Novel diagnostic and therapeutic techniques for surveillance of dysplasia in patients with inflammatory bowel disease

M Iacucci MD PhD1, T Uraoka MD PhD2, M Fort Gasia MD1, N Yahagi MD PhD2

The risk for developing dysplasia and colorectal cancer in patients with longstanding inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) involving the colon is well documented. Random biopsies during white-light, standard-definition colonoscopy (33 to 50 biopsies) with or without dye spraying chromoendoscopy has been the recommended strategy in North America to detect dysplastic lesions in IBD. However, there are several limitations to this approach including poor physician adherence, poor sensitivity, increased procedure time and considerable cost. The new generation of high-definition endoscopes with electronic filter technology provide an opportunity to visualize colonic mucosal and vascular patterns in minute detail, and to identify subtle flat, multifocal, polypoid and pseudopolypoid neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions. The application of these new technologies in IBD is slowly being adopted in clinical practice. In addition, the advent of confocal laser endomicroscopy provides an opportunity to explore real-time histology, thus redefining the understanding and characterization of the lesions in IBD. There is emerging evidence that serrated adenomas are also associated with longstanding IBD colitis and may be recognized as another important contributing factor to colorectal cancer development. The circumscribed neoplastic lesions can be treated using endoscopic therapeutic management such as mucosal resection or, especially, endoscopic submucosal dissection. This may replace panproctocolectomy in selected patients. The authors review the potential of these techniques to transform endoscopic diagnosis and therapeutic management of dysplasia in IBD.

Key Words: Chromoendoscopy; Confocal laser endomicroscopy; Endoscopic submucosal dissection; High-definition endoscopic technique – iScan; Inflammatory bowel disease; Narrow band imaging

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) represents a special example of screening and surveillance for colorectal cancer (CRC) in a population at higher risk for developing neoplastic lesions. In this patient group, other potential techniques for screening, such as the fecal occult blood test, fecal immunochemical test or flexible sigmoidoscopy, are not valid. Special techniques at colonoscopy need to be used to diagnose early neoplastic changes. In the present review, we highlight the magnitude of the problem of neoplastic lesions associated with IBD and, subsequently, discuss novel and emerging diagnostic techniques and emerging therapeutic colon-sparing techniques.

METHODS

Appropriate articles were identified by electronic search of PubMed, MEDLINE and Embase between January 1980 and October 2013 using the key words: dysplasia, CRC and IBD, surveillance in IBD, novel endoscopic techniques in IBD, therapeutic endoscopy in IBD, endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR), endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD), pseudopolyps, dysplasia-associated lesion or mass, adenoma associated lesion or mass, chromoendoscopy, autofluorescence, virtual chromoendoscopy and confocal endomicroscopy. Additionally, articles were identified by manually searching references cited in important articles and reviews.

INCI DENCE AND PREVALENCE OF CRC IN PATIENTS WITH IBD

Several epidemiological studies have demonstrated an increased risk for CRC in patients with IBD, estimated to be two to five times higher than in the general population of the same age group. The overall
prevalence of CRC in ulcerative colitis (UC) patients was originally analyzed in a large meta-analysis and estimated to be 3.7% (1). However, more recent studies suggest that the prevalence of CRC in IBD may be much lower (2). Although the cancer risk reported from different centres may be variable, there is a trend toward decreasing incidence over decades (3). A recent population-based study from Denmark (4) reported that the overall risk for CRC in patients with UC has decreased markedly over time and no longer exceeds that of the general population, at least in the first decade after UC diagnosis. A key factor that has contributed to this decrease is believed to be the widespread use of 5-aminosalicylate because several (but not all) studies have suggested that 5-aminosalicylate may decrease cancer incidence (5).

Well-defined risk factors, such as early onset of IBD, family history of CRC, long duration of colitis, ongoing endoscopic or histological inflammation, and more extensive or pancolonic disease, have been identified (6,7). A concurrent diagnosis of primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) represents a high risk for colonic neoplasia – this represents a distinct subgroup of IBD with a distinctive phenotype and genotype. A population-based study conducted in Canada between 2000 and 2004 identified all patients with a diagnosis of PSC using regional databases. Forty-five PSC patients with UC or Crohn disease (CD) were identified. Five (11.1%) patients were diagnosed with neoplastic changes: low-grade dysplasia (n=2), dysplasia-associated lesion or mass (n=2) or CRC (n=1) during the five-year follow-up period, yielding an incidence rate of 3.1 events per 100 person-years (95% CI 1.0 to 7.2/100 person-years). Colonic neoplasia in PSC and IBD can be commonly detected within two to five years’ duration of disease because PSC has an insidious onset with subtle inflammation over a long asymptomatic or low-grade symptom phase (8,9).

