Supplementary Materials

Detection and Yield of Colorectal Cancer Surveillance in Adults with *PTEN* Hamartoma Tumour Syndrome

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Table S1. Detection and yield of colorectal cancer surveillance in adult PHTS patients, stratified for gender.

	FEMALES		MALES	
	Patients (N=24) [3]	Colonoscopies (N=42)	Patients (N=13) [3]	Colonoscopies (N=19)
Colorectal carcinomas				
Presence, N (%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Detection rate (95% CI) [1]		0 (0-10)		0 (0-21)
Adenomas				
Presence, N (%)	9 (38%)	10 (24%)	4 (31%)	4 (21%)
Detection rate (95% CI) [1]		24 (13-40)		21 (7-46)
Age at first detection, median (IQR)	51 (43-58)		57 (49-63)	
Location, N (%)	n.a.		n.a.	
Proximal		7 (70%)		5 (100%)
Distal		2 (20%)		0 (0%)
Both proximal and distal		1 (10%)		0 (0%)
Advanced adenoma, N (%) [2]		0 (0%)		1 (25%)
Number of adenomas, median (IQR)		1 (1-2)		1 (1-1)
Time to detection (years), median (IQR)		3 (3-5)		3
Hamartomas				
Hamartomas of no special type				
Presence, N (%)	8 (33%)	8 (19%)	8 (62%)	10 (53%)
Detection rate (95% CI) [1]		19 (9-35)		53 (29-75)
Age at first detection, median (IQR)	51 (44-54)		55 (46-62)	
Location, N (%)	n.a.		n.a.	
Proximal		2 (25%)		0 (0%)
Distal		3 (38%)		3 (33%)
Both proximal and distal		3 (38%)		6 (67%)
Ganglioneuromas				
Presence, N (%)	9 (38%)	12 (29%)	6 (46%)	8 (42%)
Detection rate (95% CI) [1]		29 (16-45)		42 (21-66)
Age at first detection, median (IQR)	41 (40-47)		48 (45-57)	
Location, N (%)	n.a.		n.a.	
Proximal		7 (58%)		3 (38%)
Distal		3 (25%)		3 (38%)
Both proximal and distal		2 (17%)		2 (25%)
Juvenile polyps				
Presence, N (%)	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Detection rate (95% CI) [1]		2 (0-14)		0 (0-21)
Age at first detection	40		n.a.	
Location, N (%)	n.a.		n.a.	
Proximal		0 (0%)		n.a.
Distal		1 (100%)		n.a.
Both proximal and distal		0 (0%)		n.a.
Lymphoid polyps				
Presence, N (%)	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	2 (15%)	2 (11%)
Detection rate (95% CI) [1]		2 (0-14)		11 (2-35)
Age at first detection, median (IQR)	47		46 (44-47)	
Location, N (%)	n.a.		n.a.	
Proximal		1 (100%)		0 (0%)
Distal		0 (0%)		1 (50%)

Both proximal and distal		0 (0%)		1 (50%)
Inflammatory polyps				
Presence, N (%)	5 (21%)	5 (12%)	2 (15%)	2 (11%)
Detection rate (95% CI) [1]		12 (4-26)		11 (2-35)
Age at first detection, median (IQR)	45 (42-58)		42 (41-42)	
Location, N (%)	n.a.		n.a.	
Proximal		4 (80%)		0 (0%)
Distal		0 (0%)		2 (100%)
Both proximal and distal		1 (20%)		0 (0%)
Hyperplastic polyps				
Presence, N (%)	6 (25%)	7 (17%)	1 (8%)	1 (5%)
Detection rate (95% CI) [1]		17 (8-32)		5 (0-28)
Age at first detection, median (IQR)	47 (42-54)		49	
Location, N (%)	n.a.		n.a.	
Proximal		2 (29%)		0 (0%)
Distal		5 (71%)		1 (100%)
Both proximal and distal		0 (0%)		0 (0%)
Sessile serrated lesions				
Presence, N (%)	4 (17%)	5 (12%)	3 (23%)	3 (16%)
Detection rate (95% CI) [1]		12 (4-26)		16 (4-40)
Age at first detection, median (IQR)	47 (45-54)		44 (42-46)	
Location, N (%)	n.a.		n.a.	
Proximal		4 (80%)		2 (67%)
Distal		1 (20%)		0 (0%)
Both proximal and distal		0 (0%)		1 (33%)

Abbreviations: PHTS: *PTEN* Hamartoma Tumour Syndrome; CI: confidence interval; IQR: inter-quartile range; n.a.: not assessed. [1] Detection rates represent the number of colonoscopies during which at least one lesion was detected per 100 colonoscopies. [2] Adenomas with at least one of the following features: a ≥10 mm size, a villous or tubulovillous histology, or high-grade dysplasia. [3] For patients with multiple colonoscopies, lesions were considered present if detected during at least one colonoscopy.