705) for those three modalities. In addition to targeted biopsies, 1522 random biopsies were taken in the context of surveillance. The pathology of these biopsies added only 1 patient with dysplasia that remained undetected by both NBI and WLE[34]. A prospective multicenter study by Leifeld *et al*[35] concluded that the two techniques did not differ in the statistical probability of lesion detection, but NBI required less withdrawal time (23 min *vs* 13 min, respectively; *P* < 0.001) and biopsy samples (11.9 *vs* 38.6 biopsy specimens, respectively; *P* < 0.001), when compared to WLE. These results are backed by a randomized study by Ignjatovic *et al*[38], which revealed no difference between the two modalities, regarding the detection of dysplasia. Overall, NBI does not seem to achieve a significantly higher probability of dysplasia detection, compared to conventional HD colonoscopy.

In the same vein Pellise *et al*[58] conducted a prospective, randomized, controlled trial comparing NBI to DCE in 60 patients with long-standing inactive colonic IBD. The authors reported that NBI was less time-consuming (*P* < 0.01), equally effective in detecting dysplastic lesions and had a lower rate of false-positive biopsies (*P* = 0.001). However, NBI missed suspicious lesions with a non-significant miss rate difference of 30.7% (95%CI: -64.2% to 2.8%). As a result, the study surmised that NBI should not be standard modality for surveillance.

In general, NBI did not substantially differ from DSC, a claim that needs to verified by more robust data pooling. A possible explanation is that NBI can more readily identify non-neoplastic inflammatory lesions than WLE, which were not pooled in the meta-analysis comparing those techniques[37]. Furthermore, the iterations of NBI are different in those studies, with older generation systems producing suboptimal, darker images[37,42]. Based on the current level of evidence, DCE remains the standard technique for the surveillance in IBD patients

A large randomized prospective study comparing HD-iScan and HD-WLE to standard dye-spraying chromoendoscopy did not prove inferiority for those two techniques, with the question whether i-Scan and HD-WLE will benefit an expert endoscopist remaining unanswered[39]. The authors conclude that they need more multiple-operator studies to assess the helpful potential of these new techniques.

**CONFOCAL LASER ENDOMICROSCOPY**

One of the newest tools in the arsenal of mucosal assessment for dysplasia is the confocal laser endomicroscopy (CLE) that allows *in vivo* microscopic inspection and evaluations of a targeted lesion in the gastrointestinal tract. This new and evolving method is used in conjunction with HD-WLE and DCE to further define suspicious lesions and assess their histology, by performing real time analysis of the cellular and subcellular characteristics at high resolution. The technique is based on fluorescence, which requires the addition of fluorescein intravenously or topically, but results in high quality images, comparable to traditional histology.

Kiesslich *et al*[59]first used the endoscope-based integrated system in 2007 to demonstrate that neoplastic changes in patients with UC can be identified with very good accuracy (94.7% sensitivity, 98.3% specificity, 97.8% accuracy), compared with standard surveillance endoscopy. Overall, 4.75-fold more neoplastic areas could be identified than with a WLE (*P* = 0.005), while requiring only half the number of biopsy samples (median 21.2 in the CLE group *vs* 42.2 undergoing surveillance endoscopy), despite the fact that CLE prolonged colonoscopy by an additional 10 min on average (not statistical different, *P* > 0.05). A recent study by Wanders *et al*[60]*,* for the application of integrated CLE for surveillance in Crohn’s disease, which was terminated early due to critical equipment failure at 4 of the 5 participating centers, came up with a much lower diagnostic yield, with sensitivity of 42.9%, specificity of 92.4% and accuracy of 86.7%. The authors concluded that the technique probably will not be used in the daily practice of screening for CRC in patients with colitis.

A recent study of the probe-based CLE (pCLE) comes from Sweden where it was used for the surveillance of dysplasia in patients with PSC-IBD, a population with 6-fold increase in the incidence of CRC compared with the average risk for CRC population[61]. The study showed good diagnostic accuracy, with the estimated accuracy at 96%, sensitivity at 89% and specificity at 96%, with a low PPV at 41%, but with a very high NPV at 99% for the pCLE. The authors noted that the yield for accuracy fell when assessing areas with mucosal inflammation being misinterpreted as dysplasia. This study challenges the earliest attempts at pCLE systems for CRC surveillance in IBD patients by van Den Broek *et al*[62]*,* where the authors reported much lower diagnostic yield.

**CONCLUSION**

Despite the fact that DCE with targeted biopsies is the gold standard technique for IBD surveillance, it has some limitations. The need for adequate bowel preparation, the long procedure time, and its operator dependence are some of them. Moreover, the presence of active mucosal inflammation or post-inflammatory polyps may affect the images of chromoendoscopy and, in these cases random biopsies are still justified. There are no sufficient data about the effectiveness of the different dyes in detecting dysplasia and there are some concerns about methylene blue inducing DNA damage but have not yet been validated. Two recent editorials have questioned the SCENIC consensus, because chromoendoscopy and targeted biopsies have not been shown to improve CRC mortality[63,64]. Even when accounting for those limitations, chromoendoscopy remains a validated technique that becomes more and more recommended for CRC surveillance in IBD patients, whilst white light endoscopy with random biopsies should only be performed when the skill or the equipment for chromoendoscocpy is unavailable

**REFERENCES**

1 **Farraye FA**, Odze RD, Eaden J, Itzkowitz SH. AGA technical review on the diagnosis and management of colorectal neoplasia in inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastroenterology* 2010; **138**: 746-774, 774.e1-4; quiz e12-3 [PMID: 20141809 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2009.12.035]

2 **Eaden JA**, Abrams KR, Mayberry JF. The risk of colorectal cancer in ulcerative colitis: a meta-analysis. *Gut* 2001; **48**: 526-535 [PMID: 11247898 DOI: 10.1136/gut.48.4.526]

3 **Rutter MD**, Saunders BP, Wilkinson KH, Rumbles S, Schofield G, Kamm MA, Williams CB, Price AB, Talbot IC, Forbes A. Thirty-year analysis of a colonoscopic surveillance program for neoplasia in ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology* 2006; **130**: 1030-1038 [PMID: 16618396 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2005.12.035]

4 **Bernstein CN**, Blanchard JF, Kliewer E, Wajda A. Cancer risk in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: a population-based study. *Cancer* 2001; **91**: 854-862 [PMID: 11241255]

5 **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.2004.03.025]

# 6 Centre for Clinical Practice at NICE (UK). Colonoscopic Surveillance for Prevention of Colorectal Cancer in People with Ulcerative Colitis, Crohn's Disease or Adenomas. 2011 [PMID: 22259825]

7 **Annese V**, Daperno M, Rutter MD, Amiot A, Bossuyt P, East J, Ferrante M, Götz M, Katsanos KH, Kießlich R, Ordás I, Repici A, Rosa B, Sebastian S, Kucharzik T, Eliakim R; European Crohn's and Colitis Organisation. European evidence based consensus for endoscopy in inflammatory bowel disease. *J Crohns Colitis* 2013; **7**: 982-1018 [PMID: 24184171 DOI: 10.1016/j.crohns.2013.09.016]

8 **Cairns SR**, Scholefield JH, Steele RJ, Dunlop MG, Thomas HJ, Evans GD, Eaden JA, Rutter MD, Atkin WP, Saunders BP, Lucassen 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]

9 **Itzkowitz SH**, Present DH; Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America Colon Cancer in IBD Study Group. Consensus conference: Colorectal cancer screening and surveillance in inflammatory bowel disease. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2005; **11**: 314-321 [PMID: 15735438 DOI: 10.1097/01.MIB.0000160811.76729.d5]

10 **Rutter M**, Saunders B, Wilkinson K, Rumbles S, Schofield G, Kamm M, Williams C, Price A, Talbot I, Forbes A. Severity of inflammation is a risk factor for colorectal neoplasia in ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology* 2004; **126**: 451-459 [PMID: 14762782 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2003.11.010]

11 **Gupta RB**, Harpaz N, Itzkowitz S, Hossain S, Matula S, Kornbluth A, Bodian C, Ullman T. Histologic inflammation is a risk factor for progression to colorectal neoplasia in ulcerative colitis: a cohort study. *Gastroenterology* 2007; **133**: 1099-1105; quiz 1340-1341 [PMID: 17919486 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2007.08.001]

12 **Loughrey MB**, Shepherd NA. The pathology of bowel cancer screening. *Histopathology* 2015; **66**: 66-77 [PMID: 25123305 DOI: 10.1111/his.12530]

