

Association of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease with oesophageal stricture: what can be done to prevent it?

Abdulzahra Hussain^{1,3}, Tahir Chohan¹, Ali Adnan⁴, Shamsi El-Hasani¹, Maxwell Asante²

¹Upper GI Unit, General surgery department

²Gastroenterology unit, Department of medicine, Princess Royal University Hospital, Orpington, Greater London, BR6 8ND

³Senior lecturer, King's College Medical School, London

⁴Otolaryngology, Head and neck department, Sahlgrenska university hospital Gröna stråket 9.413 45 Gothenburg, Sweden

Email address:

azahrahussain@yahoo.com (A. Hussain)

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Abstract: Objectives: GORD is associated with benign oesophageal stricture. Endoscopic management of which is safe, effective and commonly applied. The aim of this study is to assess the causes of benign oesophageal stricture, the outcome of endoscopic management and to explore the literatures on ways of preventions. Patients and Methods: Data from our endoscopy unit was reviewed using unisoft software. Seventy-one patients who have been diagnosed with oesophageal strictures during March 2006-January 2012, were selected for this study. Twelve oesophageal cancers, 4 patients with achalasia and 6 patients with anastomotic stricture were excluded. The data was collected from case notes of the remaining forty-nine patients. Results: Forty-nine patients were diagnosed with symptomatic benign stricture due to reflux disease and inflammation (47 and 2 patients respectively). The age range was 38-92 (mean 59), 17(34.7%) women and 32(65.3%) men were included. 42(85.71%) patients underwent dilatation, of which 88.7% had 1-4 dilatations (mean of 2 dilatations). The remaining 14.28% (6 patients) had very tight strictures and each had 5-7 dilatations. One (2.04%) patient had anti-reflux surgery. Six (12.24%) patients were treated conservatively using proton pump inhibitors and they didn't need dilatation. There were 34 patients developed minor morbidities such as chest pain (11%); minor bleeding (15) and nausea (3%), no oesophageal perforation or other major complications were reported. Conclusions: Endoscopic dilatation for benign oesophageal stricture is a safe and an effective procedure. Follow up of younger patients are necessary to achieve satisfactory symptomatic relief and to prevent advanced and severe stricture developing at a later age.

Keywords: Oesophageal Stricture, Benign Oesophageal Stricture, Dilatation, Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux Disease

1. Introduction

Oesophageal strictures are caused by a variety of pathologies including gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD), inflammation, trauma, neuromuscular and autoimmune disease processes, post oesophageal surgery, cancer, and congenital malformation. Most benign oesophageal strictures (OS) are due to GORD. This affects different age groups but significant numbers of patients are the young population. Current guidelines of British Society of Gastroenterology (BSG) do not support routine endoscopy for GORD patients and Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs) are prescribed by general practitioners (GPs) to manage the majority [1]. Thus the full burden of OS (especially the mild one) is expected to be less represented in

the current gastroenterology and upper GI surgical practices. [2]

OS can be localised or diffuse. It can be short, simple or complex; more than two centimetres, or tortuous. Tighter strictures of less than 10 millimeters usually do not allow the scope to pass through [3]. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, fluoroscopy or upper gastrointestinal series (barium and gastrograffin swallows) are frequently used to define the diagnosis, severity and guide on therapeutic options.

Endoscopic dilatation is the commonest method of management and is regarded as a safe and effective therapeutic procedure even for a very tight stricture [4]. The number of sessions of endoscopic or fluoroscopic dilatation depends on the severity of the OS and symptoms [5]. The incidence of major complications such as oesophageal

rupture has been reported to be as high as 14.7% following fluoroscopic dilation (with only a minority needing active management), whilst in endoscopic dilatation the incidence of oesophageal perforation is 0.1-0.4%[6,7]The aim of this study was to assess the causes of benign oesophageal stricture, its management and how to predict and prevent advanced stricture in young population.

1.1. Materials and Methods

The endoscopy data were reviewed using unisoft software during January 2012. Seventy-one patients who have been diagnosed with oesophageal strictures were selected for this study covering March 2006-January 2012. Twelve patients were diagnosed with carcinoma, 4 with achalasia and 6 with OS following upper gastrointestinal surgery were excluded. Data of the remaining Forty-nine English patients were obtained from case records and analysed.

