INTRODUCTION:

- Functional dyspepsia (FD) is a common, morbid condition with dyspeptic symptoms not obviously explained by an organic disease and was previously called non-ulcer or idiopathic dyspepsia.
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OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the prevalence, number of services, and costs related to co-morbid conditions associated with FD using standardized categories.
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METHODS:

- An analysis was performed on retrospective data (2001-2004) from the Humana Capital Management Services (HCMS) Research Reference Database.
- This study aimed to assess the prevalence, number of services, and costs related to co-morbid conditions associated with FD using standardized categories.

RESULTS:

- Employees in the FD cohort (N=1669) and a 50:1 matched control cohort underwent diagnostic evaluation for FD (clinical and laboratory testing) and were classified as either having FD or not having FD.
- Employees in the FD cohort were more likely to have all major diagnostic categories (MDC) including digestive system, mental, and/or substance-related disorders, mental disorders, and substance use disorders. These diagnoses were more prevalent in the FD cohort than in the control cohort.
- The top MDC prevalence ratios between the two groups were for mental disorders (3.9:1), mental disorders (29.4:1), mental disorders (3.9:1), and mental disorders (29.4:1).

CONCLUSIONS:

- This study showed excess comorbidity in employees with FD compared to employees without FD. The comorbidity of FD was significantly greater in the FD cohort than in the control cohort.
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REFERENCES: