

Cross-sectional small intestinal surveillance of maintenance hemodialysis patients using video capsule endoscopy: SCHEMA study

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Bibliography

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Background and study aims: Small intestinal pathology in hemodialysis (HD) patients has been studied in only a small number of retrospective case series. One method for noninvasively surveying small intestinal disorders is video capsule endoscopy (VCE). The primary aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of small intestinal abnormalities among asymptomatic maintenance HD outpatients using VCE. The secondary aim was to assess the clinical impact of these abnormalities.

Patients and methods: This study consisted of two phases. In phase I, a cross-sectional study, a cohort of patients who received maintenance HD three times weekly at an outpatient hemodialysis clinic were studied using VCE. Phase II was a prospective cohort study with follow up for 1 year after VCE.

Results: Fifty-six patients were enrolled in this study, and two were excluded from analysis due

to capsule retention in the stomach. The prevalence of small bowel abnormalities in HD patients was 64.8% (35/54) (95% confidential interval 52.1%–77.6%). Of 54 patients, 21 (38.9%) had mucosal lesions, 10 (18.5%) had vascular lesions, and 4 (7.4%) had both lesion types. During the 1-year follow-up period, events occurred in four patients. A small bowel-associated event was observed in one patient, who underwent laparoscopy-assisted small intestinal partial resection 3 months after diagnosis by VCE. All patients in whom events were seen had small bowel abnormalities; no events were observed in the VCE-negative group.

Conclusions: Although asymptomatic maintenance HD patients had a high prevalence of small bowel abnormalities (64.8%), they did not have a high incidence of small bowel-associated events during the 1-year follow-up.

Introduction

The incidence and prevalence of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) have been increasing worldwide [1]. In Japan, the number of patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis (HD) has increased annually, and more than 300 000 patients received hemodialysis in 2012 [2]. A previous study reported that ESRD patients tend to have various gastrointestinal lesions and associated complications [3,4]. In 2012, 1.1% of annual deaths among Japanese HD patients were caused by intestinal obstruction [2]. Moreover, uremia leads to the tendency to bleed [3], and 1.7% of annual deaths among Japanese HD patients were caused by hemorrhage including gastrointestinal bleeding [2]. Several reports have shown that obscure gastrointestinal bleeding occurred more frequently in patients on hemodialysis [5,6]. Obscure gastrointestinal bleeding is difficult to treat, and can be fatal. Thus, investigation of the incidence and

prevalence of small intestinal disease is crucial for patients undergoing maintenance HD. Several studies have reported the incidence and prevalence of upper gastrointestinal bleeding [7,8] and lower gastrointestinal bleeding [9] in patients with ESRD; however, mid-gastrointestinal bleeding (small intestinal) pathology in patients with ESRD has been studied in only a limited number of retrospective case series [10–14]. Video capsule endoscopy (VCE) was first described in 2000 [15]. The VCE device is noninvasive and useful for detecting and diagnosing small bowel diseases such as obscure gastrointestinal bleeding [16,17], small bowel tumors [18], and inflammatory bowel disease [19]. For the VCE procedure, the patient simply swallows the capsule; its minimally invasive nature is well-accepted by patients. Thus, VCE is an appropriate device for the surveillance of small intestinal disease. The primary aim of this prospective observational study was to investigate the prevalence of small

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intestinal abnormalities among asymptomatic maintenance HD outpatients using VCE. The secondary aim was to assess the clinical impact of these abnormalities on HD patients by following this cohort for 1 year.

Patients and methods

Study design

This study, named SCHEMA (Small intestinal surveillance of Chronic HEModialysis Asymptomatic patients), was approved by the ethics committee of Keio University Hospital, based on the Declaration of Helsinki and the STROBE statement [20], and registered through the University hospital Medical Information Network (UMIN) Clinical Trials Registry, which is approved by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (UMIN ID000003349). All enrolled patients were informed of the risks and complications of VCE, such as capsule retention. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients. The protocol was established in February 2010. Patient enrollment began in March 2010 and ended in July 2010. This study consisted of two phases. In phase I, a cross-sectional study, the interventional VCE device was used on a cohort of patients who were receiving maintenance HD. To avoid over-diagnosis of the detected lesions, a case-control analysis was also performed based on the results of VCE. Cases were defined as patients with positive findings detected by VCE, and controls were defined as patients with no positive findings on VCE. In phase II, which was a prospective cohort study, the cohort was followed for 1 year after VCE to assess the clinical impact of the small intestinal abnormalities that were detected with VCE. Events were defined as a hospital admission associated with small bowel disease or death from any cause. All events during the follow-up period were recorded.

