

THERS

Can Rectus Diastasis Surgery Influence Gastroesophageal Reflux Symptoms? A Prospective Observational Study

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6 Background

- Diastasis recti (DR) may impair intra-abdominal pressure (IAP) and core function.
- Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is linked to pressure imbalances.
- Hypothesis: repairing DR may alleviate GERD symptoms.

🛷 Methods

- Design: Prospective observational study
- Participants: 115 patients (BMI ≤ 25, no major comorbidities)
- Procedure: Endoscopic Preaponeurotic Repair (SCOLA) with polypropylene ultralight macroporous onlay mesh (Herniamesh® Hermesh 8)
- Assessment tool: GerdQ questionnaire, pre- and post-op
- Follow-up: 27-108 months
- Analysis: Chi-square, t-test, logistic regression (SPSS v22)

🚺 Results

Prevalence of Symptoms (befo	Symptom	Pre-op (%)	Post-op (%)	p-value
 GerdQ Total Score From 16 ±17 to 5 ±10 All items: p < 0.001 	Heartburn	54	30	< 0.001
	Post-meal reflux	56	25	< 0.001
Univariate Analysis No significant correlation with: • Sex • Age ≥ 50	Reflux lying down	53	24	< 0.001
	Diet change due to GERD	37	14	< 0.001
	Nighttime regurgitation	35	14	< 0.001

Geographic region

🝟 Patient Satisfaction

Majority of patients reported significant symptom relief and improved quality of life.

Conclusions: SCOLA significantly reduces GERD symptoms in DR

patients.

- Likely mechanism: improved core stability and redistribution (not increase) of IAP.
- Possible role of diaphragmatic function and respiratory mechanics.
- Further studies needed to confirm physiological mechanisms.

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