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Summary

THROMBOEMBOLIC EVENTS IN CROHN'S DISEASE: AN EXTRA-DIGESTIVE COMPLICATION TO BE FEARED

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A 23-year retrospective study found venous thrombosis in 1.7% of 1084 hospitalized Crohn's disease patients, predominantly lower limb deep vein thrombosis occurring during disease relapse.

KEY POINTS

- Out of 1084 Crohn's disease cases, 17 developed venous thrombosis (1.7% prevalence) with a median age of 35 years and equal sex distribution.
- Most thrombotic events (15 of 17) occurred during intestinal disease relapse after an average of 40 months, while 2 cases revealed the diagnosis of Crohn's disease.
- Deep vein thrombosis of the lower limbs accounted for 70.6% of cases (12 of 17), with other sites including cerebral venous thrombosis (2 cases), and single cases of ovarian, mesenteric, and porto-sinusoidal thrombosis.
- Associated risk factors included recent surgery in 23.5% of cases, with hypoalbuminemia present in 76.5% and isolated cases of protein S deficiency and vitamin B12 deficiency.
- Treatment outcomes were favorable in 94.1% of cases with one death, and the authors conclude these findings support the importance of preventive treatment during active disease.

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