

Efficacy of colonoscopy after an episode of acute diverticulitis and risk of colorectal cancer

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Abstract

Background Diverticular disease of the colon has a high global prevalence. The guidelines suggest performing a colonoscopy 4-6 weeks after the acute episode to exclude colorectal cancer (CRC). However, these recommendations are based on old studies, when computed tomography was not used to diagnose acute diverticulitis (AD). There are currently some studies showing that CRC incidence is low in uncomplicated AD (UAD). Therefore, we decided to perform this study to determine the CRC incidence after an AD episode and the diagnostic efficacy of colonoscopy in these patients.

Method This was a retrospective cohort study that included patients with AD between July 2016 and December 2017.

Results One hundred seventy-four patients had AD. Of these, 46 patients were excluded and we analyzed 128 patients, 72 (56.3%) women and 56 (43.7%) men. Ninety (70.3%) had UAD and 38 (29.7%) complicated AD (CAD). The colonoscopy showed lesions in 18 (14.06%), 5 (3.9%) being CRC. The patients with CRC had shown CAD and were >70 years old ($P=0.0001$ and $P=0.002$ respectively).

Conclusions Routine colonoscopy in patients with UAD appears not have many benefits as a diagnostic tool. However, it has a higher efficacy if the patients have CAD and are >70 years old.

Keywords Colonic diverticular disease, acute diverticulitis, colorectal cancer, colonic neoplasm, colonoscopy

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Introduction

Colonic diverticular disease is a pathology with a high prevalence throughout the world, being most prevalent in developed countries, and whose incidence is increasing. It is estimated that 5-10% of the population >45 years old and approximately 80% of those >85 years old suffer this pathology [1-4]. The economic impact due to episodes of acute diverticulitis (AD) has been estimated at approximately \$3,500-12,800 for each patient admitted, depending on the length of stay and the type of treatment performed [5].

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Its pathogenesis is still not fully known, but could be related to changes in the structure and resistance of the colonic wall, due to alterations in intestinal motility or diets lacking in fiber, which cause herniation of the mucosa and submucosa leading to diverticula formation [1]. Most patients with this pathology are asymptomatic, but approximately 25% of them may suffer an episode of AD, which can be complicated by the formation of abscesses, fistulas or colonic perforation [2,4].

Historically and currently, the guidelines recommend performing a routine colonoscopy 4-6 weeks after the acute episode of AD to confirm the diagnosis and to exclude the presence of advanced adenomas (AA) and colorectal cancer (CRC). However, these recommendations are based on old studies, when computed tomography (CT) was not used to diagnose AD [6]. In the last few years, some studies have attempted to demonstrate that it is not necessary to perform a routine colonoscopy in all patients with AD, because the incidence of AA and CRC in uncomplicated AD patients (UAD) is low and almost similar to that found in CRC population screening, whereas it would be necessary in patients with complicated AD (CAD) [6,7].

Given the controversy between the guidelines and the latest published studies, we decided to perform this study to assess the real incidence of CRC after an episode of AD, both complicated and uncomplicated, found by colonoscopy, and to determine whether a colonoscopy should really be necessary for all patients with AD.

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Patients and methods

We conducted a retrospective cohort study that included adult patients treated in the Surgery Department at the Valladolid University Clinic Hospital, Spain, between July 2016 and December 2017, with a diagnosis based on clinical (abdominal pain, fever) and analytical (leukocytosis, elevation of C-reactive protein [CRP]) data, and confirmed by CT during a first episode of AD. We excluded patients with a history of CRC, as well as those who underwent colonoscopy before the episode of AD and patients who had no follow-up colonoscopy. UAD was defined as a thickening of the colonic wall and/or increased density of pericolonic fat, \leq Ia according to the modified Hinckley classification (mHinckley), whereas CAD was associated with the presence of abscesses, fistula, intestinal occlusion and/or pneumoperitoneum, mHinckley \geq Ib.

The Hinckley classification has traditionally been used to distinguish 4 stages of perforated diverticular colonic disease; Hinckley *et al* published it in 1978 [8]. Since the introduction of CT, the Hinckley classification has been modified based on radiological findings. The modification by Kayser *et al* [9] was used in this study. The Hinckley classification as modified by Kayser *et al* includes 6 stages based on radiological findings: stage 0, diverticulitis \pm colonic wall thickening; stage Ia: colonic wall thickening with pericolic soft tissue changes; stage Ib, Ia changes + pericolic or mesocolic abscess; stage II, Ia changes + distant abscess (generally deep in the pelvis or interloop regions); stage III, free perforation with purulent peritonitis; and stage IV, the same findings as stage III plus fecal peritonitis [10,11].

