Endoscopic mucosal resection using cold snare versus hot snare in treatment for 10–19 mm non-pedunculated colorectal polyps: protocol of a non-inferiority randomised controlled study

Qingwei Jiang, Xiaoxiao Yan, Duan Wang, Shengyu Zhang, Yuelun Zhang, Yunlu Feng, Aiming Yang, Dong Wu

ABSTRACT
Introduction Cold polypectomy has the advantages of simple operation, less time-consuming and fewer complications. Guidelines have recommended cold snare polypectomy (CSP) to resect small polyps ≤5 mm and sessile polyps sized 6–9 mm. However, evidence is scarce regarding cold resection for non-pedunculated polyps sized ≥10 mm. Cold snare endoscopic mucosal resection (CS-EMR) combining CSP and submucosal injection was designed to improve the complete resection rate and reduce adverse events. We hypothesise that CS-EMR is non-inferior to conventional hot snare endoscopic mucosal resection (HS-EMR) in the resection of 10–19 mm non-pedunculated colorectal polyps.

Methods and analysis This study is a prospective, randomised, open-label, non-inferiority, single-centre trial. Outpatients scheduled to undergo a colonoscopy and present eligible polyps will be randomised to receive either CS-EMR or HS-EMR. The primary endpoint is the complete resection. Considering that HS-EMR of 10–19 mm colorectal polyps will yield a complete resection rate of at least 92% and a non-inferiority margin of −10%, a total of 232 polyps will be included (one-sided α, 2.5%; β, 20%). The analyses are intended to evaluate first non-inferiority (lower limit 95% CI greater than −10% for group difference) and then superiority (lower limit 95% CI > 0%) if non-inferiority is achieved. Secondary endpoints include en-bloc resection, the occurrence of adverse events, the use of endoscopic clips, resection time and cost.

Ethics and dissemination The study has been approved by the institutional review board of the Peking Union Medical College Hospital (No. K2203). All participants in the trial will provide written informed consent. The results of this trial will be published in an open-access way.

Trial registration number NCT05545787.

INTRODUCTION Colorectal cancer is one of the most common malignant tumours worldwide. According to Global Cancer Statistics 2020, the incidence of colorectal cancer ranks third, and mortality ranks second.1 According to data from the National Cancer Center of China in 2016, the incidence of colorectal cancer ranks second, and mortality ranks fourth in China.2 Colorectal polyps are the main precancerous lesions of colorectal cancer, and endoscopic polypectomy effectively reduces the incidence and mortality of colorectal cancer.3

According to the size, shape, location and pathological type of polyps, endoscopists choose different endoscopic polypectomy techniques. With the rapid development of endoscopic resection techniques, cold polypectomy has gained broad attention. Cold polypectomy can effectively avoid electrocoagulation syndrome and reduce complications such as perforation and delayed bleeding caused by electrocoagulation injury.4,5 It has the advantages of simple operation, less time-consuming and fewer complications. In 2017, the European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) Clinical Guideline recommended cold snare polypectomy (CSP) for the resection of small polyps sized ≤5 mm and sessile polyps sized 6–9 mm.6 Cold snare endoscopic mucosal resection (CS-EMR) combined CSP with submucosal injection allows for higher complete resection rate and safety. A randomised controlled trial (RCT) showed that the complete resection rate of sessile polyps sized 6–10 mm by CS-EMR was higher than 90%, which was
non-inferior to hot snare endoscopic mucosal resection (HS-EMR).\(^7\) CS-EMR has also been used to resect larger polyps sized \(\geq 10\) mm in some observational studies.\(^8^-^\text{10}\)

For sessile polyps larger than 10 mm, there is no definitive conclusion on the optimal endoscopic resection technique, and the use of cold resection remains debatable. 2017 ESGE guidelines suggested hot snare polypectomy (HSP)/HS-EMR as the standard treatment for this type of polyps.\(^6\) In 2020, CSP and HSP (with or without submucosal injection) were both suggested for sessile polyps sized 10–19 mm by Endoscopic Removal of Colorectal Lesions—Recommendations by the US Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer.\(^11\) However, the evidence for these recommendations was rated low quality, and relevant references were all observational studies. We design a single-centre RCT to compare the efficacy and safety of CS-EMR and HS-EMR for the resection of non-pedunculated colorectal polyps sized 10–19 mm, laying down evidence for endoscopic resection techniques for large non-pedunculated polyps.

