severe and often persisted for >35 days. FCM, but not IIM, induced changes in vitD and calcium homeostasis that triggered secondary hyperparathyroidism, which likely contributed to persistence of hypophosphatemia. Alteration of bone metabolism after FCM administration may be of great clinical significance particularly for IBD patients who often have low vit D and regularly receive iv iron.

**Abstract PTH138 Figure 1** Time trend analysis of incidence rates (per 1,000 pt.-yrs.) of IBD complications in PSC liver transplantation