

DETECTION OF BILE ACIDS IN SALIVA AS NEW NON-INVASIVE DIAGNOSTIC METHOD OF BARRETT'S ESOPHAGUS

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Poster

Oesophagus

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Mucus-to-supernatant ratios of conjugated bile acids in saliva, particularly taurochenodeoxycholic acid, show statistically significant differences in Barrett's esophagus patients compared to GERD patients and healthy subjects, suggesting potential as diagnostic biomarkers.

KEY POINTS

- Saliva samples from 60 GERD patients, 11 Barrett's esophagus patients, and 12 healthy subjects were analyzed for 15 bile acids using ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography coupled to triple-quadrupole tandem mass spectrometry.
- Mucus-to-supernatant ratios for tauro-conjugated, glyco-conjugated, and total bile acids showed statistically significant differences between Barrett's patients and both healthy subjects ($p < 0.018$, $p < 0.023$, $p < 0.021$) and GERD patients ($p < 0.027$, $p < 0.041$, $p < 0.034$).
- Taurochenodeoxycholic acid ratio showed the most statistically significant difference between Barrett's and other groups ($p < 0.008$ vs healthy, $p < 0.012$ vs GERD), suggesting it may be the most useful single diagnostic marker.
- No statistically significant differences in bile acid ratios were found between GERD and healthy subjects, indicating the ratio pattern is specifically altered in Barrett's esophagus.
- The authors acknowledge the study has a low number of subjects and a larger clinical study is underway to provide more relevant statistical data.

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