

P1268**Esophageal, Gastric and Duodenal Disorders
Demographics of oesophageal varices in Sri
Lankans – Experience' over a decade****Presenting Author:** RAVINDRA SATARASINGHE**Additional Authors:** RATHNAYAKE JAYEWARDENE,
SATHYAJITH AMBAWATTE, NAYOMISHERMILA
JAYASINGHE, RAVI WIJESINGHE, PUBUDU DE SILVA,
NARTHANI RASENDRAN**Corresponding Author:** RAVINDRA SATARASINGHE**Affiliations:** Sri Jayewardenepura General Hospital

Objective: To study the demographics and other related matters in a cohort of adult Sri Lankans having oesophageal varices. **Methods:** Case notes of upper gastrointestinal endoscopies of consecutive patients admitted to the principle author's unit at Sri Jayewardenepura General Hospital, Kotte, Sri Lanka from 15th of February 2002 to 15th February 2013 were retrospectively analyzed to obtain the required information. **Results:** Out of 2728 endoscopy findings analyzed, 599 had oesophageal varices (22%). Sex distribution Male: Female was 5: 1. Alcoholic: non alcoholic was 7: 3. Mean age of the population was 56.1 ± 12.5 SD years. Only one female patient found to have varices secondary to alcoholic liver disease. Banding had been done in 37.2%. Prophylactic banding alone was done in 4.2%. Indications for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy had been haematemesis, variceal surveillance, malena and isolated portal hypertension in 29.5%, 29.5%, 22.5% and 10.7% respectively with overlaps. Sclerotherapy alone was offered in 13.9%. Follow up was effected only in 11.7% with rebanding in 21.5% within 3 to 6 months. **Conclusion:** Sex discrimination was less marked in non-alcoholics. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding was the commonest presentation. Patient compliance for follow-up was poor, which needs intensive patient education.

Key Word(s): 1. oesophageal varices; 2. demographics;**P1269****Esophageal, Gastric and Duodenal Disorders
Prevalence of histological gastric pathologies in
gastric biopsies in adult Sri Lankans****Presenting Author:** RAVINDRA SATARASINGHE**Additional Authors:** RATHNAYAKE JAYEWARDENE,
SATHYAJITH AMBAWATTE, NAYOMISHERMILA
JAYASINGHE, RAVI WIJESINGHE, PUBUDU DE SILVA,
NARTHANI RASENDRAN**Corresponding Author:** RAVINDRA SATARASINGHE**Affiliations:** Sri Jayewardenepura General Hospital

Objective: To analyze the histological gastric pathologies in gastric biopsy specimens of a cohort of adult Sri Lankans who had undergone upper gastrointestinal endoscopy for various reasons. **Methods:** Histology notes of 224 gastric biopsies of patients who had undergone upper gastrointestinal endoscopy for various indications in the principle author's unit at Sri Jayewardenepura General Hospital, Kotte, Sri Lanka from 15th of February 2002 to 15th February 2013 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** Major indications for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy had been dyspepsia, reflux symptoms, abdominal pain, anorexia and haematemesis in 42.2%, 22.2%, 16.0%, 12.0%, 11.1% and 10.2% of the instances respectively with overlaps. Age range had been 15 to 91 years with a mean age of 51.8 ± 15.5 SD years. Sex distribution, male: female was 2: 1. Chronic antral gastritis, reactive gastropathy, gastric ulcers, gastric adenocarcinoma and intestinal metaplasia were found in 67.4%, 5.3%, 5.3%, 2.2% and 1.8% of the instances respectively. H. pylori had been reported in 25.4% of the biopsies. Lymphocytic gastritis was found in 0.9%. Histological detection of H. pylori in chronic antral gastritis was

37.7%. The demographics for chronic antral gastritis showed a mean age of 50.3 ± 14.8 SD years, sex distribution male: female was 2: 1. Gastric ulcers and gastric carcinomas were found endoscopically in 5.4% and 2.2% patients of the instances respectively. **Conclusion:** Chronic antral gastritis was the commonest histological abnormality detected in the gastric biopsies. There was less prevalence of H. pylori histologically which could be multi-factorial in origin which could in turn influence the low incidence of gastric ulcer and gastric carcinoma in the cohort. Further multicentre studies are needed for confirmation.

Key Word(s): 1. gastric biopsy; 2. antral gastritis; 3. histology;**P1270****Esophageal, Gastric and Duodenal Disorders
Manometric findings at gastroenterology unit of
husi in patients with dysphagia 2008–2011****Presenting Author:** ANAMARIA LEGUIZAMO
NARANJO**Additional Authors:** ALBISCECILIA HANI, JAIME
ALVARADO, RAULANTONIO CAÑADAS, SUAREZ
YANNETTE, ALBERTO RODRIGUEZ, ROMULO
VARGAS, REINALDO RINCON, ANDRES GARZON,
CARLOS SANCHEZ**Corresponding Author:** ALBISCECILIA HANI,
ANDRES GARZON, CARLOS SANCHEZ, ANAMARIA
LEGUIZAMO NARANJO**Affiliations:** Hospital Universitario San Ignacio; Hospital
Universitario San Ignacio

Objective: Swallowing disorders are common in the general population and represent a major cause of disability in many patients. Dysphagia as the major symptom represents a challenge for clinicians because it requires exhaustive study to determine its etiology before any therapeutic intervention. The study begins with a medical history, videofluoroscopy and/or upper endoscopy but esophageal manometry is the gold standard of esophageal motor disorders. However the result could be normal in the presence of symptoms. **Methods:** We reviewed the records of conventional esophageal manometries made at Gastroenterology Unit in Hospital Universitario San Ignacio (HUSI), between July 2008 and October 2011, selecting those patients whose indication was dysphagia, and review the results of those analysis. **Results:** We found in our records a total of 2275 manometries made between 2008 to 2011, 581 of them (26%) whose indication was dysphagia. A total of 386 (66.4%) were female and we classified the findings according to age, with age between 21–40 years old 66 (11.3%), 41–60 years 198 (34%) and 61–80 years 102 (17.5%). On the other hand 195 (33.5%) men with an age range of 21–40 years 50 (8.6%), 41–60 years 71 (12.2%), 61–80 years 50 (8.6%). The most common conditions encountered are in order: Normal 205 (35.3%), ineffective peristalsis 126 (21.7%), Achalasia 101 (17.4%), hypotonic lower esophageal sphincter 98 (16.9%), aperistalsis 23 (4%), and diffuse esophageal spasm 18 (3.1%). **Conclusion:** From the analyzed results we found that most of manometries were normal. The most affected patients was in the fourth decade of life, identifying in this group esophageal motor disorders. The most common findings were ineffective peristalsis, Achalasia, hypotonic lower esophageal sphincter, with other pathologies in lesser percentage aperistalsis and diffuse esophageal spasm. We concluded that the percentage of patients with positive findings is not negligible, and the most common findings are related to gastroesophageal reflux disease, but primary disorders as achalasia should be always in mind.

Key Word(s): 1. DYSPHAGIA; 2. ESOPHAGEAL MANOMETRY; 3. MOTOR DISORDERS;