gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

PREVALENCE AND BURDEN OF DISORDERS OF THE GUT-BRAIN INTERACTION AMONG EUROPEAN OBESE PATIENTS

Shrikant I. Bangdiwala

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Small Intestine & Nutrition

October 15, 2023

A population-based study across 11 European countries found that disorders of gut-brain interaction are significantly more common in obese individuals (44.2%) compared to non-obese individuals (39.6%), with functional constipation being the only exception showing lower prevalence in obesity.

KEY POINTS

- Among 20,117 participants from 11 European countries, the prevalence of any disorder of gut-brain interaction was 44.2% in obese individuals versus 39.6% in non-obese individuals (OR 1.20, 95%CI 1.12-1.30).
- Most individual disorders of gut-brain interaction were more prevalent in obese versus non-obese groups, including functional diarrhea (7.3% vs 4.3%, OR 1.77), rumination syndrome (3.6% vs 2.4%, OR 1.51), and fecal incontinence (2.1% vs 1.2%, OR 1.78).
- Functional constipation was the only disorder of gut-brain interaction with lower prevalence in obese compared to non-obese individuals (10.2% vs 12.0%, OR 0.83).
- Obese individuals with disorders of gut-brain interaction were more likely to be female and had higher psychological distress, higher somatization, and lower quality of life.
- This internet-based survey data suggests clinicians managing obesity should consider screening for and addressing co-existing disorders of gut-brain interaction.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/5352b40a-743c-11ee-b5bd-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.