Evaluation of artificial intelligence for adenoma detection in water exchange colonoscopy: A two-center randomized controlled trial (WEAID trial)

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Background

- Low adenoma detection rate (ADR) and low adenoma per colonoscopy (APC) are crucial predictors of interval colorectal cancer (CRC).
- Water exchange (WE) and artificial intelligence (AI)-based computer-aided detection (CADe) improve ADR and APC.
- Combining WE and CADe (WE+CADe) increased ADR and APC compared to CADe-assisted standard colonoscopy in a randomized controlled trial (RCT).

Tang et al. Gastroenterology 2024;166(5 Suppl):S293.

A retrospective pilot study suggested that WE+CADe improved APC compared to WE alone.

Cheng et al. GIE 2024;99(6S):AB17.

Hypothesis and Study Aim

- Hypothesis:
- WE+CADe could significantly increase APC compared to WE alone.
- · Study aim:
- To confirm whether the combining of WE and CADe achieved a significantly higher APC than WE alone in an RCT (WEAID trial).
- WEAID: Water Exchange with Artificial Intelligence-assisted Detection.

Methods

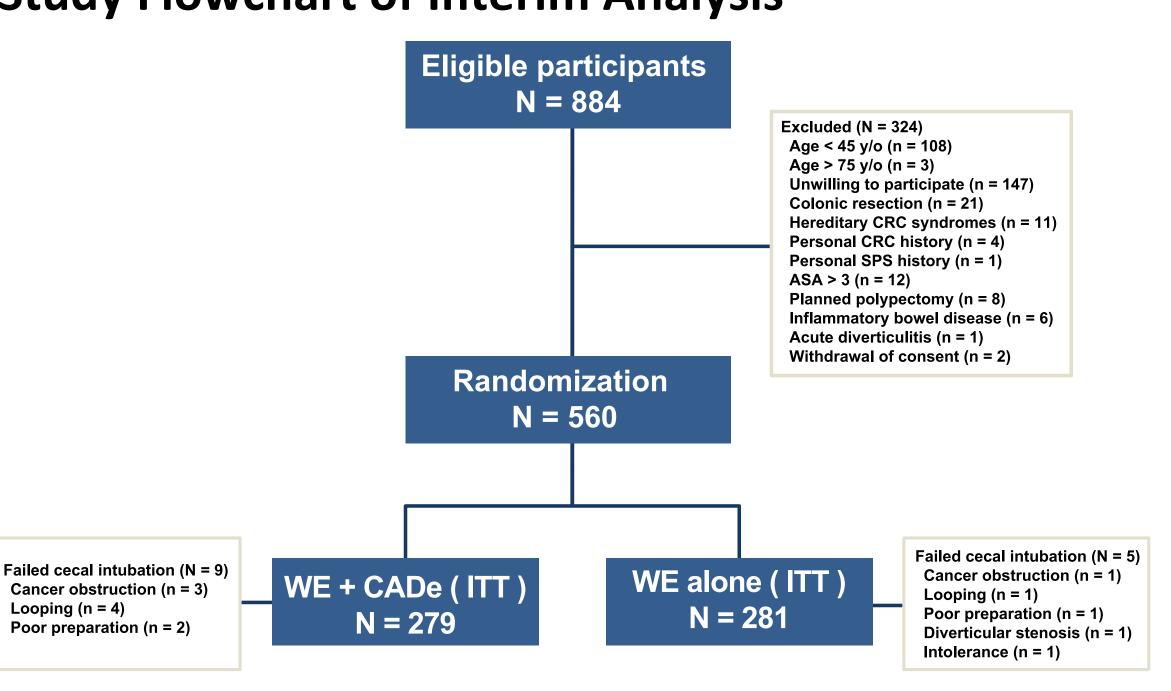
- Study design: A two-arm parallel RCT
- Study group: WE+CADe group vs. WE alone group
- Study sites (CADe systems):
- Evergreen Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan (CAD-EYE, Fujifilm, version 1, 05/2020)
- -CTO Hospital, Iglesias, Italy (ENDO-AID, Olympus, version 2, 01/2022)
- Study period: December 2023 December 2024
- Sample size: Planned enrollment of 752 patients (376 patients per group)
- Interim analysis: After approximately 70% of target enrollment was reached

