between day 1 salivary pepsin and symptom questionnaires. Salivary pepsin measurement over 7 days identified four patterns: persistently low (n=3); persistently high (n=3); high on day 1 only (n=6); and variable (n=13).

Discussion Pepsin was acceptable to patients. Salivary pepsin measurement appears to be able to categorise different population groups by pattern of pepsin concentration throughout the week. As a feasibility study, it was not powered to identify correlation with clinical outcomes. Our Results suggest that using salivary pepsin as a marker of GOR is feasible and is worthy of further study in a large prospective cohort to evaluate its relationship to outcomes.

REFERENCE