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DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE IN BIOPSY MATERIAL OF THE DISTAL ESOPHAGUS IN ADOLESCENTS SICKLY WITH ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASES

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Abstract

The article dedicated to the problem of the diagnostic value of morphological changes in gastroesophageal reflux disease in the biopsy of the distal esophagus in pubertal children of childbearing age.

Aim of the research is to investigate the diagnostic value of morphological changes in gastroesophageal reflux disease in esophageal biopsy material in adolescents sickly with acute respiratory diseases.

Methodology. The objective of the study was achieved through examination of 90 adolescents (10 to 16 years old, average age 13.1 ± 3.54 years) kept under observation at the Children's Clinical Hospital No. 9 of Kyiv and on the basis of the Department of Pediatrics No. 1 Center of Primary Health Care No. 4 of the Desnianskyi district of Kyiv. All adolescents belonged to the group of sickly with a number of respiratory diseases averaging 6–8 times a year, lasting from 8 to 18 days (on average 12.8 ± 5.41 days). All children have undergone endoscopic examination of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum with the esophagus mucosa biopsy using the OLYMPUS GIF-P3 flexible fiberscope.

Results. It was found that the least valuable diagnostic feature in the morphological examination of the mucous membrane of the distal esophagus in the pain-causing children with GERD was thickening of the epithelium with a sensitivity of 13,0 %, a specificity of 96.0 %, and total value of 65.0 %. It has been proved that hyperplasia of cells of the basal layer of the mucous membrane of the distal esophagus at the GERD in the infected children is 46.7 % (specificity – 93.3 %, the total value is 75.6 %). Increase in the number of papillae and their prolongation in 33.3 % cases (sensitivity – 33.3 %, specificity – 93.3 %, overall diagnostic value – 70.8 %).

Conclusion. The peculiarity of the morphological manifestations of GERD in childbearing children is dystrophic changes in keratocytes in the superficial parts of the multilayer squamous epithelium, which are detected at 100.0 % of patients (specificity is 93.3 %, total value is 96.8 %), with parakeratosis centers at 13.3 % of cases. It has been shown that a frequent and diagnostically valuable indication is inflammatory infiltration of the esophageal mucosa, which are verified in all cases (100.0 %, with dilatation and hyperemia in 46.7 % of patients (specificity – 40.0 %, total value – 81.3 %).

Keywords: gastroesophageal reflux disease, childhood fever, distal esophagus, morphological changes.

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1. Introduction

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a chronic relapsing disease with a spontaneous regular discharge of the gastric and/or duodenal contents into the esophagus, leading to the lower esophagus affection [1, 2]. Incidence of the disease from 1 to 12 years and further increases reaching the maximum at the age of 16–17 [3, 4]. Although there are no large prospective population surveys in this area, it is anticipated that many children are diagnosed with GERD in adolescence and teen-age [5].

For the first time, the modern term GERD was proposed by M. Rossetti in 1966 [6]. The current general consensus determines the GERD in the occurrence of endoscopically indentifiable lesions, cracks, ruptures of the esophagus mucosa immediately above the gastroesophageal junction. Detection of esophagitis is specific for the GERD in 90–95 %, but with a sensitivity of 50 % [7].

The endoscopic method is the main method of diagnostics of the GERD which allows confirming the occurrence of reflux esophagitis, assessing its severity and make sampling for histodiagnosis and bacterioscopy [8]. For the endoscopic classification of esophagitis, the Hetzel-Dent (2016) [9], Savary-Miller classifications [10, 11] in the Carisson [12] and Los Angeles (2011) [10, 13–14] modifications are used in the academic research of adults and children. Endoscopically normal esophagus mucosa, however, does not exclude the diagnosis of the GERD or esophagitis of other etiologies [15]. The results of histology are affected by sampling faults, the heterogeneity of inflammatory changes, the lack of standardization of the biopsy site and the interpretation of morphological data. Therefore, these observations are important and still remain the focus of research [16].

There are also recent works dealing with the role of infectious agents, in particular persistent infection, in the development of chronic esophagitis and the GERD [17–19]. That is, the data of research conducted in recent years, testify to the etiological heterogeneity of chronic esophagitis, which may involve at least three factors in their development - pathological gastroesophageal reflux (GER), food and respiratory allergy, chronic infection. The above urges study of the esophagus mucosa biopsy data in adolescents sickly with acute respiratory diseases (ARD) against the background of the GERD.

