1.0%. The FIT positive rate was 7.0%, the adenoma detection rate was 21.8%, and the CRC detection rate was 2.5%. In addition, the colonoscopy compliance rate (79.1%), rate of adequate bowel preparation (86.3%), and the colonoscopy completion rate (93.1%) were high. We found the pooled complication rate of 0.3%, with PPVs of FIT being 39.2% (for adenoma) and 4.7% (for CRC). The range of all indicators varied substantially. In subgroup analysis, a higher FIT cut-off value indicated lower positivity and lower adenoma detection rate. Compared with CRC screening programmes with one FIT, those with two FIT had lower participation rate (48.8% vs 55.5%) but higher positive rate (8.9% vs 5.8%) and adenoma detection rate (21.8% vs 17.3%).

Conclusions Our findings reported the pooled performance indicators of different CRC screening programmes. The summary measures could inform the benchmarking of performance indicator targets across different CRC screening programmes.

IDDF2020-ABS-0143 A SINGLE-CENTRE PROSPECTIVE AUDIT OF INPATIENT CARE FOR ADULTS WITH ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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10.1136/gutjnl-2020-IDDF.89

Background Acute severe ulcerative colitis (UC) is a potentially life-threatening presentation and requires coordinated multi-disciplinary management. The aim of our prospective audit was to evaluate the inpatient management and outcome of patients with UC.

Methods All consecutive patients admitted to Aberdeen Royal Infirmary for treatment of acute UC were prospectively recruited in the study over a 6 months period. All patients were followed up for a minimum of 3 months from the discharge date. Patient's demographics, clinical data, endoscopic assessment, medical and surgical treatment details were collected. The clinically significant outcome was defined as steroid treatment failure requiring surgery or rescue therapies (ciclosporin or infliximab) despite intravenous steroid therapy. Statistical comparisons were made using Non-parametric Mann-Whitney test and Fishers Exact test.

Results 27 patients (15 females; median age 41 years (IQR 31–63)) were admitted for treatment of UC during the 6 months period. 23 patients had severe UC as per Truelove and Witts Score. 19 patients had pre-existing diagnosis of UC prior admission. Faecal calprotectin was checked in 3 patients and were all >1000 ug/g.

All patients received a minimum of 3 days of intravenous steroid. 10 patients were non-responsive to steroid therapy. 3 patients received rescue infliximab while 1 patient received ciclosporin. 7/27 (26%) required in-patient colectomy during the study period. Previous diagnosis of UC, previous admission or mesalazine use were not associated with steroid treatment failure. Only bloody stool frequency at Day 3 had a statistically significant association ($p=0.03$). The median (IQR) bloody stool frequency was 5 (1.8–10.3) for those who were in the steroid failure group compared to 3 (0–3) for those in the steroid responder group.

Conclusions In our prospective study, the in-hospital colectomy rate was 7/27 (26%) for acute presentation of UC. Systemic

oral steroid use prior to admission was associated with steroid treatment failure but was not statistically significant ($p=0.05$). Future study with a larger sample size could perhaps identify more clinical and laboratory variables that could be useful to stratify patients at risk of steroid failure.

IDDF2020-ABS-0144 CATASTROPHIC EMERGENCY EVENTS OF COMPLICATED ULCERATIVE COLITIS: AN IMPACT ON CLINICAL OUTCOME

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10.1136/gutjnl-2020-IDDF.90

Background As one of the inflammatory bowel diseases case, ulcerative colitis (UC) has many clinical manifestations, including usual clinical symptoms or emergency presentation of this part of IBD. Surgery is the last treatment option of ulcerative colitis, in the era of better medication over the last decades, we could decrease the need for elective or emergency surgeries. The two most common emergency case was uncontrolled hemorrhage and colonic perforation.

Methods We would evaluate the emergency presentation of ulcerative colitis in our institution during the last 6 months from January until June 2020. All patients with already known as ulcerative colitis will be included in this study, clinical presentation and the surgical option will be recorded. The clinical outcome will be evaluated from inpatients mortality and postoperative morbidity if present.

Results During the last 6 months, we reported 1 case of 74 years old male with diffuse peritonitis due to hollow viscous perforation, free intraperitoneal air was found on abdominal x-rays, the patient only has diarrhea symptom before and no history of specific medication for his ulcerative colitis. This case was found incidentally on an emergency setting, and he had sepsis condition with cardiopulmonary comorbidity. Surgery has been done, and total colectomy was the option on this case with stoma creation. Cardiopulmonary support already has been given in the intensive care unit and no recovery from the prolonged sepsis after the first 24 hours. This complicated UC condition with late presentation case has an unfavorable outcome on catastrophic emergency condition.

