

World Journal of *Gastroenterology*

World J Gastroenterol 2020 March 14; 26(10): 995-1106



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The *WJG* is now indexed in Current Contents®/Clinical Medicine, Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), Journal Citation Reports®, Index Medicus, MEDLINE, PubMed, PubMed Central, and Scopus. The 2019 edition of Journal Citation Report® cites the 2018 impact factor for *WJG* as 3.411 (5-year impact factor: 3.579), ranking *WJG* as 35th among 84 journals in gastroenterology and hepatology (quartile in category Q2). CiteScore (2018): 3.43.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Responsible Electronic Editor: *Yan-Liang Zhang*
 Proofing Production Department Director: *Yun-Xiaojuan Wu*

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Gastroenterology

ISSN

ISSN 1007-9327 (print) ISSN 2219-2840 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

October 1, 1995

FREQUENCY

Weekly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Subrata Ghosh, Andrzej S Tarnawski

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/editorialboard.htm>

EDITORIAL OFFICE

Ze-Mao Gong, Director

PUBLICATION DATE

March 14, 2020

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<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

Retrospective Study

Predictors of outcomes of endoscopic balloon dilatation in strictures after esophageal atresia repair: A retrospective study

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Author contributions: Dai DL conceived and designed the study; Wen FQ served as a scientific advisor; Dai DL treated the patients by endoscopic balloon dilatation and prepared the manuscript; Zhang CX, Zou YG, and Yang QH took care of the patients and collected, analyzed, and interpreted the data; Zou YG analyzed the data.

Supported by the Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Committee, No. JCYJ20180228175150018; and the Guangdong Medical Research Foundation (CN), No. A2018550.

Institutional review board statement: The study was reviewed and approved for publication by the Ethics Committee of Shenzhen Children's Hospital.

Informed consent statement: Informed consent was waived due to the retrospective nature of this study.

Conflict-of-interest statement: All the authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Data sharing statement: All data underlying the findings are fully available without restriction. All relevant data are included in this

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Abstract**BACKGROUND**

Endoscopic balloon dilatation (EBD) has become the first line of therapy for benign esophageal strictures (ESs); however, there are few publications about the predictive factors for the outcomes of this treatment.

AIM

To assess the predictive factors for the outcomes of EBD treatment for strictures after esophageal atresia (EA) repair.

METHODS

Children with anastomotic ES after thoracoscopic esophageal atresia repair treated by EBD from January 2012 to December 2016 were included. All procedures were performed under tracheal intubation and intravenous anesthesia using a three-grade controlled radial expansion balloon with gastroscopy. Outcomes were recorded and predictors of the outcomes were analyzed.

RESULTS

A total of 64 patients were included in this analysis. The rates of response, complications, and recurrence were 96.77%, 8.06%, and 2.33%, respectively. The number of dilatation sessions and complications were significantly higher in patients with a smaller stricture diameter ($P = 0.013$ and 0.023 , respectively) and with more than one stricture ($P = 0.014$ and 0.004 , respectively). The length of the stricture was significantly associated with complications of EBD ($P = 0.001$). A longer interval between surgery and the first dilatation was related to more sessions and a poorer response ($P = 0.017$ and 0.024 , respectively).

CONCLUSION

The diameter, length, and number of strictures are the most important predictive factors for the clinical outcomes of endoscopic balloon dilatation in pediatric ES. The interval between surgery and the first EBD is another factor affecting

published article.

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Manuscript source: Unsolicited manuscript

Received: December 4, 2019

Peer-review started: December 4, 2019

First decision: December 30, 2019

Revised: January 10, 2020

Accepted: February 15, 2020

Article in press: February 15, 2020

Published online: March 14, 2020

P-Reviewer: Aydin M, Ciccone MM, Gallo G, Kasirga E

S-Editor: Tang JZ

L-Editor: Wang TQ

E-Editor: Liu JH



response and the number of sessions of dilatation.

