

EVOLUTION OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STAGES OF ULCERATIVE COLITIS IN HUNGARY – TRENDS OF AGE AND GENDER SPECIFIC INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE FROM A POPULATION-BASED COHORT BETWEEN 1977–2018

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UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

IBD

October 7, 2025

Analysis of the Veszprém IBD cohort in Hungary from 1977-2018 shows ulcerative colitis incidence plateaued around 2000 while prevalence continues to rise, indicating Hungary is in the compounding prevalence epidemiological stage with possible early transition to prevalence equilibrium.

KEY POINTS

- Ulcerative colitis incidence in Veszprém county, Hungary increased from 4.06 per 100,000 person-years in 1977-1991 to 13.31 per 100,000 in 1997-2001, then plateaued with slight decrease to 10.92 per 100,000 in 2012-2018.
- Prevalence showed steady increase from 60.05 per 100,000 persons in 1991 to 317.62 per 100,000 in 2015, with age-specific prevalence among 60-69 year olds reaching 506.42 per 100,000 in 2015.
- The data from 1,370 UC patients in this prospective population-based inception cohort suggests Hungary is in the compounding prevalence epidemiological stage, with saturation of prevalence among elderly patients indicating possible transition to prevalence equilibrium.
- This material is relevant for epidemiologists and health policy planners tracking IBD disease burden and healthcare resource needs in Central European populations.

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