Gatekeeper reflux repair system; a mechanistic reflux hypothesis

P J Kahrilas, T J Lee

The Gatekeeper reflux repair system is the fifth endoluminal therapy for GORD to gain regulatory approval and, akin to its predecessors, still faces many questions regarding its place in clinical practice.

Although there can clearly be an argument regarding the threshold at which it becomes a disease, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) is ultimately the result of excessive gastro-oesophageal reflux and the associated consequences of that. It then seems rather straightforward that therapeutic interventions should seek to reduce or eliminate gastro-oesophageal reflux. The paradox is that the dominant medical interventions do not; rather, they alter the content of the refluxate (by inhibiting gastric acid secretion) so as to make it less noxious to the oesophageal epithelium. This, in a nutshell, summarises the decades old argument regarding the relative merits of medical versus surgical therapy for GORD. Or so it was, until the dawn of the era of endoluminal therapies for GORD a few short years ago. Now it seems that physicians have assumed some attributes of their surgical colleagues as they experiment with therapies that target the reflux itself.

The Gatekeeper reflux repair system is the fifth endoluminal therapy for GORD to gain regulatory approval either in the United States or in the UK (Stretta, Endocinch, Enteryx, and NDO Plicator). As detailed by Cicala and colleagues in this issue of Gut (see page 183) and by Fockens et al in a recent summary report of a multicentre study, the concept behind Gatekeeper is to restrict the luminal dimensions of the distal oesophagus by the submucosal implantation of a relatively bioinert hydrogel material. The intended consequence of this is not necessarily to alter lower oesophageal sphincter (LOS) pressure, length, or relaxation characteristics, but to restrict the aperture through which gastro-oesophageal refluxate must flow. Flow through a tube, be it round or elliptical, is highly dependent on both the cross sectional area of the tube and the viscosity of the fluid flowing through it. Thus, to use the example of transient LOS relaxation, the effect of the Gatekeeper procedure would not be to alter the frequency with which these occur but to change the consequences of their occurrence. Whereas prior to implantation the opening dimensions during transient LOS relaxations allow for voluminous reflux of gas or gastric juice, afterwards reflux is relatively restricted to gas (owing to its viscosity being 55-fold less than water). In essence, the effect of the Gatekeeper implantation is to reverse the oesophagogastric junction opening anomalies recently described in GORD patients compared with normals.1

So, are the data presented herein consistent with the above mechanistic hypothesis? Cicala and colleagues investigated the effect of the Gatekeeper treatment in nine patients on pH data, oesophageal manometry, and GORD-health related quality of life scores. pH data were obtained at 5 cm above the manometrically identified LOS and both 3 and 10 cm below the upper oesophageal sphincter prior to treatment and six months afterwards. They found that the distal acid exposure time was unchanged (quite possibly due to a type 2 error given the small number of subjects studied). However, reflux detected by both more proximally positioned sensors decreased substantially. Conceptually, reflux was still occurring but at a slower flow rate and, hence, with less proximal migration. Given that existing physiological data support the notion that an important determinant of reflux symptom generation is the proximal extent of mucosal acidification, this observation offers a mechanistic explanation for the observed therapeutic effect of Gatekeeper. Similarly, in the Fockens study of 68 patients (49 of whom were followed for six months), the treatment resulted in less oesophageal acid exposure and less regurgitation. In both studies, these effects were associated with substantially symptom reduction, albeit with an uncontrolled study design. So, yes, these data do argue for a relevant therapeutic effect.

Given the above data, does this now mean that the Gatekeeper treatment is ready for widespread application? Clearly, not yet. There are many aspects to a treatment modality that define its optimal utilisation. With respect to an endoluminal therapy for GORD, one must consider: (1) safety, (2) efficacy, (3) cost, (4) durability, and (5) reversibility. In terms of safety and reversibility, the data on Gatekeeper are encouraging. The few complications reported in the multicentre study were easily remedied by removing the implants.2 Cost has yet to be determined but, as with other endoscopic therapies, will likely be somewhere between that of chronic proton pump inhibitor use and surgical fundoplication. Thus the dominant unresolved questions are of efficacy and durability, and much remains to be learned in these domains. Fockens et al reported that 70.4% of prostheses were retained at six months.3 These authors also found a statistical correlation between the number of retained prostheses and the quality of the clinical response. However, major issues remain to be addressed. Who are the ideal patients to treat? Is oesophagitis or hiatus hernia a relative contraindication? Where is the optimal implant location? What is the optimal number of implants per treatment? Is this number the same for every patient or is it dependent on other variables? How long will the implants remain in place? Is retreatment feasible? How much of the observed treatment effect is a placebo response? These and a myriad of other questions can only be answered by further studies and it is imperative that such studies utilise appropriate controls in their design. Encouragingly, one such study has recently been initiated. Hopefully, that ongoing, multicentred, randomised, sham controlled study of GORD patients with mild or absent oesophagitis will shed light on the most fundamental question of all: the magnitude of the Gatekeeper treatment effect.

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Inflammatory bowel disease

Value of MR colonography for assessment of inflammatory bowel disease? Believe what you see—see what you believe

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Should magnetic resonance colonography be used to assess colonic inflammation in known inflammatory bowel disease or for assessment of inflammatory bowel disease?


