COMPARISON OF CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITY OF LIFE ON ROME IV VS ROME III CRITERIA FOR IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME IN CHINA: A MULTI-CENTER STUDY

Xin Yao*, Yunsheng Yang, Shutian Zhang, Lihong Cui, Nan Wang, Qian Zhang.
1 Department of Gastroenterology, Beijing Friendship Hospital, Capital Medical University; National Clinical Research Center for Digestive Disease, Beijing Digestive Disease Center; Beijing Key Laboratory for Precancerous Lesion of Digestive Disease, China; 2 Institute of Digestive Diseases, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Chinese PLA Medical Academy, China; 3 Department of Gastroenterology, Naval General Hospital, China; 4 Department of Gastroenterology, Bethune International Peace Hospital, China; 5 Clinical Epidemiology and EBM Unit, National Clinical Research Center for Digestive Disease, Beijing Friendship Hospital, Capital Medical University, China

Background The Rome criteria for irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) have been revised to Rome IV criteria in 2016. The aim of this multicenter study was to compare the clinical characteristics and quality of life for IBS on Rome IV vs. Rome III criteria in China.

Methods Nine hundred and forty IBS outpatients from three tertiary hospitals in China were included in this study. Diagnostic criteria were based on Rome III or Rome IV criteria. The demographic characteristics, IBS symptoms, coexisting upper gastrointestinal symptoms and extraintestinal symptoms of the IBS patients were recorded. Of the total IBS patients, 518 completed the evaluation of psychological status and health-related quality of life (HRQOL). Psychological problem was evaluated using the validated Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale (HAD), self-rating anxiety scale (SAS) and self-rating depression scale (SDS). HRQOL was assessed by 36-item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36).

Results Among the 940 IBS patients, 935 patients met the Rome III criteria, 498 patients met the Rome IV criteria, and 493 met both sets of criteria. Among the 935 patients meeting the Rome III criteria, 493 met both sets of criteria (group 1) and 442 met Rome III criteria only (group 2). Subjects in group 1 were more often male and reported higher abdominal pain scores, defecation urgency and symptom frequency compared with patients in group 2 (P<0.05). Furthermore, the patients in group 1 experienced more regurgitation, nausea, epigastrum pain or burning (P<0.05) and presented with greater rates of fatigue, insomnia, lumbo-dorsal pain, dizziness, chest distress, headache, weight loss (≥ 4.5 Kg) and chest pain compared with those in group 2 (figure 1), P<0.05. The patients in group 1 scored lower in most of the domains of SF-36, mental component summary, physical component summary and total SF-36 (P<0.05) than those in group 2 while the anxiety and depression scores were not statistically different (P>0.05). (figure 1)

Conclusions IBS population meeting Rome IV & III criteria presented higher abdominal pain, defecation urgency, symptom frequency, upper gastrointestinal and extraintestinal symptoms and poorer HRQOL than IBS patients meeting Rome III only.

THE USE OF ELOBIXIBAT AND LACTULOSE FOR BOWEL PREPARATION FOR COLON CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Naoki Hotta*. Masuko Memorial Hospital Department of Gastroenterology, Japan

Background Colon Capsule Endoscopy was approved for reimbursement under the national health insurance system of Japan.