Inclusion and Exclusion

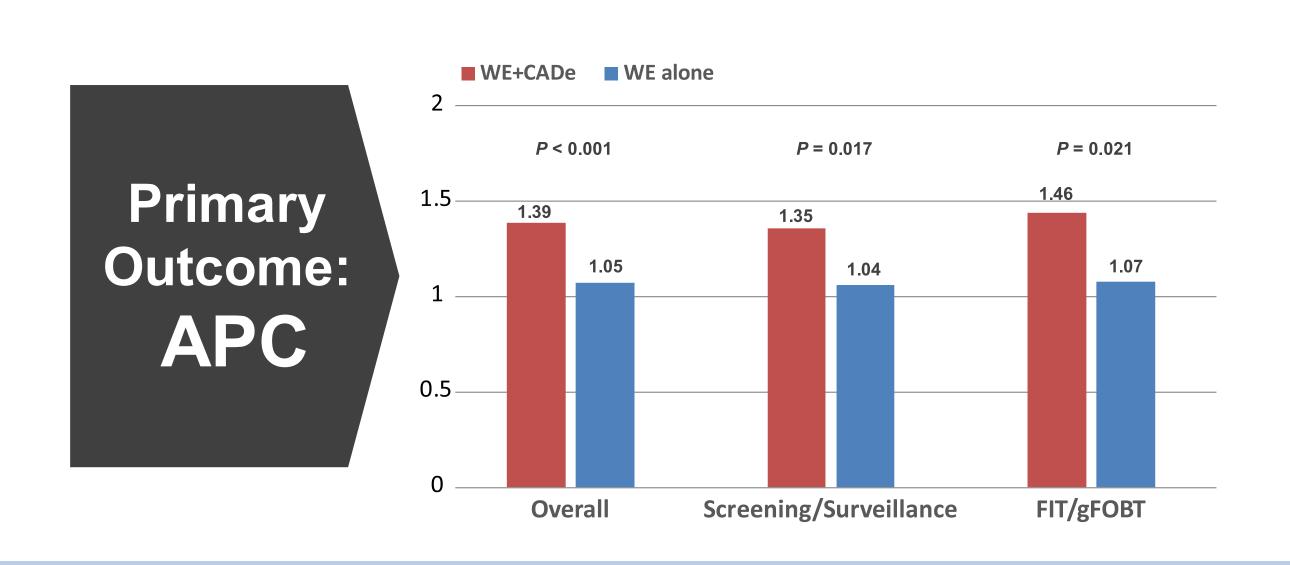
- Eligibility: Patients aged 45–75 y/o undergoing colonoscopy for screening, surveillance, and positive fecal immunochemical test (FIT+).
- Exclusion:
- Previous surgical resection of the colon
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Hereditary CRC syndromes or personal history of CRC
- Therapeutic or emergent colonoscopy
- American Society of Anesthesiology classification of physical status >3

Outcome Measurement • Primary outcome: - APC • Secondary outcomes: - ADR - Sessile serrated lesion (SSL) detection rate - Mean number of non-neoplastic lesions per colonoscopy - Withdrawal time without biopsies or polypectomies - False positives (FPs) per colonoscopy (FPPC)

