

# Randomised controlled trial of narrow band imaging (NBI) versus standard endoscopy for adenoma detection

<b>Submission date</b> 29/09/2006	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 29/09/2006	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 02/10/2014	<b>Condition category</b> Surgery	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

**Plain English summary of protocol**  
Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

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## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**  
N0515176146

## Study information

## Scientific Title

### Study objectives

Does a new colonoscopic viewing technique called narrow band imaging (NBI) help doctors detect more patients with at least one pre-cancerous polyp (adenoma) than conventional colonoscopy using white light alone?

The study is to determine if narrow band imaging is better for detecting flat polyps than conventional diagnosis. A high detection rate of flat polyps would indicate that this type of surveillance should be used in the national cancer screening programme.

### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

### Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

### Study design

Randomised controlled trial

### Primary study design

Interventional

### Study type(s)

Diagnostic

### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Surgery: Colonoscopy

### Interventions

Narrow band imaging (NBI) versus standard endoscopy.

### Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

### Phase

Not Applicable

### Primary outcome(s)

Categorical data will be compared with chi-squared test, t-testing on Mann-Whitney U test will be used for continuous data depending on normality

### Key secondary outcome(s)

Not provided at time of registration

### Completion date

31/12/2007

## Eligibility

**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Patients over 18 assessed as fit for routine colonoscopy
2. Patients attending for screening or surveillance colonoscopy
3. At least three adenomas or one adenoma >10 mm at previous colonoscopy post colorectal cancer resection screening with positive faecal occult blood tests

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

18 years

**Sex**

Not Specified

**Key exclusion criteria**

Pre-intubation:

1. Patients with known colitis or polyposis syndromes
2. Unable or unwilling to give consent

Pre-caecum to randomisation:

1. Those with poor bowel preparation
2. Unable to reach caecum due to stricture

**Date of first enrolment**

20/01/2006

**Date of final enrolment**

31/12/2007

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre**

The Wolfson Unit 2nd Floor

Harrow

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# Sponsor information

## Organisation

Record Provided by the NHSTCT Register - 2006 Update - Department of Health (UK)

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Government

### Funder Name

North West London Hospitals NHS Trust (UK)

# Results and Publications

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

### IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	01/11/2012		Yes	No