TWO-DIMENSIONAL AND THREE-DIMENSIONAL MORPHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF GASTRIC SUBMUCOSAL TUMORS

Hiroto Noda

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Interim analysis of a prospective study suggests that circularity measurement on EUS images may help differentiate gastric leiomyoma from GIST and schwannoma in lesions 1-5 cm, with preliminary data showing three-dimensional sphericity measurement is also feasible.

KEY POINTS

- In 54 gastric gastrointestinal mesenchymal tumors (8 leiomyoma, 42 GIST, 4 schwannoma), leiomyoma showed significantly lower circularity than GIST plus schwannoma on EUS images (0.83 vs 0.90, p = 0.005).
- A circularity cutoff value of 0.92 achieved 63% diagnostic rate with 100% specificity and 57% sensitivity for leiomyoma (AUC = 0.80).
- Two endoscopists blinded to histology independently measured circularity three times per EUS image using image analysis software, with the average of six measurements used for analysis.
- Three-dimensional sphericity measurement was successfully performed in four cases (one leiomyoma, three GISTs) using thin-slice CT, with a mean sphericity of 0.84.
- This morphological approach may benefit clinicians seeking noninvasive methods to differentiate small gastric subepithelial tumors.

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