

BLOWN-OUT MYOTOMY AFTER ACHALASIA TREATMENT; PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED SYMPTOMS

Albert J. Bredenoord

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Oesophagus

October 15, 2023

In this 5-year follow-up analysis of the POEMA trial, blown-out myotomy after peroral endoscopic myotomy occurred in one third of patients and was associated with higher acid exposure and more reflux symptoms.

KEY POINTS

- Blown-out myotomy, defined as greater than 50 percent increase in distal esophageal diameter, was seen in 32.5 percent of patients ever treated with POEM at 5-year follow-up compared to none treated with pneumatic dilation alone ($p=0.011$).
- BOM incidence in patients initially treated with POEM increased progressively from 11.5 percent at 3 months to 31.3 percent at 5 years.
- Patients with BOM had significantly higher acid exposure time (24.5 percent versus 6 percent, $p=0.027$) and more frequent reflux symptoms (85 percent versus 46 percent, $p=0.023$) compared to POEM patients without BOM.
- Patients with BOM had higher total Eckardt scores and regurgitation component scores but no significant differences in LES-resting pressure, IRP-4, reflux esophagitis presence, or PPI use compared to those without BOM.
- Achalasia subtype appeared to be a risk factor, with BOM occurring in 67 percent of type III, 27 percent of type II, and 25 percent of type I achalasia, though this did not reach statistical significance.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflīx.eu/search/d/99b164d8-743b-11ee-9210-0242ac140004>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.