Publication Summary

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

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Objective

Determine if newer capsule with a panoramic viewing mode now available might increase the detection rate of bleeding lesions in patients with obscure gastrointestinal bleeding (OGIB). Also evaluate patient acceptance rate.

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.