

World Journal of *Gastrointestinal Oncology*

World J Gastrointest Oncol 2022 March 15; 14(3): 547-747



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The primary aim of *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology* (*WJGO*, *World J Gastrointest Oncol*) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of gastrointestinal oncology with a platform to publish high-quality basic and clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

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INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJGO* is now indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), PubMed, PubMed Central, and Scopus. The 2021 edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2020 impact factor (IF) for *WJGO* as 3.393; IF without journal self cites: 3.333; 5-year IF: 3.519; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.5; Ranking: 163 among 242 journals in oncology; Quartile category: Q3; Ranking: 60 among 92 journals in gastroenterology and hepatology; and Quartile category: Q3. The *WJGO*'s CiteScore for 2020 is 3.3 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2020: Gastroenterology is 70/136.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: *Ying-Yi Yuan*; Production Department Director: *Xiang Li*; Editorial Office Director: *Ya-Juan Ma*.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology

ISSN

ISSN 1948-5204 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

February 15, 2009

FREQUENCY

Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Monjur Ahmed, Florin Burada

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5204/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

March 15, 2022

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>



Evolving roles of magnifying endoscopy and endoscopic resection for neoplasia in inflammatory bowel diseases

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Specialty type: Gastroenterology and hepatology

Provenance and peer review: Invited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): B
Grade C (Good): C, C, C
Grade D (Fair): 0
Grade E (Poor): 0

P-Reviewer: El-Shabrawi MH, Panteris V, Truta B

Received: September 1, 2021

Peer-review started: September 1, 2021

First decision: December 4, 2021

Revised: December 6, 2021

Accepted: February 12, 2022

Article in press: February 12, 2022

Published online: March 15, 2022



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Abstract

Magnifying endoscopy is a useful technique to differentiate neoplasia from non-neoplastic lesions. Data regarding the clinical utility of magnifying endoscopy for neoplasia in patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) has been emerging. While Kudo's pit pattern types III-V are findings suggestive of neoplasia in non-IBD patients, these pit patterns are predictive of IBD-associated neoplasia as well. However, active chronic inflammatory processes, particularly regenerative changes, can mimic neoplastic pit patterns and may affect a meticulous evaluation of pit pattern diagnosis in patients with IBD. The clinical evidence regarding the utility of magnifying endoscopy with narrow band imaging or endocytoscopy has also been evolving in regard to the diagnosis of IBD-associated neoplasia. These advanced endoscopic techniques are promising for multiple reasons; not only for making an accurate diagnosis of neoplasia, but also in determining if endoscopic resection is appropriate for such lesions in patients with IBD. In this review, we discuss the diagnostic accuracy and limitations of magnifying endoscopy in assessing IBD-associated neoplasia and examine the feasibility and outcomes of endoscopic resection for these lesions.

Key Words: Magnifying endoscopy; Neoplasia; Ulcerative colitis; Inflammatory bowel disease; Endoscopic resection

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Core Tip: Magnifying colonoscopies assessing Kudo's pit patterns or surface/vascular patterns with narrow band imaging are useful techniques to differentiate neoplasia from non-neoplastic lesions. Many investigations have demonstrated the diagnostic utility of magnifying scopes for neoplasia, as well as the feasibility and outcomes of their endoscopic resection in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. We aim to review updated data regarding these important topics.

Citation: Akiyama S, Sakamoto T, Steinberg JM, Saito Y, Tsuchiya K. Evolving roles of magnifying endoscopy and endoscopic resection for neoplasia in inflammatory bowel diseases. *World J Gastrointest Oncol* 2022; 14(3): 646-653

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5204/full/v14/i3/646.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4251/wjgo.v14.i3.646>

INTRODUCTION

Patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) have an increased risk of developing colorectal cancer (CRC) compared with general population[1,2]. Surveillance colonoscopy is recommended 8-10 years after the diagnosis of IBD[3]. A forty-year analysis of colonoscopy surveillance program demonstrated that the incidence rate of advanced CRC have decreased while the incidences of early CRC and dysplasia have increased in patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), suggesting that the implementation of surveillance colonoscopy plays a significant role in reducing the likelihood of CRC in IBD patients[4]. During the surveillance colonoscopy for IBD patients, an early detection and an accurate diagnosis of neoplastic lesions are crucial components of the exam that impact further therapeutic plans and might improve patients' prognosis.

