EFFECT OF STRETTA TREATMENT ON ESOPHAGEAL EPITHELIAL BARRIER FUNCTION

Serhat Bor

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Oesophagus

October 15, 2023

A study of 6 GERD patients treated with Stretta radiofrequency therapy found increased Claudin 4 gene expression and reduced esophageal epithelial permeability compared to pre-treatment, though transepithelial resistance and dilated intercellular space measurements showed no significant change.

KEY POINTS

- Claudin 4 gene expression increased 6.91-fold after Stretta treatment compared to before treatment (p=0.02) and was 6.02-fold higher than in 15 healthy volunteers (p=0.001).
- Epithelial permeability decreased from 67.3 pmol pre-treatment to 30.1 pmol post-treatment (p=0.043), reaching levels comparable to healthy volunteers (34.4 pmol).
- Transepithelial resistance showed a numerical increase from 110.8 Ω to 151.7 Ω post-treatment but did not reach statistical significance.
- No significant differences were found in dilated intercellular space measurements between pre-treatment and post-treatment groups.
- The authors conclude that Stretta may strengthen epithelial barrier function but note that dilated intercellular space results do not support the gene expression and permeability findings, indicating further investigation is needed.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/df6e167e-743b-11ee-ba6e-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.