

건강검진자의 역류성 식도염에 대한 임상적 고찰

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Table 1. Prevalence of Reflux Esophagitis Among 2,795 Subjects by Age

Age	Reflux esophagitis	Age adj 95% CI
10~19	0	
20~29	0	
30~39	13 (0.47)	
40~49	22 (0.79)	
50~59	22 (0.79)	
60~69	8 (0.28)	
70~	1 (0.03)	
Total	66 (2.36)	2.74 (1.98~2.87)

성인 건강 검진자에서 위식도역류 증상의 빈도

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전성국 · 손정일 · 김지은 · 박기호 · 황일순 · 김은주 · 박창영
김병익 · 전우규 · 정을순 · 이풍렬 · 이종철 · 최규완 · 이화영*

Table 2. The prevalence of GERD* by age and gender

Age groups(years)	Male(%)	Female(%)	Total(%)
20- 29	4.2	7.0	6.6
30- 39	3.2	7.0	5.5
40- 49	5.4	12.4	9.6
50- 59	11.5	14.1	13.6
60- 69	0.0	10.7	8.9
Total	4.9	10.2 †	8.5

*; at least weekly symptoms of heartburn and/or acid regurgitation,

†; vs. male: $p < 0.01$.

Table 3. The frequency of atypical symptoms by frequency of GERD

Symptom	Frequent* GERD (%) (n=190)	Infrequent GERD (%) (n=711)	No GERD (%) (n=1342)	p value
Chest pain	45.2	27.4	7.0	< 0.01
Dysphagia	25.0	14.0	4.4	< 0.01
Globus sensation	17.6	7.7	3.0	< 0.01
Epigastric pain	46.0	21.9	6.3	< 0.01
Hoarseness	24.3	16.0	10.5	< 0.01
Chronic cough	11.7	10.4	5.2	< 0.01
Any atypical symptom	76.7	55.1	24.9	< 0.01

*; At least weekly symptoms

Table 4. Frequency of typical symptoms among subjects reporting atypical symptoms

	Chest pain	Dysphagia	Globus	Epigastric pain	Hoarseness	Cough	Any atypical Symptom	No atypical Symptom
N (%)	368 (16.6)	203 (9.1)	126 (5.7)	321 (14.5)	296 (13.4)	164 (7.4)	863 (38.8)	1164 (61.2)
Any GERD (%)	74.4	71.0	68.3	73.8	52.4	57.3	61.3	26.1
Frequent* GERD (%)	22.8	23.2	26.2	26.8	15.2	13.4	16.8	3.2

