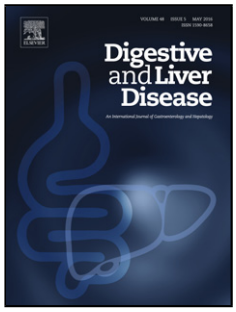

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Magnetically controlled capsule endoscopy for the evaluation of the stomach. Are we ready for this?

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Capsule endoscopy was introduced into digestive endoscopy primarily for small-bowel imaging, in which conventional endoscopy and radiology traditionally failed or were not accurate to detect mucosal lesions. It has proven its efficacy in multiple clinical trials since its introduction in the late 1990s and to date it has an established role in digestive endoscopy, in particular for small bowel diseases. Attempts to expand the fields of capsule endoscopy to the esophagus and colon have met relevant obstacles in terms of performance, preparation, and costs, preventing a widespread use in these areas. The stomach was always considered "out of limits" and difficult to be explored by wireless endoscopy mainly because of its anatomy and the common perception is that it is not a good target organ for passive capsule endoscopy.