LYMPHOMA IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE DURING THE BIOLOGIC ERA: A STUDY OF THE I-CARE EUROPEAN PROSPECTIVE COHORT

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The I-CARE prospective European cohort of 10,171 IBD patients followed for 31,152 person-years found a 2.41-fold increased risk of lymphoma compared to the general population, with 13 incident cases over follow-up.

KEY POINTS

- Patients with IBD had a standardized incidence ratio of 2.41 (95% CI 1.28-4.12, p=0.008) for lymphoma compared to age-, sex-, and country-matched general population estimates.
- The absolute incidence rate was 0.42 cases per 1000 person-years.
- The highest risk was observed in patients aged less than 29 years (SIR 5.41), males (SIR 2.70, p=0.015), and those with Crohn's disease (SIR 2.73, p=0.022).
- The 13 lymphomas included 3 follicular, 3 Hodgkin, and 3 diffuse large B-cell lymphomas; gastrointestinal involvement occurred in 2 cases and 2 were EBV positive.
- Lymphoma diagnoses were validated by expert hematologist review of pathology reports in this prospective cohort with monthly patient-reported outcomes and annual physician confirmation.
- Further analyses are ongoing to assess the impact of disease activity and specific treatment exposures on lymphoma risk.

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