

Classification Schema of Symptomatic Enterogastric Reflux Utilizing Sincalide Augmentation on Hepatobiliary Scintigraphy

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Enterogastric reflux (EGR) is the reflux of duodenal contents into the stomach. Hepatobiliary scintigraphy provides physiologic assessment of the biliary system and was used to test the hypothesis that presence and timing of EGR may be associated with infusion of sincalide, a surrogate of endogenous cholecystokinin. **Methods:** One hundred fifty-seven hepatobiliary scintigraphy studies were retrospectively reviewed. Data included EGR incidence on initial reports, incidence after masked second reads, and time of EGR onset in relation to sincalide infusion. EGR cases were then classified according to onset on pre-, post-, or both presincalide and postsincalide imaging. **Results:** Time of EGR onset at 19–24 minutes after start of a 15-min sincalide infusion differed significantly from normal ($p < 0.0001$). EGR was initially reported in 14 of 157 cases (8.9%) but found in 38 of 157 cases on masked second reads (24.2%), corresponding to a 15.3% discrepancy rate. **Conclusion:** The temporal association of EGR onset with sincalide infusion may identify patients with EGR mimicking chronic cholecystitis or biliary dyskinesia. A novel classification schema was therefore developed as a framework for future research, utilizing EGR onset in relation to pre-, post-, or both presincalide and postsincalide imaging as a hypothetical biomarker of clinically significant EGR.

Key Words: enterogastric reflux; bile reflux; hepatobiliary scintigraphy; HIDA scan; sincalide

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Enterogastric reflux (EGR) is the reflux of bile and other digestive fluids from the duodenum into the stomach. EGR is a common but underdiagnosed entity that exerts harmful effects on gastric mucosa, facilitates *Helicobacter pylori* colonization, and acts synergistically with *H. pylori* to cause chronic gastritis and intestinal metaplasia (1,2). Duodenogastroesophageal reflux, wherein reflux extends from the duodenum into the esophagus, is associated with refractory

gastroesophageal reflux disease and contributes to the development of Barrett esophagus and esophageal adenocarcinoma (3–5). Risk factors for EGR include gastric surgery and cholecystectomy (2,6).

EGR may be the culprit for abdominal pain attributed to other common etiologies including cholecystitis (7). Options for diagnosing EGR include hepatobiliary scintigraphy scans, gastrointestinal endoscopy, direct gastric aspirate sampling, and automated measurements of bilirubin absorbance (1,3,8,9). Multiple studies suggest hepatobiliary scintigraphy scans may be superior to other modalities for the detection of EGR (10,11). However, review of the literature revealed a dearth of studies on the relationship between EGR and administration of sincalide, a surrogate of endogenous cholecystokinin. Sincalide elicits contraction of the gallbladder and relaxation of the sphincter of Oddi, therefore facilitating excretion of bile acids into the bowel. An altered physiologic response to sincalide, and thus also endogenous cholecystokinin, may potentially cause or augment EGR.

We performed a 12-mo retrospective review of all hepatobiliary scintigraphy scans to assess the correlation between the presence and timing of EGR in relation to sincalide. We hypothesized that sincalide, as an analog for endogenous cholecystokinin, may cause or exacerbate EGR and therefore replicate postprandial EGR. After a relationship between EGR and sincalide infusion was observed, a novel classification schema for EGR based on the presence of EGR on pre- and postsincalide hepatobiliary scintigraphy was developed as a hypothetical imaging biomarker for symptomatic EGR.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Institutional Review Board approval was obtained before a retrospective review of the reports of all 157 hepatobiliary scintigraphy studies performed on adults at our institution from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012, and the requirement for informed consent was waived.

Patient Population

Inclusion criteria included all patients 18 y or older who were referred for outpatient hepatobiliary scintigraphy to evaluate suspected chronic cholecystitis or biliary dyskinesia. Exclusion criteria

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TABLE 1
Classification Schema for EGR

Class	Description	Incidence	Subclassification of persistent or transient
A	EGR on presinacalide imaging with either no EGR on postsinacalide imaging or EGR on postsinacalide imaging of the same or less intensity than presinacalide EGR.	6 of 34 patients	5 of 6 persistent 1 of 6 transient
B	EGR on postsinacalide imaging only.	21 of 34 patients	20 of 21 persistent 1 of 21 transient
C	EGR on both presinacalide and postsinacalide imaging with increase in EGR intensity during the postsinacalide period.	7 of 34 patients	3 of 7 persistent 4 of 7 transient

included minors, patients who were admitted to the hospital, or patients who were evaluated for acute cholecystitis.

