APPLICATION OF QUANTITATIVE CONTRAST-ENHANCED HARMONIC EUS ON DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF GALLBLADDER POLYPOID LESIONS

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Quantitative time-intensity curve analysis of contrast-enhanced harmonic endoscopic ultrasound demonstrated significant differences in time to peak between malignant and benign gallbladder polypoid lesions in a preliminary 30-patient study.

KEY POINTS

- In 30 gallbladder polypoid lesions (14 malignant, 16 benign), mean time to peak was significantly longer in malignant lesions (30.14 s, SD=10.00) compared to benign lesions (20.50 s, SD=6.70) with p=.004.
- Mean peak intensity did not differ significantly between malignant (46.36 dB, SD=31.77) and benign groups (55.94 dB, SD=44.59) with p=.509.
- Malignant lesions included 11 adenocarcinomas, two neuroendocrine tumors, and one B-cell lymphoma; benign lesions included chronic cholecystitis, adenomyoma, and other entities.
- The study used handcrafted software with speckle tracking algorithm to generate time-intensity curves from contrast-enhanced harmonic EUS videos, with computation time of 0.7 ms per frame.
- The authors state that further large-scale studies are needed to confirm the application of this quantitative technique for differential diagnosis of gallbladder polypoid lesions.

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