Endoscopic Resolution and Recurrence of Gastric Antral Vascular Ectasia After Serial Treatment with Argon Plasma Coagulation

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WJGE covers topics concerning gastroscopy, intestinal endoscopy, colonoscopy, capsule endoscopy, laparoscopy, interventional diagnosis and therapy, as well as advances in technology. Emphasis is placed on the clinical practice of treating gastrointestinal diseases with or under endoscopy;

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Endoscopic resolution and recurrence of gastric antral vascular ectasia after serial treatment with argon plasma coagulation

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Abstract

AIM
To evaluate long-term endoscopic resolution and recurrence rate of gastric antral vascular ectasia (GAVE) after argon plasma coagulation (APC) treatment.

METHODS
This was an IRB-approved retrospective single center study that included patients endoscopically treated for GAVE between 1/1/2008 to 12/31/2014. The primary and secondary end points of the study were rate of endoscopic resolution of GAVE after APC treatment and recurrence rate of GAVE after endoscopic resolution, respectively. Endoscopic resolution of GAVE was defined as no endoscopic evidence of GAVE after treatment with APC. Recurrence of GAVE was defined as endoscopic reappearance of GAVE after prior resolution.

RESULTS
Twenty patients met the study criteria. Median age (range) of the patients was 59.5 years (42-74 years). GAVE was associated with underlying cirrhosis in 16 (80%) patients. Indications for initial esophagogastro-duodenoscopy (EGD) included hematemesis and/or melena (9/20, 45%), iron deficiency anemia (6/20, 30%), screening or surveillance of varices (4/20, 20%), and occult gastrointestinal bleeding (1/20, 5%). The patients were treated with a total of 55 APC sessions (range 1-7 sessions). Successful endoscopic resolution of GAVE was
achieved in 8 out of 20 patients (40%). There was no correlation between number of treatment sessions and GAVE treatment success \(^{P = NS}\). Recurrence of GAVE was noted on a subsequent EGD in 2 out of 8 patients (25%) with prior endoscopic resolution of GAVE. Median follow-up period for the study population was 627 d (range 63-1953 d).

**CONCLUSION**

Endoscopic resolution rate of GAVE was low (40%) with a 25% recurrence rate after treatment with APC. These rates suggest that APC treatment of GAVE may not be optimal in many circumstances.

Key words: Gastric antral vascular ectasia; Argon plasma coagulation

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Core tip: Argon plasma coagulation (APC) has a good short-term success rate (> 80%) in improving symptoms related to gastric antral vascular ectasia (GAVE). However, GAVE related symptoms can recur in up to 50% of patients. This is the first study to evaluate resolution of GAVE after treatment with APC and its recurrence after successful treatment. The study showed a 40% resolution rate of GAVE after serial treatment with APC. The resolution of GAVE was not associated with number of APC sessions. GAVE was noted to recur in 25% of cases after successful resolution. These results suggest that APC may not be the best modality for treatment of symptomatic GAVE.


**INTRODUCTION**

Gastric antral vascular ectasia (GAVE) is a well-defined clinical entity characterized endoscopically by prominent flat or erythematous streaks radiating in a spoke-like fashion from the pylorus to the antrum and pathologically by spindle cell proliferation in the mucosal blood vessels, intravascular fibrin thrombi and fibrinohyalinosis\(^{[1]}\). It is associated with portal hypertension or other systemic diseases like systemic sclerosis, and typically presents clinically as iron deficiency anemia and/or overt gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding\(^{[2]}\). In various case series, argon plasma coagulation (APC) has been shown to have > 80% success for treatment of GAVE related anemia or GI bleeding\(^{[3-6]}\). However, these results have not been uniformly confirmed; Boltin et al\(^{[7]}\), for example, reported a lower success rate (25.8%) of APC in treating GAVE related anemia or GI bleeding at a mean follow up period of 46.8 mo. Similarly in a recent systemic review, Swanson et al\(^{[8]}\) reported a 44%-50% failure rate of APC in the treatment of anemia or GI bleeding related to GAVE. They concluded that there is very low quality evidence for the use of APC in the treatment of GAVE. A possible reason for this observation is that APC is used for controlling GAVE related symptoms but not for complete eradication of GAVE itself. None of the prior studies have evaluated endoscopic resolution of GAVE after APC therapy. This study was undertaken to evaluate endoscopic resolution and recurrence rate of GAVE after therapy with APC.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This was an IRB-approved retrospective study. Cases were identified by reviewing billing data for the period January 1, 2008 - December 31, 2014 to identify all patients who had an EGD (CPT codes 43200 - 43259 excluding 6 codes for EUS) at University of Kentucky Medical Center and with a billing diagnosis of GAVE (ICD-9 code 537.82). The diagnosis of GAVE was made endoscopically in each case.

The primary end point of the study was rate of endoscopic resolution of GAVE after APC treatment as seen on additional endoscopic exams subsequent to the index (first) exam which included treatment. The secondary end point of the study was GAVE recurrence rate after endoscopic resolution. Endoscopic resolution of GAVE was defined as no endoscopic evidence of GAVE after at least 1 treatment session with APC. Recurrence of GAVE was defined as endoscopic reappearance of GAVE on a subsequent EGD after successful resolution. Patients who did not undergo an APC session and at least one follow-up endoscopy, or had treatment of GAVE by a method other than APC were excluded from further analysis. The following information was collected from each patient’s medical record: Demographics, etiology of GAVE, indication and date of endoscopy(s), endoscopic findings, adverse effects during endoscopy, follow-up period and death.

