



ACNE, ROSACEA, AND RELATED DISORDERS (INCLUDING HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA)

INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA: A META-ANALYSIS

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Introduction: Hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) is a chronic recurrent inflammatory dermatologic condition manifesting as painful, often recalcitrant inflammatory nodules and abscesses of the groin and axillae. Several case reports and recent studies have shown an association between HS and inflammatory bowel disease.

Objective: This study aims to compare the prevalence of inflammatory bowel disease between patients with and without hidradenitis suppurativa.

Materials and Methods: We conducted a meta-analysis of observational studies which examined the prevalence of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) or its components Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis among patients with hidradenitis suppurativa. The search was performed in Medline, EMBASE, and Cochrane Library with additional review of literature from manual searches of references. A random effects model for pooled odds ratio was used for data analysis.

Results: A total of six studies were included in the pooled analysis. Five studies assessed for the presence of IBD in patients with HS, with a pooled study population of 56,823 controls and 584 patients with HS. Based on random effects modeling, there was a significantly increased prevalence of IBD (pooled OR 1.806; 95% CI, 1.341-2.435, p 0.000) in patients with HS compared to non-HS patients. There was also a significantly increased prevalence of Crohn's disease (pooled OR 2.122; 95% CI, 1.463-3.077, p 0.000), and ulcerative colitis (pooled OR 1.512; 95% CI, 1.254-1.824, p 0.000) among patients with HS.

Conclusion: This meta-analysis showed that hidradenitis suppurativa is significantly associated with inflammatory bowel disease and its two subtypes, Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. Hence, the presence of IBD should be considered in patients with HS, and appropriate screening and referral should be made if warranted.