2. Aim of the research.

Research objective is to investigate the diagnostic value of morphological changes in gastroesophageal reflux disease in esophageal biopsy material in adolescents sickly with acute respiratory diseases.

3. Material and methods of the research

The study was conducted for the period 2015–2018. The objective of the study was achieved through examination of 90 adolescents (10 to 16 years old, average age 13.1 ± 3.54 years) kept under observation at the Children's Clinical Hospital No. 9 of Kyiv and on the basis of the Department of Pediatrics No. 1 Center of Primary Health Care No. 4 of the Desnianskyi district of Kyiv. All adolescents belonged to the group of sickly with a number of respiratory diseases averaging 6–8 times a year, lasting from 8 to 18 days (on average 12.8 ± 5.41 days).

All children have undergone endoscopic examination of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum with the esophagus mucosa biopsy using the OLYMPUS GIF-P3 flexible fiberscope.

In order to solve the tasks, the general histological method was used in the study. The material was treated through paraffin embedding, the sections were stained with hematoxylin & eosin (the technique gives a general idea of the organ structure, reveals well all cellular elements and some non-cellular structures) and picro-fuchsin following van Gieson method (the technique allows to detect the connective tissue; the collagen fibers of the connective tissue when stained with picro-fuchsin have a red colour, muscular and elastic tissues have brownish-yellow or yellow-green colour, the nuclei have dark brown colour).

The statistical processing of the research results was made using the STATISTICA 10.0 package (StatSoft Inc., USA). The objective parameters were used to describe the informativeness of the morphological study, which were determined as the operational characteristics of the tests. The most important operational characteristics of the diagnostic methods included sensitivity (Se), specificity (Sp), diagnostic accuracy (E, efficacy). The probability of the difference in frequency distribution was determined by Fisher's criterion χ^2 .

4. Results

Research findings and their consideration. In the study of morphological features of the esophagus mucosa among biopsy material of 60 children, the following criteria were evaluated:

- 1) occurrence of erosion (**Fig. 1, 2**);
- 2) thinning of the epithelium (**Fig. 3**);
- 3) thickening of the epithelium (**Fig. 4**);
- 4) dystrophy of the epithelium (**Fig. 5**);
- 5) papillae elongation (**Fig. 6**);
- 6) inflammatory infiltration (**Fig. 7**);
- 7) basal cell hyperplasia (**Fig. 8**);
- 8) dilatation and plethora of vessels.

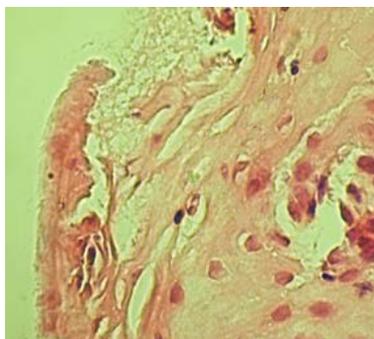


Fig. 1. Esophagus mucosa of sickly children with the GERD. Mucosa erosion.
Hematoxylin & eosin (10×40)

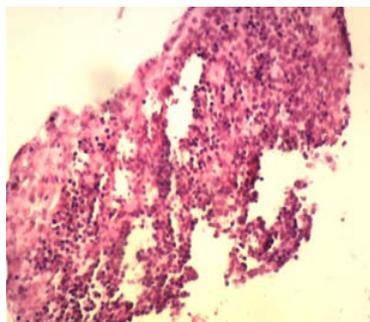


Fig. 2. Esophagus mucosa of sickly children with the GERD. Deep erosion.
Hematoxylin & eosin (10×10)

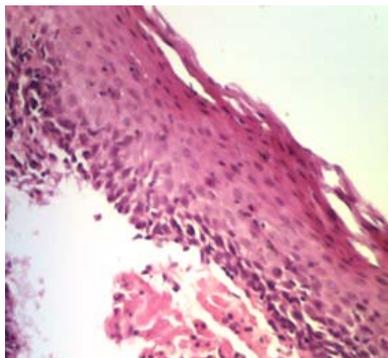


Fig. 3. Esophagus mucosa of sickly children with the GERD. Focal thinning of squamous epithelium. Hematoxylin & eosin (10×10)

