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## **Correlation of Esophageal Symptoms and Disease Subsets with Esophageal Manometric Assessment in Scleroderma**

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**Background/Aims:** The aim of this study was to investigate the correlation between esophageal symptoms and disease subsets with esophageal manometric assessment in scleroderma. **Methods:** We performed esophageal manometry on thirty-three patients with scleroderma and normal controls from 1993 to 1998. Manometric findings were analyzed according to the presence of symptoms endoscopic findings and the disease subsets. **Results:** Dysphagia and substernal pain were recognized in 13 patients (39%) out of total 33 patients. Twenty-two patients (67%) disclosed abnormal manometric findings and 16 patients (48%) showed decreased lower esophageal sphincter pressure (LESP). Sixteen patients (48%) revealed abnormal wave propagation and 15 patients (45%) showed decreased lower esophageal body pressure (LEBP). Ten patients showed both lower LESP and abnormal peristaltic wave. LESP of patients group was significantly decreased as compared with the controls ( $p < 0.01$ ). The amplitude of lower body contraction was decreased. There was no significant correlation between esophageal symptoms and disease subsets with abnormal manometric findings. Seven out of 22 patients with manometric abnormalities (32%) showed lung involvement which had no significant relation with esophageal dysmotility. **Conclusions:** To detect early esophageal involvement, esophageal manometry should be used in the initial assessment of patients with scleroderma, regardless of the presence of esophageal symptoms and disease subsets. (**Kor J Gastroenterol 1999;34:563 - 571**)

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**Key Words:** Scleroderma, Esophageal manometry, Disease subsets

1754 Curzio  
 (localized scleroderma),  
 (overlap syndrome), (scleroderma con-  
 ditions), (systemic scleroderma)  
 , Ra

ynaud , , , , ,  
 , , , , ,

가  
 50% ,  
 .1  
 75-90% 23

가  
 .4

가 (LESP) stationary pull through  
 3 4  
 가 가 3, 8,  
 .46 4 13, 18 cm dry  
 가 5 cc wet swallow  
 10

(LEBP) LES  
 (lower esophageal sphincter) 3 cm, 8 cm  
 (UESP)  
 LES 13 cm 18 cm  
 stationary pull through

1.  
 1993 7 1998 7  
 33  
 ARA (American Rheumatic Association)  
 3 30  
 18 71 ( 42.2 )  
 17

2.  
 4 5 cm  
 90 ° Synetics™  
 8-channel  
 low compliance pneumohydraulic capillary infusion  
 system 0.5 ml  
 Synetics™ PC Poly-  
 graph  
 8

48

(LESP) stationary pull through  
 3 4  
 가 가 3, 8,  
 13, 18 cm dry  
 swallow 5 cc wet swallow  
 10

(LEBP) LES  
 (lower esophageal sphincter) 3 cm, 8 cm  
 (UESP)  
 LES 13 cm 18 cm  
 stationary pull through

3

2.

2SD , 15 mmHg 33 22 (67%)

30 mmHg , (<15 mmHg) 16 (48%),

180 mmHg 16 (48%)

가 25% , 10 (30%)

, 6 , 15 (45%)

10

12

1.

1)

33 가 18 (15.4 ± 5.1

가 15 mmHg vs 22.50 ± 4.8 mmHg, p<0.01)(Fig. 1).

, scl-70, ANA, Raynaud

Ray-

2)

naud (111.9 ± 113.7 vs 27.5 ± 51.5 , p=0.01)

(Table 1).

33 13 (39%) mmHg vs 60.9 ± 24.3 mmHg p=0.04) (39.5 ± 36.1

9 (27%) (37.1 ± 17.8

4 (22.2%) 5 (33.3%) mmHg vs 42.7 ± 16.0 mmHg, p=0.30)(Fig. 2).

7 (21%)

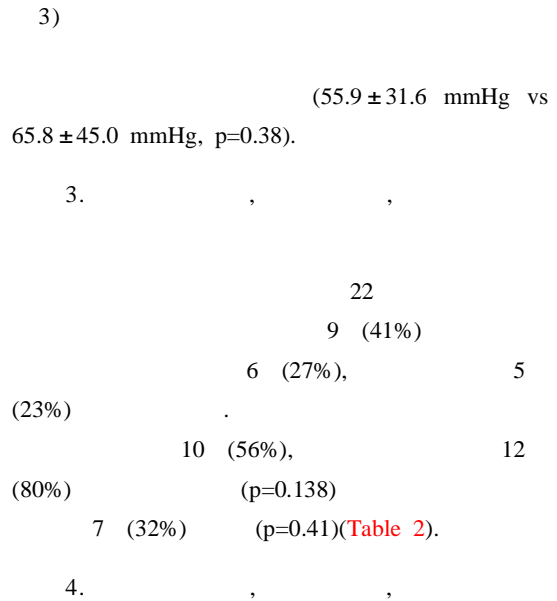
3 (16.6%), 4

(26.6%)

