

DETECTION OF INTESTINAL METAPLASIA AND DYSPLASIA BY ENDOSCOPIC BIOPSIES OF BARRETT'S ESOPHAGUS IN ASIAN POPULATION

Wen-Lun Wang

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Oesophagus

October 15, 2023

A retrospective Taiwanese study of 4,675 endoscopic columnar-lined esophagus cases found that single biopsies detected intestinal metaplasia in only 26% and dysplasia in 3.5% of cases, with yield rates increasing substantially with more biopsies, particularly in short-segment disease.

KEY POINTS

- Among 4,675 cases of endoscopic columnar-lined esophagus receiving biopsies, 35.1% yielded intestinal metaplasia and 4.6% yielded dysplasia overall.
- Short-segment Barrett's esophagus predominated in this cohort at 91%, with mean patient age 53.2 years.
- Single biopsies yielded intestinal metaplasia in 25.9% of cases, while two biopsies increased yield to 39.5%, three biopsies to 50.6%, and four biopsies to 50.1%.
- Long-segment columnar-lined esophagus showed higher yields than short-segment disease for both intestinal metaplasia (75% vs 33%) and dysplasia (17% vs 3.5%).
- The authors conclude that yield rates from single biopsies are suboptimal, especially for short-segment disease, and that a randomized study is needed to determine optimal biopsy numbers for Asian populations where short-segment Barrett's esophagus predominates.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflifx.eu/search/d/169c16b4-743c-11ee-8b4e-0242ac140004>



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.