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**OCTOBER**  
20-25, 2023  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

VANCOUVER

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## Participating in the Webinar

All attendees will be muted and will remain in Listen Only Mode.

Type your questions here so that the moderator can see them. Not all questions will be answered but we will get to as many as possible.

Meridith Test  
Webinar ID: 998-211-123  
This session is being recorded.  
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## How to Receive CME and MOC Points

### LIVE VIRTUAL GRAND ROUNDS WEBINAR

ACG will send a link to a CME & MOC evaluation to all attendees on the live webinar.

ABIM Board Certified physicians need to complete their MOC activities by December 31, 2022 in order for the MOC points to count toward any MOC requirements that are due by the end of the year. No MOC credit may be awarded after March 1, 2023 for this activity.

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## MOC QUESTION

If you plan to claim MOC Points for this activity, you will be asked to: Please list specific changes you will make in your practice as a result of the information you received from this activity.

Include specific strategies or changes that you plan to implement.  
THESE ANSWERS WILL BE REVIEWED.

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## ACG Virtual Grand Rounds

Join us for upcoming Virtual Grand Rounds!




**Week 50 – Thursday, December 15, 2022**  
**Optimal Positioning of Small Molecule Treatment Options in IBD**  
 Faculty: David T. Rubin, MD, FACP  
 Moderator: Samir A. Shah, MD, FACP  
 At Noon Eastern and **NEW! 8pm Eastern!**

There will be NO Virtual Grand Rounds until January 5, 2023.  
 Have a wonderful holiday season and a happy New Year!




**Week 1 –Thursday, January 5, 2023**  
**AI in GI**  
 Faculty: Seth A. Gross, MD, FACP  
 Moderator: Nasim Parsa, MD  
 At Noon Eastern and **NEW! 8pm Eastern!**

Visit [gi.org/ACGVGR](https://gi.org/ACGVGR) to Register

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# ACG

# 2023

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**OCTOBER**

20-25, 2023

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## Disclosures



**Aasma Shaukat, MD, MPH, FACC**  
 Freenome, Inc: Consultant; Medtronic , Italy:  
 Consultant; Motus GI: Consultant




**Asmeen Bhatt, MD**  
 Boston Scientific- Stocks  
 Medtronics- Stocks

*\*All of the relevant financial relationships listed for these individuals have been mitigated*

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## ADR, PDR, or IRR: What Are My Quality Metrics for Colonoscopy?



**Aasma Shaukat MD MPH FACC**  
 Director GI Outcomes Research,  
 Robert M and Mary H. Glickman Professor of Medicine  
 Professor of Population health  
 NYU Grossman School of Medicine

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## Quality Metric and Benchmarks

Pre-Procedure	Target	Intraprocedure	Target
Appropriate indication documented	>80%	Bowel Prep Quality (Adequate)	≥85%
Informed Consent	>98%	Cecal Intubation	≥90% all, ≥95% screening
Appropriate Surveillance Interval	≥90%	Adenoma Detection Rate	≥25% All ≥30% (M) ≥20% (F)
		Withdrawal Time (>=6min)	>98%
		Attempted endoscopic removal of polyps before surgery referral	>98%

Post-Procedure	Target
Perforation rate	<1:500 all, <1:1000 screening
Post-Polypectomy Bleeding incidence	<1%
Surveillance interval recommendation	≥90%

ACG/ASGE practice guideline: Measuring the Quality of Endoscopy. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2006;58:S1-S38;  
 Rex et al. *GIE* 2015; 81: 31-53;  
 May, F and Shaukat A. State of the Science on Quality Indicators for Colonoscopy and How to Achieve Them. *American Journal of Gastroenterology* 2020; 115(8):1183-1190

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## Adenoma detection rate

- ▶ ADR during screening colonoscopies in average risk men and women over age 50 (now 45)
  - $$\frac{\# \text{ of COL where at least 1 adenoma is found}}{\text{Total \# of COL performed}}$$
 In a given time period per endoscopist
- ▶ Higher ADR= higher quality exam = fewer missed cancers
- ▶ Goal is **25%**
  - ▶ ≥ 30% for men ≥50 yrs
  - ▶ ≥ 20% for women ≥50 yrs
- ▶ Does NOT include SSA/SSL

Rex DK et al. Quality in the technical performance of colonoscopy and the continuous quality improvement process for colonoscopy: recommendations of the U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2002;97:1296-308.  
 ASGE practice guideline: Measuring the Quality of Endoscopy. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2006;58:S1-S38 *Gastrointest Endosc* 2006;58:S1-S38  
 Rex DK et al. *GIE* 2015; 81: 31-53