Colonic CD is also associated with an increased risk for colon cancer (10,11). In a recent meta-analysis of population-based studies, the risk for colon cancer in CD was increased (SIR 1.6 [95% CI 1.2 to 2.0]) (12). American Gastroenterology Association guidelines recommend surveillance for colon cancer in patients with colonic CD starting from eight to 10 years of disease duration (13). The nature and intervals for surveillance are similar to extensive UC, although such a recommendation is largely empirical. The patchy nature of colonic involvement in CD and presence of strictures may pose challenges to surveillance.

**DYSPLASIA, ADENOMA-LIKE MASS, AND DYSPLASIA-ASSOCIATED MASS OR LESION IN IBD**

In sporadic CRC, the dysplastic precursor lesion is the adenomatous polyp, which is the well-recognized single discrete focus of neoplasia that is typically managed by endoscopic polypectomy. In contrast, in patients with longstanding IBD, dysplasia may be polypoid or flat, localized, diffuse or multifocal and, once found, may mark the entire colon as being at heightened risk for neoplasia, although this may not be inevitable (14,15). These differences in morphology and biological behaviour between a ‘colitis-associated dysplasia’ and a sporadic adenoma have led to considerable ambiguity in the nomenclature for neoplastic lesions in IBD. In an effort to avoid this ambiguity, the term ‘intraepithelial neoplasia’ (IEN) has been suggested as an alternative to describe all neoplastic lesions arising in IBD patients; this is especially true in the Japanese literature.

One of the unique features of dysplasia in IBD is its macroscopic heterogeneity in characteristics. Dysplasia is classified macroscopically as flat or elevated, depending on whether it corresponds to an endoscopically visible lesion (16,17). Flat dysplasia is detected microscopically in random biopsy specimens from relatively unremarkable mucosa at endoscopy. Presently, its detection depends on adequate sampling of the mucosa by the endoscopist; however, the technology to detect these endoscopically is rapidly evolving. Elevated lesions, conventionally referred to as dysplasia-associated lesion or mass (DALM) include single and/or multiple polyps, bumps, plaques and velvety patches and these can easily remain hidden among the inflammatory abnormalities encountered in IBD (15). Recently, specific definitions of adenoma-like mass or dysplasia (ALM or ALD) have been proposed. The term ‘ALM’ is applied to polypoid dysplasia with no adjacent flat component, endoscopically indistinguishable from a sporadic (sessile or pedunculated) polyp. Histology is of little help in differentiation of DALM from ALM and this distinction basically relies on endoscopic appearance (18).

The histological classification of dysplasia is based on the 1983 consensus report by Riddell et al (19). Dysplasia was defined as unequivocal neoplasia of the epithelium confined to the basement membrane, without invasion into the lamina propria. The authors proposed classifying biopsy specimens into five categories: negative for dysplasia; indefinite for dysplasia; positive for low-grade dysplasia; high-grade dysplasia; or invasive cancer. In 1998, an alternative classification system for dysplasia in the gastrointestinal tract was developed with the hope that it would standardize terminology (20). The Vienna classification system is similar to the one proposed by Riddell et al (19) except that the former uses the term ‘non-invasive neoplasia’ instead of ‘low- or high-grade dysplasia’ and also uses the term ‘suspicious for invasive carcinoma’. The Riddell classification is most commonly used.

Both United States and European guidelines recommend a conservative endoscopic resection strategy for localized polypoid lesions in selected patients (13,21). When a dysplastic polyp (predicted by Kudo pit pattern) is detected within an area of inflammation in the colon in patients with IBD, this lesion can be removed safely by polypectomy and continued surveillance. It is not necessary to recommend colectomy in all patients, but it is strongly recommended to obtain biopsy specimens separately from areas of flat colitic mucosa surrounding the base of adenoma-like and non-adenoma-like DALMs. These should be clearly marked in the specimen bottle so that the pathologist can identify the exact sites of biopsies. Polyps within noncolitic areas may be removed using techniques similar to those used for sporadic polyps in non-IBD patients. With the novel endoscopic techniques, the margins of polypoid lesions can be assessed for abnormal pit pattern as well by expert endoscopists (13,21). A designated colonoscopist for IBD patients in large centres may be appropriate to provide expertise in these challenging patients.

