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MiroCam[™] capsule for obscure gastrointestinal bleeding: A prospective, single centre experience.

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Capsule endoscopy is an established tool for the evaluation of obscure gastrointestinal bleeding but published literature is mostly limited to PillCam[™] SB (Given Imaging, Israel).

AIMS: The aims of this study were to determine the findings, the diagnostic yield and the rebleeding rate in a series of patients with overt or occult obscure gastrointestinal bleeding studied with MiroCam[™] (Intromedic, Seoul, Korea) capsule endoscopy.

METHODS: Data of 118 patients who underwent capsule endoscopy for overt or occult obscure gastrointestinal bleeding were prospectively collected between March 2009 and March 2011.

RESULTS: Evaluation of the entire small bowel (completion rate) was achieved in 96% of cases. Relevant lesions occurred in 58% of patients. Angiodysplasias was the most common finding. Six patients (9% of the positive findings) had a non-small-bowel lesion detected by capsule. The yield of capsule endoscopy in the overt group was greater than in the occult group but without achieving a significant difference (61% vs. 54%, p>0.05). Rebleeding rate was lower in patients with a negative examination (6%) than in patients with a positive one (17%) (p=0.03). Capsule retention was registered in 3 of 118 patients (2.5%).

CONCLUSIONS: MiroCam capsule endoscopy is a safe and effective tool for exploring small bowel with a high completion rate.

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