VISIBILITY EVALUATION OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI-UNINFECTED GASTRIC CANCER IN A NEW IMAGE ENHANCED ENDOSCOPY; TEXTURE AND COLOR ENHANCEMENT IMAGING

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A single-center retrospective study of 40 H. pylori-uninfected gastric cancers found that Texture and Color Enhancement Imaging mode 1 (TXI-1) improved endoscopic visibility compared with white-light imaging, particularly for whitish lesions.

KEY POINTS

- TXI-1 achieved a 55% visibility improvement rate across all endoscopists for H. pylori-uninfected gastric cancers, compared with 29.7% for TXI-2 and 7.5% for narrow-band imaging.
- Whitish lesions showed 74% improved visibility with TXI-1 overall, while reddish lesions showed no improvement.
- By histological type, gastric adenocarcinoma of fundic-gland type showed 79% improvement and signet ring cell carcinoma showed 67% improvement with TXI-1, whereas foveolar-type and differentiated-type adenocarcinomas did not improve.
- Macroscopic types 0-IIa and 0-IIb showed 85% and 73% visibility improvement respectively with TXI-1.
- Inter-rater agreement was high with intraclass correlation coefficients of 0.86 for TXI-1, 0.84 for TXI-2, and 0.90 for narrow-band imaging, and benefits were observed for both expert and trainee endoscopists.

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