Gastro is the branch of medicine Related to the GI (Gastrointestinal) tract (stomach and intestines) and the accessory organs of digestion (from the mouth to the anus). Focused on the digestive system and its disorders. Some of the conditions treated under this specialty include but are not limited to: Crohn’s disease, Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), inflammatory bowel disease, irritable bowel syndrome, peptic ulcer disease, celiac disease, colon cancer, heartburn, gastric cancer, diverticulitis, and ulcerative colitis.

Gastrointestinal diseases refer to diseases involving the gastrointestinal tract, namely the oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine and rectum, and the accessory organs of digestion, the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.

A wide range of new generation therapeutics targets that include novel small molecules and cellular therapy are currently under investigation. These include tofacitinib, ustekinumab, mongersen, and vedolizumab. This influx is anticipated to be a consequence of high prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases globally. Vedolizumab is emerging as a first-line biologic therapy for Crohn’s disease. Currently, the U.S. FDA has approved Humira, Amjevita, Cimzia, Remicade, Renflexis, Inflectra, Tysabri, and Entyvio for the treatment of Crohn’s disease.

Some studies have indicated that biologics exhibit greater long-term efficiency. According to a study conducted by University of Chicago, usage of biologics has resulted in an overall decrease in the number of surgeries by approximately 40.0%, emergency room visits by 60.0%, and hospitalizations by 50.0%. The increasing consumption of biologics for inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) will be one of the major factors that will have a positive impact on the growth of the gastrointestinal therapeutics market size in the coming years. The emergence of biosimilar and the adoption of biosimilar as they contain active pharmaceutical ingredients that are identical to their originator biologic compounds and are also less expensive than biologics will gain traction in this market. The global gastroparesis drugs market will drive the growth prospects for the global gastrointestinal stents market during the forecast period. Generally, MI surgeries have low-risk complications and other benefits such as reduced costs, shorter hospital stay, faster recovery, lesser pain, fewer post-surgery infections, reduced incision marks, bleeding control, minimal complications, and heightened accuracy. The size of the global gastrointestinal therapeutics market is expected to reach USD 13.8 billion by 2020, accelerating at a CAGR of 6.5% between 2015-2020. This growth in market size is attributed to numerous factors including increasing consumption of biologics, tentative approval of late stage molecules, development of novel therapies using innovative technologies, and improved diagnostic tools increasing the treatment-seeking population. Additionally, a sudden increase in the number of gastric surgeries across the globe is directly impacting the growth of post-surgical gastroparesis cases across the globe, which will directly propel growth within the gastroparesis drugs market.
over the next few years. Due to this primary growth factor, the
global gastroparesis drugs market will increase USD 940
million between 2016-2021, exceeding USD 7.1 billion in
market size by the end of the forecast period. Other factors
driving the growth of this market include unmet needs in the
industry to increase the R&D in the field and the rising cases
of diabetes fuelling the prevalence of diabetic gastroparesis.
Other insights provided within Technavio’s gastroenterology
market reports include:

- Allergan Pharmaceuticals
- Boston Scientific
- Cogentin Medical
- EndoChoice
- EndoGastric Solutions
- InterscopePentax Medical USA
- Physicians Endoscopy
- Synergy Pharmaceuticals
- Salix Pharmaceuticals
- Shaili Endoscopy
- Takeda Pharmaceuticals USA
- US Endoscopy Group