Study cohort

The cohort consisted of asymptomatic outpatients who received HD three times per week at an outpatient hemodialysis clinic, the Keishinkai Tama Nagayama Jin-Naika Clinic in western Tokyo. Eligible patients had received HD for more than 3 months before enrollment. Excluded patients were those with contraindications to the small bowel capsule [21]. To prevent capsule retention, patients with a history of abdominal polysurgery (underwent surgery more than twice) or continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis were excluded. In the event of capsule retention, a patient requires surgery or invasive therapy. Therefore, to avoid operative risks, patients who had severe heart failure (\geq New York Heart Association [NYHA] III) and/or severe respiratory failure (\geq Hugh-Jones [H-J] IV), were excluded. Asymptomatic patients were defined as those with no history of melena or hematochezia within 3 months before enrollment.

VCE procedure

All VCE procedures were performed using the Pillcam SB device (Given Imaging Ltd, Tokyo, Japan) between March and July 2010 at the Keishinkai Tama Nagayama Jin-Naika Clinic. Patients swallowed the VCE device after a 12-hour fast with neither premedication nor bowel preparation. Drinking and eating were permitted at 2 and 4 hours after swallowing the video capsule, respectively. The recorded digital information was downloaded from the recorder into the workstation, and the images were analyzed using the proprietary RAPID 5 software by two experts (N.H. and Y.I.) who had each performed more than 150 VCE examinations.

These two readers were blinded to the clinical backgrounds of the patients in the VCE videos. All VCE findings were based on the consensus of the two experts. In the event of a discrepancy in the relevant findings, the differences were resolved by discussion until consensus was reached. To assess the gastrointestinal motility of HD patients, the gastric transit time, small bowel transit time, and whether the examination was completed (capsule reaching the cecum) were recorded as surrogate markers. Gastric transit time was defined as the time interval between the first gastric image and the first duodenal image. Small bowel transit time was defined as the time interval between the first duodenal image and the first cecal image. Completion rate was defined as the percentage of VCE procedures in which the capsule reached the cecum. Positive findings were categorized according to standard VCE terminology [22].

Data collection

Backgrounds and clinical data were collected by chart review from August 2010 to September 2010. Clinical background parameters included sex, age, duration of dialysis, etiology of ESRD, comorbidities and previous illnesses, and medications. Data on HD settings including dialysis time, administered dose of heparin preparations, administered dose of erythropoietin preparations, and administered iron preparations during the past 1 month were collected. Laboratory analyses of blood samples from all patients were performed every 2 weeks before and after HD. The most recent laboratory data (hemoglobin, ferritin, albumin, C-reactive protein (CRP), pre- and post-dialysis blood urea nitrogen, and pre- and post-dialysis creatinine) collected before the VCE procedure were used for analysis.

Prospective cohort study

Enrolled patients were followed for 1 year after VCE. Events were defined as a hospital admission associated with small bowel disease or death from any cause. All events during the follow-up period were recorded.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed using a per-protocol analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for multiple group comparisons, and the Fisher's exact tests for categorical variables. *P* values < 0.05 were considered significant. SPSS version 19 software (IBM Armonk, NY USA) was used for all statistical analyses. All authors had access to the study data and reviewed and approved the final manuscript.

Results

Between March 2010 and July 2010, 112 patients received HD at Keishinkai Tama Nagayama Jin-Naika Clinic. All patients were screened, and 19 were excluded. The study was explained to the remaining 93 patients, and 37 patients declined to participate. The remaining 56 patients were enrolled. In two patients, the capsule was retained in the stomach for 8 hours, and no small bowel pictures could be obtained. These two patients were excluded from analysis (● Fig. 1). Baseline demographic characteristics of the analyzed patients are shown in ● Table 1. The most common etiology of ESRD was diabetic nephropathy, and the mean duration of HD was 79.4 months.

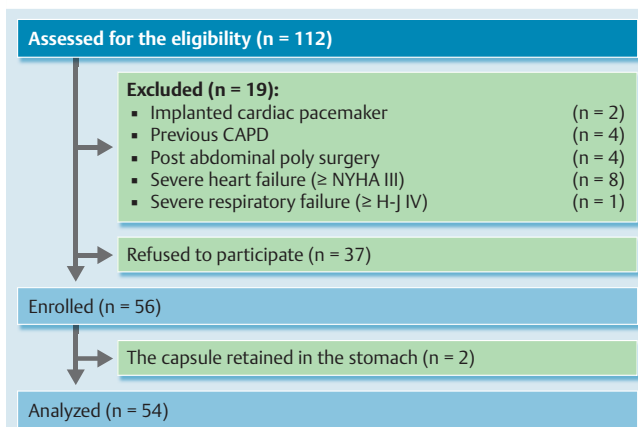


Fig. 1 Flow Diagram of the SCHEMA study. CAPD, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis; NYHA, New York Heart Association; H-J, Hugh-Jones.

Cross-sectional study and case-control study

Excretion of the capsule was confirmed visually or by abdominal X-ray, and no VCE-associated adverse events occurred in any of our cases. In the two patients who experienced capsule retention in the stomach for 8 hours, natural excretion of the capsule was confirmed within a few days without intervention. The prevalence of small bowel abnormalities in HD patients was 64.8% (35/54) (95% confidential interval 52.1–77.6%) (Table 2 and Table 3). Capsule findings could be classified into two categories: mucosal and vascular lesions. Mucosal lesions were subclassified as circular ulcer with stenosis (Fig. 2), erosion (Fig. 3) or small ulcer, or denuded mucosa (Table 2). Vascular lesions were subclassified as angioectasia (Fig. 4), small redness or petechia, or varix or hemangioma (Fig. 5) (Table 2). Of 54 patients, 21 (38.9%) had mucosal lesions, 10 (18.5%) had vascular lesions, and 4 (7.4%) had both types of lesions (Table 3 and Fig. 3). The factors potentially associated with small intestinal

abnormalities are shown in Table 3. No factors significantly differed between patients with and without positive VCE findings. We observed a trend toward a greater incidence of iron administration in the VCE positive-finding group compared to the negative group ($P=0.12$).

Transit time analysis

In all patients, the total recoding time of the capsule was approximately 480 minutes (Fig. 6). Of the 56 patients enrolled, two had a severe gastric motility disorder, one of whom also had diabetes. Furthermore, esophageal transit time greater than 30 minutes was observed in seven patients without esophageal stricture. Small bowel transit time ranged from 80 to 454 minutes. Among 54 patients, seven capsules could not reach the cecum within the battery life; thus the capsule completion rate was 87.0% (47/54).

Prospective cohort study

During the 1-year follow-up period, two patients were lost to follow-up, and events occurred in four patients (Table 4). A small bowel-associated event was observed in one patient: a circular ulcer with stenosis was detected by VCE (Fig. 2) without capsule retention. That patient had been prescribed low-dose aspirin for arteriosclerosis obliterans and a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) for lumbago. The patient was admitted after VCE and examined using balloon-assisted enteroscopy, which revealed a circular ulcer with severe stricture in the ileum (Fig. 7). The patient received balloon dilation therapy via balloon-assisted enteroscopy twice. However, stricture and bloating remained. The patient opted for surgery and laparoscopy-assisted partial resection was performed 3 months after VCE. The pathological findings of the resected specimen showed an infiltration of inflammatory cells and fibrosis, with suspected ischemic enteritis and/or NSAID-induced enteropathy. In another patient, a large hemangioma was identified by VCE in the jejunum (Fig. 5) and subsequently performed balloon-as-

Numbers of patients	54
Sex, male/female	41/13
Mean age ± SD (range), years	64.0 ± 8.0 (43–76)
Mean duration of dialysis ± SD (range), months	79.4 ± 8.0 (3–271)
Etiology of ESRD, n (%)	
Diabetic nephropathy	23 (42.6)
Glomerulonephritis	20 (37.0)
Hypertensive nephrosclerosis	4 (7.4)
Polycystic kidney disease	3 (5.6)
Others	4 (7.4)
Comorbid conditions and previous illness, n (%)	
Cardiovascular disease	15 (27.8)
After surgery for malignancy	6 (11.1)
Arteriosclerosis obliterans	4 (7.4)
Postsurgical treatment for gastrointestinal cancer	3 (5.6)
Cerebrovascular disease	2 (3.7)
Medications, n (%)	
Low-dose aspirin	19 (35.2)
Sevelamer hydrochloride	17 (31.5)
Anti-platelet drug	15 (27.8)
Lanthanum carbonate	10 (18.5)
Cinacalcet	5 (9.3)
Warfarin	4 (7.4)
Non-aspirin NSAIDs	3 (5.6)

Table 1 Baseline Demographic Characteristics of Analyzed Patients.

SD, standard deviation; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; NSAIDs, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Table 2 Number of cases by type of capsule findings.

	Capsule findings	
	Mucosal lesion	Vascular lesion
Angioectasia		9*
Small redness or petechia		2
Varix or hemangioma		3
Erosion or small ulcer	22*	
Denuded mucosa	2	
Circular ulcer with stenosis	1	

* Four patients had both (mucosal and vascular) types of lesions.

sisted enteroscopy showed similar findings (Fig. 8). That lesion was enteroscopically tattooed (Fig. 8). We suggested prophylactic surgery or follow-up monitoring, and the patient preferred to take a wait-and-see approach. During the follow-up period, no bleeding episodes occurred in that patient, thus that individual was not included in the event group. Death from any cause occurred in three patients. All events occurred in patients with small bowel abnormalities; no events were observed in the VCE-negative group.

Table 3 Factors and laboratory data for small intestinal abnormalities.

Factors	Capsule findings					P value
	Number	Mucosal lesion	Vascular lesion	Vascular + mucosal lesion	None	
	54	21 (38.9%)	10 (18.5%)	4 (7.4%)	19 (35.2%)	
Patients' background						
Sex						
male	41	17 (41.5%)	7 (17.1%)	3 (7.3%)	14 (34.1%)	0.91
female	13	4 (30.8%)	3 (23.1%)	1 (7.7%)	5 (38.4%)	
Age (years)		62.1 ± 8.2	63.6 ± 9.6	69.5 ± 4.2	65.2 ± 7.2	0.32
Duration of dialysis (months)		85.1 ± 82.5	85.1 ± 60.4	93.5 ± 70.1	67.1 ± 64.9	0.82
Etiology of ESRD						
diabetic	23	9 (39.1%)	3 (13.0%)	1 (4.3%)	10 (43.5%)	0.59
non-diabetic	31	12 (38.7%)	7 (22.6%)	3 (9.7%)	9 (29.0%)	
Comorbidity						
vascular disease						
(+)	15	7 (46.7%)	3 (20.0%)	2 (13.3%)	3 (20.0%)	0.44
(-)	39	14 (35.9%)	7 (17.9%)	3 (5.1%)	16 (41.0%)	
Oral medication						
Low-dose aspirin						
(+)	19	8 (42.1%)	3 (15.8%)	3 (15.8%)	5 (26.3%)	0.30
(-)	35	13 (37.1%)	7 (20.0%)	1 (2.9%)	14 (40.0%)	
Sevelamer hydrochloride						
(+)	17	6 (35.3%)	4 (23.5%)	2 (11.8%)	5 (29.4%)	0.73
(-)	37	15 (40.5%)	6 (16.2%)	2 (5.4%)	14 (37.8%)	
Anti-platelet drug						
(+)	15	4 (26.7%)	6 (40.0%)	1 (6.7%)	4 (26.7%)	0.09
(-)	39	17 (43.6%)	4 (10.3%)	3 (7.7%)	15 (38.5%)	
PPI or H2RA						
(+)	32	13 (40.6%)	4 (12.5%)	4 (12.5%)	13 (40.6%)	0.23
(-)	22	8 (36.4%)	6 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (36.4%)	
Hemodialysis settings						
Dialysis time/week (hours)		11.3 ± 1.7	10.7 ± 1.3	10.9 ± 1.4	10.0 ± 1.2	0.07
Dose of heparin/week (U)		10021.4 ± 3298.8	10920.0 ± 4948.6	8362.5 ± 1012.7	8897.4 ± 2659.9	0.19
Dose of EPO/week (IU)		3381.0 ± 2970.3	2650.0 ± 2906.4	3125.0 ± 2926.2	3079.0 ± 2212.7	0.92
Administered iron						
(+)	8	6 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (25.0%)	0.12
(-)	46	15 (31.6%)	10 (21.7%)	4 (7.4%)	5 (35.2%)	
Laboratory data						
Hemoglobin (g/dL)		10.5 ± 0.8	10.8 ± 0.7	11.3 ± 0.8	10.8 ± 0.8	0.23
Ferritin (ng/mL)		171.4 ± 122.5	164.1 ± 129.6	99.2 ± 84.7	193.5 ± 138.6	0.60
Albumin (g/dL)		4.0 ± 0.3	4.0 ± 0.3	4.2 ± 0.2	4.0 ± 0.2	0.54
CRP (mg/dL)		0.3 ± 0.4	0.2 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.4	0.58
BUN						
pre-dialysis (mg/dL)		75.2 ± 15.0	79.2 ± 11.6	71.7 ± 7.9	72.2 ± 16.0	0.63
post-dialysis (mg/dL)		27.2 ± 5.2	29.0 ± 6.9	27.7 ± 7.7	26.9 ± 6.4	0.84
Creatinine						
pre-dialysis (mg/dL)		12.3 ± 2.6	12.3 ± 2.1	10.3 ± 3.1	12.0 ± 3.5	0.66
post-dialysis (mg/dL)		5.1 ± 1.3	5.2 ± 1.3	4.4 ± 1.1	5.0 ± 1.4	0.72

SD, standard deviation; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; PPI, proton pump inhibitor; H2RA, H2 receptor antagonist; EPO, erythropoietin; CRP, C-reactive protein; BUN, blood urea nitrogen.

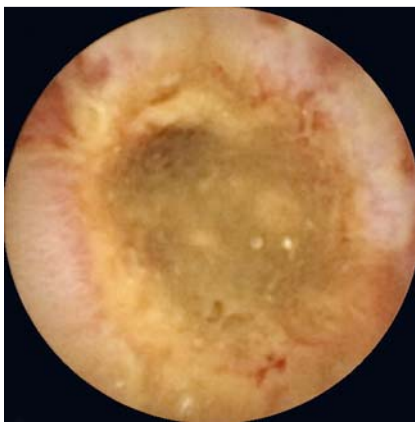


Fig. 2 Circular ulcer with stenosis detected by video capsule endoscopy.



Fig. 3 Mucosal lesion (erosion) detected by video capsule endoscopy.

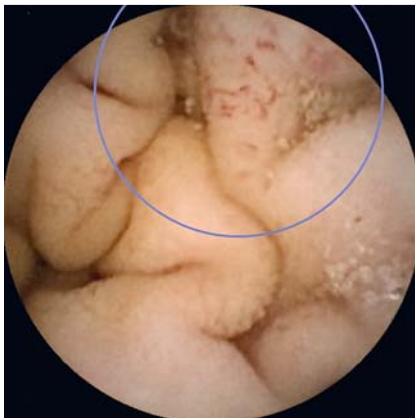


Fig. 4 Vascular lesion (angioectasia) detected by video capsule endoscopy.

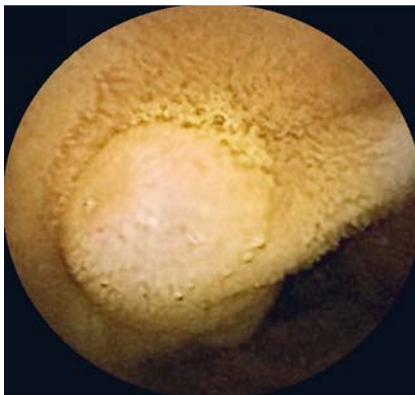


Fig. 5 Hemangioma detected by video capsule endoscopy.

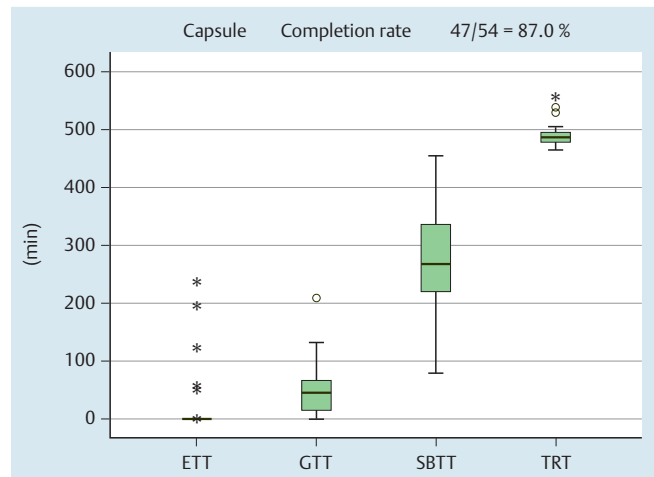


Fig. 6 Box plots of video capsule endoscopy transit time variables. The box plots show the median values, interquartile ranges, and 95% ranges (extremes and outliers are not shown). ETT, esophageal transit time; GTT, gastric transit time; SBTT, small-bowel transit time; TRT, total recording time.



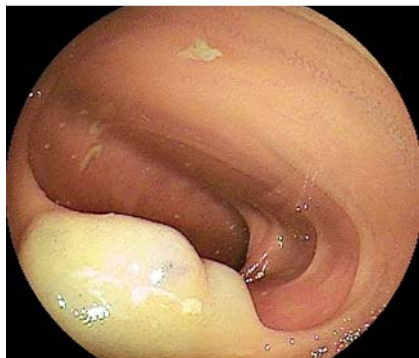
Fig. 7 Circular ulcer with stenosis detected by balloon-assisted enteroscopy.

Discussion

Seventy-five percent of patients with ESRD have gastrointestinal complaints such as nausea, vomiting, and anorexia [4]. Several previous studies have reported the incidence of upper gastrointestinal bleeding [23–27] and the prevalence of upper gastrointestinal bleeding [7] and lower gastrointestinal bleeding [9] disease among HD patients. By contrast, the incidence and prevalence of small intestinal disease in HD patients was unknown. Investigating the impact of small intestinal disease on HD is crucial for HD patients. This prospective cohort study is the first to investigate the prevalence of small intestinal disease among HD patients using VCE. The current study is a population-based survey of HD patients, and our results represent the varied clinical condition of HD patients. As shown in **Table 1**, the HD patients had various comorbidities, such as cardiovascular disease and cerebrovascular disease; various etiologies of ESRD, such as diabetic nephropathy and glomerulonephritis; and were taking various drugs, such as low-dose aspirin and NSAIDs. VCE provided images of small intestinal diseases that were not only related to renal failure, but also related to multiple factors such as diabetes, prescribed drugs, heart failure, and other comorbidities. The factors potentially associated with small intestinal abnormalities were analyzed in the current study, however no factors were significantly associated with small intestinal abnormalities. This suggests that many factors are related to small intestinal abnormalities. We observed a trend toward more prevalent administration

Table 4 Outcome after 1-year follow-up.

Outcome	Capsule findings			
	Mucosal lesion	Vascular lesion	Vascular + mucosal lesion	None
Small intestinal disease				
Endoscopic therapy + operation	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Endoscopic investigation	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Other disease				
Death due to cerebral hemorrhage	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Death due to unknown disease	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Admission	2 (3.7%)	2 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Missed follow-up	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No event	16 (29.5%)	5 (9.3%)	3 (5.5%)	19 (35.2%)
Total	21 (38.9%)	10 (18.5%)	4 (7.4%)	19 (35.2%)

**Fig. 8** Hemangioma detected by balloon-assisted enteroscopy.

of iron in the VCE positive-finding group compared to the negative group ($P=0.12$), whereas hemoglobin and ferritin levels did not differ between the groups. This may be because patients in our cohort underwent a blood examination every 2 weeks and received iron supplementation precisely according to their hemoglobin levels. One possible reason for the failure of our results to reach statistical significance may be the small size of the study, which may have been underpowered for detection of these associations. A larger cross-sectional clinical study is needed to confirm the observed absence of statistically significant differences. The prevalence of small bowel abnormalities in asymptomatic HD outpatients was 64.8%. Graham et al. [28] reported that 71% of chronic NSAID users had small bowel injury detected by VCE, while 10% of a healthy control group had small intestinal mucosal injury. The prevalence of small intestinal disease among asymptomatic HD patients observed in the current study, like that in chronic NSAID users, was substantially higher than that observed in healthy controls.

