



Multicenter Prospective Study of Laparoscopic Nissen Fundoplication for Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease in Korea

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Backgrounds/Aims

This multicenter study aims to evaluate the effect and feasibility of anti-reflux surgery compared with medical treatment for gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).

Methods

Patients with GERD who were undergoing medical treatment with proton pump inhibitors for more than 8 weeks and those who were scheduled to undergo anti-reflux surgery were enrolled. Efficacy of pre-operative medical treatment was evaluated retrospectively and effect of anti-reflux surgery was prospectively evaluated at 1 week and 3 months after surgery. Quality of life (QOL) was also investigated before and after surgery.

Results

Between February and October 2018, 51 patients underwent laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication for treating GERD at 5 hospitals in Korea. Thirty-four patients (66.7%) showed poor proton pump inhibitor response. At 3 months after surgery, heartburn was completely resolved in 87.9% patients and partially improved in 9.1%. Acid regurgitation was completely resolved in 82.9% and partially improved in 11.4%. Atypical extraesophageal symptoms were completely controlled in 45.5% and partially controlled in 36.4%. GERD-related QOL scores at 1 week after surgery significantly improved compared with pre-operative scores. There was no difference in GERD-related QOL scores between 1 week and 3 months after surgery. General QOL measured with European QOL-5 dimensions and health-related QOL instrument with 8 items significantly improved after anti-reflux surgery. Satisfaction with treatment was significantly higher after surgery than before surgery (72.5% vs 11.8%, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion

Anti-reflux surgery improved GERD symptoms and QOL in patients. Anti-reflux surgery is an effective treatment option compared with medical treatment for GERD patients selected for surgical treatment.

(J Neurogastroenterol Motil 2019;25:394-402)

Key Words

Fundoplication; Gastroesophageal reflux; Laparoscopy; Quality of life

Received: March 21, 2019 Revised: May 16, 2019 Accepted: May 27, 2019

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Introduction

Laparoscopic fundoplication is regarded as an alternative treatment method to medical treatment with acid-suppressive drugs for gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) in Western countries, where the prevalence of GERD is relatively high.¹ However, despite the increased interest in anti-reflux surgery owing to the increased prevalence of GERD, the awareness of anti-reflux surgery is still inadequate, and almost all patients with GERD are managed with medication in Korea. According to the National Health Insurance Service data, 342 GERD patients underwent anti-reflux surgery between 2012 and 2016, whereas 3.1 million patients underwent medical treatment with proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) during the same period in Korea.

Despite this, the number of anti-reflux surgeries in Korea has recently increased, and there have been several studies reporting the outcome of anti-reflux surgery.²⁻⁵ However, there are no prospective studies comparing the efficacy of anti-reflux surgery and its effect on quality of life (QOL) with medical treatment.

The aim of this multicenter study is to evaluate the feasibility of anti-reflux surgery and its effect on reflux symptoms and QOL compared with medical therapy for GERD.

Materials and Methods

Patients

GERD was diagnosed when reflux esophagitis was observed on endoscopy in a patient with typical symptoms, Barrett's esophagus was observed on endoscopic biopsy, or peptic stricture was observed in the absence of malignancy, or positive pH monitoring study. Patients with GERD who were undergoing medical treatment with PPIs for more than 8 weeks and who were scheduled to undergo anti-reflux surgery were enrolled in the study. Reasons for undergoing surgery were failed medical treatment or patient preference of discontinuing life-long medication despite the medical treatment being successful. Patients aged less than 18 years at surgery and those who had previously undergone anti-reflux surgery or endoscopic anti-reflux procedure were excluded.

Five surgeons from 5 university hospitals in Korea participated in this study. Each surgeon was a specialist in upper gastrointestinal surgery and had conducted at least 30 laparoscopic fundoplications before the study.

Data Collection

After obtaining approval from the institutional review boards of the 5 participating hospitals; Chung-Ang University Hospital (IRB No. 1810-001-308), Korea University Anam Hospital (IRB No. AN17232-001), Incheon St. Mary's Hospital (IRB No. OC-18QEDE0014), Asan Medical Center (IRB No. 2018-0803), and Ajou University Hospital (IRB No. AJIRB-ME-OBS-17-484), we retrospectively evaluated the disease status and medical treatments before enrollment, and prospectively evaluated surgical treatment outcomes after enrollment in the study.

