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Summary

LONG-TERM RISK OF MYOCARDITIS IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE: A POPULATION-BASED, SIBLING-CONTROLLED COHORT STUDY 1969-2019

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A Swedish nationwide cohort study found that patients with inflammatory bowel disease had a 54% increased risk of myocarditis and a 147% increased risk of severe myocarditis over 20 years compared to matched population controls, though absolute risks remained low.

KEY POINTS

- Among 83,264 biopsy-confirmed IBD patients followed for a median of 14 years, the incidence rate of myocarditis was 22.7 per 100,000 person-years versus 13.1 in 391,342 matched population references, with an adjusted hazard ratio of 1.54 (95% CI: 1.32-1.80).
- The increased risk of severe myocarditis was more pronounced, with an incidence rate of 10.2 versus 3.5 per 100,000 person-years and an adjusted hazard ratio of 2.47 (95% CI: 1.92-3.19).
- Elevated myocarditis risk was observed across all IBD subtypes including Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and IBD-unclassified, and persisted for at least 20 years after IBD diagnosis.
- The absolute excess risk translated to one additional myocarditis case per 308 IBD patients followed for 20 years, and similar findings were observed when comparing IBD patients to their IBD-free full siblings.

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