SKOUT

AI-Assisted Polyp Detection

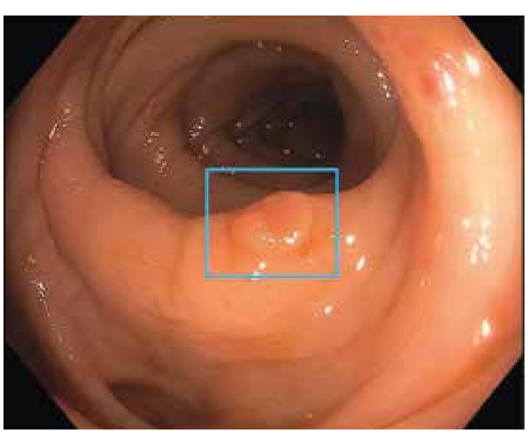
ITERATIVE HEALTH™

Detect more adenomas during colonoscopy: boost your GI practice's standard of care

With SKOUT™, a novel computer aided detection (CADe) device

SKOUT uses advanced computer-vision technology that recognizes colorectal polyps and provides gastroenterologists with real-time feedback, with the goal of early lesion detection.

SEE OUR CLINICAL DATA



Enhance adenoma detection

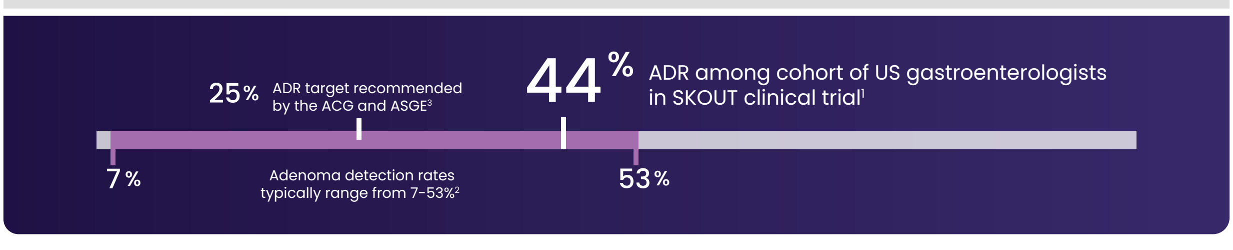
With innovative technology backed by robust clinical data

SKOUT was evaluated in the largest US-based multicenter clinical study (as of July 2022) for a computer aided detection (CADe) device.[1]

LEARN MORE

SKOUT by the Numbers

Improvement in adenoma detection with use of SKOUT was demonstrated in a clinical study conducted with high performing providers



27% relative increase in adenomas per colonoscopy (APC)[1]

0.22 absolute increase in adenomas per colonoscopy (APC)[1]

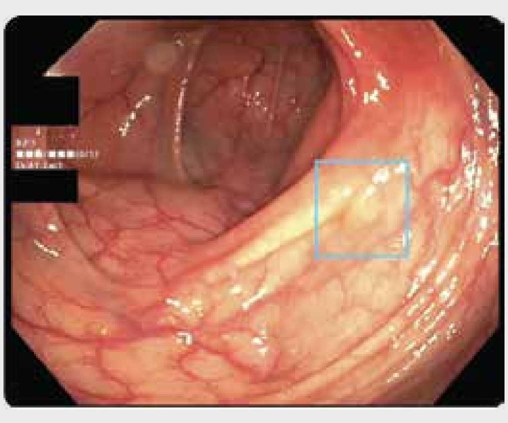
Average of 1 additional adenoma resected for every 4.5 patients examined[1]

44% relative increase in 5-9mm polyp detection in the proximal colon[1]

29% relative increase in 5-9mm polyp detection overall[1]

No significant increase in total procedure time or withdrawal time[1]

SKOUT does not replace a full patient examination or physician judgement



Detection of a 4-mm adenoma in the hepatic flexure by the computer-aided detection (CADe) device

Seamlessly integrate SKOUT into your clinical workflow

The SKOUT user interface is intuitive, and designed with the physician in mind

When a polyp is detected, a bounding box appears and tracks the polyp as it moves across the visual field.

> "SKOUT is an integral part of our GI team. It's reassuring to know that SKOUT is there helping us find more adenomas, and making sure the patient's exam is as thorough as possible"
>
> – Samuel Somers, MD, MMSc, Gastroenterology at Concord Hospital, Concord, NH & SKOUT clinical trial investigator

Bounding box automatically disappears when medical tool enters frame

Join us on our mission to create a higher worldwide standard for gastrointestinal care

Screening and surveillance of colorectal cancer–the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States and Europe–is vital to decreasing its incidence[1,4,5].

$20B Spent each year in the U.S. on colon cancer screening[6, 7]

26% of adenomas are missed by physicians[8]

Up to 90% of colon cancers develop from adenomas[9]

~105k new cases of colorectal cancer are diagnosed in the United States every year[10]

By using machine learning and artificial intelligence to augment human perception, SKOUT boosts the standard of care of GI practices.

Indications: The SKOUT system is a software device designed to detect potential colorectal polyps in real time during colonoscopy examinations. It is indicated as a computer-aided detection tool providing colorectal polyps location information to assist qualified and trained gastroenterologists in identifying potential colorectal polyps during colonoscopy examinations in adult patients undergoing colorectal cancer screening or surveillance.

The SKOUT system is only intended to assist the gastroenterologist in identifying suspected colorectal polyps and the gastroenterologist is responsible for reviewing SKOUT suspected polyp areas and confirming the presence or absence of a polyp based on their own medical judgment. SKOUT is not intended to replace a full patient evaluation, nor is it intended to be relied upon to make a primary interpretation of endoscopic procedures, medical diagnosis, or recommendations of treatment/course of action for patients. SKOUT is indicated for white light colonoscopy only.

1. Data from: https://www.gastrojournal.org/article/S0016-5085(22)00519-4/fulltext

2. Data from: https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa1309086

3. Data from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5803026/

4. Data from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34560371/

5. Data from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32133645/

6. Data from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31022371/

7. Data from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30315778/

8. Data from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30738046/

9. Data from: https://europepmc.org/article/med/10750881

10. Data from ACS: https://www.cancer.org/cancer/colon-rectal-cancer/about/key-statistics.html