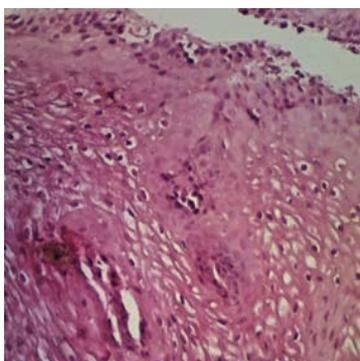


Fig. 4. Esophagus mucosa of sickly children with the GERD. Focal thickening of squamous epithelium. Hematoxylin & eosin (10×10)

The activity of the GERD in sickly children with acute respiratory diseases (**Fig. 1, 2**) was characterized by erosive defects of the esophagus mucosa of varying degrees of severity with the death of a small number of superficial cells of the stratified squamous epithelium (**Fig. 1**), in some cases extending to the basal layer of the esophagus mucosa – deep erosion (**Fig. 2**).

Morphological changes in the stratified squamous epithelium of the distal esophagus were detected as focal thinning (**Fig. 3**), areas of thickening - moderate or pronounced (**Fig. 4**), alternating areas of thinning with thickening focuses with dystrophic changes (**Fig. 5**).

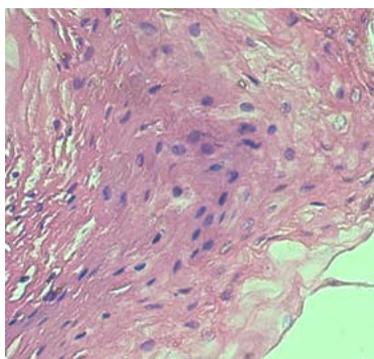


Fig. 5. Esophagus mucosa of sickly children with the GERD. Dystrophy of superficial cells of the stratified squamous epithelium. Hematoxylin & eosin (10×10)

In all cases, signs of dystrophic changes in the epithelium and keratocytes were observed in the biopsy material (**Fig. 5**). In some of them, balloon dystrophy of the epithelium (**Fig. 9**), micro-

focuses of parakeratosis, hyperplasia of cells of varying degrees of severity (**Fig. 8**) with esophagus mucosa papilla elongation (**Fig. 6**) were observed.

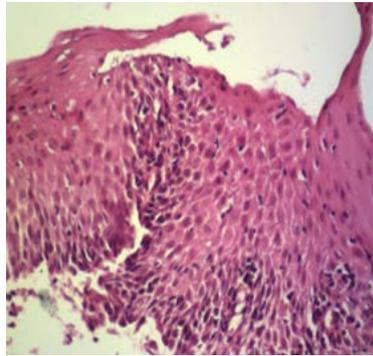


Fig. 6. Esophagus mucosa of sickly children with the GERD. Esophagus mucosa papillae elongation. Hematoxylin & eosin (10×10)

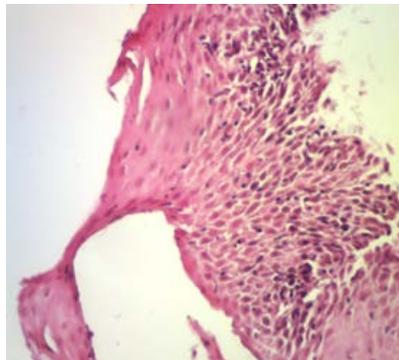


Fig. 7. Esophagus mucosa of sickly children with the GERD. Inflammatory infiltration of the stratified squamous epithelium. Hematoxylin & eosin (10×10)

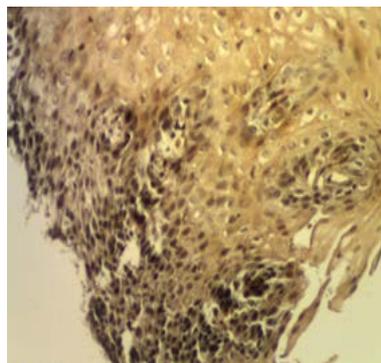


Fig. 8. Esophagus mucosa of sickly children with the GERD. Basal cell hyperplasia of the stratified squamous epithelium. Van Gieson (10×10)

Along with the dystrophic changes in the cells of the stratified squamous epithelium, infiltration of the esophagus mucosa by lymphocytes, plasma cells, occasionally by single eosinophil and neutrophil cells (**Fig. 7**) was identified in all observations. Inflammatory infiltration was observed in the depth of the epithelium, in the papillary area, in the submucous layer with dilatation and plethora of the mucosa vessels (**Fig. 10**).

