

World Journal of *Gastrointestinal Oncology*

World J Gastrointest Oncol 2021 April 15; 13(4): 197-311



REVIEW

- 197 Early diagnosis and therapeutic strategies for hepatocellular carcinoma: From bench to bedside
Guan MC, Wang MD, Liu SY, Ouyang W, Liang L, Pawlik TM, Xu QR, Huang DS, Shen F, Zhu H, Yang T

MINIREVIEWS

- 216 Latest therapeutic target for gastric cancer: Anthrax toxin receptor 1
Sun KR, Lv HF, Chen BB, Nie CY, Zhao J, Chen XB
- 223 Primary malignant vascular tumors of the liver in children: Angiosarcoma and epithelioid hemangioendothelioma
Bannoura S, Putra J
- 231 Nanotechnology and pancreatic cancer management: State of the art and further perspectives
Caputo D, Pozzi D, Farolfi T, Passa R, Coppola R, Caracciolo G
- 238 Colorectal cancer screening in the COVID-19 era
Kadakuntla A, Wang T, Medgyesy K, Rrapi E, Litynski J, Adynski G, Tadros M

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Retrospective Study

- 252 Predictive factors for early distant metastasis after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy in locally advanced rectal cancer
Park H
- 265 Expression profiles of gastric cancer molecular subtypes in remnant tumors
Ramos MFKP, Pereira MA, Cardili L, de Mello ES, Ribeiro Jr U, Zilberstein B, Cecconello I

Observational Study

- 279 Multinational survey on the preferred approach to management of Barrett's esophagus in the Asia-Pacific region
Kew GS, Soh AYS, Lee YY, Gotoda T, Li YQ, Zhang Y, Chan YH, Siah KTH, Tong D, Law SYK, Ruszkiewicz A, Tseng PH, Lee YC, Chang CY, Quach DT, Kusano C, Bhatia S, Wu JCY, Singh R, Sharma P, Ho KY
- 295 Clinical efficacy and safety of second line and salvage aflibercept for advanced colorectal cancer in Akita prefecture
Yoshida T, Takahashi K, Shibuya K, Muto O, Yoshida Y, Taguchi D, Shimazu K, Fukuda K, Ono F, Nomura K, Shibata H

CASE REPORT

- 305 Crohn's disease with infliximab treatment complicated by rapidly progressing colorectal cancer: A case report
Xiao L, Sun L, Zhao K, Pan YS

ABOUT COVER

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WJGO mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of gastrointestinal oncology and covering a wide range of topics including liver cell adenoma, gastric neoplasms, appendiceal neoplasms, biliary tract neoplasms, hepatocellular carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, cecal neoplasms, colonic neoplasms, colorectal neoplasms, duodenal neoplasms, esophageal neoplasms, gallbladder neoplasms, *etc.*

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Observational Study

Multinational survey on the preferred approach to management of Barrett's esophagus in the Asia-Pacific region

Guan Sen Kew, Alex Yu Sen Soh, Yeong Yeh Lee, Takuji Gotoda, Yan-Qing Li, Yan Zhang, Yiong Huak Chan, Kewin Tien Ho Siah, Daniel Tong, Simon Ying Kit Law, Andrew Ruszkiewicz, Ping-Huei Tseng, Yi-Chia Lee, Chi-Yang Chang, Duc Trong Quach, Chika Kusano, Shobna Bhatia, Justin Che-Yuen Wu, Rajvinder Singh, Prateek Sharma, Khek-Yu Ho

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Major societies provide differing guidance on management of Barrett's esophagus (BE), making standardization challenging.

AIM

To evaluate the preferred diagnosis and management practices of BE among Asian endoscopists.

METHODS

Endoscopists from across Asia were invited to participate in an online questionnaire comprising eleven questions regarding diagnosis, surveillance and management of BE.

RESULTS

Five hundred sixty-nine of 1016 (56.0%) respondents completed the survey, with most respondents from Japan ($n = 310$, 54.5%) and China ($n = 129$, 22.7%). Overall, the preferred endoscopic landmark of the esophagogastric junction was squamo-columnar junction (42.0%). Distal palisade vessels was preferred in Japan (59.0% *vs* 10.0%, $P < 0.001$) while outside Japan, squamo-columnar junction was preferred (59.5% *vs* 27.4%, $P < 0.001$). Only 16.3% of respondents used Prague C and M criteria all the time. It was never used by 46.1% of Japanese, whereas 84.2% outside Japan, endoscopists used it to varying extents ($P < 0.001$). Most Asian endoscopists (70.8%) would survey long-segment BE without dysplasia every two years. Adherence to Seattle protocol was poor with only 6.3% always performing it. 73.2% of Japanese never did it, compared to 19.3% outside Japan ($P < 0.001$). The most preferred (74.0%) treatment of non-dysplastic BE was proton pump inhibitor only when the patient was symptomatic or had esophagitis. For BE with low-grade dysplasia, 6-monthly surveillance was preferred in 61.9% within Japan *vs* 47.9% outside Japan ($P < 0.001$).

CONCLUSION

Diagnosis and management of BE varied within Asia, with stark contrast between Japan and outside Japan. Most Asian endoscopists chose squamo-columnar junction to be the landmark for esophagogastric junction, which is incorrect. Most also did not consistently use Prague criteria, and Seattle protocol. Lack of standardization, education and research are possible reasons.

