

Molina Clinical Policy

Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) Treatment:

Policy No. 337

Last Approval: 10/12/2023

Next Review Due By: October 2024



DISCLAIMER

This Molina Clinical Policy (MCP) is intended to facilitate the Utilization Management process. Policies are not a supplementation or recommendation for treatment; Providers are solely responsible for the diagnosis, treatment, and clinical recommendations for the Member. It expresses Molina's determination as to whether certain services or supplies are medically necessary, experimental, investigational, or cosmetic for purposes of determining appropriateness of payment. The conclusion that a particular service or supply is medically necessary does not constitute a representation or warranty that this service or supply is covered (e.g., will be paid for by Molina) for a particular Member. The Member's benefit plan determines coverage – each benefit plan defines which services are covered, which are excluded, and which are subject to dollar caps or other limits. Members and their Providers will need to consult the Member's benefit plan to determine if there are any exclusion(s) or other benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. If there is a discrepancy between this policy and a Member's plan of benefits, the benefits plan will govern. In addition, coverage may be mandated by applicable legal requirements of a State, the Federal government or CMS for Medicare and Medicaid Members. CMS's Coverage Database can be found on the CMS website. The coverage directive(s) and criteria from an existing National Coverage Determination (NCD) or Local Coverage Determination (LCD) will supersede the contents of this MCP and provide the directive for all Medicare members. References included were accurate at the time of policy approval and publication.

OVERVIEW

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is defined by the presence of chronic symptoms or mucosal damage caused by an abnormal reflux of gastric contents into the esophagus. Causes of GERD include a weakness in the lower esophageal sphincter (LES), presence of a hiatal hernia (HH), temporary LES relaxation, alterations in the gastroesophageal pressure gradient, and esophageal factors such as poor clearance and changes in motility. Diagnosis of GERD is made based on patient symptoms; response to medication therapy, lifestyle and dietary changes; and minimally invasive testing. Good response to a PPI medication is a presumptive diagnosis for GERD. Medical management of GERD includes lifestyle changes (e.g., dietary restriction, weight reduction); pharmaceuticals (e.g., antacids, histamine 2 receptor antagonists [H2RAs], and proton pump inhibitors [PPIs]); minimally invasive and endoscopic procedures; and surgical treatment. Other unproven minimally invasive treatment strategies may be classified into the categories listed below (Kahrilas 2022; Hayes 2022; Schwaitzberg 2021).

- **Radiofrequency (RF) energy** is applied to the lower esophageal sphincter and gastric cardia to constrict tissue to decrease LES relaxations and improve the gastroesophageal barrier; also known as the Stretta procedure. The Stretta procedure was approved by the Food and Drug Administration in 2000 but continues to have an unclear mechanism of action. RF is thought to reduce postprandial transient lower esophageal sphincter relaxation, decrease gastroesophageal junction compliance, and promote healing of esophageal erosive disease. Due to the lack of understanding of how RF controls GERD, patient selection for the procedure is unclear (Triadafilopoulos 2023).
- **Endoscopic suturing techniques** such as transoral fundoplication (TIF) use fasteners to remodel the tissue to provide an improved esophageal barrier against reflux. Endoscopic stapling involves clamping and stapling the esophagus to the stomach proximal to the gastroesophageal junction (e.g., Bard® EndoCinch, Enteryx, Endoscopic Suturing System or Device, Endoscopic Plication system, Stomaphyx, EsophyX and MUSE).
- **Injection and implantation of bulking agents** may be inserted around the lower esophageal sphincter to impede reflux by decreasing transient relaxations which can cause reflux (e.g., Plexiglas, Durasphere, and insertion of magnetic beads [LINX]).
- **Implanted stimulation devices** are designed to normalize the function of the lower esophageal sphincter through neuromodulation (e.g., Endostim neurostimulation therapy). The Endostim device is implanted under the skin of the abdomen and a bipolar lead delivers electrical stimulation therapy to the LES.

COVERAGE POLICY

Minimally invasive therapies for GERD (e.g., radiofrequency techniques, endoscopic suturing and stapling, injection and implantation of bulking agents or insertion of magnetic beads, and implanted stimulation devices) **are considered experimental, investigational, and unproven** due to insufficient evidence in peer reviewed literature.

