Results

**Table 1. Demographics of LS Patients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>N = 177</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>22 (12.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>31 (17.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>34 (19.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>47 (26.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>43 (24.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>106 (59.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>71 (40.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White or Caucasian</td>
<td>138 (78%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>8 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>9 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Unknown</td>
<td>22 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>23 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>146 (82.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>8 (4.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1. Age of patients at clinic visit by Hispanic ethnicity**

- Hispanics with LS were younger at clinic visits compared to non-Hispanics.*
- Hispanics visited the clinic at a mean of 46.8 years old (SD = 12.4).
- Non-Hispanics visited the clinic at a mean of 51.8 years old (SD = 13.7).

**Figure 2. Age of patients at first colonoscopy by Hispanic ethnicity**

- Hispanics with LS were significantly younger at initial colonoscopy compared to non-Hispanics.*
- Hispanics had their first colonoscopy at a mean age of 39.5 years ± 11.5 years.
- Non-Hispanics had their first colonoscopy at a mean of 51.2 years ± 13.5 years.

**Results**

- **Adenoma Characteristics:**
  - 50.6% were tubular adenomas
  - 28.8% were hyperplastic adenomas
  - 3.38% were tubulovillous Adenomas
  - 8.3% were inflammatory adenomas
  - 4.8% were sessile serrated adenomas

- **Advanced Adenoma Characteristics:**
  - 4.74% were high grade dysplasia
  - 15.8% were sessile serrated
  - The mean size of advanced adenomas is 11.2 mm.

**Upper GI Endoscopy (UE) Outcomes**

- 118 UE Polyps:
  - 78.0% were in the stomach
  - 22.0% were in the duodenum
  - An average of .17 polyps were found per UE scope.
  - Patients had a total of 361 UEs, with an average of 2.04 UEs per patient.
  - Hispanic patients had a total of 146 UEs, with an average of 1.78 UEs per patient.

- Of the 5 stomach adenocarcinomas identified, none were found in Hispanic patients.

**Patient Visits and Lower GI Endoscopy (LE) Outcomes**

- In our cohort, 838 total visits.
- LS patients had average of 4.8 visits with a median interval of 12 months.
- LS patients had an average of 4.8 colonoscopies.

**25 Colonic CRCs:**

- 20% Stage 0
- 24% Stage I
- 28% Stage II
- 24% Stage III
- 4% Unknown

**665 Colonic Polyps**

- 80.3% were in the colon
- 19.7% were in the rectum
- The mean polyp size was 3 mm.
- An average of .46 polyps were found per LE scope.
- 5.8% of all polyps were advanced adenomas

We found no statistically significant increase in tubular or advanced adenomas in initial colonoscopy for Hispanics, $X^2(2, N=163)=.29, \text{p}=0.867.$

**Conclusions**

- Hispanic patients are younger than non-Hispanic patients at their initial colonoscopy and subsequent visits.

- Despite younger age at initial colonoscopy and visits, Hispanic patients had no difference in colonic polyps than non-Hispanic patients.

- Our findings provide support for the successful implementation of screening and surveillance guidelines.

- Future studies should continue to collect robust information for LS patient cohorts.