COVID-19 did not have a long-term impact on the disease course of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), according to a study published online Nov. 4 in Therapeutic Advances in Gastroenterology.
Simon J. Hong, M.D., from NYU Langone Health in New York City, and colleagues assessed the effect of COVID-19 on long-term outcomes of IBD. The analysis included 251 cases (45 percent ulcerative colitis; 55 percent Crohn disease) and 251 controls, with a median follow-up of 394 days.

The researchers found that the primary composite outcome of IBD-related hospitalization or surgery occurred in 29 cases (12 percent) versus 38 controls (15 percent). COVID-19 was not associated with an increased risk for adverse IBD outcomes (adjusted hazard ratio, 0.84; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.44 to 1.42). There were also no significant differences seen in adverse IBD outcomes based on COVID-19 severity (adjusted hazard ratios [95 percent confidence intervals], 2.43 [1.00 to 5.86] and 0.68 [0.38 to 1.23] for severe COVID-19 and mild-to-moderate COVID-19, respectively).

"In this multicenter study, COVID-19 did not alter the long-term course of IBD; however, severe COVID-19 may portend a worse IBD disease course and prognosis," the authors write. "Risk mitigation and vaccination remain important strategies in the care of IBD patients during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic."

Several authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: Abstract/Full Text

Copyright © 2022 HealthDay. All rights reserved.


This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.