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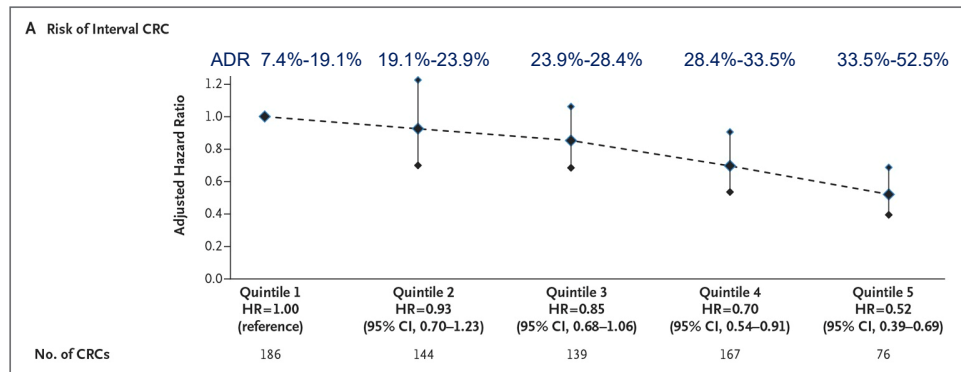
## ADR and interval CRC

- ▶ Kaiser Permanente Northern California health plan members
- ▶ COL for any indication 1998-2010
- ▶ Follow-up: 10 yrs, another COL, CRC diagnosis, Jan 2011, termination of membership
- ▶ 139 Gastroenterologists (min>300 COL, >75 screening COL)

Corley D et al. NEJM 2014;370:2539-41

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## ADR and Risk of Interval Cancer



Each 1% increase in ADR is associated with 3% decrease in risk of CRC

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## ADR and Risk of Interval Cancer

- ▶ Kaiser Permanente Northern California, Kaiser Permanente Southern California, and Kaiser Permanente Washington
- ▶ 43 endoscopy centers, 383 eligible physicians, and 735 396 patients 50-75 w negative COL between January 2011 and June 2017, follow-up through December 2017
- ▶ ADR above median of 28% associated with lower risk of PCCRC (1.79 vs 3.10 cases per 10 000 person-years)
- ▶ Lower risk of PCCRC death (0.05 vs 0.22 cases per 10 000 person-years)

**A** PCCRC

**B** PCCRC-related death

Schottinger JE, et al. *JAMA*. 2022;327(21):2114-2122

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## APC

- ▶ ADR limitations: “One and done” phenomenon
- ▶ Adenomas per colonoscopy (APC):  $\frac{\text{Total number of adenomas}}{\text{Total number of colonoscopies}}$
- ▶ Endoscopists with similar ADR rates have shown significant differences in APC rates

ADR	< 25%	≥ 25%
APC		
Q1, N(%)	11,372 (52.4%)	10,332 (47.6%)
Q4, N (%)	0 (0.0%)	19,192 (100.0%)

- ▶ APC associated with Adenoma Miss Rate
- ▶ APC associated with post-colonoscopy CRC rates

Kahi et al., *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology*, 2009. Zhao et al., *Gastroenterology*, 2019. Shaukat et al., *Endoscopy International Open*, 2020. Wieszczy P, et al. *CGH* 2022;24:S1542-3565(22)00298-1

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## Polyp Detection Rate is associated with PCCRC

- ▶ Polish Screening Colonoscopy Program 2000-2011
- ▶ N=173,287 ; 262 Endoscopists; 395 CRC over 10 years follow-up
- ▶ ADR, PDR and APC associated with PCCRC and CRC death
- ▶ ADR 25%=PDR 43%

Wieszczy P, et al. CGH 2022;24:S1542-3565(22)00298-1

**ADR ≥25% have similar effect on colorectal cancer risk and death as:  
PDR ≥43% and APC ≥37%**

\*Hazard ratio for colorectal cancer incidence (95% confidence interval)  
Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology

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## Sessile serrated polyp detection rate and PCCRC

- ▶ Sessile serrated polyp, traditional serrated adenoma, large [≥1 cm] or proximal hyperplastic polyp >5 mm
- ▶ Average SSSDR from GiQuIC: 5 million COL, 4000 endoscopists: **6%**
- ▶ Associated with PCCRC:
- ▶ NH Colonoscopy Registry: Compared to endoscopists with SSSDR<3%:
  - ▶ Lower risk of PCCRC SSSDR 3% to <9% (HR 0.57; 95% CI .39-.83)
  - ▶ 9% or higher (HR .39; 95% CI .20-.78)

Shaukat A, et al. Am J Gastroenterol. 2021 1;116(1):95-99. Anderson JC, Gastrointest Endosc. 2022;96(2):310-317.

