

MEETING ABSTRACT

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# Thromboembolic tendency (TE) in IBD (inflammatory bowel disease) patients

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## Background

The incidence of TE events in IBD patients is higher than in population control [1,2].

The main reason for this, is the hypercoagulable state [3,4].

Our aim was to detect serum markers related to TE, that can assume preventing and prognostic meanings.

## Materials and methods

We performed a 3 year study on 71 patients with IBD, evaluating hypercoagulability, and then we compared the results with 71 patients non IBD group control.

We also investigated patients of both groups concerning TE events occurred already.

## Results

In IBD group we found out that 16 patients (22.5%) had a history of TE versus >1% of group control.

19 of them, already had knowledge of their previous hypercoagulating condition.

48 (67%) had increased markers value versus less then 6% detected in group control.

In IBD group 43% ,20% and 4.2% had respectively 1, 1-3 or > 3 markers higher levels then normal range.

Among the markers investigated, we detected increased levels of plated in 33%, homocysteine in 26.7%, d-dimero 25.3%, c3 in 15.4%, apcr in 5.6%.

## Conclusions

From our study we detected a higher incidence of TE events, and hypercoagulating status in IBD group. In our previous investigations, plated, homocysteine, d-dimero, c3, and apcr, seemed to be the TE markers with higher sensibility.

It seems reasonable, according our experience, to propose a new TE risk score index for IBD patients:

low, mild and high risk respectively for patients with 1, 1-3 and >3 markers with higher serum levels then normal range.

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