

### Recurrence and Carcinogenetic Rates of Colorectal Polyps

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### Abstract

**Aim:** to determine the recurrence rate of benign recto-colonic polyps in a 5-year interval, and compare the development rate of intrapolyposid carcinomatous lesions in polypectomized versus non-polypectomized subjects.

**Material and Method:** a group of 77 patients diagnosed with recto-colonic polypoid lesions during the period 2014-2019 underwent colonoscopy at the time of study initiation and then annually during a five-year interval.

**Results:** The recurrence rate of polyps increased annually from 5 to 12.5%; the highest rate was noted in the last two years. The five-year cumulative risk of neoplastic lesions was 73% in patients without polypectomy and 20% among those with endoscopic resection ( $p < 0.05$ ). Comparing the

recurrence rate of benign lesions (60%) in patients without neoplastic findings with the recurrence rate of adenomas in patients with benign lesions (40%), a higher risk of recurrence was found in the first category, and seemed to be influenced by the personal history of pre-existing adenomatous lesions.

*Conclusion:* an increased risk of colorectal polyps recurrence was reported during five year follow up; moreover, during the first three years an increased risk of malignant transformation was observed among cases in which endoscopic resection was not feasible when compared to those in which complete excision was feasible.

**Key words:** colorectal polyps, recurrence of colorectal polyps, colorectal cancer, immunohistochemical tests, colonoscopy