We have previously defined and reported the A-B classification, which illustrates the transformation of the surface structure in a Helicobacter pylori \(H.\) pylori -positive stomach via ME \(magnifying\) endoscopy. Round pits are observed in the fundic gland mucosa in \(H.\) pylori -negative normal stomachs on ME. However, the surface epithelium structure changes during inflammation caused by \(H.\) pylori, and sulci are observed in the atrophic mucosa on ME. Both round pits and sulci correspond to crypts. After successful eradication, pinhole pits may be observed in the fundic gland. The mucosa that develops in the fundic gland, even when the mucosa was atrophic and had no fundic glands before, shows round pits. As in these descriptions, the surface epithelium of the stomach changes its structure due to inflammation and tends to return to the structure of a normal mucosa after eradication of \(H.\) pylori.

Applying this rationale, we examined whether ME would be as useful as optical biopsy for the OLGA / OLGIM staging system by comparing ME images with microscopic images of biopsy specimens taken from the corresponding area. The stage concordance rate between ME and the histological images was relatively high, and the application of the optical biopsy using ME to the OLGA / OLGIM staging system was considered useful to some extent.

1 \(ʣ\) Department of Internal Medicine, Niigata Prefectural Yoshida Hospital, Tsubame, Japan
2 \(ʣ\) Crystal Bldg Clinic, Fukuoka, Japan