## METHODS

### Study design

This study is a single-centre, randomised, non-inferiority trial that enrols patients who undergo colonoscopy in the Digestive Endoscopy Center of Peking Union Medical College Hospital (PUMCH). Eligible polyps found during colonoscopy examination will be randomly assigned to the CS-EMR group and the HS-EMR group at a 1:1 ratio. Figure 1 shows a flow chart of the study design. The schematic diagram recommended by Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials is presented in table 1.\(^12\)

### Study sites and recruitment procedures

This clinical trial is conducted in PUMCH in Beijing, China. Patients undergoing colonoscopy in the Digestive Endoscopy Center of PUMCH will be recruited in the study. For patients who agree to participate in the study and sign an informed consent (online supplemental file 1), physicians will screen them based on clinical data and endoscopic findings to assess whether they meet the inclusion criteria.

### Inclusion/exclusion criteria

Eligible patients meet the following inclusion criteria: (1) 18–80 years of age; (2) undergo colonoscopy in the Digestive Endoscopy Center of PUMCH; (3) volunteer to participate in this study and sign informed consent; (4) at least one polyp sized 10–19 mm (Paris classification Ia or IIa) revealed by endoscopic examination.

The exclusion criteria are as follows: (1) American Society of Anesthesiologists status class 3 or above; (2) poor bowel preparation (Boston Bowel Preparation Scale <6 points); (3) endoscopic features indicating submucous infiltration or malignancy; (4) oral anticoagulants, or antiplatelet agents, or known blood coagulation disorders, or bleeding tendency (platelets <50 \(\times \) 10^9/L or international normalized ratio >1.5); (5) a history of colorectal resection; (6) emergent colonoscopy (haemodynamic instability and/or continued active gastrointestinal bleeding and/or requiring intensive care patients); (7) inflammatory bowel disease, familial polyposis and colorectal cancer; (8) pregnancy or lactation; (9) severe cardiopulmonary dysfunction, cirrhosis, chronic kidney disease, other malignant tumours or severe infectious diseases.

### Randomisation and concealment

Eligible polyps will be randomly assigned (1:1) to the CS-EMR group and the HS-EMR group. Randomisation is stratified by polyp size (10–14 mm or 15–19 mm) using random block sizes of 4, 6 and 8. A computer-generated (‘blockrand’ package in R, https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=blockrand) randomisation sequence is prepared by an investigator who has no clinical involvement in the treatment procedure and concealed by placing the assignments in opaque, sequentially numbered envelopes. When an eligible polyp is identified during colonoscopy, an assistant will open the envelope to reveal the assigned polypectomy technique. If more than one eligible polyp is found in a patient, randomisation will be conducted for each polyp. There is no up limit to the number of eligible polyps in each patient. This study was not blinded.
Procedures

All endoscopic procedures will be performed by experienced endoscopists (conducting more than 1000 polypectomy cases and skilled in EMR) using the same colonoscope (CF290; Olympus Medical Systems Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). All patients will undergo standard split-dose bowel preparation by drinking laxatives before endoscopy. All endoscopic procedures will be conducted under local or general anaesthesia. The size of the polyp will be estimated by visual comparison with the opening snare (diameter 2.5 cm; AS-1-S; Wilson-Cook Medical Incorporated; Winston-Salem, USA). Polyps are measured in increments of 1 mm.

For both CS-EMR and HS-EMR groups, white light imaging (WLI) and narrow-band imaging (NBI) will be used to observe polyps and determine the boundary. To lift the lesion, methylene blue-tinted 1:10000 epinephrine saline will be injected into the submucosal space around the lesion with an injection needle (NM-400U-0423; Olympus Medical Systems Corporation). In the CS-EMR group, the polyp and 1–2 mm of surrounding mucosa will be snared and transected mechanically. In the HS-EMR group, the snare will be placed around the lesion, and then cautery will be applied using the electrosurgical generator (VIO300D; ERBE Elektromedizin GmbH, Tubingen, Germany), set to ENDO CUT Q mode with effect 3 (duration 2, interval 4) and FORCED COAG mode with effect 2 (limit 50 W). The electrosurgical generator will also be used if polyps cannot be resected in the CS-EMR group. The change of randomly assigned technique will be recorded in detail.