Key words: Children; Endoscopic balloon dilatation; Esophageal stricture; Outcome; Predictor

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Core tip: In this study, we evaluated the safety, efficacy, and predictors of the outcome of endoscopic balloon dilatation treatment for strictures after esophageal atresia repair. We found that the diameter, length, and number of strictures were the most important predictive factors for successful endoscopic balloon dilatation treatment for anastomotic esophageal strictures. An earlier dilation after 4 wk of surgery contributed to a better response and fewer dilation sessions.

Citation: Dai DL, Zhang CX, Zou YG, Yang QH, Zou Y, Wen FQ. Predictors of outcomes of endoscopic balloon dilatation in strictures after esophageal atresia repair: A retrospective study. *World J Gastroenterol* 2020; 26(10): 1080-1087

URL: <https://www.wjnet.com/1007-9327/full/v26/i10/1080.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v26.i10.1080>

INTRODUCTION

Benign esophageal stricture (ES) is a problem that pediatric gastroenterologists often encounter. ESs in children may develop from esophageal surgery and congenital constriction or as a result of caustic injury and esophagitis caused by gastroesophageal reflux^[1-3]. This condition can result in the clinical syndromes of persistent nonbilious vomiting and dysphagia, and the most common clinical consequences are malnutrition and failure to thrive in children^[4].

Treatment for this condition is critical since it may cause high morbidity associated with failure to thrive and high aspiration risks. The aim of treatment is to ease the symptoms, improve the patient's nutritional status, and prevent complications. Recently, some studies reported the advantages and safety of balloon dilatation in the treatment of benign ES in children^[5,6]. Balloon dilatation has been the first line of therapy in the majority of patients^[7,8] due to the high rate of success and low complication and mortality rates^[9]. With advances in endoscopic techniques, endoscopic balloon dilatation (EBD) has recently become the first line of therapy for benign ESs. The present study aimed to evaluate the response, safety, and factors predicting the outcome of EBD treatment for ESs, by retrospectively examining the records of pediatric patients who underwent the procedure.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

We had access to identifying information during and after data collection. The Ethics Committee of Shenzhen Children's Hospital approved the analysis (Register number: SZCH [article] 2019(012)) and waived the need for informed consent. The study was carried out in accordance with principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. The medical records of 64 pediatric patients under 18 years of age who were treated by EBD for anastomotic stricture after thoracoscopic esophageal atresia repair in Shenzhen Children's Hospital from January 2012 to December 2016 were investigated retrospectively.

All the patients were diagnosed with benign ES based on their detailed histories as obtained from their parents, clinical presentation, physical examination, upper gastrointestinal radiography, and endoscopic appearance. The diameter and length of the strictures were determined according to an esophagogram. A dysphagia scoring system was applied to assess the dysphagia and the scores scaled from 0 to 4: 0, no dysphagia; 1, unable to swallow certain solids; 2, able to swallow soft foods; 3, able to swallow only liquids; and 4, unable to swallow even liquids. Complete remission and relief of symptoms or dysphagia score ≤ 1 were considered effective responses. The follow-up time ranged from 36 mo to 60 mo. The demographic features, features of

the strictures, and outcomes were recorded. The response, complication, and recurrence rates were comparatively evaluated, and the risk factors were analyzed.

Endoscopic technique

After written consent was obtained from the children's parents, endoscopy and dilatation were performed under general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation. First, a controlled radial expansion wire-guided balloon dilator (Boston Scientific, Cork, Ireland) was introduced and positioned across the stricture under the direct guidance of an endoscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). Then, the balloon was inflated with saline to achieve the desired pressure, which was maintained for 1 min. Two to three three-minute multistep inflations with incremental size balloons were used in each dilatation session. The length of the balloon is 5.5 cm, and the diameters range from 6 mm to 18 mm. The balloon (Boston Scientific, Cork, Ireland. REF: M0058390, M0058400, M0058410, M0058420) was chosen according to the clinical condition of the patient and endoscopic appearance of the stricture. A balloon with a minimum inflated diameter 2 mm more than the stricture diameter was determined by clinical assessment.

