

EVALUATION OF GASTRIC MUCOSAL CHANGES AND HYPERGASTRINEMIA IN LONG-TIME PPI USERS

Koichi Sakurai

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Poster

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In 57 long-term PPI users, higher serum gastrin levels were associated with increased prevalence of cracked or cobblestone-like mucosa and decreased prevalence of fundic gland polyps.

KEY POINTS

- Among patients taking PPIs for over 1 year, the prevalence of cracked or cobblestone-like mucosa increased with higher gastrin tertiles, with odds ratios of 5.28 for the middle tertile and 7.13 for the highest tertile compared to the lowest tertile.
- Fundic gland polyps showed a lower prevalence in the highest gastrin group compared to the lowest group, with an odds ratio of 0.24.
- No significant differences were observed across gastrin tertiles for hyperplastic polyps, multiple white and flat elevated lesions, or black spots.
- The study enrolled 57 patients with median age 73 years who had been taking PPIs for over 1 year, with 45.6% taking PPIs for over 10 years, and median serum gastrin level of 310 pg/mL.
- This retrospective endoscopic study suggests that clinicians following long-term PPI users may observe different patterns of gastric mucosal changes depending on the degree of hypergastrinemia.

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