After removal of the polyp, the resection site will be rinsed and observed to determine if residual lesions are present using WLI and NBI. When the en-bloc resection is not achieved, piecemeal specimens were first reconstituted by the endoscopist as completely as possible. If the reconstitution is failed, five biopsy samples (four biopsies obtained in a four-quadrant fashion from the polypectomy site margins; one biopsy from the base) will be taken for pathological evaluation.

If no adverse events, such as active bleeding and perforation, or other risk factors for predicting adverse events are observed, no clips will be used to close the mucosa defect.

All patients will return for a follow-up visit at the outpatient department or be followed up by telephone contact 14 days after the polypectomy to obtain pathological results and assess for delayed adverse events.

Outcome measurement

The primary outcome is the complete resection assessed by pathological examination. The resection is considered histologically complete if the lateral margins of the

<table>
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<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Schedule of enrolment, interventions and assessments</th>
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<td>Study period</td>
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<td>Polyp assessment</td>
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<td>Polypectomy procedure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pathological assessment</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safety assessment</td>
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BBPS, Boston Bowel Preparation Scale; CS-EMR, cold snare endoscopic mucosal resection; HS-EMR, hot snare endoscopic mucosal resection.
resected polyps are surrounded by normal tissue, and the vertical margin is free of neoplasia tissue. If en-bloc resection is not achieved, five biopsies are applied to evaluate the histological completeness of resection.

Secondary outcomes include en-bloc resection, the occurrence of adverse events, the number of endoscopic clips used for each resected polyp, resection time and costs related to endoscopic resection. Adverse events include intraprocedural bleeding (any immediate episode requiring any form of endoscopic haemostasis or oozing for more than 60 s), intraprocedural perforation (endoscopic observation of perforation requiring sealing with clips), delayed bleeding (any episode requiring emergency department presentation, hospitalisation or reintervention within 14 days), delayed perforation (any perforation within 14 days) and post-polypectomy electrocoagulation syndrome (abdominal pain, fever, leucocytosis, raised C reactive protein or peritoneal irritation symptoms/signs that occurred after colonoscopic polypectomy with electrocoagulation, without proven perforation). Resection time is recorded from the first occurrence of the injection needle under the endoscope visual field to the complete removal of the polyp. Total cost includes both treatment cost and material cost for the polyp resection.

Sample size calculation
According to a previous study, the complete resection rate of 10–19 mm sessile polyps by EMR was 92.2%. We hypothesise that HS-EMR of 10–19 mm colorectal polyps will yield a complete resection rate of at least 92%. We assume that CS-EMR will not be inferior with a non-inferiority margin of −10%. With a one-sided α value of 0.025 and a power of 80%, the estimated sample size is 232 polyps (116 per group).

Data management
Data collection will be performed using a standardised case report form during the outpatient appointment, the procedure of colonoscopy and the follow-up. The data can be verifiable from the medical record. All researchers and clinicians have mastered the details of this study. All participant-identifiable data will be separately and securely stored at the study site. Researchers will permit trial-related monitoring, audits and regulatory inspections, providing direct access to source data and documents. The results of this trial will be published in an open-access way.

Statistical analyses
Intention-to-treat analysis and per-protocol analysis will be performed and reported. For the primary outcome, sequential tests are designed to control for a type I error α of 0.025 (one-sided). First, the non-inferiority test will be conducted between the CS-EMR group and the HS-EMR group, and the two-sided 95% CI of risk difference (RD) between the two groups will be calculated. If the lower limit of the two-sided 95% CI of RD was greater than −10%, it was considered that CS-EMR was non-inferior to HS-EMR. If non-inferiority is shown, then the superiority test will be performed to calculate the two-sided 95% CI of RD between groups. If the lower limit of the two-sided 95% CI is greater than 0, it is considered that CS-EMR is superior to HS-EMR. If non-inferiority is not established, the superiority test will not be performed.

We will present simple descriptive statistics (means, SD, medians, IQRs for continuous variables and frequencies, and percentages for categorical variables). Categorical variables will be compared using the χ² test and Fisher exact test, and continuous variables will be compared using the t-test and Mann-Whitney U test. Relative risks or mean differences with 95% CI will be calculated. A two-sided p value less than 0.05 will be regarded as statistical significance in the analyses of secondary outcomes. Adjustments for multiple comparisons between secondary outcomes will not be conducted. We will perform subgroup analysis based on polyp characteristics (size, location, Paris classification, pathology). Data analysis will be conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics V.23 (IBM Corp).