Key Words: Barrett's esophagus; Survey; Asia-Pacific; Asian Barrett's consortium; Prague criteria; Seattle protocol

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Core Tip: Presently, not all guidelines agree on the management of Barrett's esophagus (BE). It is against this background that the Asian Barrett's Consortium conducted this

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multinational survey, which involved 569 endoscopists from 13 countries/regions, and we found that management of BE varied, with stark contrast between participants from Japan and the rest of Asia-Pacific. Most endoscopists chose squamo-columnar junction to be the landmark for esophagogastric junction, which is incorrect. Most also did not consistently use Prague criteria, and Seattle protocol. We believe that these findings will shape our future efforts to standardize the management approach of this condition.

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INTRODUCTION

Barrett's esophagus (BE), a premalignant condition where esophageal squamous epithelium is replaced by columnar epithelium, with biopsy confirmation of intestinal metaplasia (IM), is increasingly prevalent in Asia, from an estimated prevalence of 0.8% in the 1990s, to 2.2% for 2010-2014^[1,2]. The Asian Barrett's Consortium (ABC) was founded in 2008 to develop strategies in tackling challenges faced in the management of BE in the Asian region. The group previously reported that there was substantial variability in the published prevalence of BE in Asia, noting that these studies used different methodologies, enrolled populations, endoscopic practices and histopathological criteria^[3,4]. Additionally, guidelines from major societies worldwide provided differing definitions and viewpoints, further complicating standardization of approaches to management of BE in different countries. Ultimately, as a premalignant condition, the clinical implication of BE lies in its risk of esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC).

Presently, guidelines on BE do not all agree on various aspects of the diagnosis of BE. For example, several western guidelines recommend the proximal end of the gastric longitudinal folds to be the endoscopic landmark of the esophagogastric junction, whereas the Japan Esophageal Society recommends the lower margin of palisading small vessels as the endoscopic landmark of choice^[5]. The minimal length of columnar-lined epithelium for the diagnosis of BE also differs between guidelines. Histologically, there has been much controversy regarding the requirement of IM for the diagnosis of BE. The British, Japanese and Asia-Pacific guidelines do not require the presence of IM for its diagnosis^[5-7].

The endoscopic management of BE among different Asian countries was first examined in 2011 in a study of 56 completed questionnaires across six East Asian countries (China, Korea, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines)^[8]. However, the study was limited by the small study sample size, and that it only involved countries in the East Asian region. In another study performed in the United States, it was found that practice patterns for endoscopic imaging and management of BE also varied among practicing gastroenterologists^[9].

It is against this background that the ABC conducted this large scale study to evaluate the preferred diagnosis and management practices of Asian endoscopists on BE, and determine if there was a difference in the current practices and perceptions among Asian endoscopists in their management of BE. The findings will shape our future efforts to standardize the management approach of this condition.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study population

Participants, who were gastrointestinal endoscopists, of both genders, from countries across Asia, were recruited consequentially from July 2018 to July 2019. They were first identified *via* regional experts and professional societies and subsequently invited to

participate in the study *via* email. Study information and a link to survey were provided in the email. After giving consent by clicking on the first page of the link, the participants would complete the survey online. Participants were excluded if their responses were incomplete, or they were non-clinicians, and non-practicing endoscopists.

As no individually identifiable information was obtained during the questionnaire, confidentiality and anonymity were maintained. Ethics approval was obtained for this study, No. DSRB 2018/00863.

Development of the survey instrument

A working subgroup within the ABC, comprising five experts with extensive experience and publications in BE, first drafted the questionnaire. After several rounds of review by key members of the ABC, the 32 questions in the initial drafted were eventually truncated and modified to 11 questions in the final version. The final version ([Supplementary Appendix 1](#)) underwent content and face validation by all 18 members of the consortium before it was approved for use. There were two sections to the survey questionnaire; seven questions were dedicated to the section on “preferred diagnosis and surveillance practice” and four questions to the section on “preferred management approach”. The questions were uploaded into my survey, an online survey platform hosted by the National University of Singapore (Verint Systems Inc., New York, United States). The three online pages of questionnaire existed in two languages *i.e.* English and Chinese ([Supplementary Appendix 2](#)).

In brief, the first page of the questionnaire introduced the participants to ABC and the rationale for conducting the survey, and obtain implied consent from the participants. The second page collected basic demographic information including age, gender, physician or surgeon, location of practice, years of endoscopic experience, and percentage of time spent performing GI endoscopy. The third page consisted of the eleven multiple-choice questions. Responses were considered complete only if participants submitted valid responses for all questions in all three pages. No personally identifiable information would be collected.

Data and statistical analysis

Analysis was performed with SPSS version 25 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, United States) with statistical significance set at $P < 0.05$. Descriptive statistics for categorical variables were presented as n (%) and mean (SD) for numerical variables. Differences in the responses across regions were compared using Chi-square or Fisher-exact tests.

RESULTS

Respondent demographics

Of 1016 endoscopists invited to participate in the survey, 569 completed the questionnaire in full, giving a response rate of 56.0%. Overall, endoscopists from 13 countries participated in the survey, with the most respondents coming from Japan ($n = 310$, 54.5%), followed by China ($n = 129$, 22.7%), and Vietnam ($n = 33$, 5.8%) ([Figure 1](#)). The median age of the respondents was 38 years [Interquartile range (IQR): 33-46] and 443 (77.9%) were male respondents ([Table 1](#)). A total of 514 (90.3%) were physicians and the remaining 55 (9.7%) were surgeons. Almost half or 271 (47.6%) respondents were of academic background, 160 (28.1%) in private setting, and 138 (24.3%) from both settings. The median number of years of endoscopic practice was 10 years (IQR: 5-18). The number of respondents who spent at least 20% of their time performing endoscopy was 449 (78.9%).