*; At least weekly symptoms

GERD in health check-up subjects

- Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seongnam

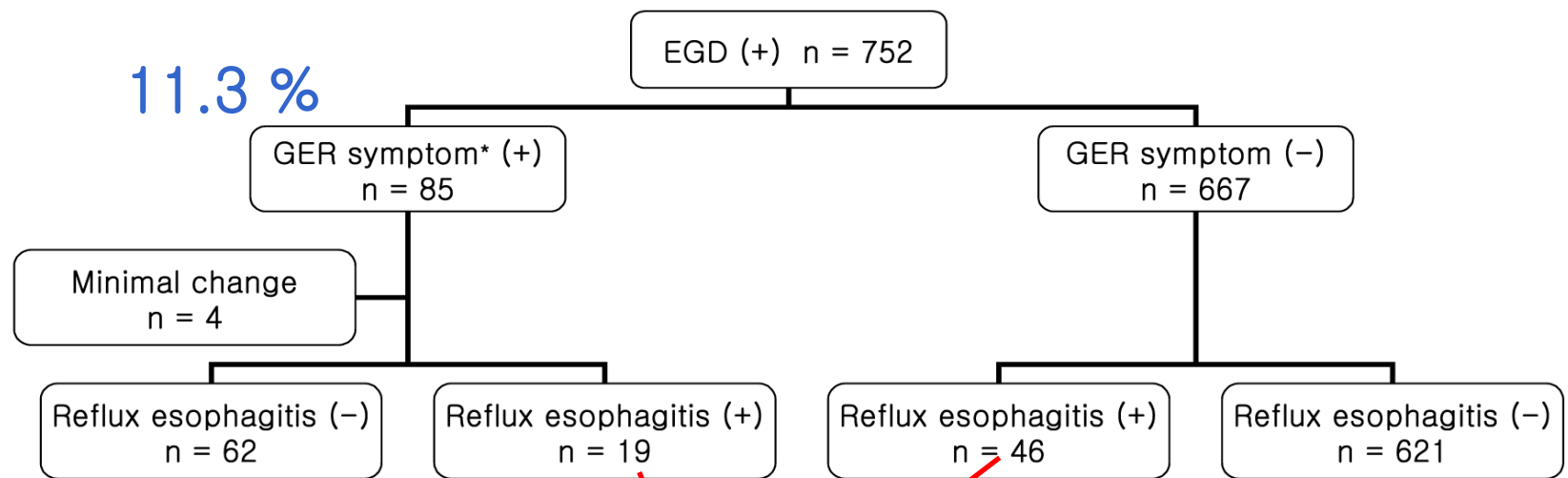


Figure 1. Diagnosis of GERD based on symptoms and the presence of reflux esophagitis. *Frequent GER symptoms are defined as the presence of heartburn and/or acid regurgitation at least once per week. EGD, esophago gastro-duodenoscopy; GER, gastroesophageal reflux.

Only 30% of erosive esophagitis (9%) have symptoms

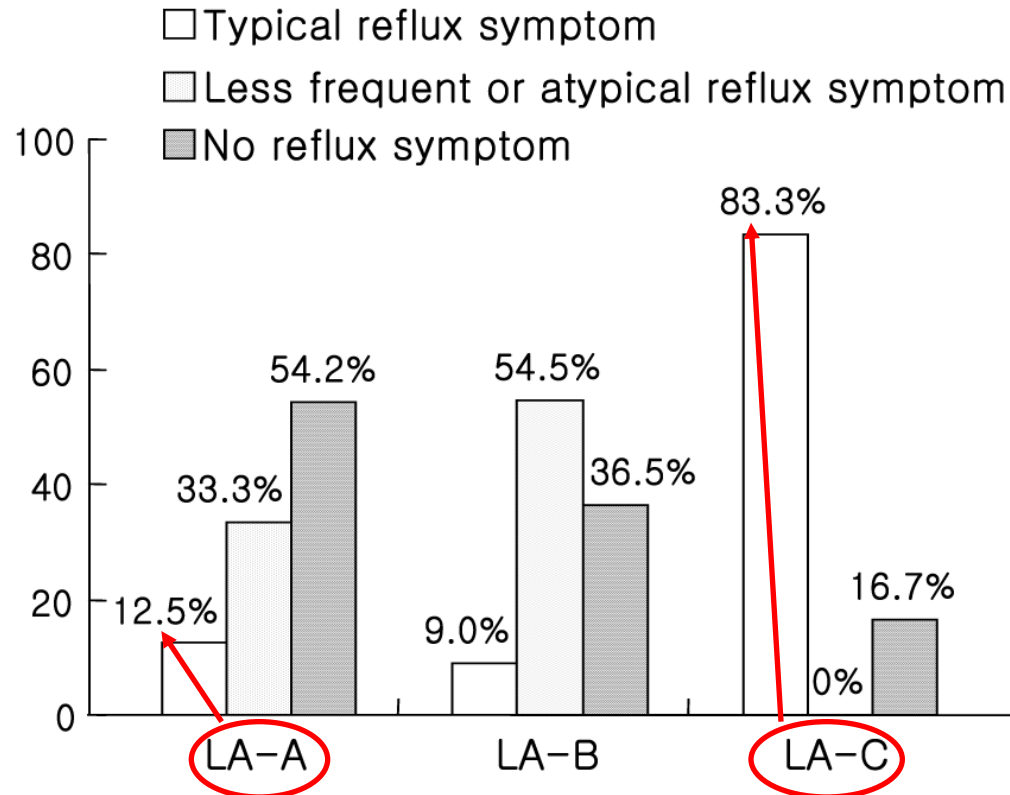


Figure 3. Relationship of the grade of reflux esophagitis to the reflux symptoms in 65 patients with erosive reflux disease. The characteristics of symptoms did not correlate with the severity of the endoscopic esophagitis. LA, Los Angeles classification of reflux esophagitis.