The colonoscopy was performed during follow up between 6 and 12 months. The diagnosis of CRC was based on the pathological result of the colonoscopy biopsy or the surgical specimen. The study was approved by the local institutional review board, clinical research ethics committee, Valladolid University Clinic Hospital, Spain.

Statistical analysis

Data analysis was carried out using the statistical program SPSS version 24 (IBM, Chicago, IL, USA). Chi-square and Student's *t*-test were performed for the categorical and numerical variables respectively. Statistical significance was defined as $P<0.05$.

Results

A total of 174 patients were diagnosed clinically and radiologically with AD. Forty-six patients were excluded because colonoscopy was not performed during follow up. Finally, we analyzed a total of 128 patients. The median age of the patients in our study was 67.5 years, and 72 (56.3%) patients were women. A total of 90 (70.3%) patients had UAD and 38 (29.7%) CAD. The location of the AD was 89.08% in the sigmoid colon, 9.36% in the descending colon and 1.56% in the ascending colon. Twenty-seven (21.1%) patients required

surgery, performed through a laparoscopic approach in 10 (37%) patients (Table 1).

The colonoscopy performed after the episode of AD showed lesions in 18 (14.06%) patients. Eight (6.25%) patients in the CAD group had 3 (2.34%) non-advanced adenomas (NAA) and 5 (3.9%) CRC. Ten (7.81%) patients with UAD had NAA and none had CRC (Fig. 1). No adverse events secondary to colonoscopy were evidenced.

The incidence of CRC, length of stay and CRP values were higher in patients with CAD ($P=0.0001$, $P=0.002$ and $P=0.008$ respectively) (Table 2). Patients with CRC were older and had lower hemoglobin values ($P=0.002$ and $P=0.009$ respectively). In addition, patients older than 70 had a higher incidence of CRC ($P=0.009$) (Table 3).

Discussion

Colorectal cancer and colonic diverticular disease share multiple epidemiological characteristics. Both are very frequent pathologies in the Western world, with an incidence that increases with age, and a higher prevalence in men. In the west, the most frequent location of diverticular disease and CRC is the left colon [3,12].

Currently, most international clinical guidelines, as well as the American Gastroenterological Association [13] and the Society of American Gastrointestinal and Endoscopic Surgeons [14], recommend performing a routine colonoscopy or CT colonography after an episode of AD to exclude the presence of CRC. However, nowadays these recommendations are controversial, because they were based on old studies in which the diagnosis of AD was determined by clinical, analytical and imaging tests—such as barium enema, abdominal ultrasound, and CT—that were of inferior quality and resolution compared to current modalities [5,15-17]. In addition, invasive procedures are not exempt from complications and they entail a risk of morbidity and mortality. Colonoscopy is associated with a risk of colonic perforation in between 0.1-0.2% of patients and also a risk of producing iatrogenic diverticulitis [6,16].

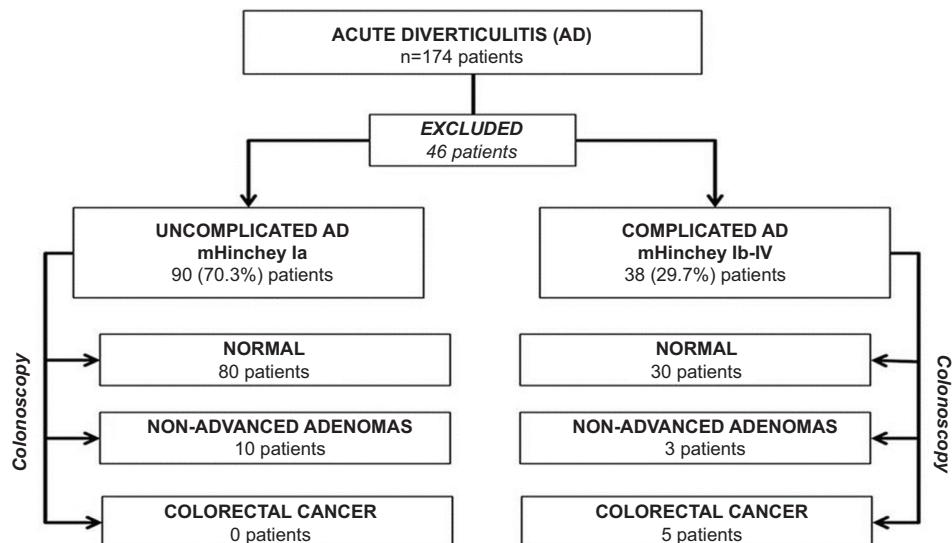
Nowadays, CT has revolutionized the diagnosis and management of colonic diverticular disease. Multidetector CT can obtain thinner sections and has a better resolution and images of higher quality [6,17]. It is presently considered the best imaging technique for the diagnosis of AD and its complications, with a sensitivity and specificity of 94% and 99% respectively [4,18,19].

