

Supplementary Tables

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of participant endoscopists.

Endoscopist	ADR ¹ (%)	Procedures per year (number)	Previous experience in IBD-screening		Patients included	Category
			White- light	CE		
1	41.2	794	No	No	33	CE-Inexpert
2	65.0	2000	Yes	Yes	26	CE-Expert
3	38.8	900	Yes	No	52	CE-Inexpert
4	33.0	1500	Yes	Yes	20	CE-Expert
5	38.0	500	Yes	Yes	8	CE-Expert
6	22.0	900	Yes	No	15	CE-Inexpert
7	42.0	900	Yes	No	14	CE-Inexpert
8	40.0	800	No	No	4	CE-Inexpert
9	47.5	650	Yes	Yes	20	CE-Expert
10	53.8	450	No	No	19	CE-Inexpert
11	47.0	1000	No	Yes	19	CE-Expert
12	53.8	115	Yes	No	18	CE-Inexpert
13	47.0	600	Yes	No	30	CE-Inexpert
14	42.0	900	Yes	No	14	CE-Inexpert
15	41.2	794	Yes	Yes	65	CE-Expert

¹ADR (adenoma detection rate): number of patients with at least one adenoma divided by the total number of complete colonoscopies; auto-referral data

Table 2. Comparison between first and last third of procedures: patients, scopes, endoscopic features and dysplasia detection rate.

	First third (n=128)	Last third (n=124)	<i>p</i> value
CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Age at inclusion in the study, years (mean ± SD)	52.2±12.7	50.3±12.6	0.25
Age at IBD diagnosis, years (mean ± SD)	34.6 ±12.5	33.2 ±12.2	0.36
IBD duration at inclusion, years (mean ± SD)	16.7±6.4	16.1±7.2	0.45
Female gender, n (%)	52(40%)	62 (50%)	0.13
Pancolitis ¹ , n (%)	83 (64.8%)	92 (74.2%)	0.10
Smoking history ² , n (%)	64 (50%)	56 (45%)	0.44
First degree family history of colorectal cancer, n (%)	14 (11%)	9 (7.2%)	0.43
Concomitant diagnosis of primary sclerosing cholangitis, n (%)	9 (7%)	10 (8%)	0.76
TYPE OF SCOPE: High definition, n (%)	70 (54%)	58 (46.7%)	0.21
ENDOSCOPIC FEATURES			
Scarring colon	66 (51.5%)	62 (50%)	0.80
Pseudopolyps	46 (36%)	52 (42%)	0.33
Strictures	9 (7.0%)	9 (7.4%)	0.94
DYSPLASIA DETECTION RATE, %	12.5%	18.5%	0.18

¹ Assessed after segmental pancolonoscopic biopsies; ² Smoking history includes both active and former smokers

Table 3. Incremental CE-incremental detection yield for dysplasia with standard and high-definition scopes.

	White- light	CE (additional lesions)	Incremental yield	OR	<i>P</i> value
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ALL OF DETECTED LESIONS					
Overall (597)	188	409	68.5%	2.1	0.10
Standard definition scopes (248)	86	162	65.3%	1.8	
High definition scopes (349)	102	247	70.7%	2.4	
IBD-ASSOCIATED DYSPLASIA					
Overall (94)	40	54	57.4%	2.3	0.30
Standard definition scopes (62)	30	32	51.5%	2.0	
High definition scopes (42)	20	22	52.3%	2.1	

Table 4. Endoscopic characteristics of lesions detected with White light and CE.

	White-light	CE
Total number of lesions	188	409
Size in millimeters, median (IQR)	5 (4-6.5)	4 (3-6)
Location, n (%):		
Proximal colon ¹	94 (50.0)	181 (44.2)
Ascending segment	44 (23.4)	82 (20.0)
Transverse	50 (26.6)	99 (24.2)
Left colon	65 (34.6)	179(43.8)
Rectum	29 (15.4)	49 (12.0)
Paris classification, n (%)		
Protruding lesions		
0-Ip	15 (8.0)	4 (1.0)
0-Is	99(52.7)	96 (23.5)
Flat lesions:		
0-IIa	57 (30.3)	224 (54.8)
0-IIb	12 (6.4)	78 (19.1)
0-IIc	1 (0.5)	3 (0.7)
0-III	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)
Histology, n (%)		
Dysplasia	40 (21.2)	54 (13.2)
Invasive cancer	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)
High grade dysplasia	4 (2.1)	1 (0.2)
Low grade dysplasia	35 (18.6)	53 (12.9)
Non-dysplasia		
Post-inflammatory polyp	79 (42.0)	128 (31.3)
Hyperplastic polyp	45 (23.9)	132 (32.2)
Sessile serrated adenoma/polyp	3 (1.5)	7 (1.7)
Other ²	21 (11.1)	82 (20.0)

¹ Proximal to splenic flexure (transverse and ascending segments)

² Other: normal mucosa, quiescent inflammation, and reparative or scarring mucosal changes