

## Colonoscopic surveillance overview

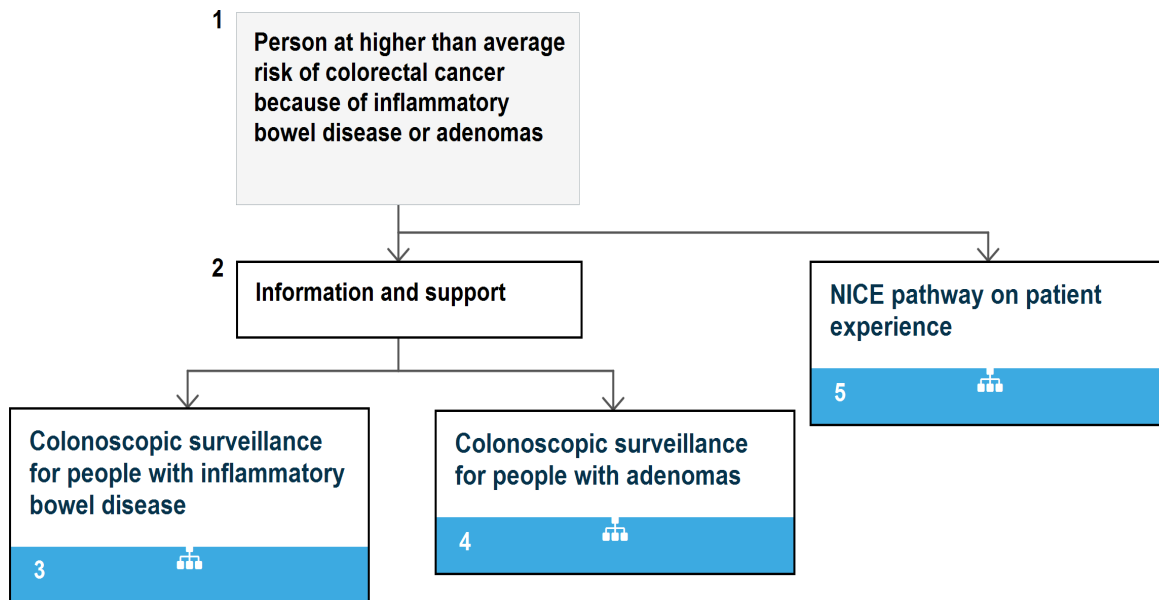
NICE Pathways bring together everything NICE says on a topic in an interactive flowchart. NICE Pathways are interactive and designed to be used online.

They are updated regularly as new NICE guidance is published. To view the latest version of this NICE Pathway see:

<http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/colonoscopic-surveillance>

NICE Pathway last updated: 11 November 2016

This document contains a single flowchart and uses numbering to link the boxes to the associated recommendations.



## 1 Person at higher than average risk of colorectal cancer because of inflammatory bowel disease or adenomas

No additional information

## 2 Information and support

Discuss the potential benefits, limitations and risks with people who are considering colonoscopic surveillance including:

- early detection and prevention of colorectal cancer **and**
- quality of life and psychological outcomes.

Inform people who have been offered colonoscopy, CT colonography, or barium enema about the procedure, including:

- bowel preparation
- impact on everyday activities
- sedation
- potential discomfort
- risk of perforation and bleeding.

After receiving the results of each surveillance test, discuss the potential benefits, limitations and risks of ongoing surveillance. Base a decision to stop surveillance on potential benefits for the person, their preferences and any comorbidities. Make the decision jointly with the person, and if appropriate, their family or carers.

If there are any findings at surveillance that need treatment or referral, discuss the options with the person, and if appropriate, their family or carers.

Throughout the surveillance programme, give the person and their family or carers the opportunity to discuss any issues with a healthcare professional. Information should be provided in a variety of formats tailored to the person's needs and should include illustrations.

NICE has written information for the public explaining its guidance on [colonoscopic surveillance](#).

## 3 Colonoscopic surveillance for people with inflammatory bowel

---

**disease**

See [Colonoscopic surveillance / Colonoscopic surveillance for people with inflammatory bowel disease](#)

**4 Colonoscopic surveillance for people with adenomas**

See [Colonoscopic surveillance / Colonoscopic surveillance for people with adenomas](#)

**5 NICE pathway on patient experience**

See [Patient experience in adult NHS services](#)

## Inflammatory bowel disease

ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease

## Adenomas

precancerous polyps

## Adenoma

precancerous polyp

## Sources

Colorectal cancer prevention: colonoscopic surveillance in adults with ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease or adenomas (2011) NICE guideline CG118

## Your responsibility

### Guidelines

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals and practitioners are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or the people using their service. It is not mandatory to apply the recommendations, and the guideline does not override the responsibility to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual, in consultation with them and their families and carers or guardian.

Local commissioners and providers of healthcare have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual professionals and people using services wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with complying with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

### **Technology appraisals**

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, health professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients. The application of the recommendations in this interactive flowchart is at the discretion of health professionals and their individual patients and do not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to provide the funding required to enable the recommendations to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients wish to use it, in accordance with the NHS Constitution. They should do so in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

### **Medical technologies guidance, diagnostics guidance and interventional procedures guidance**

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, healthcare professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account. However, the interactive flowchart does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to implement the recommendations, in

their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. Nothing in this interactive flowchart should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.