

TIME TO INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS FOR PATIENTS PRESENTING WITH ABDOMINAL SYMPTOMS IN PRIMARY CARE AND ASSOCIATION WITH EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSION AND SURGERY; A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

Nigel Trudgill

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

IBD

October 15, 2023

A UK primary care study of 28,092 IBD patients found median time to diagnosis was 15.6 months, with longer delays associated with female sex, minority ethnicities, comorbidities, and medication use, while faecal calprotectin testing reduced diagnostic delay.

KEY POINTS

- Median time to IBD diagnosis was 15.6 months overall, 13.8 months for ulcerative colitis and 17.8 months for Crohn's disease, with no improvement observed between 2010-2011 and 2018-2019
- Female sex, Black or Asian ethnicity, older age, obesity, smoking, lower socioeconomic status, anxiety, depression, NSAID use, loperamide use, and higher comorbidity scores were associated with diagnostic delays exceeding 12 months
- Only 11.3% of patients had faecal calprotectin testing, but higher FC levels were associated with shorter time to diagnosis, with median 4.0 months from FC test to diagnosis
- Patients with longest diagnostic delays had more IBD-related emergency admissions after diagnosis but lower risk of surgery within one year
- This study is relevant for clinicians and healthcare systems seeking to identify barriers to timely IBD diagnosis and target interventions to reduce diagnostic delay

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/5b5d516e-743c-11ee-99b6-0242ac140004>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.