

Comparison of Clinical Findings with Symptom Assessment Systems (GerdQ and FSSG) for Functional Gastrointestinal Diseases

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Abstract

Background/Aims: We conducted a trial to evaluate the FSSG questionnaire and GerdQ questionnaire for diagnostic accuracy given correlation with clinical findings.

Methods: One hundred three consecutive patients who were seen in the Yokohama City University hospital with a gastrointestinal symptom in May 2011 were enrolled as potential subjects. Of these, 94 patients underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, and clinical symptoms were evaluated using both the FSSG and GerdQ questionnaires.

Results: There were 94 subjects with GERD and 9 subjects with functional dyspepsia as defined by the Rome III criteria. We investigated the sensitivity and specificity of FSSG and GerdQ for GERD. For FSSG, the sensitivity was 0.564, the specificity was 0.778, and the odds ratio was 4.462. For GerdQ, the sensitivity was 0.298, the specificity was 0.889, and the odds ratio was 3.363. When combining the FSSG and GerdQ, the sensitivity was 0.255, the specificity was 0.888, and the odds ratio was 2.722. When using either the FSSG or GerdQ, the sensitivity was 0.723, the specificity was 0.888, and the odds ratio was 5.307.

Conclusions: We conclude that having patients complete both the FSSG and GerdQ may be more useful in routine medical examinations than completing only one questionnaire.

Key words: GERD, GerdQ, FSSG