

Is the obesity a risk factor for delayed colonic post-polypectomy bleeding?

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Dear Editor:

I read with interest the article “Risk factors for delayed colonic post-polypectomy bleeding: a systematic review and meta-analysis” by Jaruvongvanich et al. [1] published online in the International Journal of Colorectal Disease. The authors evaluated the risk factors for delayed post-polypectomy bleeding and found cardiovascular disease, hypertension, polyp size, and polyp location as a risk factor. They also reported that more caution is needed for removing polyps in patients with these risk factors. When I read the article, a question came to our minds. An explanation from authors would be valuable on the topic.

I would like to ask the body mass index of the patients. High BMI is defined as a risk factor for delayed endoscopic dissection. The fibrosis, which was seen at the polypectomy area, is a result of white adipose tissue inflammation in obesity. The relation between fibrosis, high BMI, and delayed bleeding was defined before [2–5]. In the meta-analysis, do the authors face similar results which were not defined in the results?

The authors highlighted important points in delayed colonic post-polypectomy bleeding. I believe that the clarification of the mentioned point would be meaningful for the article scientifically.

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