The effects of three alternative treatment strategies after 8 weeks of proton pump inhibitor therapy for GERD in children

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ABSTRACT

Objectives The purpose of this 24-week treatment study was to evaluate the effects of three treatment strategies after 8 weeks of lansoprazole therapy for gastroesophageal reflux disease in children.

Design Open-labelled, uncontrolled, prospective study.

Setting Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Korea.

Methods 37 erosive reflux disease (ERD) and 20 non-erosive reflux disease (NERD) patients were divided into three groups by symptom assessment at week 8: (1) observation without treatment in the ‘symptoms-resolved’ group, (2) ‘on-demand’ treatment for an additional 16 weeks in the ‘symptoms-attenuated’ group and (3) continuous treatment in the ‘symptoms-persistent’ group.

Results For ERD, six (100%) out of six patients in the ‘symptoms-resolved’ group remained improved at weeks 16 and 24. Sixteen (72.7%) out of 22 patients in the ‘symptoms-attenuated’ group had improvement of symptoms at 16 weeks, and 18 (81.8%) patients at 24 weeks. Six (66.7%) out of nine patients in the ‘symptoms-persistent’ group remained improved at weeks 16 and 24. For NERD, seven (100%) out of seven patients in the ‘symptoms-resolved’ group remained improved at weeks 16 and 24. Eight (80.0%) out of 10 patients in the ‘symptoms-attenuated’ group remained improved at week 16, and 10 (100.0%) patients at week 24. None out of three patients in the ‘symptoms-persistent’ group remained improved at weeks 16 and 24.

Conclusions The selection of each alternative for long-term management according to the results of the assessment of symptoms at week 8 was useful and well tolerated in children. ‘On-demand’ therapy was equally effective. The 16-week therapy had the same efficacy as the 24-week therapy with regard to long-term lansoprazole treatment.

INTRODUCTION

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a condition that develops when reflux of the stomach contents causes irritating symptoms and/or complications. Erosive reflux disease (ERD) is defined by the presence of troublesome symptoms caused by the reflux of gastric contents and the presence of mucosal breaks during endoscopy. Non-erosive reflux disease (NERD) is defined by the presence of irritating reflux-associated symptoms and the absence of mucosal breaks during endoscopy.1–5 The efficacy of proton pump inhibitor (PPI) treatment in adult patients with GERD has been confirmed by many studies.6–10 Although there are a limited number of paediatric studies on the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) with proton pump inhibitor therapy, the effect is reported to be similar to that in adults. However, data and consensus on long-term PPI treatment in children with GERD are lacking.

Therefore, a prospective study using treatment strategies according to the presence or absence of symptoms after 8 weeks of PPI therapy was conducted. The strategies included observation without treatment in a group with complete resolution of symptoms, ‘on-demand’ treatment for an additional 16 weeks in a group with partial improvement and continuous treatment without dose reduction for 16 weeks in a group with no improvement. The purpose of this 24-week treatment study was to evaluate the effects of the three alternative treatment strategies after 8 weeks of PPI therapy for GERD in children.
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients
From April 2008 to September 2009, patients were recruited from children aged 4–18 years with gastroesophageal reflux symptoms, such as heartburn, vomiting, regurgitation, sour taste, chronic cough or epigastric pain or epigastric discomfort, who visited the outpatient clinic of the Department of Pediatrics, Samsung Medical Center. Patients with ERD (N=43) or NERD (N=34) diagnosed by endoscopy were enrolled. The criteria for exclusion were gastric or duodenal ulcers, food allergy, previous use of PPI, oesophageal stenosis, acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding, physicochemical oesophageal injury, previous oesophageal and/or gastric surgery, oesophageal varix, eosinophilic esophagitis and *Helicobacter pylori* infection. All patients took no medicine for at least 2 weeks before the study was started. Approval for the study was obtained from the Institutional Review Board at Samsung Medical Center. All participants and/or their guardians provided written informed consent.

