Ulcerative colitis (UC) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the large intestine characterized by episodes of relapse and remission. Management aims to reduce symptoms, induce and maintain remission and improve quality of life. Surgery should be considered in patients with severe or refractory UC who have not responded to maximal treatment, and in those who have failed to respond to conventional therapy.

STUDY DESIGN

A cross-sectional online survey completed by patients in the UK who had undergone surgery because of their UC.

METHODS

Recruitment aimed for a target sample of 200 UK participants diagnosed with UC who had undergone surgery for their UC.

Participants were recruited through a specialist patient recruitment agency directly from patient panels (where participants had provided consent to be part of a panel and contacted should they be potentially eligible for study inclusion).

RESULTS

Participants exhibited ongoing symptoms and EQ-5D-5L values lower than those experienced by patients classified as being in remission, with mean EQ-5D-5L scores of 0.52 vs 0.88 (Figure 2).

CONCLUSIONS

Participants reported more work time missed, greater impairment while working and greater overall impairment of regular activities due to UC than those without complications (Table 6).

REFERENCES


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DISCLOSURES