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Summary

REAL-TIME COMPUTER-AIDED DETECTION OF GASTRIC NEOPLASMS: A NON-RANDOMIZED CONFIRMATORY TRIAL (G-CADE TRIAL)

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A multicenter trial in Japan found that computer-aided detection with linked color imaging achieved 96.5% sensitivity for detecting gastric neoplasms, meeting the 90% threshold, while white light imaging CAD achieved only 92.0% sensitivity and failed to meet expectations.

KEY POINTS

- The trial evaluated CAD EYE system performance in 174 gastric neoplasm lesions from 162 patients (mean age 73.7 years, 69.7% male) at four Japanese institutions between July 2023 and January 2024.
- LCI-CADe sensitivity was 96.5% (95% CI: 92.6%–98.7%), exceeding the predefined 90% threshold, while WLI-CADe sensitivity was 92.0% (95% CI: 86.9%–95.5%), falling short of the threshold.
- WLI-CADe missed lesions on the anterior or posterior gastric wall significantly more often than those on the greater or lesser curvature (13.9% vs. 3.2%, P=0.020), whereas LCI-CADe showed no such location-related difference.
- The study included predominantly differentiated adenocarcinoma (151 of 174 lesions) with mean tumor diameter 15.1 mm, and 97.5% of patients had current or past Helicobacter pylori infection.
- The findings suggest CADe with LCI may assist endoscopists in detecting gastric neoplasms in clinical practice, though WLI-CADe has limitations particularly for certain lesion locations.

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