Overall results: Diagnosis, surveillance and management of BE

Based on the overall surveyed population, the squamo-columnar junction was the preferred endoscopic landmark of the esophagogastric junction in 42.0% of all respondents, followed by distal margin of palisade vessels in 36.7%. Only 19.5% preferred to use the proximal margin of gastric folds as their landmark ([Table 2](#)). About half of respondents (48.3%) used any length of columnar lined epithelium in the esophagus as their preferred endoscopic definition of BE. Only 16.3% of respondents used the Prague C and M criteria all the time in their assessment of BE, while 32.3% never did. When asked about the comfort level of endoscopic assessment of BE, only 13.0% rated that they are 100% comfortable with their endoscopic diagnosis of BE, while 45.2% were at least 70% comfortable with it. Any columnar tissue was the most

Table 1 Demographics of study respondents

Respondent demographics	Study cohort (n = 569)	Percentage (%)
Age, years (median, IQR)	38 (33-46)	-
Gender		
Male	443	77.9
Female	126	22.1
Specialty		
Physician	514	90.3
Surgeon	55	9.7
Place of practice		
Australia	6	1.1
China	129	22.7
Hong Kong	7	1.2
India	24	4.2
Japan	310	54.5
Laos	1	0.2
Malaysia	17	3.0
Myanmar	1	0.2
Philippines	1	0.2
Singapore	28	4.9
Taiwan	11	1.9
Thailand	1	0.2
Vietnam	33	5.8
Type of practice		
Private institution	160	28.1
Academic institution	271	47.6
Both	138	24.3
Years of endoscopic practice (median, IQR)	10 (5-18)	-
Percentage of time performing endoscopy		
< 20%	120	21.1
20%-40%	189	33.2
40%-60%	150	26.4
60%-80%	72	12.7
> 80%	38	6.7

IQR: Interquartile range.

preferred (37.1%) histological definition of BE, followed by specialized IM, and gastric metaplasia at 25.7%, and 17.4% respectively, while 19.9% endoscopists did not require any histological confirmation.

Regarding surveillance of BE, most (70.8%) would survey long-segment BE without dysplasia every two years. Only 6.3% of respondents would adhere to the Seattle protocol in their biopsies all the time during surveillance endoscopy. Almost half (48.7%) never followed it at all, while another 29.9% would adhere only less than 30% of the time.

The preferred treatment of BE without dysplasia was to prescribe proton pump inhibitor (PPI) only when the patient has symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease

Table 2 Survey results of respondents within study cohort

Question	Option	Results
Q1. What is your preferred endoscopic landmark of the esophagogastric junction?	Squamo-columnar Junction (Z-line)	42.0%
	Proximal margin of gastric folds	19.5%
	Distal margin of palisade vessels	36.7%
	Diaphragmatic pinch	1.8%
Q2. What is your preferred endoscopic definition of Barrett's esophagus?	Length of columnar lined epithelium ≥ 2 cm	29.0%
	Length of columnar lined epithelium ≥ 1 cm	22.7%
	Any length of columnar lined epithelium in the esophagus	48.3%
Q3. How often do you use the Prague C and M criteria in your assessment of Barrett's esophagus?	All the time	16.3%
	> 70% of the time	9.5%
	30%-70% of the time	11.8%
	< 30% of the time	30.1%
	Never	32.3%
Q4. How comfortable are you with endoscopic assessment (white-light with or without advanced imaging technology) in the diagnosis of Barrett's esophagus?	100% comfortable	13.0%
	> 70% comfortable	45.2%
	30%-70% comfortable	28.8%
	< 30% comfortable	10.5%
	Not at all	2.5%
Q5. What is your preferred histologic definition of Barrett's esophagus?	Any columnar tissue	37.1%
	Specialized intestinal metaplasia	25.7%
	Gastric metaplasia	17.4%
	No histological confirmation required	19.9%
Q6. In your practice, how regular do you survey your long-segment Barrett's esophagus without dysplasia?	Every 2 yr	70.8%
	Every 3 yr	13.0%
	Every 5 yr	3.0%
	None at all	13.2%
Q7. How often do you follow the Seattle protocol (<i>i.e.</i> four-quadrant biopsies every 2 cm) in your biopsies of Barrett's esophagus during surveillance endoscopy?	All the time	6.3%
	> 70% of the time	6.0%
	30%-70% of the time	9.1%
	< 30% of the time	29.9%
	Never	48.7%
Q8. What is your preferred treatment of Barrett's esophagus without dysplasia?	Lifelong PPI	21.3%
	PPI only when patient has symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux or evidence of esophagitis	74.0%
	Radiofrequency ablation	2.3%
	Anti-reflux procedure (<i>e.g.</i> , fundoplication)	2.5%
Q9. For Barrett's esophagus patients whose biopsies showed indefinite for dysplasia, your preferred approach is:	Confirm with second pathologist and repeat endoscopy after a course of PPI	44.8%
	Surveillance 6-monthly	30.2%
	Surveillance yearly	24.1%
	Surveillance 3-5 yearly	0.9%
Q10. For Barrett's esophagus patients without a lesion but whose biopsies showed low	Surveillance 6-monthly	55.5%

grade dysplasia, your preferred approach is:	Surveillance yearly	21.3%
	Surveillance 3-5 yearly	1.8%
	Ablative therapy, <i>e.g.</i> , radiofrequency, cryotherapy, argon plasma coagulation	9.5%
	Endoscopic mucosal resection	3.9%
	Endoscopic submucosal dissection	8.1%
Q11. For Barrett's esophagus patients without a lesion but whose biopsies showed high grade dysplasia, your preferred treatment is:	Endoscopic mucosal resection	17.0%
	Endoscopic submucosal dissection	68.2%
	Ablative therapy, <i>e.g.</i> , radiofrequency, cryotherapy, argon plasma coagulation	11.2%
	Surgery, <i>e.g.</i> , esophagectomy	3.5%

PPI: Proton pump inhibitor.