Outcome Measures

Primary outcome measures included the presence or absence of EGR on initial hepatobiliary scintigraphy reports and on subsequent masked review. Time of EGR onset in minutes before or after sinacalide infusion, if applicable, was also assessed. Secondary outcome measures included relationship of EGR to patient age and sex, megabecquerels (mCi) of injected radiotracer, and gallbladder ejection fraction (GBEF), if performed.

To achieve the outcome measures, all studies were reevaluated independently by 2 board-certified radiologists with fellowship training in nuclear medicine, also the initial readers, for the presence and duration of EGR and timing of EGR pre- or postsinacalide injection. Cases in which there was disagreement on the presence of EGR were then reviewed by both physicians together, and a consensus decision on the presence and duration of EGR was reached. For a consensus read to be positive for EGR, both readers needed to have a greater than 95% subjective confidence level for the presence of EGR. The readers were masked to the initial imaging reports during review.

EGR identification was evaluated using 3 criteria, all of which must have been present for a positive scan. These criteria consisted of location of radiotracer activity in the left upper quadrant, shape of activity with the expected configuration of the stomach, and activity that appeared distinct from small or large bowel (i.e., nonenteric activity).

On review, the readers also documented time of EGR onset as presinacalide, postsinacalide, or both presinacalide and postsinacalide according to EGR onset within each respective imaging period. The duration of EGR in minutes for each time period was also tabulated.

Development of Classification Schema

After masked review, every case of EGR was classified according to a novel classification schema, developed by the authors as a hypothetical biomarker and framework for future research on clinically symptomatic EGR (Table 1). Class A applies to cases in which EGR occurs only during presinacalide imaging or EGR occurs during both presinacalide and postsinacalide imaging, with postsinacalide EGR demonstrating equal or less intensity, compared with presinacalide EGR (i.e., activity in the stomach does not increase after sinacalide infusion) (Fig. 1). Class B applies to cases of EGR that occur exclusively during postsinacalide imaging (Fig. 2). Class C applies to cases of EGR occurring during both presinacalide and postsinacalide imaging wherein EGR intensity increased during the postsinacalide period (i.e., activity in the stomach increases after sinacalide infusion) (Fig. 3). Each case of EGR was subclassified as either transient or persistent, meaning EGR was transient and resolved before completion of each respective imaging period or EGR persisted throughout the remainder of each respective imaging period (pre- or postsinacalide).

Imaging Technique

Before imaging, all patients fasted for at least 6 h. The technical parameters for hepatobiliary scintigraphy scan acquisition in-

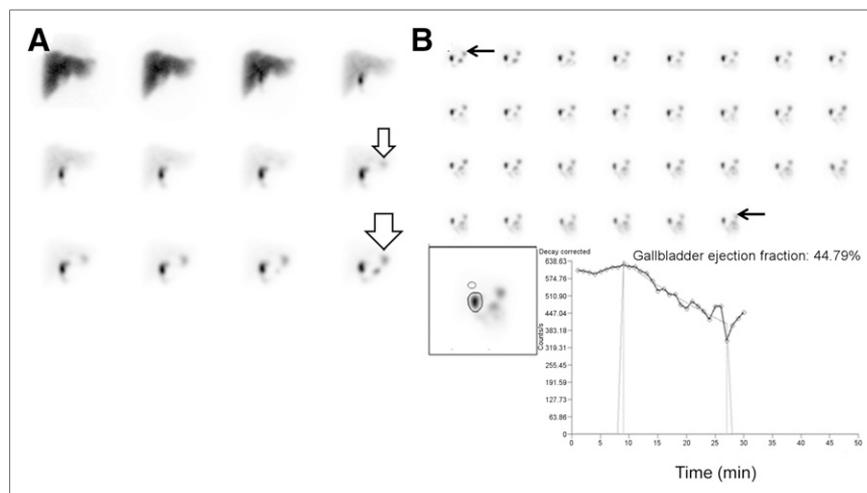
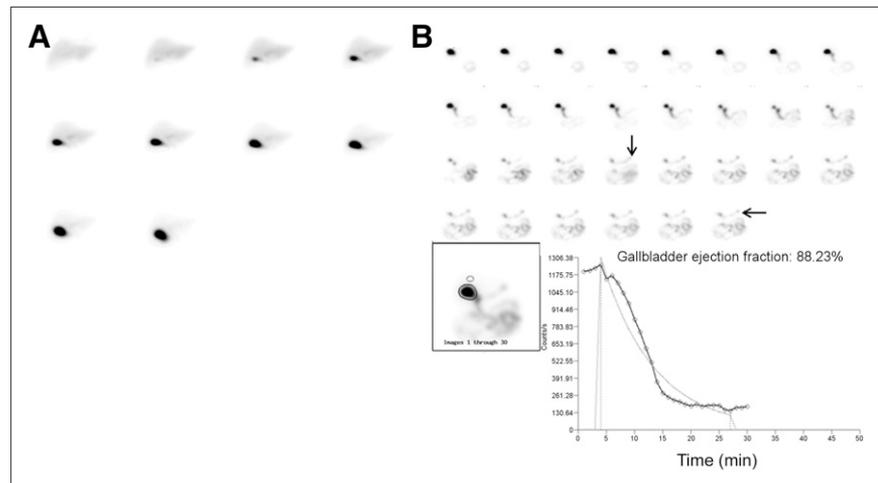


