free radicals are generated during acute pancreatitis (AP). It has been suggested that free radical generation is an important factor in the pathogenesis of AP. There is a convincing body of evidence that antioxidant blood levels diminish during severe AP.

Aims The study aims to estimate the changes in the serum levels of Total Antioxidant Status (TAS), erythrocyte enzymatic antioxidants: Superoxide Dismutase (SOD) and Glutathion peroxidase (GPx) in AP disease and assess whether TAS is a useful biomarker to prognosis AP patients.

Methods This study was conducted in General Medicine Department of Thai Nguyen Nation Hospital, in Vietnam. TAS, SOD and GPx were measured in 83 cases of AP and 62 healthy volunteers which were regarded as the control group. Using ELISA kit supplied by Wkea Med Supplies Corp, China. The severity of pancreatitis was scored using Computerised Tomography (CT) severity index, modified severity index and revised Atlanta classification and classified into mild, severe categories.

Results A significant decrease ($p < 0.001$) in the level of TAS was observed in the study group as compared to that in the control group. A significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the level of SOD was observed in the study group as compared to that in the control group. A significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the level of GPx was observed in the study group as compared to that in the control group. TAS levels of severe AP patients were statistically lower than mild AP (10.14 U/ml vs 14.06 U/ml, $p < 0.01$).

Conclusions Reduced antioxidants suggest that oxidative stress plays a vital role in the pathogenesis of AP. The results of this study demonstrated changes in antioxidant biomarker associated with the prognosis AP patients. TAS could be used as a antioxidant biomarker of disease severity.

IDDF2018-ABS-0032 CORRELATION OF BMI AND COLONIC POLYPS AND ITS HISTOPATHOLOGY: A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW

Patricia Te*. Chinese General Hospital and Medical Center, Philippines

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Background An estimated 5.7 million Filipinos are affected by obesity. Obesity has been linked to various cancers. Colon cancer is among the top five of cancers in the Philippines. Colonic Polyps have the tendency to develop into carcinoma. This study aims to find a correlation between the BMI with the risk of developing colonic polyps and pave the way for more effective screening tests for colon cancer.

Methods Patients who underwent colonoscopy for various purposes from January to October 2017 were retrospectively analysed. Age, gender, BMI, symptoms, type and location of the colonic polyp, and histopathology were investigated. SPSS v20 was used for statistical analysis.

Results There were 1204 patients who underwent successful total colonoscopy. There were 383 (31.811%) who had colonic polyps; with 162 (42.3%) females and 221 (57.7%) males. Age, gender, and BMI were significantly correlated with the risk of developing colonic polyps ($p < 0.018$). Colonic polyps present at the 6th decade of life. They are mostly incidental findings on routine checkup, with change in bowel habit the second most common presenting symptom ($p = 0.000$). Most colonic polyps are left sided, particularly at

the sigmoid colon ($p = 0.000$). The most common histologic type are hyperplastic and adenoma ($p = 0.000$).

Abstract IDDF2018ABS0032 Table 1

	With Polyp 31.811% N=383	Control 68.189% N=821	p value
Age	60.56±12.604	54.82±15.461	
<50 yo	18.02% (n=69)	36.22% (n=297)	0.000
>50 yo	81.98% (n=314)	63.78% (n=354)	
Gender			
female	42.3% (n=162)	56.88% (n=467)	0.000
male	57.7% (n=221)	43.12% (n=354)	
Symptom			
screening	40.78% (n=146)	26% (n=197)	
hematochezia	17.88% (n=64)	23.06% (n=175)	0.000
bowel habit	18.72% (n=67)	18.2% (n=138)	
BMI	19.183±11.65	18.804±14.56	
underweight	2.42% (n=7)	6.65% (n=41)	
normal	37.37% (n=108)	42.79% (n=264)	0.018
overweight	28.37% (n=82)	25.45% (n=157)	
obese	31.83% (n=92)	25.12% (n=155)	

Conclusions Colonic polyps are associated with increasing age, BMI and male gender. These factors should be accounted for in screening patients for colorectal cancer.

IDDF2018-ABS-0034 HIGH AGE-SPECIFIC PREVALENCE OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE AMONGST THE ELDERLY IN THE CITY OF CANADA BAY AREA, SYDNEY: A METROPOLITAN, POPULATION-BASED STUDY

¹Jeffrey Liu*, ¹Viraj Kariyawasam, ²Thomas Borody, ¹Peter Katelaris, ¹Webber Chan, ¹Cowlshaw James, ¹Charles McDonald, ¹Grace Chapman, ³Crispin Corte, ³Warwick Selby, ⁴Daniel Lemberg, ⁵Cheng Lee, ¹Anil Keshava, ⁶John Napoli, ²Robert Clancy, ¹Rupert Leong. ¹Concord Repatriation General Hospital, Sydney, Australia; ²Centre for Digestive Diseases, Sydney, Australia; ³Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, Australia; ⁴Sydney Children's Hospital, Sydney, Australia; ⁵Westmead Children's Hospital, Sydney, Australia; ⁶Ryde Hospital, Sydney, Australia

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Background Knowledge of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) prevalence allows health care administrators to understand disease burden and appropriately plan for research and medical care. Young IBD subjects often migrate from rural to urban areas for education and work opportunities, necessitating metropolitan prevalence studies to reduce under-representation. Also, the impact of urbanisation on IBD prevalence requires further exploration. Unlike IBD incidence, where young age-groups dominate, we hypothesised that the elderly age-groups would have the highest IBD prevalence given mortality rates being equivalent to the general population. We aimed to determine the first IBD prevalence rates for New South Wales, Australia.

Methods This was an observational, population-based epidemiological study which captured disease information of people living with IBD within the metropolitan City of Canada Bay Local Government Area on the 1st of January 2016. The diagnosis was according to the Copenhagen Criteria. Age-standardisation was according to the WHO Standard Population.