

INTEGRATING GLOBAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TRENDS AND MOLECULAR INSIGHTS: A-LINOLENIC ACID METABOLISM AS A POTENTIAL LINK BETWEEN IBD AND DEPRESSION

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Poster

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Analysis of Global Burden of Disease data from 1990 to 2021 combined with gene expression studies identifies α -Linolenic acid metabolism as a potential shared pathway linking inflammatory bowel disease and depression.

KEY POINTS

- Up to 30% of people with active IBD experience mood disorders such as depression.
- Over the past 30 years in China, IBD incidence showed a marked upward trend while depression incidence exhibited a downward trend.
- Analysis of gene expression data from 630 IBD patients identified 2560 upregulated and 2593 downregulated genes; intersection with 153 depression-related genes revealed 25 overlapping core genes.
- GO, KEGG, and GSVA enrichment analyses highlighted α -Linolenic acid metabolism as a potential key pathway in IBD-depression comorbidity, with expression levels confirmed in animal models and clinical samples.
- Relevant to researchers investigating shared pathophysiological mechanisms between IBD and depression and clinicians managing patients with IBD who may have unrecognized depressive symptoms.

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