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Summary

IMPACT OF EXTRAINTESTINAL MANIFESTATIONS ON DISEASE COURSE IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

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IBD

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Retrospective study of 452 IBD patients found extraintestinal manifestations in 36.4% and associated them with more active disease despite less surgery.

KEY POINTS

- One hundred sixty-five of 452 hospitalized IBD patients (36.4%) had extraintestinal manifestations, most commonly rheumatological (n=144), followed by dermatological (n=26), ocular (n=17), and hepatic (n=8)
- Patients with extraintestinal manifestations had significantly higher use of anti-TNF therapy (83.4% vs 27.2%; p=0.01) but similar response rates to corticosteroids and anti-TNF compared to those without extraintestinal manifestations
- Extraintestinal manifestations were associated with lower rates of surgery (35.7% vs 44.9%; p=0.05) and longer time to surgery (47.7 vs 27.2 months; p=0.03)
- Patients with extraintestinal manifestations had significantly more years of active disease (3.3 vs 2.5; p=0.002), more flare-ups (p=0.009), and more hospitalizations (p<0.001), which the authors interpreted as reflecting more severe disease course
- The study may be relevant to gastroenterologists managing IBD patients with extraintestinal manifestations

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