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## Incomplete Resection Rate

- ▶ 346 neoplastic polyps removed by 11 gastroenterologists: IRR 10.1% (6% to 22%)
- ▶ IRR significantly higher for large (10-20 mm) than small (5-9 mm) neoplastic polyps: 17.3% vs 6.8%; RR = 2.1
- ▶ Higher for SSLs than TA :31.0% vs 7.2%; RR = 3.7
- ▶ **Follow up surveillance:**
  - ▶ Risk for metachronous neoplasia was greater in segments with incomplete versus complete resection 52% vs. 23%;RD 28% [95% CI 9% to 47%]
  - ▶ greater risk for advanced neoplasia 18% vs. 3%; RD 15% [95% CI 1% to 29%]
  - ▶ IRR was the strongest independent factor for metachronous neoplasia: OR 3.0 [CI, 1.12 to 8.17]

Pohl H et al. Gastroenterology. 2013;144(1):74-80;  
Pohl et al. Ann Intern Med. 2021;174(10):1377-138

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## ADR, WT and Interval CRC

- ▶ Community based practice in Minneapolis/St. Paul
- ▶ 51 GI
- ▶ 76,810 Screening colonoscopies over 6 years
- ▶ Linked records with State cancer registry for incident cancers within 5 years of colonoscopy
- ▶ Average annual ADRs: 26% ± 9%; WT: 8.6±1.7 min
- ▶ 56 interval cancers over 249,261 person-years of follow-up

Shaukat A et al. Longer withdrawal time is associated with a reduced incidence of interval cancer after screening colonoscopy. Gastroenterology. 2015 Oct;149(4):952-7

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## WT and Interval cancer

Physicians' average annual withdrawal times were inversely associated with interval cancers ( $p < 0.0001$ )

Physician's Mean Annual Withdrawal Time (min)	Interval Cancer per 1000 Person-Years
4.0	0.55
4.2	0.53
4.5	0.49
5.0	0.38
5.5	0.33
6.0	0.29
6.2	0.28
6.5	0.26
6.8	0.24
7.0	0.22
7.5	0.21
8.0	0.20
9.0	0.18
10.0	0.17
11.0	0.17
12.0	0.17
13.0	0.18
14.0	0.19
15.0	0.20

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## Adenoma detection rates by age groups:

- ▶ Multiple endoscopy centers in MN
- ▶ 223,572 average risk screening colonoscopies
- ▶ 99 Endoscopists
- ▶ 2014-2019

	45-49 year old n=4841	50-54 year old n=58,914	p-value (compared to 45-49 )	50-75 year old N=159,817	p-value (compar ed to 45-49
Overall ADR	28.4% (27.1%, 29.6%)	31.1% (30.7%, 31.4%)	<0.001	35.6% (35.4%, 35.8%)	<0.001
ADR in men	34.8% (32.9, 36.8)	38.3% (37.7, 38.9)	<0.001	43.0% (42.6, 43.3)	<0.001
ADR in women	22.6% (21.0, 22.4)	24.4% (23.9, 24.9)	0.001	29.0% (28.7, 29.3)	<0.001
APC	0.44 (0.41, 0.46)	0.49 (0.48, 0.49)	<0.001	0.59 (0.58, 0.59)	<0.001
AN detection rate	3.28% (2.58, 3.97)	3.43% (3.23, 3.64)	0.68	3.5%, (3.3, 3.6)	0.56
CRC detected	3	32	0.91	110	0.81

Shaukat A et al. Adenoma detection Rates for 45-49-year-old screening population. *Gastroenterology* 2022;162:957-959

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## ADRs by age groups:

- ▶ Modelled the effect of proportion of 45-49 yr olds that constitute the total screening colonoscopy population

45-49 year old as proportion of total (%)	Overall ADR (%)
5%	35.2%
10%	34.9%
25%	33.8%
50%	32.0%
75%	30.1%

Shaukat A et al. Adenoma detection Rates for 45-49-year-old screening population. Gastroenterology 2022;162:957-959

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## ADRs by age groups:

- GIQuIC registry US
- 45-75 yr olds Screening Colonoscopy
- 2014-2020
- >2 million exams
- 814 Endoscopists

	45-49 years	50-54 years	50-75 years
<b>Overall Mean (SD) ADR</b>	28.63 (10.34)	31.87 (9.34)	36.32 (9.78)
<b>Endoscopist n</b>	814	814	814
<b>Total procedures</b>	47,213	1,014,193	2,759,326
<b>Mean (SD) ADR in men</b>	32.91 (10.74)	36.98 (9.96)	41.50 (9.89)
<b>Endoscopist n</b>	219	219	219
<b>Total procedures</b>	9,928	470,146	1,270,382
<b>Mean (SD) ADR in women</b>	22.84 (9.87)	25.57 (8.48)	30.10 (9.18)
<b>Endoscopist n</b>	321	321	321
<b>Total procedures</b>	16,372	529,084	1,477,418

Bilal M and Shaukat A et al. Adenoma detection Rates for 45-49-year-old screening population. Am J Gastroenterol. 2022 Feb 15. Epub ahead of print.

