

NOVEL COMBINATION OF TECHNIQUES TO ASSESS GASTROESOPHAGEAL FUNCTION: NORMAL DATA FROM HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS

Stefan Calder

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A multi-modal physiological assessment combining high resolution manometry, 24-hour pH-impedance, gastric emptying breath testing, and body surface gastric mapping was feasible in 30 healthy volunteers and established normative reference data for comparison with GERD populations.

KEY POINTS

- 30 healthy volunteers (mean age 31.8 years, 15 males, 15 females) with GERDQ score of 0 underwent combined HRM, 24-hour MIIpH, C13 GEBT, and BSGM testing after consuming a 233 kcal labelled porridge meal
- Mean esophageal acid exposure time was 2.9% with 3 participants exceeding 6%, mean total reflux episodes were 30.5, and mean hypopharyngeal episodes were 1.4
- HRM identified ineffective esophageal motility in 8 participants, absent contractility in 1, and hypercontractile esophagus in 1
- Seven participants had abnormal BSGM findings (5 with low gastric rhythm index, 1 with low frequency, 1 with low amplitude), which correlated with male sex and hiatus hernia greater than 1.5cm but not with other physiological parameters
- This normative dataset enables future comparison with GERD populations to elucidate pathophysiological mechanisms of gastroesophageal reflux

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