

Prioritised areas, including digestive cancers, IBS, pancreatitis and alcohol-related liver disease, warrant greater research attention and funding.



Equitable research agendas and investment strategies must be developed to combat the low levels of research and funding for conditions associated with more socioeconomically disadvantaged groups, such as alcohol-related liver disease.



Prevention research and the subsequent implementation of effective, nationwide strategies focusing on screening, lifestyle modifications and further research into early markers of digestive diseases and cancers should be prioritised to combat their rising incidence across Europe.



The improvement of existing treatments, as well as the search for new therapeutic targets, should be a major area of prioritisation to accelerate advances in patient outcomes.



Insights from patient groups, particularly the views of marginalised and disadvantaged groups, should be sought to help reduce growing health inequities.



Further research is needed to identify barriers to conducting research in neglected areas; these can inform the development of strategies to encourage research activity and funding.



Institutional body funding should not only be oriented towards research grants, but also towards networking in pan-European activities with capacity-building objectives and balancing inequalities; this may provide long-term benefits for digestive health research.²⁵



Coordinated approaches to improve the surveillance of research activity and funding should also be considered to support research efforts by helping the research community identify under-researched areas and opportunities for collaboration.²⁵

