obstruction. Emergency colorectal surgery is associated with high morbidity and mortality rates.

Preoperative decompression (SEMS or trananal decompression tube placement) as a bridge to surgery has been reported to improve short-term outcomes. However, oncological safety of endoscopic interventions is debatable due to the high frequency of perforations and dissemination. There are few retrospective studies of comparative outcomes between SEMS and decompression tube, but the benefits were not clear. The aim of this prospective randomized study is to compare short-term and especially long term outcome of colorectal stenting and transanal decompression tube as a bridge to surgery.

Methods Between December 2012 and December 2017, 72 patients with malignant colon obstruction, which was diagnosed based on radiological and endoscopic findings with pathohistological examination, were consecutively included into the study. Patients were randomized of random sampling numbers and divided into the stent or decompression tube group.

Results Technical success rate RR 0.914, 95% CI 0.804–1.039 ($p=0.065$). Clinical success was significant higher in stent group RR 0.643, 95% CI 0.489–0.846 ($p=0.031$). Rate of complications was similar in groups RR 0.895, 95% CI 0.755–1.061 ($p=0.087$). Short-term outcomes in SEMS group were superior to decompression tube group in the following areas: stoma creation rate RR 0.914, 95% CI 0.804–1.039 ($p=0.065$) ($p<0.01$), need to ICU RR 0.673, 95% CI 0.493–0.919 ($p<0.05$), surgical infection rate RR 0.721, 95% CI 0.520–0.999 ($p<0.05$). No significant differences were found in the overall postoperative complication rate RR 0.748, 95% CI 0.535–1.044 ($p=0.117$), anastomotic leak rate RR 0.953, 95% CI 0.828–1.056 ($p=0.062$), duration of in-patient stay 17(10–21) and 20 (14–25) days ($p=0.248$). In long-term period rate of recurrence was significant higher in stent group 29.4% vs 17.8% ($p=0.031$). However, the 1-year overall survival rate 89.0% and 83.3% ($p=0.423$), and 3-year of patients 69.4% and 63.9% ($p=0.460$), in the stent and tube groups, respectively, was not significant different.

Conclusions SEMS has some benefits in comparison with decompression tubes in the short-term postoperative period for patients with malignant colorectal obstruction. The overall recurrence rate was higher in the stent group in long-term period. Moreover, the overall survival rate in the group is no different. Need to continue research to material accumulation and analysis of long-term results.

PTU-127 POOR QUALITY OF CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY IMAGES HAS NEGATIVE EFFECT ON DIAGNOSIS OF SMALL BOWEL MALIGNANCY

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Introduction Capsule endoscopy (CE) is the prime mode of investigation for small bowel (SB) pathology. It relies heavily on image quality, which is commonly affected by poor preparation. Currently, there is no widely-accepted method for quantifying visualisation quality. We studied the contribution of various image parameters to visualisation quality and their effect on certainty of diagnosis of small bowel lesions.

Methods Five clear CE images of common SB pathology were processed for 3 parameters to simulate increasingly poor SB preparation: *opacity* (colour-matched to luminal content; 10–90%, 10% increments), *blurriness* (radius 1–10px; 1px increments), *contrast* (-50–50%; 10% increments). 9 expert readers evaluated whether images were adequate for diagnostic purposes. The points where perception of image quality changed significantly were determined for each parameter. Three further sets of SBCE images (vascular, inflammatory and malignant lesions) were processed for 4 points/parameter. 20 experienced-expert CE readers from reviewed the resulting images.

Results In vascular and inflammatory lesions, diagnostic certainty was least affected by increasing image opacity, requiring opacities >90% before most readers considered images inadequate for diagnosis. The greatest negative effects of image opacity were seen in malignancy where significantly fewer readers found images adequate at >50% opacity. Similar results obtained with increasing blur radius, simulating motion blur and poor focus. The proportions of readers finding vascular and inflammatory images adequate for diagnosis did not drop significantly at wider blur radii, while the proportion who found images of malignancies diagnostically adequate dropped at blur radius 6px. Decreasing contrast had greater negative effect than raised contrast, most obvious in malignant lesions.

Conclusions Poor visualisation quality in all parameters had the greatest effect on malignant lesions. Software to increase contrast and sharpen images can improve visualisation quality; smart frame rate adaptation could also improve the number of high-quality frames obtained. Furthermore, our results suggest that thoroughness in SB cleansing is most important when there is suspicion of SB malignancy, to improve diagnostic certainty of images obtained.

PTU-128 DOUBLE-HEADED CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY: REAL-WORLD EXPERIENCE FROM A MULTICENTRE BRITISH STUDY

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Introduction Capsule endoscopy (CE) is a well-established mode of investigation for small bowel (SB) pathology. This study examines the potential benefits of using double-headed capsules compared to conventional single-headed ones in a real-world cohort of patients referred for CE. We present initial results from the first multicentre British study.

Methods Over a 9-month period, patients referred for routine SBCE at 4 tertiary referral centres in the UK underwent double-headed CE in lieu of conventional single-headed CE using MiroCam MC2000 capsules. CE was carried out as per routine protocols at each centre. Clinical data were anonymised. One head (L/R) was chosen at random and reported by an expert reviewer. The double-headed recordings, also anonymised and randomised, were reported by another expert reviewer. In centres with only one expert reviewer, double-headed CEs were read after a 4-week interval to minimise recall bias. For each CE, numbers and types of findings and