

LONG-TERM PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR USE AND RISK OF GASTRIC NEUROENDOCRINE NEOPLASMS IN A POPULATION-BASED STUDY FROM THE FIVE NORDIC COUNTRIES

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Presentation

Digestive Oncology

Endoscopy

Oesophagus

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Long-term proton pump inhibitor use was associated with an increased risk of gastric neuroendocrine neoplasms in a dose-dependent manner in a Nordic population-based case-control study of 1,790 cases and 17,897 controls.

KEY POINTS

- The adjusted odds ratio for incident gastric neuroendocrine neoplasms was 1.83 (95% CI 1.56-2.15) in the highest tertile of PPI use (>385 defined daily doses over the entire drug history) compared to no PPI use.
- The risk increased in a dose-dependent manner across three tertiles of PPI exposure, with adjusted odds ratios of 1.34, 1.37, and 1.83 for tertiles 1, 2, and 3 respectively.
- The risk was higher in younger PPI users (<65 years) than in older users (≥65 years).
- Results remained consistent when excluding individuals with chronic atrophic gastritis, other neuroendocrine neoplasms, and *Helicobacter pylori* infection.
- The study was based on nationwide registries from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, with data collected between 1996 and 2020 and a median follow-up of 11.8 years after a one-year run-in period.

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