

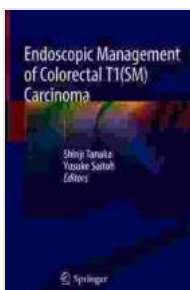
Endoscopic Management of Colorectal T1 SM Carcinoma: A Comprehensive Overview

Colorectal cancer is the third leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. T1 SM carcinoma is a type of early-stage colorectal cancer that is confined to the mucosa and submucosa. It is typically curable with endoscopic resection.

There are two main endoscopic resection techniques used to treat T1 SM carcinoma: endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) and endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD).

- **EMR** is a technique in which the tumor is removed in one piece using a snare or a cap.
- **ESD** is a technique in which the tumor is removed in multiple pieces using a knife or a scissor.

The choice of endoscopic resection technique depends on the size and location of the tumor. EMR is typically used for tumors that are small and located in a relatively flat area of the colon or rectum. ESD is typically used for tumors that are larger or located in a more difficult-to-reach area.



Endoscopic Management of Colorectal T1(SM)

Carcinoma by Joe Words

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

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Before endoscopic resection, patients should undergo a thorough preoperative evaluation to assess their overall health and the extent of their disease. This evaluation typically includes a physical examination, blood tests, and imaging studies such as colonoscopy and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

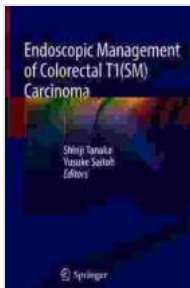
Patients should be given antibiotics before and after endoscopic resection to prevent infection. They should also be advised to follow a low-fiber diet for a few days after the procedure to reduce the risk of bleeding.

After endoscopic resection, patients should be followed closely to monitor for recurrence of the cancer. This typically involves regular colonoscopies and other imaging studies. The frequency of surveillance depends on the size and location of the tumor, as well as the patient's overall health.

There are a number of guidelines that have been developed to help physicians manage patients with T1 SM carcinoma. These guidelines provide recommendations on the use of endoscopic resection, preoperative evaluation, perioperative management, and postoperative surveillance.

Endoscopic resection is a safe and effective treatment for T1 SM carcinoma. The choice of endoscopic resection technique depends on the size and location of the tumor. Patients should be followed closely after endoscopic resection to monitor for recurrence of the cancer.

1. American Cancer Society. Colorectal Cancer Facts & Figures 2021-2023. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/colon-rectal-cancer/about/key-statistics.html>
2. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Colorectal Cancer. https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/colon.pdf
3. Rex, D. K., & Canto, M. I. (2010). Endoscopic resection of colorectal tumors. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Clinics of North America*, 20(3),587-601.



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