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS. Molina Healthcare reserves the right to require that additional documentation be made available as part of its coverage determination; quality improvement; and fraud; waste and abuse prevention processes. Documentation required may include, but is not limited to, patient records, test results and credentials of the provider ordering or performing a drug or service. Molina Healthcare may deny

Molina Clinical Policy

Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) Treatment:

Policy No. 337

Last Approval: 10/12/2023

Next Review Due By: October 2024



reimbursement or take additional appropriate action if the documentation provided does not support the initial determination that the drugs or services were medically necessary, not investigational, or experimental, and otherwise within the scope of benefits afforded to the member, and/or the documentation demonstrates a pattern of billing or other practice that is inappropriate or excessive.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EVIDENCE

The quality of the evidence is low for minimally invasive therapy for GERD due to insufficient studies with design limitations, lack of randomization and/or blinding, small sample size, generally short-term follow-up, and lack of and inconsistent comparators. This includes radiofrequency techniques, endoscopic suturing and stapling, injection and implantation of bulking agents or insertion of magnetic beads, and implanted stimulation devices. Large randomized controlled trials comparing minimally invasive therapy for GERD with laparoscopic fundoplication or other medical management strategies (over a long period of follow-up) are needed to evaluate their indications, outcomes safety and efficacy. A summary of the most relevant and valid studies is provided below.

Radiofrequency Energy (Stretta System)

Kalapala et al. (2017) assessed short outcomes (3 months) from a prospective randomized study comparing the Stretta treatment with controls receiving proton pump inhibitors (PPIs). A total of 20 patients with symptoms of heartburn, regurgitation, abnormal esophageal acid exposure ($\geq 4\%$), and endoscopically confirmed esophagitis were included in the study. The primary measure was improvement in quality of life (QOL) and decrease in the frequency and severity of GERD symptoms. The mean age of the patients was 39 (± 15) years and controls were 34 (± 11) years. Three months after Stretta, 80% reported improvement in QOL compared to 40% in the control group. At the end of 3 months, significant improvement in GERD symptom score for heartburn, regurgitation, chest pain, and cough compared with the control group was observed. After Stretta treatment, 60% of the patients were free of PPIs whereas there was no change in the control group. Almost 80% of the patients on Stretta treatment were satisfied with the treatment compared to 30% of the patients in the control group. Randomized controlled trials with larger patient populations and longer follow-up periods are needed to further assess Stretta.

Endoscopic Plication or Suturing or Stapling

De Moura et al. (2018) evaluated long-term results of 47 patients non-responsive to PPIs who underwent endoluminal plication ($n=26$) or polymer injection ($n=21$) for the treatment of GERD. The number of patients with no response to endoscopic treatment with reintroduction of PPIs increased in time for both techniques. There was symptomatic improvement up to 12 months, with progressive loss of this trending up to 60 months for both procedures. Health related QOL score (GERD-HRQL) demonstrated total response in both procedures at one, three, six and 12 months. The 60-month analysis showed an increased number of patients with no response in both groups. The QOL assessment (SF-36) showed benefit in polymer injection up to three months and showed a higher rate of complications. There were no deaths. There was healing of esophagitis at three months in 45% of patients in polymer injection and 40% in endoluminal plication. There was no improvement in manometric or pH findings. The authors concluded that endoscopic therapies were ineffective in controlling GERD in the long term.

