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Summary

LDN-051 A NOVEL FECAL BIOMARKER FOR MONITORING DISEASE ACTIVITY AND THERAPEUTIC RESPONSE IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES – RESULTS OF A PHASE 2 CLINICAL TRIAL

Klaudia Farkas

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

IBD

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A Phase 2 clinical trial in 132 IBD patients and 30 controls demonstrated that plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI-1) levels in serum, mucosa, and feces correlate with disease activity and therapeutic response.

KEY POINTS

- Serum, mucosal and fecal PAI-1 concentration is elevated in IBD patients showing clinical and endoscopic activity
- In responder patients the initial PAI-1 level decreased significantly upon successful therapy, whereas it remained unchanged in non-responders
- Fecal PAI-1 selectively increases in active IBD patients but not in other organic gastrointestinal diseases
- Organoid cultures derived from active IBD patients produced higher concentration of PAI-1 compared to controls
- This work is relevant to clinicians and researchers seeking non-invasive biomarkers for IBD disease monitoring and diagnosis

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