

# THE APAGE CONSENSUS ON SURVEILLANCE OF GASTRIC PRE-NEOPLASTIC LESIONS

**Prof. Wai Keung Leung**

Surveillance of gastric premalignant lesions, including chronic atrophic gastritis, intestinal metaplasia, and dysplasia, is essential for early detection and intervention to reduce gastric cancer incidence and mortality. However, there are considerable variations in the current recommendations in the European (MAPS guidelines) and North American (ACG and AGA) guidelines. Disparities in access to surveillance programs and variability in clinical guidelines persist, underscoring the need for standardized protocols and cost-effective approaches. Moreover, despite Asia contributes to more than 70% of global gastric cancer burden, regional guideline or recommendation from Asia is lacking.

In response to this, the Asia Pacific Association of Gastroenterology has set up a task force in 2024 to fill this gap and make recommendations on surveillance and management of gastric premalignant conditions/lesions for the region. The task force included members from nine Asian countries/regions and met online as well as face-to-face during DDW and APDW 2024. Subgroups were formed to formulate recommendations on diagnosis, surveillance and management of gastric premalignant conditions/lesions. Evidence was assessed by the GRADE approach and a modified Delphi process was adopted in developing the consensus statements. Details will be presented in the meeting, which hope to standardize the care of these patients who are at risk of developing gastric cancer in a cost-effective manner.

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

**Prof. Koichi Nonaka**

**Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital, Japan**


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.



# INTERVENTIONAL ENDOSCOPIC ULTRASOUND (EUS)

**Prof. Takeshi Ogura**

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Interventional Endoscopic Ultrasound (EUS) has emerged as a pivotal technology in modern gastroenterology, offering unparalleled precision in both diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. This lecture aims to elucidate the latest advancements in interventional EUS techniques and their transformative impact on patient care. EUS combines endoscopy and high-frequency ultrasound to visualize and access structures within and adjacent to the gastrointestinal tract. Recent innovations have expanded its role from mere diagnostic utility to a versatile tool capable of performing a wide array of interventions, including fine-needle aspiration (FNA), cyst drainage, anastomosis creation, and tumor ablation. We will discuss breakthroughs such as advanced tissue acquisition methods, novel stent designs, and enhanced imaging modalities that have significantly improved procedural accuracy and safety. The lecture will highlight case studies demonstrating the efficacy of interventional EUS in managing complex conditions like pancreatic cysts, gastrointestinal malignancies, and biliary diseases. In conclusion, interventional EUS is revolutionizing the landscape of minimally invasive therapies, providing clinicians with enhanced capabilities to diagnose and treat patients with precision and reduced morbidity. Attendees will gain a comprehensive understanding of current trends, practical applications, and future directions in this rapidly evolving field.