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Summary

ROME V GLOBAL EPIDEMIOLOGY SURVEY

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Oesophagus | Small Intestine & Nutrition | Neurogastroenterology & Motility

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A global survey of 30,000 adults across 15 countries using Rome V criteria found that 41.8% met criteria for at least one disorder of gut-brain interaction, nearly identical to the 40.5% prevalence observed with Rome IV criteria in the same countries.

KEY POINTS

- The overall DGBI prevalence was 41.8% (95% CI: 41.3, 42.4) with Rome V versus 40.5% (40.0, 41.0) with Rome IV, a non-significant difference confirming consistency across criteria updates.
- DGBI prevalence was higher in females than males (47.8% vs. 35.9%, odds ratio 1.6) and decreased with increasing age, patterns identical to Rome IV findings.
- Bowel disorders were most common (35.5%), with IBS prevalence rising to 8.9% from 3.9% under Rome IV due to relaxed frequency thresholds, while chronic constipation decreased to 8.9% from 11.8%.
- Two new DGBI showed prevalences of 5.3% for abdominal migraine and 1.5% for inability to belch, though most affected individuals also met criteria for other DGBI.
- The most prevalent individual disorders were functional dyspepsia (8.5%) in the gastroduodenal region and proctalgia fugax (7.4%) in the anorectal region.
- The close similarity between Rome V and Rome IV results validates the epidemiological burden of DGBI and confirms that the updated diagnostic questionnaire identifies DGBI as effectively as the previous version.

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