gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY IS ASSOCIATED WITH POOR DISEASE OUTCOME UNDER ANTI-TNF THERAPY IN CHILDREN WITH IBD

Shlomi Cohen

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

IBD

October 15, 2023

In a retrospective study of 84 children with IBD on anti-TNFα therapy, vitamin D deficiency (25(OH)D <30 ng/ml) was independently associated with reduced clinical and laboratory remission rates over at least 12 months of follow-up.

KEY POINTS

- 77.4% of the 84 pediatric IBD patients (58 Crohn's disease, 26 ulcerative colitis) initiating anti-TNFα therapy had vitamin D deficiency, defined as 25(OH)D <30 ng/ml.
- In multivariate analysis adjusting for age, sex, IBD type, disease duration, and anti-TNFα trough levels, 25(OH)D levels ≥30 ng/ml were significantly associated with clinical response (HR=3.92, P=0.005) and clinical remission (HR=5.23, P=0.002).
- Children with vitamin D deficiency required more frequent anti-TNFα therapy intensification (64.6% vs. 21.1%, P<0.001) despite similar drug trough levels between groups.
- The authors conclude that vitamin D deficiency is an independent predictor of poor IBD outcome under anti-TNFα therapy and suggest prospective trials are needed to assess whether supplementation improves outcomes.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/a180c270-743c-11ee-b575-0242ac140004

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.