The frequency of verification of morphological signs of the distal esophagus mucosa lesions in sickly adolescents is given in **Table 1**.

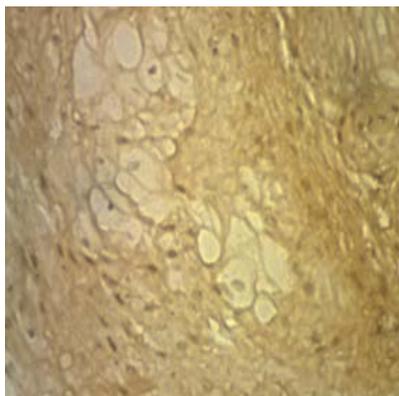


Fig. 9. Esophagus mucosa of sickly children with the GERD. Focuses of the balloon dystrophy of the stratified squamous epithelium. Van Gieson (10×10)

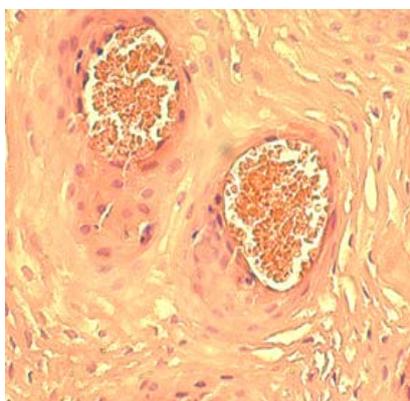


Fig. 10. Esophagus mucosa of sickly children with the GERD. Mucosa dilatation and plethora of vessels. Hematoxylin & eosin (10×20)

Table 1

Morphological signs of the distal esophagus mucosa lesions with diagnosed GERD in children sickly with acute respiratory disease

Morphological signs	Abs.	%
Occurrence of erosions:	30	33.3
– superficial	24	26.7
– deep	6	6.6
Thinning of epithelium	54	60.0
Thickening of epithelium	12	13.3
Alternation of the areas of thinning and thickening of the epithelium	24	26.7
Basal cell hyperplasia	42	46.7
Papillae elongation	30	33.3
Dystrophy of the epithelium	90	100.0
Parakeratosis	12	13.3
Inflammatory infiltration	90	100.0
Dilatation and plethora of vessels	42	46.7

As we see, erosive reflux esophagitis (erosive form of the reflux disease) was detected in 30 observations (33.3 %), of which superficial – in 24 (26.7 %), deep – in 6 (6.6 %) cases. Often, instead of erosion, there was a thinning of the epithelial layer (54 cases, 60 %) or its focal thickening (12 observations, 13.3 %).

In 24 case (26.7 %), there were areas of thinning of the esophagus mucosa, which alternated in some places with its thickening. Hyperplasia of the basal cells of the esophagus mucosa was observed in 42 observations (46.7 %), sometimes hyperplasia was accompanied by an increase in the number of papillae and their elongation (30 cases, 33.3 %).

Dystrophic changes in keratocytes in the superficial parts of the stratified squamous epithelium were found in all patients (90 people, 100.0 %), with focal parakeratosis in 13.3 % of patients (12 people). Infiltration of the esophagus mucosa was verified in all cases (90 patients, 100.0 %), with dilatation and plethora in 42 patients (46.7 %).

The diagnostic value of the morphological signs of the distal esophagus lesion in children sickly with acute respiratory diseases with diagnosed GERD is presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2

Diagnostic value of the morphological signs of the distal esophagus lesion in children sickly with acute respiratory diseases with diagnosed GERD, %

Signs	Sensitivity	Specificity	Diagnostic value
Occurrence of erosions	33.3	96.0	77.4
Thinning of epithelium	60.0	93.3	76.7
Thickening of epithelium	13.0	96.0	65.0
Basal cell hyperplasia	47.0	93.3	75.6
Papillae elongation	33.3	93.3	70.8
Dystrophy of the epithelium	100.0	93.3	96.8
Inflammatory infiltration	100.0	40.0	81.3
Dilatation and plethora of vessels	47.0	86.7	66.7

Thus, in the morphological study of the biopsy material of children sickly with acute respiratory diseases with diagnosed GERD, the diagnostic sensitivity of the esophagus mucosa lesions in the form of erosions was 33.3 %, the specificity was 96.0 %, and the total diagnostic value was 77.4 %. Similar results were obtained for such a morphological feature as the mucosa epithelium papillae elongation – sensitivity – 33.3 %, specificity – 93.3 %, total diagnostic value – 70.8 %.

