

# Twenty Percent of Patients With Inflammatory Conditions of the Pouch Demonstrate a More Refractory Disease State Within Twelve Months of Enrollment in a Multicenter Prospective Registry

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## Background

Pouchitis and chronic inflammatory conditions of the pouch create a significant burden for patients

- 80% or more diagnosed with acute pouchitis
- 17% diagnosed with chronic pouchitis
- 10% diagnosed with Crohn's disease (CD) of the pouch

The epidemiology and natural history of chronic inflammatory conditions of the pouch is not well established, including frequency of changes in diagnoses

## Objectives and Methods

**Aim:** Evaluate patterns of change in diagnosis of inflammatory conditions of the pouch in the first 12 months after enrollment with an inflammatory pouch condition

Patients enrolled in a Prospective Registry for the Study of Outcomes and Predictors in Pouchitis and Pouch-related Disorders (PROP-RD)

- Standardized diagnostic criteria
- Follow-up assessments at 3, 6, and 12-months
- Clinical and patient-reported outcomes assessments

Traditional statistical methods, including chi-square testing, were utilized to assess associations

During the first 12 months of enrollment in PROP-RD, 31 of 157 patients (20%) with acute or chronic pouchitis at enrollment switched to a more refractory disease state

## Switches in Diagnosis (stratified by diagnosis at baseline)

Acute Pouchitis (n=7)

- Chronic antibiotic dependent pouchitis (n=5)
- Chronic antibiotic refractory pouchitis (n=1)
- CD of the pouch (n=1)

Chronic Antibiotic Dependent Pouchitis (n=19)

- Chronic antibiotic refractory pouchitis (n=4)
- CD of the pouch (n=15)

Chronic Antibiotic Refractory Pouchitis (n=4)

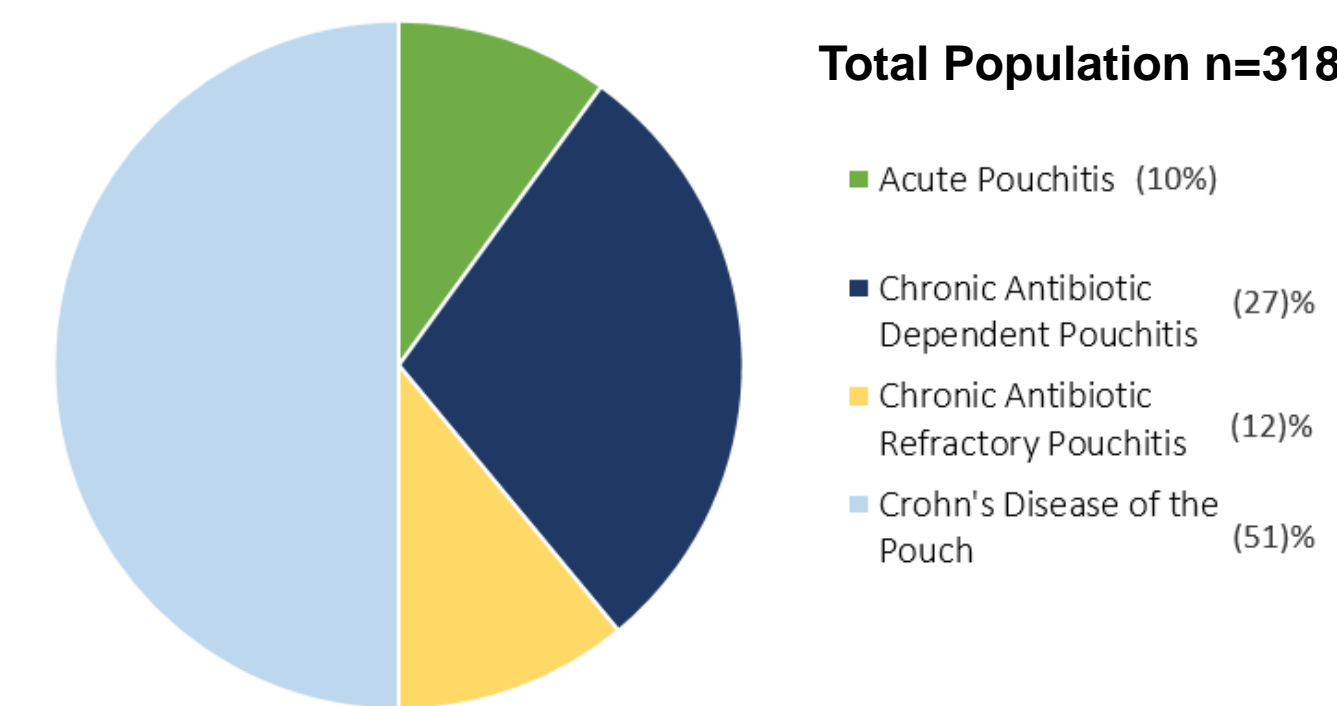
- CD of the pouch (n=4)

## Conclusions

Among patients with inflammatory conditions of the pouch, progression in disease is common (20% in 12 months)

Current smokers are more likely to change diagnoses and may benefit from targeted interventions such as smoking cessation efforts after IPAA

## Patient Population at Enrollment



## Demographic and Clinical Characteristics

Comparison of Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with an Inflammatory Condition of the Pouch and a Change in Diagnosis to those with No Change in Diagnosis

	Change in Diagnosis within 12 Months of enrollment n=31		No change in diagnosis within 12 months of enrollment n=287		p-value
	median	Q1 – Q3	median	Q1 – Q3	
Current Age	50	44 – 59	52	38 – 62	0.873
	N	%	n	%	
Female Sex	12	39	129	45	0.636
Race					
White	29	94	263	92	>0.999
Black	1	3	16	6	
Other	1	3	8	3	
Hispanic Ethnicity	3	10	7	2	0.063
BMI					
Normal	17	55	114	40	0.271
Overweight	7	23	99	34	
Obese	7	23	71	25	
Disease extent prior to surgery					
Proctitis	2	6	19	7	0.447
Left-sided	5	16	22	8	
Extensive colitis	19	61	176	61	
Unknown	5	13	52	18	
Indication for surgery					
Medically refractory colitis	29	94	256	89	>0.999
Dysplasia/colorectal cancer	1	3	13	5	
Medically refractory + dysplasia/CRC (both)	0	0	8	3	
Other indication	1	3	9	3	
Number of stages in surgery <sup>b</sup>					
I	2	6	35	12	0.590
II	10	32	114	40	
Modified II	3	10	19	7	
III	15	48	103	36	
Unknown	1	3	16	6	
IPAA surgery was performed at the current medical center	20	65	181	63	>0.999
Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis diagnosis	2	6	23	8	>0.999
Clostridium difficile infection prior to IPAA	4	13	42	15	>0.999
Smoker at the time of colectomy	2	6	15	5	0.678
Current smoker	7	23	13	5	0.001
NSAIDs in the prior two weeks	12	39	104	36	0.846

ileal pouch-anal anastomosis (IPAA); non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)