

111TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 1309

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there is need for further study of the Functional Gastrointestinal Disorder (FGID) Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 29, 2010

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. WELCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there is need for further study of the Functional Gastrointestinal Disorder (FGID) Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).

Whereas IBS is a chronic FGID characterized by symptoms including pain or discomfort in the abdomen and altered bowel habit;

Whereas abnormal functioning of the nerves and muscles of the bowel produce the symptoms of IBS, and dysregulation between the brain, gastrointestinal tract, and central nervous system causes the bowel to become irritated, or overly sensitive to stimuli;

Whereas IBS is common in the general population, affecting people of all ages including children and seniors, but a social stigma surrounding bowel function persists;

Whereas IBS is one of the underlying disorders highly correlated with Gulf War Syndrome and IBS remains a serious issue for military veterans who have been deployed to combat areas;

Whereas there is no definitive test for IBS, and diagnosis is made via symptom-based criteria, extensive medical history, physical examination, and limited medical testing;

Whereas IBS symptoms may come and go, persist over a long period of time, or change over time, and can range from mild and infrequent to severe and chronic, affecting daily functioning;

Whereas people suffering from IBS frequently report gastrointestinal dysfunction including heartburn, nausea, abdominal fullness, and bloating and may also experience dyspepsia, feelings of urgency, and feelings of incomplete bowel emptying;

Whereas people suffering from IBS frequently report non-gastrointestinal problems including fatigue, muscle pain, insomnia, headache, lower back pain, and sexual dysfunction;

Whereas IBS affects between 25 and 45 million people in the United States, or 10 to 15 percent of the population, and an estimated 9 to 23 percent of populations worldwide suffer from IBS;

Whereas two in every three IBS sufferers are female, and gastrointestinal tract function appears to be influenced by changes in the level of female hormones;

Whereas effective treatment for the multiple symptoms of IBS is lacking;

Whereas IBS sufferers frequently use medication therapy, stress management, cognitive-behavioral therapy, gastrointestinal-directed hypnosis, biofeedback, relaxation, and pain management techniques attempting to control their symptoms;

Whereas IBS sufferers frequently use a variety of medications for IBS symptoms such as non-narcotic and narcotic pain medications, acid reducers, antidiarrheals, and laxatives, however, few patients report satisfaction with available treatments, highlighting the pressing need to find new and more effective treatments for IBS;

Whereas IBS can control many aspects of a person's emotional, social and professional life, and quality of life is often affected due to activity limitations that can impair physical, emotional, economic, educational, and social well-being;

Whereas the annual cost of IBS treatment in the United States has been estimated to be between \$1.7 billion and \$10 billion in direct medical, excluding prescription and over-the-counter medications, and \$20 billion in indirect medical costs;

Whereas IBS frequently takes a toll on the workplace, reflected in work absenteeism, lost productivity, and lost opportunities for the individual and society;

Whereas approximately 20 to 40 percent of all visits to gastroenterologists are due to IBS symptoms, contributing substantially to healthcare costs;

Whereas there is a significant need for further research on IBS to improve diagnostic and treatment options for pa-

tients, and reduce the high socioeconomic burden on IBS sufferers and on society;

Whereas the designation of April as National IBS Awareness Month has increased public education about IBS and the need for increased Federal funding for research on FGIDs; and

Whereas National IBS Awareness Month has been celebrated as a health observation during the month of April for the last thirteen years: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Rep-
2 resentatives that—

3 (1) the Director of the National Institutes of
4 Health (NIH) should take a leadership role in the
5 search for new treatment options and a cure for IBS
6 by—

7 (A) encouraging the National Institute of
8 Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
9 (NIDDK) to implement the research rec-
10 ommendations of the National Commission on
11 Digestive Diseases;

12 (B) exploring collaborative research oppor-
13 tunities between the NIDDK, the Office of Re-
14 search on Women’s Health, and other NIH In-
15 stitutes and Centers;

16 (C) encouraging NIDDK to provide the
17 necessary funding for continued expansion and
18 advancement of the IBS research portfolio

1 through intramural and extramural research;
2 and

3 (D) encouraging NIDDK to provide the
4 necessary funding for education with respect to
5 IBS and FGID through the cosponsorship of
6 workshops and seminars with patient organiza-
7 tions;

8 (2) funding should be increased for basic and
9 clinical biomedical research into IBS and other
10 FGID through NIH;

11 (3) the Director of the Food and Drug Admin-
12 istration (FDA) should take a leadership role in en-
13 suring that new IBS treatments are developed and
14 appropriately monitored by—

15 (A) issuing further guidance to industry on
16 the development criteria and adverse event
17 standards for IBS treatments; and

18 (B) encouraging the participation of pa-
19 tients groups and considering the views of pa-
20 tients when discussing standards and protocols
21 for the development and monitoring of IBS
22 treatments; and

23 (4) the Department of Defense and the Depart-
24 ment of Veterans Affairs should bolster their efforts

- 1 to study IBS and FGIDs, and their association with
- 2 war trauma.