FIGURE 1. A 20-y-old woman with persistent abdominal pain. All images are presented in 5-min time frames. Example of class-A EGR: EGR is present on presinacalide imaging with no increase in EGR intensity on postsinacalide imaging. Presinacalide images (A) show onset of EGR at 40 min (small open arrow) that persists throughout remainder of presinacalide imaging (large open arrow). Postsinacalide images (B) show EGR persisting throughout postsinacalide imaging (black arrows), with no increase in intensity compared with presinacalide EGR (A). Postsinacalide imaging begins simultaneously with start of sinacalide infusion.

FIGURE 2. A 60-y-old man with chronic right upper quadrant pain. All images are presented in 5-min time frames. Example of class-B EGR: EGR is present on postsinacalide images only. Presinacalide images show no EGR (A). Postsinacalide images (B) show EGR onset at 20 min, which persists throughout remainder of imaging period (black arrows). Postsinacalide imaging begins simultaneously with start of sinacalide infusion. Presinacalide imaging was stopped early at 50 min because patient left for restroom.



cluded anterior planar imaging presented as 1-, 3-, or 5-min frames, depending on the camera system used (either Axis [Philips] or Transcam [ADAC]), after the injection of an average of 192.4 MBq (5.2 mCi [range, 148–222 MBq, and 4.0–6.0 mCi]) of ^{99m}Tc -mebrofenin. GBEF was assessed with a 15-min infusion using an injection pump of sinacalide (0.01 mcg/kg) (Bracco Diagnostics, Inc.), followed by an additional 15 min of imaging. Depending on the camera system, the 30 min of imaging during and after infusion of sinacalide was also presented as 1-, 3-, or 5-min frames. To replicate the environment of the initial image interpretation, all images were reviewed in their original format without additional reprocessing.

Statistical Methods

A χ^2 test was used to assess differences between sex and presence of EGR. Unpaired *t* tests were used to assess differences between EGR as a function of patient age, concentration of injected radiotracer, and GBEF. A *z* test was used to calculate the skew of EGR onset after sinacalide administration. An ANOVA test was used to evaluate time of onset of bowel or gallbladder activity for cases with and without EGR. Significance was calculated as a *P* value of less than or equal to 0.05.

RESULTS

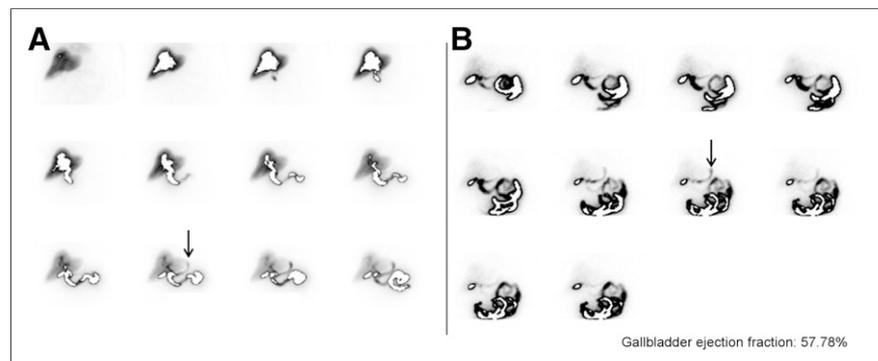
Retrospective review of original clinical reports revealed a reported EGR diagnosis in 14 of 157 cases, corresponding

with an 8.9% reported EGR incidence in our population. Masked review of the clinical images revealed 40 cases of EGR diagnosed by reader 1 and 35 cases of EGR diagnosed by reader 2. Consensus between the readers revealed 38 cases of EGR corresponding with an EGR incidence of 24% (38/157 cases). Only 1 case of EGR diagnosed in the initial report was overturned on review. The remaining 13 cases of EGR diagnosed on initial reports were confirmed.