All patients were followed as outpatients after successful dilatation. The interval between EBD sessions was 4-8 wk if symptoms of obstruction were present and thereafter was decided mainly according to radiology or endoscopy evaluation.

The treatment effect was evaluated based on improvement of symptoms or dysphagia score before the first dilation and after the final dilation. We defined failure as no alteration of the diameter of the stricture to dilation. Non-effectiveness was determined if the clinical symptom of dysphagia persisted until the tenth dilation. Recurrence was considered if a relapse of symptoms occurred within 1 year after the last procedure.

Statistical analysis

Statistical presentation and analyses were conducted using means, standard deviations, Student's *t*-test, and the chi-squared test by SPSS 19.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, United States). Student's *t*-test was used for comparisons between groups; the chi-square test was used to study the association between two variables or the comparison between two independent groups with regard to the categorized data; if there were two or more groups, the analysis of variance was applied. Spearman rank order correlation analysis for nonparametric correlations was applied to test correlations between variables. A probability of error (*P* value) < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Demographic characteristics of the patients

Sixty-four children were diagnosed with ES in this study (median age, 5.45 mo; female/male ratio, 30/34). The demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients are given in [Table 1](#).

Strictures

As shown in [Table 1](#), most patients had a single stricture with a length of 2-5 cm. The most frequently involved site was the lower third of the esophagus. Compared to the diameter before the initial dilation, the diameter of the stricture was significantly greater after the final session of EBD (*P* = 0.014). [Figure 1](#) shows an esophageal stricture in endoscopic view before and after dilation.

Outcomes of treatment

A total of 132 sessions were performed for the 64 patients, ranging from one to six sessions per patient. Two cases failed and underwent surgery. Of the patients with successful management, 96.77% had symptom remission. All the children with effective treatment were fed a solid or semiliquid diet. Improvement in nutrition and in failure to thrive was achieved. Relapse of symptoms occurred in two patients who received additional treatment by renewed EBD and are currently under follow-up. None of the patients died during the follow-up period after EBD. The outcomes of the EBD procedure are presented in [Table 2](#).

The most common complications in this study included esophageal perforation, bleeding, infection, and severe gastroesophageal reflux. Multiple complications occurred in two patients. One suffered perforation, aspiration, severe reflux esophagitis, and infection, and the other suffered perforation and infection. All the patients with complications healed under conservative treatment as follows: Pharyngeal suction, parenteral nutrition, systematic intravenous antibiotherapy, and

Table 1 Characteristics of enrolled patients and strictures

Characteristic		Patients (n = 64), n (%)
Sex	Male	34 (53.1)
	Female	30 (46.9)
Age at surgery (h)	Median 3.15 (2.89-6.17)	
Body weight at operation (kg)	Median 2.73 (1.62-3.55)	
Post-repair complications	Gastroesophageal reflux	31 (48.4)
	Anastomotic leakage	8 (12.5)
	Recurrent tracheoesophageal fistula	3 (4.7)
	Tracheomalacia	2 (3.1)
	Vocal cord paralysis	0 (0)
Stricture length	≤ 2 cm	14 (21.9)
	2-5 cm	42 (65.6)
	≥ 5 cm	8 (12.5)
Number of strictures	Single	58 (90.6)
	Multiple	6 (9.4)
Location of stricture	Upper third esophageal	10 (15.6)
	Middle third esophageal	24 (37.5)
	Lower third esophageal	30 (46.9)

antireflux medications. The patients suffered severe gastroesophageal reflux requiring treatment with omeprazole for antireflux and with domperidone as a dynamic drug for 2 wk to 2 mo.

