

RELEVANCE OF RANDOM BIOPSY OF THE INCISURA ANGULARIS IN THE EVALUATION OF PREMALIGNANT GASTRIC CONDITIONS

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A retrospective study of 192 patients found that adding an incisura angularis biopsy to standard gastric sampling changed OLGA or OLGIM staging in approximately 16% of cases but upgraded only three patients (1.6%) to high-risk stages.

KEY POINTS

- The study evaluated the diagnostic value of adding a random incisura angularis biopsy to the RE.GA.IN protocol in 192 patients undergoing upper endoscopy with virtual chromoendoscopy.
- High-risk OLGA stages were identified in 2.1% of patients and high-risk OLGIM stages in 7.8% of patients overall.
- The additional incisura angularis biopsy altered OLGA scores in 16.1% and OLGIM scores in 15.6% of patients, but contributed to upgrading to high-risk stages in only three patients: two upgraded from OLGIM 0 to III and one from OLGA 0 to III.
- The authors conclude that while the incisura angularis biopsy provides some additional diagnostic value, its impact on identifying high-risk patients and influencing surveillance intervals is limited.
- This study is relevant to gastroenterologists determining optimal biopsy protocols for staging premalignant gastric conditions.

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