



## The largest colorectal polyp cohort study in Turkey: Should more details be evaluated?

To the Editor,

I read with great interest the article by Solakoğlu et al. (1), who retrospectively reported on colorectal polyps in a large group of patients who underwent colonoscopy. Although the descriptive statistics were excellent, this large dataset could be used more efficiently through additional analyses, which would further increase the impact of the paper. Since this is a retrospective study, it would be interesting to assess the distribution of the different histologic types of polyps, based on the colonic segment and on the age of the patients, as well as the correlation between the colonic segments involved and the histologic type. Finally, the correlation between the histologic types and risk factors, such as smoking and obesity, could be examined.

**Conflict of Interest:** No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

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### Author's Reply

To the Editor,

We thank Köker for his valuable and insightful comments. Because of the retrospective design of our study some important clinical characteristics of the patients were not recorded. Therefore we could not evaluate the correlation between polyps and risk factors in our study. Recently, Yang et al. (1) reported that colorectal polyps were associated with increased body mass index in China. Another study from Korea demonstrated inverse association between physical activity and adenoma (2). In Turkey the results of population-based cohort studies including the relationship between histologic types of polyps and risk factors such as obesity, lifestyle factors and high-fat diet are needed.

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