**ENDOSCOPIC SURVEILLANCE AND ITS LIMITATIONS**

Endoscopic surveillance programs are intended to detect premalignant change or malignancy at an early disease stage (22). The standard recommendation for surveillance colonoscopy in IBD is to perform colonoscopy yearly starting eight to 10 years after diagnosis of UC and to take random biopsies from each quadrant every 10 cm. It has been demonstrated that 33 to 50 jumbo forceps biopsies may be needed to provide the highest yield of dysplasia or CRC with 90% confidence (3,23). Extra biopsies should be obtained from strictured or raised areas and from other endoscopically abnormal areas detected in the colon, such as a change in colour.

However, despite this intensive regimen, surveillance colonoscopy with white-light (WL) endoscopy can often miss flat multifocal lesions and has not been shown to decrease CRC-related mortality in UC. Furthermore, a Cochrane systematic review (24) found no clear evidence that endoscopic surveillance improves survival among UC patients. Additionally, random biopsies may visualize <1% of the total colonic mucosal surface area and can, thus, lead to a large sampling error. The number of biopsies taken during surveillance colonoscopy in IBD appear to increase the detection rate of dysplasia. Eaden et al (25,26) demonstrated that the probability of detecting dysplasia was 90% if 33 biopsies were taken and this increased to 95% with 56 biopsies taken. In addition, there are considerable costs associated with processing and interpreting biopsy specimens. Finally, such a standard is logistically difficult and often not followed in real-life clinical practice, as shown in studies from the United Kingdom and Netherlands, where the majority of gastroenterologists did not follow the guidelines with regard to the number of biopsies (25-27).
Recently, the European Crohn’s and Colitis consensus statement recommended the use of chromoendoscopy to collect targeted biopsies of abnormal areas. The recommendation stated that methylene blue or indigo carmine chroendoendoscopy is an alternative to random biopsies for appropriately trained endoscopists, and is superior to random biopsies in the detection of neoplastic lesions (28).

The surveillance strategy may be summarized as follows:

1. Ideally, surveillance colonoscopy should be performed on patients during clinical remission of disease to avoid confusing inflammatory changes with dysplasia (13).

2. However, if this is not possible and inflammatory changes are present, the procedure may be repeated after a period of medical therapy, such as steroids, in an attempt to induce remission (29). It is important to assess the biopsies for both inflammation and dysplasia. The pathologist should be given information about the endoscopic inflammatory score, such as Mayo subscore or simple endoscopic score-CI, so that the biopsies are considered in their appropriate inflammatory status context.

3. Surveillance colonoscopy should be started eight to 10 years after the onset of symptoms for patients with left-sided or extensive colitis as well as for CD-associated colitis.

4. Patients must undergo regular surveillance schedules after the initial colonoscopy.

5. Colonoscopic surveillance should be performed annually in patients with PSC following its diagnosis.

In addition, studies in non-IBD patients suggest that adenoma detection rate may be optimized by using antispasmodic drugs during colonoscopy (30,31). This may be used in patients without contraindications. Withdrawal time may also be relevant in IBD patients for detecting neoplastic lesions, although no study has assessed this directly in this population.

### NOVEL ENDOCOPIC TECHNIQUES

Novel endoscopic techniques are summarized in Table 1.

Colonoendoscopic surveillance in patients with longstanding IBD is highly recommended and is the standard of care. The main objective of surveillance colonoscopy in UC is to detect neoplasia at an early stage amenable to endoscopic therapy or surgical cure, and preferably at the preneoplastic stage.

Novel endoscopic techniques, including high-definition endoscopy, chromoendoscopy, virtual or electronic chromoendoscopy, autofluorescence imaging (AFI), confocal laser endomicroscopy (CLE) and endocytoscopy, have the potential to improve neoplasia detection rates and may contribute to reducing random biopsies by taking targeted biopsies for histological evaluation. High-definition endoscopy offers superior resolution to standard endoscopy and may significantly improve the detection and characterization of IEN in UC.

