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Summary

VISIBILITY EVALUATION OF FUNDIC GLAND POLYP ASSOCIATED WITH PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR IN A NEW IMAGE ENHANCED ENDOSCOPY; TEXTURE AND COLOR ENHANCEMENT IMAGING

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Oesophagus

October 15, 2023

Texture and Color Enhancement Imaging (TXI) modes 1 and 2 significantly improved endoscopic visibility of the gray color sign in proton pump inhibitor-associated fundic gland polyps compared to white light imaging, with similar performance for both trainee and expert endoscopists.

KEY POINTS

- TXI-1 and TXI-2 showed improved visibility of the gray color sign in 82.6% and 86.9% of 23 PPI-FGP cases respectively, while narrow band imaging showed decreased visibility in 78.2% of cases.
- Color difference values were significantly higher for TXI-1 (22.3) and TXI-2 (25.9) compared to white light imaging (12.0), with $p<0.01$ for both comparisons.
- No significant difference in visibility scores was found between trainee and expert endoscopists for either TXI mode, with intra-rater reliability classified as almost perfect for both groups.
- The gray color sign represents gland duct dilatation below the surface containing mucus and other substances, visible in the edematous appearance characteristic of PPI-FGP.
- This study may be relevant for endoscopists seeking to differentiate PPI-FGP from normal fundic gland polyps using image enhancement technology.

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