High-definition chromoendoscopy or white-light endoscopy with narrow-band imaging (NBI) are the preferred procedures and modalities for the detection of neoplastic lesions in patients with IBD[3]. Magnifying chromoendoscopy with indigo carmine or methylene blue is a useful procedure to assess pit patterns, opening shapes of tumor crypts. Pit patterns can be predictive of the presence of neoplastic lesions and their invasion depth. The classification proposed by Kudo *et al*[5] includes 8 pit pattern types (types I, II, III_L, III_S, IV, V_Llow-irregularity, V_Hhigh-irregularity, and V_N) and can predict pathological diagnosis of colorectal tumors and tumor depths. In general, pit pattern types III-V are considered as neoplastic lesions in non-IBD patients[5]. Furthermore, recent advances in endoscopy now enable narrow-band-imaging (NBI) technology, and magnifying endoscopy with NBI has been widely used to diagnose colorectal neoplasia in non-IBD patients. The Japan NBI expert team (JNET) proposed a classification system based on the vessel and surface patterns of tumors. This JNET classification includes 4 types (Types 1, 2A, 2B, and 3) and types 2-3 are considered as neoplasia[6]. These classifications are essential in determining the indication of endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) or endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) to achieve a curative resection of colorectal tumors.

Many investigations have been undertaken to understand the utility of pit patterns or use of NBI to diagnose neoplastic lesions, as well as the feasibility and outcomes of endoscopic resection to remove these lesions in IBD patients. In this review, we summarized updated data regarding these important topics.

UTILITY OF MAGNIFYING CHROMOENDOSCOPY FOR IBD

Magnifying chromoendoscopy is a well-validated tool to assess neoplastic lesions in non-IBD patients and data regarding its utility for IBD patients has been emerging. The pit patterns of UC-associated neoplasm are characterized by sparse distribution, loss of polarity, irregular pits, size variation, and wide-open or fused pits[7]. Similar to non-IBD patients, neoplasia in IBD patients also show pit pattern types III_L, III_S, IV or V[7,8]. A randomized controlled study including 165 UC patients randomized in a 1:1 ratio to undergo conventional colonoscopy or chromoendoscopy using 0.1% methylene blue demonstrated that pit pattern classification has high sensitivity (93%) and specificity (93%) to differentiate neoplastic lesions from non-neoplastic lesions[9]. A recent multicenter prospective study which assessed the detection rate of dysplasia in IBD patients showed that endoscopic findings of Kudo pit pattern types III-V were predictive of dysplasia (Table 1)[10].

A randomized trial comparing the detection rate of neoplasia between dye spraying colonoscopy and high-definition or electronic virtual chromoendoscopy revealed that Kudo pit pattern type IIo or types III-V were significantly predictive of neoplastic lesions during IBD surveillance colonoscopy (Odds ratio 21.5, 95% confidence interval 8.7-60.1)[11]. Another study using 769 stereomicroscopic pictures (509 neoplastic and 260 non-neoplastic) obtained from surgically resected specimens showed that pit pattern types III-V were significantly associated with the presence of neoplasia (sensitivity 77.4% and specificity

Table 1 Sensitivity and specificity of magnifying chromoendoscopy to diagnose neoplasia in inflammatory bowel disease