Conventional chroendoendoscopy is the oldest and simplest method to improve the diagnosis of epithelial changes. Different dye solutions are applied to the mucosa of the gastrointestinal tract and can be classified as absorptive or contrast agents (15,32). Absorptive agents include methylene blue 0.1% to 0.5% and cresyl violet 0.05%. They are absorbed by different cells to different degrees, highlighting distinct cell types. Contrast agents, such as indigo carmine 0.2% to 0.4%, coat the colonic mucosal surface and highlight tissue architecture because of the higher contrast of pooled dye within the small grooves between the colonic crypts and within the colonic pits. High-quality bowel cleansing is crucial for dye staining to enable meticulous evaluation of the mucosa (Table 2). Chromoendoscopy has two main goals (33). First, it improves the detection of subtle colonic lesions, increasingly the sensitivity of the endoscopic examination. This is important in UC because flat dysplastic lesions can be difficult or impossible to detect with WL endoscopy. Second, once a lesion is detected, chroendoendoscopy can improve characterization of lesions and margins, thus increasing the specificity of the examination. This can be further refined with magnifying and/or high-definition colonoendoscopes and has led to categorization of the different pit patterns in the colon. The Kudo classification (34), the international classification system commonly used, differentiates five types of pit patterns: types I and II are staining patterns predicting non-neoplastic lesions, whereas types III to V are predictive of neoplastic lesions. Several prospective, randomized trials using methylene blue or indigo carmine for panchromoendoscopy in patients with longstanding UC have shown the unique benefit of chroendoendoscopy for the diagnosis of intraepithelial neoplasia (35). The first randomized controlled trial demonstrating a clear advantage for chromoendoscopy was published in 2003 by Kiesslich et al (36) in which significantly more neoplastic lesions were detected using this modality (32 versus 10). These data were subsequently corroborated in other randomized studies (37,38). Hurlstone et al (38) also reported a significant increase in IEN detection rate with indigo carmine-assisted high-magnification chromoendoscopic colonoscopy compared with standard-definition endoscopy in UC patients. In a meta-analysis, chromoendoscopy had a sensitivity of 83.3% (95% CI 35.9% to 99.6%), a specificity of 91.3% (95% CI 43.8% to 100%) and diagnostic OR of 17.544 (95% CI 1.245 to 247.14) (16). Recently, another meta-analysis showed that the difference in yield of dysplasia between chroendoendoscopy and WL endoscopy was 7% (95% CI 3.2% to 11.3%) (35). The difference in proportion of lesions detected by targeted biopsies was 44% (95% CI 28.6% to 59.1%) and flat lesions was 27% (95% CI 11.2% to 41.9%) in favour of chroendoendoscopy. This demonstrates that chroendoendoscopy has medium to high sensitivity and high diagnostic accuracy for neoplasia in UC compared with WL endoscopy.

However, chroendoendoscopy has certain limitations: the mucosa is not always equally sprayed; areas of colourant pooling prevent proper visualization; it has additional cost; and, most importantly, it tends to be more time consuming (39). However, a recent study suggested that chroendoendoscopy is both more effective and less costly than WL endoscopy (40). However, further studies are required with other novel endoscopic techniques to detect subtle lesions.

High-definition virtual chroendoendoscopy, also called dye-less (or dye free) chroendoendoscopy, is a recently introduced image enhancement technique that comprises different technologies incorporated into colonoscopes by different manufacturers: narrow-band imaging (NBI; Olympus, Japan), Fujinon Intelligent Color Enhancement (FICE; Fujinon, Japan) and iScan (Pentax, Japan). In a retrospective cohort study of patients with longstanding (>7 years) colonic IBD undergoing surveillance colonoscopy, Subramanian et al (41) confirmed that high-definition chroendoendoscopy improved targeted detection of dysplastic lesions during surveillance colonoscopy compared with WL endoscopy. The adjusted prevalence ratio of detecting any dysplastic lesion and dysplastic lesion on targeted biopsy was 2.21 (95% CI 1.09 to 4.45) and 2.99 (95% CI 1.16 to 7.79), respectively, for high-definition chroendoendoscopy.

NBI uses optical filters in front of the light source to narrow the wavelength of the projected light to 30 nm wide spectra of blue (415 nm) and green (540 nm), which enables a detailed examination of the mucosa and superficial vasculature. The role of NBI in detecting dysplasia in longstanding UC remains somewhat uncertain due to conflicting results in the literature. In a prospective randomized cross-over study involving 42 patients with longstanding UC, Dekker et al (42) were the first to demonstrate that NBI does not improve the detection rate of neoplasia in UC compared with high-definition WL. A potential explanation was the chronic inflammation that possibly distorts the detection rate of IEN in UC. In the meantime, two other trials (43,44) demonstrated that high-definition WL is equivalent to NBI. An additional study suggested that NBI offers no advantage over dye chroendoendoscopy in IBD surveillance and NBI may not increase the detection rate of IEN in IBD (45).

