

## Distal attachments on a colonoscope: not all the same?



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The reduction in interval colorectal cancer associated with an increase in the endoscopist's adenoma detection rate (ADR) is well established [1]. ADR is now widely accepted as a key performance indicator in colonoscopy quality assurance [2]. However, adenoma miss rates are reported to be as high as 20% [3].

Detection of adenoma during colonoscopy can be challenging because adenoma can be located behind flexures, haustral folds and, tight angulations. Evidence is conflicting on distal attachment devices that have recently emerged and which reportedly are associated with an increase in ADR. There are currently three types of distal attachment devices on the market; the transparent cap (Olympus, Tokyo); EndoCuff (Arc Medical, Leeds); and EndoRings (EndoAid, Israel).

The transparent cap was the first distal attachment device studied for which reports indicated increased polyp detection. It improves mucosal visualization by straightening colonic haustra, keeping the colonic lumen open with minimal air insufflation [4]. Because the cap projects 4 mm beyond the distal end of the colonoscope, it is associated with a learning curve.

The EndoCuff consists of soft projections that remain flat during colonoscopy insertion and open on withdrawal to enhance mucosal inspection behind colonic folds. Unlike the cap, the EndoCuff fits entirely over the colonoscope, without projecting beyond the distal end of the colonoscope, so it is much easier to use. There is no reduction in peripheral field of view [5].

The EndoRings device is flexible silicone and consists of two layers of large, soft circular rings that evert mucosal folds on withdrawal and allow adequate mucosal inspection. It is designed to keep the colonoscope tip away from the bowel wall, promoting all around colonic views [5]. It is very good at flattening colonic folds and avoiding rapid withdrawal. However, it can be challenging to introduce the EndoRings device through a narrow, angulated sigmoid colon with diverticulosis.

In this edition of Endoscopy International Open, Marsano et al present a single-center parallel design trial in which 126 subjects were randomized to either standard colonoscopy (SC), cap-assisted colonoscopy (CAC) or EndoCuff-assisted colonoscopy (EAC). Colonoscopy was performed by three experienced endoscopists in an academic unit. Study participants were blinded to the intervention arm, but not the endoscopist. The primary outcome of the study was ADR. The study did not report a statistically significant difference in ADR for SC (52.4%) versus CAC (40.5%) versus EAC (54.8%) ( $P=0.37$ ). This pattern of no statistically significant difference between treatment arms was also seen for the remaining study outcomes; proximal ADR, distal ADR, and sessile serrated adenoma detection rate. There was no difference in mean adenoma size between the groups, which is probably related to the diminutive mean adenoma size in all groups. The average withdrawal time was also similar in the SC, CAC and EAC groups (12.9 vs 12.4 and 13.0 minutes respectively,  $P=0.86$ ). In this study, the pre-study ADR of each endoscopist was very high, with a range from 43% to 55%. This study further supports the growing body of evidence that device-assisted colonoscopy has no additional benefit for endoscopists with a preexisting high ADR.

The authors should be congratulated for performing a trial comparing two distal devices against standard colonoscopy, but the small sample size is a major limitation and makes it difficult to draw definitive conclusions. The baseline ADR of the endoscopists was underestimated and the potential benefit was overestimated, resulting in the calculation of an incorrect sample size.

The current literature on efficacy of distal attachment devices is conflicting, with the majority of studies performed in tertiary academic units with their widespread use still to occur.

The impact of the transparent cap on  $PDR \pm ADR$  appears divided, with some studies showing an improvement [6, 7] and

others no benefit [8,9]. A recent meta-analysis showed an improvement in PDR with use of the cap [10]. The recent meta-analysis by Desai et al also found an improvement in proximal adenoma detection with use of the cap [11]. A large multicenter study performed by endoscopists with a high baseline ADR ( $\geq 20\%$ ) found no significant difference in ADR (28%) between the two study arms [8]. In a large retrospective study where trainees performed the majority of colonoscopies, use of CAC showed a statistically significant increase in polyp and adenoma detection, compared to SC [7].

The transparent cap has been available longer than other distal attachment devices. It is difficult to make sense of the literature in the current era of higher-definition colonoscopes. Furthermore, most of the studies were performed at a time when there was less of emphasis on colonoscopy technique.

Initial data on the efficacy of EndoCuff in improving adenoma detection showed a benefit [12], but the subsequent evidence is inconsistent, with two large RCTs showing no additional benefit [13, 14]. Interestingly, the two studies with a negative outcome were performed by endoscopists with a high baseline ADR, mirroring the findings by Marsano et al. A large multicenter RCT showed a marginal (4.7%) increase in ADR with use of the EndoCuff compared to standard colonoscopy [15].

A recent meta-analysis showed an improvement in ADR with EAC, with the greatest improvement observed when used by endoscopists with low to moderate ADRs [16].

EndoRings is the newest distal attachment device and while an initial study showed a significant reduction in the adenoma miss rate with the device (10.4%) versus SC (48.3%) [17], a recent large multicenter study has shown no benefit in ADR [18]. More data on the EndoRings are required before we understand its role in neoplasia detection.

Finally, a recent multicenter trial by Rex et al showed that the EndoCuff increased adenoma detection more than EndoRings and standard colonoscopy [19]. The proposed mechanism of action of the distal attachment devices is to improve mucosal visualization by flattening colonic folds. It is difficult to understand how the EndoCuff device with shorter, softer prongs can flatten colonic folds and detect more adenomas compared to the EndoRings, with its wider rings. It is also noteworthy that this effect was not seen in all involved centers [19].

Data on distal attachment devices are appealing as they are safe, easy to use, and relatively inexpensive. However, the existing literature is flawed. Studies have not been adequately powered to draw definitive conclusions on differences between population groups and endoscopists with varying levels of experience. The majority of data also comes from tertiary centers in trial settings, where enthusiasm for or against their use can introduce investigator bias. The populations studied are heterogeneous, with several studies performed on screening subjects with the greatest risk of adenoma. The current data show a trend towards endoscopists with low to moderate ADRs gaining the most benefit. Endoscopists with a high baseline ADR might benefit less as they have good scope handling with excellent tip control, which allows detailed inspection of the colonic mucosa behind folds, without slipping backwards.

We feel the distal attachments may show promise in increasing adenoma detection, but further studies are needed to make definitive conclusions about which endoscopist and which population group would benefit the most. The focus should still remain on improving basic colonoscopy techniques and performing simple measures well, such as scope handling, position change, and minimal time on withdrawal.

## Competing interests

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