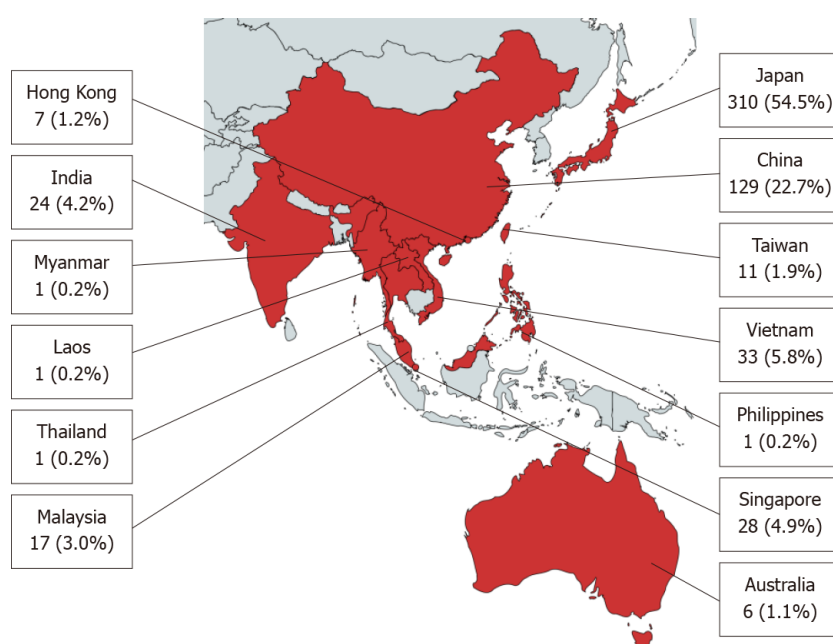


Figure 1 Distribution of study respondents across Asia-Pacific region.

(GERD) or evidence of esophagitis (74.0%). For BE with biopsies that showed indefinite for dysplasia, most (44.8%) would confirm with a second pathologist and repeat endoscopy after a course of PPI, while 30.2% would perform surveillance 6-monthly. For BE who had low grade dysplasia without a lesion, the most preferred option was surveillance 6-monthly in 55.5%, while 21.3% would perform yearly surveillance. For high grade dysplasia (HGD) without a lesion, endoscopic submucosal dissection was the preferred treatment (68.2%).

Post hoc evaluation

Results were further evaluated *post hoc* by comparing responses by countries/regions to investigate if practices were influenced by regional differences. Approximately half of all responses came from Japan, giving us the opportunity to analyse responses between Japan and the rest of Asia combined, as presented in Table 3. As practices might also be influenced by differences in awareness of the guidelines, responses were also analysed by comparing academic *vs* non-academic endoscopists, as presented in Table 4. For the purpose of the analysis, we define academic endoscopists ($n = 409$) as those who practiced only in academic centers ($n = 271$), and those who practiced in both academic and private centers ($n = 138$). Non-academic endoscopists ($n = 160$) are defined as those who practiced solely in the private sector.

Table 3 Survey results of respondents comparing Japan vs rest of Asia

Question	Option	Japan	Rest of Asia	P value
Q1. What is your preferred endoscopic landmark of the esophagogastric junction?	Squamo-columnar Junction (Z-line)	27.4%	59.5%	< 0.001
	Proximal margin of gastric folds	12.6%	27.8%	
	Distal margin of palisade vessels	59.0%	10.0%	
	Diaphragmatic pinch	1.0%	2.7%	
Q2. What is your preferred endoscopic definition of Barrett's esophagus?	Length of columnar lined epithelium \geq 2 cm	23.2%	35.9%	< 0.001
	Length of columnar lined epithelium \geq 1 cm	12.6%	34.7%	
	Any length of columnar lined epithelium in the esophagus	64.2%	29.3%	
Q3. How often do you use the Prague C and M criteria in your assessment of Barrett's esophagus?	All the time	11.3%	22.4%	< 0.001
	> 70% of the time	4.5%	15.4%	
	30%-70% of the time	8.7%	15.4%	
	< 30% of the time	29.4%	30.9%	
	Never	46.1%	15.8%	
Q4. How comfortable are you with endoscopic assessment (white-light with or without advanced imaging technology) in the diagnosis of Barrett's esophagus?	100% comfortable	17.1%	8.1%	< 0.001
	> 70% comfortable	51.6%	37.5%	
	30%-70% comfortable	24.2%	34.4%	
	< 30% comfortable	6.5%	15.4%	
	Not at all	0.6%	4.6%	
Q5. What is your preferred histologic definition of Barrett's esophagus?	Any columnar tissue	35.2%	39.4%	< 0.001
	Specialized intestinal metaplasia	16.8%	36.3%	
	Gastric metaplasia	16.1%	18.9%	
	No histological confirmation required	31.9%	5.4%	
Q6. In your practice, how regular do you survey your long-segment Barrett's esophagus without dysplasia?	Every 2 yr	82.3%	57.1%	< 0.001
	Every 3 yr	4.8%	22.8%	
	Every 5 yr	1.6%	4.6%	
	None at all	11.3%	15.4%	
Q7. How often do you follow the Seattle protocol (<i>i.e.</i> four-quadrant biopsies every 2 cm) in your biopsies of Barrett's esophagus during surveillance endoscopy?	All the time	2.6%	10.8%	< 0.001
	> 70% of the time	4.2%	8.1%	
	30%-70% of the time	2.3%	17.4%	
	< 30% of the time	17.7%	44.4%	
	Never	73.2%	19.3%	
Q8. What is your preferred treatment of Barrett's esophagus without dysplasia?	Lifelong PPI	15.8%	27.8%	< 0.001
	PPI only when patient has symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux or evidence of esophagitis	81.9%	64.5%	
	Radiofrequency Ablation	1.0%	3.9%	
	Anti-reflux procedure (<i>e.g.</i> fundoplication)	1.3%	3.9%	
Q9. For Barrett's esophagus patients whose biopsies showed indefinite for dysplasia, your preferred approach is:	Confirm with second pathologist and repeat endoscopy after a course of PPI	32.6%	59.5%	< 0.001
	Surveillance 6-monthly	37.7%	21.2%	
	Surveillance yearly	29.0%	18.1%	
	Surveillance 3-5 yearly	0.6%	1.2%	

