

Hiatal hernia, lower esophageal sphincter and their combined effect on the natural history of gastroesophageal reflux disease: implications for surgical therapy

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Abstract: The modern surgical therapy of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is based upon the concept that the antireflux barrier has two components that form a “double-sphincter” and work synergistically to protect from reflux of gastroduodenal contents: the lower esophageal sphincter (LES) and the crural diaphragm. Factors implicated in the pathogenesis of hiatal hernia (HH) are the thoraco-abdominal pressure gradient, the esophageal shortening secondary to reflux-induced fibrosis, and the hiatal enlargement due to peri-esophageal tissue deterioration. Genetic and biologic factors can predispose to HH formation through alterations in extracellular matrix protein metabolism, and through structural changes of the muscular crura, central tendon, and phreno-esophageal ligament. This will eventually result in loss of tensile strength and/or loss of recoil ability of elastic fibers. Failure of LES or the crural diaphragm or both contribute to progression of GERD and development of complications such as Barrett’s esophagus and esophageal adenocarcinoma. Patients’ selection for antireflux surgery is critical for optimal outcomes. While laparoscopic cruroplasty and Toupet or Nissen fundoplication remain the current gold standard in antireflux surgery, the high rates of anatomical and clinical recurrence in patients with large hiatus hernia still represent a matter of concern. To reduce recurrence rates after surgical repair, it is clear that both axial and radial tension at the esophago-gastric junction (EGJ) must be minimized. This has led to an increasing interest for the use of prosthetic mesh to reinforce the esophageal hiatus. Recognition of anatomical and functional abnormalities at an early disease-stage is critical to prevent complications and to provide the most appropriate surgical therapy and the best clinical outcomes.

Keywords: Hiatal hernia (HH); gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD); diaphragmatic crura; lower esophageal sphincter (LES); fundoplication; magnetic sphincter augmentation.

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Introduction

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is the most common foregut disorder and affects millions of persons worldwide. Epidemiological studies show that the prevalence increases with age and is similar in males

and females. In the general population, the prevalence of typical reflux symptoms is up to 30%, and there is an increasing incidence worldwide by 30% every 10 years (1-3). Impairment of quality of life in GERD is relevant, and is largely due to incomplete response to proton-pump

inhibitors in patients with high symptom load and nighttime reflux causing sleep disturbances (4). Moreover, it is estimated that progression to Barrett's esophagus, the pre-malignant lesion causing esophageal adenocarcinoma, occurs in 10% of patients under routine medical care over a 5-year follow-up (5).

Historically, in the 1950s, hiatal hernia (HH) was considered a necessary pre-condition for GERD. As a surgeon of this era, Allison devoted his efforts to repairing the diaphragm to treat reflux symptoms and esophagitis at a time when no effective pharmacologic therapy was available (6). Subsequent manometric studies conducted at Mayo Clinic demonstrated that a high-pressure zone, namely the lower esophageal sphincter (LES), was also a key factor in preventing gastroesophageal reflux (7). This finding was later corroborated by anatomical studies demonstrating a muscular equivalent of the manometric LES at the esophago-gastric junction (EGJ) (8).

However, it was not until the 1980s that the "two-sphincter hypothesis" started to emerge (9,10). According to this theory, the antireflux barrier consists of an extrinsic sphincter (the crura) and an intrinsic sphincter (the LES), both playing a crucial role in the maintenance of an efficient EGJ. This implies that failure of one of these two components may facilitate GERD, but it is still debated whether the crura causes LES failure or viceversa. Over the past three decades, the pathophysiology of HH and GERD has been revisited in an effort to clarify the appropriate indications and the role of antireflux surgical therapy in the management of these patients.

Anatomy of the esophagogastric junction

The esophageal hiatus is an elliptically-shaped opening, with a surface area of about 10 cm², most commonly originating from the right crus of the diaphragm (11). The phreno-esophageal ligament, also known as Laimer membrane, arises from the subdiaphragmatic and endothoracic fascia and attaches the esophagus to the diaphragm. It consists of two sheaths, one enveloping the distal 2–4 cm of the esophagus and inserting into the submucosa, and the other extending inferiorly across the cardia and blending into the gastric serosa, dorsal mesentery and gastrohepatic ligament. The phreno-esophageal ligament confers stability to the EGJ through elastic recoil, allowing the distal esophagus to remain in its natural intra-abdominal position and resist challenges resulting from swallowing, breathing, or abdominal straining. The EGJ is difficult to identify

radiologically because of its intrinsic mobility and absence of precise anatomical landmarks. Using endoscopic criteria, the EGJ is the squamocolumnar junction or Z-line or the proximal tip of gastric mucosal folds. Using histologic criteria, the EGJ is the proximal extent of gastric oxyntic epithelium or the point where no submucosal esophageal glands are present. From a surgical standpoint, the EGJ is marked by the peritoneal reflection on the stomach and the junction with the tubular esophagus.

