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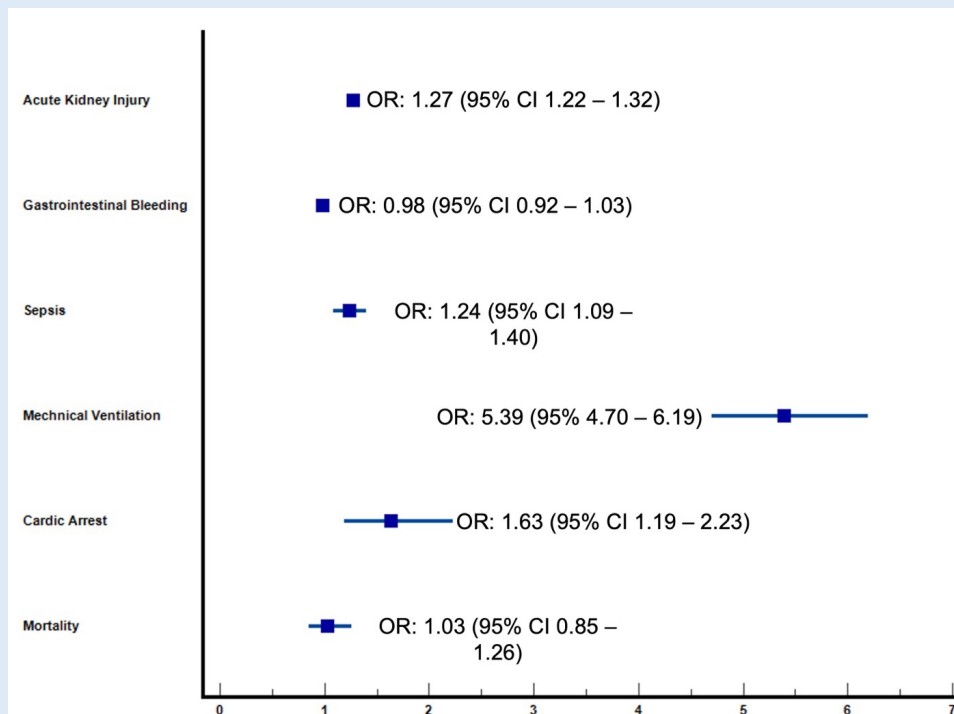
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Background:

- Ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD) are chronic idiopathic inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD).
- Obesity is a growing co-morbidity among IBD patients.
- Using a large inpatient database, we compared the inpatient outcomes and complications in IBD patients with and without obesity.

Methods:

- National Inpatient Sample (NIS)
- Timeline: 2015 to 2019
- Inclusion criteria
 - Age >18
 - Diagnosed with Crohn's disease (CD) or ulcerative colitis (UC)
 - Diagnosed with Obesity
- Investigated hospitalization outcomes and costs



Risk Analysis of Adverse Inpatient Outcomes of
Obese IBD Patients

Results:

- A total of 398,200 patients with IBD were identified.
- 36,375 were obese (9.1%) with female predominance at 65%.
- Obese patients with IBD had significantly higher total hospital charges (\$48,607 vs \$46,661 $P<0.001$) and longer length of stay (5.2 vs 5 days $P<0.001$).
- Obese patients with IBD were also significantly more likely to experience adverse outcomes during their hospitalization including cardiac arrest and mechanical ventilation.

Conclusion:

- Hospitalizations of IBD patients with obesity were significantly longer and more costly.
- They were significantly more likely to experience serious adverse outcomes during their hospitalization.