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Summary

DISTINGUISHING THE MAJOR DUODENAL PAPILLA IN TEXTURE AND COLOR ENHANCEMENT IMAGING: A PILOT STUDY

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 16, 2023

A retrospective Japanese study of 31 patients found that texture and color enhancement imaging (TXI) significantly improved trainee endoscopists' agreement in identifying major duodenal papilla morphology compared to white light imaging during ERCP.

KEY POINTS

- Inter-trainee agreement for papilla classification improved substantially with TXI (kappa = 0.75) compared to white light imaging (kappa = 0.35) among four trainee endoscopists with less than 100 ERCP cases and less than 3 years experience
- One trainee showed significantly increased concordance with supervising physicians from 76.7% to 96.7% (p = 0.03), and two trainees showed significant kappa coefficient increases to 0.92 (p = 0.01 and p = 0.02 respectively)
- TXI optimizes structure, brightness, and color tone to enhance subtle changes in mucosal surface elements that are difficult to see with conventional white light imaging
- The authors suggest TXI may help inexperienced endoscopists perform biliary cannulation by improving recognition of papilla morphology and duct openings, though more cases are needed

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