

MUCOSAL COLOR VISUALIZED BY LINKED COLOR IMAGING AND HISTOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN HELICOBACTER PYLORI-NEGATIVE GASTRIC CANCER

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Poster

Oesophagus

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Linked color imaging quantitatively visualizes superficial vascularity and intestinal metaplasia in H. pylori-negative gastric cancer through correlations between color values and histological findings.

KEY POINTS

- LCI significantly increased color difference between cancer and surrounding mucosa compared with white light imaging ($P < 0.001$) in 32 patients with H. pylori-negative differentiated-type intramucosal gastric cancer.
- LCI a^* values showed moderate correlation with vascular density ($\rho = 0.39$, $P < 0.001$), particularly in the superficial 0-100 μm depth ($\rho = 0.41$, $P < 0.001$).
- LCI b^* values showed moderate inverse correlation with the proportion of intestinal metaplasia ($\rho = -0.49$, $P < 0.001$), with severe intestinal metaplasia significantly decreasing b^* values compared to mild and moderate intestinal metaplasia.
- The authors conclude LCI is a potential noninvasive tool for gastric cancer risk stratification and early detection in H. pylori-negative patients.

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