

PHENOTYPICAL CHANGES IN PAEDIATRIC INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE AT DIAGNOSIS THROUGH THE PAST FOUR DECADES: THE PAEDIATRIC NORDIBD COHORT

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Poster

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A population-based Danish cohort of 469 children diagnosed with inflammatory bowel disease over four decades (1978-2020) shows a 182% increase in incidence and a trend toward more extensive disease at diagnosis.

KEY POINTS

- The study identified 249 children with ulcerative colitis and 220 with Crohn's disease in the North Denmark Region, with incidence increasing 182% over four decades.
- Median age at diagnosis was 15.4 years for both conditions and increased over time; 22.4% of children had IBD in a first-degree relative and were diagnosed significantly younger.
- In ulcerative colitis, proctitis, distal colitis, and pancolitis were similarly distributed at diagnosis (34.5%, 25.7%, and 32.1%), with pancolitis increasing over time.
- Most children with Crohn's disease had ileocolonic or colonic disease (34.1% and 40.5%), with statistically significant increases in ileocolonic and penetrating disease phenotypes over the study period.
- This resource may be valuable for researchers studying temporal trends and disease phenotypes in paediatric inflammatory bowel disease in high-incidence populations.

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