	Lesions assessed with MC (n)	Pit patterns	Sensitivity	Specificity
Kiesslich <i>et al</i> [9], 2003	87	III-V	93%	93%
Carballal <i>et al</i> [10], 2018	444	III-V	70%	90%
Shinagawa <i>et al</i> [12], 2019	769	III-V	77.4%	89.5%
Aladrén <i>et al</i> [13], 2019	709	III-V	36%	94%
Bisschops <i>et al</i> [14], 2017	50	III-V	77%	68%
Hata <i>et al</i> [15], 2004	35	III-V	100%	57%
Kudo <i>et al</i> [26], 2021	103	III-V	97.8%	57.5%
Kudo <i>et al</i> [26], 2021	103	V or II-IV with EC irregular-formed nuclei	100%	84.4%

MC: Magnifying colonoscopy; EC: Endocytoscopy.

89.5%)[12]. Further, previous studies also demonstrated that pit pattern types I-II had a high negative predictive value to rule out the diagnosis of neoplasia (Table 1)[13,14]. The findings in all of these studies suggest that magnifying endoscopy assessing Kudo pit patterns may be useful to differentiate between neoplastic lesions and non-neoplastic lesions in IBD patients.

Despite these promising findings, there are several studies that have suggested some limitations of pit patterns in diagnosing colitis-associated neoplasia. A case study assessing histopathological findings of 35 Lesions from UC patients found that pit pattern types III_L and IV can be observed in the neoplastic lesions as well as the surrounding flat mucosa, resulting in the “low specificity” (57%) of pit patterns type III-V to diagnose neoplasia. They suggested that pit patterns type III_L and IV can be observed not only in the neoplastic lesions but also in the “regenerative mucosa” in UC patients[15]. Indeed, histopathological findings of regenerative mucosa can masquerade as dysplastic findings and make the diagnosis of dysplasia equivocal[16]. Several studies have also suggested that the correlation between dysplasia and pit pattern types III-V was low (Table 1)[13,14]. Moreover, Kudo’s pit patterns cannot necessarily classify all of the findings which are observed in the neoplastic lesions in UC patients. For instance, a previous observational study showed that “pinecone and villi patterns” were endoscopic signs suggestive of neoplastic lesions in UC patients[12].

These findings suggested that Kudo’s pit patterns may have a high sensitivity to rule out neoplasia, but limited utility to accurately diagnose neoplasia in IBD patients due to its low specificity. Given that the regenerative mucosa can present pit patterns type III_L and IV and may decrease its specificity to diagnose neoplasia in IBD, it is suggested that providers must achieve mucosal healing prior to the scopes to overcome this disadvantage.

UTILITY OF MAGNIFYING ENDOSCOPY WITH NBI FOR IBD

With regard to the utility of NBI in IBD patients, a case report initially found that magnifying colonoscopy with NBI can differentiate dysplastic and non-dysplastic lesions, and enabled the detection of dysplastic lesions in a patient with UC[17]. This study revealed that dysplastic lesions have “a stronger capillary vascular pattern” in comparison to normal mucosa[17]. A retrospective single-center study examining 10 flat-type predominant dysplasia in UC patients demonstrated that all lesions can be recognized as “demarcated, red-colored areas with increased vascular densities” on NBI, and such lesions were histologically diagnosed with low- or high-grade dysplasia. This study performed CD34 immunohistostaining to assess intramucosal vessels and found that low-grade dysplasia displayed an increased number of vessels, whereas high-grade dysplasia contained increased/enlarged vessels[18]. Kinoshita *et al*[19] assessed the utility of the Sano magnifying NBI classification (capillary pattern classification) for neoplasia in UC and demonstrated that capillary patterns IIIA (high microvessel density with a lack of uniformity) or IIIB (the presence of an area with nearly avascular or sparse microvascular findings) had a sensitivity of 72.2% and a specificity of 85.7% to diagnose high-grade dysplasia or submucosal deep invasive carcinoma in patients with UC. These data suggest that intramucosal vessels are proliferated in dysplastic lesions in UC patients, and an increased vascular pattern may be a practical sign in detecting such lesions during magnifying colonoscopy with NBI.

