development of adhesions and membrane formation, the perinatal risk factor is recommended.

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UNCOVERED DILEMMAS REGARDING VACCINATION IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE – SHOULD WE FOLLOW THE WEST?

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Background Vaccination is the most cost-effective strategy in disease prevention but remains an ambiguous area in Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD). Most patients will require immunomodulators/biologics at some time point; hence there exists a large unmet need for vaccination. Guidelines are not strict around the world while western guidelines are not pragmatic in Indian population; extrapolating may not be cost-effective. However, certain diseases are uncommon in Asia-Pacific countries including India. We gathered details on the recommendation for vaccination in IBD around the world, explored the appropriateness, and calculated the probable cost of implementing them.

Methods A computer-assisted publication search of MEDLINE was performed on August 9, 2017, to identify guidelines and/or recommendations (in English) from the year 1980–2017 for vaccination in IBD which were later critiqued. Current Index of Medical Specialties (August 2017) was used for costing, expressed in Indian Rupee (INR) and UK pound sterling (£).

Results This narrative review included nine articles, all highlighting the need to assess immunosuppressed state prior to administering live vaccines, while inactivated can be used safely. Hepatitis A, Meningococcal, Japanese encephalitis and Yellow fever vaccine (for travellers) could perhaps be withheld in Indian patients with IBD since their occurrence is low. Hepatitis B, Varicella Zoster (VZ), pneumococcal, HPV and yearly influenza shots look appropriate; rest should be decided on clinical wisdom based on the type of flare (MMR, DPT if unvaccinated). Majority of the vaccines have been available after 1980, patients born prior might need additional protection. The total cost of vaccinating per patient with IBD in the Indian context is INR 48016 (£ 534).

Conclusions The timing of vaccination is crucial; patients with IBD need it regardless of age. Screening is necessary, but some can be excluded, rest decided on local disease prevalence. The disease should be in remission, medication optimised and health care maintenance updated. The need for specific vaccines should currently follow national guidelines. Proposed strategy preferably would be the development of Indian guidelines for vaccination in IBD. The cost of VZ, pneumococcal and Hepatitis A/B combination vaccine is colossally highlighting the need for prescribing cost-effective alternate vaccine brands when available.

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SLEEVE OMENTOPEXY OVER PANCREATICO JEJUNOSTOMY – A NEW TECHNIQUE

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Background Pancreatic anastomotic leak is considered as one of the most feared complications of Whipple's procedure. We developed a novel technique of pancreaticojejunostomy. With the use of this technique, there was no pancreatic anastomotic leak and very low rate of bleeding complications.

Methods This technique was used in 18 patients with perampullary carcinoma who underwent pancreaticoduodenectomy from December 2016 to Jan 2018. Pancreaticojejunostomy was done using standard Blumgart's technique. The anastomotic line was covered all around by a sleeve of omentum. Preoperative and intraoperative characteristics of the patients were recorded. Postoperative complications were monitored.

Results We used this technique in 18 patients. The median preoperative bilirubin and serum protein were 2.45 mg/dl and 7.1 gm/dl respectively. Ten patients had obstructive jaundice. Of which four patients had a history of preoperative CBD stenting. Median main pancreatic duct diameter was 3 mm. The mean operating time was 5 hours and 30 min. There was no postoperative pancreatic leak. No patient had a bleeding complication. Two patients had a hepaticojejunostomy leak, which were managed conservatively. The Median postoperative hospital stay was 16 days. There was no mortality related to the pancreatic leak.

Conclusions Sleeve omentopexy is a very simple technique without any added cost. This procedure hardly adds to the operative time. Till now this technique has markedly reduced pancreatic leak and bleeding-related complications in our department. As we grow our experience with this technique in more and more patients, we can come up with some robust data.

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MUCOSAL HEALING REDUCED THE OCCURRENCE AND RECURRENCE OF CLINICAL DISABILITY IN CROHN'S DISEASE

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Background Mucosal healing (MH) is the 'target' of 'treat to target' strategy in Crohn's disease (CD), which seeks to prevent disability. However, data is limited on whether achieving MH could reduce disability in CD. We aimed to evaluate the probability of disabling CD and explore the effect of MH achievement on clinical disability in CD.

Methods This was a retrospective cohort study of 319 consecutive CD patients in a tertiary hospital in China. MH was defined as the absence of ulcerations. The primary outcome was a clinical disability, which was defined as one of the followings:

1. more than one surgery [index surgery excluded];
2. new events such as penetrating, perianal disease or stricture;
3. at least three hospitalizations;
4. switching therapy;
5. adverse steroid events.

