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**Title:** The features of high resolution CT (HRCT) in patients with respiratory symptom due to gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)

Dr. Miho 27460 Ikura hirohikoikura@yahoo.co.jp MD <sup>1</sup>, Dr. Hirohiko 27461 Ikura hirohikoikura@yahoo.co.jp MD <sup>2</sup>, Dr. Hisayuki 27462 Abe hirohikoikura@yahoo.co.jp MD <sup>2</sup>, Dr. Seiichirou 27463 Watanabe hirohikoikura@yahoo.co.jp MD <sup>2</sup> and Dr. Shin 27464 Kimoto hirohikoikura@yahoo.co.jp MD <sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup> Radiology, Radiology First Hospital, Imabari, Ehime, Japan, 794-0054 and <sup>2</sup> Pulmonology, Radiology First Hospital, Imabari, Ehime, Japan .

**Body:** <RATIONALE> GERD is well known as one of cause for chronic cough. Gastric acid refluxed stimulates the esophagus and airways, then it induce cough with or without inflammation. This study aimed to evaluate the features of HRCT in patients with GERD. <MATERIALS and METHODS> Ten consecutive patients (6 males and 4 females) with various symptoms, 7 of cough, 3 of sputum, 2 of heart burn, and one of sore throat. They underwent HRCT using a MDCT. Eight of them underwent gastrointestinal fiberoscopy and were diagnosed, 4 of GERD with reflux esophagitis, one of sliding hernia, and 3 of normal findings. All of patients were medicated with proton pump inhibitor, H2 blocker, and mosapride citrate hydrate, and improved with their symptom after two weeks. Two radiologist (H.I. and M.I.), who were board-certified by Japan Radiological Society, diagnosed and estimated image quality with their consultation. They observed some findings, ground glass opacity (GGO), bronchial wall thickening (BWT), centrilobular nodule (CLN), consolidation, and esophageal sliding herniation (ESH), expected definitely old inflammatory change. <RESULTS> One of the patients was observed a finding as normal in HRCT. HRCT depicted the features, 6 of GGO, 5 of CLN, 2 of BWT, one of consolidation, one of SH in 9 patients. GGO were frequently observed in 5 of 7 patients with chronic cough. The findings of GGO existed in bilateral in all of 5, in lower lobe in 4, in upper lobe in 2, and in middle lobe in one. <CONCLUSION> The HRCT findings of GGO were frequently observed in patients with chronic cough due to GERD.