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Summary

UTILITY OF CT COLONOGRAPHY AS A DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE FOR IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

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Patients with irritable bowel syndrome diagnosed by Rome IV criteria experienced significantly higher pain scores during computed tomography colonography with carbon dioxide insufflation compared to controls, particularly immediately after gas injection and at plateau pressure.

KEY POINTS

- In a prospective single-center study of 123 subjects undergoing CTC for colorectal cancer screening, 15 patients met Rome IV criteria for IBS and were compared to controls.
- IBS patients reported significantly higher VAS pain scores at two time points: immediately after carbon dioxide gas injection ($p<0.01$) and until injection pressure reached plateau at 18 mmHg ($p<0.01$); maximum VAS scores were also significantly higher in IBS patients ($p<0.05$).
- No significant differences were found between groups in background characteristics, volume of carbon dioxide injected, or total colon length.
- Although IBS-SS scores were significantly higher in IBS patients, no significant correlation was found between VAS pain scores and either IBS-SS or IBS-QOL scores.
- The authors suggest pain perception during CTC might be a potential diagnostic method for IBS, though they note further study is needed to clarify associations with IBS severity.

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