

PREVALENCE OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE IN CELIAC DISEASE IN AN ALGERIAN POPULATION

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

IBD

October 15, 2023

A cross-sectional study of 205 adults with celiac disease at an Algerian university hospital found a 6.8% prevalence of concomitant inflammatory bowel disease, higher than previously reported rates.

KEY POINTS

- Among 205 celiac disease patients, 14 had co-existent IBD (6.8%; 95% CI 3.8%-11.2%), with Crohn's disease (n=11) more common than ulcerative colitis (n=3).
- The average delay between IBD and celiac disease diagnosis was 6.4 years; celiac disease was diagnosed first in 35.7% of cases, and both conditions were diagnosed concurrently in 28.5%.
- Patients with both conditions had a higher frequency of atypical celiac symptoms (63.6%) and extra-intestinal manifestations (71.4%), including aphthous stomatitis (35.7%) and depression (42.8%).
- Among Crohn's disease patients, 7 had ileocolonic involvement and stricturing behaviour was dominant; patients with ulcerative colitis were more likely to have extensive colitis or pancolitis.
- All patients received a gluten-free diet, and IBD treatment included immunomodulators (n=7) and biological therapy (n=6), reflecting severe disease in the majority.

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