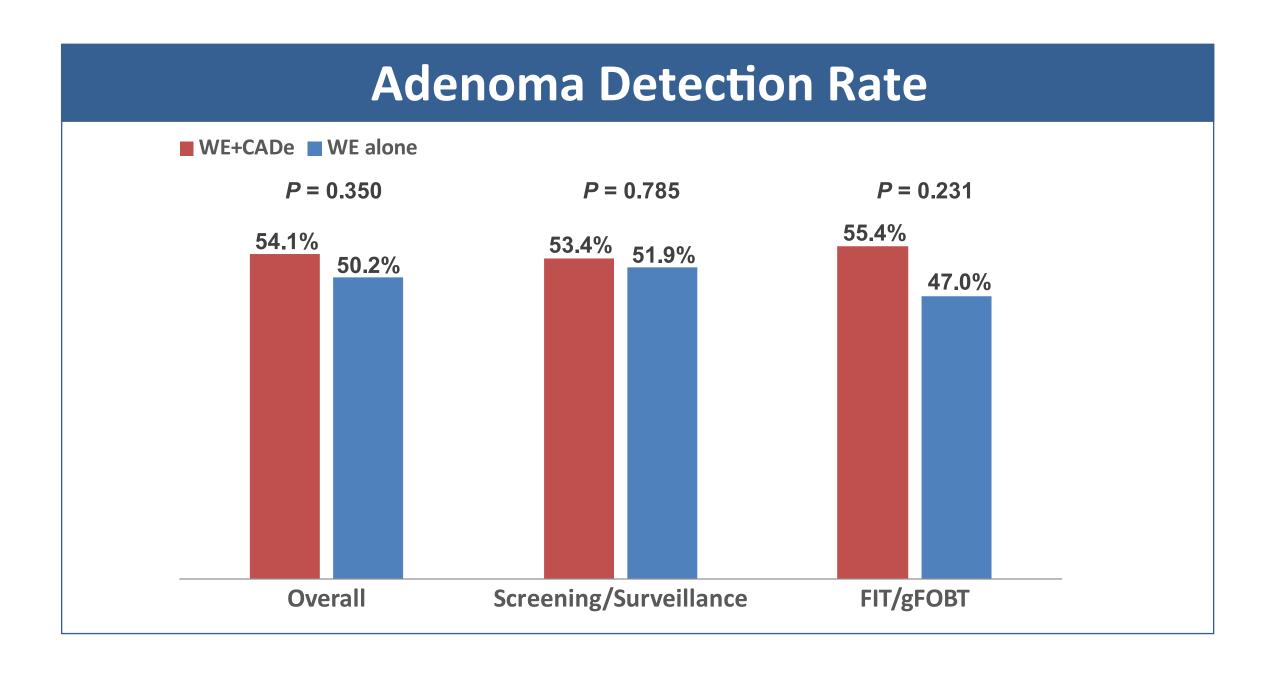
Study Flowchart of Interim Analysis



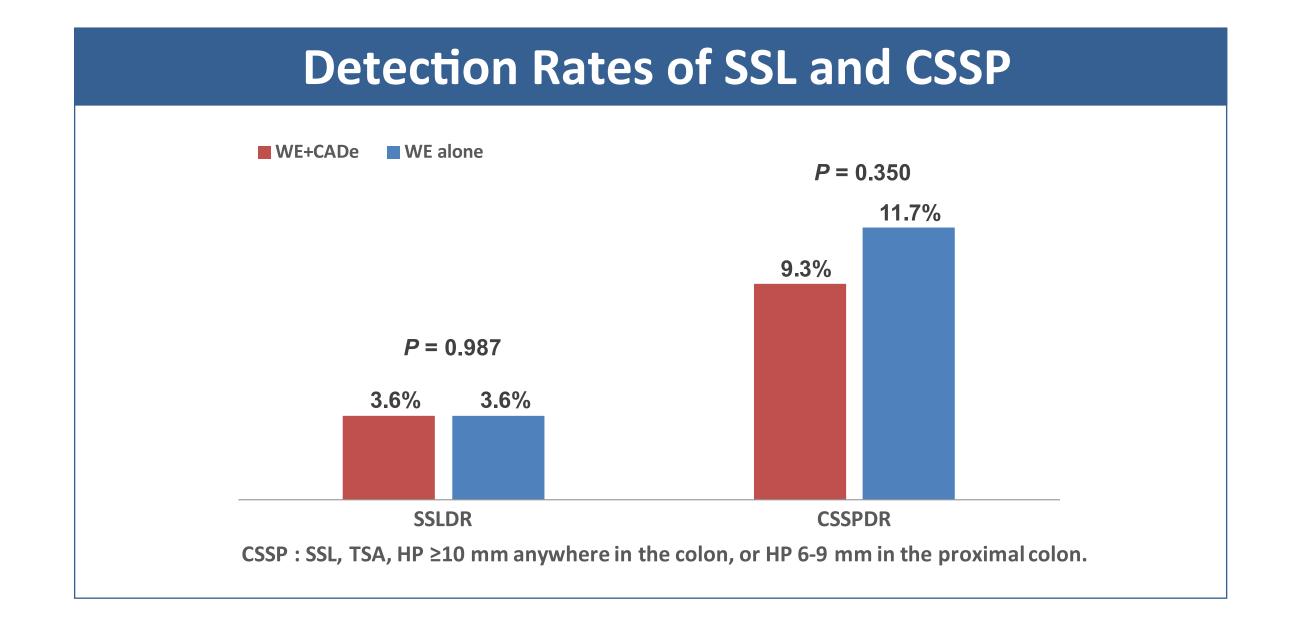
Results: Demographics						
Enrolled patients (N=560)	WE+CADe (N=279)	WE alone (N=281)	P value			
Male sex, n (%)	145 (52.0)	154 (54.8)	0.502			
Age, mean (SD), years	59.3 (7.6)	59.5 (7.8)	0.822			
Body mass index, mean (SD), kg/m ²	25.5 (3.7)	25.6 (3.8)	0.686			
Indications of colonoscopy			0.823			
Screening, n (%)	103 (36.9)	99 (35.2)				
Surveillance, n (%)	75 (26.9)	82 (29.2)				
Positive FIT, n (%)	101 (36.2)	100 (35.6)				

