

FUNCTIONAL DYSPEPSIA AND ASTHMA ARE FUNCTIONALLY LINKED VIA TRPV1 AND IL-33 BETWEEN AIRWAY AND UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

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Poster

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In a study of 50 asthma patients, comorbid functional dyspepsia was significantly associated with increased capsaicin cough sensitivity and higher sputum IL-33 levels, suggesting airway neural dysfunction.

KEY POINTS

- Fifteen of 50 asthma patients had comorbid functional dyspepsia diagnosed by Rome IV criteria.
- Patients with functional dyspepsia had lower C2 and C5 capsaicin thresholds and more prevalent heightened capsaicin cough sensitivity compared to those without functional dyspepsia, with statistical significance $p < 0.001$.
- Functional dyspepsia symptoms were negatively correlated with C2 and C5 thresholds in asthma patients.
- Sputum IL-33 levels were significantly higher in asthma patients with functional dyspepsia than in those without.
- The authors conclude that both TRPV1 and IL-33 may contribute to the interaction between asthma and functional dyspepsia, and that functional dyspepsia is significantly associated with airway neural dysfunction in asthma.

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