Dilatation technique: Oesophago-gastroduodenoscopy (OGD) was performed to assess the site, length, and severity of the OS. The rule of 3[8] is adopted and increment by 1mm in is used in series of three dilatations per session, in all patients. A guide wire was inserted under vision to cross the OS in mild to moderately tight strictures. Fluoroscopy was used to screen the wire across the OS in tight and complex strictures. The balloon was inserted over the guide wire. The optimum position was checked with OGD or radiology. After satisfactory positioning, the balloon was inflated and deflated and the site of the stricture was checked for any possible complications e.g. perforation or bleeding. The scope was then retrieved and the patient was observed for few hours before discharge. Patients with clinical or endoscopic suspicion of major complications were admitted.

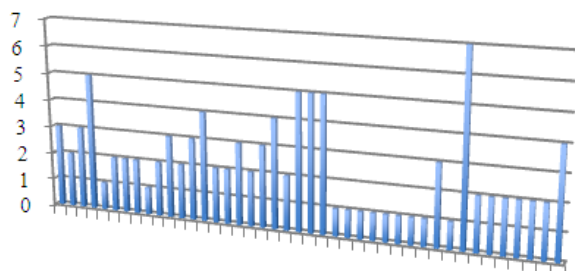


Figure (1)Number of dilatation for each of 42 patients

The patients were seen in the outpatient clinic in 4-6 weeks, 3-6 months and then either discharged or arrangement for long follow up was adopted, if they have a tight and complex stricture. Any patient, who was symptomatic, was offered another OGD +/- dilatation.

1.2. Results

49 patients were diagnosed with symptomatic benign stricture. 47 were due to reflux disease and 2 were due to eosinophilic oesophagitis. The age ranged between 38-92 (mean 59). 17(34.7%) were women and 32(65.3%) were

men .The stricture site ranged from 20-40 cm from the incisor teeth and the length of the stricture was 0.5-5 cm (average 1cm). Other associated features are shown in table (1). The main presentations were dysphagia(54.7%)and dyspepsia (39.6%)(table 2).

Table (1)Associated features of the OS.The percentage are taken per episode of the endoscopic findings which indicates two or more diagnosis on the same patient

Schatzki's ring	8(16.3%)
Barrett's	2(4.08%)
Dysplasia	3(6.12%)
Hiatus hernia	42(85.71%)

Table (2) Main presentation for every patient

Presentation	NO/%
Dysphagia	29(59.18)
Dyspepsia	21(42.85)
Malena	1(2.04)
Weight loss	1(2.04)
Chest pain	1(2.04)

42(85.7%) had dilatation (figure 1&table 3). Of these, six (14.28%) patients (age range of 83-91 years) had very tight strictures and required 5-7 (average 5 sessions) dilatations. The remaining 36 (85.71%) patients (age range of 38-85, mean of 59 years) had between 1-4 dilatations (average 2 sessions). Their age was ranged between 38 and 85(average 59 years). One (2.04%) patient had anti-reflux surgery (table 3). Six (12.24%) patients were treated conservatively using PPIs and they didn't need dilatation.

Table (3) interventions and follow up

Intervention	No of patients/%
Endoscopic dilatation	42(85.71)
Anti-reflux surgery	1(12.04)
Discharged	15(30.61)
Lost to follow up	8(16.32)
Continuous follow up	30(61.22)

Morbidity included lower chest pain, nausea "minor bleeding at the stricture site and hypotension". No esophageal perforation or other major complications were reported .The follow up plan is shown in table 3.Five (10.20%) patients died during the follow up period for other reasons including cardiac events and strokes (table 4).

2. Discussion

In Europe and North America, benign OS is commonly caused by recurrent peptic and to a lesser degree by non-peptic pathology such as corrosive injury, eosinophilic oesophagitis, post-surgery, and trauma [9,10]. In this cohort of patients, GORD was the main associated risk factor for benign OS. In other parts of the world such as Asia, erosive oesophagitis, and its aftermath OS is much less compared to Western patients [11]. The diagnosis of OS is relatively easy but the main issue is to exclude a

malignant process, thus biopsy of the stricture is recommended [12]. Endoscopic dilatation is the cornerstone of management of benign OS [13, 14]. Fluoroscopic or radiological guided dilatation is also effective with comparable results to endoscopic dilatation although conflicting evidence of complication, have been reported [5]. Additionally, endoscopic plasma lasers application, electro-coagulation, stenting and steroid injection are also reported. Surgery has been suggested for severe and very tight benign OS [15, 16].