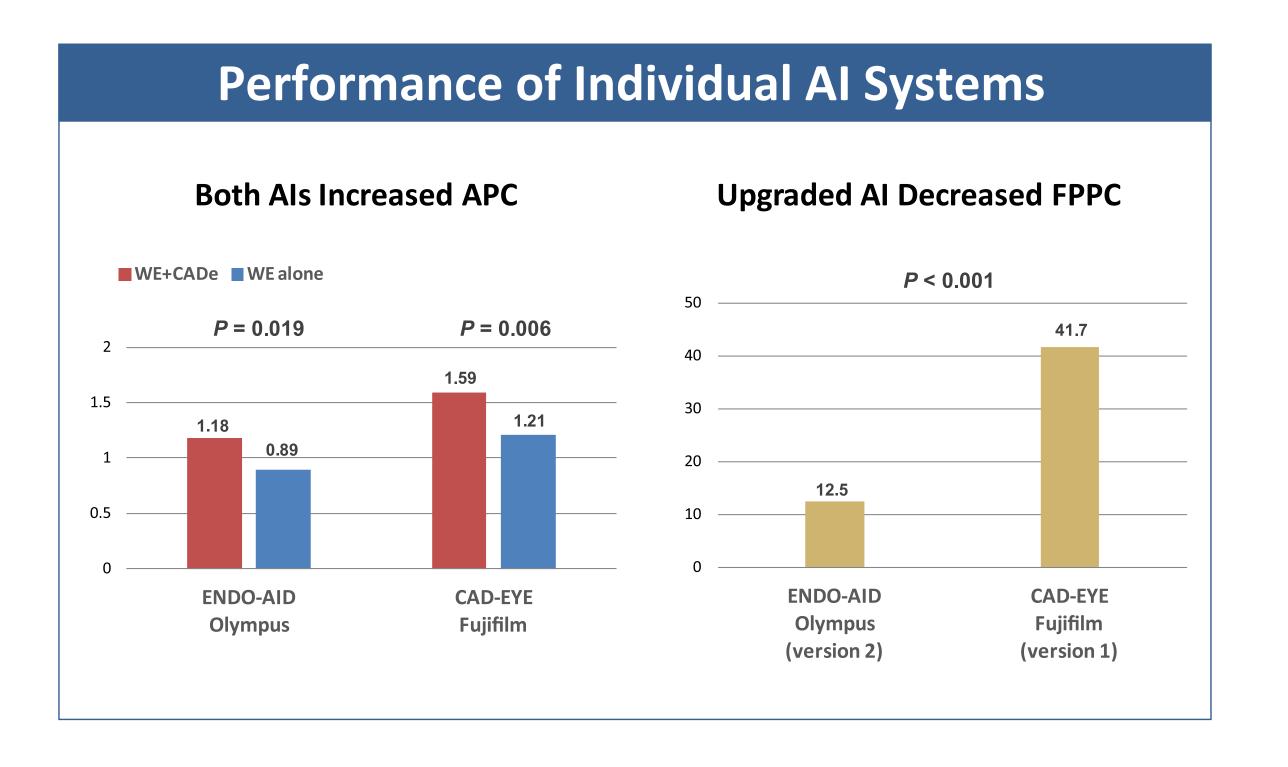


Analysis of APC by Location and Size						
WE+CADe (N = 279)	WE alone (N = 281)	Adjusted IRR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> value			
0.63 (1.92)	0.49 (0.94)	1.28 (1.02—1.59)	0.032			
0.93 (2.39)	0.70 (1.29)	1.32 (1.09—1.59)	0.003			
0.46 (0.89)	0.35 (0.65)	1.33 (1.02—1.73)	0.035			
1.11 (2.64)	0.75 (1.27)	1.47 (1.23—1.75)	<0.001			
0.14 (0.43)	0.19 (0.54)	0.74 (0.49—1.12)	0.156			
0.14 (0.44)	0.11 (0.34)	1.31 (0.81—2.11)	0.267			
	WE+CADe (N = 279) 0.63 (1.92) 0.93 (2.39) 0.46 (0.89) 1.11 (2.64) 0.14 (0.43)	WE+CADe (N = 279) WE alone (N = 281) 0.63 (1.92) 0.49 (0.94) 0.93 (2.39) 0.70 (1.29) 0.46 (0.89) 0.35 (0.65) 1.11 (2.64) 0.75 (1.27) 0.14 (0.43) 0.19 (0.54)	WE+CADe (N = 279) WE alone (N = 281) Adjusted IRR (95% CI) 0.63 (1.92) 0.49 (0.94) 1.28 (1.02—1.59) 0.93 (2.39) 0.70 (1.29) 1.32 (1.09—1.59) 0.46 (0.89) 0.35 (0.65) 1.33 (1.02—1.73) 1.11 (2.64) 0.75 (1.27) 1.47 (1.23—1.75) 0.14 (0.43) 0.19 (0.54) 0.74 (0.49—1.12)			



Analysis of ADR by Adenoma Characteristics					
ADR, n (%)	WE + CADe (N = 279)	WE alone (N = 281)	Total	Relative Risk (95% CI)	P value
Nonadvanced	142 (50.9)	130 (46.2)	272 (48.6)	1.10 (0.97—1.23)	0.273
Advanced	43 (15.4)	41 (14.6)	84 (15.0)	1.06 (0.80—1.38)	0.785
Nonpolypoid	100 (35.8)	78 (27.8)	178 (31.8)	1.29 (1.10—1.50)	0.040
