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

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

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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.

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

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**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): น้ำลาย (hurt), ตาข่าย (ache), ปวด (burning/stinging hurt), ร๊ว (sharp/piercing), ขัน (twist), สะเก็ด (painful pressure), and ขย้ำ (focused pain).

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