Pre-operative demographic characteristics, GERD symptoms, and information on medical treatment were noted. As diagnostic workup for anti-reflux surgery, gastroscopy, barium esophagography, esophageal manometry, and esophageal pH monitoring test were recommended, and the results of these diagnostic tests were collected. After surgery, short-term and long-term surgical complications were investigated. Degree of improvement of GERD symptoms and post-operative adverse symptoms were evaluated 2 times, 1 week after surgery and 3 months after surgery. The patients were asked to report any change in their GERD symptoms. Changes in individual GERD symptoms were reported as complete resolution, partial resolution, no change, and worsened symptoms. Adverse symptoms comprising dysphagia, difficult belching, gas bloating, and hyperflatulence were reported using a 4-point scale (no symptom, mild, moderate, and severe).

QOL for GERD patients was investigated before and after anti-reflux surgery using questionnaires. GERD-related QOL was measured by the means of GERD health-related QOL (GERD-HRQL) questionnaire, developed to evaluate the therapeutic effect of GERD.⁶ We modified the GERD-HRQL to additionally evaluate atypical symptoms (Supplementary Table). Heartburn scores and regurgitation scores were calculated based on 6 questions concerning heartburn and acid regurgitation, as in the original GERD-HRQL, and the atypical symptom scores were calculated based on 6 additional questions about atypical symptoms. The total GERD score was calculated using the GERD symptom scores and the score for additional question about swallowing difficulty.

European QOL-5 dimensions (EQ-5D) and health-related QOL instrument with 8 item (HINT-8) questionnaires were used to assess general QOL at baseline (before surgery), 1 week after surgery, and 3 months after surgery.⁷ The EQ-5D questionnaire, developed by the EuroQol group, consisted of a descriptive system and visual analogue scale (VAS). The descriptive system was comprised of the following 5 dimensions: mobility, self-care, usual activ-

ity, pain/discomfort, and anxiety/depression. The EQ VAS records the respondent's self-rated health on a vertical, visual analogue scale (from 0 to 100) where the endpoints are labeled "Best imaginable health state" and "Worst imaginable health state."

HINT-8 is the measurement instrument for Korean health-related QOL that was developed to be used in the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. It consists of the following parameters: climbing stairs, endurance of pain, vitality, working, depression, memory, sleep, and happiness.

Statistical Methods

Statistical analysis was performed using the McNemar test to determine whether the proportion of patients without post-operative adverse symptoms changed from immediately after surgery to 3 months after surgery. The changes in QOL measurements were verified by paired *t* test. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 19.0 (IBM Corp, Armonk, NY, USA).

Table 1. Patient Demographics and Characteristics

Characteristics	Values
Sex	
Male	31 (60.8)
Female	20 (39.2)
Age (yr)	
< 29	6 (11.8)
30-39	6 (11.8)
40-49	2 (3.9)
50-59	16 (31.4)
60-69	12 (23.5)
> 70	9 (17.6)
BMI (kg/m ²)	23.4 ± 3.2 (15.4, 29.4)
BMI < 18	2 (3.9)
18 ≤ BMI < 25	31 (60.8)
25 ≤ BMI < 30	18 (35.3)
30 ≤ BMI	0 (0.0)
Past abdominal surgery	
No	41 (80.4)
Yes	10 (19.6)
Comorbidity	
None	31 (60.8)
Cardiovascular	14 (27.5)
Diabetes	4 (7.8)
Pulmonary	2 (3.9)
Hepatobiliary	3 (5.9)
Prostate	2 (3.9)
Gout	2 (3.9)
Osteoporosis	1 (2.0)

BMI, body mass index.

Values were expressed as n (%) or mean ± SD (range).