A cross-sectional study including 46 UC patients classified the surface structure of neoplasia into honeycomb-like, villous, or tortuous pattern; the detection rate of dysplasia was higher in “tortuous surface pattern” than honeycomb-like or villous patterns[20]. Another observational study assessing both surface and vascular patterns of neoplasia in IBD patients by magnifying colonoscopy with NBI found that “irregular/amorphous surface patterns” were significantly associated with neoplastic lesions

(sensitivity 81.3% and specificity 82.4%), whereas irregular/amorphous vascular patterns showed lower sensitivity (75.0%) and specificity (58.8%) (Table 2)[21]. A systematic review and meta-analysis revealed that the sensitivity and specificity of NBI to discriminate neoplasia from non-neoplastic lesions were 0.64 (95%CI 0.50-0.77) and 0.74 (95%CI 0.69-0.79), respectively[22].

The JNET established a NBI magnifying endoscopic classification based on the vessel and surface patterns of tumors in non-IBD patients[6]. Data regarding its diagnostic utility for neoplastic lesions in IBD patients remain limited. A recent case study including 17 patients with UC-associated neoplasia demonstrated that JNET types 2A, 2B, and 3 were correlated with the pathological diagnosis of low-grade dysplasia/high-grade dysplasia, high-grade dysplasia, and massive submucosal invasion of cancer, respectively[23]. The sensitivity and specificity of JNET type 3 in diagnosing massively invading CRC were 25% and 100%, respectively (Table 2)[23].

Each study assessing the utility of magnifying endoscopy with NBI showed similar sensitivity and specificity for neoplastic lesions in UC, although the sensitivity of JNET type 3 was low. Hence, it is still unclear which of vascular or surface patterns of tumors are important to differentiate neoplasia and non-neoplastic lesions in UC. Given that each study only assessed the small number of UC-associated neoplasia, further investigations with larger sample sizes are warranted to better understand the characteristics of NBI findings of IBD-associated neoplasia and diagnostic accuracy of JNET classification as well as its limitations.

UTILITY OF ENDOCYTOSCOPY FOR IBD

Given the diagnostic limitations of Kudo's pit patterns for IBD-associated neoplasia, Kudo *et al*[5] retrospectively compared the diagnostic utility between pit patterns alone and its combination with an assessment using endocytoscopy, an ultra-magnifying contact microscope which has proven to enable visualization of cell nuclei or microvasculature, and detection of neoplasia in non-IBD patients[24,25]. Their data found that both pit patterns and its combination with endocytoscopy had high sensitivities to diagnose UC-associated neoplasia (97.8% *vs* 100%). In addition, the authors also demonstrated that the specificity was higher in the combined assessment of pit patterns with endocytoscopy compared to pit patterns alone (84.4% *vs* 57.5%) (Table 1)[26]. This study demonstrated that endocytoscopy can enhance the specificity of pit patterns for the diagnosis of neoplasia in IBD patients, suggesting an endocytoscopy-assisted pit pattern assessment may be a novel approach to overcome the limitation of pit patterns alone. However, they also found that the specificity can be affected by active inflammation (Mayo endoscopic subscore 2-3) and that false positive rates were high (16.2% in type II-V pits with positive irregularly-formed nuclei and 10.3% in type V)[26]. Therefore, achieving endoscopic remission is essential for an accurate evaluation of pit-patterns or cellular nuclei using magnifying scopes.

With regard to magnifying colonoscopy with NBI, one case study assessed the utility of an endocytoscopy with NBI to diagnose dysplasia in a patient with UC. The authors demonstrated that an endocytoscopy with NBI identified "surface microvessels of uniform caliber and arrangement" in a reddish lesion (5 mm) in the lower rectum. An artificial intelligence-based system diagnosed it as a neoplasm. Consequently, its pathological diagnosis was high-grade dysplasia[27]. Given that endocytoscopy can increase the specificity of pit patterns for neoplasia in IBD[26], this technique may be useful to improve the diagnostic utility of JNET classification for IBD-associated neoplasia as well.