In contrast to the present study, in which 21 of 54 patients (38.9%) had mucosal lesions, 10 (18.5%) had vascular lesions, and 4 (7.4%) had both lesion types, previous studies using retrospective analysis among symptomatic ESRD patients reported that vascular lesions were more often detected by VCE than were mucosal lesions [10, 11, 13, 14]. Furthermore, the bleeding source of obscure gastrointestinal bleeding in HD patients was reported to be primarily vascular lesions such as angiodysplasia, varix, and hemangioma [6]. The discrepancy between these findings and the current results might be derived from differences between patient cohorts. Our results suggest that mucosal lesions are detected more often than vascular lesions in asymptomatic HD patients; however, overt bleeding was rare.

The clinical impact of VCE findings on asymptomatic HD was also evaluated in the follow-up phase. A small bowel-associated event was observed in one patient (1/56, 1.8%) in whom VCE detected a circular ulcer with stenosis without the development of severe abdominal symptoms. VCE enabled this patient to receive minimally invasive surgery. Screening for small intestinal disease on HD by VCE might lead to early detection of lesions requiring clinical intervention.

Interestingly, VCE results might influence patient outcomes. The VCE-negative group had no events over a 1-year period. As mentioned above, small intestinal abnormalities in HD patients might be caused by multiple factors such as uremia, NSAID and/or low-dose aspirin use, and microcirculatory disorders. Other studies have found that uremia can cause gastrointestinal mucosal abnormalities [3, 29]; non-aspirin NSAID users had a higher incidence (71%) of small intestinal mucosal injury [28]; non-aspirin NSAID use decreased the serum iron level of HD patients [30]; and low-dose aspirin can cause small intestinal mucosal injury [31–33]. The small bowel abnormalities might be a reflection of multiple complicating disorders, demonstrating their impact on prognosis.

VCE may also reveal a patient's gastrointestinal motility function, using capsule transit time as a surrogate marker. A wireless motility capsule (SmartPill; Given Imaging Ltd, Yoqneam, Israel) measuring 26.8 × 11.7 mm is used to assess gastrointestinal transit time and intestinal pH [34]. A wireless motility capsule is considered a useful diagnostic test for evaluating gastrointestinal motility [35]. However, the correlation between VCE transit time and gastrointestinal motility function is still unconfirmed. Thus, this was a limitation of the current transit time analysis. Furthermore, this analysis excluded two diabetic patients who had severe gastric motility disorders. The current results indicated that 3.6% (2/56) of patients had delayed gastric emptying and 12.5% (7/56) of enrolled patients had delayed esophageal emptying. Previous studies of abnormalities in gastric emptying in ESRD have reported conflicting results [4]. Although two patients had diabetes, VCE could directly measure the gastrointestinal transit time, which revealed the prevalence of delayed gastric emptying in HD patients. Francos et al. [36] reported that 4/56 (7%) HD patients had manometric achalasia or diffuse esophageal spasm. Two other studies [37, 38] have suggested that asymptomatic motor disorders of the esophagus are likely to be present in ESRD. Although three of seven patients had diabetes, our data indicated that HD patients had esophageal motility disorders, as 12.5% of the capsules were retained in the esophagus.

The current study had some limitations. Patients with severe heart and respiratory failure were excluded to decrease the risk of complications in the event of capsule retention, therefore, the study may not represent the whole spectrum of patients with ESRD on HD. Furthermore, the small sample size precludes recommendations regarding the application of VCE for asymptomatic HD patients. A larger clinical trial is needed.

In conclusion, this prospective cohort study is the first to use VCE to investigate the prevalence of small intestinal disease among HD patients. Although asymptomatic maintenance HD patients had a high prevalence of small bowel abnormalities (64.8%), they did not have a high incidence of small bowel-associated events during the 1 year follow-up.

Competing interests: The study was funded by the Research Fund of Mitsukoshi Health and Welfare Foundation. The video capsule endoscopes were provided by Given Imaging Ltd. The sponsors of the study had no role in study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, writing of the report, or decision to submit the manuscript for publication. Dr. Hosoe has received a research grant from Given Imaging Ltd.

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