Q10. For Barrett's esophagus patients without a lesion but whose biopsies showed low grade dysplasia, your preferred approach is:	Surveillance 6-monthly	61.9%	47.9%	< 0.001
	Surveillance yearly	21.9%	20.5%	
	Surveillance 3-5 yearly	1.0%	2.7%	
	Ablative therapy, <i>e.g.</i> , radiofrequency, cryotherapy, argon plasma coagulation	1.0%	19.7%	
	Endoscopic mucosal resection	1.6%	6.6%	
	Endoscopic submucosal dissection	12.6%	2.7%	
Q11. For Barrett's esophagus patients without a lesion but whose biopsies showed high grade dysplasia, your preferred treatment is:	Endoscopic mucosal resection	12.6%	22.4%	< 0.001
	Endoscopic submucosal dissection	83.5%	49.8%	
	Ablative therapy, <i>e.g.</i> , radiofrequency, cryotherapy, argon plasma coagulation	2.6%	21.6%	
	Surgery, <i>e.g.</i> , esophagectomy	1.3%	6.2%	

PPI: Proton pump inhibitor.

Diagnosis of BE, Japan vs rest of Asia

Distal palisade vessels was the preferred landmark to define esophagogastric junction among 59.0% respondents from Japan *vs* 10.0% of the respondents from the rest of Asia ($P < 0.001$), whilst squamo-columnar junction was the preferred landmark in 59.5% of the respondents from outside Japan *vs* 27.4% respondents from within Japan ($P < 0.001$). Any length of columnar-lined epithelium was the preferred endoscopic definition of BE in 64.2% of Japanese compared to 34.7%, and 35.9% of the respondents from outside Japan who preferred a minimum length of 1 cm, and 2 cm, respectively ($P < 0.001$). There were 46.1% respondents from Japan who did not use the Prague C and M criteria, whereas outside Japan, 84.2% of respondents did so to varying extents ($P < 0.001$). Regarding histology, in Japan, 31.9% of respondents felt that no histological confirmation was required and 35.2% required only columnar tissue, but outside Japan, 39.4% preferred only columnar tissue while 36.3% required specialized IM to diagnose BE ($P < 0.001$).

Diagnosis of BE, academic vs non-academic endoscopists

The preferred landmark of the esophagogastric junction was the distal margin of palisade vessels among the academic endoscopists (39.9%), and squamo-columnar junction among the non-academic endoscopists (53.8%) ($P = 0.005$). Academic endoscopists were two times more likely to use the Prague C and M all the time (19.3% *vs* 8.8%, $P = 0.004$) compared to their non-academic counterparts. However, there was no difference in the endoscopic definition of BE as both the academic (50.1%) and non-academic endoscopists (43.8%) agreed with the definition being any length of columnar lined epithelium in the esophagus ($P = 0.094$). Neither was there any difference in the preferred histological definition of BE of any columnar tissue among academic (35.2%), and non-academic endoscopists (41.9%) ($P = 0.093$). On the other hand, academic endoscopists were more comfortable with the endoscopic assessment of BE, with 13.9% and 46.5% of academic endoscopists being 100% and $> 70\%$ comfortable respectively, compared to 10.6% and 41.9% of non-academic endoscopists being 100% and $> 70\%$ comfortable respectively ($P = 0.043$).

Surveillance of BE, Japan vs rest of Asia

More respondents within Japan (82.3%) performed two-yearly surveillance endoscopy for long segment non-dysplastic BE than those outside Japan (57.1%) ($P < 0.001$). The Seattle protocol for biopsies was never performed among 73.2% of Japanese respondents, whereas outside Japan 80.7% of respondents used the Seattle protocol for biopsies to various extent ($P < 0.001$).

Surveillance of BE, academic vs non-academic endoscopists

For long-segment BE without dysplasia, both academic (69.9%) and non-academic endoscopists (73.1%) were equally agreeable to perform two-yearly surveillance endoscopy. However, the Seattle protocol was never performed in as many of the academic endoscopists (49.6%) as their non-academic counterparts (46.3%) ($P = 0.281$).

