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Summary

PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH A DISABLING COURSE OF CROHN'S DISEASE

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IBD

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A single-center retrospective cohort study of 244 IBD patients found that proton pump inhibitor exposure was independently associated with treatment failure in Crohn disease but not ulcerative colitis.

KEY POINTS

- Among 244 adults with IBD (152 with Crohn disease), 46 percent had been exposed to a proton pump inhibitor for more than seven cumulative days from diagnosis.
- Proton pump inhibitor use was an independent factor associated with treatment failure, defined as IBD-related surgery or hospitalization and/or failure of more than four biologic treatments (hazard ratio 1.920, 95 percent CI 1.084 to 3.403, p equals 0.025).
- In subgroup analysis, the association remained statistically significant for Crohn disease (hazard ratio 3.190, p equals 0.005) but not for ulcerative colitis (hazard ratio 0.981, p equals 0.968).
- Survival without treatment failure was significantly higher in patients without proton pump inhibitor exposure compared to those with exposure (175 months versus 119 months, p equals 0.033).
- The authors conclude that proton pump inhibitor use should be discussed on a case-by-case basis in patients with Crohn disease.

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