

PREDICTING RESCUE TREATMENT RESPONSE FOR PATIENTS WITH ACUTE SEVERE ULCERATIVE COLITIS WITH INTESTINAL ULTRASOUND

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Poster

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In patients with acute severe ulcerative colitis receiving infliximab rescue therapy, bowel wall thickness in the ascending and transverse colon at the second infusion (1-2 weeks) was significantly lower in those who achieved remission at 3 months.

KEY POINTS

- Among 37 patients who failed IV corticosteroids and received infliximab rescue (10mg/kg), 28 of 34 had treatment response and 24 of 34 achieved remission at 3 months, with significantly more patients with left-sided colitis in remission ($p=0.034$).
- At the second infusion (1-2 weeks), patients who later achieved remission had significantly lower bowel wall thickness in the ascending colon (1.3 vs 2.9 mm, $p=0.002$) and transverse colon (1.7 vs 2.8 mm, $p<0.001$), as well as lower sum of bowel wall thickness (9.1 vs 13.1 mm, $p=0.005$) and UC-score (8.0 vs 12.9, $p=0.018$).
- At 3 months, responders showed significantly lower bowel wall thickness in all segments, lower sum of bowel wall thickness (7.0 vs 14.0 mm, $p<0.001$), and lower UC-score (3.9 vs 16.3, $p<0.001$); similar results were found for patients in remission except for the rectum.
- The authors suggest that differences in bowel wall thickness of the ascending and transverse colon at the second infusion could reflect prognostic differences between left-sided and total colitis.

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