
Gastroenterology

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

by
Canadian Association of Gastroenterology
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1 Don't maintain long term Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI) therapy for gastrointestinal symptoms without an attempt to stop/reduce PPI at least once per year in most patients.

PPIs are effective drugs for the treatment of gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD). Patients should always be prescribed the lowest dose of drug that manages their symptoms. Even though GERD is often a chronic condition, over time the disease may not require acid suppression and it is important that patients do not take drugs that are no longer necessary. For this reason patients should try stopping their acid suppressive therapy at least once per year. Patients with Barrett's esophagus, Los Angeles Grade D esophagitis, and gastrointestinal bleeding would be exempt from this.

2 Avoid using an upper GI series to investigate dyspepsia.

Upper GI series are often requested for the investigation of upper gastrointestinal symptoms. This investigation has a significant proportion of false positive and false negative results compared with endoscopy, and studies have consistently found that this is not a cost-effective approach compared to other strategies of managing dyspepsia.

3 Avoid performing an endoscopy for dyspepsia without alarm symptoms for patients under the age of 55 years.

Endoscopy is an accurate test for diagnosing dyspepsia, but organic pathology that does not respond to acid suppression or Helicobacter pylori eradication therapy is rare under the age of 55. Most guidelines therefore recommend as the first line approach for managing dyspepsia either empirical proton pump inhibitor therapy or a non-invasive test for Helicobacter pylori and then offering therapy if the patient is positive. If the patient has alarm features such as progressive dysphagia, anemia or weight loss, endoscopy may be appropriate.

4 Avoid performing a colonoscopy for constipation in those under the age of 50 years without family history of colon cancer or alarm features.

Constipation is a common problem and systematic review data suggests this is not an accurate symptom in diagnosing organic disease. If the patient is also under the age of 50 and does not have a family history of colon cancer and there are no alarm features such as anemia or weight loss, then the risk of colorectal cancer is very low and the risks of colonoscopy usually outweigh the benefits in these patients.

5 Don't routinely use long term steroid therapy in inflammatory bowel disease.

The risks of long term steroid therapy (therapy for more than 4 months and/or more than two courses in a year) outweigh any benefits in inflammatory bowel disease and should not be given to patients. Instead, they should be offered more effective maintenance therapy such as immunosuppression or biologic therapy that are safer and have more evidence for efficacy.

How the list was created

This list was created by polling the Canadian Association of Gastroenterology (CAG) Quality Leads on items that were felt to meet the goals of Choosing Wisely Canada. The five items were selected for being the most frequently identified and reflected common GI disorders managed by health care professionals. This list was then voted on by the CAG Quality Leads and the statements were further modified for language by the group.

Sources

- 1 Cahir C, et al. Proton pump inhibitors: potential cost reductions by applying prescribing guidelines. BMC Health Serv Res. 2012 Nov 19;12:408. [PMID: 23163956](#).
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- 3 Makris N, et al. Cost-effectiveness of alternative approaches in the management of dyspepsia. Int J Technol Assess Health Care. 2003 Summer;19(3):446-64. [PMID: 12962332](#).
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- 4 Ford AC, et al. Diagnostic utility of alarm features for colorectal cancer: systematic review and meta-analysis. Gut. 2008 Nov;57(11):1545-53. [PMID: 18676420](#).
- 5 Talley NJ, et al. An evidence-based systematic review on medical therapies for inflammatory bowel disease. Am J Gastroenterol. 2011 Apr;106 Suppl 1:S2-25; quiz S26. [PMID: 21472012](#).

About the Canadian Association of Gastroenterology

The CAG represents more than 1,100 members across Canada, including physicians, basic scientists, and affiliated health care providers who work in the field of gastroenterology. The CAG is a member-focused organization with a mission to support and engage in the study of the organs of the digestive tract in health and disease, as well as to promote and advance gastroenterology by providing leadership in patient care, research, teaching and continuing professional development.



About Choosing Wisely Canada

Choosing Wisely Canada is a campaign to help physicians and patients engage in conversations about unnecessary tests, treatments and procedures, and to help physicians and patients make smart and effective choices to ensure high-quality care.

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