Polypoid	95 (34.1)	90 (32.0)	185 (33.0)	1.06 (0.90—1.24)	0.611
Proximal colon	106 (38.0)	103 (36.7)	209 (37.3)	1.04 (0.89—1.20)	0.743
Distal colon	87 (31.2)	75 (26.7)	162 (28.9)	1.17 (0.98—1.38)	0.241





Colonoscopy Procedural Data						
Variables	WE + CADe (N = 279)	WE alone (N = 281)	<i>P</i> value			
Cecal intubation rate, n (%)	270 (96.8)	276 (98.2)	0.273			
nsertion time, mean (SD)	11.9 (5.7)	12.4 (6.5)	0.289			
nfused water during insertion, mean (SD), mL	773 (454)	785 (459)	0.760			
Aspirated water during insertion, mean (SD), mL	744 (432)	765 (450)	0.561			
Boston Bowel Preparation Scale score, mean (SD)	7.9 (1.2)	7.9 (1.3)	0.620			
Withdrawal time in negative cases, mean (SD), min	10.4 (3.3)	10.3 (3.3)	0.799			
Total procedure time, mean (SD), min	29.9 (11.0)	30.7 (12.2)	0.427			

Discussion

- Inclusion of CADe in WE colonoscopy significantly increased APC across indications and anatomical locations compared to WE alone.
- APC enhancement by CADe mainly occurred in diminutive adenomas.
- · Use of CADe did not prolong withdrawal time or increase detection of nonneoplastic lesions.
- · Use of upgraded AI system significantly reduced false positive rates.
- The significant difference documented in interim analysis led to early termination of the study.