

INTRODUCTION

- Gastroparesis is known to be more prevalent in females than males, even though the pathophysiology behind it remains unclear.
- There is lack of gender specific comparison of gastroparesis in terms of demographics and comorbidities.

AIM

- To compare the demographics and comorbidities of gastroparesis between female and male patients.

METHOD

- Patients who had completed a gastric emptying study and diagnosed with gastroparesis were identified using a nationwide database, IBM Explorys (1999-2022).
- The following conditions were excluded: cyclical vomiting syndrome, psychoactive substance abuse, eating disorder, factitious disorder, chemotherapy, malignant tumor of esophagus and stomach, neoplasm of abdomen, gastric or intestinal obstruction, IBD, adhesion of intestine, carcinomatosis, perforation of intestine, Roux-en-Y gastrojejunostomy, and gastrectomy.
- Patients were subdivided into male and female cohorts
- Demographic information, clinical symptoms and comorbidities were collected.
- Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence interval were used to compare the cohorts.

RESULTS

- A total of 17,570 patients were identified with gastroparesis, of which 13,090 (75%) patients were females and 4,390 (25%) patients were males.
- Females and males demonstrated similar trend in the distribution of ethnicity: most patients were Caucasian (76.6 vs 74.0%), followed by African American (13.0 vs 14.4%) and other races respectively.
- There was a higher percentage of females than males in the younger age group: age 20-29 (F vs M: 5.3 vs 4.3%) and age 30-39 (F vs M: 13.8 vs 11.4%) respectively.
- Male patients with GP had a higher prevalence of diabetes mellitus (M vs F: 52.8 vs 42.8%) and other comorbidities, such as: hypertension (64.0 vs 54.5%), hyperlipidemia (57.2 vs 50.1%), chronic kidney disease (24.1 vs 15.8 %), coronary artery disease (26.4 vs 16.6 %) and smoking (16.6 vs 13.8%).
- Female patients had a higher prevalence of anxiety (F vs M: 41.3 vs 27.1%), depression (45.8 vs 31.7%), autoimmune conditions (13.8 vs 5.0%) and morbid obesity (15.6 vs 11.6%)

