

SMALL INTESTINAL CONTRAST ULTRASONOGRAPHY (SICUS) IN CROHN'S DISEASE: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

IBD

October 15, 2023

Small Intestine Contrast Ultrasonography demonstrates high overall sensitivity (95%) and specificity (77%) for diagnosing Crohn's Disease in a meta-analysis of five studies with 325 patients, though performance varies by complication type.

KEY POINTS

- SICUS showed pooled sensitivity of 95% (95% CI 89-99%) and specificity of 77% (95% CI 60-90%) for Crohn's Disease diagnosis, with area under the curve of 0.94 when compared to MRE, CT scan, or surgical evaluation
- For abscess detection, SICUS achieved 100% sensitivity (95% CI 59-100%) and 90% specificity (95% CI 74-98%)
- Detection of strictures showed 78% sensitivity (95% CI 63-88%) and 96% specificity (95% CI 85-99%) in 94 patients, while fistula detection showed 77% sensitivity (95% CI 46-95%) and 92% specificity (95% CI 75-99%) in 55 patients
- Pre-stenotic luminal dilation was detected with 100% sensitivity (95% CI 80-100%) and 80% specificity (95% CI 65-90%) across three studies with 61 patients
- This meta-analysis may interest gastroenterologists evaluating non-invasive imaging alternatives for Crohn's Disease diagnosis and complication assessment

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