13 **Ullman TA**, Itzkowitz SH. Intestinal inflammation and cancer. *Gastroenterology* 2011; **140**: 1807-1816 [PMID: 21530747 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2011.01.057]

14 **Popivanova BK**, Kitamura K, Wu Y, Kondo T, Kagaya T, Kaneko S, Oshima M, Fujii C, Mukaida N. Blocking TNF-alpha in mice reduces colorectal carcinogenesis associated with chronic colitis. *J Clin Invest* 2008; **118**: 560-570 [PMID: 18219394 DOI: 10.1172/JCI32453]

15 **Kim S**, Keku TO, Martin C, Galanko J, Woosley JT, Schroeder JC, Satia JA, Halabi S, Sandler RS. Circulating levels of inflammatory cytokines and risk of colorectal adenomas. *Cancer Res* 2008; **68**: 323-328 [PMID: 18172326 DOI: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-07-2924]

16 **Chan IH**, Jain R, Tessmer MS, Gorman D, Mangadu R, Sathe M, Vives F, Moon C, Penaflor E, Turner S, Ayanoglu G, Chang C, Basham B, Mumm JB, Pierce RH, Yearley JH, McClanahan TK, Phillips JH, Cua DJ, Bowman EP, Kastelein RA, LaFace D. Interleukin-23 is sufficient to induce rapid de novo gut tumorigenesis, independent of carcinogens, through activation of innate lymphoid cells. *Mucosal Immunol* 2014; **7**: 842-856 [PMID: 24280935 DOI: 10.1038/mi.2013.101]

17 **Tong Z**, Yang XO, Yan H, Liu W, Niu X, Shi Y, Fang W, Xiong B, Wan Y, Dong C. A protective role by interleukin-17F in colon tumorigenesis. *PLoS One* 2012; **7**: e34959 [PMID: 22509371 DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0034959]

18 **Grivennikov S**, Karin E, Terzic J, Mucida D, Yu GY, Vallabhapurapu S, Scheller J, Rose-John S, Cheroutre H, Eckmann L, Karin M. IL-6 and Stat3 are required for survival of intestinal epithelial cells and development of colitis-associated cancer. *Cancer Cell* 2009; **15**: 103-113 [PMID: 19185845 DOI: 10.1016/j.ccr.2009.01.001]

19 **Brighenti E**, Calabrese C, Liguori G, Giannone FA, Trerè D, Montanaro L, Derenzini M. Interleukin 6 downregulates p53 expression and activity by stimulating ribosome biogenesis: a new pathway connecting inflammation to cancer. *Oncogene* 2014; **33**: 4396-4406 [PMID: 24531714 DOI: 10.1038/onc.2014.1]

20 **Wang S**, Liu Z, Wang L, Zhang X. NF-kappaB signaling pathway, inflammation and colorectal cancer. *Cell Mol Immunol* 2009; **6**: 327-334 [PMID: 19887045 DOI: 10.1038/cmi.2009.43]

21 **Agoff SN**, Brentnall TA, Crispin DA, Taylor SL, Raaka S, Haggitt RC, Reed MW, Afonina IA, Rabinovitch PS, Stevens AC, Feng Z, Bronner MP. The role of cyclooxygenase 2 in ulcerative colitis-associated neoplasia. *Am J Pathol* 2000; **157**: 737-745 [PMID: 10980113 DOI: 10.1016/S0002-9440(10)64587-7]

22 **De Simone V**, Franzè E, Ronchetti G, Colantoni A, Fantini MC, Di Fusco D, Sica GS, Sileri P, MacDonald TT, Pallone F, Monteleone G, Stolfi C. Th17-type cytokines, IL-6 and TNF-α synergistically activate STAT3 and NF-kB to promote colorectal cancer cell growth. *Oncogene* 2015; **34**: 3493-3503 [PMID: 25174402 DOI: 10.1038/onc.2014.286]

23 **Liu S**, Sun X, Wang M, Hou Y, Zhan Y, Jiang Y, Liu Z, Cao X, Chen P, Liu Z, Chen X, Tao Y, Xu C, Mao J, Cheng C, Li C, Hu Y, Wang L, Chin YE, Shi Y, Siebenlist U, Zhang X. A microRNA 221- and 222-mediated feedback loop maintains constitutive activation of NFκB and STAT3 in colorectal cancer cells. *Gastroenterology* 2014; **147**: 847-859.e11 [PMID: 24931456 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2014.06.006]