Results

Patient Characteristics

The baseline characteristics for patients are listed in Table 1. Of the 51 patients who underwent anti-reflux surgery between February and October 2018, 31 were male and 20 were female. The mean age was 53.3 years. Most patients were in their 50s (31.4%),

Table 2. Symptoms of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease and Medical Treatment Before Surgery

Variables	Values
Reflux symptom duration (mo)	126.3 ± 138.5 (8, 720)
< 6	0 (0.0)
12-60	2 (3.9)
12-60	14 (27.5)
60-120	7 (13.7)
120-240	20 (39.2)
≥ 240	8 (15.7)
Type of symptoms	
Heartburn	43 (84.3)
Regurgitation	47 (92.2)
Dysphagia	8 (15.7)
Epigastric pain	17 (33.3)
Globus sense	37 (72.5)
Throat pain	20 (39.2)
Hoarseness	18 (35.3)
Chronic cough	17 (33.3)
Sputum	5 (9.8)
Asthma	1 (2.0)
Recurrent rhinitis	2 (3.9)
Non-cardiac chest pain	8 (15.7)
Headache	2 (3.9)
Typical symptoms (heartburn or regurgitation)	48 (94.1)
Extrasophageal symptoms	47 (92.2)
Duration of acid-suppressive drugs (mo)	61.5 ± 83.2 (2, 480)
< 6	9 (17.6)
12-60	4 (7.8)
12-60	19 (37.3)
60-120	5 (9.8)
120-240	12 (23.5)
≥ 240	2 (3.9)
Effect of acid-suppressive drugs	
Excellent	5 (9.8)
Good	12 (23.5)
Fair	9 (17.6)
Poor	20 (39.2)
No effect	5 (9.8)

Values were expressed as n (%) or mean ± SD (range).

and 17.6% patients were elderly aged over 70 years. There were 31 (60.8%) patients with normal body weight, 2 (3.9%) were underweight, and 18 (35.3%) were overweight; no patient had a BMI above 30, and thus, there were no cases of obesity.

Ten patients (19.6%) had a history of abdominal surgery. The types of surgery were cholecystectomy, appendectomy, cesarean section, or ovarian tumor resection. Combined medical diseases were observed in 20 patients (39.2%) and cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension and angina were found in 14 patients (27.5%).

The average duration of gastroesophageal reflux symptoms was 126 months, and 8 patients (15.7%) had symptoms for more than 20 years. The typical symptoms of GERD were heartburn and acid regurgitation in 84.3% and 92.2% of patients, respectively, and 48 patients (94.1%) had at least one typical symptom. Atypical symptoms were observed in 47 patients (92.2%), of which 37 experienced globus sensation (sensation of lump or foreign body in the throat), the most common atypical extraesophageal symptom. The average duration of use of acid-suppressive drugs was 61.5 months. One-third of the patients showed good response to PPI medication (Table 2).

Diagnostic Workup Before Surgery

Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, barium esophagography, esophageal manometry, and esophageal pH monitoring test were recommended for patients who were scheduled for anti-reflux surgery (Table 3).

On upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, hiatal hernia was detected in 16 patients (33.3%) and Barrett's esophagus was observed in 3 patients (6.3%). Grades A to D reflux esophagitis as per the Los Angeles classification were observed in 27 patients (56.3%). The remaining 21 patients (43.8%) had non-erosive reflux disease.

On barium esophagography, 13 patients (54.2%) had radiologic gastroesophageal reflux, and one had a hiatal hernia. There were no cases of esophageal stricture or stenosis.

Esophageal manometry was performed to determine if there were any esophageal motility disorders. There was no esophageal motility disorder detected based on the manometry test. The average lower esophageal sphincter pressure was measured as 20 mmHg.

The esophageal pH monitoring test is the most objective test for acid reflux. Depending on the institution, various methods such as 24-hour pH monitoring through esophageal catheterization, 48-hour pH monitoring using a wireless sensor, or impedance pH monitoring were performed. Pathologic acid reflux, which was DeMeester score > 14.7, was found in 50.0% of the 38 tested pa-

tients.

