

IMPACT OF CMV DETECTION IN COLONIC BIOPSIES ON CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN ACUTE SEVERE ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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Poster

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In this 10-year retrospective study of 133 acute severe ulcerative colitis presentations, CMV-positive patients (8%) required significantly more intensive interventions but showed no significant difference in colectomy or mortality rates compared to CMV-negative patients.

KEY POINTS

- CMV-positive patients had significantly longer hospital stay (27.1 vs 11.0 days, $p=0.003$), higher ICU admission rates (27% vs 5%, $p=0.004$), greater need for TPN (36% vs 11%, $p=0.02$), and more frequent referral to colorectal surgery (82% vs 43%, $p=0.01$).
- No significant differences were observed between CMV-positive and CMV-negative groups in rates of rescue therapy, inpatient colectomy, 90-day readmission, or 90-day mortality.
- Patients on maintenance biologic therapy had significantly higher rates of CMV positivity (24% vs 7%, $p=0.02$), while small molecule inhibitors alone showed no significant association.
- 82% of CMV-positive patients were treated with ganciclovir or valganciclovir.
- This study is relevant to gastroenterologists managing acute severe ulcerative colitis and considering CMV screening and treatment protocols.

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