24 **Shi C**, Yang Y, Xia Y, Okugawa Y, Yang J, Liang Y, Chen H, Zhang P, Wang F, Han H, Wu W, Gao R, Gasche C, Qin H, Ma Y, Goel A. Novel evidence for an oncogenic role of microRNA-21 in colitis-associated colorectal cancer. *Gut* 2016; **65**: 1470-1481 [PMID: 25994220 DOI: 10.1136/gutjnl-2014-308455]

25 **Bernstein CN**, Shanahan F, Weinstein WM. Are we telling patients the truth about surveillance colonoscopy in ulcerative colitis? *Lancet* 1994; **343**: 71-74 [PMID: 7903776 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(94)90813-3]

26 **American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Standards of Practice Committee**, Shergill AK, Lightdale JR, Bruining DH, Acosta RD, Chandrasekhara V, Chathadi KV, Decker GA, Early DS, Evans JA, Fanelli RD, Fisher DA, Fonkalsrud L, Foley K, Hwang JH, Jue TL, Khashab MA, Muthusamy VR, Pasha SF, Saltzman JR, Sharaf R, Cash BD, DeWitt JM. The role of endoscopy in inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2015; **81**: 1101-21.e1-13 [PMID: 25800660 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2014.10.030]

27 **Rubin PH**, Friedman S, Harpaz N, Goldstein E, Weiser J, Schiller J, Waye JD, Present DH. Colonoscopic polypectomy in chronic colitis: conservative management after endoscopic resection of dysplastic polyps. *Gastroenterology* 1999; **117**: 1295-1300 [PMID: 10579970 DOI: 10.1016/S0016-5085(99)70279-9]

28 **Vieth M**, Behrens H, Stolte M. Sporadic adenoma in ulcerative colitis: endoscopic resection is an adequate treatment. *Gut* 2006; **55**: 1151-1155 [PMID: 16423892 DOI: 10.1136/gut.2005.075531]

29 **Picco MF**, Pasha S, Leighton JA, Bruining D, Loftus EV Jr, Thomas CS, Crook JE, Krishna M, Wallace M. Procedure time and the determination of polypoid abnormalities with experience: implementation of a chromoendoscopy program for surveillance colonoscopy for ulcerative colitis. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2013; **19**: 1913-1920 [PMID: 23811635 DOI: 10.1097/MIB.0b013e3182902aba]

30 **Lichtenstein GR**, Hanauer SB, Sandborn WJ; Practice Parameters Committee of American College of Gastroenterology. Management of Crohn's disease in adults. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2009; **104**: 465-483; quiz 464, 484 [PMID: 19174807 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2008.168]

31 **Collins PD**, Mpofu C, Watson AJ, Rhodes JM. Strategies for detecting colon cancer and/or dysplasia in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2006; **(2)**: CD000279 [PMID: 16625534 DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000279.pub3]

32 **Van Assche G**, Dignass A, Bokemeyer B, Danese S, Gionchetti P, Moser G, Beaugerie L, Gomollón F, Häuser W, Herrlinger K, Oldenburg B, Panes J, Portela F, Rogler G, Stein J, Tilg H, Travis S, Lindsay JO; European Crohn's and Colitis Organisation. Second European evidence-based consensus on the diagnosis and management of ulcerative colitis part 3: special situations. *J Crohns Colitis* 2013; **7**: 1-33 [PMID: 23040453 DOI: 10.1016/j.crohns.2012.09.005]

33 **Laine L**, Kaltenbach T, Barkun A, McQuaid KR, Subramanian V, Soetikno R; SCENIC Guideline Development Panel. SCENIC international consensus statement on surveillance and management of dysplasia in inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2015; **81**: 489-501.e26 [PMID: 25708752 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2014.12.009]

34 **Dekker E**, van den Broek FJ, Reitsma JB, Hardwick JC, Offerhaus GJ, van Deventer SJ, Hommes DW, Fockens P. Narrow-band imaging compared with conventional colonoscopy for the detection of dysplasia in patients with longstanding ulcerative colitis. *Endoscopy* 2007; **39**: 216-221 [PMID: 17385106 DOI: 10.1055/s-2007-966214]