Trad et al. (2018) described five-year outcomes for the transoral incisionless fundoplication (TIF 2.0) EsophyX vs Medical PPI Open label (TEMPO) clinical trial regarding the safety, durability, and cost-effectiveness for TIF 2.0. A total of 63 patients with chronic GERD refractory to PPI therapy, absent or ≤ 2 cm hiatal hernia, and abnormal esophageal acid exposure were randomized to the TIF group or PPI group. Following the 6-month evaluation, all patients in the PPI group elected for crossover to TIF. Of 63 patients, 60 were available at one year, 52 at three years, and 44 at five years for evaluation. Troublesome regurgitation was eliminated in 88% of patients at one year, 90% at three years, and 86% at five years. Resolution of troublesome atypical symptoms was achieved in 82% of patients at one year, 88% at three years, and 80% at five years. No serious adverse events occurred. There were three reoperations by the end of the five-year follow-up. At the five-year follow-up, 34% of patients were on daily PPI therapy as compared with 100% of patients at screening. The total GERD Health-related quality-of-life score improved by decreasing from 22.2 to 6.8 at five years ($P < .001$). Patient selection had a narrow scope with a focus on ideal surgical candidates that had long-term documentation of reflux, continued symptoms with optimized medical therapy, and a desire for surgical intervention. The authors concluded that in this patient population, the TIF procedure provided safe and sustained long-term elimination of troublesome GERD symptoms. Study limitations include small patient

Molina Clinical Policy

Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) Treatment:

Policy No. 337

Last Approval: 10/12/2023

Next Review Due By: October 2024



population, stringent patient selection, and non-randomization to another endoscopic procedure or surgical procedure for GERD.

Weitzendorfer et al. (2018) conducted a prospective single-center one-arm trial of 40 patients pre- and post-procedure for full-thickness plication using the GERDx device. The study included patients with one typical reflux symptom that did not respond to > six months of PPI treatment, hiatal hernia < 2 cm, and endoscopic Hill Grade II-III. Patients excluded from this study were less than 18 years, had an American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status classification III-IV, had paraesophageal or hiatal hernia measuring >2 cm, gastroesophageal flap valve grade IV, any previous esophageal or gastric surgery and were pregnant. The primary focus of the study measured Gastrointestinal Quality of Life Index (GIQLI) scores at baseline and three months post-procedure to determine outcomes. While there were no intraoperative complications, four out of 40 patients developed a post-procedure complication that required intervention. In addition, seven out of 40 patients continued to have persistent symptoms after the initial procedure and required secondary laparoscopic fundoplication within three months of endoscopic plication. These patients did not continue in the study and were not followed. At three months post-procedure 30 patients remained in the study. Three patients remained on daily antireflux medication post-procedure due to complaint of persistent GERD symptoms and did not meet the primary goal of the study to eliminate the need for daily PPI medication. The patients who continued the study did report an improvement in GIQLI score of at least 15 points. Esophageal acid exposure, reflux-specific symptom scores, and perioperative morbidity were secondary outcomes. At this time, the GERDx device continues to require additional investigation that would include a larger sample size and longer-term results.

Injection and Implantation of Bulking Agent or Insertion of Magnetic Beads

Ayazi et al. (2020) conducted a retrospective review of prospective collected data on 380 patient who underwent magnetic sphincter augmentation (MSA) between 2013 to 2018 at the Allegheny Health Network hospitals (Pittsburgh, PA). Patient selection for the MSA procedure were prescribed antisecretory medications but continued to complain of break-through symptoms. A focus of the study was to identify pre-procedure predictive factors for the development of dysphagia and best-practice management of patients with post-procedure dysphasia. All patients received a pre-procedure clinical evaluation with focus on foregut symptoms including use of acid suppression medications. Pre-procedure testing included esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD), high-resolution impedance manometry (HRIM), esophageal pH monitoring, and videoesophagram. Patient inclusion criteria were age 18 years or older with persistent GERD despite maximum antisecretory therapy and demonstrated evidence of reflux disease based on increased esophageal acid exposure on pH monitoring or a positive impedance-pH base. Any patient with a previous history of esophageal or gastric surgery, gross anatomic abnormalities such as esophageal stricture, significant esophageal dysphasia, or a known allergy to titanium were excluded. A control group of patients were offered laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication surgical treatment for post-procedure comparison to the group that received MSA. Initially post-MSA procedure 63.2% of patients reported dysphagia. Patients were evaluated post-procedure and then at two weeks, six weeks, six months, and yearly thereafter. At 11.5 months 15.5% of MSA patients continued to experience persistent post-procedure dysphagia, which was defined as dysphagia > three months. The need for at least one post-procedure dilatation was required in 30.5% of the MSA group, 39.6% of this group had resolution of dysphasia after one dilatation. All patients requiring dilatation (regardless of number of dilatations) was 67%. Early dilatation prior to eight weeks post-procedure found that only 21% had resolution of symptoms. Dilatation protocols were then adjusted in 2017 until symptoms exceeded eight weeks. This decreased the need for dilatation from 50% in 2014 to 30% in 2017. Use of a smaller MSA device was also identified as a potential factor leading to increased risk of development of dysphasia. The protocol for device size was also adjusted and correlated with an additional decrease in need for dilatation to 18% in 2018. A strict diet protocol was implemented with overall improvement in post-procedure results. Removal of the device due to persistent dysphasia occurred in 1.7% of the study participants. The MSA device continues to require further investigation utilizing well-defined patient criteria and post-procedure protocols that address persistent dysphasia in a larger sample size with comparison to other treatment modalities.

