



COLONIC POLYPS

Definition

A GI polyp is a discrete mass of tissue that protrudes into the lumen of the bowel.

characterized by its gross

appearance and overall size,

whether or not it has a stalk,

whether it is 1 of multiple similar masses occurring elsewhere in the GI tract.

Non-neoplastic Mucosal Polyps

Hyperplastic polyp

Juvenile polyp

Peutz-Jeghers polyp

Inflammatory polyp

Mucosal polyp (normal mucosa in a polypoid configuration)

Submucosal Lesions

Colitis cystica profunda

Pneumatosis cystoides coli

Lymphoid polyps (benign and malignant)

Lipoma

Carcinoid

Metastatic neoplasms

Other rare lesions

Classifications

Neoplastic Mucosal Polyps

Benign (Adenoma)

Tubular adenoma

Tubulovillous adenoma

Villous adenoma

Malignant (Carcinoma)

Noninvasive carcinoma

 Carcinoma in situ

 Intramucosal carcinoma

Invasive carcinoma (through muscularis mucosae)

World Health Organization, adenomas are classified

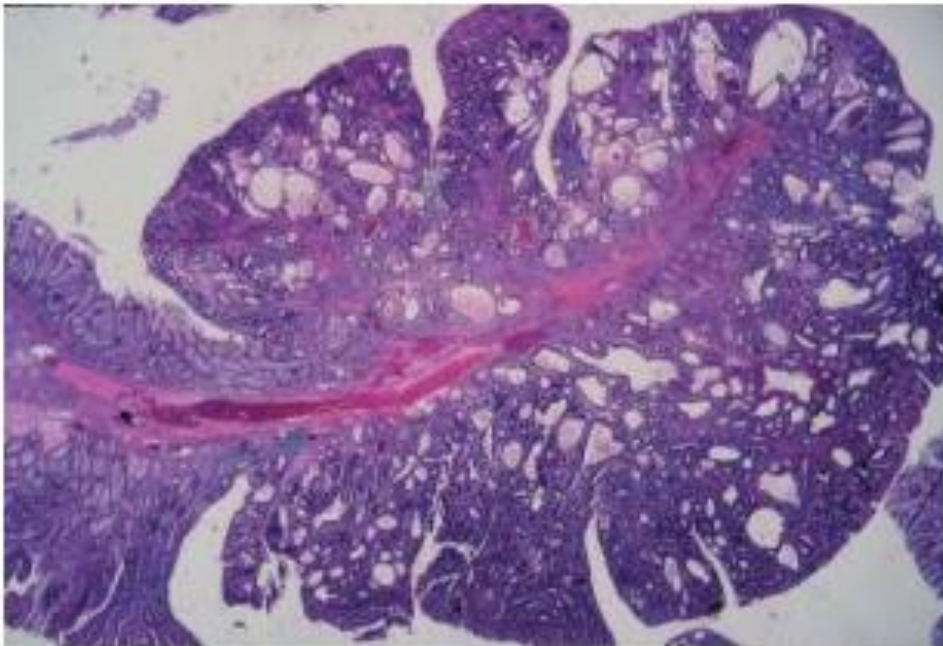
Tubular- if at least 80% of the glands are of the branching tubule type

Villous -if at least 80% of the glands are villiform.

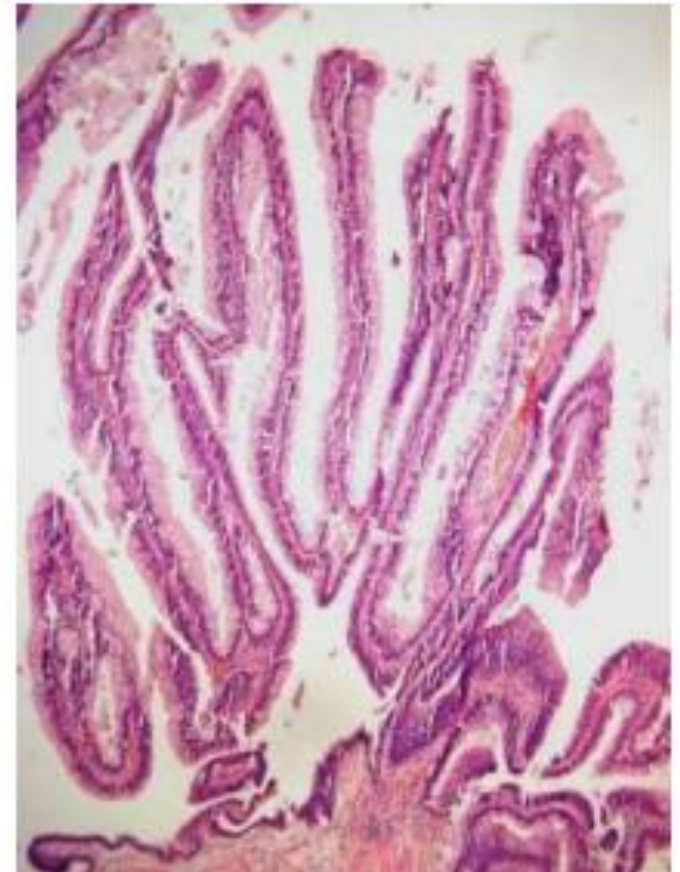
Of all adenomatous polyps,

tubular adenomas account for 80% to 86%, tubulovillous for 8% to 16%, and villous adenomas for 3% to 16%.

Tubular



Villous



Dysplasia

Mild Dysplasia

Mod Dysplasia

Severe
Dysplasia

Low grade
Dysplasia

High grade
Dysplasia

Malignant Potential of Polyp

Larger adenoma size >1cm

Villous Adenoma on histology

Higher degrees of dysplasia

Inherited Susceptibility

- Hereditary Polyposis Syndrome**

- Lynch Syndrome**

- Probands with first degree relatives with colon cancer or adenoma**

- Adenomas in pts with family history of colon cancer have faster growth rates**

- 10-30% are familial**

Dietary and Lifestyle Risk Factors

Increased risk

excess dietary fat

excess alcohol intake

Obesity(central)

cigarette smoking

Protective

dietary fiber,

plant foods

Carbohydrate