COMPARISON OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION FREQUENCIES IN ROMA IV FUNCTIONAL DYSPEPSIA SUBGROUPS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL OBSERVATIONAL STUDY FROM TURKEY

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A cross-sectional study of 117 functional dyspepsia patients found anxiety was significantly more prevalent in the postprandial distress syndrome subgroup compared to epigastric pain syndrome, while depression rates did not differ between Rome IV subgroups.

KEY POINTS

- Among 117 functional dyspepsia patients classified by Rome IV criteria, anxiety was detected in 39.4% of postprandial distress syndrome patients versus 9.5% of epigastric pain syndrome patients (p=0.022).
- Depression prevalence did not differ significantly between subgroups, occurring in 37.9% of postprandial distress syndrome, 33.3% of epigastric pain syndrome, and 30% of overlapping cases (p=0.622).
- Anxiety frequency was significantly higher in patients reporting postprandial fullness (35.8% versus 15.6%, p=0.035) and early satiation (44.7% versus 23.9%, p=0.027).
- The authors suggest anxiolytic treatment may benefit postprandial distress syndrome patients specifically, though further studies are needed to confirm these relationships.
- This Turkish tertiary center study enrolled 424 dyspeptic patients undergoing endoscopy, with functional dyspepsia identified in 27.5%.

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