Implanted Stimulation Devices

Paireder (2019) reported on an observational prospective single-center study for 37 patients who underwent laparoscopic lower esophageal (LES) electrical stimulation therapy (EST) treatment at the Medical University of Vienna. All patients considered for the study met clinical indication for anti-reflux surgery. Initial preoperative evaluation included upper GI endoscopy and esophageal function testing that included high-resolution impedance manometry. This study had some significant limitations including small sample size, the need for hiatal hernia repair for 62.2% of

Molina Clinical Policy

Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) Treatment:

Policy No. 337

Last Approval: 10/12/2023

Next Review Due By: October 2024



the patients, and technical problems with device malfunction due to lead leakage in four patients requiring device removal and conversion to fundoplication. Malfunction at this high a rate is concerning for the overall safety of the device. The significant limitations of this study do not support the use of LES-EST treatment.

Kröner et al. (2021) provides an assessment of the medical management of GERD and an updated review of the evidence on lifestyle modifications and pharmacological therapy for the management of GERD. Lifestyle modifications and pharmacologic agents are the cornerstones of GERD medical management. Current evidence shows a link between anti-reflux pharmacologic therapy to adverse events (e.g., kidney injury, metabolic bone disease, myocardial infarction, etc.). The authors performed a systematic search of PubMed/MEDLINE, Embase, and Cochrane Library databases between inception and March 1, 2021. While pharmacological therapy has been associated with potential adverse events, additional research is needed to determine if the link exists. Due to potential safety and efficacy concerns, lifestyle modifications are considered the first-line approach to treatment of GERD; pharmacologic therapy may be considered for patients when lifestyle modifications are not effective, or such modifications cannot be implemented.

National and Specialty Organizations

American Gastroenterological Association (AGA)

The AGA (2022) published a *Medical Position Statement on the Management of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease*. The panel examined a series of questions designed to condense the major management issues encountered in patients with GERD in current clinical practice.

In addition, the AGA updated the *Clinical Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)* in 2022. The disease continues to be one of the most common seen by gastroenterologists, surgeons, and primary care physicians. Understanding of its presentations and enhancements in diagnosing GERD have evolved along with approaches of patient management. The ACG notes that while PPIs are the standard medical treatment for GERD, several publications have highlight adverse events which lead to concerns about the safety and efficacy of long-term use of PPIs, including overprescribing. Recent data shows promise for surgical and endoscopic interventions, including pharmacologic (Katz et al. 2022).

The AGA published the *AGA Clinical Practice Update on the Personalized Approach to the Evaluation and Management of GERD: Expert Review* to outline a personalized diagnostic and therapeutic approach to GERD symptoms (Yadlapati et al. 2022). Best Practice Advice was developed from expert review consisting of literature along with discussion and expert opinion.

