

INCIDENCE OF OCULAR MANIFESTATIONS AFTER ADULT-ONSET INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE: A 20-YEAR POPULATION-BASED COHORT STUDY

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Poster

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In a 20-year Israeli cohort of 15,035 adults with newly diagnosed inflammatory bowel disease, ocular manifestations developed at a stable incidence of 2.9 per 1,000 person-years, with higher rates in Crohn's disease than ulcerative colitis.

KEY POINTS

- Among adults with IBD, 349 developed ocular manifestations (uveitis, episcleritis/scleritis, or orbital inflammation) over 119,669 person-years, corresponding to an incidence of approximately 0.3% per year.
- Cumulative incidence of ocular manifestations was 1.7% at 5 years and 2.7% at 10 years after IBD diagnosis, with a median time to onset of 45 months.
- Ocular manifestation incidence was significantly higher in Crohn's disease than ulcerative colitis and remained stable from 2005 through 2024 with no significant trend.
- In Crohn's disease, female sex and systemic corticosteroid use were associated with increased ocular manifestation risk, while in ulcerative colitis, corticosteroid use and intestinal surgery were significant predictors.
- This population-based study is relevant for gastroenterologists and ophthalmologists managing adult patients with IBD, particularly those with Crohn's disease or severe disease markers.

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