Factors predicting the outcomes of EBD

The predictive factors for the outcomes of EBD are summarized in Table 3. More complications and sessions were seen in the patients with more than one stricture site ($P = 0.010$ and 0.003 , respectively) and in patients with a smaller diameter of strictures ($P = 0.010$ and 0.013 , respectively). The length of the stricture was significantly associated with complications of EBD ($P = 0.001$). Moreover, a longer interval between surgery and the first EBD was related to more EBD sessions and a poorer response ($P = 0.000$ and 0.019). The factors predicting outcomes of endoscopic balloon dilatation treatment is shown in Table 4. The correlations between risk factors and outcomes in patients with anastomotic esophageal strictures is shown in Table 5.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the majority of the 64 patients had one stricture. The success rate of EBD (96.9%) in this study is higher than that reported in the literature^[10]. The number of EBDs ranged from one to six sessions per patient (median: 2.19), which was much lower than the median five sessions per patient reported by Cakmak^[5]. We speculated that our overall high success rate and relatively fewer median EBD sessions were partially due to the sufficient assessment and preparation before EBD, technical considerations, and the optimal choice of balloon size.

The complication rate associated with EBD treatment of benign ES is approximately 13.2%^[5]. The response rates have been reported to be between 16% and 80%^[11,12]. Recurrence was previously reported in 31.6% of patients after EBD treatment^[5]. In our study, the complication rate was 8.06%. The effective response rate was 96.77%. Only two patients developed recurrence and required renewed EBD. The results of this study indicated that EBD was an effective alternative treatment with a low restenosis rate for ES in children.

The success rate of EBD is reduced in cases of long-segment stenoses^[13,14]. The greater the length of the stricture, the more times of EBD is needed^[6]. The complication rate was as high as 37.5% in cases that had strictures longer than 5 cm^[5]. We found a significant impact of stricture length on complications in this study, but it had no impact on success rate or the number of EBD sessions. The diameter and number of strictures significantly affected the complications and the number of EBD sessions, but did not affect the success rate, efficacy, or recurrence rate. More complications and more sessions were seen in patients with multiple strictures