Treatment for GAVE at this institution did not follow a standardized protocol, but was instead directed by individual physician and patient preference according to the clinical circumstances. GAVE was treated with APC during the initial endoscopy when it was assessed to be the cause of patient’s symptoms. Treatment of GAVE was repeated according to physician preference, generally every 4-8 wk; but not all patients underwent subsequent treatments. Procedures were done under appropriate sedation or anesthesia. APC treatment was performed using a high-frequency electrosurgical ERBE generator coupled to an argon gas delivery unit. The settings used for APC treatment were 20-60 Watts of power and 0.3 to 2 L/min of argon gas flow rate. In each APC session, affected areas were coagulated as much as
Table 1 Demographic features of patients with symptomatic gastric antral vascular ectasia \( n \) (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Patients with cirrhosis ( n = 16 )</th>
<th>Patients without cirrhosis ( n = 4 )</th>
<th>( P ) value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median age (range) in years</td>
<td>59.5 (42-74)</td>
<td>62.5 (53-73)</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>9 (56.3)</td>
<td>1 (25)</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasians</td>
<td>16 (100)</td>
<td>4 (100)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indication for initial EGD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper gastrointestinal tract bleeding</td>
<td>7 (43.7)</td>
<td>2 (50)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron deficiency anemia</td>
<td>5 (31.3)</td>
<td>1 (25)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esophageal varices screening or surveillance</td>
<td>4 (25)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow up of arteriovascular malformations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (25)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median number of APC sessions (range)</td>
<td>2 (1-7)</td>
<td>2.5 (1-6)</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endoscopic resolution of GAVE</td>
<td>8 (50)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurrence of GAVE</td>
<td>2/8 (25%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APC: Argon plasma coagulation; EGD: Esophagogastroduodenoscopy; GAVE: Gastric antral vascular ectasia.

Table 2 Eradication success rate by number of argon plasma coagulation treatment sessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of APC sessions</th>
<th>No. of total patients</th>
<th>Patients with GAVE resolution (%)</th>
<th>( P ) value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 (29)</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 (40)</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 (33)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3 (60)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8 (40)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APC: Argon plasma coagulation; GAVE: Gastric antral vascular ectasia.

cirrhosis whereas none of the patients without cirrhosis had endoscopic resolution of GAVE. However, this difference was not statistically significant \( (P = 0.12) \). There was no correlation between number of treatment sessions and GAVE treatment success \( (P = 0.33, \text{Table 2}) \). In 2 out of 8 patients \( (25\%, 95\% \text{CI}: 3\%-65\%) \) who had endoscopic resolution of GAVE, it was noted again on a subsequent EGD that was performed for a different indication. Median follow-up period for the study population was 627 d \( (\text{range} 63-1953 \text{ d}) \).

Portal hypertensive gastropathy (PHG) was noted in 3 out of 16 \( (18.75\%) \) patients with GAVE and cirrhosis. GAVE resolution with APC treatment was noted in 2 of these 3 patients with PHG. PHG was not noted in patients with recurrence of GAVE after initial resolution. No endoscopy related adverse events were found during the study period. Three patients \( (15\%) \) died during the follow-up period. Time to death ranged from 123-986 d. None of the deaths were related to the endoscopy or symptoms related to GAVE.

**DISCUSSION**

This is the first study to evaluate endoscopic resolution of GAVE and its recurrence rate after APC therapy. In this study, APC had a low success rate \( (40\%) \) for endoscopic resolution of GAVE, with recurrence of GAVE seen in 25\% of patients after documented endoscopic resolution on a subsequent EGD. Historically, APC has been reported to have > 80\% success rate for treatment of anemia or GI bleeding related to GAVE. However, most of these case series did not evaluate endoscopic resolution or recurrence of GAVE.

Findings in this study support the low success rate of APC in the treatment of GAVE related anemia or GI bleeding as reported by Boltin et al[27] and Swanson et al[28]. It would be empirically expected that endoscopic appearance of GAVE would correlate with improvement in GAVE-related anemia or GI bleeding. Therefore, if the 70\% rate of combined endoscopic non-resolution and recurrence seen in this series is correct, then APC would be expected to show suboptimal rates of improvement in GAVE-related symptoms.

There are several possible reasons for the low success rate of APC in endoscopic resolution of GAVE. GAVE varies significantly in morphology (flat vs nodular).
and severity (striped distribution in the antrum vs diffuse involvement of antral mucosa) between patients. APC may not work with similar effectiveness in all these situations. Additionally, the abnormal dilated capillaries and fibromuscular hyperplasia in GAVE extend to the lamina propria\(^9\). However, the coagulation effect of APC rarely (4.8%) ablates the entire thickness of lamina propria. Moreover, coagulation of the entire thickness of the lamina propria needs power of 90-Watts or more which is significantly higher than the usual power settings (30-80 W) used to treat GAVE\(^{7,10}\).

There are some limitations of this study. The study has a small sample size. It is retrospective in nature and does not have a control group or a second intervention group to compare the outcomes with APC treatment. The study did not follow a defined program of consecutive APC sessions to achieve GAVE eradication, nor was there a defined surveillance protocol to search for recurrence. However, the lack of correlation between number of APC sessions and treatment success in this study suggests that this might not be an effective modality even in principle, or might require an excessive number of APC sessions. A prospective, protocol-driven study will be needed to resolve these questions.

In summary, APC may not be an effective therapy in long term for the treatment of symptomatic GAVE. Alternate therapies including radiofrequency ablation and/or banding should be evaluated in a prospective, randomized fashion against APC in order to determine the appropriate endoscopic approach for the treatment of symptomatic GAVE.

**REFERENCES**


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