Recently in an interesting study of more than 150,000 oesophagogastroduodenoscopy (OGD) from Sandwell, UK the authors found that reflux oesophagitis, Barrett's oesophagus (BO) and stricture were more common in absolute and relative terms amongst younger men than younger women [17]. Although age was an independent factor, it has been implicated as a risk factor for oesophageal erosive changes because of alcohol consumption and smoking [18]. Asymptomatic erosive oesophagitis (which is the pre-stage of benign OS) was strongly associated with an age greater than 60 years in an Asian population [19].

Table (4) morbidity and mortality

Complication	Number (%)
Chest pain	11 (26)
Nausea	05 (11.3)
Minor bleeding	15 (35.7)
Hypotension	03 (07.1)
Oesophageal rupture	Nil
Major bleeding	Nil
Stroke	2(4.08) deaths
Colonic cancer	1(2.04) death
Myocardial infarction	2(4.08) deaths

An American study of 7287 patients with OS who underwent dilatation showed a male predominance [20]. The same trend is also noticed in our patients with a mean age of 59 years. Others have shown this as well [21].

One may suggest that increasing awareness amongst General Practitioners (GPs) or early referral of young patients with dyspepsia may increase the detection of complicated GORD such as OS. Interestingly, however, a study from Finland suggested that increasing GP referral for endoscopy did not increase the detection of peptic oesophageal stricture [22]. Our study raises the question of how to manage young patients who have long-standing reflux disease in order to prevent OS at a later age. We think that OS secondary to peptic pathology or GORD is a preventable disease when the diagnosis is made at an early age and a strict follow up is applied. In the literature there appears to be no study that addresses the relationship between the age, gender and complicated GORD or peptic stricture and how to prevent it.

Eosinophilic oesophagitis was diagnosed as a cause of OS in two of our patients. This association was reported in the literature and was identified as a risk of oesophageal

perforation during dilatation, although others have reported no major complications in a large number of patients who underwent endoscopic dilatation [23-25].

2.1. Limitations of the Study

1. Power of the study: Although this is a relatively small study represented consequent series of patients over 6 years, nevertheless it showed safety and efficacy of the used dilatation techniques.

2. Bias: The study included consequent series of patients and therefore there was no selection bias. Senior clinicians at consultant and senior registrar level undertook clinical assessment of the patients. The indication of dilatation was dysphagia in all cases. Decision to dilate or not was mainly clinical one but radiology and endoscopy were helpful for full assessment.

Bias in reporting complications was eliminated to a large extent. There were no major complications and death due to dilations technique. Minor complications were reported as in the case note of every patient. It may be possible that some minor complications that happened during the procedure were not reported and this may indicate a limited degree of bias.

3. Assessment of the outcomes: This was performed by authors and not by independent, blinded investigator. This perhaps one of the weak points in the retrospective studies and not specific for ours.

4. Follow up and mortality: The follow up of patients was arranged based on the severity of the strictures. Patients who were asymptomatic after dilatation for three visits of 6 months apart were discharged. An arrangement of long follow up was undertaken for any patient who was diagnosed with tight or complex stricture.

Mortality of 5 patients during the period of the study and after 30 days of last dilatation was reported. The mortality was not related to the procedure and all deaths reported for cerebrovascular accidents and ischemic heart disease.

Conclusions

This study confirmed that male predominance; a relatively young age and reflux or peptic injury are the common risk factors for the development of benign oesophageal stricture. Endoscopic oesophageal dilatation is a safe and effective technique for management of these patients, even for complex strictures. Strict follow up for early detection of benign oesophageal stricture in the young population is suggested to prevent progression to complex stricturing.

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Disclosure

All authors confirmed no conflict of interest of any kind and no financial links with any organization.

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