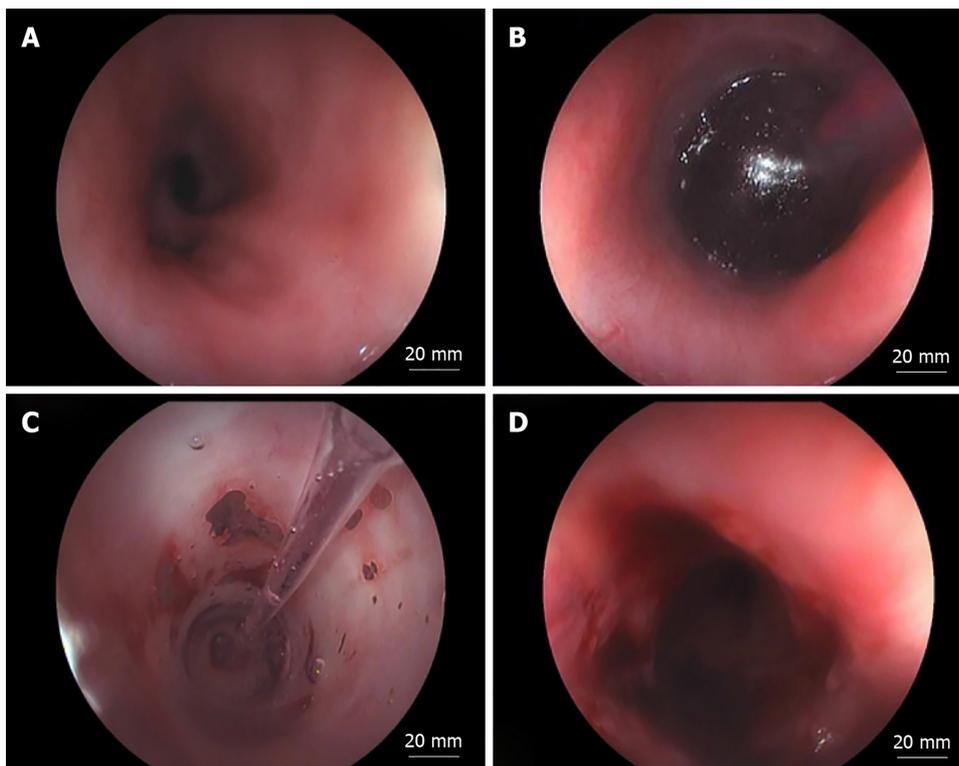


Figure 1 An esophageal stricture in endoscopic view before and after dilation. A: Lumen tortuosity, deformation, and diverticulisation; B: Mucosal pallor surrounding the inflated balloon; C: Laceration of the mucus observed through the balloon; D: Bleeding and laceration of the esophageal mucus.

and/or small strictures. It was considered that the lumen tortuosity, deformation, and diverticulisation contributed to the adverse impact on endoscopic procedures and resulted in more complications. Moreover, a substantially higher shear force was necessary to achieve the same expected diameter using a small balloon than a larger balloon, for example, a 10 atm force was needed to obtain a same diameter of 8 mm when using a 6-7-8 mm balloon while only a 3 atm force was needed when using an 8-9-10 mm balloon. More shearing force was exerted on the esophagus in patients with small diameter strictures.

We further found that the key predictor of EBD sessions was the interval between surgery and the first EBD. An early EBD was related to fewer EBD sessions. Similar to the findings from some published studies on patients with caustic ESs, early EBD has a positive impact on treatment success^[15].

EBD was suggested not to be performed more than twice in view of the failure of treatment^[16,17], increased risk of complications, and loss of time^[18]. When the patients were divided into two groups according to the number of EBD sessions (≤ 2 and > 2), patients with more than two EBD sessions did not have a significantly higher risk of failure or complications compared to patients with two or fewer sessions in this study ($P > 0.05$). Gender was not a risk factor for outcomes of EBD in patients with ES in this study.

The shortcomings of our study include the relatively short follow-up period and the small sample sizes of the subgroups.

In conclusion, this study indicated that the diameter and number of strictures are the most crucial predictive factors for complications and the number of dilatation sessions. Stricture length is the main risk factor for complications of EBD. An early EBD after surgery is related to a better response and fewer EBD sessions.

Table 2 Outcomes of endoscopic balloon dilatation

Outcome		Results (n = 64)	
Age at first EBD (mo)		5.45 ± 0.31	
Interval ¹ (mo)		5.43 ± 0.29	
Sessions		2.19 ± 0.24	
Follow-up (mo)		42.88 ± 14.30	
Diameter (mm)	Before first EBD	2.93 ± 0.37	
	After final EBD	10.05 ± 0.34	
	<i>P</i> value	0.014	
Success	Success	62 (96.9%)	
	Failure	2 (3.1%)	
Complications	Perforation	4 (6.45%)	
	Bleeding	2 (3.23%)	
	Reflux esophagitis	1 (1.61%)	
	Infection	1 (1.61%)	
	Multiple	2 (3.23%)	
	Total	5 (8.06%)	
Response	No complications	57 (91.9%)	
	Effective	Remission	54 (87.10%)
		Relief	6 (9.68%)
		Total	60 (96.77%)
Ineffective	2 (3.23%)		
Recurrence	No relapse	58 (96.67%)	
	Relapse	2 (3.33%)	

¹Interval between first endoscopic balloon dilatation and surgery/injury/symptom onset. EBD: Endoscopic balloon dilatation.

Table 3 Correlations between outcomes of endoscopic balloon dilatation and risk factors

Outcome	Interval ¹ (mo)		Diameter before EBD (cm)	
	<i>r_s</i> ²	<i>P</i> value	<i>r_s</i>	<i>P</i> value
Complications	0.011	0.645	-0.406	0.023
Response	-0.174	0.348	0.219	0.237
Recurrence	0.162	0.383	-0.150	0.421
Sessions	0.015	0.934	-0.271	0.013

¹Interval between first endoscopic balloon dilatation and surgery/injury/symptom onset.