Figures 1 and 2 show representative findings of a neoplastic lesion in a patient with UC.

ENDOSCOPIC RESECTION FOR NEOPLASTIC LESIONS IN IBD

As previously described, magnifying endoscopy is useful to discriminate between dysplasia and non-dysplastic lesions in IBD patients, and determine whether such lesions are completely resectable or not. An endoscopic resection of neoplasia is safe and feasible in most IBD patients. A systematic review and meta-analysis including 1,428 resected colonic lesions in IBD patients showed the pooled incidences of bleeding and perforation after endoscopic resection were 0.022 (95%CI 0.011-0.044) and 0.020 (95%CI 0.009-0.044), respectively[28]. Another meta-analysis revealed that the pooled rates of margin-negative (R0) and *en-bloc* resection rates of non-polypoid dysplasia in IBD patients were 0.70 (95%CI 0.55-0.81) and 0.86 (95%CI 0.65-0.95), respectively[29].

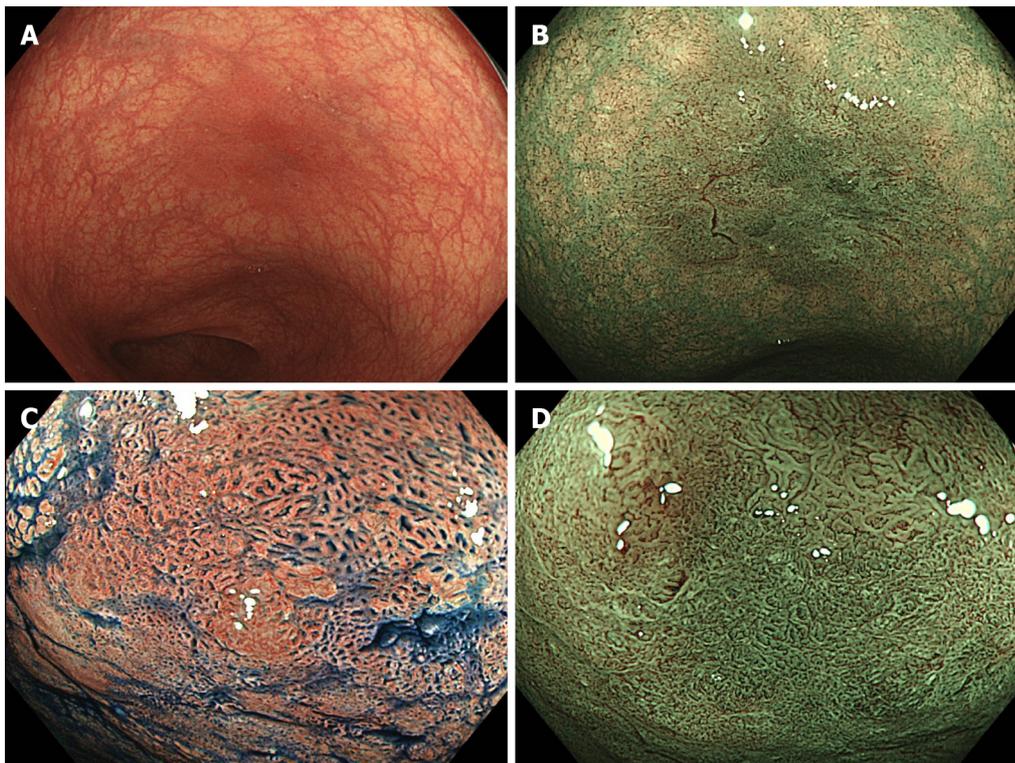
As for an endoscopic technique to remove neoplasia in IBD patients, endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) has been widely used. However, endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) may be a preferred technique in order to remove non-polypoid or larger lesions. Many observational studies published in 2021 have demonstrated the feasibility and safety of ESD for neoplasia in IBD patients[30-35]. Due to the technical difficulty of ESD for IBD-associated neoplasia which are often complicated with submucosal fibrosis, each study subsequently had a small sample size. Thus, further studies with larger sample sizes or analyses with integrated data may be necessary to investigate the feasibility, safety, and long-term outcomes of ESD for neoplasia in IBD patients.

