

UEG Journal Best Paper Award

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Presentation

Digestive Oncology

Endoscopy

Pancreas

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A multinational population-based study of 16,820 respondents found that persons with disorders of gut-brain interaction experience substantial work productivity and daily activity impairments compared to those without these disorders.

KEY POINTS

- The speaker reported that 7,111 of 16,820 respondents had disorders of gut-brain interaction (formerly functional GI disorders), and these individuals showed higher impairment on all four work productivity measures: absenteeism, presenteeism, overall work impairment, and activity impairment outside work.
- Participants with disorders affecting multiple anatomical regions of the GI tract had progressively higher work impairments for each additional region affected, and those with painful disorders had higher impairment than those with non-painful disorders.
- Regression analysis identified fatigue, somatic symptom severity, psychological distress, number of affected anatomical regions, and male sex as independent factors associated with overall work impairment in persons with these disorders.
- The study used data from eight countries (Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and Sweden) collected via internet surveys with the Rome IV Diagnostic Questionnaire and Work Productivity and Activity Impairment questionnaire.
- Participants with disorders of gut-brain interaction were younger, more often female, and had higher levels of psychological distress and somatic symptom severity than those without these disorders.

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