

THE USEFULNESS OF DETECTIVE FLOW IMAGING (DFI) FOR MALIGNANT BILIARY TRACT LESIONS

Unknown Unknown

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Poster

Hepatobiliary

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Detective flow imaging, a contrast-free endoscopic ultrasound technique visualizing low-speed blood flow, showed promise in differentiating biliary tract lesions in a 32-patient retrospective study.

KEY POINTS

- Variable caliber vessels on detective flow imaging demonstrated 68% sensitivity and 100% specificity for diagnosing malignant biliary tract lesions, with substantial inter-observer agreement ($k=0.75$).
- Stalk vessels were identified in 87.5% of intraductal papillary neoplasms but only 10% of invasive cholangiocarcinoma cases, a statistically significant difference ($P<0.01$).
- The study included 17 cholangiocarcinoma cases, 9 intraductal papillary neoplasms, 3 bile duct stones, and 3 other cases, with diagnoses confirmed by surgery in 20 cases and tissue sampling in 9 cases.
- The authors conclude that detective flow imaging may be useful for differential diagnosis of malignant biliary tract lesions without requiring contrast agents, though this was a single-center retrospective study.

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