Overall, seven of these specimens contained both mutated and wild type dysplastic glands, with a further one specimen containing three distinct p16/INK4A mutation. However, the related cancers from these specimens were monoclonal for a mutated genotype found in the dysplasia. These data show that Barrett’s dysplasia is polyclonal but Barrett’s adenocarcinoma is monoclonal, suggesting that a cellular competition may be involved in the evolution of Barrett’s adenocarcinoma from its surrounding dysplasia.

Conclusion
1. Barrett’s dysplasia exhibits a mosaic pattern of clones, indicating genetic diversity in Barrett’s dysplasia.
2. Oesophageal adenocarcinomas were monoclonal outgrowths from polyclonal Barrett’s dysplasia.

Competing interests None declared.

REFERENCES

OC-085 CIRCULATING TUMOUR MARKERS CAN DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT OESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASIA
doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2012-302514a.85

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