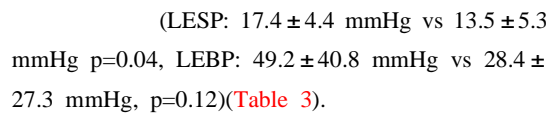
**Table 1.** Clinical and Demographic Data on the Scleroderma Patients by Disease Subsets

	Limited type	Diffuse type
No. of patients	18	15
Age (mean ± SD age, years)	43.1 ± 14.3	41.8 ± 13.2
Scl-70	5 (29.4%)	6 (46.1%)
ANA positive	16 (88.8%)	14 (93.3%)
Raynaud's phenomenon	17 (94.4%)	14 (93.3%)
Duration of Raynaud's onset before diagnosis (mean ± SD, months)*	111.94 ± 113.71	27.46 ± 51.48
Esophageal symptoms		
Dysphagia	3 (16.6%)	4 (26.6%)
Heartburn	4 (22.2%)	5 (33.3%)

\* p=0.01.



**Fig. 1.** Comparison of basal LES. Scleroderma patients showing decreased lower esophageal sphincter pressure (LES) than normal controls.



**Fig. 2.** Comparison of amplitude of peristaltic contraction on wet swallow. Scleroderma patients showing decreased amplitude of peristaltic contraction on lower body than normal controls but no difference on upper body.

**Table 2.** Correlation of Esophageal Symptoms, Disease Subsets and Lung Involvement with Manometric Abnormality

	Esophageal symptoms				Disease subsets		Lung involvement	
	Dysphagia		Heartburn		Limited	Diffuse	Yes	No
	Yes	No	Yes	No				
Manometric abnormality								
Yes	5	17	6	16	10	12	7	15
No	2	9	3	8	8	3	2	9

**Table 3.** Manometric Data of LESP and LEBP

	Esophageal symptoms		Disease subsets		Lung involvement	
	Yes (n=13)	No (n=20)	Limited (n=18)	Diffuse (n=15)	Yes (n=9)	No (n=24)
LEBP	35.3 ± 38.8	42.3 ± 35.1	49.2 ± 40.8	28.4 ± 27.3	30.6 ± 35.5	42.7 ± 36.6
LESP	14.5 ± 4.7	16.0 ± 5.4	17.0 ± 4.4*	13.5 ± 5.3*	13.3 ± 6.1	16.2 ± 4.6

LEBP, lower esophageal body pressure; LESP, lower esophageal sphincter pressure.

\* p<0.05.

**Table 4.** Correlation of Reflux Esophagitis with Heartburn and Manometric Abnormality (n=20)

	Heartburn		Manometric abnormality*	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Reflux esophagitis				
Yes	3	2	5	0
No	5	10	13	2

\* p<0.01.

5.

20

75-90%

10-50%

50-70%, 50%, 40%

.2379

5 5

3

(Table 4).

가

33

13 (39%)

(21%),

9 (27%)

22 (67%)

9 (41%)

가

5 (23%), 6 (27%)

가

.178

.11,12

가

6

가 1  
가

74%

.11

(limited type)

(diffuse type)

가

84%, 90%

1314

84%,

85%

.56

2317

22 (67%)

18

Raynaud

.3

Raynaud

가

1)

2)

15

가

methacholine  
edrophinium

cholinesterase

가

methacholine

가

11,12

가 가

Raynaud  
Raynaud

가

가

가

가 19

22 7 (32%)

16

.17

가

16 (48%),

16

(48%)

가

(scleroderma esopha-

gus) 10 (30%)

15 (45%)

가 3 ,

corticosteroid

가

,46

가

가

prazocin, ketanserine,

azathioprine, cyclosporin

, colchicine d-penicillamine

plasmapheresis가

.20

:

가

: 1993 7 1998 7

H2

33

.21

: 33

가

18 ,

15

Raynaud

22

22

(67%)

16

(48%)

16 (48%)

11 (33%),

5 (15%)

(achalasia-like syndrome in systemic sclerosis)

10 (30%)

.23

15 (45%)

24 pH

22.5 ± 4.8 mmHg

15.4 ± 5.1 mmHg

(p<0.01) wet swallow

24 pH

가

6

.24

22

5

7 (32%)

2

가 ,

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