GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE AND FUNCTIONAL DYSPEPSIA ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CAPSAICIN COUGH SENSITIVITY IN SEVERE ASTHMA

Yoshihiro Kanemitsu

UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Poster

Oesophagus

October 13, 2024

A study of 52 patients with severe asthma found that comorbid functional dyspepsia and gastroesophageal reflux disease were associated with heightened capsaicin cough sensitivity, suggesting sensory nerve linkage between airways and upper gastrointestinal tract.

KEY POINTS

- Among 52 severe asthma patients, 22 had GERD comorbidity and 15 had functional dyspepsia comorbidity.
- Patients with functional dyspepsia had significantly lower capsaicin cough sensitivity thresholds (C2 and C5) compared to those without, with 11 of 15 showing heightened sensitivity (p=0.003).
- Patients with GERD also showed significantly lower C5 thresholds, with 13 of 22 demonstrating heightened capsaicin cough sensitivity (p=0.04).
- The authors suggest that TRPV1 receptor may be involved in the shared pathophysiology linking functional dyspepsia, GERD, and asthma through sensory nerve interactions.
- This material is relevant for clinicians managing severe asthma with upper gastrointestinal comorbidities and researchers interested in sensory nerve mechanisms in functional disorders.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/afea9708-9111-11ef-aa1a-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.