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# What interventions improve Quality Indicators?

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## Step 1

### Sample Report card


- ▶ Measure Quality indicators
- ▶ Provide Report cards
  - ▶ Individual physicians
  - ▶ Group average
  - ▶ Individuals deidentified
  - ▶ Individuals identified
  - ▶ Post them on the ASC wall
  - ▶ Publish online

Endoscopist ID: 21314566	Time period: Q1 2021
Total number of colonoscopies performed	300
Total number of screening colonoscopies performed	100
Complete Colonoscopies (excluding cases due to poor prep)	295 (98%)
ADR (for screening colonoscopy)	31%
Withdrawal time (procedures where no polypectomy or biopsies performed)	8.2 min± 1.15 min
Number of Colonoscopies with inadequate bowel prep	5 (2%)

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Virtual Grand Rounds **Measure and report** universe.gi.org

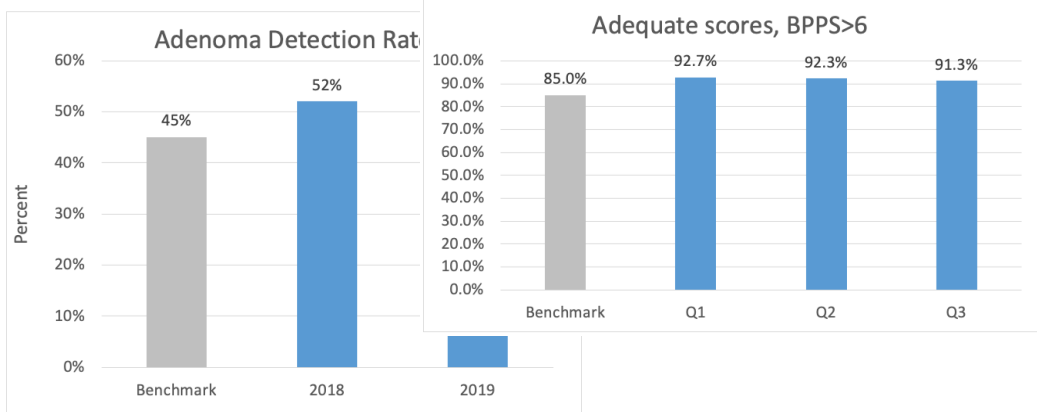
- Patients are encouraged to ask the endoscopist their ADR



Rex DK et al. Colorectal Cancer Screening: Recommendations for Physicians and Patients from the U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer. Am J Gastroenterol. 2017 Jul;112(7):1016-1030

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Virtual Grand Rounds **Public 'Report Cards'** universe.gi.org



Year	Rate (%)
Benchmark	45%
2018	52%
2019	5%

Quarter	Rate (%)
Benchmark	85.0%
Q1	92.7%
Q2	92.3%
Q3	91.3%

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## Endoscopist report card

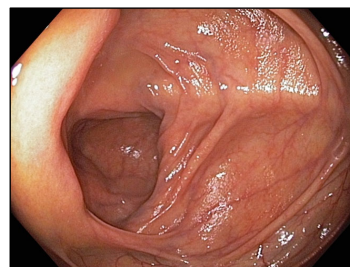
- ▶ 6 Endoscopists
- ▶ Quarterly report card on quality measures starting 2009
- ▶ Compared ADR and cecal intubation rate before and after intervention

	Before (95%CI)	After (95% CI)	P-value
ADR	44.7% (39.1%-50.4%)	53.9% (49.7%-58.1%)	0.013
Cecal intubation rate	95.6% (92.5%-97.5%)	98.1% (96.7%-99.0%)	0.027

Kahi CJ et al. Impact of a quarterly report card on colonoscopy quality measures. GIE 2013 Jun;77(6):925-31.