The Kaplan-Meier method, log-rank test and Cox proportional hazards model were used to estimate the cumulative incidence of clinical disability and perform univariate analysis and multivariate analysis, respectively.

Results 143 (44.8%) out of the 319 CD patients (median follow-up time 37.2 months, interquartile range: 22.7–57.6 months) progressed to clinical disability, and 51 (16.0%) suffered disability recurrence. Additionally, the cumulative rates of disabling CD were 18.8%, 40.1%, 55.5%, 85.6% at 1, 3, 5, 10 years after diagnosis respectively [figure 1]. All disabling events, except adverse steroid event ($p=0.143$), were significantly fewer ($p=0.018$) in MH patients than those without MH. Multivariable analysis revealed the independent protective factor for the occurrence of disability was MH before disability (HR:0.197; 95% CI: 0.120–0.325), while penetrating (B3) disease behaviour (HR:2.045; 95% CI: 1.283–3.259) and ileocolonic (L3) disease location (HR:1.827; 95% CI: 1.251–2.667) at diagnosis were independent risk factors. Furthermore, in disabling CD patients, achieving MH before the first disabling event could prevent recurrence of disability independently (HR:0.251; 95% CI: 0.077–0.823).

IDDF2018-ABS-0246 Figure 1. The cumulative rate of remaining free from disabling CD.

Conclusions Clinical disability of CD was common and increasing during the follow-up in China. B3 and L3 at diagnosis were predictive risk factors of clinical disability, whereas MH significantly reduced the occurrence and recurrence of disability in CD.

Abstract IDDF2018-ABS-0246 Figure 1

IDDF2018-ABS-0248 EFFICACY OF A NOVEL DISPOSABLE SHEATHED GASTROSCOPIC SYSTEM IN ENDOSCOPIC THERAPY

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Background Endoscopic examination and therapy carry a potential risk of cross-infection, and the traditional reprocessing method is time-consuming. Here we reported a novel disposable sheathed gastroscop system and evaluated its efficacy in endoscopic therapy.

Methods The disposable sheathed gastroscop system used in this study consisted of a disposable sheath and a common video gastroscop, which were both provided by Shenda Endoscope Co., Ltd., Shenyang, China. The sterilised disposable sheath covered the outer surface of the gastroendoscope. An outlaid disposable air-water pipe (still covered by the sheath) and a miniature pump instead of the gastroscopic air-water channel were used for sending air and water. A flexible pipe, with one end tightly connected to the distal tip of covering film, was inserted into the gastroscopic suction-biopsy channel and joined to a three-way cap. This pipe was used as the disposable suction-biopsy channel. After examination and therapy, the contaminated sheath, including pipes and valves, was taken off and a new sheath was put on. Using this sheathed gastroscop system, 78 patients with gastric hyperplastic polyps underwent endoscopic mucosal resection in Beijing Military General Hospital. As a control, 76 patients with similar polyps underwent endoscopic resection with a conventional gastroscop. The time duration of the endoscopic procedure and reprocessing were measured.

Results All 154 procedures were completed by using each gastroscop system. No complications were seen during or after the procedures. The endoscopists who performed the procedures felt the sheath did not affect the operation at all, and all endoscopists had no preference for sheathed versus conventional gastroscopes in endoscopic procedures. The mean procedural time was slightly longer in the Sheathed Group than in the Conventional Group (8.9 ± 2.2 vs. 8.1 ± 1.5 mins, $p=0.000$). However, the duration of endoscopic reprocessing was much shorter (4.9 ± 0.2 vs. 35 ± 0.2 mins, $p=0.000$). No microbial contamination was detected in each gastroscop after procedures.

Conclusions The novel disposable sheathed gastroscop should be suitable for endoscopic therapy.

IDDF2018-ABS-0250 DETERMINANTS OF DEPRESSION AND ITS IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PANCREATITIS

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Background We evaluated the prevalence of depression and its impact on quality of life(QOL) in CP.

Methods Consecutive patients with CP were screened from Aug-17'-Jan-18'. Following were recorded: demography (age/gender/education/socioeconomic status); past 3mths pain details (episodes/intensity[VAS]/severity[mild/moderate/severe]/nature [intermittent/continuous]); other parameters (aetiology/duration/diabetes/weight loss/morphology[pancreatic duct size/calculi/calculifications]; and treatment details (diet/medical/interventional/compliance).

Depression was measured using Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI); QOL using QORTC-QLQ30 +PAN28 tool.