

Products	Exacto® cold snare
Procedural Area	Polypectomy
Article	Biopsy Forceps is Inadequate for the Resection of Diminutive Polyps
Publication	Endoscopy (2011; 43: 312-316)
URL	https://www.thieme-connect.de/ejournals/pdf/10.1055/s-0030-1256086.pdf
Author	M. Efthymiou, A.C.F. Taylor, P.V. Desmond, P.B. Allen, R.Y. Chen <i>Department of Gastroenterology St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne, Australia</i> <i>University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia</i>
Purpose	The purpose of this study was to assess the adequacy of resection of diminutive polyps using cold biopsy forceps polypectomy.
Key Points	<p>52 patients with ≥ 1 diminutive polyp were enrolled in a prospective study to determine the adequacy of using cold biopsy forceps to resect diminutive polyps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall complete resection rate was 39% using cold biopsy forceps (62% for adenomas and 24% for hyperplastic polyps) indicating that cold biopsy forceps are ineffective for the complete removal of diminutive polyps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complete resection is vital to reduce colorectal cancer rates. 25-30% of interval colorectal cancers occur in the same segment as previous polypectomy, likely indicative of incomplete resection. ○ Diminutive polyps were defined as polyps ≤5mm in diameter and account for 54-80% of polyps found during colonoscopy based on recent literature. ○ Diminutive polyps were most often found in the sigmoid (59%) and rectum (28%) in this study. • Based on the available data published, snare polypectomy with or without electrocautery may be a better alternative to cold biopsy forceps for the resection of diminutive polyps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other studies have shown incomplete resection at a rate of 17% for hot biopsy forceps, 11% for cold snares, and 5% for hot snares. However, adding electrocautery to the snare increases the risk of delayed bleeding. ○ Analysis revealed that polyp histology and polyp location were related to rates of resection. The resection rate was 50% for polyps ≤ 3mm and 36% for polyps ≥ 3mm. The resection rate for polyps in the right colon was 83% compared with 33% for those in the left colon and rectum. • Cold snare resection is increasing for the removal of small polyps and may offer a good compromise between resection rates and risk of complications, but further studies are needed to adequately prove the efficacy of the technique.
Conclusions	Based on the results of this study, cold biopsy forceps appear to be ineffective for the removal of diminutive polyps. Given the identified limitations of cold biopsy forceps for treating diminutive polyps, the outcomes of alternative endoscopic techniques should be considered.