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Summary

TIME TRENDS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC RISK FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE OVER 40 YEARS OF DIFFERENT THERAPEUTIC ERAS: A POPULATION-BASED COHORT BETWEEN 1977-2020

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

IBD

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A four-decade population-based study from Hungary found declining smoking rates in Crohn's disease patients but no other major changes in environmental or socioeconomic factors that would explain the rising IBD incidence.

KEY POINTS

- Analysis of 2,240 incident IBD patients (61.2% ulcerative colitis) from Veszprem, Hungary, diagnosed between 1977 and 2020, divided into three therapeutic era cohorts.
- Active smoking rates in Crohn's disease patients decreased significantly over time from 60.2% to 38.6% across the three cohorts, while ulcerative colitis smoking rates remained stable and low at approximately 15%.
- Appendectomy before diagnosis decreased significantly in both ulcerative colitis (from 6.4% to 2.3%) and Crohn's disease (from 27.3% to 6.9%) over the study period.
- No significant changes were observed in family history of IBD, urban versus rural living patterns, or most socioeconomic indicators across the four decades.
- The authors conclude that trends in known environmental factors do not explain the sharp increase in IBD incidence observed over recent decades.

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