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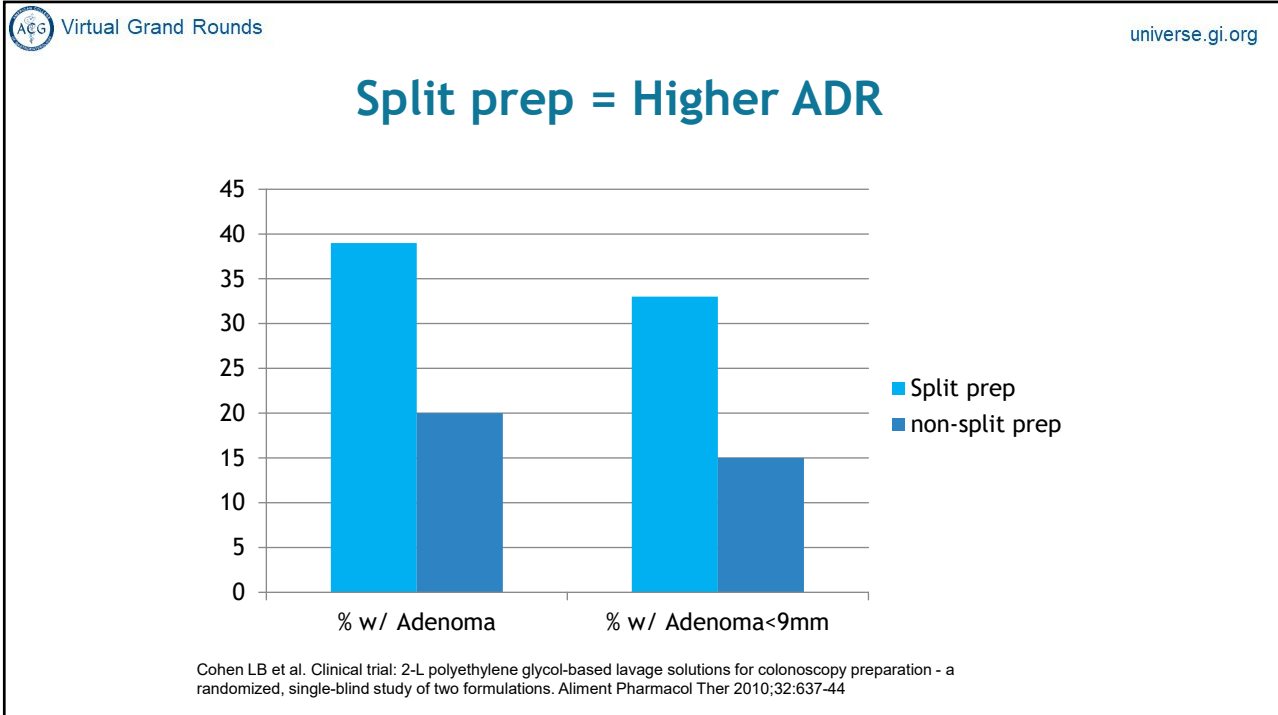
## Step 2. Improve Prep



- Use split dose or same day prep
- Begin second dose 4-6 hours prior to colonoscopy
  - Finish prep at least 2 hours prior to colonoscopy
- Judge prep after all washing has been done
- Adequate prep should be achieved in at least 85% of cases
- If inadequate prep, repeat within 1 year

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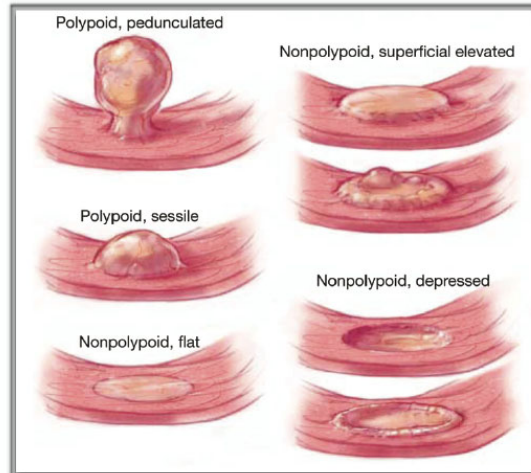
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## Step 3. Know what to look for and resect completely!

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## Polyp Recognition is important!

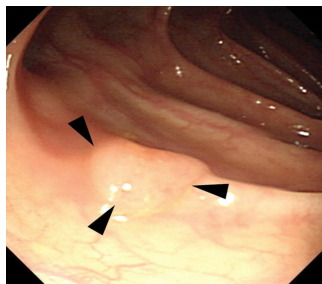
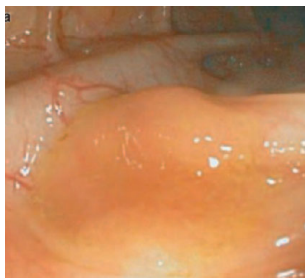


Soetikno, Kaltenbach, Rouse et al JAMA 2008.

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## Polyp Recognition

- ▶ Endoscopic Features of easily missed polyps:
  - ▶ Right sided
  - ▶ Flat/sessile
  - ▶ Irregular borders
  - ▶ Covered by mucus



Huang CS. et al. AJG 2011;106:229-40

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ACG Virtual Grand Rounds **Complete Resection is imperative!** universe.gi.org

Shaukat A et al. *Gastrointest Endosc.* 2020 ;92(5):997-1015  
Kaltenbach T, et al. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2020;91(3):486-519

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**Step 4. Think of interventions  
in the following categories:**

**Technique**

**Technology**

**Education**

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## Technique: Withdrawal time

