Comparative study of frequency of colonoscopic   diagnosis of IBD in four big endoscopy units in   Egypt over four years period.

Thesis submitted for partial fulfillment
of master degree in Internal medicine
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلاَّ مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا

إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ)

صدق الله العظيم

(البقرة: الآية ٣٢)

Abstract

There are currently no studies that define the incidence of IBD in Egypt. This is the first multicentre study that was designed to determine the frequency of colonoscopic diagnosis of UC and CD in four university hospitals and compare their findings.

Patients matching the diagnostic colonoscopic criteria of ulcerative colitis (UC) or Crohn's disease (CD) were selected and their findings were tabulated and included for each patient.

The present study reported male predominance over female regarding IBD in Egypt.

Key words:

Comparative study of frequency of colonoscopic.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbrev.	Corresponds to
ALP	Alkaline phosphatase
ALT	alanine aminotransferase
ASCA	anti saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody
AST	aspartate aminotransferase
CD	Crohn's disease
CRP	C reactive protein
CT	computed tomography
ERCP	endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
ESR	erythrocyte sedimentation rate
F	female
GIT	gastrointestinal tract
HLA	human leukocyte antigen
IBD	inflammatory bowel disease
IL	interleukin
IPAA	ileal pouch anal anastomosis

M	male
MRCP	magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography
MRE	magnetic resonance enterography
MRI	magnetic resonance imaging
Omp	outer membrane porins
p-ANCA	perinuclear antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody
PSC	primary sclerosing cholangitis
TNF	tumor necrosis factor
UC	ulcerative colitis
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
WCE	wireless capsule endoscopy

Introduction

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is an idiopathic disease, probably involving an immune reaction of the body to its own intestinal tract. *(Rowe, 2007).*

It includes ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD), which are chronic inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. *(Shapiro, 2006).*

Ulcerative colitis is a chronic, recurrent disease characterized by diffuse mucosal inflammation involving only the colon. Ulcerative colitis invariably involves the rectum and may extend proximally in a continuous fashion to involve part or the entire colon. Crohn's disease is a chronic, recurrent disease characterized by patchy transmural inflammation involving any segment of the gastrointestinal tract from the mouth to the anus. *(McQuaid, 2005).*

A sharp rise in the incidence of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) has been observed in the western world since the early 1950s, making IBD the most common chronic inflammatory condition in this population after rheumatoid arthritis. *(Mesquita, 2007).*

Introduction

Advances in the understanding of immunological basis and the pathogenesis of inflammatory bowel disease have encouraged the development of many new diagnostic methods and novel strategies for the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease. *(Noble et al., 2007).*

The inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, are immune-mediated disorders resulting in chronic, relapsing inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract. While no specific etiology has been defined, the complex nature of IBD supports the notion that its origin is likely multi-factorial. Current theory suggests that in genetically predisposed individuals, environmental factors and maladaptive immune responses to gastrointestinal flora generate a dysregulated inflammatory cascade creating mucosal injury. *(Nancy MG and Judy HC, 2008).*

Aim of the Work

Aim of work

The aim of the present work is to determine the frequency of colonoscopic diagnosis of IBD in four big endoscopy units in Egypt and to compare the findings in these units over 4 years period retrospectively.