Table 2 Sensitivity and specificity of magnifying colonoscopy with narrow band imaging to diagnose neoplasia in inflammatory bowel disease

	Lesions assessed with MC (n)	Patterns	Sensitivity	Specificity
Kinoshita <i>et al</i> [19], 2018	25	Sano classification capillary types IIIA or IIIB	72.2% ^a	85.7% ^a
Nishiyama <i>et al</i> [21], 2016	33	Irregular/amorphous surface pattern	81.3%	82.4%
Nishiyama <i>et al</i> [21], 2016	33	Irregular/ avascular vascular pattern	75.0%	58.8%
Kawasaki <i>et al</i> [23], 2019	17	JNET type 3	25% ^b	100% ^b

^aDiagnostic test results for high-grade dysplasia or submucosal deep invasive cancer.

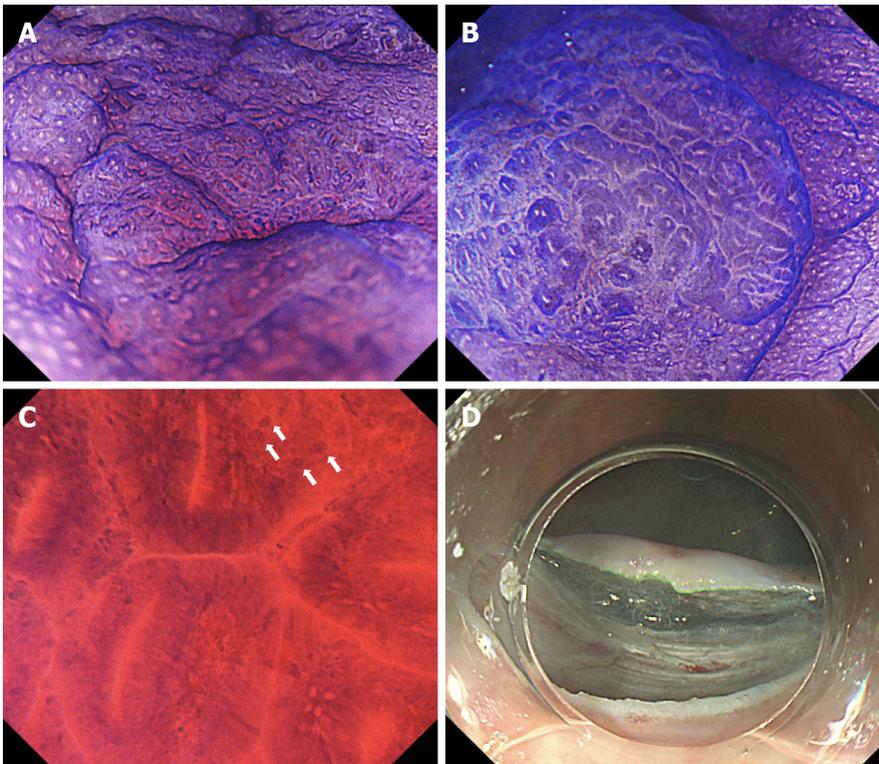
^bDiagnostic test results for massively invading carcinoma. MC: Magnifying colonoscopy.



DOI: 10.4251/wjgo.v14.i3.646 Copyright ©The Author(s) 2022.