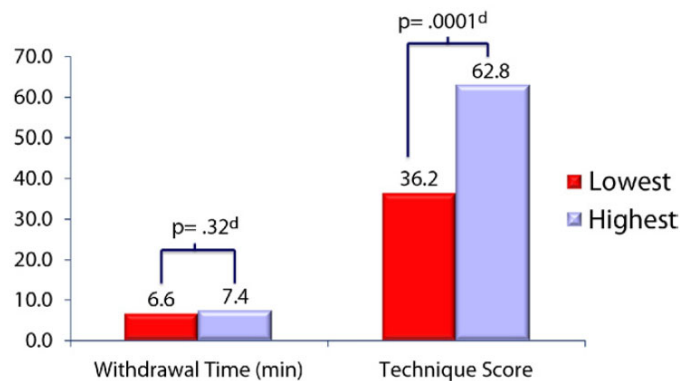
- ▶ Withdrawal time:
  - ▶ Should be at least 6 minutes in colonoscopies without biopsy or polypectomy
  
- ▶ Withdrawal technique:
  - ▶ Adequate distention
  - ▶ Washing and clean up
  - ▶ Looking behind folds
  - ▶ Segmental inspection and subjective timing

ASGE practice guideline: Measuring the Quality of Endoscopy. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2006;58:S1-S38  
 Rex DK. Colonoscopic Withdrawal technique is associated with adenoma miss rate. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2000;51:33-6

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## Time alone isn't enough: Technique matters

### Lowest vs Highest ADR Endoscopist



Lee *GIE* 2011;74:128-34

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## Other Techniques

- ▶ Retroflexion in the cecum versus re-examining right colon during withdrawal
- ▶ Left versus right lateral decubitus position during withdrawal
- ▶ Changing patient position during withdrawal
- ▶ 2<sup>nd</sup> observer looking at the screen (Tech or Nurse)
- ▶ Water immersion and water exchange
  
- ▶ **Mixed Results**
  - ▶ Seem to benefit low performers

Lee Sw et al. Am J Gastroenterol. 2016 Jan;111(1):63-9  
Ball AJ et al. Gastrointest Endosc. 2015;82(3):488-94  
Kushnir VM et al. Am J Gastroenterol 2015;110:415-22

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## Systemic interventions

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## Education interventions

### “Endoscopic Quality Improvement Project” (EQUIP)

- ▶ 15 Endoscopist; half received training
- ▶ 2 Educational sessions (1-1.5 hrs each)
  - ▶ Techniques to improve detection
  - ▶ Techniques to distinguish adenoma vs hyperplastic
  - ▶ Videos of highest ADR doctors’ pullback methods
- ▶ Monthly feedback on ADR and WD time
  - ▶ Results posted on ASC wall (de-identified)

	Phase I ADR (baseline)	Phase II ADR	Phase III ADR (5 mo later)
EQUIP	36%	<b>47%</b>	<b>46%</b>
Control	36%	35%	39%

Coe CG et al. Am J Gastroenterol. 2013;108:219-26  
Ussui V et al. Am J Gastroenterol. 2015;110:489-96

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## Intervention: Train the Leader

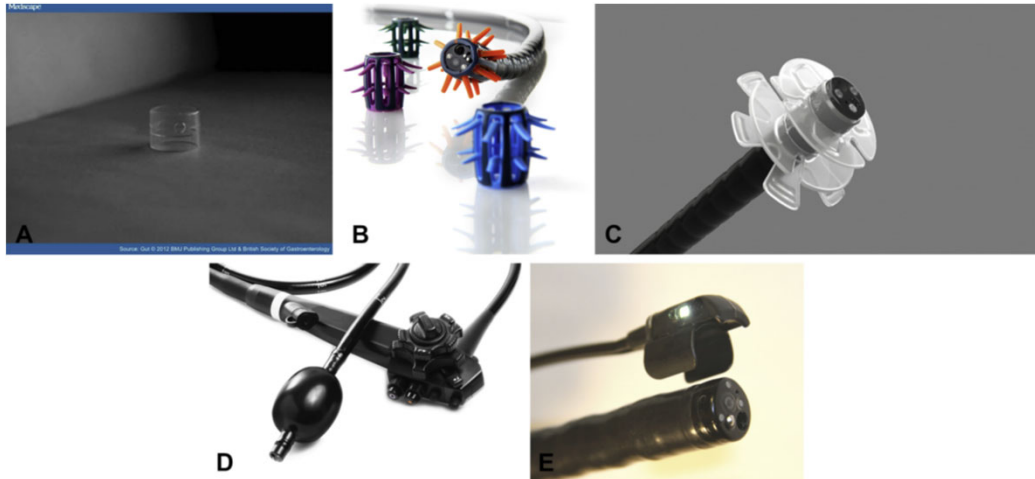
- ▶ 40 Polish endoscopy centers with ADR <25% for the leader
- ▶ Randomized to
  - ▶ Feedback only (individual report cards)
  - ▶ Training: assessment, hands on training, post training feedback
- ▶ 24,582 colonoscopies by 38 leaders