Results of Anti-reflux Surgery

All anti-reflux surgeries in this study were performed laparoscopically and there was no open laparotomy or transthoracic surgery. There was no case of conversion to open surgery. Not only 360° Nissen fundoplication but also partial fundoplication of 270° or 180° was accepted as a type of fundoplication. However, all 51 patients who were actually registered underwent Nissen fundoplication. The average operation time was 88 minutes (range, 50-120 minutes).

Among the surgical complications of anti-reflux surgery known to occur, short-term complications that may occur during or immediately after surgery include hemorrhage, esophageal and gastric injury, pneumothorax, and wound complications. Late complications include severe dysphagia, diaphragmatic hernia, gastric slippage, and incisional hernia. None of these surgical complications were reported in the 51 patients enrolled in the study.

Table 3. Pre-operative Diagnostic Evaluation

Variables	Values
Endoscopy	48 (94.1)
Hiatal hernia	
Yes	16 (33.3)
No	32 (66.7)
Barrett esophagus	
Yes	3 (6.3)
No	45 (93.8)
Esophagitis	
No	21 (43.8)
LA-A	21 (43.8)
LA-B	5 (10.4)
LA-C	1 (2.1)
LA-D	0 (0.0)
Barium esophagography	24 (47.1)
Gastroesophageal reflux	13 (54.2)
Esophageal dysmotility	0 (0.0)
Hiatal hernia	1 (4.2)
Esophageal stricture	0 (0.0)
Esophageal manometry	38 (74.5)
LES pressure (mmHg)	20.7 ± 10.9 (3.0, 46.0)
pH monitoring study	38 (74.5)
DeMeester score	36.8 ± 68.9 (0.9, 400.8)
Pathologic acid reflux (DeMeester score > 14.7)	19 (50.0)

LA, Los Angeles classification; LES, lower esophageal sphincter. Values were expressed as n (%) or mean ± SD (range).

Table 4. Changes in Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease Symptoms After Anti-reflux Surgery

GERD symptoms		1 wk	3 mo
Heartburn (n = 43)	Complete resolution	36 (83.7)	29 (87.9)
	Partial resolution	5 (11.6)	3 (9.1)
	No change	2 (4.7)	1 (3.0)
	Worsened	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Regurgitation (n = 46)	Complete resolution	35 (76.1)	29 (82.9)
	Partial resolution	11 (23.9)	4 (11.4)
	No change	0 (0.0)	2 (5.7)
	Worsened	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Dysphagia (n = 8)	Complete resolution	1 (12.5)	5 (100)
	Partial resolution	6 (75.0)	0 (0.0)
	No change	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)
	Worsened	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Atypical symptom (n = 46)	Complete resolution	18 (39.1)	15 (45.5)
	Partial resolution	21 (45.7)	12 (36.4)
	No change	4 (8.7)	4 (12.1)
	Worsened	3 (6.5)	2 (6.1)

GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease.
Values were expressed as n (%).

Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease Symptoms After Anti-reflux Surgery

Symptomatic improvement after anti-reflux surgery was assessed for 4 different symptoms: heartburn, acid regurgitation, dysphagia, and atypical symptoms (Table 4).

Heartburn completely improved in 83.7% and partially improved in 11.6% at 1 week after surgery, and completely improved in 87.9% and partially improved in 9.1% at 3 months after surgery.

Symptoms of acid regurgitation completely improved in 76.1% and partially improved in 23.9% immediately after surgery. In other words, all fundoplication patients experienced improvement in regurgitation symptoms after surgery. At 3 months, complete resolution of regurgitation was achieved in 82.9% and partial resolution in 11.4% patients. Most patients maintained the improvement in symptoms, but 2 patients (5.7%) reported that they felt the same acid regurgitation symptoms as those before the operation.

Dysphagia as a GERD symptom was seen only in 8 patients, and symptoms were completely improved in all patients examined at 3 months follow-up.

