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Visceral and somatic hypersensitivity, autonomic cardiovascular dysfunction and low-grade inflammation in a subset of irritable bowel syndrome patients

Key words:

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
Visceral hypersensitivity
Somatic hypersensitivity
Autonomic cardiovascular dysfunction
Low-grade inflammation



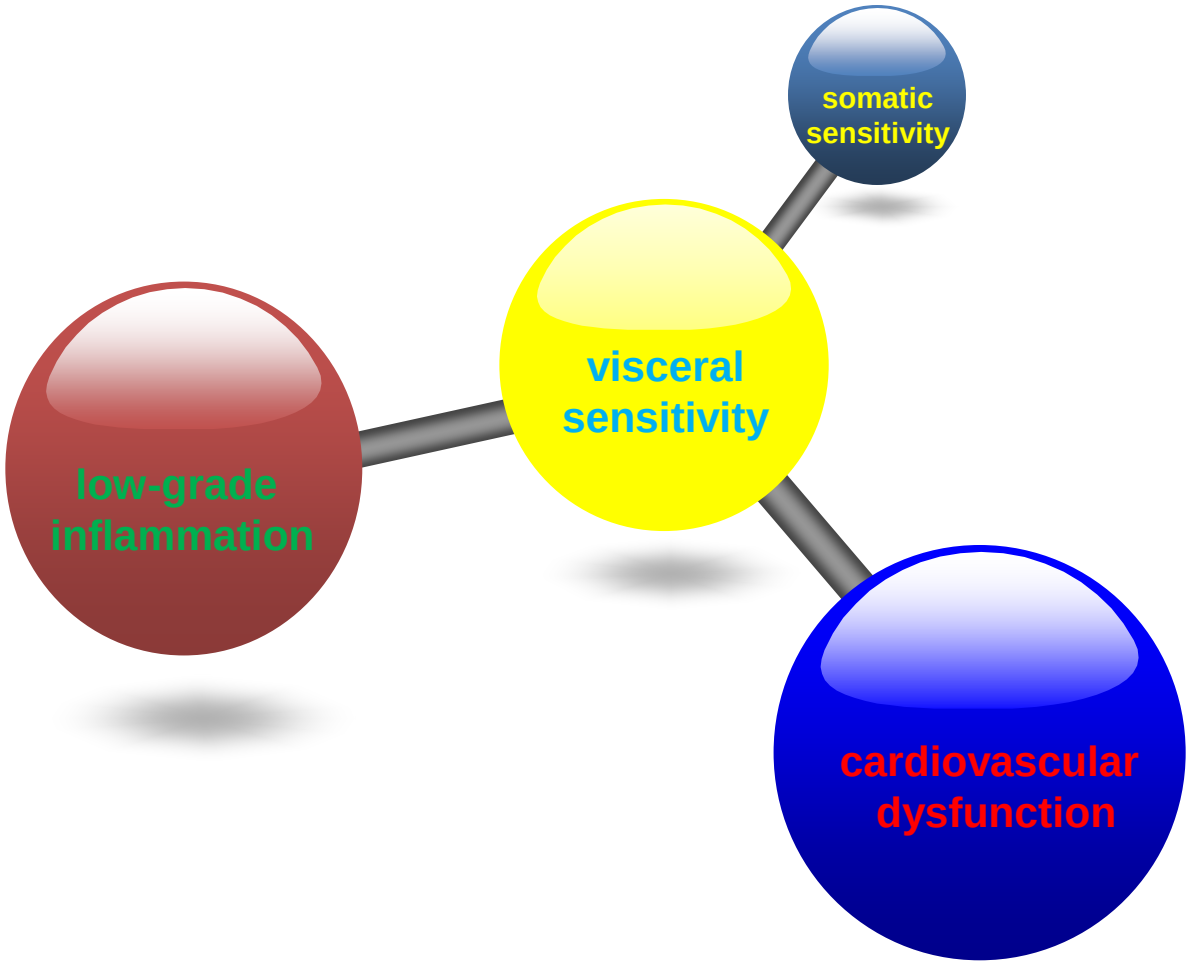
INTRODUCTION

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is one of the most common functional bowel disorders