Endoscopic reflux esophagitis in routine check-up subjects

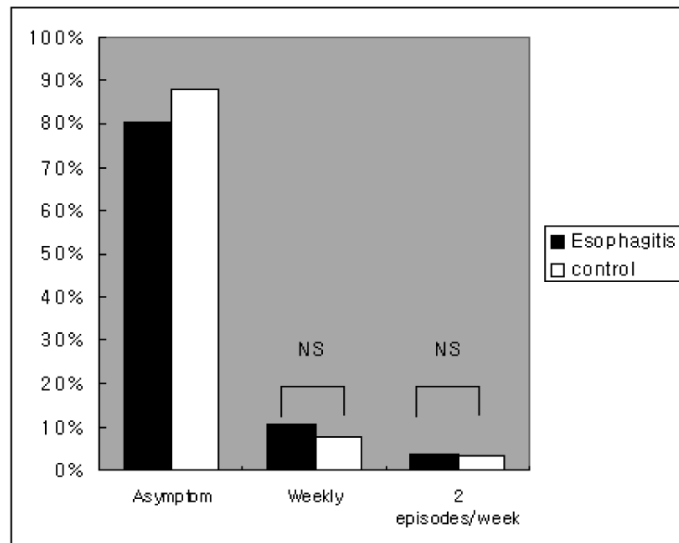
Clinical Spectrum of Endoscopic Reflux Esophagitis in Routine Check-Up Subjects in Korea

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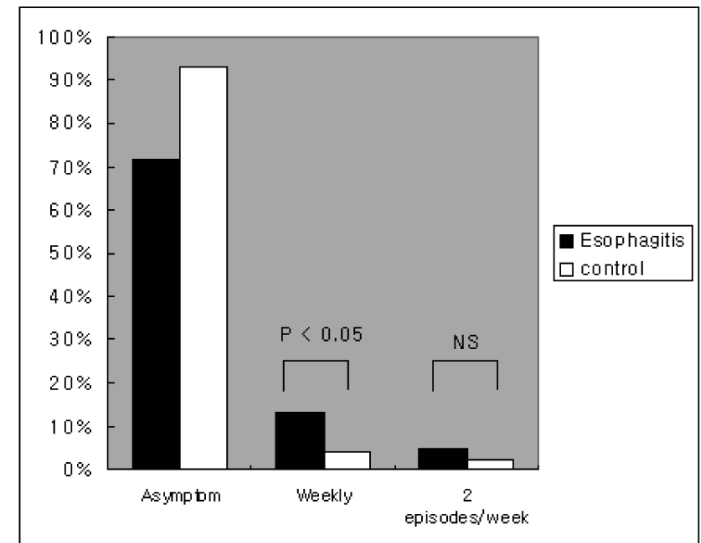
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Background/Aims: As little is known about asymptomatic patients with erosive reflux esophagitis, this study aimed to evaluate the characteristics of subjects with erosive reflux esophagitis who were diagnosed by endoscopy in a routine health check-up program. **Methods:** We prospectively recruited the subjects who had erosive reflux esophagitis (\geq LA grade A) among those who visited a health promotion center for routine check-up. We performed a case-control study to evaluate the clinical characteristics and risk factors of reflux esophagitis. **Results:** The enrolled study participants comprised 264 subjects with erosive reflux esophagitis and 245 healthy controls. All subjects with erosive esophagitis had LA grade A (85%) or B (15%). Eighty percent of all subjects (N=264) with erosive esophagitis did not have frequent reflux symptoms. Using a multiple logistic regression analysis, erosive reflux esophagitis was associated with smoking (odds ratio (OR), 2.8; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.7-4.4), and BMI (OR, 1.2; 95% CI, 1.1-1.3). Subjects with symptomatic erosive esophagitis had higher psychosomatic symptom scores than asymptomatic subjects did. **Conclusions:** Only 20% of subjects who were diagnosed with erosive esophagitis at their routine check-up had frequent reflux symptoms. Symptomatic erosive esophagitis was associated with psychological factor. (Kor J Neurogastroenterol Motil 2006;12:12-18)