Figure 1 Endoscopic images of a dysplastic lesion in a patient with ulcerative colitis. A: High-definition colonoscopy with white light shows a tumor recognized by a demarcated, red colored area (Paris classification Type 0-IIa, size 10 mm); B: High-definition colonoscopy with narrow band imaging (NBI); C: Magnifying chromoendoscopy with indigo carmine shows Kudo's pit pattern types III_L and V₁ low-irregularity; D: Magnifying colonoscopy with NBI shows an irregular surface pattern with increased irregular vessels (Type 2B of Japan NBI expert team classification).

The SCENIC statement, an international consensus on surveillance and management of neoplasia in IBD patients, recommended a surveillance colonoscopy rather than colectomy after the complete endoscopic resection of “polypoid dysplasia” [36]. On the other hand, given that “non-polypoid lesions” have a greater risk of metachronous dysplasia after the endoscopic resection compared with polypoid lesions, providers must understand the importance of follow-up colonoscopy to survey for other neoplastic lesions. A recent systematic review and meta-analysis showed the pooled risks of CRC and any dysplasia after the endoscopic resection of neoplastic lesions in IBD patients was 2 and 43 per 1,000 person-year of follow-up, respectively, suggesting the requirement of surveillance colonoscopy after the endoscopic resection [28]. Another meta-analysis including 202 IBD patients with non-polypoid dysplasia demonstrated that the pooled incidences of CRC and metachronous dysplasia after the endoscopic resection were 33 and 90 per 1,000 person-year of follow-up, respectively [29], suggesting that the likelihood of metachronous lesions would be higher in non-polypoid lesions compared with other types. These findings emphasize the critical importance of having a discussion regarding the risks and benefits of surveillance colonoscopy and colectomy with patients following endoscopic resection.



DOI: 10.4251/wjgo.v14.i3.646 Copyright ©The Author(s) 2022.

Figure 2 Endoscopic images of a dysplastic lesion in a patient with ulcerative colitis. A: Magnifying chromoendoscopy with crystal violet shows Kudo's pit pattern type V_l (low-irregularity); B: Magnifying chromoendoscopy with crystal violet shows Kudo's pit pattern type III_L; C: Endocytoscopy shows slit glandular lumens with enlarged nuclei (white arrows); D: Endoscopic submucosal dissection was conducted. Pathological report showed well to moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma.

CONCLUSION

Magnifying colonoscopies assessing Kudo's pit patterns or surface/vascular patterns with NBI are practical tools that can be used to aid in the diagnosis of neoplasia in IBD patients. Endoscopic characteristics of neoplasia in IBD patients include Kudo's pit pattern types III-V in magnifying chromoendoscopy or JNET types 2A, 2B, and 3 in magnifying colonoscopy with NBI. Endocytoscopy is a supportive tool which can assist providers in confirming these diagnoses. As compared to non-IBD patients, patients with IBD can have mucosa with active colonic inflammation that may alter the findings on magnifying endoscopy, thus increasing the risk of misdiagnosis of neoplasia. Accordingly, providers should control active mucosal inflammation and achieve mucosal healing in advance to ensure the quality of surveillance colonoscopy with magnifying scopes. Although an endoscopic resection is feasible and safe for IBD-associated neoplasia, it is critically important to take into account the subsequent risk of metachronous neoplasia development, even after the complete endoscopic resection of neoplasia in IBD patients.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Akiyama S designed and performed the research; Akiyama S, Sakamoto T and Saito Y analyzed the data; Akiyama S, Sakamoto T, Steinberg JM and Tsuchiya K wrote the paper.

Conflict-of-interest statement: SA and TS have no relevant disclosures. JMS was on Advisory Board for Pfizer. YS is on Advisory Board for Boston Scientific. KT has received grant supports from Takeda Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharmaceutical Corp., and Hitachi Ltd.

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S-Editor: Wang LL

L-Editor: A

P-Editor: Wang LL

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