Atypical symptoms were completely improved in 39.1% and partially improved in 45.7% patients immediately after surgery, and completely resolved in 45.5%, and partially improved in 36.4% at 3 months after surgery. The incidence rate of complete resolution was lower for atypical symptoms than in for typical symptoms of heartburn and acid regurgitation. Symptoms worsened in 6.5% of pa-

Table 5. Medication Usage After Surgery

Medications	1 wk (n = 51)	3 mo (n = 37)
No medication	40 (78.4)	26 (70.3)
PPI	1 (2.0)	5 (13.5)
H2RA	4 (7.8)	2 (5.4)
Prokinetics	7 (13.7)	8 (21.6)

PPI, proton pump inhibitor; H2RA, histamine H2 receptor antagonist.
Values were expressed as n (%).

tients immediately after surgery and in 6.1% of patients at 3 months after surgery.

Medications used after surgery are listed in Table 5. Five patients were administered with acid-suppressive medications (PPI or Histamine H2 receptor antagonist) at 1 week after surgery, and 7 patients administered at 3 months after surgery.

Post-operative Adverse Symptoms

Immediately after surgery, 37 patients (72.5%) experienced dysphagia, and 3 months later, only 7 (18.9%) experienced dysphagia. There was no case of severe dysphagia.

Symptoms such as the inability of belching are caused by the tightening of the lower esophagus, which is a common phenomenon in case with post-operative dysphagia. This adverse symptom presented in 19.6% at 1 week and 16.2% of patients at 3 months after surgery.

Symptoms related to gas in the gastrointestinal tract, such as

bloating and frequent flatulence, appeared in 43.1% immediately after surgery and slightly decreased in 24.3% and 37.8% at 3 months. The changes of the proportion of patients without gas bloating and flatulence were not statistically significant ($P = 0.227$ and $P = 0.791$; Table 6).

Quality of Life

Gastroesophageal reflux disease-related quality of life

The heartburn score, regurgitation score, atypical score, and total GERD score were compared before and immediately after

surgery and between 1 week after surgery and 3 months after surgery (Table 7). All scores significantly decreased at 1 week post-operatively ($P < 0.001$), and there was no change between 1 week and 3 months.

The questionnaire had one simple question asking whether the patient was satisfied with the current treatment, indicating patient satisfaction with medical treatment before surgery and with anti-reflux surgery after surgery (Figure). Although only 11.8% were satisfied with the medical treatment before surgery and 51.0% were dissatisfied with treatment at that time, 72.5% and 73.0% were satisfied with treatment at 1 week and 3 months after surgery, re-

Table 6. Post-operative Adverse Symptoms

Adverse symptoms		1 wk	3 mo	<i>P</i> -value ^a
Dysphagia (all patients)	No	14 (27.5)	30 (81.1)	< 0.001
	Mild	26 (51.0)	6 (16.2)	
	Moderate	5 (9.8)	1 (2.7)	
	Severe	6 (11.8)	0 (0.0)	
Dysphagia (patients without pre-operative dysphagia)	No	10 (30.3)	26 (78.8)	< 0.001
	Mild	15 (45.5)	6 (18.2)	
	Moderate	3 (9.1)	1 (3.0)	
	Severe	5 (15.2)	0 (0.0)	
Difficulty belching	No	41 (80.4)	31 (83.8)	0.453
	Mild	8 (15.7)	4 (10.8)	
	Moderate	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
	Severe	2 (3.9)	2 (5.4)	
Gas bloating	No	29 (56.9)	28 (75.7)	0.227
	Mild	16 (31.4)	3 (8.1)	
	Moderate	3 (5.9)	3 (8.1)	
	Severe	3 (5.9)	3 (8.1)	
Flatulence	No	29 (56.9)	23 (62.2)	0.791
	Mild	14 (27.5)	8 (21.6)	
	Moderate	4 (7.8)	3 (8.1)	
	Severe	4 (7.8)	3 (8.1)	

^aMcNemar test was used to determine whether the proportion of patients without the adverse symptom was significantly changed. Values were expressed as n (%).