A *z* test for the skew of EGR onset for 5-min intervals after sinacalide administration revealed that the time of onset at 19–24 min after sinacalide administration differed significantly from a statistically normal gaussian distribution ($P < 0.0001$) (Fig. 4). This postsinacalide result markedly differed from presinacalide findings. A *z* test of the skew of time of EGR onset on presinacalide imaging revealed no significant deviation from a normal gaussian distribution.

GBEF was assessed in 117 of 157 cases, 43 of which were abnormal (ejection fraction $< 35\%$). After ^{99m}Tc -mebrofenin injection, bowel activity was first seen at an average of 28 min for non-EGR cases and 34 min for EGR cases ($P = 0.875$). Gallbladder activity was observed at an average of 28 and 26 min for cases with and without EGR, respectively. An ANOVA test revealed no statistically significant difference for onset of bowel or gallbladder activity for cases

FIGURE 3. A 77-y-old woman with right upper quadrant pain. All images are presented in 5-min time frames. Example of class-C EGR: EGR is present on presinacalide and postsinacalide imaging, with increase in EGR intensity during postsinacalide period. Presinacalide images (A) demonstrate EGR that is definitively seen at 50 min (black arrow). Postsinacalide images (B) show residual activity in stomach from presinacalide imaging, with subsequent marked increase in activity at 18–24 min after initiation of sinacalide infusion consistent with additional EGR (black arrow). Therefore, this patient experienced EGR pre- and postsinacalide infusion and is grouped into class C. Postsinacalide imaging begins simultaneously with start of sinacalide infusion. GBEF curve is not shown to allow better display of pre- and postsinacalide images.



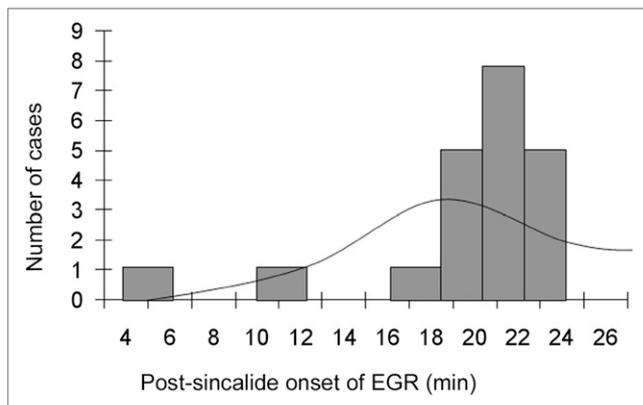


FIGURE 4. Time of EGR onset after sincalide infusion. Histogram plot and analysis of skew demonstrate that only time of EGR onset at 19–24 min after sincalide administration differed significantly from normal ($P < 0.0001$).

with and without EGR ($P = 0.875$) and revealed no significant interaction between these variables ($P = 0.099$).

The average patient age was 50.4 y (range, 18–90 y). Females comprised 68.2% of included patients (107/157 patients). A χ^2 test demonstrated no statistically significant difference between genders, with EGR present in 26% of women and 20% of men ($\chi^2 = 0.707$, $P = 0.401$). Unpaired t tests showed no statistically significant differences for EGR as a function of patient age ($P = 0.724$), activity of injected radiotracer ($P = 0.788$), and GBEF ($P = 0.996$). There was no significant difference between EGR pre- or postsincalide as a function of age ($P = 0.632$), injected activity ($P = 0.517$), or GBEF ($P = 0.851$) (Table 2).

It was not possible to classify 4 of the 38 cases of EGR because sincalide was not given during these examinations; therefore, 34 cases could be classified into our schema (Table 1). Class-A EGR was identified in 6 of 34 patients, 5 of which were persistent and 1 was transient. Class-B EGR was identified in 21 of 34 patients, with a persistent pattern in 20 cases and a transient pattern in a single case. Class-C EGR was identified in 7 of 34 patients, with a persistent pattern in 3 cases and a transient pattern in 4 cases.

