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Summary

INCREASED SERUM APELIN LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

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IBD

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Serum apelin levels are significantly elevated in IBD patients compared to healthy controls and independently associated with smoking status and UC disease extent.

KEY POINTS

- In 104 IBD patients versus 104 matched controls, mean serum apelin-13 levels were significantly higher in IBD patients (1996.29 ± 1592.96 pg/ml vs 1552.99 ± 809.64 pg/ml, p=0.012).
- Smoking was the only parameter independently associated with serum apelin levels in IBD patients (p<0.001).
- Among IBD patients without cardiovascular disease, significantly elevated apelin levels were found in those with extended UC (p=0.044), history of immunomodulator use (p=0.043), and absence of musculoskeletal extraintestinal manifestations (p=0.027).
- A moderate positive correlation was observed between UC extent and serum apelin levels in patients without cardiovascular disease (r=0.525, p=0.004).
- This case-control study provides initial data on circulating apelin in IBD and suggests potential associations with disease phenotype and smoking.

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