Classification, etiology, and natural history of HH

HHs are heterogeneous anatomical and clinical entities, whose incidence in the general population is not well defined since many patients are asymptomatic or complain of minimal non-specific symptoms: in fact, even large HH may be discovered incidentally on chest radiography. HHs are typically classified into four subtypes. Type I, the most common and best known as "sliding hernia", results from widening of the hiatal passage and circumferential laxity of the phreno-esophageal ligament that permits dynamic upward migration of the EGJ into the mediastinum. Para-esophageal hernias are less common entities that add the presence of a true peritoneal sac. Type II hernia occurs as a result of an anterior defect in the diaphragmatic hiatus allowing migration of the gastric fundus into the chest with the EGJ remaining in the intra-abdominal position. With progressive enlargement of the hiatus, a type III mixed paraesophageal and sliding hernia occurs. This can evolve into a complete intrathoracic stomach with the pylorus lying aside the gastric cardia and with a variable degree of rotation along the longitudinal (organo-axial volvulus) or transverse (meso-axial volvulus) gastric axis. When the diaphragmatic defect is large enough, it can even allow the transverse colon, small bowel or other abdominal contents into the hernia sac (type IV hernia) (12,13). Some have referenced a type V hernia which is a post surgical herniation of a wrapped LES (Herniated fundoplication).

Risk factors for HH are ageing, kyphosis, obesity, thoraco-abdominal trauma, and previous hiatal surgery (14–17). The main factors implicated in the pathogenesis of HH are the thoraco-abdominal pressure gradient, the esophageal shortening secondary to reflux-induced fibrosis, and the hiatal enlargement due to tissue deterioration (18). The esophageal hiatus represents a *locus minoris resistentiae* of the diaphragm which is subjected to continuous mechanical stress. The esophagus does not completely fit the diaphragmatic hiatus, allowing



Figure 1 Barium swallow study showing an intra-thoracic upside-down stomach.

abdominal contents to potentially herniate in the chest depending on the size and shape of defect, radial tension, longitudinal esophageal tension, and the elasticity of the phreno-esophageal ligament. Progressive slippage of the stomach into the chest cavity leads to GERD and/or cardio-respiratory symptoms, Cameron's ulcers and occult anemia, intrathoracic gastric volvulus, gastric ischemia and perforation (19,20) (*Figures 1,2*).

HH: idiopathic or connective tissue disease?

Tissue factors causing impairment of diaphragmatic crural muscle, diaphragmatic central tendon, and phreno-esophageal ligament can determine hiatal enlargement and subsequent primary or recurrent HH (21). The collagen is composed by three polypeptides chains embraced together in a left-handed helical structure. To confer more stability and strength, the whole molecule itself is twisted in the opposite way into a right-handed super helix. Type I mature collagen is mainly responsible for tensile strength. Type III immature collagen consists of thinner fibers and provides a temporary scaffold for tissue remodeling. A change in the collagen ratio toward immature type III collagen may result in loss of tensile strength. The amorphous extracellular matrix, containing elastin, glycosaminoglycans, proteoglycans and metalloproteinases, regulates the network of these macromolecules that are deposited by fibroblasts and modified by the matrix metalloproteinases. The elastin allows the connective tissue to stretch and

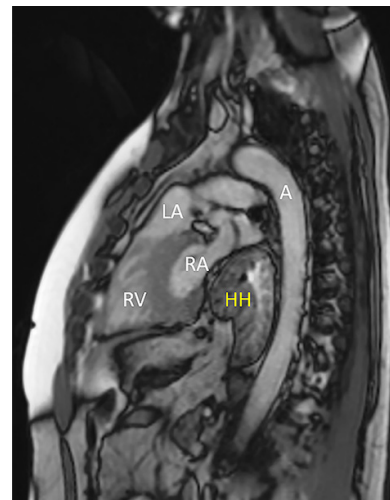


Figure 2 Magnetic resonance scan showing a large hiatal hernia compressing the right atrium.

return to the natural state. Elastin degradation by specific metalloproteinases is likely to determine loss of the recoil properties of elastic fibers and to lead to deterioration of the phreno-esophageal ligament (22).