Table 4 Survey results of respondents comparing academic vs non-academic endoscopists

Question	Option	Academic	Non-academic	P value
Q1. What is your preferred endoscopic landmark of the esophagogastric junction?	Squamo-columnar Junction (Z-line)	37.4%	53.8%	0.005
	Proximal margin of gastric folds	21.0%	15.6%	
	Distal margin of palisade vessels	39.9%	28.8%	
	Diaphragmatic pinch	1.7%	1.9%	
Q2. What is your preferred endoscopic definition of Barrett's esophagus?	Length of columnar lined epithelium \geq 2 cm	26.4%	35.6%	0.094
	Length of columnar lined epithelium \geq 1 cm	23.5%	20.6%	
	Any length of columnar lined epithelium in the esophagus	50.1%	43.8%	
Q3. How often do you use the Prague C and M criteria in your assessment of Barrett's esophagus?	All the time	19.3%	8.8%	0.004
	> 70% of the time	11.0%	5.6%	
	30%-70% of the time	11.0%	13.8%	
	< 30% of the time	28.4%	34.4%	
	Never	30.3%	37.5%	
Q4. How comfortable are you with endoscopic assessment (white-light with or without advanced imaging technology) in the diagnosis of Barrett's esophagus?	100% comfortable	13.9%	10.6%	0.043
	> 70% comfortable	46.5%	41.9%	
	30%-70% comfortable	28.4%	30.0%	
	< 30% comfortable	8.3%	16.3%	
	Not at all	2.9%	1.3%	
Q5. What is your preferred histologic definition of Barrett's esophagus?	Any columnar tissue	35.2%	41.9%	0.093
	Specialized intestinal metaplasia	28.4%	18.8%	
	Gastric metaplasia	16.4%	20.0%	
	No histological confirmation required	20.0%	19.4%	
Q6. In your practice, how regular do you survey your long-segment Barrett's esophagus without dysplasia?	Every 2 yr	69.9%	73.1%	0.001
	Every 3 yr	16.1%	5.0%	
	Every 5 yr	2.7%	3.8%	
	None at all	11.2%	18.1%	
Q7. How often do you follow the Seattle protocol (<i>i.e.</i> four-quadrant biopsies every 2 cm) in your biopsies of Barrett's esophagus during surveillance endoscopy?	All the time	6.6%	5.6%	0.281
	> 70% of the time	6.6%	4.4%	
	30%-70% of the time	9.8%	7.5%	
	< 30% of the time	27.4%	36.3%	
	Never	49.6%	46.3%	
Q8. What is your preferred treatment of Barrett's esophagus without dysplasia?	Lifelong PPI	23.2%	16.3%	0.091
	PPI only when patient has symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux or evidence of esophagitis	73.1%	76.3%	
	Radiofrequency Ablation	1.7%	3.8%	
	Anti-reflux procedure (<i>e.g.</i> fundoplication)	2.0%	3.8%	
Q9. For Barrett's esophagus patients whose biopsies showed indefinite for dysplasia, your preferred approach is:	Confirm with second pathologist and repeat endoscopy after a course of PPI	45.2%	43.8%	0.973
	Surveillance 6-monthly	30.1%	30.6%	
	Surveillance yearly	23.7%	25.0%	
	Surveillance 3-5 yearly	1.0%	0.6%	

Q10. For Barrett's esophagus patients without a lesion but whose biopsies showed low grade dysplasia, your preferred approach is?	Surveillance 6-monthly	56.7%	52.5%	0.956
	Surveillance yearly	20.3%	23.8%	
	Surveillance 3-5 yearly	1.7%	1.9%	
	Ablative therapy, <i>e.g.</i> , radiofrequency, cryotherapy, argon plasma coagulation	9.3%	10.0%	
	Endoscopic mucosal resection	3.9%	3.8%	
	Endoscopic submucosal dissection	8.1%	8.1%	
Q11. For Barrett's esophagus patients without a lesion but whose biopsies showed high grade dysplasia, your preferred treatment is?	Endoscopic mucosal resection	19.1%	11.9%	0.037
	Endoscopic submucosal dissection	67.2%	70.6%	
	Ablative therapy, <i>e.g.</i> , radiofrequency, cryotherapy, argon plasma coagulation	11.2%	11.3%	
	Surgery, <i>e.g.</i> , esophagectomy	2.4%	6.3%	

PPI: Proton pump inhibitor.

Management of BE, Japan vs rest of Asia

For non-dysplastic BE, 81.9% of Japanese endoscopists preferred to treat it with PPI only if there was concurrent presence of esophagitis or when the patient was symptomatic. In contrast, 64.5% of respondents from outside Japan would do the same ($P < 0.001$). For histologic finding that was indefinite for dysplasia, a third (32.6%) of Japanese would confirm it with a second pathologist and another third (37.7%) would repeat the endoscopy 6-monthly, but outside Japan, 59.5% of respondents would confirm it with a second pathologist ($P < 0.001$). For low grade dysplasia without a lesion, 6-monthly surveillance was preferred in 61.9% of respondents from Japan *vs* 47.9% of respondents from outside Japan ($P < 0.001$). For HGD without lesion, endoscopic submucosal dissection was the preferred option for 83.5% of Japanese *vs* 49.8% from outside Japan ($P < 0.001$).

Management of BE, academic vs non-academic endoscopists

There was no difference in the management of the various aspects of BE and its related neoplasia between academic and non-academic endoscopists. For BE without dysplasia, most of the academic (73.1%) and non-academic endoscopists (76.3%) were equally agreeable to prescribe PPI only if the patient was symptomatic for GERD or if esophagitis was present ($P = 0.091$). For biopsies showing indefinite for dysplasia, 45.2% of academic endoscopists and 43.8% of non-academic endoscopists would confirm with a second pathologist and repeat endoscopy after a course of PPI ($P = 0.973$). For biopsies of BE without a lesion showing low grade dysplasia, most academic (56.7%) and non-academic endoscopists (52.5%) would prefer 6-monthly surveillance ($P = 0.956$). For biopsies showing HGD, 67.2% of the academic endoscopists, and 70.6% of the private endoscopists would prefer endoscopic submucosal dissection for treatment ($P = 0.037$).

