

ESOPHAGEAL MOTILITY DISORDERS AMONG ELDERLY PATIENTS: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTICENTER STUDY

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A multicenter retrospective study of 1146 patients found significantly higher rates of major esophageal motility disorders in elderly patients aged 75 years and older undergoing high-resolution manometry.

KEY POINTS

- Elderly patients (≥ 75 years) showed higher prevalence of type III achalasia (6.1% vs. 1.2%), EGJ outflow obstruction (13.6% vs. 3.1%), and hypercontractile esophagus (5.3% vs. 2.5%) compared to younger patients.
- Major motility disorder prevalence increased with age stratification: 43.6% in patients ≥ 75 years, 28.0% in ages 65–74 years, and 20.7% in patients under 65 years.
- Dysphagia was the most common indication for high-resolution manometry in elderly patients (69.0% vs. 45.2% in younger patients), while HRM success rates remained similar across age groups (91.7% vs. 90.0%).
- The authors suggest these findings validate defining elderly as age 75 and older and support age-specific diagnostic and therapeutic approaches for esophageal motility disorders.
- This multicenter study using Chicago Classification v4.0 may inform gastroenterologists evaluating esophageal symptoms in older patient populations.

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