

Novel evaluation of GERD

胃食道逆流診斷新進展

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Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is one of the most common diseases in current GI clinical practice. GERD has been defined as “a condition which occurs when gastric refluxates cause troublesome symptoms and/or complications. Typical reflux symptoms include heartburn and acid regurgitation, whereas atypical symptoms of GERD include cough, chest pain, hoarseness, and wheezing or asthma symptoms. However, clinical history, questionnaire data and response to acid suppression therapy are insufficient to make a conclusive diagnosis of GERD in isolation, but are valuable in determining need for further investigation. Aside from upper endoscope, esophageal pH testing is recommended in patients with typical GERD symptoms who are refractory to a trial of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) therapy, and those with atypical symptom which might origin from acid reflux or the symptoms despite PPIs therapy. Ambulatory esophageal reflux testing can be therefore performed by several different ways, including prolonged wireless sensors and impedance-pH that allows detect reflux episodes by measuring acidic/non-acidic refluxates as well as symptom association. In this talk, novel parameters derived from impedance-pH will be also discussed together with biophysiological markers in order to obtain comprehensive evaluation of GERD.