

### Question 3 – Week of July 19

Which of the following is true in colorectal cancer surveillance in ulcerative colitis (UC)?

- A. A single adenomatous colonic polyp found in quiescent colitis are considered Dysplasia-Associated Lesion or Mass (DALM) and, therefore, be considered as cause for total proctocolectomy.
- B. Colorectal cancer surveillance for proctosigmoiditis in UC should begin 8 years after diagnosis of UC.
- C. A patient with a nodular colonic polyp with high-grade dysplasia in active pancolitis should be considered for total proctocolectomy.
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**

A patient with high-grade dysplasia in a colonic polyp during active colitis from UC should raise concern for DALM and, therefore, be considered for total proctocolectomy. Limited proctosigmoiditis in UC (as opposed to pancolitis) should begin surveillance for colorectal cancer in 15 years from diagnosis of UC.