OMOM Capsule Endoscopy - Clinical Application in 1,036 Cases

Ying Han, M.D.
Beijing Army General Hospital, Beijing, China

INTRODUCTION

Capsule endoscopy (CE) is now widely accepted as a first-line diagnostic modality for small bowel disorders. However, the clinical application and diagnostic value of capsule endoscopy made in China (OMOM; Chongqing Jinshan S &T (Group) Co., Ltd) in GI practice remain unclear.

AIMS

To evaluate the diagnostic effectiveness and safety of OMOM capsule endoscopy.

INDICATIONS

From Aug. 2005 - July 2010, 1,036 cases were checked with capsule endoscopy (OMOM, New Products of Chongqing Jinshan S & T (Group) Co., Ltd) in GI unit, Beijing Army General Hospital China.

1. Among the 1036 cases
   1) 360 asymptomatic check-up,
   2) 203 obscure GI bleeding,
   3) 305 unknown abdominal pain,
   4) 120 diarrhea,
   5) 12 weight loss,
   6) 36 children under 16 yr.

RESULTS

1. Capsule reached to the cecum in 941 cases (90.83%) when the checkup finished.
2. All the Capsules were discharged 1~24 hours after check-up finished.
3. No adverse effect or discomfort was noticed.

RESULTS OF ASYMPTOMATIC CHECK-UPS

1. Of the 360 cases of Asymptomatic checkups, the detection rate of small bowel disorders is 43.61% (157), including:
   1) Protruding lesions 7;
   2) Erosion or ulceration 26;
   3) Xanthoma 6;
   4) Small bowel vascular anomalies 98;
   5) Ascariasis 1;
   6) Duodenitis or erosion 7;
   7) DU with bleeding 12.

RESULTS OF OGIB

1. Of the 203 cases with OGIB, small bowel disorders were detected in 135 (66.50%), including:
   1) Protruding lesions 6;
   2) Small bowel carcinoma 1;
   3) Erosion or ulceration 38;
   4) Vascular anomalies 79;
   5) Ascariasis 3;
   6) Duodenitis or erosion 5;
   7) DU with bleeding 3.

RESULTS OF ABDOMINAL PAIN WITH UNKNOWN CAUSATION

1. In 305 cases of Abdominal pain with unknown causation, small bowel lesions were detected in 89 (29.18%), including:
   1) Multiple erosion or ulceration 15;
   2) Xanthoma 3;
   3) Vascular anomalies 67;
   4) Ascariasis 4.
RESULTS OF DIARRHEA

1. Of 120 cases of diarrhea, small bowel disorders were noticed in 45 (37.50%):
   2. Small bowel erosion or ulceration 12;
   3. Vascular anomalies 25;

Results Of Weight Loss

1. Of 12 cases with weight loss, 11 (91.67%) were diagnosed as:
   2. Erosion or ulceration 5;
   3. Malabsorption syndrome 2;
   4. Vascular anomalies 3;
   5. Ascarisis 1.

Results Of Children Under 16 Yrs

1. Of 36 children under 16 yr, 10 (27.78%) were diagnosed, including:
   1) Small bowel polyps 5;
   2) Vascular anomalies 2;
   3) Ascarisis 1;
   4) Small bowel Crohn’s disease 2.

2. Endoscopic pictures…….

CONCLUSIONS

1. OMOM Capsule endoscopy made in China is safe and useful in detecting small bowel disorders.
2. According to our experience and based on the results, patients without typical symptoms are also the indication of checking with capsule endoscopy because of the lower cost of OMOM capsule endoscopy.