

CHARACTERISTICS AND MANAGEMENT OF PYODERMA GANGRENOSUM AND ERYTHEMA NODOSUM IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE: PIONOSO MULTICENTER STUDY

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Poster

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A multicenter registry study of 542 inflammatory bowel disease patients with erythema nodosum or pyoderma gangrenosum found that these cutaneous manifestations occurred in approximately 1% of patients, modified IBD management in 21% of cases, and showed higher remission rates with erythema nodosum (77%) compared to pyoderma gangrenosum (43%) at 8 weeks.

KEY POINTS

- Among 52,555 IBD patients in the ENEIDA registry, 401 developed erythema nodosum and 141 developed pyoderma gangrenosum between January 2013 and February 2023
- Erythema nodosum was associated predominantly with Crohn's disease (76%), occurred mainly in women (77%), presented with bilateral lower limb lesions in most cases, and achieved remission in 77% of patients at 8 weeks
- Pyoderma gangrenosum was more evenly distributed between ulcerative colitis (52%) and Crohn's disease, occurred in women (60%), and achieved complete remission in 43% of patients at 8 weeks with partial response in 49%
- Steroids were the mainstay of treatment for both conditions (73% oral for erythema nodosum, 54% for pyoderma gangrenosum), with anti-TNF biologicals used in 18% of erythema nodosum and 38% of pyoderma gangrenosum cases
- Both conditions showed a 21% recurrence rate, with these cutaneous manifestations modifying IBD clinical management in 18% of erythema nodosum cases and 29% of pyoderma gangrenosum cases

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