date. Data have been collected on disease phenotype, treatment, adverse events and treatment response.

Aim To describe the prevalence of adverse events related to thiopurine exposure among the IBD BioResource cohort

Methods A descriptive, retrospective analysis of the IBD BioResource database has been performed to determine the incidence of short and long-term adverse events related to the use of thiopurines in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease. All patients who have had exposure to thiopurine therapy (azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine) were included.

Results 10 092 (57.8%) patients within the IBD BioResource cohort have had some exposure to thiopurine therapy during their disease course, either as monotherapy or in combination with anti-TNF.

9480 patients (94.0%) have been treated with azathioprine (AZA) and 2335 patients (23.1%) have been treated with 6-mercaptopurine (6 MP). Of the 9480 patients who have been treated with azathioprine, 4167 patients (44.0%) remain on this therapy. 2369 patients (24.9%) ceased azathioprine due to adverse events.

1723 of the 2335 (73.8%) patients treated with 6 MP had previously been treated with AZA and been intolerant. 684 patients (29.3%) ceased 6 MP due to adverse events.

The most commonly reported adverse events were nausea and vomiting (9.6%), followed by deranged liver function tests (5.1%), non-specified patient intolerance (2.4%), flu like symptoms (2.3%) and abdominal pain (2.3%). The incidence of clinically serious side effects was low. Pancreatitis was reported in 2.2% of patients; and leukopenia (total WCC < 3 or neutrophil count < 2) was seen in 379 (3.7%). 83 (0.8%) patients developed lymphoma after a mean of 2.9 years on thiopurine treatment. 27/83 were also on anti-TNF.

Conclusion We report a large, real world series of patients with IBD treated with azathioprine or 6 MP. Thiopurines were ceased due to side effects in 25.1% of patients overall. The incidence of adverse events with 6 MP was only modestly higher than in those treated with azathioprine, despite 73.8% having been previously treated with azathioprine. Serious clinical adverse events related to thiopurine exposure were observed but at low frequency.

PTH-095 DECISION DRIVERS IN CROHN'S DISEASE MANAGEMENT WITH BIOLOGICS IN THE NHS: A NATIONAL CONSENSUS VIEW

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Introduction Crohn's disease is an idiopathic chronic inflammatory bowel disease without a cure. About 50% of Crohn's disease is progressive, leading to intestinal complications and surgery in about 30% of cases, 20-years post-diagnosis.

Despite, existence of several guidelines, there are considerable variations in practice among practicing Gastroenterologist in the UK. In addition, the lack of reliable biomarkers prevent personalised treatment plans for complex cases of Crohn's

disease, resulting in a degree of experimentation to establish therapeutic strategy.

This project aims to gain insight from practicing gastroenterologists around the UK regarding these issues, to review variation across the UK and offer appropriate recommendations.

Methodology This group met to consider the various issues affecting the clinical management of Crohn's disease and develop of a series of 40 consensus statements that could be tested by questionnaire.

Respondents were engaged by telephone contact and screened for their specialty and involvement with the prescribing of biologics. In order to achieve consensus with the wider group, a Delphi methodology was used.

The steering group predefined the threshold of agreement for consensus at 66% and over. Consensus was defined as 'high' at ≥66% and 'very high' at ≥90%.

Results Fully completed questionnaires were received from 150 respondents.

Each response was coded as either agreement or disagreement, with 24 statements (60%) exceeding the 66% agreement threshold and 16 statements (40%) failing to meet it.

Five statements (13%) achieved agreement scores greater than 90% and indicated very strong consensus. Responses were received from across the UK, with the greatest number being from England. Clear variation was seen between respondents when the different localities were compared.

Discussion There are clear differences amongst respondent attitudes in London and other UK areas, including England.

All respondent groups strongly support the need for biologic therapy to be used first line for certain patient groups (83.3% agreement).

All respondents support the assertion that the principles for switching between originator and biosimilar should be defined by gastroenterologists (90.5% agreement) and that patients should be consulted before being switched to a different biosimilar option (74% agreement).

PTH-096 FACTORS AFFECTING PATIENT DECISION-MAKING IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD) DYSPLASIA MANAGEMENT: A MIXED METHODS STUDY

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Introduction Current literature suggests that IBD patients have high thresholds to accept a colectomy for colonic dysplasia, but in-depth qualitative analysis of the factors that affect their decision-making is lacking.

Methods 100 purposively sampled IBD patients completed free text answer questionnaires and 20 went on to partake in individual semi-structured interviews. 44% of the questionnaire participants and 70% of the interview participants had previously had dysplasia. Inductive framework thematic analysis was performed. Data saturation was achieved.