DISCUSSION

The most striking finding from our study was the misidentification of the squamo-columnar junction as the esophagogastric junction by most endoscopists outside Japan (59.5%). Within Japan, more than half of the endoscopists (59.0%) correctly pointed out that the distal margin of the lower esophageal palisade vessels represents the anatomical esophagogastric junction. These were consistent with the Japanese Esophageal Society (JES) guidelines, which recommend the lower margin of the palisading small vessels as the endoscopic landmark and, if those are unclear, the oral margin of the longitudinal folds of the greater curvature of the stomach may be used instead^[6]. There were also more non-academic endoscopists (53.8%) compared to academic endoscopists (37.4%) who preferred the squamo-columnar junction as the esophagogastric junction. The use of squamo-columnar junction as the esophagogastric junction is incorrect as the squamo-columnar junction frequently displaces proximally in patients with hiatus hernia, ulcers, and columnar lined epithelium^[10]. Hence, the squamo-columnar junction is not stable and should not be used as the

landmark for esophagogastric junction. The finding, which has not been previously reported, to our knowledge, suggests that there is a need to change this perception among a significant proportion of endoscopists in Asia.

The differences in management of BE was first examined in a study by Ishimura *et al*^[8] back in 2011, however the study was limited by its small sample size of 56 participants and involved countries in East Asia only^[8]. Our current study of 569 participants across many more countries served to provide greater insight on some of these differences. It is clear from our study that endoscopists across the Asia Pacific region differed in their preferences on the diagnosis, surveillance, and management of BE, and particularly so when comparing endoscopists who practiced in Japan compared to other regions, as well as among academic and non-academic endoscopists.

The differing practices are not surprising given that various international guidelines were non-uniform in their recommendations for the diagnosis and management of BE. For example, the American guidelines recommend the diagnosis of BE when the salmon-colored mucosa extends into the esophagus by ≥ 1 cm proximal to the esophagogastric junction with biopsy confirmation of IM^[11], whereas the British guidelines define BE as metaplastic columnar epithelium, confirmed histologically, replacing squamous epithelium by ≥ 1 cm above the esophagogastric junction and IM is no longer a prerequisite^[6]. On the other hand, the JES defines BE as the presence of columnar epithelium continuous from the stomach with or without IM, with at least one of the following: Esophageal duct glands, squamous islands and double-layer muscularis mucosae^[5].

Accurate assessment of BE on endoscopy is important given the risk of malignancy with BE^[12]. The Prague C and M classification, introduced in 2006, describes the assessment of BE based on circumferential and maximal extent, as well as the endoscopic landmarks^[13]. In our study, 46.1% of endoscopists in Japan reported that they had never used it, compared to 15.8% of endoscopists outside of Japan. In a study performed in Japan comparing the Japanese criteria to the Prague C and M classification, the investigators found a significantly higher esophagogastric junction identification rate and endoscopic BE diagnosis, and concluded that the Japanese criteria may be more suited to the Japanese population^[14]. Non-academic endoscopists were also found to be less likely to use the Prague C and M, compared to academic endoscopists, and we postulate that this might be because academic endoscopists were more familiar with the Prague C and M classification.

In terms of histological diagnosis, there was also a difference in opinions among endoscopists in Japan compared to rest of Asia. The Japanese endoscopists mostly preferred either the presence of any columnar tissue or the absence of any histological confirmation, whereas in the rest of Asia, endoscopists mostly preferred either the presence of any columnar tissue or specialized IM. Currently, all major guidelines^[5,6] required histological confirmation of columnar epithelium, and the American guidelines even included the need for histological finding of IM for the diagnosis of BE to be made^[11]. The risk for neoplastic progression is thought to be higher in patients with coexisting IM^[15]. However, endoscopic and histopathological correlation of BE had been shown to be poor, and previous studies had shown that most patients who had an initial endoscopic diagnosis of BE did not have BE confirmed on histology on subsequent endoscopy^[16,17].

The Seattle protocol, proposed by Levine *et al*^[18] in 2000, is a systemic assessment of the esophagus, and involves targeted biopsy of suspicious lesions, as well as biopsies of macroscopically normal BE segment in each quadrant at 1-2 cm intervals starting from the esophagogastric junction. In our survey, the overall adherence to the Seattle protocol is poor, with only 6.3% of all endoscopists performing it all the time. 73.2% of endoscopists in Japan had never used Seattle protocol in their practice, while 63.7% of endoscopists outside Japan adhered to it less than 30% of the time. Our results depicting poor adherence suggest that the Seattle protocol is not popular amongst Asian endoscopists in general. One possible reason is short segment BE is the predominant form of BE in Asia^[19], and endoscopists may perform narrow band imaging (NBI) during endoscopic assessment to identify sites of dysplasia instead, which is less laborious and time-consuming. Moreover, in a randomized cross-over trial done by Sharma *et al*^[19], the team had shown that NBI targeted biopsies had the same IM detection rate as high-definition white light examination with Seattle protocol, while requiring fewer biopsies. NBI targeted biopsies had also detected more areas with dysplasia^[19]. However, many endoscopists are not trained in the effective use of NBI. The underutilisation of the Seattle protocol and hence lack of histological confirmation leading to possibly reduced confidence on diagnosis may have contributed to the more intensive endoscopic surveillance as seen in many countries in

Asia. This new finding warrants further study as it has implications in terms of cost-effectiveness.