Asling *et al.* showed that patients with HH have a high prevalence of abnormal collagen deposition. There was correlation between HH formation and the presence on chromosome 2 of the COL3A1 gene encoding for type III collagen. COL3A1 was overexpressed in families with GERD and HH (23). Fei *et al.* compared biopsies taken at the crura in patients with GERD and HH, and in patients who underwent surgery for other reasons. A structural weakness in the muscular component of the crura, such as focal degeneration of myofibrils, swelling of sarcotubular structures and dilation of intermyofibrillar spaces, was found in patients with HH (24). Curci *et al.* found a 50% decrease of elastin in the phreno-esophageal and gastrohepatic ligament in patients with HH compared to controls with only GERD (25). Finally, von Diemen *et al.* compared phreno-esophageal biopsy samples from 29 patients with HH and GERD and 32 samples from cadavers without HH, and found that the total amount and the proportion of type I and type III collagen were about 60% lower in patients compared to controls (26).

Impact of HH and LES incompetence on the natural history of GERD

Besides the loss of tensile strength of the muscular crura

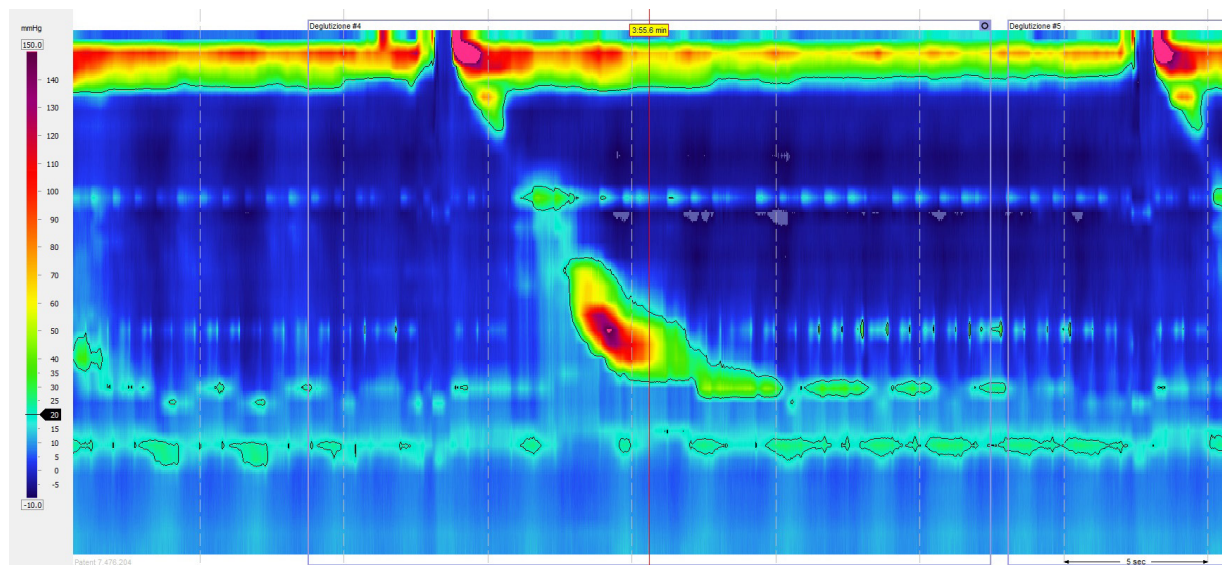


Figure 3 High-resolution manometry tracing showing separation of crura and lower esophageal sphincter in a patient with hiatal hernia.

and the loss of elasticity of the phreno-esophageal ligament, an additional factor that may account for progressive HH is the acquired esophageal shortening secondary to gastroesophageal reflux causing sustained contraction of the longitudinal esophageal muscle and fibrosis (27). Consequently, symptomatic patients with HH need to be properly investigated and treated given the potential for GERD progression.

