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The correlation between allergic rhinitis and irritable bowel syndrome: a meta-analysis

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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Review Stage at time of this submission - Completed but not published.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

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Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 13 April 2024 and was last updated on 13 April 2024.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective The purpose of this study is to explore whether there is a correlation between allergic rhinitis and irritable bowel syndrome.

Condition being studied The correlation between allergic rhinitis and irritable bowel syndrome.

METHODS

Participant or population Allergic rhinitis patients and irritable bowel syndrome patients.

Intervention Number of allergic rhinitis patients without irritable bowel syndrome and number of irritable bowel syndrome patients without allergic rhinitis.

Comparator The number of people with irritable bowel syndrome in patients with allergic rhinitis and the number of people with allergic rhinitis in patients with irritable bowel syndrome.

Study designs to be included The research design is to obtain corresponding data through literature retrieval and meta-analysis.

Eligibility criteria In this study, the diagnostic criteria for allergic rhinitis were based on medical history and clinical manifestations, accompanied by allergen detection and skin prick test results. The criteria for diagnosing intestinal stress syndrome are confirmed by evidence of an attack history and clinical manifestations that meet the diagnostic criteria of Rome II, III, or IV.

Information sources China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Science and Technology Journal Database , the Chinese Biomedical Literature Service System , PubMed, PubMed Central, Web of Science.

Main outcome(s) AR and IBS are mutually associated.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale.

Strategy of data synthesis Select the software Review Manager5.4 for data analysis. If there is significant heterogeneity ($I^2 > 50\%$), then the random-effects model is used to calculate OR results. Conversely, if there is no significant heterogeneity, a fixed-effects model is used.

Subgroup analysis There was no subgroup analysis in this study.

Sensitivity analysis Sensitivity analysis was carried out in the software Review Manager5.4 to reflect the sensitivity of the article by deleting the change of one of the effect sizes.

Language restriction Limited to Chinese and English documents.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords Allergic rhinitis, Irritable bowel syndrome, Meta-analysis.

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