Instead, the thinning of the epithelium in children sickly with acute respiratory diseases with diagnosed GERD had a greater diagnostic value (76.7 %) compared with signs of thickening of the epithelium (65.0 %) and epithelium basal cell hyperplasia (75.6 %), with a sensitivity of 47 % and specificity of 93.3 %.

The highest coefficients of diagnostic value in sickly children with diagnosed GERD were obtained for such signs as dystrophy of the epithelium (sensitivity - 100.0 %, specificity – 93.3 %, total value – 96.8 %) and inflammatory infiltration (sensitivity – 100.0 %, specificity – 40.0 %, total value – 81.3 %).

Consequently, the findings are partly consistent with the generally accepted recommendations for the evaluation of the reflux esophagitis, where, regardless of the endoscopic diagnosis for the morphological confirmation of the erosive esophagitis, the following criteria are required:

- 1) papillae enlargement of more than 2/3 of the thickness of the mucosa;
- 2) hyperplasia of the basal layer;
- 3) intraepithelial granulocytosis and even single neutrophil or eosinophil cells [6, 9].

For children sickly with acute respiratory diseases with diagnosed GERD, we have established a slightly different trend. Particularly, in this group, not the thickening of the epithelium,

hyperplasia of the basal layer and papillae elongation, but thinning (sensitivity – 60.0 %, specificity – 93.3 %, total value – 76.7 %) and dystrophy of the epithelium (sensitivity – 100.0 %, specificity – 93.3 %, total value – 96.8 %) have the largest value.

According to the existing data in literature regarding morphological changes of the esophagus mucosa for diagnosing GERD is important: capillary dilation, intraepithelial lymphocytes, balloon dystrophy of squamous epithelium cells [13].

We also identified the above features in the examined group of children sickly with acute respiratory diseases with diagnosed GERD.

In the event that the endoscopic examination does not reveal any apparent defects in the mucosa, signs of inflammation may still be detected in the biopsy material. In children sickly with acute respiratory diseases with diagnosed GERD, the sensitivity of this sign is 100.0 %, and the overall diagnostic value is 81.4 %.

5. Discussion

Before discussing the results of 60 adolescents (10 to 16 years old, average age 13.1 ± 3.54 years) that were observed at the Children's Clinical Hospital No. 9 of Kyiv and on the basis of the Department of Pediatrics No. 1 Primary Health Care Center No. 4 of the Desnianskyi district of Kyiv the following should be noted. At present, there is no, and probably, cannot be, the unified criteria for evaluating the results of the study of morphological changes in gastroesophageal reflux disease in the biopsy materials of the esophagus in adolescents sickly with acute respiratory diseases.

For the endoscopic classification of esophagitis in academic research in adults and children, the [9] Savary-Miller classifications in the Carisson and [10] modifications are used. However, the endoscopically normal mucus of the esophagus does not exclude the diagnosis of GERD or esophagitis of other etiologies.

The study does not claim exclusion because it involves a limited number of individuals and the tests were made on materials from two medical institutions, which in some way increases the percentage of statistical error.

6. Conclusion

1. Evaluation of morphological changes in the distal esophagus mucosa should take into account the following features: erosions, thinning, thickening and dystrophy of the epithelium, assessment of papillae elongation, inflammatory infiltration and hyperplasia of the basal layer, as well as vascular plethora.

2. The peculiarity of the morphological manifestations of the GERD in children sickly with acute respiratory diseases is dystrophic changes in keratocytes of the superficial layers of the stratified squamous epithelium, which are detected in 100.0 % of patients (specificity – 93.3 %, total value – 96.8 %), with foci of parakeratosis in 13.3 % of cases.

3. For the further research, it is recommended to continue the study of morphological changes in gastroesophageal reflux disease in the esophagus biopsy material in adolescents sickly with acute respiratory diseases with diagnosed GERD.

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