Patient and public involvement
Patients or the public were not involved in the trial design.

Ethics and dissemination
The study has been approved by the institutional review board of the Peking Union Medical College Hospital (No. K2203). Registration data are shown in table 2. Safety reporting will follow the plan, and all adverse events will be recorded and informed institutional review board. There is no independent data monitoring committee because this trial is single-centre, open-label and low-risk. Any modifications to the protocol which may impact the conduct of the study and the potential benefit of the patient or may affect patient safety will require a formal amendment to the protocol. Such amendment will be communicated to all investigators, approved by the institutional review board and trial registries, and notified to local health authorities.

DISCUSSION
The study aims to evaluate the efficacy and safety of CS-EMR, compared with HS-EMR, for non-pedunculated colorectal polyps sized 10–19 mm. For polyps with a diameter ≥10 mm, the incidence of carcinoma in situ or severe dysplasia is higher. In addition, considering the large wound, high recurrence rate and failure to ensure complete resection, there is no clear conclusion on applying cold resection technology in large polyps. High-quality research evidence is also very limited.

Before designing this clinical trial, we conducted a comprehensive literature review. Pohl et al performed a large scale prospective study of 346 neoplastic polyps (the complete adenoma resection study). Incomplete resection rate was increased with polyp size and was significantly higher for large (10–20 mm) than small (5–9 mm)
neoplastic polyps (17.3% vs 6.8%). According to another prospective observational cohort study including 163 sessile serrated polyps ≥10mm, only two lesions (1.2%) contained residual serrated tissue in marginal biopsy. Yabuuchi et al recently reported that histological complete resection rate of CS-EMR for 10–14 mm colorectal polyps was 63.8% in a prospective single-arm observational trial. In a meta-analysis of eight studies (522 polyps with an average diameter of 17.5 mm) that estimated the safety and efficacy of cold resection of large polyps by CSP and CS-EMR, the complete resection rate was 99.3%, the recurrence rate was 4.1% and the incidence of adverse events was 1.1%.20

Evidence from RCT is still limited. The results of an RCT from China showed that the complete removal rates of 6–20 mm polyps by CSP, CS-EMR and EMR were 81.6%, 94.1% and 95.5%, respectively. The complete resection rate of CS-EMR was similar to EMR and significantly higher than the CSP group, and the incidence of delayed complications was low.20 Another RCT compared the efficacy of CSP, CS-EMR, HSP and HS-EMR in removing sessile polyps sized 6–15 mm. There were no incomplete resections and serious adverse events in the CSP group, and the time of resection was shorter. In addition, all incomplete resections in this study occurred in the 10–15 mm polyp group, suggesting that further research on 10–19 mm polyps was of clinical significance.20

Therefore, based on clinical practice concerns and previous research results, we pay attention to CS-EMR technology for 10–19 mm lesions and design this non-inferiority RCT. We hope that the results of this trial will provide recommendations for the selection of endoscopic resection techniques.

### Trial status

The protocol version number and date: V.4.1, 29 March 2023. The study was conceived and designed in 2022. Enrolment began in 2022 and is expected to end in December 2025. At the time of manuscript preparation, enrolment in this study has started.

#### Table 2: Registration data

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<td>Primary sponsor</td>
<td>QJ, Peking Union Medical College Hospital</td>
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<td>Central contact person</td>
<td>QJ, MD <a href="mailto:flyerj@sina.com">flyerj@sina.com</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Experimental: HS-EMR</td>
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<td>Exclusion criteria: ASA class 3 or above; poor bowel preparation, submucous infiltration or malignancy, oral anticoagulants or antiplatelet agents, blood coagulation disorders or bleeding tendency, a history of colorectal resection, emergency colonoscopy, IBD, FAP, CRC, pregnancy or lactation, other severe diseases</td>
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<tr>
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<td>En-bloc resection rate, intraintracural or delayed bleeding and perforation, etc</td>
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ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists; CRC, colorectal cancer; CS-EMR, cold snare endoscopic mucosal resection; FAP, familial polyposis; HS-EMR, hot snare endoscopic mucosal resection; IBD, inflammatory bowel disease.
REFERENCES