Society of American Gastrointestinal and Endoscopic Surgeons (SAGES)

A review completed in partnership with SAGES assessed outcomes of antireflux surgery versus medical management of GERD in adults and children, robotic versus laparoscopic fundoplication, complete versus partial fundoplication, and minimal versus maximal dissection in pediatric patients. Randomized control and non-randomized comparative studies were identified from 2004-2019 from PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane databases. Of 1473 records identified, 105 studies were included – most had high or uncertain risk of bias (Slater et al. 2021). Anti-reflux surgery was found in association with superior short-term quality of life compared to PPI however short-term symptom control which was not significantly superior. A total of 28% of patients undergoing operative treatment continued PPI treatment. The review also found similar outcomes with robotic and laparoscopic fundoplication. Compared to total fundoplication, partial fundoplication was associated with higher rates of prolonged PPI usage. No statistically significant difference for long-term symptom control or long-term dysphagia was identified; no difference was noted for minimal dissection during fundoplication was associated with lower reoperation rates than maximal dissection. The conclusion found is that available evidence has high risk of bias – additional high-quality randomized control trials are needed to determine the safety and efficacy for surgical decision making in the treatment of GERD.

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) published guidance on the treatment of GERD in their Clinical Guideline, *Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease and Dyspepsia in Adults: Investigation and Management (CG184)*. The guideline does not include information on RF energy, endoscopic suturing techniques, bulking agents

Molina Clinical Policy

Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) Treatment:

Policy No. 337

Last Approval: 10/12/2023

Next Review Due By: October 2024

or implanted stimulation devices.)



CODING & BILLING INFORMATION

CPT (Current Procedural Terminology) Codes

CPT	Description
43210	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; with esophagogastric fundoplasty, partial or complete, includes duodenoscopy when performed
43284	Laparoscopy, surgical, esophageal sphincter augmentation procedure, placement of sphincter augmentation device (i.e., magnetic band), including cruroplasty when performed
43257	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, flexible, transoral; with delivery of thermal energy to the muscle of lower esophageal sphincter and/or gastric cardia, for treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease
43289	Unlisted laparoscopy procedure, esophagus
43499	Unlisted procedure, esophagus
43999	Unlisted procedure, stomach

CODING DISCLAIMER. Codes listed in this policy are for reference purposes only and may not be all-inclusive. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement. Listing of a service or device code in this policy does not guarantee coverage. Coverage is determined by the benefit document. Molina adheres to Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®), a registered trademark of the American Medical Association (AMA). All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted by the AMA; this information is included for informational purposes only. Providers and facilities are expected to utilize industry standard coding practices for all submissions. When improper billing and coding is not followed, Molina has the right to reject/deny the claim and recover claim payment(s). Due to changing industry practices, Molina reserves the right to revise this policy as needed.

APPROVAL HISTORY

10/12/2023	Policy reviewed, no changes to criteria, updated Summary of Medical Evidence section.
10/12/2022	Policy reviewed, no changes to criteria, updated Summary of Medical Evidence section.
10/13/2021	Policy reviewed, no changes to criteria, updated Summary of Medical Evidence, and references.
09/16/2020	Policy reviewed, no changes, updated references.
03/11/2019	New policy. AMR Peer Review on January 7, 2019, by a practicing, board certified physician with a specialty in Gastroenterology.

REFERENCES

1. Ayazi, S., Zheng, P., Zaidi, A.H. et al. Magnetic Sphincter Augmentation and Postoperative Dysphagia: Characterization, Clinical Risk Factors, and Management. *J Gastrointestinal Surgery* 24, 39–49 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11605-019-04331-9>. Epub August 6, 2019. PMID: 31388888; PMCID: PMC6987054.
2. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Medicare coverage database. Local coverage determination (LCD) – Select minimally invasive GERD procedures (L35080). Effective October 1, 2015, Revision Effective February 10, 2022. Accessed August 4, 2023. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>.
3. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Medicare coverage database. Local coverage determination (LCD) – Stretta Procedure (L34553). Effective October 1, 2015, Revision Effective October 7, 2021. Accessed August 11, 2023. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>.
4. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Medicare coverage database. Local coverage determination (LCD) – Endoscopic Treatment of GERD (L34659). Effective October 1, 2015, Revision Effective September 29, 2022. Accessed August 15, 2023. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>.
5. De Moura EGH, Sallum RAA, Nasi A, et al. Endoscopic polymer injection and endoluminal plication in treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease: Evaluation of long-term results. *Endoscopy International Open*. May 2018;6(5): E630-E636. doi: 10.1055/a-0573-1194. Epub 2018 May 8. PMID: 29756023; PMCID: PMC5943693.
6. Hayes. Health technology assessment: Magnetic sphincter augmentation with LINX Reflux Management System (Ethicon, Inc.) for treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease. Published August 26, 2022. Accessed August 7, 2023. <https://evidence.hayesinc.com/>.
7. Kahrilas P.J. Medical management of gastroesophageal reflux disease in adults. Updated September 19, 2022. Accessed August 7, 2023. <http://www.uptodate.com>
8. Kalapala R, Shah H, Nabi Z, et al. Treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease using radiofrequency ablation (Stretta procedure): An interim analysis of a randomized trial. *Indian Journal Gastroenterology* 2017 Sep;36(5):337-342. doi: 10.1007/s12664-017-0796-7. Epub October 14, 2017. PMID: 29030802.
9. Katz PO, Dunbar KB, Schnoll-Sussman FH, et al. ACG clinical guideline for the diagnosis and management of gastroesophageal reflux disease. *American Journal of Gastroenterology*. January 1, 2022;117(1):27-56. doi: 10.14309/ajg.000000000001538. PMID: 34807007; PMCID: PMC8754510.

