

MACROPHAGES ACTIVATION IN NEWLY DIAGNOSED ILEOCOLONIC CROHN'S DISEASE

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A study of 88 Crohn's disease patients undergoing ileocolonic resection found differences in macrophage activation markers between early and late-stage disease, with data suggesting increased M1 activation in newly diagnosed patients and M2 predominance in long-term disease.

KEY POINTS

- IFNGR1 mRNA expression was significantly lower in newly diagnosed CD than in patients with longer disease duration ($p=0.017$), while LTA and CCR1 mRNA expression tended to be higher in newly diagnosed patients ($p=0.06$ and $p=0.08$ respectively)
- A higher number of macrophages expressed CD163 at low intensity in late-stage disease ($p=0.04$), and GATA3 mRNA expression was higher in healthy ileal mucosa of early-stage patients ($p=0.057$)
- The authors suggest the data indicate an increase in M1 or M1 activation in newly diagnosed CD, while M2 macrophage increase in late-stage patients' healthy mucosa suggests reparative and pro-fibrotic processes predominate long-term
- Researchers investigating mechanisms underlying early surgery outcomes in Crohn's disease may benefit from this differential macrophage activation data

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