Methods
Treatment strategy
This study was an open-labelled, uncontrolled, prospective, single centre study. The subjects were divided into two groups: ERD and NERD. The patients were treated with lansoprazole at a dose of 15 mg (body weight below 30 kg) or 30 mg (body weight over 30 kg) once daily. After 8 weeks of treatment, the symptoms were evaluated. Those patients that refused to take the medicine for more than 2 weeks because of improved symptoms were categorised as the ‘no more treatment’ group. After 8 weeks of treatment, the patients were divided into three subgroups: ‘symptoms-resolved’, ‘symptoms-attenuated’ and ‘symptoms-persistent’ according to their response to the treatment. The treatment was discontinued in the ‘symptoms-resolved’ group. The patients in the ‘symptoms-attenuated’ group were treated with ‘on-demand’ therapy. The patients that showed persistent symptoms were maintained with PPI treatment without dose reduction for an additional 16 weeks. At 16 and 24 weeks, changes in symptoms were reassessed. Simultaneously, a telephone administered questionnaire, for the evaluation of the symptoms, was performed in patients that were lost to follow-up after 2 weeks of treatment.

Follow-up
Follow-up evaluation was carried out at week 8, 16 and 24. Adverse events associated with the medication, patient compliance and symptoms were evaluated at every visit. At the onset of treatment, patient information and reflux-associated symptoms were recorded at the study interview by the investigator. The patients or parents were educated on how to record the symptoms in their daily diary, which included the characteristics and frequency of pain, severity of symptoms, unspecified symptoms, medication schedule and adverse effects of the medication.

Symptom severity was graded as none=0 (asymptomatic), mild=1 (bothered a little or symptoms present part of day or night but causing little or no discomfort and not interfering with sleep), moderate=2 (bothered a lot or symptoms present most of the day or night or interfering with daily routine or sleep) or severe=3 (bothered intensely or constant symptoms or marked interference with daily routines or sleep).†

Endoscopy
Endoscopies were performed in all enrolled patients at week 0 and repeated in the patients with GERD who provided consent at 8 weeks. The endoscopic findings were assessed using the Los Angeles classification (table 1).‡ During the endoscopy, four biopsies were taken from the distal esophagus (two pieces in each 2 and 5 cm above the z-line) to rule out any disease included in the criteria for study exclusion. Simultaneously, two biopsies were taken from the stomach to rule out *H. pylori* infection.

Symptom assessment
Using the information from the daily diary and interview, the following groups were defined: ‘symptoms-resolved’ with symptom score improvement over 50%, ‘symptoms-attenuated’ with symptoms improved less than 50% and ‘symptoms-persistent’ where the symptoms still persisted. The patients with ‘symptoms improved’ included those with ‘symptoms-resolved’ and ‘symptoms-attenuated’.

Statistical analysis
For the categorical variables, the χ² test was used as appropriate. For the continuous variables, the Kruskal–Wallis H test was used to compare the three or four groups of cases. p Values <0.05 were considered to indicate statistical significance. Statistical tests were performed with SPSS for Windows software V.14.0.2 (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois, USA).

RESULTS
Patient characteristics
Erosive reflux disease
Epigastric pain (100.0%), epigastric discomfort (100.0%), regurgitation (81.1%), heart burn (18.6%) and chest pain (9.3%) were the predominant symptoms of ERD at pretreatment. These symptoms interfered with daily activities in 39.5% of the ERD patients. The dietary patterns of the patients with ERD included overeating (65.1%), heavy eating (62.7%), eating at night (60.5%), drinking soda (34.9%), salty and spicy food (18.6%) and greasy food (18.6%).

Non-erosive reflux disease
Epigastric pain (100.0%), epigastric discomfort (100.0%), regurgitation (73.5%) and heart burn (29.2%) were the predominant symptoms of NERD at pretreatment. These symptoms interfered with the daily activities in 23.5% of NERD patients. The dietary patterns for NERD included overeating (64.6%), heavy eating (50.0%), eating at night (44.1%), greasy food (38.2%), salty and spicy food (38.2%) and drinking soda (32.4%).

