BIOELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE ANALYSIS AND HEMATOLOGICAL SCALES - A BRAND NEW COMBINATION FOR THE EVALUATION OF IBD PATIENTS?

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A study of 93 IBD patients on biologics found significant correlations between bioelectrical impedance analysis body composition parameters and hematological inflammatory markers, suggesting potential combined diagnostic approaches for nutritional and inflammatory assessment.

KEY POINTS

- In 93 patients with Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis treated with infliximab or vedolizumab, significant relationships were observed between BIA measurements, clinical disease activity scores, hematological indices (RPR, RLR, NLR, MPR), and CRP
- In Crohn's disease, body cell mass correlated positively with endoscopic severity (SES-CD, $p<0.05$)
- In ulcerative colitis, reactance correlated positively with MAYO score ($p<0.05$) and negatively with mean platelet volume to platelet ratio ($p<0.05$), body cell mass correlated positively with red blood cell distribution width to platelet ratio ($p<0.05$), and extracellular water correlated negatively with neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio ($p<0.05$)
- Phase angle correlated positively with CRP ($p<0.005$), and no differences were observed between infliximab and vedolizumab
- The authors suggest these findings may support combined use of body composition analysis and hematological markers for assessing nutritional and inflammatory status in IBD patients on biologic therapy

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