There are some studies that do not recommend routine colonoscopy in all patients with AD. Sharma *et al* performed a meta-analysis in which they included 11 studies, with a total of 1970 patients diagnosed with AD by CT; they found a higher CRC incidence in patients with CAD compared to those with UAD (10.8% vs. 0.7%, $P\leq 0.001$), with an overall CRC incidence of 1.6% [6]. Another systematic review performed by De Vries *et al*, in which 2490 patients with UAD were included, found that 11% of the patients had CRC and 2.2% AA; they concluded that performing a routine colonoscopy after an episode of UAD is not necessary unless there are signs of CRC [7]. There are also other more recent retrospective studies, such as those performed

Table 1 Demographic, clinical and analytical characteristics of acute diverticulitis patients

Characteristics	n (%)	Range
Sex		
Female	72 (56.3%)	
Male	56 (43.7%)	
Age (median)	67.5 years	IQR: 56.3-77.5 years
Length of stay (median)	6 days	IQR: 5-8 days
Comorbidities		
Arterial hypertension	63 (49.2%)	
Diabetes mellitus	13 (10.3%)	
Dyslipidemia	50 (39.7%)	
COPD	11 (8.7%)	
Analytics		
Hemoglobin (mean)	13.88±1.7 g/dL	Range: 8.6-18.5 g/dL
Leukocytes (median)	12.73 × 10 ³ /μL	IQR: 10.68-14.89 × 10 ³ /μL
CRP (median)	68.2 mg/L	IQR: 31.85-139.5 mg/dL
Modified Hinckley classification		
Ia	90 (70.3%)	
Ib	22 (17.2%)	
II	9 (7%)	
III	4 (3.1%)	
IV	3 (2.3%)	
Diverticulitis location		
Sigmoid colon	114 (89.08%)	
Descending colon	12 (9.36%)	
Ascending colon	2 (1.56%)	
Surgery	27 (21.1%)	
Sigmoidectomy	21	
Left colectomy	2	
Laparoscopic lavage and drainage	4	

IQR, interquartile range; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRP, C-reactive protein

**Figure 1** Flow chart of patients through the study

by Daniels, Horesh, Suhardja and Khoury, which also concluded that the incidence of CRC is not higher in patients with AD, so a routine colonoscopy should not be necessary [16,20-22].

A retrospective study carried out by Ramphal *et al* found that the CRC risk in patients with UAD without warning symptoms was lower than in those who present such symptoms (0.2% vs.

Table 2 Comparative outcomes of the main characteristics between complicated and uncomplicated acute diverticulitis

Characteristics	CAD	UAD	P-value
Sex	18 (14.1%)	54 (42.2%)	0.18
Female	20 (15.6%)	36 (28.1%)	
Male			
Age	65.61±15.8 years	66.66±12.6 years	0.69
Length of stay	12.71±11.9 days	6.08±2.2 days	0.002
Comorbidities			
Diabetes mellitus	1 (2.6%)	12 (9.4%)	0.06
Arterial hypertension	15 (11.7%)	48 (37.5%)	0.15
Dyslipidemia	12 (9.4%)	39 (30.5%)	0.21
COPD	2 (1.6%)	9 (7%)	0.38
Colorectal cancer	5	0	0.0001
Analytics			
Hemoglobin	13.82±2.1 g/dL	13.91±1.6 g/dL	0.8
Leukocytes	14.09±6.5×10 ³ /μL	13.15±6.0×10 ³ /μL	0.45
CRP	117.23±80.4 mg/L	76.67±67.79 mg/L	0.008
Surgery	24 (18.8%)	3 (2.3%)	0.0001
Sigmoidectomy	18	3	
Left colectomy	2	0	
Laparoscopic lavage and drainage	4	0	

