

MODIFICATIONS OF ROME IV DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA BASED ON DEFECATION SYMPTOM SPECTRUM IN CHINESE

Jie Yang

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Poster

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A study of 6364 Chinese constipated patients found that Rome IV criteria showed poor consistency with self-assessment due to stricter Chinese thresholds for normal defecation, and proposes a modified two-symptom diagnostic approach that achieved better performance.

KEY POINTS

- Rome IV criteria demonstrated low sensitivity (47.30%) and poor consistency (Kappa=0.24) with self-assessment in Chinese constipated patients, despite high specificity (98.81%).
- The most prevalent symptoms in constipated individuals were straining (97.29%), incomplete evacuation (96.07%), hard stools (95.21%), anorectal obstruction sensation (93.22%), and reduced frequency (91.67%).
- Normal controls had mean defecation frequency of 7.09 times per week, with a 90th percentile cutoff of 4 times per week, stricter than Rome IV's 3 times per week threshold.
- A modified two-symptom diagnostic approach using six adjusted thresholds achieved excellent consistency (Kappa=0.80), high specificity (95.46%), and high sensitivity (92.94%).
- This study would benefit clinicians diagnosing constipation in Chinese populations and researchers developing region-specific adaptations of Rome IV criteria.

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