

ESOPHAGEAL MUCOSAL ADMITTANCE: A NEW TECHNIQUE TO DIAGNOSE GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE – IS IT FEASIBLE?

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A study of 92 patients with reflux symptoms found that esophageal mucosal admittance did not differentiate GERD from non-GERD patients and had poor diagnostic accuracy.

KEY POINTS

- Twenty-three of 92 patients (32.3%) were diagnosed with GERD using the 2018 Lyon consensus, while 24 (26.1%) had esophagitis on histopathology
- Median mucosal admittance was higher in GERD patients at the middle esophagus (statistically significant) but not at the distal esophagus
- Mucosal admittance was not associated with pH-impedance parameters or histopathological esophagitis
- The diagnostic model integrating mucosal admittance did not have good accuracy for diagnosing GERD
- This study challenges the diagnostic utility of esophageal mucosal admittance in patients presenting with reflux symptoms

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