Intriguingly CP patients who consume excess alcohol have more peripheral blood Th1 cells. Alcohol increases gut permeability causing high circulating levels of lipopolysaccharide which is known to generate Th1 cell responses. These combined features may contribute to the pathogenesis of CP.

Competing interests None declared.

REFERENCES


OC-112 UTILITY OF CYST FLUID AMYLASE IN THE DIFFERENTIATION OF SUSPECTED PANCREATIC NEOCYSTS
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Introduction The differentiation of mucinous (MCA, IPMN) from non-mucinous pancreatic cysts is important because of the malignant potential of the former. Cyst fluid amylase is known to be elevated in cysts with overt communication with the pancreatic duct (Pseudocysts and IPMN) recent data has also suggested it may be elevated in MCA and that malignant mucinous cysts have a significantly lower level than benign.1 We aimed to assess the diagnostic performance of cyst fluid amylase in a large cohort of histologically confirmed pancreatic cysts.

Methods The study population comprised all patients with suspected neoplastic pancreatic cysts who underwent EUS-FNA between June 2003 and October 2011. The study group consisted of all patients with a definitive diagnosis (resection histology, biopsy histology or malignant cytology) in whom a cyst amylase value had been recorded. Test performance was compared using Mann–Whitney U test and an ROC curve was generated to characterise the diagnostic performance of cyst fluid amylase to differentiate pseudocyst from non-pseudocyst.

Results During the study period 334 cyst EUS-FNA procedures were performed. A definitive diagnosis was available for 93 individuals, anative diagnosis was available for 93 individuals, anative diagnosis (resection histology, biopsy histology or malignant cytology) in whom a cyst amylase value had been recorded. Test performance was compared using Mann–Whitney U test and an ROC curve was generated to characterise the diagnostic performance of cyst fluid amylase to differentiate pseudocyst from non-pseudocyst.

Conclusion Cyst fluid amylase while significantly elevated in pseudocysts cannot be solely relied upon to distinguish from mucinous cysts and cannot be used to differentiate between IPMN and MCA.

OC-114 EMR VS ESD FOR THE RESECTION OF LARGE RECTOSIGMOID LESIONS: DATA FROM A LARGE UK CENTRE
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Introduction Endoscopic resection of large benign rectal lesions is becoming established as an attractive alternative to surgery. However, the optimal technique is not clear. This series compares the experience of EMR and ESD in a tertiary referral centre.
Methods A prospective review of patients undergoing endoscopic resection of neoplastic polyps in the rectosigmoid colon. Patients were tertiary referrals from experienced consultants. The polyps were considered technically challenging due to size, difficult lesion access or recurrences on previous EMR scars. Referral was made prior to surgical referral. All lesions were assessed using indigo-carmine chromoendoscopy and lesions suspicious for invasive malignancy were excluded. The choice of endoscopic technique was made based on the Endoscopist’s judgement of best approach for each lesion. Completeness of resection was recorded. Endoscopic follow-up was performed to assess for incomplete resection or recurrence.

Results 45 lesions were resected by ESD technique and 100 by EMR technique. For ESD procedures the median lesion size was 40 mm (range 20–150), 19/45 were salvage procedures post failed attempts at endoscopic resection. Endoscopic clearance was achieved at first attempt in 91% of the procedures. A further 7% were cleared in a subsequent procedure. One patient was referred for surgery for perforation and two patients went to surgery for unsuspected cancer found on histological examination of the resection specimen. At endoscopic follow-up 100% had complete clearance with no residual disease. There was one perforation requiring surgery, two microperforations (endoscopically managed), three delayed bleeds and two post polypectomy syndromes (conservatively managed) giving an overall complication rate of 18%. For the ERM cohort the median lesion size was 40 mm (range 20–100). All procedures were primary resections. Endoscopic clearance was achieved in 90% of cases. Two patients were referred for surgery for incomplete resection. In seven patients unsuspected cancer was found, all of whom were referred for surgery. At endoscopic follow-up 95% of cases had achieved complete clearance with no residual disease. There was seven delayed bleeds and one post polypectomy syndrome giving an overall complication rate of 8%.

Conclusion Both EMR and ESD results in an excellent complete clearance rate. While ESD appears to result in fewer recurrences at follow-up it is associated with an increased complication rate compared to EMR, predominately due to the risk of perforation. However, it is effective in patients with previous failed attempts at resection. It should be considered as an option for difficult or scarred lesions where complete clearance with EMR could be difficult.

Competing interests None declared.

OC-116 BOWEL SCREENING WALES — FIRST ROUND REPORT

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Introduction This report describes the first round of Bowel Screening Wales (BSW). It is the first overview showing the entire performance of the national bowel screening programme in Wales.

Methods The first round for BSW took place between 27 October 2008 and 24 November 2010. The Bowel Screening Information Management System obtains demographic information directly from the Welsh Demographic Service (WDS). This is the basis for the activity and outcome data presented here. This report is based on information available to BSW on the 1 August 2011.

Results A total of 847,773 invitation letters were issued to 412,025 participants. 55.2% of participants invited returned a completed test kit within six months of invitation date. Women have a higher uptake (58.8%) compared to men (51.5%). Uptake around Wales varies between areas, ranging from 49% in Wrexham and Cardiff to nearly 59% in Anglesey and Bridgend. Initially, positive rates were as expected at around 0.2% for Faecal Occult Blood (FOB) tests, rising to 0.5%. Positive rates for both test kits were 2.5% and 2.4% in early 2009, rising to 3% during 2009. Around 1% of Faecal Immunochromatographic Test (FIT) kits were spoilt compared to 1.8% of FOB test kits. 6807 participants with a positive test result made an assessment appointment, waiting on average around 2 weeks. 82.7% attended the appointment; the majority were by phone with only seven participants attending face to face. 5594 participants were found fit for colonoscopy and offered the procedure. 59.4% of these attended with 2.8% declining and 0.2% not attending. Waiting times for colonoscopy were on average around 10 weeks. Abstract OC-116 table 1 shows the final outcome of the 5230 colonoscopy procedures.