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Summary

DIFFERENCES IN MEDICAL CARE SATISFACTION OF PATIENTS WITH “FUNCTIONAL” VS “ORGANIC” ESOPHAGEAL DISEASES: ITALIAN VALIDATION OF THE PPRS-SF QUESTIONNAIRE AND ITS APPLICATION IN CLINICAL ROUTINE PRACTICE

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Oesophagus

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An Italian validation study of the Patient-Physician Relationship Scale Short Form found that esophageal DGBI and GERD patients reported significantly lower satisfaction scores than those with eosinophilic esophagitis or achalasia, and older patients reported lower satisfaction than younger patients.

KEY POINTS

- The study successfully validated the Italian version of the 12-item PPRS-SF questionnaire using a standardized forward-backward procedure overseen by a Rome Foundation clinical monitor.
- Among 195 esophageal disease patients, mean satisfaction scores were highest for eosinophilic esophagitis (30.20) and achalasia (23.78), and lower for GERD (20.46) and esophageal DGBI (17.91) on a scale from -36 to +36.
- Patients with disorders of gut-brain interaction and GERD reported significantly lower patient-physician relationship satisfaction compared to those with organic esophageal diseases.
- Younger patients under 50 years reported higher satisfaction scores (27.1) than older patients over 50 years (20.16).
- The findings suggest that diagnosis type and patient age may affect the quality of patient-physician relationships in gastrointestinal practice, though further studies are needed for confirmation.

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