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Introduction

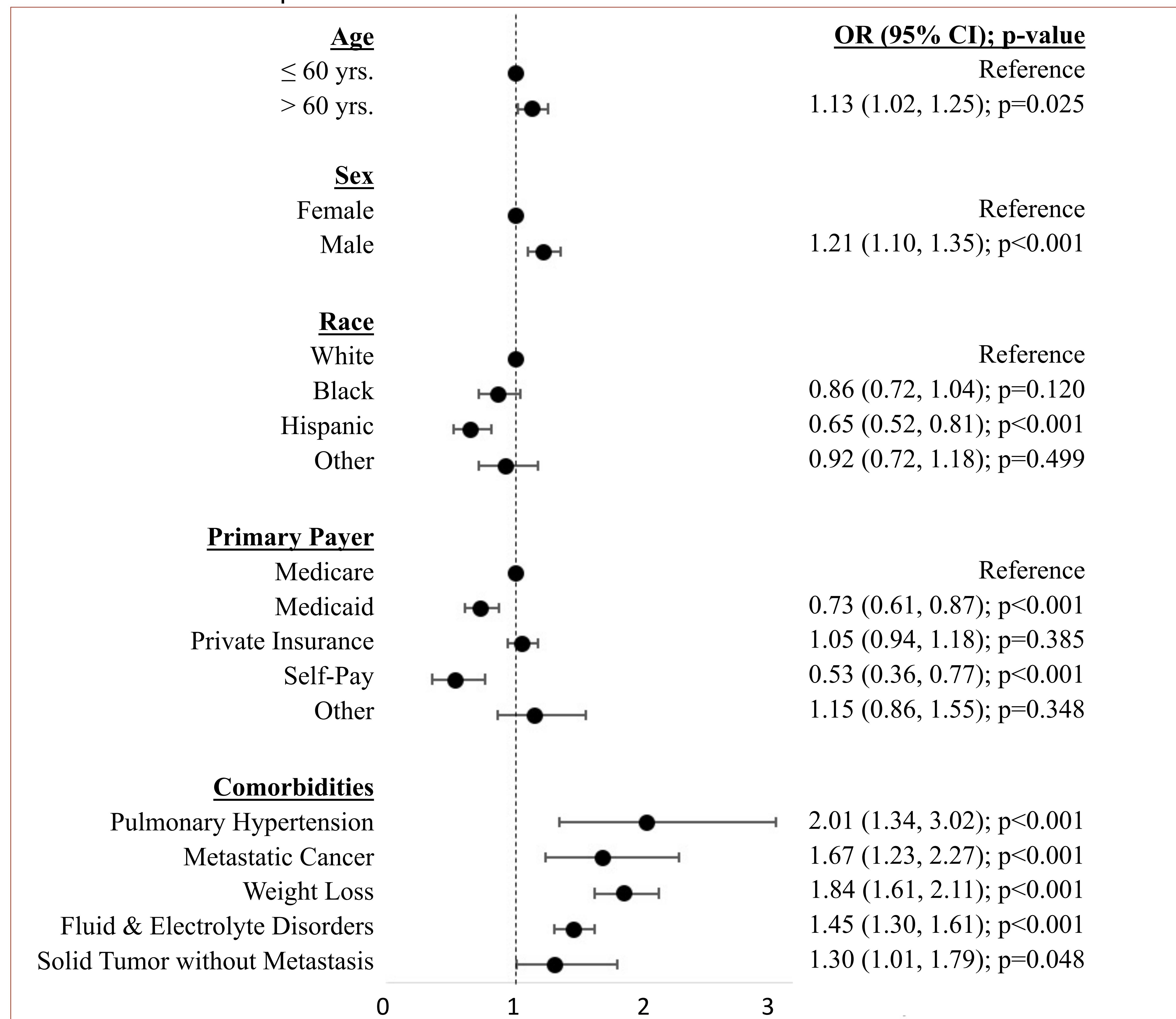
- Bowel obstruction is a relatively common complication of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), especially in patients who have undergone previous surgery.¹
- Although bowel obstructions have been well studied in Crohn's disease (CD), they are far less understood in patients with ulcerative colitis (UC).²
- Current literature demonstrates that risk of bowel obstructions was largely affected by the type of prior procedures.³
- The objective of this study is to identify risk factors for developing bowel obstruction in patients with UC.

Methods

- The 2017 National Inpatient Sample (NIS) was queried for adult patients with a primary diagnosis of UC. Patients with concomitant CD were excluded.
- Univariate logistic regression was used to identify associations between demographics and obstruction.
- Multivariable logistic regression controlling for demographic factors was used to identify associations between comorbidities and obstruction.

Results

Figure 1: Forest plot of the odds ratios for demographics and comorbidities associated with bowel obstruction in patients with ulcerative colitis



- A total of 25,150 adults hospitalized for UC were identified and further stratified by incidence of obstruction (n=1547, 6.1%).
- Univariate analysis showed that male patients (OR 1.21, p<0.001) and those above 60 years (OR 1.13, p=0.025) were associated with increased odds for obstruction. Hispanic patients (OR 0.65, p<0.001) were associated with decreased odds for developing an obstruction.
- Multivariable analysis showed that the following are associated with developing an obstruction: pulmonary hypertension (OR 2.01, p<0.001), metastatic cancer (OR 1.67, p<0.001), solid tumor without metastasis (OR 1.30, p=0.048), fluid & electrolyte disorders (OR 1.45, p<0.001), weight loss (OR 1.84, p<0.001).

Conclusions

- In a cohort of inpatients with UC, 6.1% experienced bowel obstructions. In patients with UC, age greater than 60 years and men were associated with increased odds for obstruction. Hispanic patients were associated with decreased odds.
- In addition, patients with pulmonary hypertension, metastatic cancer, weight loss, fluid & electrolyte disorders, and solid tumors without metastasis were associated with increased rate of obstruction.

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