Imaging methods in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) are used to serve two purposes: firstly, to establish the diagnosis in suspected IBD, and secondly, to gain information for correct management in known cases of IBD. To date, colonoscopy with biopsy remains the method of first choice to diagnose IBD. Discrete morphological alterations such as erythema, oedema, and granularity of the mucosa, small erosions, or aphthous ulcers can be reliably depicted by videocolonoscopy and subsequently confirmed by histopathology. In established IBD however, patients and physicians are reluctant to perform repeated colonoscopies because of the invasive nature of the test and the inability to assess extraluminal complications in Crohn's disease, including enteric fistulae or abscesses. For this purpose, cross-sectional imaging methods have gained increasing importance in the past years. The question arises as to whether advancement in technology (multislice computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans) may also enable assessment of the mucosal inflammation in IBD, thereby potentially replacing endoscopy and biopsy at some point in the future.

This question was approached by two independent groups from Germany in this issue of Gut. The group from Essen reported on a two phase investigation (see page 257). Firstly, they established the method of MR colonography (an MRI examination with large bowel enema for luminal distension) in healthy subjects and precisely scored several imaging parameters, such as bowel wall thickening, contrast media enhancement of the bowel wall, number of lymph nodes or haustral folds, as well as imaging artefacts. Next they tested its diagnostic accuracy in patients with known IBD. Sixty eight of 73 segments were identified as inflamed (by applying a specific MRI based score and comparing it with the results of histopathology as reference); there were no false positives, resulting in sensitivity and specificity values of 87% and 100%, respectively. The authors concluded that MR colonography is a promising alternative to endoscopy in monitoring IBD patients.

The second paper in this issue of Gut reached a somehow different conclusion. Applying an authentic prospective design, the group from Regensburg compared MRI colonography with conventional endoscopy using bowel wall thickening and contrast enhancement as MRI determinants of inflammation (see page 250). From 154 total bowel segments investigated, the authors achieved sensitivity and specificity values of 58.8% and 91.4% in ulcerative colitis, and 31.6% and 100% in Crohn’s disease, respectively. The authors concluded that MR colonography is not suitable to adequately assess colonic inflammation in patients with IBD, with the exception of severe Crohn’s disease.

It is likely that these contrary conclusions may confuse gastroenterologists as well as radiologists. Can we use MR colonography to adequately assess colonic inflammation in known IBD or not? Do radiologists believe what they see and do or do they see what they believe? Can gastroenterologists still trust radiology reports?

Both studies were done in the same geographic region, in a comparable university hospital based setting, using a similar study design. Delving into the details of both studies, however, a series of small differences arises that may have contributed to the optimistic conclusion in Essen and at the same time to the pessimistic view in Regensburg.

The group in Essen took advantage of the latest technological MRI equipment. They used a stronger gradient system (compared with the Regensburg group) in conjunction with the latest developments in the software sector (3D-VIBE sequence). By testing the feasibility of their technique in healthy subjects, they established sensitive measures for correctly defining normal colonic segments. Both issues may have improved discriminating normal from diseased bowel.

However, the superior results from the Essen radiologists may have been caused by a certain amount of selection bias in their study. Firstly, the investigators limited their trial to highly active (applying both clinical and serological markers of active disease) individuals with known large bowel inflammation. Hence they studied only sick and symptomatic cases with a high probability of significant bowel changes. Secondly, they excluded any colonoscopic normal segments from their comparative

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analysis by not taking biopsies from normal appearing tissue (although this is recommended in their national guidelines).4,5 Thereby, their analyses were limited to endoscopically and histologically inflamed segments in a series of active colitis patients. Lastly, the report is unclear on the method of histological grading, on the rational and procedures for developing the radiological score of inflammation, and on the numerical results in the IBD population. The histological features of Crohn’s disease differ from ulcerative colitis. Therefore, a single histological grading system as a gold standard of inflammation is questionable. The mismatch between endoscopic disease activity and histopathology has been known for several years. Specifically in Crohn’s disease, physicians are facing a multidimensional dilemma: clinical activity correlates poorly with endoscopic activity or histopathology. In fact, most endoscopic studies failed to demonstrate a relationship between disease activity, disease severity, endoscopic findings, or the degree of inflammation in biopsies (reviewed by Geboes and Dalle6). With regard to the novel MRI based score for quantification of bowel inflammation, two independent groups of IBD patients should have been studied: one for establishing and another for validating this score. The Regensburg group7 avoided such selection bias by enrolling consecutive IBD patients, regardless of IBD subtype, Crohn’s disease location (including non-colonic Crohn’s disease), or disease activity. Thereby, they appropriately mimicked the true clinical situation and tested MR colonoscopy rigorously against conventional colonoscopy. However, they could have improved their sensitivity in two ways: firstly, by studying the normal cut off values in a healthy population, and secondly, by using quantitative measures for the contrast to noise ratio and contrast enhancement.

When critically interpreting the findings from Essen,7 MR colonoscopy was able to reliably depict inflamed bowel segments in patients with known and systematically active colitis, a conclusion that is quite similar to that of the Regensburg group.3 In addition, MR colonoscopy is certainly useful in identifying extraluminal disease complications, such as fistulae, enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes, or abscesses, with the advantage of a non-invasive and radiation free examination.

Will MR colonoscopy replace colonoscopy in the future? We do not believe so. However, it is human nature that men willingly believe what they wish. So too does the group from Essen, by blaming colonoscopy and biopsy as sources of bowel perforation in IBD.7 The fact is that bowel perforation is a rare complication that occurs in approximately 0.045% of patients undergoing diagnostic colonoscopy7 and is not related to biopsy of inflamed and thickening bowel walls. On the other hand, the technique and spatial resolution of MR colonoscopy will be further advanced in the future and thus successfully used in IBD patients. Instead of replacing colonoscopy in the future however, we believe that MR colonoscopy will be complementary, similar to the situation with MR cholangiography and ERCP.

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