

EXPOSURE TO ANTI-TNFA AGENT IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE: A POPULATION-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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A Korean population-based case-control study of 515,707 IBD patients found that anti-TNF agent exposure was associated with increased risk of autoimmune disease, particularly psoriasis and lupus.

KEY POINTS

- Among 45,430 IBD patients who developed autoimmune disease, exposure to anti-TNF agents significantly increased overall autoimmune disease risk with an adjusted odds ratio of 1.43 (95% CI 1.35–1.51).
- The association was strongest for lupus (OR 2.21, 95% CI 1.92–2.54) and psoriasis (OR 1.53, 95% CI 1.40–1.67), while no statistically significant association was found for CNS events, interstitial lung disease, or systemic vasculitis.
- A cumulative dose-response relationship was observed, with autoimmune disease risk increasing according to the frequency of anti-TNF agent use.
- The median IBD duration until autoimmune disease diagnosis was 5.75 years, and most affected patients (68%) were over age 40.

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