A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY OF THE CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS, INDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES OF PATIENTS WHO UNDERWENT DEVICE ASSISTED ENTEROSCOPY IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN THE PHILIPPINES

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SIGNIFICANCE	The diagnosis of small bowel diseases is challenging due to its anatomy. The development of enteroscopy helped in the diagnosis and therapy of small bowel lesions. In the Philippines, there is no data on the clinical characteristics, indications and outcomes of patients who underwent balloon assisted enteroscopy. This study aims to analyze patients who underwent single balloon enteroscopy in a single center.
METHODOLOGY	This is a retrospective cross sectional analysis which included a total of 84 patient records from 2013-2019. There were 5 records excluded from the study due to incomplete enteroscopy At 95% confidence level and 80% power of test, the minimum required patients who underwent SBE is at least 74. Data was presented as mean for continuous variables and percentages for categorical factors.
RESULTS	Majority of the enteroscopy was done via antegrade approach (64%) while 36% had retrograde approach. The mean age of patients was 53 years old, mostly males (59%). The most common indication was generalized abdominal pain (34.5%), obscure GI bleeding (27.4%) and suspected mass (17.9%). The most common enteroscopy findings were angioectasias (94.2%), mass (13.1%) and strictures (8.3%). Interventions during enteroscopy were mechanical hemostasis (14.3%) and injection therapy (9.5%). The diagnostic yield was 88% and therapeutic success rate was 95%.
CONCLUSION	Device assisted enteroscopy has an excellent diagnostic yield and therapeutic success especially on abdominal pain, obscure GI bleeding and suspected mass lesions in the small intestines. A larger sample size and a prospective analysis will further validate the results.
KEY WORDS	Cross Sectional Study, Device Assisted Enteroscopy