Grouping
Erosive reflux disease
A total of 43 ERD patients (20 males, 23 females) were enrolled. The mean age was 11.5±3.2 years (range 5.0–18.0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>The Los Angeles classification of esophagitis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade A</td>
<td>One (or more) mucosal break no longer than 5 mm that does not extend between the tops of two mucosal folds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade B</td>
<td>One (or more) mucosal break more than 5 mm that does not extend between the tops of two mucosal folds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grade C</td>
<td>One (or more) mucosal break that is continuous between the tops of two or more mucosal folds but which involves less than 75% of the circumference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grade D</td>
<td>One (or more) mucosal break which involves at least 75% of the oesophageal circumference</td>
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*Abbreviations: NERD, non-erosive reflux disease; ERD, erosive reflux disease.*
and the mean body mass index (BMI) was 18.8±3.4 kg/m² (table 2). Six patients that refused to take the medicine for more than 2 weeks because of improved symptoms were lost to follow-up. After 8 weeks of treatment, 87 patients were assessed for changes in symptoms and divided into three subgroups: 6 (16.2%) patients in the ‘symptoms-resolved’ group, 22 (59.5%) patients in the ‘symptoms-attenuated’ group and 9 (24.3%) patients in the ‘symptoms-persistent’ group (figure 1). There were no statistically significant differences among the groups with regard to age and BMI (table 2).

Non-erosive reflux disease
A total of 34 NERD patients (9 males, 25 females) were enrolled. The mean age was 12.0±4.1 years (range 4.0–17.0) and the mean BMI was 18.3±3.1 kg/m² (table 2). Fourteen patients that refused to take the medicine for more than 2 weeks because of improved symptoms were lost to follow-up. After 8 weeks of treatment, 20 patients were assessed for a change of symptoms and were divided into three groups: 7 (35.0%) patients in the ‘symptoms-resolved’ group, 10 (50.0%) patients in the ‘symptoms-attenuated’ group and 3 (15.0%) patients in the ‘symptoms-persistent’ group (figure 2). There were no statistically significant differences among the groups with regard to age and BMI (table 2).

Assessment of symptoms
Erosive reflux disease
Six patients showed complete improvement of symptoms at 8 weeks. Lansoprazole was discontinued in the ‘symptoms-resolved’ patients. All of these improved patients (100%) remained improved at 16 and 24 weeks (figure 1). Twenty-two patients in the ‘symptoms-attenuated’ group were maintained with ‘on-demand’ therapy. Sixteen (72.7%) patients ‘improved’ at 16 weeks and 18 (81.8%) patients at 24 weeks (p=0.487 vs 16 weeks). The nine patients in the ‘symptoms-persistent’ group were maintained on PPI treatment without dose reduction for an additional 16 weeks. Six (66.7%) patients ‘improved’ at 16 and 24 weeks. Among the six patients that refused further treatment because of symptom improvement...
‘no more treatment’ group), symptoms recurred in five 
(83.3%) patients at 24 weeks. In summary, 28 (75.7%) out 
of 37 subjects had improvement of symptoms at 8 weeks, 28 
(75.7%) at 16 weeks and 30 (81.1%) at 24 weeks (p=0.487 vs 
16 weeks).

Non-erosive reflux disease
Seven patients showed complete improvement at 8 weeks. 
Lansoprazole was discontinued in these ‘symptoms-resolved’ 
patients. All of them (100%) remained improved at weeks 16 and 
24 (figure 1). Ten patients in the ‘symptoms-attenuated’ group 
were maintained with ‘on-demand’ therapy. Eight (80.0%) 
patients ‘improved’ at 16 weeks and 10 (100.0%) patients 
remained ‘improved’ at 24 weeks (p=0.157 vs 16 weeks). Three 
patients in the ‘symptoms-persistent’ group were maintained 
on PPI treatment without dose reduction for an additional 
16 weeks. None of them improved at 16 and 24 weeks. Of the 
14 patients that refused further treatment because of symptom 
improvement (‘no more treatment’ group), symptoms recurred 
in eight (57.1%) patients at 24 weeks. In summary, 17 (85.0%) 
of 20 subjects had improved symptoms at 8 weeks, 15 
(75.0%) at 16 weeks and 17 (85.0%) at 24 weeks (p=0.163 vs 
16 weeks).

Endoscopy
Initial endoscopy
Endoscopies with biopsies were performed in 43 patients with 
ERD and 34 patients with NERD. Twenty-five (58.1%) out 
of 43 patients with ERD had a grade A reflux esophagitis as 
defined by the Los Angeles classification, 18 (41.9%) out of 43 
were grade B; there was no patient with a severe esophagitis 
over grade C.