CAD, complicated acute diverticulitis; UAD, uncomplicated acute diverticulitis; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRP, C-reactive protein

Table 3 Comparative outcomes of the main characteristics between group with and without colorectal cancer

Characteristics	CRC	Without CRC	P-value
Sex			
Female	3 (2.3%)	69 (53.9%)	0.8
Male	2 (1.6%)	54 (42.2%)	
Age	81.4±6.2 years	65.73±13.5 years	0.002
Length of stay	18.8±9.9 days	7.61±6.9 days	0.064
Comorbidities			
Diabetes mellitus	0	13 (10.2%)	0.4
Arterial hypertension	3 (2.3%)	60 (46.9%)	0.6
Dyslipidemia	3 (2.3%)	48 (37.5%)	0.34
COPD	1 (0.8%)	10 (7.8%)	0.35
Alcohol consumption	0	3 (2.3%)	0.7
Smoking	1 (0.8%)	18 (14.1%)	0.7
Modified Hinckley classification			0.002
Ia	0	90 (70.3%)	
Ib	3 (2.3%)	19 (14.8%)	
II	2 (1.6%)	7 (5.5%)	
III	0	4 (3.1%)	
IV	0	3 (2.3%)	
Analytics			
Hemoglobin	11.08±1.4 g/dL	14±1.7 g/dL	0.009
Leukocytes	12.17±3.9×10 ³ /μL	13.48±6.6×10 ³ /μL	0.5
CRP	162.64±86.7 mg/L	85.7±72.1 mg/L	0.11

CRC, colorectal cancer; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRP, C-reactive protein

4.4%, P=0.0002), so they recommend that colonoscopy be performed only in patients with warning symptoms of CRC, such as lower gastrointestinal bleeding, constitutional syndrome and/or persistent abdominal pain [12].

However, there are also some studies that continue to recommend performing a routine colonoscopy. Meireles *et al* performed a retrospective study with 427 patients,

and through colonoscopies they found lesions compatible with CRC in 20 (4.7%) patients. This finding was greater in complicated AD (10% vs. 3.5%, P=0.021), so they recommend that colonoscopies should continue to be performed after an episode of AD, especially in patients older than 50 years [1]. Soh *et al* also carried out a retrospective study in Asia that included 135 patients with UAD. Through colonoscopies they

found 2 (1.5%) patients with AA and 2 (1.5%) with CRC. They advised that a follow-up colonoscopy should be performed in UAD patients [19].

In our study we found that the overall incidence of CRC was 3.9% and that of NAA was 10.15%, being slightly higher than in the previously mentioned studies, but not higher than in the colonoscopies of CRC population screening. Another significant finding was that all patients with CRC presented CAD and were older than 70 years ($P=0.009$).

The findings of this study have to be seen in light of some limitations. First, it was performed in a single center, it was a retrospective study and only a small number of patients were included. Despite these limitations and based on our findings, in agreement with the few existing studies, we can say that a routine colonoscopy should not be performed in all patients with AD. However, patients with CAD (mHinchey \geq Ib) and those older than 70 could benefit from undergoing a colonoscopy after an episode of AD, because the CRC incidence is higher in these cases.

To conclude, in our environment, routine colonoscopy in patients with UAD (mHinchey \leq Ia) has few benefits because the incidence of CRC is similar to that found through CRC population screening. However, the efficacy of colonoscopy is higher if it is performed in patients with CAD (mHinchey \geq Ib) and in those older than 70, so in these patients it would be advisable to perform it routinely.

Summary Box

What is already known:

- Colonic diverticular disease and colorectal cancer (CRC) share epidemiological characteristics
- The guidelines recommend performing a colonoscopy after an episode of acute diverticulitis (AD)

What the new findings are:

- Routine colonoscopy should not be performed in all patients with AD
- Colonoscopy should be performed in patients with complicated AD and those older than 70 years because they have a higher risk of CRC

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