35 **Leifeld L**, Rogler G, Stallmach A, Schmidt C, Zuber-Jerger I, Hartmann F, Plauth M, Drabik A, Hofstädter F, Dienes HP, Kruis W; Detect Dysplasia Study Group. White-Light or Narrow-Band Imaging Colonoscopy in Surveillance of Ulcerative Colitis: A Prospective Multicenter Study. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2015; **13**: 1776-1781.e1 [PMID: 25952309 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2015.04.172]

36 **van den Broek FJ**, Fockens P, van Eeden S, Reitsma JB, Hardwick JC, Stokkers PC, Dekker E. Endoscopic tri-modal imaging for surveillance in ulcerative colitis: randomised comparison of high-resolution endoscopy and autofluorescence imaging for neoplasia detection; and evaluation of narrow-band imaging for classification of lesions. *Gut* 2008; **57**: 1083-1089 [PMID: 18367559 DOI: 10.1136/gut.2007.144097]

37 **van den Broek FJ**, Fockens P, van Eeden S, Stokkers PC, Ponsioen CY, Reitsma JB, Dekker E. Narrow-band imaging versus high-definition endoscopy for the diagnosis of neoplasia in ulcerative colitis. *Endoscopy* 2011; **43**: 108-115 [PMID: 21165822 DOI: 10.1055/s-0030-1255956]

38 **Ignjatovic A**, East JE, Subramanian V, Suzuki N, Guenther T, Palmer N, Bassett P, Ragunath K, Saunders BP. Narrow band imaging for detection of dysplasia in colitis: a randomized controlled trial. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2012; **107**: 885-890 [PMID: 22613903 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2012.67]

39 **Iacucci M**, Kaplan GG, Panaccione R, Akinola O, Lethebe BC, Lowerison M, Leung Y, Novak KL, Seow CH, Urbanski S, Minoo P, Gui X, Ghosh S. A Randomized Trial Comparing High Definition Colonoscopy Alone With High Definition Dye Spraying and Electronic Virtual Chromoendoscopy for Detection of Colonic Neoplastic Lesions During IBD Surveillance Colonoscopy. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2018; **113**: 225-234 [PMID: 29134964 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2017.417]

40 **Rubin CE**, Haggitt RC, Burmer GC, Brentnall TA, Stevens AC, Levine DS, Dean PJ, Kimmey M, Perera DR, Rabinovitch PS. DNA aneuploidy in colonic biopsies predicts future development of dysplasia in ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology* 1992; **103**: 1611-1620 [PMID: 1426881 DOI: 10.1016/0016-5085(92)91185-7]

41 **Subramanian V**, Ramappa V, Telakis E, Mannath J, Jawhari AU, Hawkey CJ, Ragunath K. Comparison of high definition with standard white light endoscopy for detection of dysplastic lesions during surveillance colonoscopy in patients with colonic inflammatory bowel disease. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2013; **19**: 350-355 [PMID: 22552948 DOI: 10.1002/ibd.23002]

42 **Rubin DT**, Rothe JA, Hetzel JT, Cohen RD, Hanauer SB. Are dysplasia and colorectal cancer endoscopically visible in patients with ulcerative colitis? *Gastrointest Endosc* 2007; **65**: 998-1004 [PMID: 17451704 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2006.09.025]

43 **East JE**. Colonoscopic Cancer Surveillance in Inflammatory Bowel Disease: What's New Beyond Random Biopsy? *Clin Endosc* 2012; **45**: 274-277 [PMID: 22977816 DOI: 10.5946/ce.2012.45.3.274]

44 **van den Broek FJ**, Stokkers PC, Reitsma JB, Boltjes RP, Ponsioen CY, Fockens P, Dekker E. Random biopsies taken during colonoscopic surveillance of patients with longstanding ulcerative colitis: low yield and absence of clinical consequences. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2014; **109**: 715-722 [PMID: 21427710 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2011.93]

45 **Navaneethan U**, Kochhar G, Venkatesh PG, Bennett AE, Rizk M, Shen B, Kiran RP. Random biopsies during surveillance colonoscopy increase dysplasia detection in patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis and ulcerative colitis. *J Crohns Colitis* 2013; **7**: 974-981 [PMID: 23523416 DOI: 10.1016/j.crohns.2013.02.009]

46 **Shah SA**, Rubin DT, Farraye FA. Chromoendoscopy for colorectal cancer surveillance in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. *Curr Gastroenterol Rep* 2014; **16**: 407 [PMID: 25113042 DOI: 10.1007/s11894-014-0407-z]

