Supplementary Table 1. Cross-tabulation of surveillance risk categories before and after 3D volumetric pathology (n = 100)

	3D: Normal colonoscopy (10 y)	3D: Low-risk (3–5 or 7–10 y)	3D: High-risk (1 or 3 y)
2D: Normal colonoscopy (10 y)	7	0	1
2D: Low-risk (3–5 or 7–10 y)	0	36	31
2D: High-risk (1 or 3 y)	1	0	24

Each cell shows the number of patients reassigned from a surveillance category determined by 2D pathology (rows) to a surveillance category determined by 3D volumetric pathology (columns). Surveillance categories follow the 2020 United States Multi-Society Task Force guidelines

Supplementary Table 2. Paired 2 × 2 contingency table for the McNemar exact test (n = 100)

	3D: High-risk	3D: Not-high-risk
2D: High-risk	24	1
2D: Not-high-risk	32	43

The table summarizes paired classifications of high-risk *versus* not-high-risk surveillance status before and after 3D volumetric pathology. The McNemar exact test indicated asymmetric reclassification toward higher-risk categorization (paired odds ratio = 32.0; $P < .001$).