Bile reflux gastritis and intestinal metaplasia at the cardia

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Background and aims: Intestinal metaplasia (IM) at the cardia is likely to be a precursor of cardia cancer. Previous work has shown that it is associated with chronic inflammation attributable to either gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) or Helicobacter pylori infection. An alternative aetiiological factor is bile reflux. Duodenogastric reflux brings about histological changes in the gastric mucosa that can be graded and used to calculate a bile reflux index (BRI). We used the BRI to assess whether reflux of bile plays a part in the development of cardia IM.

Methods: Histological changes in simultaneous gastric antrum and cardia biopsies from 267 dyspeptic patients were independently graded by two pathologists. The association between cardia IM and age, sex, clinical group, H pylori status, increased BRI (>14), and inflammation at the cardia were evaluated using logistic regression.

Results: A total of 226 patients had adequate cardia and antral biopsies; 149 had GORD and 77 had non-ulcer dyspepsia. Cardia IM was present in 66 (29%) patients, of whom 28 (42%) had complete IM. Increasing age, male sex, clinical group, H pylori status, increased BRI (>14), and inflammation at the cardia were associated with cardia IM. Clinical group and H pylori status were not independent risk factors.

Conclusions: Histological evidence of bile reflux into the stomach is associated with cardia IM. This could have an important bearing on carcinogenesis at this site.

Patients and methods

Over a two year period, the Department of Pathology at Leeds General Infirmary received simultaneous biopsies of the gastro-oesophageal junction and gastric mucosa from 267 patients. The majority (192 cases) consisted of patients referred directly by their general practitioner to an open access dyspepsia clinic. Suitable patients were seen as part of an assessment procedure prior to possible recruitment into a study evaluating the symptomatic response of H pylori negative dyspepsia to pantoprazole. Patients aged 18–80 years were considered. Those taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or proton pump inhibitors less than four weeks prior to endoscopy, those who had undergone prior gastric or oesophageal surgery, and patients who were known to have been H pylori positive in the past or had received H pylori eradication therapy were excluded. Prior to endoscopy, patients were assessed by an experienced gastroenterologist (PMN) and categorised on clinical grounds as having either non-ulcer dyspepsia (NUD) or GORD. The diagnosis of NUD was based on a clinical presentation of predominant epigastric pain or abdominal symptomatology (for example, bloating or nausea) with clinically insignificant or absent heartburn. The diagnosis of GORD was based on a clinical presentation of significant heartburn or acid reflux with or without epigastric pain. At endoscopy, four quadratic biopsies were taken from immediately below the squamocolumnar junction (Z line), two biopsies from the gastric body (one on the lesser curve and one on the greater curve), one from the incisura angularis, and two from the prepyloric antrum. The local ethics committee gave approval for the biopsies with prior consent.

Classification of patients into NUD and GORD was modified after endoscopy. Patients with active ulcer disease, macroscopic evidence of Barrett's oesophagus, severe (>grade 3) oesophagitis, and neoplasia were excluded. Those patients

Abbreviations: IM, intestinal metaplasia; GORD, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease; NUD, non-ulcer dyspepsia; BRI, bile reflux index; AB/PAS, alcian blue/periodic acid-Schiff;
who had been classified as NUD on clinical grounds who on endoscopy were found to have Savary grade 2–3 oesophagitis were reclassified as GORD on the grounds that significant endoscopic oesophagitis is a more powerful predictor of GORD than clinical assessment.

The remaining 75 patients had cardia biopsies taken for some clinical indication, for example as an adjunct to the histological diagnosis of GORD or because significant endoscopic oesophagitis was a more powerful predictor of GORD than clinical assessment.

Histological assessment

Biopsies were fixed in 10% formalin, processed, sectioned at three levels, and stained by haematoxylin-eosin. Additional sections taken at the second level from all biopsies were stained with alcian blue/periodic acid-Schiff (AB/PAS) to demonstrate IM and by the modified Giemsa stain for H pylori. The cardia and gastric biopsies were assessed separately by two pathologists (NPM and MFD, respectively) who were “blind” to each other's findings and to the clinical details. The “cardia” biopsies were categorised as either squamous, oxyntic, oxyntocardiac transitional zone, or cardia type. We accepted as cardia those biopsies composed of gastric-type foveolar and surface epithelium overlying either antral-like mucous glands devoid of parietal cells or mucous glands with occasional parietal cells. The transitional mucosa was characterised by an admixture of mucous and oxyntic glands. A case was only included when there was at least one cardia biopsy and at least one antral biopsy adequate for assessment.