Table 7. Quality of Life Results Before and After Anti-reflux Surgery

Variables	Pre-operative (n = 51)	1 wk (n = 51)	<i>P</i> -value ^a	1 wk (n = 37)	3 mo (n = 37)	<i>P</i> -value ^a
GERD score	48.5 ± 2.6	9.6 ± 1.6	< 0.001	10.5 ± 2.0	8.7 ± 1.9	0.158
Heartburn score	13.8 ± 1.2	1.7 ± 0.7	< 0.001	1.6 ± 0.7	1.3 ± 0.6	0.478
Regurgitation score	16.5 ± 1.0	1.7 ± 0.6	< 0.001	2.1 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 0.7	0.524
Atypical symptom score	17.0 ± 1.1	4.5 ± 0.9	< 0.001	5.1 ± 1.1	5.3 ± 1.2	0.843
EQ-5D	0.72 ± 0.02	0.83 ± 0.02	< 0.001	0.82 ± 0.02	0.89 ± 0.02	0.008
HINT-8	0.75 ± 0.01	0.84 ± 0.01	< 0.001	0.84 ± 0.01	0.87 ± 0.01	0.426

^aPaired *t* test.

GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease; EQ-5D, European quality of life-5 dimensions; HINT-8, health-related quality of life instrument with 8 items. Data are shown as the mean ± SD.

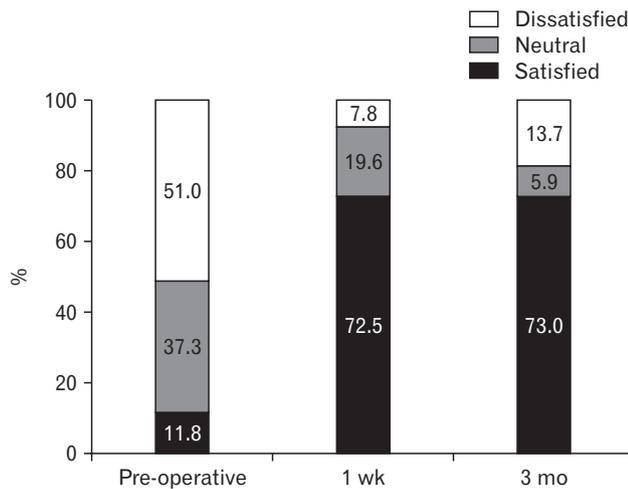


Figure. Satisfaction with current treatment for gastroesophageal reflux disease (for medical treatment before surgery (“pre-operative”) and 1 week and 3 months after anti-reflux surgery (“1 wk” and “3 mo,” respectively).

spectively. Satisfaction with treatment was significantly higher after surgery than before surgery ($P < 0.001$, McNemar test), and there was no significant difference between 1 week and 3 months after surgery ($P = 1.000$, McNemar test).

General quality of life

The EQ-5D QOL value was 0.72 ± 0.02 (mean \pm SE) before surgery, 0.83 ± 0.02 at 1 week after surgery, and 0.89 ± 0.02 at 3 months after surgery. The QOL value measured by HINT-8 was 0.75 ± 0.01 before surgery, 0.84 ± 0.01 at 1 week after surgery, and 0.87 ± 0.01 at 3 months after surgery (Table 7).

Both measures of general QOL were increased at 1 week post-operatively compared with pre-operative measures ($P < 0.001$). EQ-5D value continued to increase at 3 months ($P = 0.008$) compared with 1 week after surgery, whereas HINT-8 values remained unchanged.

Discussion

The prevalence of GERD has substantially increased in a few recent decades.⁸ This has been a common trend both in the Western countries and in Korea, making GERD one of the most common chronic benign diseases. According to a population-based study, it is estimated that 7.1% of Koreans experience GERD symptoms at least once a week.⁹ Although GERD prevalence in Korea is relatively lower than that in Western countries with the symptomatic prevalence of 20–25%,¹⁰ the disease has been regarded as an impor-

tant health problem even in Korea because of the enormous nationwide cost of medication and poor QOL of GERD patients.

Since the indication of anti-reflux surgery for GERD is established well in Western countries, laparoscopic anti-reflux surgery is the most common surgical procedure for upper gastrointestinal tract diseases. However, in Korea, almost all GERD patients undergo drug therapy owing to lack of awareness of anti-reflux surgery. Both patients and healthcare providers are considering GERD as a disease that can only be treated medically.