ADRs	Pre-intervention	Early post-intervention (6 mo)	Later post intervention (12 mo)
Feedback only	18.5%	19.6%	20.8%
Train the leader	17.4%	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>

Kaminski et al. Leadership training to improve adenoma detection rate in screening colonoscopy: a randomised trial. Gut 2016;65:616-624

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## Accessory Devices



ASGE. Endoscopes and devices to improve colon polyp detection. GIE 2015;81:1122-29

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## Comparing technique, devices and endoscopes

	OR for ↑ADR (vs. High def colonoscopy)	95% CI
Technique (WE, 2 <sup>nd</sup> observer, position changes)	1.29	1.09-1.35
Enhanced imaging techniques (chromoendoscopy, narrow-band imaging, flexible spectral imaging color enhancement, blue laser imaging)	1.21	1.07-1.29
New scopes (full-spectrum endoscopy, extra-wide-angle-view colonoscopy, dual focus)	0.98	0.79-1.21

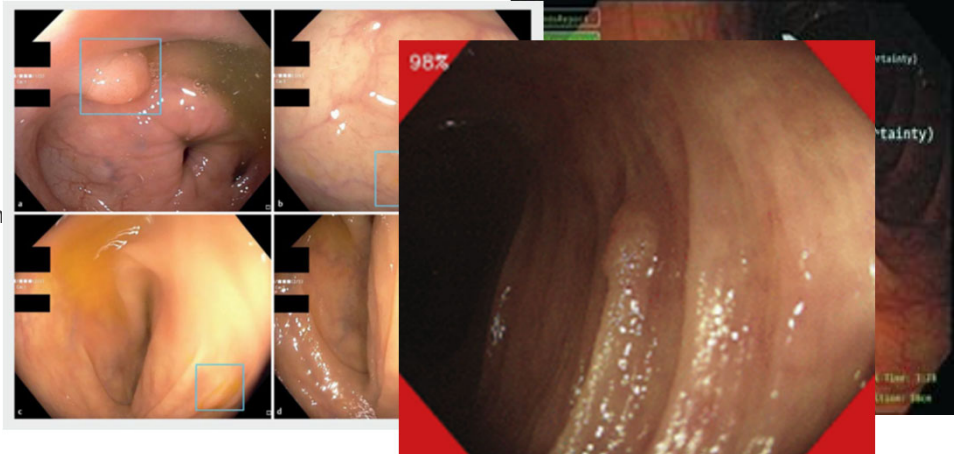
- No specific technology for increasing ADR was superior to others
- No difference in detection of advanced ADR, polyp detection rate, or mean number of adenomas/patient

Facciorusso A, et al. Compared Abilities of Endoscopic Techniques to Increase Colon Adenoma Detection Rates: A Network Meta-analysis. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2018 Dec pii: S1542-3565(18)31335-1. doi: 10.1016/j.cgh.2018.11.058

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## Emerging Technologies: AI for GI

- ▶ Polyp detection
- ▶ Histology prediction
- ▶ Prep quality
- ▶ Mucosa exposed/seen
- ▶ Adequate retroflexion

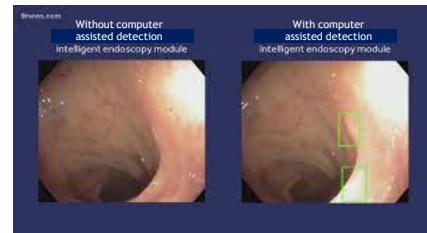


Misawa, Masashi et al. Artificial Intelligence-Assisted Polyp Detection for Colonoscopy: Initial Experience. *Gastroenterology* 2018;154:2027 – 2029  
 Mahmud N, et al. Computer vision and augmented reality in gastrointestinal endoscopy. *Gastroenterol Rep.* 2015 ;3:179-84.  
 Shaikat A et al. Improvement in adenoma detection using a novel artificial intelligence-aided polyp detection device. *Endosc Int Open.* 2021 Feb;9(2):E263-E270  
 Hassan C. et al. Performance of artificial intelligence in colonoscopy for adenoma and polyp detection: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Gastrointest Endosc.* 2021 Jan;93(1):77-85

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## AI-enabled program for CADe FDA approved

- ▶ 685 patients, 3 centers in Italy
- ▶ All indications
- ▶ Randomized to CADe vs standard COL
- ▶ ADR: 40.4% standard COL vs. 54.8% CADe
- ▶ Adenoma per Colonoscopy higher e CADe: 1.07 vs. 0.71
- ▶ No difference in WT, non-neoplastic rates
- ▶ Pooled two trials:
- ▶ 660 patients, 10 endoscopists
- ▶ Italy, all indications
- ▶ ADR 44.5% vs. 53.3%
- ▶ CADe, indication associated with ADR improvement, but not endoscopist experience

