

Bravo Peer Review List Updated 1-27-2012

Number	Date (yr-mon)	Authors	Title	Journal
12	2011	Zehetner J, Lipham JC, Ayazi S, Oezcelik A, Abate E, Chen W, Demeester SR, Sohn HJ, Banki F, Hagen JA, Dickey M, Demeester TR.	A simplified technique for intrathoracic stomach repair: laparoscopic fundoplication with Vicryl mesh and BioGlue crural reinforcement.	Surg Endosc. 2010 Mar;24(3):675-9.
12	2011	Belafsky PC, Allen K, Castro-Del Rosario L, Roseman D.	Wireless pH testing as an adjunct to unsedated transnasal esophagoscopy: the safety and efficacy of transnasal telemetry capsule placement.	Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2004 Jul;131(1):26-8.
12	2011	Fletcher KC, Goutte M, Slaughter JC, Garrett CG, Vaezi MF.	Significance and degree of reflux in patients with primary extraesophageal symptoms.	Laryngoscope. 2011 Dec;121(12):2561-5.
11	2011	Slaughter JC, Goutte M, Rymer JA, Oranu AC, Schneider JA, Garrett CG, Hagaman D, Vaezi MF.	Caution about overinterpretation of symptom indexes in reflux monitoring for refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease.	Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2011 Oct;9(10):868-74.
11	2011	Katz PO, Johnson DA.	Control of intragastric pH and its relationship to gastroesophageal reflux disease outcomes.	J Clin Gastroenterol. 2011 Oct;45(9):748-54.
11	2011	Cabrera J, Davis M, Horn D, Pfefferkorn M, Croffie JM.	Esophageal pH monitoring with the BRAVO capsule: experience in a single tertiary medical center.	J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2011 Oct;53(4):404-8.
11	2011	Ayazi S, Hagen JA, Zehetner J, Banki F, Augustin F, Ayazi A, DeMeester SR, Oh DS, Sohn HJ, Lipham JC, DeMeester TR.	Day-to-day discrepancy in Bravo pH monitoring is related to the degree of deterioration of the lower esophageal sphincter and severity of reflux disease	Surg Endosc. 2011 Jul;25(7):2219-23.
11	2011	Bredenoord AJ, Weusten BL, Timmer R, Conchillo JM, Smout AJ.	Addition of Esophageal Impedance Monitoring to pH Monitoring Increases the Yield of Symptom Association Analysis in Patients off PPI Therapy	Am J Gastroenterol. 2006 Mar;101(3):453-9.
11	2011	Grigolon A, Consonni D, Bravi I, Tenca A, Penagini R.	Diagnostic yield of 96-h wireless pH monitoring and usefulness in patients' management	Scand J Gastroenterol. 2011 May;46(5):522-30.
125	2005	Belafsky PC, Godin DA, Garcia JC, Rahim N	Comparison of data obtained from sedated versus unsedated wireless telemetry capsule placement: does sedation affect the results of ambulatory 48-hour pH testing?	Laryngoscope. 2005 Jun;115(6):1109-13
124	2006	Tutuian R	Update in the diagnosis of gastroesophageal reflux disease	J Gastrointestin Liver Dis. 2006 Sep;15(3):243-7
123	2011-3	Korrapati V, Babich JP, Balani A, Grendell JH, Kongara KR	Does deep sedation impact the results of 48 hours catheterless pH testing?	World J Gastroenterol. 2011 Mar 14;17(10):1304-7
122	2004-08	Hong D, Swanstrom LL, Khajanchee YS, Pereira N, Hansen PD.	Postoperative objective outcomes for upright, supine, and bipositional reflux disease following laparoscopic nissen fundoplication.	Arch Surg. 2004 Aug;139(8):848-52; discussion 852-4.
121	2011-05	Lacy BE, Dukowicz AC, Robertson DJ, Weiss JE, Teixeira P, Kelley ML.	Clinical Utility of the Wireless pH Capsule.	J Clin Gastroenterol. 2011 May-Jun;45(5):429-35.
120	2006-11	Lutsi B, Hirano I.	Ambulatory pH Monitoring: New Advances and Indications	Gastroenterol Hepatol 2006;2(11):835-842.
119	2011-04	Vaezi MF.	Reflux Monitoring: On or Off Therapy?	Am J Gastroenterol 2011;106:183-185; doi:10.1038/ajg.2010.318
118	2005	Reddy DN.	Endoscopy-Assisted Wireless Intragastric pH Measurement	Endoscopy 2005; 37: 922
117	2010-11	Stefanidis D et al.	Guidelines for Surgical Treatment of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease	Surg Endosc. 2010 Nov;24(11):2647-69.

