MEDICATION EXPOSURE AND THE IMPACT OF CESSATION ON THE LONG-TERM SEVERITY OF MICROSCOPIC COLITIS

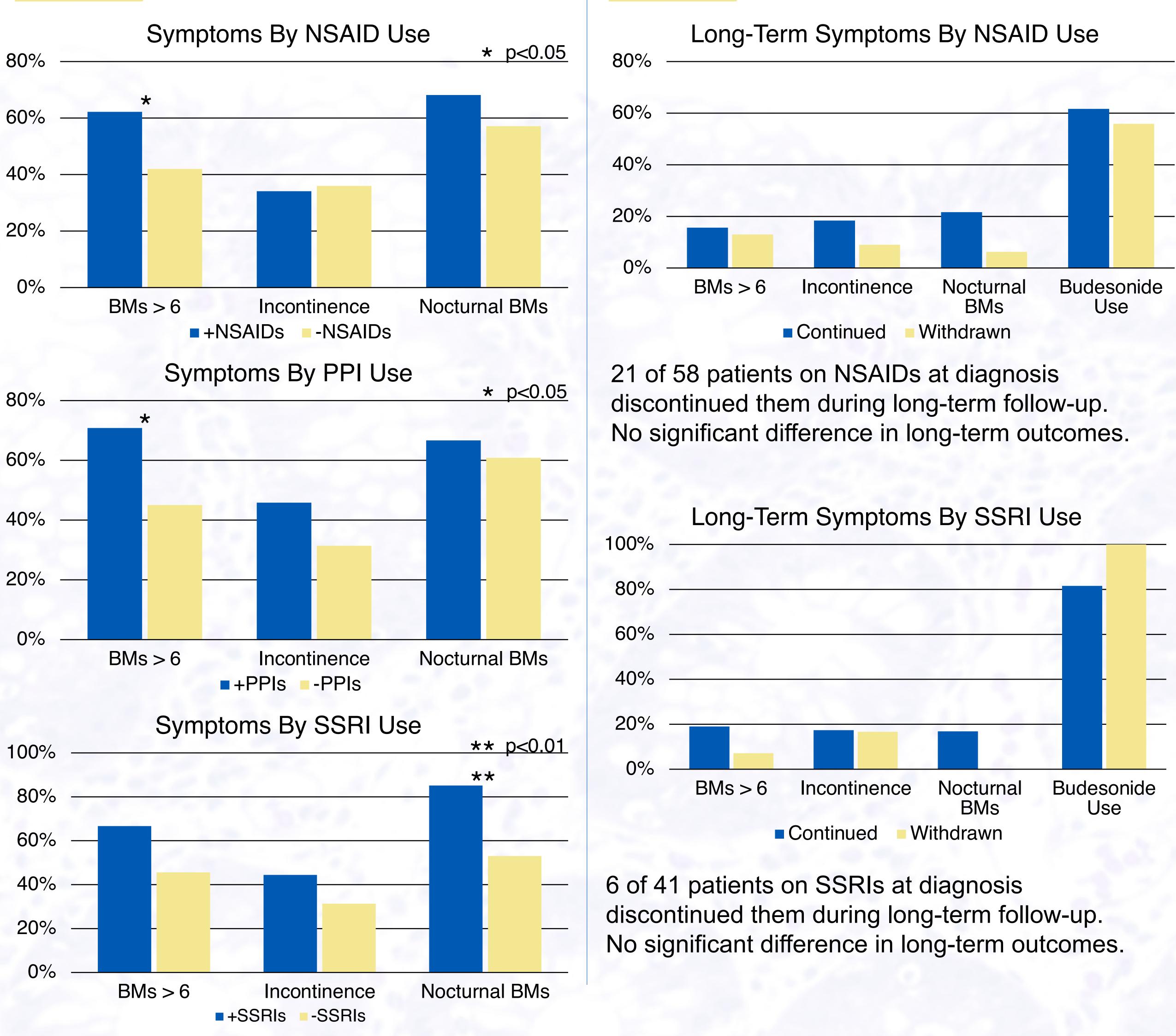
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INTRODUCTION

- Microscopic colitis (MC), an inflammatory bowel disorder, is a common cause of chronic watery diarrhea.
- Use of medications such as NSAIDs, PPIs and SSRIs has been associated with increased risk of MC.
- Effect of medications on the severity of symptoms in patients with MC remains unexplored.
- We evaluated whether use of medications is associated with worsened symptoms at diagnosis of MC.
- Further, we investigated whether patients who discontinue the above medications have improved symptoms compared to patients who continue taking them.

METHODS

- Patients enrolled in an MC registry within one year of diagnosis were retrospectively identified for inclusion (N=98).
- Severity of MC was defined by greater than 6 bowel movements (BMs) per day, incontinence, nocturnal BMs, or long-term budesonide use.
- The association between medication use and symptom severity was assessed using chi-squared and Fisher's exact tests.



SYMPTOMS AT DIAGNOSIS MEDICATION WITHDRAWAL

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CONCLUSIONS

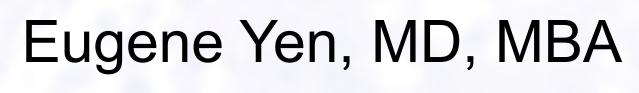
- Medications may contribute to the severity of MC symptoms at the time of diagnosis.
- In patients undergoing standard of care therapy for MC, discontinuation of NSAIDs or SSRIs may not improve outcomes.
- Further prospective research on medications and their impact on the natural history of MC are needed.



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