satisfaction, complications and days of hospitalization after ERCP were examined and compared.

Results No death occurred in our study. The post ERCP complication rates of observation group were statistically lower than control group ($P=0.03$). There were no statistically significant differences in technical failure between the groups ($P=0.08$). Technical failure Hospitalization time was decreased and nursing satisfaction was improved markedly in observation group than control group ($P=0.01$ and 0.03 respectively).

Conclusions Predictable nursing measures applying to common bile duct stone patients underwent ERCP, helps prevent post ERCP complications, reduce the duration of hospital stays and improve the patients' life quality and satisfaction.

IDDF2019-ABS-0099 **SHORT TERM OUTCOMES OF PER ORAL ENDOSCOPIC MYOTOMY (POEM) AS TREATMENT FOR PRIMARY ACHALASIA IN THE PHILIPPINES**

Abigail Valenzuela*, Esperanza Grace Santi. *De La Salle University Medical Center, Philippines*

10.1136/gutjnl-2019-IDDFabstracts.143

Background To assess the short term clinical outcome of POEM.

Methods Data on consecutive patients with primary achalasia with epidemiology and clinical response were collected.

Results Twenty-five patients with a mean age of 38 were followed for 2 years. Seventy percent had no previous treatment for achalasia before POEM, 22% underwent pneumatic balloon dilatation and 8% had botulinum toxin. The mean baseline Eckardt score was 8.8. Type 2 achalasia was seen in 88%. The mean procedural time was 88.4 minutes. Total myotomy length was 13.5 cm and the average hospital stay of 5.4 days. Postoperative complication includes capnoperitoneum (16%). Clinical success was achieved with a post follow up Eckardt score of 0 and an increased BMI from 15 to 19.3 and 19.8 after 6 months and 1 year respectively. All patients had no symptoms recurrence. Four percent had reflux symptoms controlled by PPI. One (4%) out of 25 patients had endoscopically documented esophagitis after one year.

Conclusions Peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM) is a minimally invasive procedure for the treatment of achalasia with a promising safety profile and excellent short-term clinical results. The success rate of this study was 100% with a significant improvement of Eckardt score.

IDDF2019-ABS-0100 **LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS IN DIAGNOSIS BASED ON PATIENT-REPORTED SYMPTOMS OF FUNCTIONAL DYSPESIA IN THAILAND**

¹Krit Pongpirul*, ²Michaela Barry, ²Amundam Mancho, ³Pasa Suksmith. ¹Chulalongkorn University, Thailand; ²University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, USA; ³Harrow School, UK

10.1136/gutjnl-2019-IDDFabstracts.144

Background Functional dyspepsia (FD) is a heterogeneous complex of symptoms presenting with effects in the upper

gastrointestinal tract. With negative diagnostic workup, the diagnosis is based solely on patient-reported symptoms. As patient-reported symptoms are described variably between different cultures and languages, this study aims to linguistically explore how Thai patients describe functional dyspepsia.

Methods This qualitative study interviewed purposively selected 20 patients diagnosed with functional dyspepsia at outpatient clinics of four different healthcare settings in Thailand. The participants were asked for Thai adjective words that they would use to describe their functional dyspepsia symptoms. The words were then mapped with comparable English terminologies. The words were then compared with the Rome IV Diagnostic Criteria for Dyspepsia.

Results Seven Thai words were revealed from the interviews (frequencies): ปวด ('hurt'), เจ็บ ('ache'), แสบ ('burning/stinging hurt'), ฉีก ('sharp/piercing'), บิด ('twist'), เจ็บ ('painful pressure'), and เลือด ('focused pain').

Conclusions Some words used by Thai patients have not been compatible with 'standard' criteria for functional dyspepsia.

IDDF2019-ABS-0101 **ORAL AND TOPICAL APPLICATION OF KHEAW HOM POWDER ON ORAL ULCER: EFFICACY AND PATIENT PREFERENCE (KHOU)**

¹Potchara Khamsetha*, ¹Pattaraporn Chaihad, ¹Subin Kongmuang, ¹Nattakitta Pholor, ²Krit Pongpirul. ¹Namphong Hospital, Thailand; ²Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

10.1136/gutjnl-2019-IDDFabstracts.145

Background Kheaw Hom Powder (KHP) is an herbal recipe in the Thai National List of Essential Medicine that comprises of 18 herbs. This prospective observational study investigated the efficacy and patient preference for oral, topical, or both oral and topical preparations.

Methods Participants who met the inclusion criteria were asked to choose one of the following options: oral only (1 g of KHP dispersed in warm water three times daily before a meal), topical only (500 mg of KHP directly applied to the ulcer three times daily after a meal), or both for 6 consecutive days. The diameter of each ulcer was measured at its widest part by using Vernier Caliper (Day 1, 2, and 6). Pain score was assessed by using 10-point Likert's scale (Day 1, 2, and 6). Improvement is defined by 50% decrease of ulcer diameter or 2 points reduction of pain score. (Thai Clinical Trials Registry No. TCTR20170810003)

Results Fifty participants with a mean age of 54.60 years (female 66%) were included; of which 60% had one oral ulcer whereas 34% and 6% had two and three ulcers, respectively. The median duration of ulcer at presentation was 7 days. The ulcers were most common at upper and lower lips (52%), followed by buccal mucosa (36%), tongue (14%), palate (10%), and gum (2%). The mean pain score of 7.35 (SD 1.29) was reduced to 2.63 (SD 1.93; $p=0.023$) and 0.03 (SD 0.17; $p<0.001$) whereas the mean ulcer diameter of 2.67 (SD 1.75) was reduced to 2.22 (SD 1.29; $p<0.001$) and 1.06 (SD 0.61; $p<0.001$) mm.

Conclusions Kheaw Hom Powder can effectively reduce the pain and the size of oral ulcers.