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The presence of acute inflammation (that is, neutrophil polymorph infiltration), chronic inflammation (CI)—lymphocytes and plasma cells—and IM in the cardia and antrum were graded on a 0–3 scale (absent, mild, moderate, and marked), while additionally in the antrum, lamina propria oedema (Oed) and H pylori colonisation density (Hp) were graded. The grading approach was analogous to that described in the updated Sydney system although small numbers of mononuclear cells at the cardia were considered “normal” (see below). The Giemsa stained corpus biopsies were also examined before a case was declared H pylori negative. IM was defined by the finding of fully formed goblet cells in the AB/PAS stain. When detected, a new section was cut and stained with Gomori's aldehyde fuchsin technique to distinguish between type II and III (sulphomucin positive) IM.

Table 1 Grades of acute and chronic cardia inflammation according to clinical group, Helicobacter pylori (Hp) status, and bile reflux index (BRI). Grades 1, 2, and 3 are equivalent to a mild, moderate, and marked increase. For acute inflammation grade 0=absence of polymorphs; for chronic inflammation 0=“normal” numbers of lymphocytes and plasma cells (see text)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Acute 0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Chronic 0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>77</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>GORD</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hp−</td>
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<td>171</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRI&lt;14</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRI&gt;14</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

GORD, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease; NUD, non-ulcer dyspepsia.

Acute and chronic inflammation of grades 2 and 3 were combined for all analyses.

NUD versus GORD: acute, Pearson χ²=0.97, df=2, p=0.62; chronic, Pearson χ²=3.08, df=2, p=0.21.

Hp+ versus Hp−: acute, Pearson χ²=114.92, df=2, p=0.0001; chronic, Pearson χ²=94.95, df=2, p=0.0001.

BRI <14 versus BRI >14: acute, Pearson χ²=0.98, df=2, p=0.61; chronic, Pearson χ²=4.72, df=2, p=0.09.
Histological findings in the antrum were used to calculate the BRI. BRI was originally derived by stepwise logistic regression analysis of the histological grades found in antral biopsies from 350 subjects in whom gastric juice bile acid levels had been measured. Following analysis, an index comprising \((7\times\text{Oed})+(3\times\text{IM})+(4\times\text{CI})-(6\times\text{Hp})\) gave the best prediction of a raised gastric juice bile acid concentration. An index above 14 had a sensitivity of 70% and a specificity of 85% for a type of IM was predominantly (if not exclusively) type I, in 25 patients for both acute and chronic inflammation (table 1).

\[\text{Variables} \times \text{Oed} + \text{variables} \times \text{IM} + \text{variables} \times \text{CI} - \text{variables} \times \text{Hp} \]

Statistical analysis

The effect of clinical group (GORD or NUD), \(H\) pylori status, and increased bile reflux on acute and chronic inflammation at the cardia was assessed using the Pearson \(\chi^2\) test. The association between IM at the cardia and sex, \(H\) pylori status, increased bile reflux, clinical group, and the presence of acute and chronic inflammation at the cardia were evaluated using Fisher’s exact test. The association between these factors and type of IM was assessed using Fisher’s exact test while the association between age and IM was assessed using the Student’s independent \(t\) test. Independent risk factors for IM at the cardia were evaluated using logistic regression with cardia IM as the dependent variable. The proportion of the variance explained by the logistic regression model was calculated using Nagelkerke \(r^2\). A \(p\) value \(<0.05\) was considered statistically significant for all analyses, and calculations were performed using SPSS version 9.0 (SPSS Inc. Chicago, Illinois, USA).

RESULTS

In 39 of 267 patients biopsied, no cardia-type mucosa was identified, and in a further two cases the antral biopsies were inadequate or missing. Thus there were 226 patients with cardia mucosa available (range 1–4 biopsies, median 2, mean 1.98) and at least one adequate biopsy of antral mucosa (see fig 1). Of these, 149 patients were considered to have GORD and 77 had NUD. The gastric biopsy findings from 47 of these NUD patients who were \(H\) pylori negative were used in the control group of a previous study on bile reflux gastritis. \(^{13}\) With regard to \(H\) pylori status, 182 of 226 patients were negative and 44 (19.5%) were positive. There were no cases where the corpus biopsies were positive and the antral biopsies were negative for helicobacters. Concerning the BRI, 188/226 patients had a BRI \(<14\) while 38 had a BRI >14. While inflammation at the cardia showed no significant differences between subjects with GORD or NUD, or with an elevated BRI, \(H\) pylori positive cases were highly significantly different from negative patients for both acute and chronic inflammation (table 1).

