

EFFICACY OF AN ORAL SOLUTION CONTAINING XYLOGLUCAN AND PEA PROTEINS ON A MURINE MODEL OF GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A murine GERD model study found that an oral solution containing xyloglucan and pea proteins (XP) restored esophageal integrity and reduced inflammation with efficacy comparable to omeprazole and superior to alginates.

KEY POINTS

- XP, omeprazole, and their combination equally reduced gastric pain at days 3 and 7, while alginates were ineffective at day 3.
- XP significantly reduced gastric macroscopic damage and esophageal damage with efficacy comparable to omeprazole ($p < 0.001$).
- XP significantly reduced histological damage ($p < 0.001$) with efficacy comparable to omeprazole but superior to alginates.
- XP significantly reduced inflammatory markers including iNOS and IL6 at days 3 and 7, showing superior efficacy to alginates at day 7 ($p < 0.001$), and significantly increased gastric pH ($p < 0.01$).
- The authors conclude that XP's mucoprotective properties could represent an alternative approach to manage GERD-related tissue damage, pending confirmation in human studies.

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