

PRINCIPLES, DIAGNOSTIC POTENTIAL, AND OUTLOOK OF NBI IN DETECTING EARLY GASTRIC AND ESOPHAGEAL CANCER

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NBI use two types of narrow-band light with different wavelengths to improve the visibility of capillaries on the mucosal surface.

Various anatomical structures at the microscopic level can be visualized when NBI is used in conjunction with magnification.

The diagnostic studies of gastric cancer have been established based on certain diagnostic criteria by dividing the analysis into microvascular patterns (MV) and microsurface patterns (MS).

In esophagus, NBI has been reported to be very effective in detecting superficial SCCs and diagnosing the depth of SCCs.

In this lecture, the endoscopic diagnosis of esophageal and gastric cancer using NBI will be discussed, as well as the basic method of NBI magnification observation.