

INCIDENCE, EVOLUTION OF DISEASE PHENOTYPE, TIME TO BIOLOGICAL THERAPY AND MEDIUM-, LONG-TERM SURGERY RATES IN IBD-U PATIENTS IN WESTERN HUNGARY – A POPULATION-BASED STUDY BETWEEN 1977–2020, DATA FROM THE VESZPREM COUNTY COHORT

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Poster

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A 43-year population-based cohort study of 119 incident IBD-U patients in Hungary found substantial colonic disease progression, high surgery rates, and increasing biological therapy use.

KEY POINTS

- Adjusted mean incidence of IBD-U was 0.76 per 100,000 person-years over the total study period (1977-2018) and 0.96 per 100,000 person-years between 1990-2018
- At diagnosis, 56.3% had extensive disease (pancolitis), 36.1% had one-sided colitis, and 7.6% had proctitis; median age at diagnosis was 34 years
- Probability of colonic disease extent progression was 10.3% at 5 years and 15.3% at 10 years
- Disease reclassification to Crohn's disease through development of terminal ileitis occurred in 2.6% at 5 years and 3.5% at 10 years; perianal disease developed in 5% overall
- Among patients diagnosed after 2000, probability of receiving biological therapy was 15.5% at 5 years and 19.4% at 10 years; cumulative probability of resective surgery was 9.3% at 5 years and 18.5% at 20 years

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