

SEROLOGICAL BIOMARKERS OF COLLAGEN FORMATION AND IMMUNE CELL ACTIVITY REFLECT FIBROSTENOTIC STRICTURES AND FISTULA IN PATIENTS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE – IBSEN III STUDY

Vendel A. Kristensen

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Poster

IBD

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A study of 142 treatment-naïve Crohn's disease patients from the IBSEN III cohort found that serum biomarkers PRO-C6, CPa9-HNE, PRO-C5, PRO-C16, and C7M were significantly associated with fibrostenotic or fistulizing disease at baseline and one-year follow-up.

KEY POINTS

- PRO-C6 was significantly elevated in patients with fibrostenotic strictures at both baseline ($p<0.001$) and one-year follow-up ($p<0.01$) compared to luminal disease patients.
- CPa9-HNE was significantly elevated at baseline in fibrostenotic patients ($p<0.05$), which the authors interpret as suggesting neutrophil activity and NETosis involvement in fibrogenesis.
- PRO-C5 ($p<0.001$) and PRO-C16 ($p<0.01$) were significantly elevated at one-year follow-up in fibrostenotic patients, interpreted by the authors as markers of established fibrosis.
- C7M was elevated in fistulizing patients compared to luminal and fibrostenotic patients at baseline ($p<0.01$), interpreted by the authors as reflective of transmural inflammation.
- The study measured 13 serum biomarkers related to collagen formation, macrophage and neutrophil activation in treatment-naïve patients classified by Montreal criteria; the disclosure notes the author is a full-time employee at Nordic Bioscience A/S.

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