



IQWiG Reports – Commission No. E22-02

Magnetic sphincter augmentation for gastro- oesophageal reflux disease Addendum to Commission E21-06¹

Extract

¹ Translation of the executive summary of the addendum E22-02 *Magnetische Sphinkter-Augmentation bei gastro-ösophagealer Refluxkrankheit - Addendum zum Auftrag E21-06* (Version 1.0; Status: 20 June 2022). Please note: This translation is provided as a service by IQWiG to English-language readers. However, solely the German original text is absolutely authoritative and legally binding.

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Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen
Im Mediapark 8
50670 Köln
Germany

Phone: +49 221 35685-0

Fax: +49 221 35685-1

E-mail: berichte@iqwig.de

Internet: www.iqwig.de

IQWiG employees involved in the addendum

- Simone Ohlwein
- Ulrich Grouven
- Ulrike Lampert
- Sandra Molnar
- Nadine Reinhardt

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Executive summary

In a letter dated 11 April 2022, the Federal Joint Committee (G-BA) commissioned the Institute for Quality and Efficiency in Health Care (IQWiG), as an addendum to commission E21-06, to review the conclusions on the potential (within the meaning of §137e of the German Social Code (SGB) V) of the magnetic sphincter augmentation (MSA) method for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GERD).

Research question

The aim of the present investigation was to determine whether further relevant studies exist for MSA in GERD in addition to the documents already used in the assessment of potential E21-06. The research question was limited to the use of MSA for the treatment of patients who are suitable for laparoscopic fundoplication (LF) (corresponding to population A in E21-06). In the case of additional relevant studies, it was to be examined whether the examination or treatment method in question still offers potential when these are taken into account. Furthermore, it was to be examined whether, in addition to the studies already considered in the assessment of potential, further studies are underway that are fundamentally suitable for providing relevant findings on the benefits of the method in the near future.

Methods

First and foremost, randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were to be included. If no RCTs were available, prospective comparative cohort studies with adequate confounder control were to be included that investigated the MSA method for GERD with regard to patient-relevant outcomes and were not already included in the assessment of potential.

A systematic literature search for studies was conducted in the MEDLINE and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials databases. In parallel, a search for relevant systematic reviews was conducted in MEDLINE, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, the International HTA Database and on the websites of the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and the Agency for Healthcare, Research and Quality (AHRQ). The search took place on 11 April 2022. In addition, the following information sources were considered: study registries and reference lists. The selection of relevant studies was carried out by 2 persons independently of each other.

Information assessment, synthesis and analysis were based on the principles described in the Institute's General Methods.

Results

No additional relevant completed or ongoing studies were identified during the information retrieval process.

Conclusion

Following a systematic review, MSA continues to have potential for the treatment of patients with GERD who are suitable for LF. Beyond the studies already considered in the assessment of potential, no further completed or ongoing studies were found that would be suitable in principle to provide evidence of benefit in the near future.

*The full report (German version) is published under
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