47 **Wu L**, Li P, Wu J, Cao Y, Gao F. The diagnostic accuracy of chromoendoscopy for dysplasia in ulcerative colitis: meta-analysis of six randomized controlled trials. *Colorectal Dis* 2012; **14**: 416-420 [PMID: 21073646 DOI: 10.1111/j.1463-1318.2010.02505.x]

48 **Repici A**, Di Stefano AF, Radicioni MM, Jas V, Moro L, Danese S. Methylene blue MMX tablets for chromoendoscopy. Safety tolerability and bioavailability in healthy volunteers. *Contemp Clin Trials* 2012; **33**: 260-267 [PMID: 22101227 DOI: 10.1016/j.cct.2011.11.006]

49 **Kiesslich R**, Fritsch J, Holtmann M, Koehler HH, Stolte M, Kanzler S, Nafe B, Jung M, Galle PR, Neurath MF. Methylene blue-aided chromoendoscopy for the detection of intraepithelial neoplasia and colon cancer in ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology* 2003; **124**: 880-888 [PMID: 12671882 DOI: 10.1053/gast.2003.50146]

50 **Hurlstone DP**, Sanders DS, Lobo AJ, McAlindon ME, Cross SS. Indigo carmine-assisted high-magnification chromoscopic colonoscopy for the detection and characterisation of intraepithelial neoplasia in ulcerative colitis: a prospective evaluation. *Endoscopy* 2005; **37**: 1186-1192 [PMID: 16329015 DOI: 10.1055/s-2005-921032]

51 **Marion JF**, Waye JD, Present DH, Israel Y, Bodian C, Harpaz N, Chapman M, Itzkowitz S, Steinlauf AF, Abreu MT, Ullman TA, Aisenberg J, Mayer L; Chromoendoscopy Study Group at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Chromoendoscopy-targeted biopsies are superior to standard colonoscopic surveillance for detecting dysplasia in inflammatory bowel disease patients: a prospective endoscopic trial. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2008; **103**: 2342-2349 [PMID: 18844620 DOI: 10.1111/j.1572-0241.2008.01934.x]

52 **Subramanian V**, Mannath J, Ragunath K, Hawkey CJ. Meta-analysis: the diagnostic yield of chromoendoscopy for detecting dysplasia in patients with colonic inflammatory bowel disease. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2011; **33**: 304-312 [PMID: 21128987 DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2036.2010.04525.x]

53 **Soetikno R**, Subramanian V, Kaltenbach T, Rouse RV, Sanduleanu S, Suzuki N, Tanaka S, McQuaid K. The detection of nonpolypoid (flat and depressed) colorectal neoplasms in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastroenterology* 2013; **144**: 1349-1352, 1352.e1-1352.e6 [PMID: 23583483 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2013.04.008]

54 **Marion JF**, Waye JD, Israel Y, Present DH, Suprun M, Bodian C, Harpaz N, Chapman M, Itzkowitz S, Abreu MT, Ullman TA, McBride RB, Aisenberg J, Mayer L; Chromoendoscopy Study Group at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Chromoendoscopy Is More Effective Than Standard Colonoscopy in Detecting Dysplasia During Long-term Surveillance of Patients With Colitis. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2016; **14**: 713-719 [PMID: 26656297 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2015.11.011]

55 **Mooiweer E**, van der Meulen-de Jong AE, Ponsioen CY, Fidder HH, Siersema 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]

56 **Konijeti GG**, Shrime MG, Ananthakrishnan AN, Chan AT. Cost-effectiveness analysis of chromoendoscopy for colorectal cancer surveillance in patients with ulcerative colitis. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2014; **79**: 455-465 [PMID: 24262637 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2013.10.026]

57 **Iacucci M**, Panaccione R, Ghosh S. Advances in novel diagnostic endoscopic imaging techniques in inflammatory bowel disease. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2013; **19**: 873-880 [PMID: 23448788 DOI: 10.1097/MIB.0b013e318280143f]

58 **Pellisé M**, López-Cerón M, Rodríguez de Miguel C, Jimeno M, Zabalza M, Ricart E, Aceituno M, Fernández-Esparrach G, Ginès A, Sendino O, Cuatrecasas M, Llach J, Panés J. Narrow-band imaging as an alternative to chromoendoscopy for the detection of dysplasia in long-standing inflammatory bowel disease: a prospective, randomized, crossover study. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2011; **74**: 840-848 [PMID: 21802681 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2011.05.013]

