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Summary

THE ROLE OF CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY IN COELIAC DISEASE IN THE ERA OF NO-BIOPSY APPROACH

David Surendran Sanders

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Endoscopy | Small Intestine & Nutrition | Immunology

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Capsule endoscopy demonstrated 94.6% sensitivity for detecting villous atrophy in coeliac disease, superior to oesophagogastroduodenoscopy (53.5% sensitivity), in a 211-procedure retrospective study.

KEY POINTS

- Capsule endoscopy achieved 94.6% sensitivity (95% CI: 89.2-97.4%) and 81.1% negative predictive value for villous atrophy, compared with oesophagogastroduodenoscopy sensitivity of 53.5% (95% CI: 44.5-62.3%).
- Specificity of capsule endoscopy was limited at 36.6% (95% CI: 27.0-47.4%), with positive predictive value 70.1%.
- Mosaic pattern was the only independent predictor of villous atrophy on multivariate analysis (OR 9.4, 95% CI: 4.1-21.1, p=0.000).
- Agreement with histology was higher for capsule endoscopy than oesophagogastroduodenoscopy (72.94% vs 58.29%), and capsule endoscopy showed higher predictive value (OR 5.9 vs 2.5, p<0.05).
- The study included 188 patients (64% female, mean age 52 years) with coeliac disease or seronegative villous atrophy undergoing capsule endoscopy between 2017 and February 2026.

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