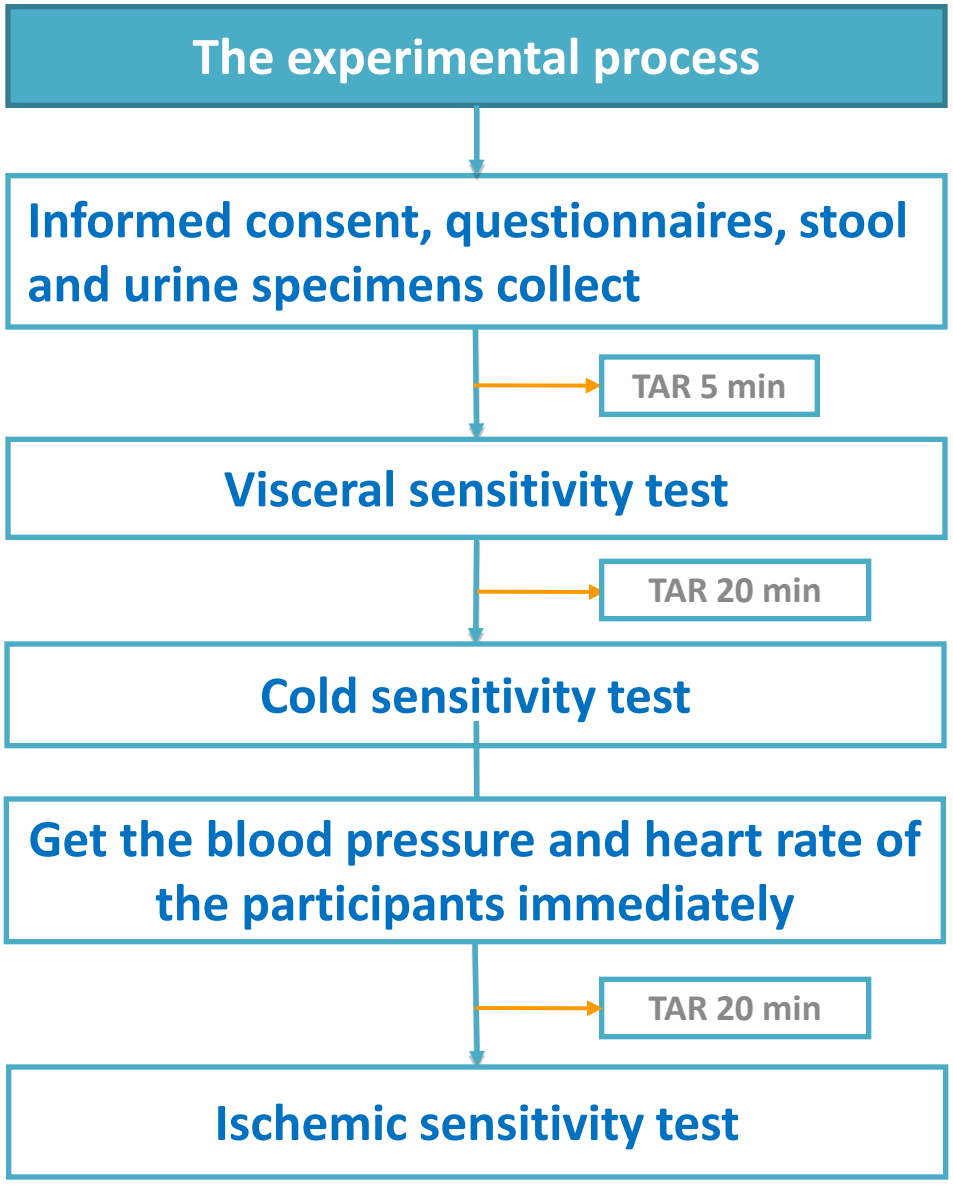
In recent years, the morbidity in Asian countries has been rising year by year, and has now nearly reached that of Western countries

AIMS

Evaluate whether visceral and somatic hypersensitivity, autonomic cardiovascular dysfunction and low-grade inflammation of the gut wall are associated with diarrhea-predominant IBS (D-IBS)



METHOD



TAR means take a rest

INNOVATION POINTS AND CONCLUSION

1. Using the ascending method of limits (AML) ptotocal we demonstrated D-IBS patients had significantly lower sensory thresholds

2. Using diverse methods, especially the ischemic sensitivity test, we confirmed that D-IBS patients have somatic hypersensitivity

3. D-IBS patients had autonomic cardiovascular dysfunction

4. Significant correlations between visceral and somatic hypersensitivity, visceral hypersensitivity and autonomic cardiovascular dysfunction, and somatic hypersensitivity and autonomic cardiovascular dysfunction were found, which may provide valuable suggestions for the treatment of D-IBS