These findings have led to controversy regarding the real role of NBI in dysplasia detection in UC patients. Pellisé et al (46) compared the new-generation NBI system with high-resolution imaging with dye chroendoendoscopy for the early detection of colitis-associated dysplasia and cancer in patients with longstanding colonic IBD.
NBI was reported to be a less time-consuming and equally effective modality compared with dye chromoendoscopy for detection of IEN. Withdrawal time was significantly longer with dye chromoendoscopy compared with NBI (46). Given the significant convenience of virtual chromoendoscopy over dye chromoendoscopy, further studies are required with new generation dye-less chromoendoscopy techniques.

AFI is another novel technique that uses short-wavelength (blue) light for excitation of endogenous tissue fluorophores that emit fluorescent light of longer wavelength. The AFI endoscope has two separate charge-coupled devices for WL endoscopy and AFI. Recently, high-resolution WL endoscopy, AFI and NBI have been incorporated into one system known as endoscopic trimodal imaging.

A button on the endoscope enables switching between WL endoscopy, AFI and NBI. The resultant images show normal mucosa as green and dysplastic/cancerous tissue as magenta in colour. The early experience with such trimodal imaging for the detection and differentiation of colonic polyps was not encouraging (47).

Initial pilot studies suggested that AFI could be useful in the detection of dysplasia at surveillance colonoscopy for patients with UC. A subsequent randomized colonoscopy trial showed that AFI improves the detection rate of neoplasia in patients with ulcerative colitis compared with HD (57).

A randomised cohort study of 105 patients with UC found that AFI plus HD-WLE provided a 4.75-fold more neoplasias could be detected with CE and CLE compared with HD-WLE (90% vs 54%) (58).

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endoscopy was unusually high in this study and the encouraging detection rate for neoplasia in UC needs to be confirmed in further studies (48).

Both FICE and iSCAN are based on a physical principle similar to NBI, but instead of optical filters inside the video endoscope, they are dependent on a computed spectral estimation technology that develops endoscopic images from the video processor and reconstructs virtual images in real time by increasing the intensity of narrowed blue light to a maximum, and by decreasing narrowed red and green light to a minimum.

iSCAN has three modes of image enhancement (49): surface enhancement, contrast enhancement, and tone enhancement. iSCAN may be a promising technique to differentiate neoplastic from non-neoplastic lesions of the colon. Hoffman et al (50) tested the efficacy of high-definition endoscopy alone compared with i-SCAN or chromoendoscopy with methylene blue 0.1% in screening for dysplasia and CRC. They demonstrated that both i-SCAN and chromoendoscopy identified more lesions compared with high-definition endoscopy alone. iSCAN was also able to predict neoplasia as precisely as chromoendoscopy, with an accuracy of 89% to 97%.

In a prospective, randomized, back-to-back trial evaluating the usefulness of iSCAN in screening colonoscopy, Hong et al (51) recently demonstrated that iSCAN during the screening colonoscopy may fail to improve adenoma detection and the prevention of missed polyps. However, iSCAN appears to be effective for real-time histological prediction of polyp pathology compared with conventional high-definition WL colonoscopy (51). However, more randomized studies are needed to confirm these results before iSCAN can be considered to be an alternative to dye-spraying chromoendoscopy in the context of IBD surveillance (Figure 1).

CLE is a novel endoscopic imaging technique that provides in vivo histology during ongoing endoscopy (52). CLE offers in vivo imaging of the mucosal layer at cellular and even subcellular resolution. CLE can currently be performed with two different endoscopic modalities. First, a miniaturized confocal scanner has been integrated into the distal tip of a flexible endoscope (Pentax, Japan) (53). Second is the use of confocal microscopy miniprobes (54) (pCLE, Cellvizio, Mauna Kea Technologies, France). These probes can be fitted through the working channel of standard endoscopes. The functional principle relies on the delivery of blue laser light to mucosal tissue, which translates into an excitation wavelength of 488 nm and light emission detection at 505 nm. When the mucosa is scanned, serial optical sections are constructed. The end-result images are approximately a 1000-fold magnification of in vivo tissue (53).

CLE requires the use of fluorescent agents. Most studies involving humans have been performed using 10 mL of intravenous 5% fluorescein sodium. Fluorescein quickly distributes within all compartments of the tissue and CLE is possible within seconds after injection. It contrasts cellular and subcellular details, connective tissue and vessel architecture at high resolution but does not stain nuclei (55).

