

EVALUATING THE UTILITY OF COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT)-DETECTED OESOPHAGEAL ABNORMALITIES IN PREDICTING MALIGNANCY: A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW

Hasan Haboubi

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Oesophagus

October 4, 2025

A retrospective study of 106 patients in South Wales found that only 5.7% of CT-reported oesophageal thickening cases were confirmed as malignancy on endoscopy, with anaemia strongly associated with cancer (83.3% of malignant cases, $p < 0.001$).

KEY POINTS

- Malignancy was histologically confirmed in 5.7% of patients who underwent endoscopy following CT-detected oesophageal thickening.
- Among cancer cases, 83.3% presented with anaemia, a statistically significant association ($p < 0.001$), while dysphagia and weight loss did not reach statistical significance.
- Patients with confirmed malignancy underwent endoscopy much sooner (mean 13.8 days from CT) compared to the cohort average of 49 days.
- Endoscopic abnormalities were observed in approximately 63% of cases, with the majority being non-malignant findings.
- The authors suggest these findings support integrating clinical markers like anaemia into risk stratification for endoscopy prioritisation.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/ceaaf4b0-a814-11f0-b03c-0242ac140006>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.