IM was found at the cardia in 66 patients (29%); in 28 the cardia IM was predominantly (if not exclusively) type I, in 25 it was type II, and in 13 it was type III.

Unadjusted analyses revealed that \(H\) pylori infection, BRI >14, and acute and chronic inflammation at the cardia were associated with IM (table 2). There was a trend for male sex to be associated with cardia IM but this did not reach statistical significance, while there was no difference between GORD and NUD patients (table 2). Patients with IM at the cardia were older (median age 57 years) than patients without IM (median 47 years) and the difference in mean age was 9.7 years (95% confidence interval (CI) 5.6–13.7). \(H\) pylori infection and BRI >14 were also associated with increasing age and it is possible that these factors are acting as markers for older patients. To evaluate independent risk factors for IM at the cardia, age, sex, clinical group, BRI \(<14\) or >14, \(H\) pylori status, and chronic inflammation at the cardia were entered into a logistic regression model. Acute inflammation was omitted from the model as this exhibited strong colinearity with chronic inflammation. Age, sex, BRI >14, and chronic inflammation remained independent risk factors for cardia IM but \(H\) pylori status became non-significant (table 2). The model explained 25.5% of the variance of the data. \(H\) pylori status was strongly associated with chronic inflammation and the lack of a statistically significant relationship between \(H\) pylori infection and cardia IM could be due to colinearity. This is not the case however as \(H\) pylori was not associated with cardia IM in a logistic model that only included age (odds ratio 1.7; 95% CI 0.8–3.4; \(p=0.17\)).

The influence of \(H\) pylori status, BRI >14, sex, clinical group, and chronic and acute inflammation on the type of cardia IM

<p>| Table 2 Association between intestinal metaplasia (IM) at the cardia and sex, increased bile reflux, (H) pylori status, clinical group, and presence of acute and chronic inflammation at the cardia |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Total No</th>
<th>% IM at cardia</th>
<th>Unadjusted odds ratio</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>Adjusted odds ratio*</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>(p) Value</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Sex</td>
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</table>

*Factors mutually adjusted for each other and age in a logistic regression model. Age was statistically significant in the model (adjusted odds ratio=1.05/year [95% confidence interval (CI) 1.02–1.07]).

\(p=0.0007\)

N/A, not applicable as acute and chronic inflammation at the cardia exhibited collinearity. Including chronic inflammation at the cardia resulted in the model with the most explanatory power.

GORD, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease; NUD, non-ulcer dyspepsia; CI, chronic inflammation; AI, acute inflammation.
A state of inflammation. It seems to us that some degree of mononuclear cells cannot be equated with inflammation as ily represent "chronic inflammation". The mere presence of numbers of lymphocytes and plasma cells are frequently, if not universally, present in cardia mucosa, this does not necessar-
dysplasia and adenocarcinoma in gastric remnants following partial gastrectomy, and the development of carcinoma in the stomachs of experimental animals subjected to enterogastric reflux, have also been attributed to exposure to bile and/or duodenopancreatic juice. Finally, there is evidence that faecal bile acids in conjunction with dehydrogenating bacteria are implicated in the development of sporadic colorectal cancer. Thus bile acids have the potential not only to bring about IM at the cardia but also to generate the carcinogens which act on this altered mucosa to produce neoplasia. Changes in pH and the composition of the refluxate after regurgitation through the stomach could alter its carcinogenic potential and render it more damaging to the oesophagus. Given the intrinsic instability of junctional sites and their predisposition to neoplasia, it is certainly plausible that exposure of the cardia to duodenogastric reflux could contribute to the development of both IM and adenocarcinoma at this site. Nevertheless, our conclusions must remain speculative until confirmed by direct measurements of intragastric bile content.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Knoll Ltd for an unrestricted grant in support of Dr Neville during the conduct of this study. Thanks are due to Stephen Ryan and Peter Jackson for technical assistance, Tim Branch for pathology computer searches, and to Les Beck for slide retrieval. Paul Moayyedi is funded by a UK MRC Health Services Research Training Fellowship.

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REFERENCES