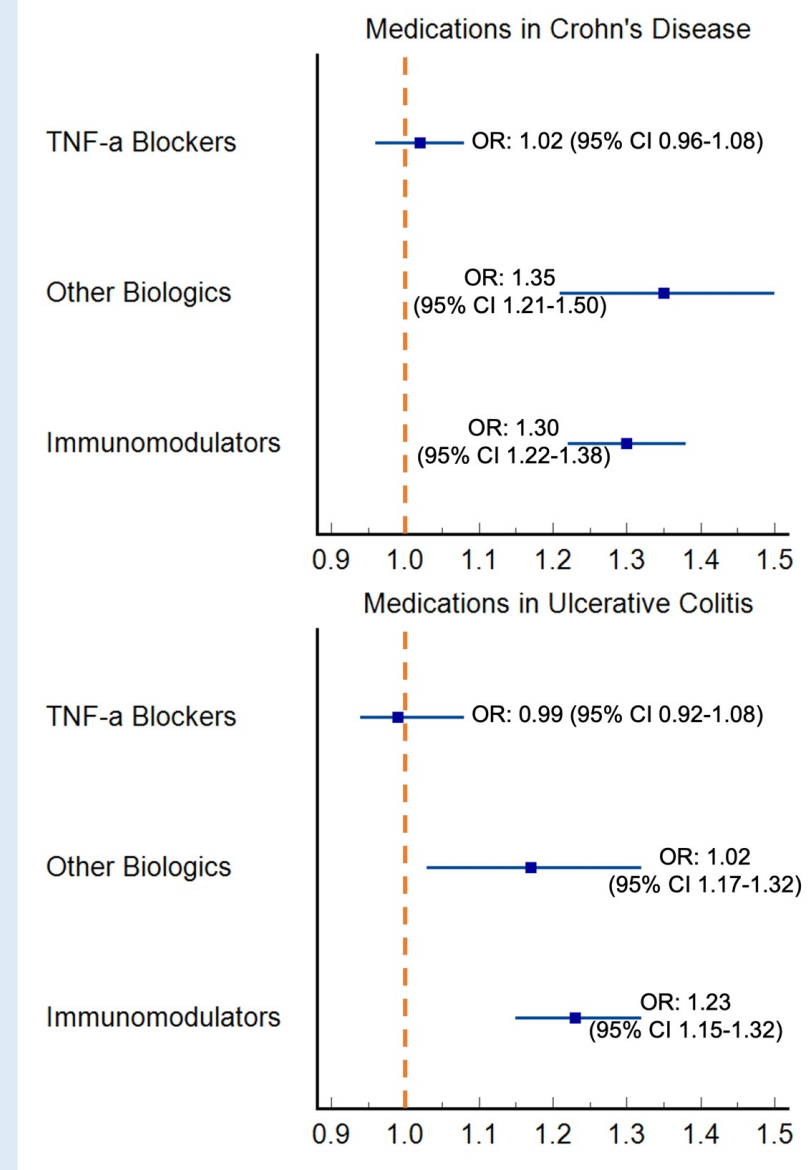


Background:

- Erectile dysfunction (ED) is a well-established comorbidity of Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).
- Biologics have been shown to decrease inflammation among IBD patients.
- We investigated the prevalence of ED among individuals with IBD in a large national claims database and assessed if biologics therapy may affect the risk of ED in patients with IBD.

Methods:

- Commercial database (Explorys Inc, Cleveland, OH) with 26 major integrated US healthcare systems.
- Inclusion criteria
 - Males, age >18
 - Diagnosed with Crohn's disease (CD) or ulcerative colitis (UC)
- Investigated the prevalence of ED in IBD patients
- Compared the prevalence of ED between IBD patients with and without biologics therapy.



Logistic Regression of Erectile Dysfunction Risk in IBD

Results:

- A total of 100,020 patients with CD and 86,340 patients with UC were identified.
- 7,060 (7.06%) and 7,430 (8.61%) developed ED, respectively.
- Both CD [OR: 2.54; 95% CI: 2.48-2.61] and UC [OR: 3.16; 95%CI: 3.08-3.23] patients had a significant higher risk of ED.
- The biologics-treated cohort was not significantly associated with a lower risk of developing ED in both CD [OR: 1.02; 95%CI: 0.96-1.09] and UC [OR: 0.99; 95%CI: 0.92-1.07], respectively.

Conclusion:

- Prevalence of ED in patients with IBD was significantly higher than the general population.
- Treatment with biologics was not associated with a significant decline in ED among IBD patients.