However, the interest of some gastrointestinal surgeons in anti-reflux surgery has increased and the number of operations for GERD has increased in Korea. Although the number of operations is much less than the number of operations in the Western countries, there have been several reports on the outcomes of anti-reflux surgery in Korea.^{2–5}

The Korean anti-reflux surgery study group (KARS) conducted a nationwide survey among surgeons in Korea and reported the outcome of anti-reflux surgery in 87 patients. The results reported that laparoscopic fundoplication is an efficient treatment method for controlling GERD symptoms.³ Complete symptom control rates for typical and atypical symptoms were 86.3% and 63.3%, respectively.³ Park et al² reported the largest laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication data at a single institution in Korea; the complete control rate was 88.5% and the pre-operative response to PPI medication was the most important factor in determining the outcome of surgery.

All previous reports in Korea were of a retrospective case series nature.^{2–5} There has been no prospective study to date. The present study was the first multicenter prospective study evaluating the outcome of laparoscopic anti-reflux surgery in Korea.

Improvement or resolution of GERD symptoms by anti-reflux surgery in this study was almost the same as that reported in previous studies.^{2,3,11} Symptomatic improvement after anti-reflux surgery was different for different types of GERD symptoms. Almost all patients had typical symptoms and at the same time, most had atypical symptoms. In other words, most patients have both symptoms. Despite the high number of patients who did not respond to anti-reflux medication, the effect of anti-reflux surgery on typical GERD symptoms such as heartburn and acid regurgitation was very good. In contrast, atypical symptoms were not easily controlled by surgery. Atypical symptoms completely resolved in 45% patients, whereas heartburn, a typical GERD symptom, resolved in 88%. However, atypical symptoms were also improved by fundoplication, although the complete resolution rate of these was less likely than that of typical symptoms.

In the present study, no surgical complication was reported.

There are several reasons for this low complication rate. Laparoscopic fundoplication is a minimally invasive surgery, and it is a clean surgery without gastrointestinal tract resection or bowel anastomosis. There is no surgical specimen to retrieve. Therefore, common complications of laparoscopic surgery such as intraoperative bleeding, infectious complication, and port site hernia are reported to be very rare.¹²

Specific complications associated with laparoscopic fundoplication are severe dysphagia caused by tight wrap, intrathoracic wrap migration, and wrap ischemia, which are common causes of revision surgery. The incidence of these wrap-related complications have been reported in 0.3% to 3.7% cases.¹² However, no such finding has been reported in this study. There may be another reason for this. In particular, all surgeons participating in this study were surgeons who were mainly performing gastric or esophageal cancer surgery and were very familiar with the anatomy of the esophago-gastric junction. In addition, surgery without complications may have been possible because of the sufficient experience of surgeons with fundoplication. This was different from previous studies in which surgeons' early experiences were included.²⁻⁵

The goal of anti-reflux surgery is to fix primary GERD symptoms and, at the same time, avoid additional adverse side effects. Therefore, for comprehensively assessing the outcome of anti-reflux surgery, in addition to the improvement of GERD symptoms, it is useful to evaluate patient satisfaction or general QOL that can assess post-fundoplication side effects. Especially, QOL is important for patients surviving for a long term after surgery. Early gastric cancer and benign diseases such as GERD are typical examples. Furthermore, it is difficult to obtain compliance with objective measures such as endoscopy, manometry, or pH monitoring because they are invasive tests. In contrast, QOL measures are more acceptable to patients, and high levels of compliance are possible.

Although laparoscopic fundoplication has been proven to be effective in controlling GERD symptoms,¹³ only a few studies demonstrate QOL after surgery.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Regarding the evaluation of QOL after anti-reflux surgery, there is no consensus on the ideal QOL instrument. In general, it is a common practice to evaluate disease-specific QOL and general QOL.

We used the EQ-5D and HINT-8, which are widely used general QOL measures, and GERD-HRQL, a GERD related QOL measure. GERD-HRQL questionnaire has been proven useful in measuring QOL after anti-reflux surgery for GERD.^{6,17} Unfortunately, this questionnaire has not been validated in the Korean language; therefore, we used this questionnaire after modification, translation to Korean, and addition of symptom scores related to

atypical GERD symptoms. Similar to previous reports, there was a significant improvement in post-operative GERD symptom scores.

