Publication Summary

CapsoCam SV-1 Versus PillCam SB3 in the Detection of Obscure Gastrointestinal Bleeding

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Objective

Newer capsule with a panoramic viewing mode is available and might increase the detection rate of bleeding lesions in patients with obscure gastrointestinal bleeding (OGIB). Furthermore, an improved patient acceptance rate is expected.

Study Design

In a randomized prospective comparative multicenter study, patients with OGIB were included and examined
either with CapsoCam SV-1 or with PillCam SB 3. Detection of bleeding lesions, transit, and evaluation time and adverse events were evaluated. Physicians were interviewed about their experience with both capsules and the evaluation software. A detailed subject questionnaire analyzed acceptance of each capsule. Follow-up 3 months.

Absolute Number of bleeding Lesions in Both Study Groups		
	Number of Bleeding Lesions	
	PillCam SB 3	**CapsoCam SV-1**
Total number of Patients	75	78
Angiectasia	15	17
Inflammation	4	1
Diverticula	0	4
Polyp	0	4
Erosion	1	2
Tumor (GIST)	1	2
Ulcer	0	1
Overall	21	31
GIST indicates gastrointestinal stroma tumor		

Conclusions

- CapsoCam SV-1 detected more lesions.
- Relevant bleeding sources were visualized by both capsules.
- Physician's satisfaction was high with both capsule systems and evaluation software.
- Patient's acceptance with CapsoCam SV-1 was unexpectedly high.
- Serious adverse events were 0% with PillCam SB-3 and 1.3% with CapsoCam SV-1❖
  - ❖ CapsoCam SV-1 capsule retention due to mechanical stromal tumor obstruction requiring surgery for tumor removal. Discovery of tumor was positive outcome for patient.