DISCUSSION

The frequent onset of EGR during the interval of 19–24 min after initiation of sincalide infusion was highly statistically significant ($P < 0.0001$). This recognition of

when EGR is most likely to occur may increase a radiologist's sensitivity for detecting EGR. This finding also implies that sincalide infusion during hepatobiliary scintigraphy or during endoscopy may augment the sensitivity of EGR detection. Indeed, 62% of EGR cases in our study were manifest only on postsincalide imaging. Because sincalide infusion acts as a surrogate to endogenous release of cholecystokinin stimulated by eating, the relationship of EGR to sincalide in the prandial and postprandial period may improve understanding of the pathophysiology of EGR, suggesting a contributory role by cholecystokinin. Future research on the clinical relevance of this finding is needed.

The novel classification schema may identify cases of EGR most likely to mimic chronic cholecystitis or biliary dyskinesia. This identification is important because cholecystectomy is a known risk factor for worsening EGR (2,6). According to our model, class-A EGR patients would have clinical symptoms unrelated to eating and would be unlikely to have EGR that mimics gallbladder pain. Patients with class-B EGR would have clinical symptoms predominantly during meals or in the postprandial state, thereby mimicking cases of chronic cholecystitis or biliary dyskinesia. Patients with class-C EGR, wherein EGR worsens during the postsincalide period, may have a combination of symptoms unrelated to eating that worsen in the postprandial state and also may mimic gallbladder pathology. Patients subclassified with persistent EGR would expect overall worse severity and longer duration of pain, and patients with a subclassification of transient EGR may have more mild symptoms and intermittent pain. In our study, 82% of patients with EGR had either class-B or class-C EGR. The classification schema proposes a framework for future studies of other imaging biomarkers and clinical or endoscopic correlations.

At least 2 possibilities explain the onset of EGR during the interval of 19–24 min after initiation of sincalide infusion. The first is that EGR onset postsincalide may be a function of time from start of sincalide infusion, thereby occurring approximately 20 min after the initiation of the 15-min sincalide infusion. The alternate explanation is that EGR onset is related to the wearing-off of sincalide, which has a half-life of 2.5 min (12). This 4–9 min (2–4 half-lives) after sincalide infusion would be the appropriate time frame for sincalide to wear off. Cholecystokinin and sincalide stimulate intestinal motility with concomitant contraction of

TABLE 2

Determination of Significance for Presence and Absence of EGR as Function of Patient Age, Sex, MBq (mCi) of Injected Activity, and GBEF

Characteristic	Reflux present ($n = 38$)	Reflux absent ($n = 157$)	Significance
Average age (y)	51.3	50.2	$P = 0.724$
Sex	26% of females 20% of males	74% of females 80% of males	$\chi^2 = 0.707$, $P = 0.401$
MBq (mCi) injected activity	192.77 (5.21)	193.88 (5.24)	$P = 0.788$
GBEF ($n = 117$)	48.8% ($n = 43$)	48.7% ($n = 74$)	$P = 0.996$

the pylorus (12,13). A hypothetical physiologic mechanism for EGR is that the effect on pyloric contraction is either incomplete or of shorter duration than increased small bowel motility, therefore prompting reflux into the stomach. The total dose and rate of administration of sincalide may also be important variables. In addition, unlike a 15-min intravenous infusion of sincalide, endogenous cholecystokinin release may last up to several hours after a meal (12). The longer duration of endogenous cholecystokinin release may increase the probability of EGR if pyloric contraction is insufficient given a longer duration of bile flow through the open sphincter of Oddi.

In addition to the limitations already discussed, it is unknown whether the patients in the study had prior gastrointestinal surgery or were on medications such as sucralfate or proton pump inhibitors, which are proposed EGR treatments (6). Future studies should correlate clinical history and findings on endoscopy with the proposed classification system.

We detected a 15.1% discrepancy rate between the incidence of EGR initially reported in our clinical practice (8.9%) and that detected on subsequent masked review with directed diagnostic attention (24%). Our revised EGR incidence approaches that in the peer-reviewed literature, ranging between 26% and 58% (7,14). EGR was underreported in our institution, and this may be representative of other practices as well. If so, this underreporting suggests an opportunity for further physician education.

CONCLUSION

Masked review of 157 consecutive hepatobiliary scans from routine clinical practice at our institution revealed that time of EGR onset was found to be highly statistically significant at 19–24 min after initiation of a 15-min sincalide infusion. Therefore, detection of EGR may be augmented by sincalide administration and most reliably identified in this time window. A novel classification scheme based on timing of EGR in relation to sincalide infusion may have

utility for future research to predict clinical symptoms related to EGR and identify cases of EGR that mimic cholecystitis or biliary dyskinesia.

DISCLOSURE

No potential conflicts of interest were reported.

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