Molina Clinical Policy
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) Treatment:
Policy No. 337

Last Approval: 10/12/2023

Next Review Due By: October 2024



10. Kröner PT, Cortés P, Lukens FJ. The medical management of gastroesophageal reflux disease: A narrative review. J Prim Care Community Health. January-December 2021; 12:21501327211046736. doi: 10.1177/21501327211046736. PMID: 34581222; PMCID: PMC8481709.
11. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Gastroesophageal reflux disease and dyspepsia in adults: Investigation and management (CG184). Published: September 03, 2014, Updated: October 18, 2019. Accessed August 21, 2023. <https://www.nice.org.uk>.
12. Paireder M, Kristo I, Asari R, et al. Electrical lower esophageal sphincter augmentation in patients with GERD and severe ineffective esophageal motility—a safety and efficacy study. Surgery Endoscopic November 2019;33(11):3623-3628. doi: 10.1007/s00464-018-06649-y. Epub 2019 Jan 22. PMID: 30671665; PMCID: PMC6795634.
13. Schwaitzberg SD. Surgical management of gastroesophageal reflux in adults. Updated October 5, 2021. Accessed August 7, 2023. <http://www.uptodate.com>
14. Slater BJ, Dirks RC, McKinley SK, et al. SAGES guidelines for surgical treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). Surg Endosc. 2021 Sep;35(9):4903-4917. doi: 10.1007/s00464-021-08625-5. Epub July 19, 2021. PMID: 34279710.
15. Trad KS, Barnes WE, Prevou ER, et al. The TEMPO Trial at 5 years: Transoral fundoplication (TIF 2.0) is safe, durable, and cost-effective. Surg Innov. 2018 Apr;25(2):149-157. doi: 10.1177/1553350618755214. Epub Feb 6, 2018. PMID: 29405886; PMCID: PMC5946656.
16. Triadafilopoulos G. Radiofrequency treatment for gastroesophageal reflux disease. Updated July 14, 2023. Accessed August 11, 2023. <http://www.uptodate.com>
17. Weitzendorfer M, Spaun GO, Antoniou SA, et al. Clinical feasibility of a new full-thickness endoscopic plication device (GERDx™) for patients with GERD: results of a prospective trial. Surg Endosc. 2018 May;32(5):2541-2549. doi: 10.1007/s00464-018-6153-9. Epub March 30, 2018. PMID: 29602998; PMCID: PMC5897467.
18. Yadlapati R, Gyawali CP, Pandolfino JE, CGIT GERD Consensus Conference Participants. AGA clinical practice update on the personalized approach to the evaluation and management of GERD: Expert review. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2022 May;20(5):984-994.e1. doi: 10.1016/j.cgh.2022.01.025. Epub February 2, 2022. Erratum in: Clinical Gastroenterology Hepatol. September 2022;20(9):2156. PMID: 35123084; PMCID: PMC9838103.