

SPONTANEOUS UPPER ESOPHAGEAL SPHINCTER RELAXATIONS (SUERS) IN ACHALASIA

Enrique Coss-Adame

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Oesophagus

October 15, 2023

A retrospective manometric study found spontaneous upper esophageal sphincter relaxation in 42.2% of achalasia patients, significantly more than in GERD patients or controls, with highest contractile metrics in type II achalasia.

KEY POINTS

- Among 179 esophageal high-resolution manometry studies, spontaneous upper esophageal sphincter relaxation occurred in 42.2% of achalasia patients compared to 12.1% of GERD patients and 13.3% of healthy controls.
- Achalasia patients showed significantly higher contractile integral post-relaxation ($p=0.01$) and higher upper esophageal sphincter maximum pressure pre-relaxation ($p=0.02$) compared to other groups.
- Among achalasia subtypes, type II demonstrated significantly higher basal upper esophageal sphincter pressure ($p=0.003$), contractile integral pre-relaxation ($p=0.004$), contractile integral post-relaxation ($p=0.01$), and upper esophageal sphincter maximum pressure post-relaxation ($p=0.04$).
- The authors suggest this finding may represent a valve mechanism liberating esophageal pressurization and recommend further research to assess its prognostic value.
- This material would be most relevant to gastroenterologists and motility specialists managing achalasia patients.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/24c405ae-743b-11ee-b127-0242ac140004>



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.