出國報告(出國類別:參加國際會議)

# 科技部補助專題研究計畫 出席國際學術會議 心得報告

服務機關:台中榮民總醫院胃腸肝膽科

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### 摘要(含關鍵字)

本研究為科技部補助之研究計畫(MOST 105-2314-B-075A-014,多管腔食道內阻抗-酸度檢測對診斷咽喉逆流患者之應用),與本院耳鼻喉科王仲祺主任、中國醫藥大學附設醫院耳鼻喉科鄒永恩醫師、及中山醫學大學附設醫院耳鼻喉科莊俊義醫師合作的跨科、跨院團隊研究。透過耳鼻喉科醫師轉診的咽喉逆流患者,比較有無合併典型逆流症狀的咽喉逆流患者的食道發炎、食道蠕動結果、胃酸逆流參數、食道胃酸敏感度及氫離子幫浦抑制劑治療效果的差異。初步結果發現相對於有合併典型逆流症狀的咽喉逆流患者,單獨咽喉逆流有較少近端食道胃酸暴露暴露、對食道胃酸敏感度較低。動力學特徵可能會區分有無合併典型逆流症狀的咽喉逆流症狀的表現型,這意味著這兩者有不同的發病機制。本結果投稿至消化疾病週(Digestive Disease Week)發表口頭論文摘要。

關鍵字: 咽喉逆流

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## 一、目的

本研究初步發現相對於有合併典型逆流症狀的咽喉逆流患者,單獨咽喉逆流有較少近端 食道胃酸暴露暴露、對食道胃酸敏感度較低。動力學特徵可能會區分有無合併典型逆流 症狀的咽喉逆流症狀的表現型,這意味著這兩者有不同的發病機制。本結果投稿至消化 疾病週(Digestive Disease Week)發表口頭論文摘要。

#### 二、過程

美國胃腸病協會(American Gastroenterological Association)主辦的消化疾病週(Digestive Disease Week, DDW)是胃腸肝膽科最重要的會議,於 5 月 6 日至 9 日在美國芝加哥舉行,本會議主要針對胃腸肝膽各領域等議題做最新的回顧與討論,功能性胃腸道疾病的主要會議如 Modern Approach to Achalasia、GERD: From Diagnosis to Testing and Therapy、Motility Matters 2017: An Interactive Forum to Debate What Progress the Field Has Made in the Treatment of GI Motility Disorders、Science Underlying Functional Disorders,也有特別會議,如 Unmet Needs in GERD Treatment: Why you should consider the Stretta procedure in your clinical practice,亦有針對目前最熱門的腸道菌及糞便移植等議題做最近的報導。世界各國如美國、加拿大、歐洲、澳洲、紐西蘭、台灣、日本、韓國、中國、香港、新加坡、馬來西亞、泰國、印度、中東國家...等幾千位胃腸肝膽科學者專家一同參加會議及交流。

#### 三、 心得

本人此次投稿論文摘要,有幸被選中口頭報告研究成果(會議題目:胃食道逆流疾病—併發症及食道外的介紹(GERD: Complications and Extraesophageal Presentations)),此會議有兩三百位胃食道逆流疾病領域的專家學者參與並給予指教。報告結束後,沒有任何專家提問問題,會議主持人 Ronnie Fass 說此報告直截了當;胃食道逆流疾病領域資深學者 Reza Shaker 教授及 Marcelo F. Vela 教授稱讚本報導"nice presentation";DDW 主席 Michael F. Vaezi 也鼓勵本人趕快投稿。本研究成果有很好回響,讓本人更有信心在困難治療的胃食道逆流疾病領域發展並推廣胃酸檢查。







(左)口頭報告,(中)與會議主持人 Ronnie Fass 合影,(右)與 DDW 主席 Michael F. Vaezi 合影。

## 四、 建議事項(包括改進作法)

常見的功能性胃腸道疾病如胃食道逆流疾病、大腸急躁症等,在台灣約占3成以上,由於飲食、生活習慣改變及生活壓力等因素而有明顯增加趨勢,因不易診斷且影響患者的生活品質及降低工作效率,也使得患者容易常遊走各醫療院所,近而增加健保負擔。

