

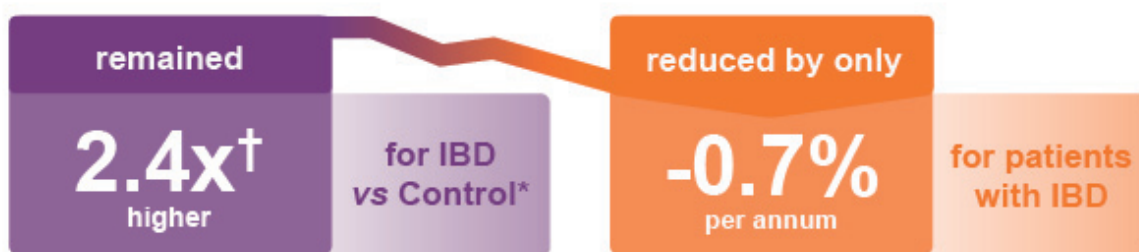


Did you know?

...despite advances in IBD management over the past 30 years, high rates of venous thromboembolism (VTE) persist among patients with IBD?

In a Canadian population-based study, VTE rates decreased slowly but remained significantly increased compared with matched controls* from 1984 to 2018¹

Despite the introduction of more aggressive therapies, such as anti-TNFs, and guidelines that recommend thromboprophylaxis, the risk of VTE:



IBD (n=11,262); Control (n=105,140)

Current guidelines recommend antithrombotic therapy for:^{2–4}

- All hospitalised patients with IBD
- Outpatients with moderate-severe flares who have a history of VTE associated with an IBD flare
- Patients with IBD who have had an unprovoked (idiopathic) VTE

*General population matched on age, sex and geography on the date of IBD diagnosis [†]Age-standardised IRR in IBD vs controls: 2.36 (95% CI 2.16, 2.58)

CI: confidence interval; IRR: incidence rate ratio; TNF: tumour necrosis factor; VTE: venous thromboembolism

1. Bernstein CN et al. Am J Gastroenterol 2021;116:1476–84.

2. Calvet X et al. J Crohns Colitis 2014;8:240–51.

3. Nguyen GC et al. Gastroenterology 2014;146:835–48.

4. Ortel TL et al. Blood Adv 2020;4:4693–738.

META-GAS-2400003 October 2024