IS THE ABSENCE OF CONTRACTION RESERVE ASSOCIATED WITH HIGHER ACID EXPOSURE TIME IN PATIENTS WITH INEFFECTIVE ESOPHAGEAL MOTILITY?

José Berkeley Cotter

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Oesophagus

October 15, 2023

Absence of contraction reserve is associated with pathologic acid exposure time in both ineffective esophageal motility and normal manometry patients, with higher reflux burden in the ineffective motility group.

KEY POINTS

- In a retrospective study of 80 patients (40 with ineffective esophageal motility, 40 with normal manometry), 52.5% of ineffective motility patients had pathologic acid exposure time compared to 12.5% of normal manometry patients (P<0.001).
- Patients without contraction reserve had significantly higher rates of pathologic acid exposure in both groups: 72.7% versus 27.7% in ineffective motility patients (P=0.01) and 42.8% versus 6.1% in normal manometry patients (P=0.03).
- Ineffective motility patients had significantly lower median distal contractile integral values for single swallows (562.5 versus 1604.5, P<0.001) and multiple rapid swallows (589 versus 1677.0, P<0.001) compared to controls.
- Absence of contraction reserve was more common in the normal manometry group than in ineffective motility patients (55% versus 17.5%, P=0.001), yet both groups showed the association between absent reserve and pathologic reflux.
- This study may be relevant to clinicians evaluating gastroesophageal reflux disease symptoms in patients undergoing high-resolution manometry and ambulatory reflux monitoring.

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