

## **The prevalence and risk factors associated with post-infective irritable bowel syndrome (PI-IBS) developed in hospitalized patients due to acute bacterial gastroenteritis**

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**Background and Aim:** Previous studies showed the increased prevalence of new onset of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) after acute gastroenteritis. Associated risk factors with this condition in hospitalized patients were not well defined. We aimed to investigate the prevalence of post-infective IBS (PI-IBS) in hospitalized patients after a bacteriologically confirmed acute bacterial gastroenteritis and associated risk factors with this condition.

**Patients and Methods:** Medical records of 112 patients were evaluated (mean) 8 months after the acute infection. Presence of IBS and its clinical subtypes according to the Rome II criteria and anxiety score according to Beck's anxiety scale for each subject, before and after the infection, were evaluated by telephone interview method.

**Statistical Analysis:** Features of groups were compared with each other by t-test and chi-square.

**Results:** Of the 90 patients, 53% were females. The prevalence of PI-IBS was higher than the previous IBS rate in this group (17.8 vs 7.8%, respectively;  $p < 0.01$ ). The prevalence of PI-IBS was 14.2% in the men vs. 35.4% in females ( $p < 0.05$ ). Anxiety has been detected in 37.5% of the subjects with PI-IBS vs. in 9.5% of the subjects without PI-IBS ( $p < 0.01$ ). Subjects with PI-IBS were more common in younger age ( $p < 0.05$  for each).

**Conclusions:** Host factors (age, gender and psychological profile) are strong players in the pathogenesis of PI-IBS.