Kiesslich et al (52) demonstrated that chromoendoscopy, in combination with CLE, enabled a significant increase in the diagnostic yield of IEN. In the CLE group, circumscribed lesions were identified by chromoendoscopy and evaluated for targeted biopsy examination by CLE. The presence of IEN was predicted with a sensitivity of 94.7% and a specificity of 98.3%. The combined use of chromoendoscopy with CLE reduced the number of biopsies compared with conventional colonoscopy to 3.9 biopsies per patient instead of 40 to 50, and demonstrated a >4-fold increased diagnostic yield for IEN (Figures 2 and 3).

Endocytoscopy

Endocytoscopy is a recent and evolving endoscopic imaging technique that enables detailed examination of the mucosal surface through systems integrated in the distal tip of the endoscope or through a probe-based system. This technique provides up to 1400-fold magnification of the mucosa. The concept behind endocytoscopy is based on a contact light microscope that enables real-time visualization of cellular structures of the superficial epithelial layer. Topical application of an absorptive contrast agent is required. No data are currently available on the use of endocytoscopy in surveillance colonoscopy in IBD, but it has been shown to be useful for the distinction between neoplastic and non-neoplastic tissues in the colon and avoiding unnecessary polypectomy (56,57). Further studies are needed in IBD.

**NOVEL ENDOscopic THERAPEUTIC STRATEGIES IN IBD SURVEILLANCE — ENDOscopic RESECTION**

The appropriate management of IEN in IBD is evolving with advances in endoscopic technology. Lesion resectability is now the most important characteristic influencing the decision to either continue endoscopic surveillance or recommend colectomy in IBD patients. More
SERRATED ADENOMAS IN IBD:
AN EMERGING PROBLEM

There is emerging evidence that serrated adenomas are also associated with longstanding IBD colitis and have become recognized as another important contributory factor to CRC development. Sessile serrated adenomas are considered to be preneoplastic lesions, even if these do not show dysplasia at histology. The terminology in the context of IBD has not been fully clarified. Several articles use the terms ‘serrated adenoma’ and ‘dysplasia’ concurrently. Unfortunately, they are often subtle in appearance at endoscopy and pose challenges for endoscopic detection and removal, especially in colitic mucosa (Figure 1). Rubio et al (61) assessed the histological phenotype of the dysplastic lesion juxtaposing colorectal carcinomas in 100 consecutive colectomy specimens (50 patients with IBD and in 50 controls [non-IBD patients]). They reported that the majority (81.2% [31 of 38]) of the dysplastic lesions juxtaposing IB distant carcinomas were villous or serrated adenomas but only 55.1% (16 of 29) in control cases. Serrated adenomas in particular accounted for nearly 29% of the noninvasive dysplastic lesions arising in IB distant carcinomas but only for 3% in control specimens. Recent findings suggest that the BRAF V600E mutation is a specific marker for the serrated pathway originating from an hyperplastic polypl (62).

Chaubert et al (63) and Bossard et al (64) characterized the molecular status of the serrated neoplasia pathway in IBD based on the determination of BRAF and KRAS mutations, the MMR deficiency status as assessed by immunohistochemistry and the MSI status. They demonstrated high sensitivity of the activating BRAF V600E mutation as a biomarker for the serrated neoplasia pathway in inflammatory bowel disease. It was identified in all serrated preneoplastic lesions and in the MSI mucinous adenocarcinoma of the right colon, and was not found in any of the histological categories of the traditional adenoma-carcinoma sequence. KRAS mutations are observed preferentially in these traditional lesions, as in sporadic colorectal oncogenesis, and have been intensively studied throughout the inflammatory/regenerative/dysplasia/cancer sequence in IBD.

ESD IN IBD: A DREAM OR REALITY?

Endoscopic resection of an adenoma-like DALM in chronic UC is often difficult because it is complicated by submucosal fibrosis.

ESD is a new advance in minimally invasive therapeutic endoscopy, with a major advantage in achieving a higher en bloc resection rate and more accurate in histopathological assessment and enhanced curability. ESD was developed in Japan in the mid-1990s to resect early stage gastric cancers en bloc. Colonic ESD techniques were developed in Japan and the techniques have been described in detail (65).

ESD is now widely performed in the colorectum in East Asian countries, especially Japan (66). In contrast, Western endoscopists infrequently perform colorectal ESD (CR-ESD) despite some of its
Diagnostic and therapeutic techniques for surveillance of dysplasia in IBD

Endoscopic submucosal dissection performed using dual knife. 

**Figure 4** A A 2 cm 0-IIa lesion located in the ascending colon. B Narrow-band imaging with magnification revealed type IIIA capillary pattern. C Indigo-carmine dye with magnification demonstrated type III L pit pattern. D to F Endoscopic submucosal dissection performed using dual knife. F Ulcer bed after en-bloc resection. Biopsies were taken for each quadrant around the lesions because it is colitic mucosa with high risk of multifocal dysplasia (blue arrows)

There are several reasons that may explain this difference. First, ESD has multiple technical challenges related to the anatomical features of the colon (compared with the stomach) including its longer length, narrower lumen, extensive flexion and thinner walls, longer procedure time and increased risk of perforation.

Therefore, specialized training and adequate clinical experience appear to be necessary to acquire a satisfactory and high level of skill for performing ESD. Additionally, there has been a lack of dedicated instruments for ESD in the West, and the choice of devices for ESD available in North America is different compared with those available in Japan (67,68). However, CR-ESD is also starting to become adopted in North America (69).

The safety and efficacy of CR-ESD for large colorectal lesions has recently been reported in a systematic review (70), and we have recently reviewed CR-ESD techniques and the feasibility of application in the West (71). CR-ESD is not considered to be advanced medical care eligible for national health insurance coverage, and the cost of this procedure has not yet been covered by Western national health insurance or private payers. Further pharmacoeconomic studies need to be performed to determine the cost-benefit of such an approach (69).

ESD can result in successful en bloc resections even for lesions with submucosal fibrosis involving DALM because endoscopists are able to directly visualize the submucosal layer. In fact, a highly experienced endoscopist demonstrated an excellent curative resection of colorectal ESDs with various devices and accessories for residual/local recurrence of epithelial lesions following endoscopic resection that had severe fibrosis into the submucosal layer (72,73). ESD in Crohn’s colitis may be more problematic due to the transmural nature of involvement and frequent fibrosis.

Presently, there are no data to guide when to use EMR and when to use ESD in the context of IBD surveillance. Smaller lesions (≤2 cm) may be generally treated with snare for polypoid lesions and EMR for sessile or flat lesions permitting en bloc resection. In IBD, the flat margins around a polypoid lesion must be negative for dysplasia at histology (Figure 4A). Larger lesions with higher risks for residual neoplasia on piecemeal resection and superficial submucosal invasion are candidates for ESD, especially for the colonic lesions in patients with CD in which colectomy will result in permanent ileostomy. Whether very limited dysplasia around a well-defined lesion can be resected by ESD remains to be studied in IBD patients. However, multifocal lesions or ill-defined lesions will still require panproctocolectomy.

Patients with UC with a non-adenoma-like DALM represented by indistinct lesion border should be treated with colectomy because of the high association with dysplasia in flat mucosa adjacent and with metachronous or synchronous carcinoma.

In contrast, adenoma-like DALMs may be treated conservatively by complete endoscopic resection followed by confirmation of an absence of dysplasia at the margin of the specimen and continued surveillance without surgical intervention according to recent data (13,74). However, ESD can demonstrate the lesion margin adequately. Endoscopic differentiation diagnosis of ALM and UC-related DALM in UC is also controversial and challenging (75). An accurate histological evaluation after complete endoscopic removal is required for the treatment of such lesions. Several investigators have sought to identify molecular and nonmolecular markers that may aid in the distinction of truly dysplastic from regenerating epithelium in UC (76,77).

ESD may not be technically feasible for inexperienced endoscopists. ESD-assisted EMR, a so-called ‘hybrid technique’, was performed in 69 patients with selected lesions associated with UC (78). The endoscopic resection of ALM was technically feasible using the combination technique and was also curable. In fact, no metachronous circumscribed IEN lesions or cancer were detected at a median follow-up period of 18 months. Overall cure rates for the ESD-assisted EMR cohort was 98% (78). There was a limitation of selection bias of target lesions for this technique. As far as we have experienced with a large number of CR-ESDs, EMR, even as the final step in the hybrid technique, is not technically easy and there remain issues of higher risk for large perforation. We fully recommend an ESD procedure for such lesions performed by highly experienced endoscopists to achieve en bloc resection (Figure 4).

The role of ESD may become important in future for management of neoplasia in UC patients.