In screening setting, 80% of erosive esophagitis does not have any symptoms



(A) heartburn



(B) regurgitation

NS, not significant

Fig. 1. The prevalence of typical symptoms of subjects with/without erosive esophagitis.

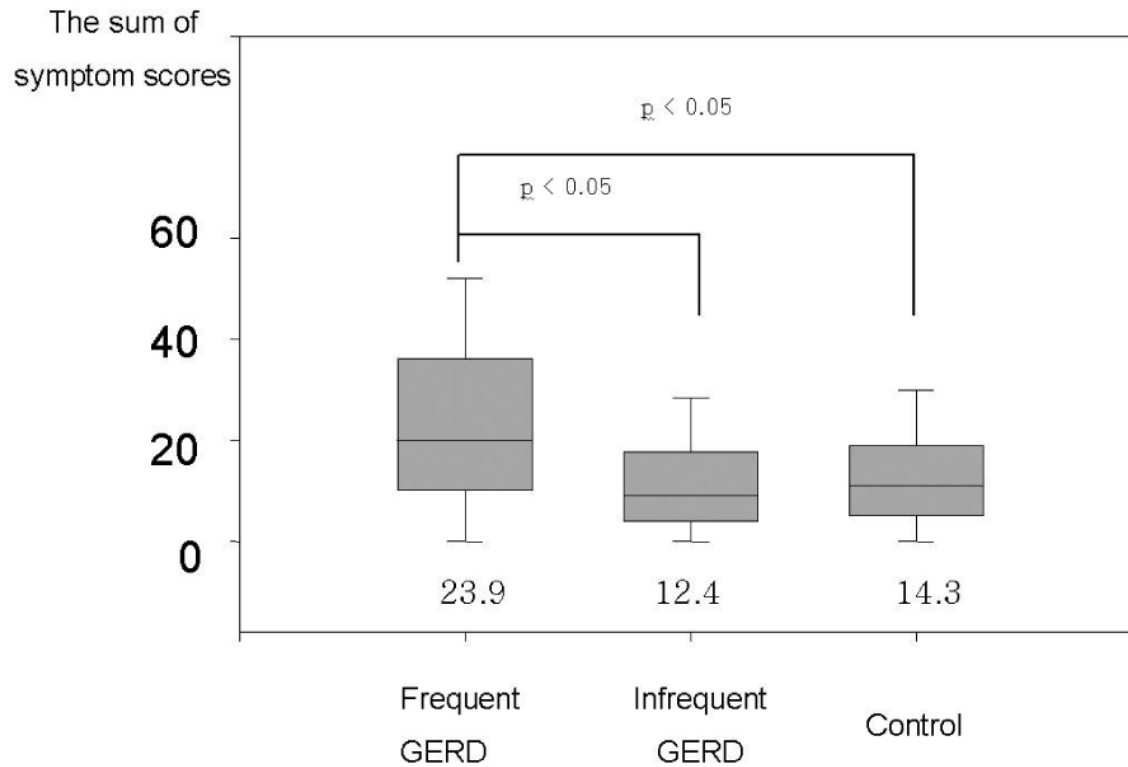


Fig. 2. Psychosomatic symptom scores according to group. Subjects with symptomatic erosive esophagitis have higher psychosomatic symptom scores than asymptomatic subjects and control when the esophagitis group is divided into two groups: frequent and infrequent GERD (Frequent: typical symptoms occurring once a week or more).

Prevalence of GERD in health checkup