Follow-up endoscopy after 8 weeks of treatment
Follow-up endoscopies after 8 weeks of treatment were 
performed in 14 patients with ERD. The initial endoscopies 
revealed that 8 (57.1%) out of 14 were grade A and 6 (42.9%) 
grade B. Comparing the initial endoscopic findings with the 
follow-up results, 7 (50.0%) out of 14 improved, 6 (42.9%) out 
of 14 showed no change in symptoms and 1 (7.1%) out of 14 
deteriorated.

Adverse events
Among the 57 patients (ERD 37, NERD 20) that were treated 
with lansoprazole over 2 months, three (5.3%) patients had 
adverse events; hair loss developed in a child with ERD at 
4 months, chest tightness was found in a child with NERD at 
2 weeks and lower abdominal pain was present in a child with 
NERD at 4 months. Further medication was discontinued and 
the side effects resolved.

DISCUSSIONS
This is the first paediatric study on long-term PPI treatment 
strategies including ‘on-demand’ treatment and continuous 
treatment without dose reduction. The results of this study 
show that when the medication was discontinued in the 
‘symptoms-resolved’ patients with ERD or NERD at 8 weeks, 
all of the patients remained improved at week 24, without any 
additional medication. The ERD patients in the ‘symptoms-
attenuated’ group at 8 weeks showed improvement in 72.7% 
at week 16 and in 81.1% at week 24 with an ‘on-demand’ treat-
ment strategy. For NERD patients, improvement was achieved 
in 80% at week 16 and in 100% at week 24. The ERD patients in 
the ‘symptoms-persistent’ group showed improvement in 
66.7% at weeks 16 and 24, respectively. These findings sug-
gest that the symptom evaluation at 8 weeks was an important 
factor for successful long-term treatment and that 16 weeks 
of therapy was adequate for long-term treatment compared to 
24 weeks of therapy.

Six patients in the ERD group and 14 patients in the NERD 
group refused more treatment after 2 weeks of lansoprazole 
therapy because their symptoms resolved; they remained 
improved in only 16.7% of the ERD patients and 42.9% of the

Figure 2  Schematic flow of the study for NERD. *p=0.163, compared with week 16; **p=0.157, compared with week 16. NERD, non-erosive reflux disease; Sx, symptom; Tx, treatment.
NERD patients at 24 weeks. Based on the above findings, it is suggested that at least 8 weeks of treatment and symptom assessment after this treatment period are necessary for adequate treatment of reflux esophagitis in children.

In the literature, ‘on-demand’ therapy has been reported to be more effective with regard to the cost-effectiveness of long-term management of GERD.\textsuperscript{17} Especially in patients with NERD, some investigators have reported that ‘on-demand’ therapy is sufficient to control the symptoms and continuous therapy is needed only in cases with severe esophagitis.\textsuperscript{17, 18} Bytzer \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{9} recommended that NERD be treated with a PPI at the standard dose for 4–8 weeks, and more treatment with other drugs or ‘on-demand’ therapy as needed. However, most studies of ‘on-demand’ treatment included adult cases; there has been no report on paediatric ‘on-demand’ therapy in patients with reflux esophagitis. Therefore, the results of this study have significance in that the ‘on-demand’ treatment strategy was compared with other treatment strategies for the first time in children and it had equal efficacy.

Adverse events associated with treatment were reported in three cases (3%) out of 57 patients that were treated for over 2 months. The side effects included hair loss, lower abdominal pain and chest tightness. Three adverse events were considered to be mild and improved after discontinuation of the medication. This rate of complication was lower than reported in other lansoprazole studies.\textsuperscript{11, 20}

The limitations of this study include the following. This study was not randomised or controlled. The number of subjects in each group was relatively small. Biopsy was not performed at follow-up endoscopy; therefore, we were not able to determine the correlation between symptoms and histological severity.

In conclusion, the results of this study suggest three alternatives including ‘on-demand’ therapy for the long-term treatment of GERD after 8 weeks of PPI therapy in children. The findings showed that 8 weeks of therapy was effective. In addition, the selection of which alternative to use for long-term management was successfully determined according to the symptom assessment at 8 weeks. ‘On-demand’ therapy was equally effective. Finally, the results showed that 16 weeks of therapy had the same efficacy as 24 weeks of therapy with regard to long-term PPI treatment.

**Competing interests** None.

**Patient consent** Obtained.

**Ethics approval** Approval for the study was obtained from the Institutional Review Board at Samsung Medical Center.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**REFERENCES**


