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Summary

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WITH LINKED COLOR IMAGING FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF EARLY GASTRIC CANCERS

TOMOHIRO TADA

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Three artificial intelligence models using linked color imaging demonstrated high sensitivity (82.8%) and specificity (83.4%) for detecting early gastric cancers, performing similarly to white light imaging-based AI.

KEY POINTS

- Three AI models (HRNet, SegFormer, and UniFormer) were trained on 1970 endoscopic images from 236 early gastric cancers and validated on 414 images from 43 cases collected between 2015 and 2018.
- Overall sensitivity and specificity for LCI-AI were 82.8% and 83.4%, respectively, compared to 83.1% and 84.3% for WLI-AI, with no statistically significant differences between imaging modalities.
- When using median Dice scores as representative values per case, LCI-AI sensitivities ranged from 90.9% to 93.0% across the three models, with all LCI-AI sensitivities exceeding 80% regardless of lesion size, morphology, or Helicobacter pylori status.
- The authors suggest these findings indicate potential for practical clinical use of LCI-AI in the near future, though they note satisfactory sensitivity and specificity data for AI-based early gastric cancer diagnosis are not yet available.

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