

EVOLUTION OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STAGES OF CROHN'S DISEASE IN HUNGARY – TRENDS OF AGE AND GENDER SPECIFIC INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE FROM A POPULATION-BASED COHORT BETWEEN 1977–2018

Peter L Lakatos

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Poster

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Four decades of population-based data from the Veszprém IBD cohort in Hungary show Crohn's disease incidence plateauing after 2012 while prevalence continues to rise steadily, suggesting Hungary may be entering the compounding prevalence epidemiological stage.

KEY POINTS

- Mean incidence of Crohn's disease increased from 1.44 per 100,000 person-years in 1977-1991 to 10.59 per 100,000 in 2007-2011, then showed no further elevation in 2012-2018 at 9.46 per 100,000 person-years.
- Prevalence increased steadily from 17.35 per 100,000 persons in 1991 to 230.58 per 100,000 in 2015.
- Age-specific incidence peaked at 20-29 years (18.13 per 100,000 person-years), while prevalence peaked at 30-39 years (422.02 per 100,000 in 2015) and was lower in the elderly.
- The authors conclude that Hungary is probably entering the compounding prevalence epidemiological stage and that Crohn's disease appears to be in an earlier epidemiological stage compared to ulcerative colitis in this region.
- The material is a population-based epidemiological study of 946 Crohn's disease patients from Veszprem county, Hungary, spanning 1977 to 2018.

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