

## #105 - BARRETT'S ESOPHAGUS IN CHILE: CHARACTERIZATION OF AN ENDOSCOPIC COHORT AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEOPLASIA DETECTION RATE.

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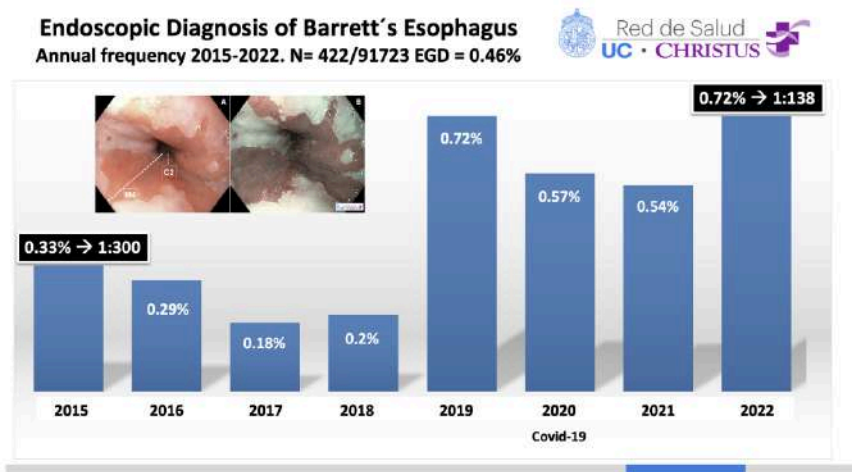
**BACKGROUND:** Esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC) incidence has increased in Western countries and Barrett's esophagus (BE) is the only known premalignant condition. BE affects 1% of the population and up to 14% of patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease. Available data in Latin America and Chile are scarce.

**AIMS:** To characterize patients with BE in a Chilean cohort. To measure the detection rate of low-grade dysplasia (LGD), neoplasia detection rate (NDR), and to evaluate the association with endoscopic quality criteria.

**METHODS:** Longitudinal cohort study of patients with BE evaluated endoscopically at Red Salud UC-CHRISTUS between January 2015 and December 2022 (ethical committee approval 221227003). Patients with a history of other digestive neoplasms and referrals for BE/EAC were excluded. Demographic, endoscopic, and histological variables were evaluated. NDR was defined as the presence of high-grade dysplasia (HGD) or EAC during the first endoscopy. Multivariable logistic regression was performed to determine variables associated with the NDR.

**RESULTS:** N=422 patients with BE (62% men; 58 years old, range 17-87 years). The overall frequency of BE was 0.46% (422/91723 EGD); per year increased from 0.33% in 2015 to 0.72% in 2022. The DBG detection rate was 3.8% (n=16). The NDR was 1.7% (n=7). The mean maximum EB length was 3.7 cm (1-18 cm). The application of Prague classification and chromoendoscopy was described in 66% (n=280) and 44% (n=185), respectively. Variables independently associated with NDR were age (OR 1.08;95%CI:1.01-1.16), use of chromoendoscopy (OR 10.1;95%CI:1.03-96) and detection of visible lesions (OR 43.7;95%CI:4.9-393). Figure 1.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The frequency of BE in a Chilean cohort has increased over time. The use of chromoendoscopy and detection of visible lesions increase the NDR, which reinforces the importance of the adherence to endoscopic quality criteria in BE.



### Multivariable logistic regression to determine variables associated with the NDR

. logistic outcome age sex cromom lesion, or

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Logistic regression          Number of obs   =    397
                             LR chi2(5)         =    17.81
                             Prob > chi2        =    0.0032
Log likelihood = -26.300903   Pseudo R2       =    0.2529
```

outcome	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
age	1.083013	.0420305	2.05	0.040	1.00369 1.168605
sex	1.79108	1.609868	0.65	0.517	.3076334 10.42789
cromo	10.00767	11.5611	1.99	0.046	1.039929 96.30788
m	.9254906	.1304624	-0.55	0.583	.7020722 1.220007
lesion	43.69558	49.02267	3.37	0.001	4.846887 393.9237
_cons	.0000122	.0000401	-3.45	0.001	1.97e-08 .0075973