THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM

Differences in the Occurrence of GERD by Sex Following Esophageal Per Oral Endoscopic Myotomy

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Background

Esophageal Per Oral Endoscopic Myotomy (POEM) has significantly advanced the treatment of esophageal motility disorders. However, the incidence of iatrogenic GERD post-POEM is a significant concern. There has been an ongoing effort to identify preoperative risk factors for developing clinically significant post-POEM GERD. Female sex is known to be a risk factor for higher rates of non-erosive GERD in the general population.

Objective

To determine differences in occurrence of symptomatic GERD postoperatively between men and women who underwent E-POEM by utilizing quality of life questionnaires.

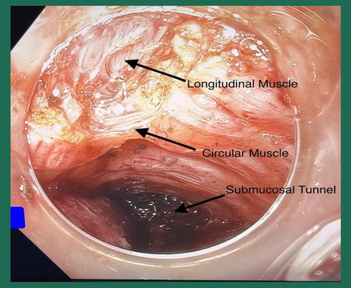
Methods

Retrospective analysis of patient who underwent E-POEM

Pre-op and Post-op GERD HRQL, RSI, Eckardt surveys administered

Incidence of GERD by sex per postop GERD HRQL and RSI in first 12mo

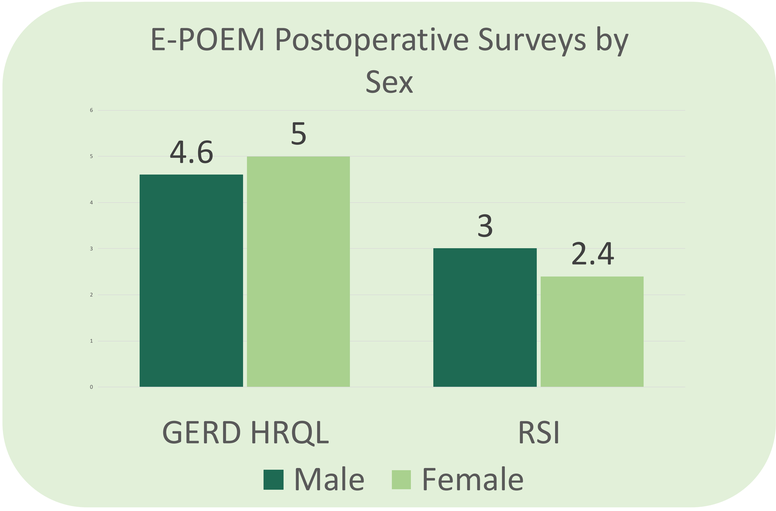




Results

- 19 patients were included in analysis. 9 patients were female and 10 were male.
- Female patients were older than male patients (56.3 v. 51.4, p=0.60), had higher BMI (34.7 v 28.5, p=0.09).
- Overall, patients of both sexes had low postoperative GERD-HRQL and RSI scores within the first 6 months. The mean female GERD HRQL was 5 and male was 4.6 (p=0.87) The mean female RSI was 2.4 while male was 3 (p=0.70).
- Of note, there was no significant difference in Eckardt Score decrease between sexes; females had an average of 4.4 point decrease and males decreased by an average of 4.5 points (p=0.96).

	Male N=10	Female N=9	p-value
Age (years)	51.4	56.3	0.60
BMI	28.5	34.7	0.09



Conclusions

We found that, on average, patients' GERD and RSI scores were low. Interestingly, we did not find a difference in symptomatic post-POEM GERD rates based off GERD-HRQL survey between males and females.

These data suggest that sex may not be a reliable predictor of developing symptoms of GERD after per oral endoscopic myotomy.