

APPLICATION OF WIRED MAGNETIC-ASSISTED CAPSULE ENDOSCOPE FOR DIAGNOSING ESOPHAGEAL VARICES IN PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRRHOSIS

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Poster

Oesophagus

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Wired magnetic-assisted capsule endoscopy demonstrated 90.6% accuracy for diagnosing esophageal varices in 32 patients with cirrhosis and was better tolerated than conventional endoscopy.

KEY POINTS

- The study prospectively compared wired MACE to EGD performed within 6 hours in patients with cirrhosis requiring esophageal variceal screening or surveillance
- For diagnosing esophageal varices, wired MACE showed 92.1% sensitivity, 88.5% specificity, and 90.6% accuracy with good interobserver agreement ($\kappa=0.87$)
- For predicting the need for endoscopic variceal ligation, wired MACE showed 70.0% sensitivity, 94.4% specificity, and 90.6% accuracy with moderate interobserver agreement ($\kappa=0.54$)
- Patients reported significantly lower discomfort scores with wired MACE compared to EGD (2.1 vs 4.4, $p<0.0001$) and better acceptance scores (4.2 vs 3.2, $p<0.01$)
- Mean examination time was shorter for wired MACE than EGD (7.9 minutes vs 10.9 minutes), and only 18.8% of patients received sedated EGD

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