9 Tuticci NJ, Hewett DG. Cold EMR of large Sessile Serrated polyps at colonoscopy (with Video). Gastrointest Endosc 2018;87:837–42.
Dear patients:

We sincerely invite you to participate in a clinical trial “Endoscopic mucosal resection using cold snare versus hot snare in treatment for 10-19 mm non-pedunculated colorectal polyps: a non-inferiority randomized controlled study”. Before deciding whether to participate in the study, please carefully read the following content. It can help you understand the study and why it is being conducted, the procedure and duration of the study, and the benefits, risks, and discomfort that may result from participating in the study. If you want, you can discuss it with your family or friends or ask your doctor for an explanation to help you decide. Once you decide to participate in the study, you must sign this informed consent form.

1. Research background

Colorectal cancer is the third most common malignancy and the second most common malignancy globally. Colorectal cancer has the fourth-highest incidence and second-highest mortality rate in China. Colorectal polyps are the primary precancerous lesions of colorectal cancer. Endoscopic polypectomy can effectively reduce the morbidity and mortality of colorectal cancer. Endoscopists often choose different polypectomy techniques according to the size, shape, location and pathological type of polyps. With the continuous development of endoscopic resection techniques, cold polypectomy has gradually attracted extensive attention from endoscopists at home and abroad. Compared with hot polypectomy, cold polypectomy can effectively avoid complications caused by electrocoagulation injuries, such as perforation, electrocoagulation syndrome and delayed bleeding, and has the advantages of simple operation, less time, fewer complications and good curative effect. In the resection of large polyps (10-19mm), more high-quality research evidence is needed to support the application of cold resection techniques.

In this study, patients with 10-19mm non-pedunculated polyps detected by colonoscopy will be selected as research objects to compare the effectiveness and safety of cold snare endoscopic mucosal resection (CS-EMR) and hot snare endoscopic mucosal resection (HS-EMR). Our study can provide more valuable evidence for selecting the resection methodology of 10-19mm polyps. Your participation will be essential to obtaining such evidence so that other patients can benefit from your contribution. The Ethics Committee of Peking Union Medical College Hospital has approved this study.

2. Research purpose

This study aims to compare the effect and safety of CS-EMR and HS-EMR for resecting large non-pedunculated polyps (10-19mm).

3. Research methods

This is an intervention study, and subjects will be divided into the CS-EMR group and the HS-EMR group. The entry ratio to the two groups is 1:1, and the grouping is random, so neither you nor the researcher can choose which group to join in advance. No blinding is used in this study.

4. Research procedure

1) Before you are enrolled in the study, the doctor will ask and record your personal information, past medical history, treatment and medication, etc. If you are willing to participate in the study, you must sign informed consent.
2) If you volunteer to participate in the study, we will determine whether you can participate based on information such as polyp size and morphology during your colonoscopy.

3) You will be randomly assigned to the CS-EMR or HS-EMR groups if you meet the inclusion criteria. Polypectomy will be performed according to the randomization.

4) We will follow up with you 14 days after surgery. You can come to the clinic for the results of the pathological examination. At the same time, we will ask if you have any delayed post-operative adverse events. If you do not come to the clinic, we will contact you by phone to complete the follow-up.

5. How the study ends?
   If you have completed the entire study follow-up, the study will last 14 days, and you will receive follow-up treatment according to the clinical routine.
   You can choose any time during the study to withdraw from the study. The doctor may also require you to quit for your health and benefits. Before withdrawing, the doctor may arrange for you to be examined to ensure that it is safe for you to withdraw.
   During the study, doctors, donors, regulatory authorities and the ethics committee may terminate the study.

6. Research benefits
   If you participate in this study, we will make an appointment 14 days after the polypectomy. The findings of this study may help doctors learn more about the options for colorectal polyps' removal. Other patients with the same or similar conditions may benefit from these results.

7. Research risks and inconveniences
   There are known or unknown risks associated with any study. Some are mild and transient, others are severe and permanent, and whether and which risks arise and their severity vary from person to person. Your research doctor will take all precautions and monitor your condition closely. If you experience any discomfort, it is important to inform your doctor immediately so that the necessary treatment can be taken promptly. CS-EMR and HS-EMR likely cause intraoperative immediate or delayed post-operative complications such as bleeding or perforation, incomplete resection, in situ and polyp recurrence and progression. These two polypectomy methods are mature and safe techniques widely used in clinical practice. The Endoscopy Center of Peking Union Medical College Hospital has mastered and applied both polypectomy techniques, so participating in this study will not increase your risk. No additional sampling will be performed in this study.
   Possible study inconveniences: You must come for one post-operative follow-up visit or one telephone follow-up. Please fully consider these inconveniences when deciding whether to participate in this study.

