

FECAL CALPROTECTIN AMONG OTHER PREDICTORS IN EVALUATION OF PATIENTS WITH FAMILIAL MEDITERRANEAN FEVER

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Poster

Colorectal

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A study of 158 patients with familial Mediterranean fever found that fecal calprotectin levels differed significantly between homozygous and heterozygous mutation carriers and correlated negatively with colchicine dose requirements.

KEY POINTS

- Homozygous mutation carriers had mean fecal calprotectin of 158.21 ± 47.33 $\mu\text{g/g}$ at diagnosis compared to 69.92 ± 30.92 $\mu\text{g/g}$ in heterozygous carriers
- A fecal calprotectin cutoff of 100 $\mu\text{g/g}$ showed 96.40% sensitivity and 96.60% specificity for distinguishing mutation groups
- Higher calprotectin levels correlated negatively with the colchicine dose needed to control disease
- The authors conclude that fecal calprotectin may serve as a predictor of FMF attacks and an indicator of adequate colchicine response, though this remains their interpretation of the data
- This material would be most relevant to gastroenterologists and rheumatologists managing patients with familial Mediterranean fever

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