

EP-007 - DEMESTER SCORE IN THE ERA OF MODERN DIAGNOSIS OF GERD

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Introduction:

DeMester Score (DMS) is a composite score first reported in 1974 for the diagnosis of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) in ambulatory pH-impedance monitoring. Recently, Lyon consensus supported a more objective evaluation of patients considering diagnosis only if specific endoscopic findings or when acid exposure time (AET) is greater than 6%. The aim was to compare agreement between DMS and Lyon's criteria for the diagnosis of GERD.

Methods:

Included all patients that performed 24 hour pH-impedance monitoring for suspected GERD between 2013-2018.

DMS parameters included total number of refluxes, % total time esophageal pH<4, % upright time esophageal pH<4, supine time esophageal pH<4, number of reflux episodes≥5minutes, and longest reflux episode (minutes). DMS was considered positive for GERD if>14.7. Lyon consensus were considered positive for GERD if AET>6% or endoscopic evidence of GERD (Grade C/D esophagitis, Barret's esophagus or Peptic stricture).

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS. Categorical variables are presented as frequencies and continuous as means±standard deviations. Agreement was calculated using Cohen's kappa (k).

Results:

We included 216 patients (65% female, mean age 57±15years). Most of the patients presented with atypical symptoms (55%) and the majority of ph-impedance monitoring were performed off therapy (86%).

Mean DMS was 21,8±90,6 and mean AET was 5±2,6. Endoscopic evidence of GERD was present in 16 patients (7%).

According with DMS, 34% of the patients would have a diagnosis of GERD compared to 28% with Lyon criteria. There were only 4% discordant results (n=8) between DMS and Lyon criteria, showing an almost perfect agreement (k=0.903; p<0.005).

With Lyon criteria 11% would have and inconclusive diagnosis (AET 4-6%) – with DMS 58% of these patients would have GERD's diagnosis.

Conclusions:

There are no data that show that Lyon criteria are superior (or inferior) to DMS. In our study, the two tests showed almost perfect agreement.