

PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT IMAGE-ENHANCED ENDOSCOPY ON DETECTING COLONIC LESIONS: A COMPREHENSIVE NETWORK META-ANALYSIS OF RANDOMIZED TRIALS

Wai Keung Leung

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Colorectal

October 7, 2025

Network meta-analysis of 45 RCTs (55,165 participants) comparing image-enhanced endoscopy techniques found that texture and color enhancement imaging (TXI), new-generation narrow-band imaging, linked color imaging (LCI), and chromoendoscopy all outperform white light imaging for colorectal lesion detection.

KEY POINTS

- TXI ranked highest for adenoma detection (SUCRA 96.9) and showed consistent efficacy across both polyp and adenoma detection metrics.
- Chromoendoscopy was the only technique significantly superior to white light imaging for both adenoma detection rate (Δ : 0.80, 95% CI: 0.64–0.99) and advanced adenoma detection rate (Δ : 0.66, 95% CI: 0.45–0.97).
- New-generation narrow-band imaging and LCI demonstrated significant advantages in lesion yield per patient, with new-generation NBI achieving SUCRA of 82.1 for mean adenoma per patient.
- LCI and TXI significantly increased polyp detection rate compared to white light imaging, with delta values of 0.71 and 0.58 respectively.
- Evidence for serrated lesion detection remains insufficient, with no significant differences found among image-enhanced endoscopy methods due to limited data.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/73e4e30c-a813-11f0-9b48-0242ac140006>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.