8. Alternatives
   Suppose you do not enrol in the study. In that case, you may choose the currently approved cold-snare polypectomy (CSP), hot-snare polypectomy (HSP), CS-EMR, HS-EMR, endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD), or surgical procedure for the treatment of this condition. Your doctor will explain the potential benefits and risks of the treatment to you.
9. New information during the study
   There may be some latest important information related to the study during the study. We will promptly inform you and let you decide whether to continue participating in the study.

10. Study-related costs
   Since both polypectomy methods in this study have been used in the Endoscopy Center of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, there are no tests beyond the current routine and no additional risks or costs associated with the treatment. Therefore, all treatment costs are borne by participants. Treatment and investigations for other co-morbidities will not be free of charge. There is no remuneration for participating in the study, but any additional tests from the study itself will be free to you.

11. Study-related harms
   If you experience any discomfort during the study, don’t hesitate to contact the doctor, who will guide you in the follow-up diagnosis and treatment. No additional treatment risks are associated with this study, so no compensation is involved.

12. What to do with my samples
   Resected polyps will be collected for pathological analysis, and marginal biopsies may be performed according to the specific intraoperative conditions. There is no additional sampling. Tissue samples collected for biopsy in the study will be tested and analyzed in the pathology department of our hospital, and any remaining after-use will be destroyed according to the medical routine. Your samples may also be used for future studies.

13. Confidentiality
   Your personal and medical information may be collected or processed in this study, including but not limited to your name, gender, date of birth, address, telephone number, diagnosis and treatment, tests, medical imaging, etc. Your personal information will be used only for the purposes described in the study protocol and this informed consent form. The medical information you receive from participating in this study will be kept confidential. The study results will also be published in academic journals without revealing any personally identifiable information about you. The investigator will be responsible for storing and using your data in the study. The Ethics Committee or the Department of Clinical Research Supervision may have access to your data. We will make every effort to protect the privacy of your medical data to the extent permitted by law.

14. Possible conflicts of interest in funding sources
   This study is a self-funded project, and there is no conflict of interest between the investigators and the study.

15. Voluntary participation
   Your participation is entirely voluntary. You may refuse to participate in the study or withdraw from the study at any time during the study. This will not affect your relationship with the doctor, nor will it affect your medical treatment or any other loss of benefits.
16. Notes for subjects
1) Please inform the doctor about your health status and any previous or current medications;
2) Please complete the pre-operative preparation as required, go to the hospital on time for polypectomy, and attend your post-operative follow-up visits;
3) Please inform your research doctor promptly if you experience any discomfort.

17. Contact information
If you experience discomfort or have questions about the study, you can contact the investigators (A telephone number will be provided). If you have any questions about your rights as a subject, you can contact the Ethics Committee (A telephone number will be provided).

Thank you for reading and considering whether to participate in the study.

18. Signature page
Subjects:
I confirm the following information:
1) I have read and understood the informed consent and have had sufficient time to consider whether to participate in the study.
2) All my questions have been answered satisfactorily.
3) I voluntarily participate in the study and comply with the study procedures.
4) I understand that I can withdraw from the study at any time without giving any reason and that my treatment or rights will not be affected.
5) I have received a copy of the informed consent form and a signed consent form for my retention.
6) I consent to collecting and using my sample as described in this informed consent.
7) I permit my personal information to be collected and used in this study.
8) I understand that I may be contacted in the future for permission for this study or any related sub-studies.

By signing this document, I agree to participate in the study as stated in the informed information and consent form.
Subject’s name: Subject’s signature: Date:

The following is limited to a guardian’s signature if the subject is incapacitated.
Subject’s name: Guardian-subject relationship: Guardian’s name: Guardian’s signature: Contact number: Date:

The following is limited to a witness’s signature if the subject cannot read and write.
Witness’ name: Witness’ signature: Contact number: Date:
Researcher’s name: Researcher’s signature: Date: