Accurate diagnosis in patients with indeterminate biliary strictures remains challenging. Advances in cholangioscope design might facilitate improved visual and pathological diagnosis.

Prospective audit data was collected from 3 tertiary UK centres between June 2015-August 2017.

Continuous data was expressed in mean values with 95% confidence intervals (CI) using the student t-test and categorical data was analysed using chi-square test.

Cholangioscopy using SpyGlass™DS appears to advance the diagnostic yield beyond that achieved with conventional ERCP techniques, but the diagnosis of indeterminate strictures remains challenging. Visual acuity is excellent, but characteristics to distinguish benign from malignant remain inexact. Further improvements in tissue acquisition technologies, with larger sample size, may improve the yield from visually targeted biopsies.

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