GERD-HRQL correlated well with symptom score in a previous report.^{17,18} However, general QOL measure correlated poorly with clinical outcome measures, and its use to measure the outcome of anti-reflux surgery seemed to be questionable.¹⁷ The previous authors insisted that the disease-specific QOL measure was a better tool for evaluating surgical outcomes of anti-reflux surgery.

Nevertheless, EQ-5D and HINT-8, which are general QOL measures used in this study, reflect the improvement of post-operative symptoms and QOL. Scores for both general QOL measures improved significantly after anti-reflux surgery.

It can be presumed that surgery improved the general QOL score as a whole because the improved GERD symptoms were maintained unchanged at 1 week or 3 months after surgery, whereas the adverse symptoms such as post-operative transient dysphagia improved. Therefore, general QOL measures, especially the EQ-5D score, which shows a continuous improvement from the first post-operative week to the third month, reflect the correlation between the effectiveness of the surgery and QOL.

There are several reasons for the improved overall QOL after surgery in this study, despite the short-term results. First, the pre-operative baseline QOL may be lower than in other studies, since non-responders who did not respond to PPI were two-thirds of patients. Second, there were no complications of surgery and no severe adverse effects such as severe dysphagia, which are major factors leading to poor QOL after surgery. Third, there was no QOL reduction resulting from post-operative pain during the immediate post-operative period owing to the minimally invasive nature of the surgery.

In our study, the patients' treatment satisfaction significantly increased after surgery at any time point. Because the dysphagia and bloating symptoms, which were the side effects of surgery, were all temporary symptoms of the mild form and there was no severe symptomatic side effect caused by surgical error, the cause of dissatisfaction was mostly the atypical symptoms, which were not well controlled by anti-reflux surgery.

Therefore, the satisfaction with surgery and general QOL are proper outcome measures that show the overall effectiveness of surgery, including both resolution of GERD symptoms and improvement in adverse side effects.

There are several limitations of this study. First, although this study was a prospective study, it was difficult to obtain a comparative result of the treatment effect because the single cohort study was intended to compare the effect of anti-reflux surgery with that of

pre-operative medical treatment. In fact, a comparison with medical treatment requires a randomized controlled trial that is designed for this. Second, the post-operative period for this study was not as long as 3 months. Long-term outcome studies should be performed separately. Third, follow-up examination of patients was based on symptomatic evaluation and QOL questionnaire. We did not evaluate patients post-operatively using endoscopy or pH monitoring within the study period. Thus, there was a lack of objective evidence of the improvement of reflux after fundoplication.

In conclusion, anti-reflux surgery significantly improved GERD symptoms and general QOL of patients without morbidity and mortality. A large proportion of patients were more satisfied with the therapeutic effect of anti-reflux surgery than with that of pre-operative medical treatment. Therefore, anti-reflux surgery is an effective treatment option compared with medical treatment with PPI for GERD patients selected for surgical treatment. However, further long-term follow-up studies including QOL data and objective diagnostic tests are still required.

Supplementary Material

Note: To access the supplementary table mentioned in this article, visit the online version of *Journal of Neurogastroenterology and Motility* at <http://www.jnmjournal.org/>, and at <https://doi.org/10.5056/jnm19059>.

Financial support: This research was supported by a grant of the Korea Health Technology R&D Project through the Korea Health Industry Development Institute (KHIDI), funded by the Ministry of Health & Welfare, Korea (Grant No. HC17C0050).

Conflicts of interest: None.

Author contributions: Joong-Min Park contributed to data analysis and interpretation, and wrote the manuscript; Sungsoo Park, Joong-Min Park, Kyung Won Seo, and Jin Won Kwon designed and coordinated the study; and Sungsoo Park, Joong-Min Park, Jin-Jo Kim, In-Seob Lee, and Sang-Uk Han recruited subjects and performed critical revision of the manuscript.

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