116	2007-11	Croffie JM, Fitzgerald JF, Molleston JP, Gupta SK, Corkins MR, Pfefferkorn MD, Lim JR, Steiner SJ, Dadzie SK.	Accuracy and tolerability of the Bravo catheter-free pH capsule in patients between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2007 Nov;45(5):559-63.
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112	2006-01	Fajardo NR, Wise JL, Locke GR 3rd, Murray JA, Talley NJ.	Esophageal perforation after placement of wireless Bravo pH probe.	Gastrointest Endosc. 2006 Jan;63(1):184-5.
111	2005-10	Chotiprashidi P, Liu J, Carpenter S, Chuttani R, DiSario J, Hussain N, Somogyi L, Petersen BT; Technology Assessment Committee, American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy.	ASGE Technology Status Evaluation Report: wireless esophageal pH monitoring system.	Gastrointest Endosc. 2005 Oct;62(4):485-7.
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109	2009-11	Grigolon A, Cantú P, Bravi I, Caparello C, Penagini R.	Subcardial 24-h wireless pH monitoring in gastroesophageal reflux disease patients with and without hiatal hernia compared with healthy subjects.	Am J Gastroenterol. 2009 Nov;104(11):2714-20.
108	2007-08	Grigolon A, Bravi I, Cantù P, Conte D, Penagini R.	Wireless pH monitoring: better tolerability and lower impact on daily habits.	Dig Liver Dis. 2007 Aug;39(8):720-4.
107	2009	Håkanson BS, Berggren P, Granqvist S, Ljungqvist O, Thorell A.	Comparison of wireless 48-h (Bravo) versus traditional ambulatory 24-h esophageal pH monitoring.	Scand J Gastroenterol. 2009;44(3):276-83.
106	2006-03	Hirano I.	Review article: modern technology in the diagnosis of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease--Bilitec, intraluminal impedance and Bravo capsule pH monitoring.	Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2006 Mar;23 Suppl 1:12-24.
105	2005-12	Holloway RH	Capsule pH monitoring: is wireless more?	Gut. 2005 Dec;54(12):1672-3.
104	2007-05	Iqbal A, Lee YK, Vitamvas M, Oleynikov D.	48-Hour pH monitoring increases the risk of false positive studies when the capsule is prematurely passed.	J Gastrointest Surg. 2007 May;11(5):638-41.
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101	2007	Maerten P, Ortner M, Michetti P, Dorta G.	Wireless capsule pH monitoring: does it fulfil all expectations?	Digestion. 2007;76(3-4):235-40.
100	2007-09	Marchese M, Spada C, Costamagna G.	Bravo capsule for wireless 48-h pH monitoring: proposed algorithm for its placement.	Am J Gastroenterol. 2007 Sep;102(9):2104-5; author reply 2106.
99	2009-02	Mohd H, Qua CS, Wong CH, Azman W, Goh KL.	Non-cardiac chest pain: prevalence of reflux disease and response to acid suppression in an Asian population.	J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2009 Feb;24(2):288-93.
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93	2001-03	Prakash C, Clouse RE.	Wireless pH monitoring in patients with non-cardiac chest pain.	Am J Gastroenterol. 2006 Mar;101(3):446-52.
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91	2009-07	Pritchett JM, Aslam M, Slaughter JC, Ness RM, Garrett CG, Vaezi MF.	Efficacy of esophageal impedance/pH monitoring in patients with refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease, on and off therapy.	Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2009 Jul;7(7):743-8.
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85	2011-03	Ayazi S, Hagen JA, Zehetner J, Banki F, Augustin F, Ayazi A, Demeester SR, Oh DS, Sohn HJ, Lipham JC, Demeester TR.	Day-to-day discrepancy in Bravo pH monitoring is related to the degree of deterioration of the lower esophageal sphincter and severity of reflux disease.	Surg Endosc. 2011 Feb 27. [Epub ahead of print]
84	2011-03	Bradley AG, Crowell MD, DiBaise JK, Kim HJ, Burdick GE, Fleischer DE, Sharma VK.	Comparison of the impact of wireless versus catheter-based pH-metry on daily activities and study-related symptoms.	J Clin Gastroenterol. 2011 Feb;45(2):100-6.
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81	2011-01	Hershcovici T, Fass R.	An algorithm for diagnosis and treatment of refractory GERD.	Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol. 2010 Dec;24(6):923-36.
80	2011-01	Sweis R, Fox M, Anggiansah A, Wong T.	Prolonged, wireless pH-studies have a high diagnostic yield in patients with reflux symptoms and negative 24-h catheter-based pH-studies.	Neurogastroenterol Motil. 2011 Jan 16. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2982.2010.01663.x. [Epub ahead of print]
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77	2010-12	Illueca et al.	Maintenance Treatment With Proton Pump Inhibitors for Reflux Esophagitis in Pediatric Patients: A Systematic	JPGN 2010;51: 733–740.
76	2010-12	Pandolfino et al.	Comparison of the Bravo™ Wireless and Digitrappertm Catheter-Based pH Monitoring Systems for Measuring	Am J Gastroenterol 2005;100:1466–1476)

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74	2010-06	de Hoyos A, Esparza EA.	Technical problems produced by the Bravo pH test in nonerosive reflux disease patients	World J Gastroenterol. 2010 Jul 7;16(25):3183-6.
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