CONCLUSIONS

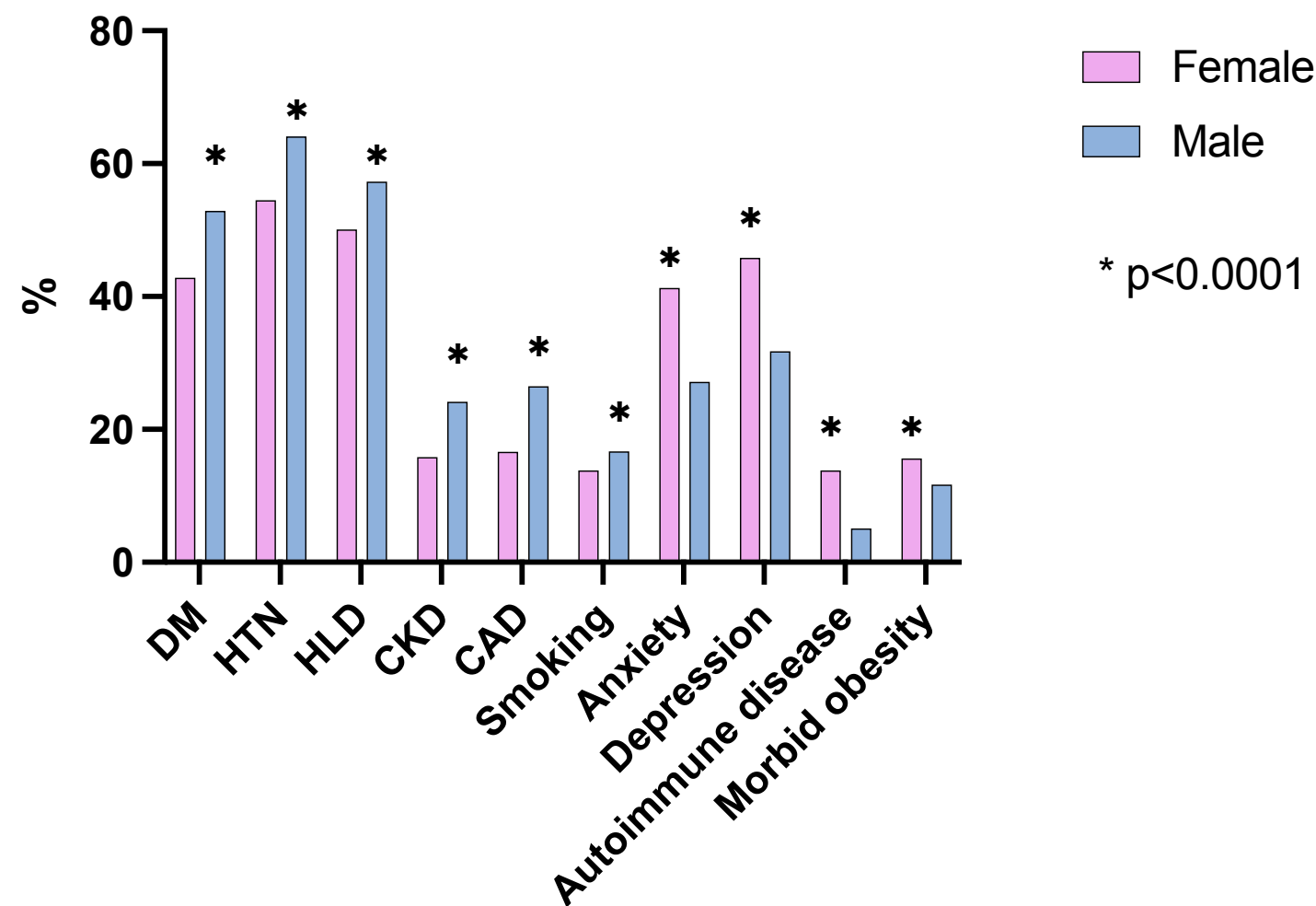
- Female and male patients with gastroparesis demonstrate similar ethnic distribution. There is a higher percentage of female patients than males in the younger age group.
- Female and male patients demonstrate different comorbidities. Further studies would be required to clarify the pathophysiology underlying the gender difference of gastroparesis.

REFERENCES

- Gonzalez Z, Loganathan P, Sarosiek I, et al. Gender-Related Differences in Gastroparesis. Am J Med Sci 2020;360:474-483.

Table 1 Gender related difference on demographics and comorbidities of gastroparesis						
		Female (N=13090)	%	Male (N=4390)	%	p
Age	20-29	690	5.3%	190	4.3%	1.04-1.45
	30-39	1810	13.8%	500	11.4%	1.12-1.39
	40-49	2370	18.1%	740	16.9%	1.00-1.19
	50-59	2710	20.7%	1060	24.1%	0.76-0.89
	60-69	2810	21.5%	970	22.1%	0.89-1.05
	70-79	2000	15.3%	720	16.4%	0.84-1.01
	80-89	930	7.1%	290	6.6%	0.94-1.24
	90 above	260	2.0%	80	1.8%	0.85-1.41
Race	Caucasian	10030	76.6%	3250	74.0%	1.06-1.24
	AA	1700	13.0%	630	14.4%	0.81-0.98
	Asian	110	0.8%	50	1.1%	0.06-0.09
	Hispanic/Latino	120	0.9%	40	0.9%	0.70-1.44
	Unknown/Other	1130	8.6%	420	9.6%	0.79-1.00
Comorbidities	DM	5600	42.8%	2320	52.8%	0.62-0.71
	HTN	7130	54.5%	2810	64.0%	0.63-0.72
	HLD	6560	50.1%	2510	57.2%	0.70-0.81
	CKD	2070	15.8%	1060	24.1%	0.54-0.64
	CAD	2170	16.6%	1160	26.4%	0.51-0.60
	Smoking	1810	13.8%	730	16.6%	0.73-0.88
	Autoimmune disease	1800	13.8%	220	5.0%	2.62-3.49
	Anxiety	5410	41.3%	1190	27.1%	1.76-2.04
	Depression	6000	45.8%	1390	31.7%	1.70-1.96
	Morbid obesity	2040	15.6%	510	11.6%	1.27-1.56

Gender specific comparison of comorbidities in patients with gastroparesis



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