The clinical relationship between HH and GERD has been extensively documented in epidemiological and clinical studies. Patients with HH are more likely to present with reflux symptoms, and the prevalence of GERD can reach 94%; on the other hand, symptomatic GERD patients are more likely to have HH compared to those without symptoms (28-30). Moreover, the prevalence of HH is higher in patients with Barrett's esophagus and increases with the length of the metaplastic segment (31). Finally, the presence of HH more than doubles the risk of developing adenocarcinoma of the esophagus and gastric cardia (32).

The EGJ is an anatomically complex and dynamic region where both the smooth esophageal muscular fibers of the LES (intrinsic sphincter), and the striated muscular fibers of the crural diaphragm (extrinsic sphincter) work synergistically to protect the esophagus from reflux of gastroduodenal contents. The activity of these two sphincters overlaps and the basal tone and overall LES length and the extrinsic diaphragm compression maintain the LES pressure well above the 5 mmHg positive pressure

gradient across the EGJ. This is enough in normal conditions to prevent reflux of gastric contents into the esophagus. Coughing or conditions that cause elevated intra-abdominal pressure, such as abdominal straining or compression, demonstrate the critical role of the crural diaphragm in increasing the LES pressure and restoring the antireflux barrier (33).

The failure of the antireflux barrier and consequent increase of esophageal acid exposure is secondary to incompetence of the crural diaphragm, with lack of "pinchcock effect", incompetence of the LES, characterized by low basal pressure, short total length and/or intra-abdominal length, and reduced esophageal acid clearance caused by outlet obstruction and impairment of reflux-induced primary peristalsis. In patients with HH, the EGJ is displaced intrathoracically leading to a separation of the two sphincters (*Figure 3*).

Loss of the intra-abdominal LES segment and therefore its exposure to intra-abdominal pressure, and of the mucosal gastroesophageal flap valve visible by endoscopy further impair the antireflux barrier. HH has also been associated with transient LES relaxations, a phenomenon mediated via a vagal pathway occurring in response to gastric fundic distention (34). This mechanism is responsible for gastroesophageal reflux episodes which normally occur after meals and are associated with belching, independently of swallowing. An alternative physiological explanation is that gastric distention causes shortening of overall LES

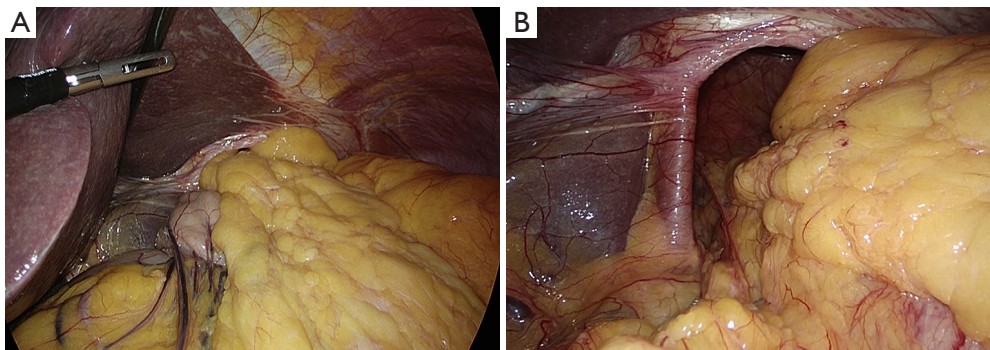


Figure 4 Laparoscopic view of large hiatal hernia and intrathoracic stomach. (A) Stomach and omentum plugging the enlarged hiatal orifice. (B) The contour of the hiatal orifice and the hernia sac become visible after partial reduction of the stomach in the abdomen.

length (35). In patients with HH, a pouch forms between the upper margin of the LES and the diaphragmatic pinch and is filled with gastric contents after a reflux episode. The reflux material is then cleared by secondary esophageal peristalsis into the stomach, but a small amount of acid remains trapped in the sac and is subsequently regurgitated into the esophagus. Reiteration of this sequence of events can increase the overall esophageal acid exposure and leads to complications of GERD that are difficult to control with medical therapy (36).

Implications for surgical therapy

Current management of patients with GERD is largely based on proton-pump inhibitor therapy. According to the predominant paradigm, laparoscopic surgery is recommended only in patients with refractory GERD symptoms and in those with symptomatic large HH (Figure 4A,B).

Patients' selection for antireflux surgery is critical for optimal outcomes. Campos *et al.* proved that the best predictors of a successful fundoplication are the presence of a typical primary symptom such as heartburn, an abnormal 24-hour pH score, and a clinical response to acid suppression therapy (37). Antireflux surgery has been performed for about 70 years now, with outcomes that are highly dependent on the surgeon's expertise. With the advent of the laparoscopic approach, the traditional surgical techniques (mainly Nissen and Toupet) have been replicated with the added advantages of less pain, quick postoperative recovery, and short length of stay.

Louie *et al.* revisited the role of crural diaphragm and suggested that both hiatoplasty and fundoplication are physiologically crucial and equally contribute to restoration

of EGJ competence. Importantly, this study also suggests that the fundoplication itself does not confer as much pressure as the crural repair, and its main role is probably to prevent LES shortening (38). The same theory applies to the magnetic sphincter augmentation (Linx[®] procedure), a novel surgical device placed laparoscopically around the EGJ without the need to alter gastric anatomy. Various studies have proven safety and efficacy of this procedure and shown less side effects compared to fundoplication (39,40). The encouraging outcomes of the Linx procedure in terms of symptoms relief, decreased medication use, and objective reflux control have led to expand its indications to patients with large HH (41). Improved subjective and objective outcomes with no increase in dysphagia rates have been reported in patients treated with Linx combined with formal crural repair compared to patients with minimal or no hiatal dissection (42,43). These results are consistent with the "two-sphincter hypothesis" and have been documented by high-resolution manometry (44).

Still, the problem of how to correctly address the axial (longitudinal) tension and the radial (lateral) tension at the EGJ remains unsolved. To reduce recurrence rates after surgical repair, it is clear that tension along these vectors must be minimized. Axial tension is generally recognized intraoperatively by measuring the intra-abdominal length of the esophagus; if this is shorter than 2 cm, a short esophagus should be suspected and an esophageal lengthening procedure (Collis gastroplasty) be performed. Unfortunately, there is often a tendency to overestimate the intra-abdominal esophageal length at laparoscopy due to the effect of pneumoperitoneum on the diaphragm (45). On the other hand, radial tension at the EGJ is not readily recognized and surgeons must rely on tactile and visual

clues during hiatal repair. In the study of Bradley *et al.* (46), morphology of the hiatus area was assessed during laparoscopy. Four different hiatal shapes (slit, teardrop, D, and oval) were identified and appeared to influence the need for diaphragmatic relaxing incisions to release radial tension.

While laparoscopic cruroplasty and Toupet or Nissen fundoplication remain the current gold standard in antireflux surgery, the high rates of anatomical and clinical recurrence in patients with large HH still represent a matter of concern. This has led to an increasing interest for the use of prosthetic mesh to reinforce the esophageal hiatus (47) (Figure 3). However, the risk of erosion with nonabsorbable mesh has raised significant concerns, and many authors have suggested to use absorbable biological meshes to prevent recurrence and reoperation. Use of Surgisis® (Cook Biotech, IN, USA) has proven safe, but high recurrence rates have been reported (48). A recent randomized trial with 5-year follow-up showed no advantages for augmented crural repair using absorbable (Surgisis®, Cook Biotech, IN, USA) mesh versus nonabsorbable (TiMesh®, PFM Medical, Koln, Germany) versus suture repair alone. In fact, the incidence of small recurrent hernias was similar across all three patient groups and most patients remained asymptomatic (49). The new biosynthetic meshes, namely the Bio-A® (Gore, Flagstaff, AZ) and Phasix ST® (C.R. Bard, Inc./Davol, Inc., Warwick, RI, USA), seem to protect from early recurrence, to decrease the risk of reoperation, and to improve quality of life compared to primary suture repair, but no long-term data is available (50-52).

Conclusions

The results of this review suggest that the pathogenesis of HH is multifactorial and correlates with progression of GERD. Physiologic aging combined with metabolic, genetic and mechanical factors play an important role in the natural history of the disease. Patients with reflux symptoms need to be carefully investigated for competency of the LES and adequate esophageal body contractility and clearance. A co-existing and even small hiatus hernia should not be underestimated and may play a significant role in the decision-making process and planning of antireflux surgery. If the esophagus is not foreshortened and the crural repair appears weak, reinforcement with onlay biosynthetic mesh may be indicated. Identification of HH and GERD in an early-stage can have a favorable impact on the natural history of the disease and may decrease post-surgical

recurrence rates.

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