²Rank correlation coefficient. EBD: Endoscopic balloon dilatation.

Table 4 Factors predicting outcomes of endoscopic balloon dilatation treatment

Outcomes	Length			Number of strictures				Sessions					
	≤ 2 cm, n = 42	2-5 cm, n = 14	≥ 5 cm, n = 8	Statistic value	P value	Single, n = 58	Multiple, n = 6	Statistic value	P value	≤ 2, n = 46	> 2, n = 18	Statistic value	P value
Complications (n)	0	2	3	$\chi^2 = 13.025$	0.001	2	3	OR = 14.5	0.004	3	2	OR = 0.587	0.615
Response (score)	-2.21 ± 0.51	-2.17 ± 0.39	-2.17 ± 0.43	F = 1.431	0.313	-2.18 ± 0.41	-2.15 ± 0.65	F = 2.178	0.180	-2.21 ± 0.52	-2.19 ± 0.47	F = 3.211	0.487
Recurrence (n)	0	0	2	$\chi^2 = 8.802$	0.012	1	1	OR = 9.667	0.180	1	1	OR = 0.391	0.487
Sessions (mean ± SD)	1.95 ± 0.28	2.57 ± 0.43	2.75 ± 0.62	F = 1.729	0.416	2.04 ± 0.22	4.12 ± 0.67	F = 6.797	0.014				

SD: Standard deviation; OR: Odds ratio.

Table 5 Correlations between risk factors and outcomes in patients with anastomotic esophageal strictures

Outcome	Interval ¹ (mo)		Sessions		Length (cm)		Diameter before EBD (cm)	
	Coefficient	P value	Coefficient	P value	Coefficient	P value	Coefficient	P value
Complications	0.324	0.587	0.006	0.858	0.616	0.031	0.724	0.012
Response	-0.527	0.024	-0.019	0.672	-0.324	0.437	-0.319	0.346
Recurrence	0.162	0.453	0.135	0.446	0.255	0.615	0.151	0.627
Sessions	0.338	0.017			-0.312	0.411	0.612	0.031

¹Interval between first endoscopic balloon dilatation and surgery/injury/symptom onset. EBD: Endoscopic balloon dilatation.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Endoscopic balloon dilatation (EBD) has become the first line of therapy for benign esophageal strictures (ESs); however, there are few studies on the predictive factors for outcomes of EBD treatment for anastomotic strictures after esophageal atresia (EA) repair in pediatric patients.

Research motivation

We aimed to perform a retrospective cohort analysis to help choose the optimal time for EBD treatment for anastomotic strictures after EA repair in pediatric patients.

Research objectives

Our analysis aimed to evaluate the response, safety, and predictive factors for the outcome of EBD treatment for ESs.

Research methods

This is a monocentric retrospective cohort analysis. Patients treated by EBD for benign stricture after thoracoscopic EA repair in Shenzhen Children's Hospital from January 2012 to December 2016 were included. The demographic features, characteristics of the strictures, and outcomes were recorded. The response, complications, and recurrence rates were comparatively evaluated, and the risk factors were analyzed.

Research results

The number of dilatation sessions and complications were significantly greater in patients with smaller diameter strictures and with more than one stricture. The length of the stricture was significantly associated with complications of EBD. A longer interval between surgery and the first dilatation was related to more sessions and a poorer response.

Research conclusions

The diameter, length, and number of strictures are the most important factors for the clinical outcomes of EBD in strictures after EA repair. The interval between surgery and the first EBD is a key factor for response and the number of sessions of dilatation.

Research perspectives

Future studies analyzing safety and factors for the outcome of EBD treatment should focus on a comparison between strictures of different etiologies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank the patients and their families for allowing us to use the medical documentation and information leading to the present article, and we wish to thank Dr. Wei-Guo Cao (MD, Radiologist, Radiology Department of Shenzhen Children's Hospital) for technical assistance with the imaging.

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