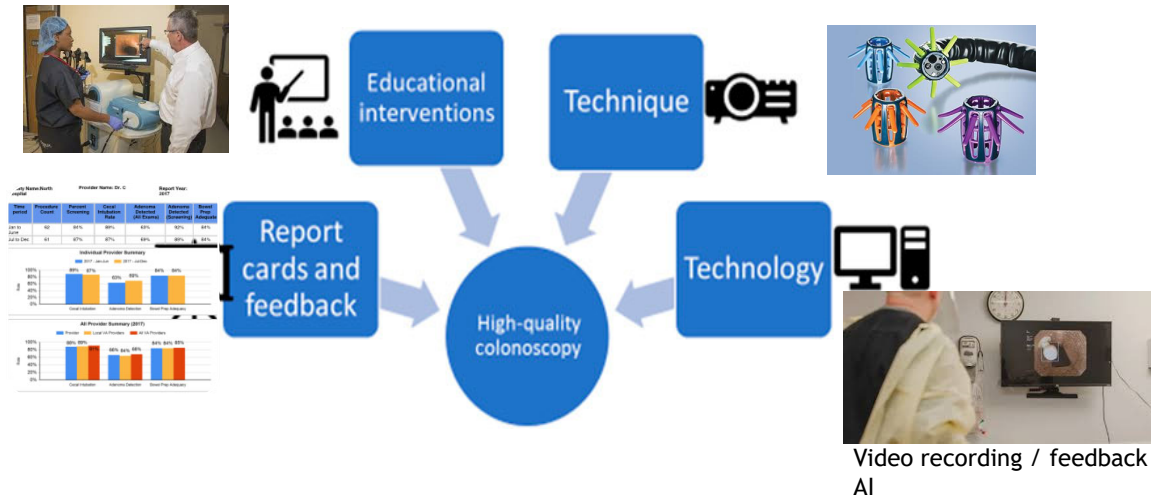


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## Multifaceted interventions are needed



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## Interventions to improve adenoma detection rates for colonoscopy


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GIE 2022;96:171-188

TABLE 1. Summary on interventions to improve ADR

Intervention	Compared with	Absolute increase in adenoma detection	Comments
<i>Technique</i>			
Water assistance	CO <sub>2</sub> /air insufflation	6% water immersion 10% for water exchange	Water exchange increases insertion time but withdrawal time same as other techniques
Lengthening withdrawal time	<6 min	9% for 9-min WT compared with 6 min	Evidence supports emphasizing training in withdrawal technique rather than time
Retroflexion in cecum	No retroflexion	17% for right-sided adenomas	Overall success rate 91%, adverse vents .03%
Second look, either retroflexion in the cecum or second forward look in the proximal colon	Single forward look	10% for all adenomas, 5% for right-sided adenomas	Second forward look improves adenoma detection; no difference in retroflexed or straightforward second look
Dynamic change in patient position	No change in position	7%	Adequate distention during position changes is key, particularly with excellent preparation
<i>Technology</i>			
Distal attachment devices	Standard colonoscopy	5%-11%	May reduce procedure time
Enhanced imaging technology (narrow-band imaging, i-SCAN, linked-color imaging, blue-laser imaging, chromoendoscopy, and Methylene Blue-MMX (Cosmo Pharmaceuticals, Dublin, Ireland))	Standard or high definition white-light colonoscopy	5% to 18% absolute improvement in adenoma detection	Narrow-band imaging with 190 colonoscopes is superior to white-light colonoscopy
Computer aided detection technologies	Standard colonoscopy	10%-12% in adenoma, .2 in adenoma per colonoscopy	Added benefit of polyp histology recognition


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<i>Systematic interventions</i>			
Split-dose bowel preparation	Day-before bowel preparation	26%	Also improvement in detection rates of advanced adenoma and sessile serrated lesions
Same-day bowel preparation	Split-dose bowel preparation	No improvement	
Video recording of colonoscopy	No recording	No improvement	Underpowered study, but may be of value in low performers
Nurse assigned to observe colonoscopy monitor	No observation	19%	
<i>Education and feedback</i>			
Physician report cards	No report cards	10%-15%	Benefit seen in low and high performers
Focused educational interventions	No education	29% for ADR, 39% for proximal ADR	Combination of education, teaching, video recording, and feedback
Financial incentives	No financial incentives	0%-3%	Amount of financial incentives studied did not matter
Public reporting of ADR	No public reporting	45% increase in ADR, 25% in advanced ADR	

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## Summary

- ▶ ADR, PDR, SSDR and IRR are important quality indicators
- ▶ Measure and track ADR
- ▶ ADRs for 45-49 lower than that for 50-55 and 50-75-year-olds (AR 3%-7%)
- ▶ Many available tools to improve Quality indicators

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Thank you!

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Questions?



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