

## Clinical Spotlight

# WATS<sup>3D</sup> Detects Barrett's Esophagus Missed by Forceps Biopsies

*"WATS<sup>3D</sup> has completely changed my practice. Patients are often surprised to learn that acid reflux disease can actually lead to esophageal cancer via Barrett's esophagus."*

*Using WATS<sup>3D</sup>, I feel much more confident that we are detecting Barrett's esophagus and dysplastic lesions with greater accuracy than using the forceps biopsy protocol alone. This will have a significant impact on patient outcomes."*



**Neal Kaushal, MD, MBA**  
 Gastroenterology and  
 Hepatology  
 Adventist Health Sonora,  
 Medical Director,  
 Ambulatory Care Services  
 Sonora, CA

## CASE STUDY

### Patient History:

47-year-old male presented for upper endoscopy to evaluate symptoms of chronic heartburn.

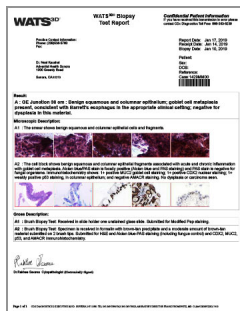
### Endoscopy:

The Z-line appeared slightly irregular at 36cm. Biopsies of the esophageal mucosa at the GE junction were obtained.

### Forceps Biopsy Results:

Mild reflux esophagitis

### WATS<sup>3D</sup> Results:



WATS<sup>3D</sup> showed definitive changes of Barrett's esophagus with no dysplasia.

### Impact on Patient Care:

The impact on patient care in this case is profound. This is a relatively young, otherwise healthy man who will now be enrolled in our Barrett's esophagus surveillance program for cancer prevention.