**PROPOSED ENDOSCOPIC DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC STRATEGY FOR NEOPLASIA SURVEILLANCE AND MANAGEMENT IN IBD – CAN WE SAVE THE COLON IN SELECTED PATIENTS?**

High-definition dye chromoendoscopy technique with targeted biopsies may represent the first choice in surveillance of longstanding colitis in IBD. High-definition virtual chromoendoscopy as an alternative requires further study. A combination of CLE with chromoendoscopy with indigo carmine 0.2% may represent an additional option in tertiary centres for high-risk IBD patients who develop cancer such as patients with PSC, low-grade or high-grade IEN or dysplasia, or presence of DALM or serrated adenoma. The optimum endoscopic approach is illustrated schematically including concentrations of indigo carmine and methylene blue (Figure 5).

Targeted neoplasia screening with high-definition iSCAN, FICE or NBI pancolonic endoscopy with virtual chromoendoscopy may provide a number of benefits including convenience, quicker procedures and the capability of on-off virtual chromoendoscopy. However, pancolonic dye chromoendoscopy has been proven to be efficacious in increasing the yield of dysplasia in IBD patients and to reduce the number of biopsies. It remains controversial whether the other novel endoscopic techniques described above can be used alone in routine surveillance colonoscopy in IBD. Many further well-designed studies are required to determine whether dye chromoendoscopy can be replaced by high-definition imaging with novel endoscopic techniques. Well-demarcated neoplastic flat lesions without features of submucosal invasion need first to be characterized in detail using dye spray such as indigo carmine 0.4% or methylene blue 0.2% (highly irregular surface mucosal pit pattern, mucosal depression, radiating mucosal folds, insufflation-desufflation deformity or failure of the
surveillance in long-standing IBD (Figure 5). Flow chart illustrating the proposed strategy for surveillance and management of dysplasia in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). CLE Confocal laser endoscopy; ESD Endoscopic submucosal dissection; EMR Endoscopic mucosal resection; HG-IEN High-grade intraepithelial neoplasia; LG-IEN Low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia

lesion to lift with submucosal saline injection). These may then be resected endoscopically using EMR or ESD techniques if possible, and these patients should, of course, continue in an endoscopic surveillance program. Patients with incompletely resected lesions or those who have lesions with histological dysplasia or invasive carcinoma should undergo histological evaluation by a second experienced gastrointestinal pathologist before undergoing colectomy. American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy guidelines suggested that the presence of high-grade IEN and multifocal low-grade IEN in flat mucosa is an indication for colectomy (74). We propose that patients with low-grade IEN undergo surveillance within three to six months by an experienced endoscopist with high-definition virtual chromoendoscopy, preferably in combination with pancolonic chromoendoscopy with indigo carmine and CLE following meticulous bowel cleansing and/or treatment of inflammation (Figure 5).

Finally, particular attention should be devoted to diffuse or segmental mass pseudopolyps (inflammatory polyps) associated with IBD, which appear to be an additional risk factor or marker for IBD-CRC, while in themselves having no malignant potential. It is not clear whether this increased risk is due to a higher miss rate of dysplastic polyps difficult to distinguish from the benign pseudopolyps during surveillance colonoscopies or due to the fact that pseudopolyps are a historical marker of more severe inflammation (79). Unfortunately, this is an area of uncertainty and no studies have been performed to guide on how best to perform surveillance in these patients. This will be an interesting and unexplored area of future research. In our experience, we perform surveillance colonoscopy with high-definition iScan virtual chromoendoscopy in combination with dye chromoendoscopy with indigo carmine 0.2%. We optimize the settings of surface, contrast and tone enhancement of high-definition iScan to maximize the quality of the image and to better characterize the neoplastic Kudo pit pattern and target biopsies (Figure 2). It is generally not advisable to attempt resection of inflammatory pseudopolyps because these usually regrow. With careful inspection, Kudo pit patterns may distinguish neoplastic from inflammatory areas.

SUMMARY

The clinicopathological link between IBD and CRC is well established and provides the rationale for endoscopic surveillance. This field is rapidly evolving with high-definition endoscopic technologies. These novel techniques have the potential to replace dye-spraying chromoendoscopy for detection of dysplasia, but prospective studies are required. Additionally, they have the potential to reveal detailed characterization of the lesions and enable endoscopic targeting of biopsies. Furthermore, techniques such as endoscopic submucosal resection may spare a colectomy in highly selected patients. This possibility requires very careful characterization of lesions with novel endoscopic techniques. Increasingly dedicated specialized endoscopists with IBD interest are necessary to fully exploit these evolving technologies and lead prospective studies.

REFERENCES

Diagnostic and therapeutic techniques for surveillance of dysplasia in IBD


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