59 **Kiesslich R**, Goetz M, Lammersdorf K, Schneider C, Burg J, Stolte M, Vieth M, Nafe B, Galle PR, Neurath MF. Chromoscopy-guided endomicroscopy increases the diagnostic yield of intraepithelial neoplasia in ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology* 2007; **132**: 874-882 [PMID: 17383417 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2007.01.048]

60 **Wanders LK**, Kuiper T, Kiesslich R, Karstensen JG, Leong RW, Dekker E, Bisschops R. Limited applicability of chromoendoscopy-guided confocal laser endomicroscopy as daily-practice surveillance strategy in Crohn's disease. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2016; **83**: 966-971 [PMID: 26358329 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2015.09.001]

61 **Dlugosz A**, Barakat AM, Björkström NK, Öst Å, Bergquist A. Diagnostic yield of endomicroscopy for dysplasia in primary sclerosing cholangitis associated inflammatory bowel disease: a feasibility study. *Endosc Int Open* 2016; **4**: E901-E911 [PMID: 27540581 DOI: 10.1055/s-0042-111203]

62 **van den Broek FJ**, van Es JA, van Eeden S, Stokkers PC, Ponsioen CY, Reitsma JB, Fockens P, Dekker E. Pilot study of probe-based confocal laser endomicroscopy during colonoscopic surveillance of patients with longstanding ulcerative colitis. *Endoscopy* 2011; **43**: 116-122 [PMID: 21165821 DOI: 10.1055/s-0030-1255954]

63 **Higgins PD**. Miles to Go on the SCENIC Route: Should Chromoendoscopy Become the Standard of Care in IBD Surveillance? *Am J Gastroenterol* 2015; **110**: 1035-1037 [PMID: 26148262 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2015.179]

64 **Marion JF**, Sands BE. The SCENIC consensus statement on surveillance and management of dysplasia in inflammatory bowel disease: praise and words of caution. *Gastroenterology* 2015; **148**: 462-467 [PMID: 25702851 DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2015.01.029]

**P-Reviewer:** Gkekas I, Lorenzo-Zúñiga V, Muguruma N, Osawa S **S-Editor:** Ji FF **L-Editor: E-Editor:**

**Specialty type:** Gastroenterology and hepatology

**Country of origin:** Greece

**Peer-review report classification**

Grade A (Excellent): A

Grade B (Very good): B

Grade C (Good): C, C

Grade D (Fair): 0

Grade E (Poor): 0

**Table 1 Colorectal cancer risk factors and surveillance**

|  |
| --- |
| **High Risk factors**  |
| **Annual surveillance** |
| Extensive colonic involvement (pancolitis, CD with > 50% colonic involvement) |
| Moderate-severe endoscopic or histological active inflammation sustained over time |
| PSC |
| Disease commencing at age < 15 yr |
| Family history of sporadic CRC in a first-degree relative < 50 yr |
| Presence of a stricture or dysplasia detected during the previous 5 yr |
| **High Risk factors in case of pouch existence**  |
| Dysplasia |
| Previous CRC |
| Type C mucosa |
| **Intermediate risk** |
| **Every three years surveillance** |
| Mild or moderate endoscopic/histological inflammation sustained over time |
| Family history of sporadic CRC in a first-degree relative older than 50 yr |
| Presence of inflammatory polyps |
| **Low risk factors** |
| **Every five years surveillance** |
| Pancolitis without inflammation |
| Left-sided UC or CD with < 50% colonic involvement |

CRC: Colorectal cancer; CD: Crohn’s disease; PSC: Primary sclerosing cholangitis; UC: Ulcerative colitis.



**Figure 1 Colitis-associated colon cancer sequelae.** COX-2: Cyclooxygenase-2; ECM: Extra-cellular matrix; MMR: Mismatch repair mutation; DCC: Deleted in colorectal carcinoma; APC: Adenomatous polyposis coli; MSI: Microsatellite instability; CIN: Chromosomal instability; ROS: Reactive oxygen species; K-ras: Kirsten rat sarcoma 2 viral oncogene homolog; p53: Tumor protein p53; NF-kB: Nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells; STAT3: Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; *SOX9*: SRY-box 9 gene.



**Figure 2 Algorithm for colorectal cancer surveillance in inflammatory bowel disease patients.** IBD: Inflammatory bowel disease.