

The Role of Capsule Endoscopy in detecting Gastritis and Indigestion

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to compare capsule endoscopy with traditional approaches for finding gastritis and indigestion (dyspepsia), mainly in KSA which is known for the high prevalence of these illnesses. It investigates how well CE helps in identifying these issues and how such findings relate to patients' symptoms and risk factors. This was a retrospective study analyzing CE reports and patient-reported symptoms to evaluate diagnostic outcomes. Both male and female patients, aged more than 18, were examined in a retrospective study at a specialised Gastroenterology Clinic in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. To cheque diagnostic outcomes, we analysed CE reports and symptoms described by patients. The average age of patients was 51.1 years. Among the most frequent symptoms were trouble with digestion after meals, changes in bowel habits and pain in the abdomen. Esophagitis, gastritis and enteritis were often seen on the Foundation's cadasters. Smoking played a very clear role in causing gastritis. The test showed low sensitivity but high specificity, so a negative test result was always predicted to mean that CE was normal. Common diseases of the GI tract, like gastritis, esophagitis and enteritis, are effectively found with capsule endoscopy. How a patient has lived their life, including smoking, is important in interpreting the results of their diagnosis. CE is a good alternative option for spotting cancer early in people who are symptomatic.

Keywords: Capsule Endoscopy; Dyspepsia; Indigestion

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