The role of PPI in reducing risk of EAC or HGD in patients with BE is unclear, and there are conflicting evidence in the literature and recommendations from international guidelines, which may explain the differing opinions among our survey respondents. For example, in a meta-analysis of observational studies by Singh *et al*^[20], it was found that the use of PPIs is associated with a 71% reduction risk of EAC or HGD^[20]. The use of PPI in patients with BE was also supported by the AsPect study, which was a randomized factorial trial that evaluated the efficacy of high-dose PPI and aspirin for improving outcomes in patients with BE^[21]. The study found that high-dose PPI use protects against a composite endpoint of all-cause mortality, EAC, and HGD, and that the use of aspirin was only significant when patient follow-up was censored at start of concomitant non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs used. On the other hand, other studies such as a case control study by Hvid-Jensen in Denmark demonstrated that the use of PPI was associated with an increased risk of EAC/HGD^[22]. The Asian Pacific consensus on the management of gastro-esophageal reflux disease had recommended that the main role of PPI therapy is symptom control and mucosal healing, not chemoprevention^[7]. However, the American guidelines had recommended that patients with BE should receive once daily PPI for chemoprevention^[11].

In patients with BE with low grade dysplasia, guidelines on its management differed as well, with the British guidelines suggesting that patients be surveyed endoscopically at 6-monthly intervals^[6], while the American guidelines recommended that endoscopic therapy to be considered as the preferred treatment modality, although endoscopic surveillance every 12 mo is an acceptable alternative^[11]. As a result, opinions varied across countries as well, with significant differences between Japan and rest of Asia. What was consistent though, was that both guidelines agreed that the diagnosis of low grade dysplasia should be confirmed by additional pathologists.

The differences in diagnosis and treatment approaches of BE could be explained by the relatively low prevalence of BE, particularly in countries outside Japan in Asia^[23]. As a result, endoscopists do not manage enough BE, and may not be familiar with the diagnosis and management of BE. Western guidelines^[6,11] do not recognize BE of less than 1 cm, whereas in Asia, the Japanese defined BE as presence of any columnar lined epithelium^[5]. In Asia, it may be necessary to use a different BE diagnosis, rather than adopting Western standards as they are.

Some limitations faced in our study include the fact that the languages used in the survey were limited to English and Chinese, which could have affected the participation rate. We also appreciate that many technical terms may not have equivalent translations in other languages and could have possibly been interpreted differently, and perhaps adding endoscopic images could have helped. In addition, the survey sample may not be representative of the major opinions in the various countries, especially in areas such as Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Philippines, Australia and Hong Kong, where there were less than 10 participants. However, this should not have a major impact on the observation that there was a difference in the practice pattern in Asia. Participation was voluntary, which might have resulted in selection bias in our study, but we have managed to achieve a response rate of > 50%, which is considered as acceptable in most surveys.

Moving forward, based on the results of our study, the ABC has identified three main aspects to be addressed in future efforts, which are the lack of standardization, education and research. To address the lack of standardization, ABC as well as other affiliated Asian societies have embarked on an international consensus led by regional experts to standardize diagnostic landmarks, surveillance intervals, and treatment approaches in Asia, which may be different from Western countries. More can also be done to educate Asian endoscopists, emphasizing on the importance of protocols, particularly those that have significantly influenced clinical outcomes. Educational efforts can be led by regional Asian experts to improve understanding and adherence, while pictures and diagrams can be used to effectively overcome language barriers. On the research front, collaborative research among colleagues within the Asia-Pacific region is important. ABC plans to conduct further studies to identify and address the limitations, such as finding out the reasons for non-adherence to certain protocols in Asia, and then addressing them accordingly. More outcome-based research in Asia should be encouraged, which will also help to educate and convince fellow endoscopists within the region. Prospective follow-up studies on the recommendations by Asian guidelines can help provide evidence to back-up these recommendations, further reinforcing these guidelines to fellow Asian endoscopists.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the diagnosis, surveillance and management of BE appear to vary widely within Asia, with stark contrast between endoscopists who practiced within Japan and outside Japan. Most Asian endoscopists also chose squamo-columnar junction to be the landmark for esophagogastric junction, which is incorrect. There was inconsistent use of Prague criteria, and Seattle protocol by most Asian endoscopists. The lack of standardization, education and research are possible causes for the observed differences.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Barrett's esophagus (BE), a premalignant condition, is associated with increased risk of esophageal adenocarcinoma. However, major societies provide differing guidance on management of BE, making standardization challenging.

Research motivation

The Asian Barrett's Consortium was founded in 2008 to develop strategies in tackling challenges faced in the management of BE in the Asia. The group previously reported that there was substantial variability in the published prevalence of BE in Asia, noting that these studies used different methodologies, enrolled populations, endoscopic practices and histopathological criteria. To further our efforts to improve our management of BE, we wanted to understand the varying management practices of endoscopists from various countries in Asia.

Research objectives

The study aimed to evaluate the preferred diagnosis and management practices of Asian endoscopists on BE. The findings will shape our future efforts to standardize the management approach of this condition.

Research methods

An online survey comprising 11 questions, was distributed to gastrointestinal endoscopists from countries across Asia from July 2018 to July 2019. The survey questions were categorized to "preferred diagnosis and surveillance practice" and "preferred management approach".

Research results

The study found that 42.0% of all endoscopists incorrectly used the squamo-columnar junction to identify the esophagogastric junction. Prague C and M criteria was seldomly used by endoscopists, and adherence to Seattle protocol was poor with only 6.3% always performing it. There were also differences in diagnosis and management of BE when comparing endoscopists within Japan and outside Japan.

Research conclusions

Diagnosis and management of BE varied within Asia, with stark contrast between Japan and outside Japan. Lack of standardization, education and research are possible reasons to account for such differences.

Research perspectives

Further research is required to identify reasons for non-adherence to certain protocols in the management of BE, and how we could attempt to standardize diagnosis and management of BE.

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