由於健保低價及高服務量,使得年輕醫師對相關領域的投入度不高,發展不易且將來恐有人才斷層的問題。功能性胃腸道疾病診斷儀器如食道蠕動壓力檢測儀、消化道高解析度蠕動壓-阻抗檢測儀、24小時胃酸檢測儀、多管腔食道內阻抗-酸度檢測儀、下消化道蠕動壓測量儀等,相較於其他國家是一般醫院的基本檢查設備,但在台灣僅有少數幾家醫學中心有部分設備,另外也因為沒有足夠的財務及人力投入相關研究發展,相較亞洲各國已漸失去優勢。臺中榮總為公立醫學中心,負有研發責任,但先決條件需有足夠財務及人力,加以長期規劃努力,才能提升水準。這點值得思考、檢討,以期改進突破。

#### 附錄 (1) 發表論文摘要

Title: Physiological Characteristics of Isolated Laryngopharyngeal Reflux Symptoms Authors: Han-Chung Lien<sup>1,2</sup>

Affiliation: 1 Division of Gastroenterology, Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan; 2 Department of Internal Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan;

Background: Patients with Isolated laryngopharyngeal reflux (LPR) symptoms are frequently encountered in otolaryngologic clinics.

Aim: We compared their endoscopic and physiological features with those of LPR patients with concomitant typical reflux symptoms (CTRS).

Methods: Patients with predominant LPR symptoms were recruited for upper endoscopy, esophageal manometry, 24h esophagopharyngeal pH monitoring off proton pump inhibitors (PPI), and Bernstein test. Subjects with abnormal esophagopharyngeal pH were divided into two groups: LPR symptoms with and without CTRS. CTRS was defined by the presence of heartburn and/or regurgitation with mild severity for at least twice a week or moderate severity for at least once a week. The endoscopic esophagitis, manometric findings, acid reflux parameters, esophageal acid sensitivity, and response to PPI therapy were compared between 2 groups.

Results: We performed 24h esophagopharyngeal pH test in 253 subjects with suspected LPR. Of them, 108 had abnormal pH results and were divided into two groups on the basis of presence (n=66) or absence (n=42) of CTRS. The median (IQR) percent time of distal esophageal acid exposure (5.6% (3.3%, 10.7%) vs. 5.1% (4.1%, 8.4%), p= 0.7) and rate of reflux esophagitis (26% vs. 24%, p= 0.9) were comparable between two groups. However, the median (IQR) number of pharyngeal acid reflux events (predominantly in upright position, 1(0, 5) vs. 0(0, 1), p= 0.0001) and the median (IQR) percent time of proximal esophageal acid exposure (0.5% (0.2%, 1.6%) vs. 0.1% (0%, 0.9%), p= 0.04) were higher in subjects with CTRS than those in subjects without. Subjects with CTRS also had a higher rate of incompetent lower esophageal sphincter pressure (defined by < 10 mmHg) (43% vs. 19%, p= 0.02) and a higher rate of ineffective esophageal motility (43% vs. 21%, p= 0.05), a lower median (IQR) resting upper sphincter pressure (20(11,30)mmHg vs. 29(19,40)mmHg, p= 0.01), and a higher rate of positive Bernstein test (55% vs. 19%, p= 0.0006). Response to a 12-week course of high dose PPI therapy defined by >50% improvement in primary laryngeal symptoms was similar between two groups (59% vs. 61%, p= 0.9).

Conclusions: Patients with isolated LPR symptoms had less proximal acid exposure and were less sensitive to esophageal acid infusion test compared to those in patients with CTRS. Motorsensorial characteristics may differentiate LPR symptomatic phenotypes between patients with and without CTRS, implying a distinct pathogenesis.