Conclusions Ulcerative colitis has a life-threatening emergency presentation, late presentation, and preoperative comorbidities play an important role in the unfavorable outcome on complicated ulcerative colitis cases.

IDDF2020-ABS-0145 COMBINATION OF ANTIBIOTICS AS ADJUVANT THERAPY IN ACUTE SEVERE ULCERATIVE COLITIS: A RANDOMIZED TRIAL

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10.1136/gutjnl-2020-IDDF.91

Background Some studies have suggested that targeted combination therapy with antibiotics could improve response in active ulcerative colitis, but similar data is not available in active severe UC (ASUC).

Methods We randomised consecutive patients diagnosed with ASUC (modified Truelove and Witt's classification) to receive placebo infusions or combination antibiotics (intravenous ceftriaxone and metronidazole) groups. Response as defined by oxford criteria was used to assess response on day three. We also assessed changes in partial Mayo score, CRP levels and reduction in fecal calprotectin at day three. Also, we assessed the need for second line drug therapy, colectomy, length of hospital stay and mortality by day 28.

Results Fifty patients were randomised: 25 in each arm (Median age: 33, IQR 25–45, 23(46%) males). Twenty-two patients had extensive disease, while the median disease duration was 24 months. Sixteen patients (64%) in antibiotic arm responded (complete and partial response) at day three while 18 (72%) in the placebo arm responded. Three patients from the antibiotic group underwent colectomy. Three patients in the antibiotic arm received intravenous cyclosporine, whereas four patients in the placebo group received cyclosporine ($p=0.725$). There was no significant difference in change in CRP, Partial Mayo and fecal calprotectin between the two groups on day three.

Conclusions Combination of intravenous ceftriaxone and metronidazole in patients with ASUC neither improved the day 3 response nor reduced the need for second line therapy.

IDDF2020-ABS-0146 USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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10.1136/gutjnl-2020-IDDF.92

Background Antibiotics have a proven role in the induction of remission in Crohn disease and treatment of pouchitis. However, the role of antibiotics for disease activity and remission maintenance in ulcerative colitis (UC) is uncertain.

Methods We searched electronic databases (Pubmed, Embase and CENTRAL) for randomised trials using various search terms to identify studies reporting on the use of antibiotics for induction or maintenance of remission in ulcerative colitis. The outcomes assessed were a clinical response, need for second line therapy, colectomy and adverse effects. Subgroup analysis to clarify the mode of administration (oral or intravenous), number of antibiotics (single or combination) or the setting of use (acute severe UC or active non-severe UC) were also done.

Results Eventually, 13 trials including 785 patients were included. The pooled odds ratio of achieving clinical response with antibiotic use was 1.74 (95% CI, 1.17–2.58). No differences were noted in the relapse rates, need for second line therapy, colectomy or adverse effects with the use of antibiotics. Subgroup analysis showed no differences with use of single or combination of antibiotics. The use of oral antibiotics in the setting of non-severe active UC could have some benefit in clinical response. No benefit of intravenous antibiotics in setting of acute severe ulcerative colitis was noted. The included studies were heterogeneous because of different included populations, type and duration of antibiotics use and differences in definitions and time of assessment of clinical response.

Conclusions The results suggest a lack of benefit of intravenous antibiotics in the setting of acute severe UC. The use of oral antibiotics for induction of maintenance needs further evaluation

IDDF2020-ABS-0147 DEVELOPMENT OF A VALIDATED NOMOGRAM TO PREDICT AGGRESSIVE CROHN'S DISEASE: A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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10.1136/gutjnl-2020-IDDF.93

Background Predicting aggressive Crohn's disease (CD) is crucial for determining therapeutic strategies. We aimed to develop a prognostic model to predict disease-related complications leading to early-onset surgery within 1 year after diagnosis of CD and to create a nomogram to facilitate clinical decision-making.

Methods This retrospective study was conducted from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2016, in a single tertiary referral center, using data from patients newly diagnosed with CD and showing B1 behavior according to Montreal classification. The model was established using multivariable logistic regression analysis with evaluation of the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves and areas under the curve (AUC). The model was calibrated and assessed for discrimination. Further, a user-friendly nomogram was created.

A

$$P_{1\text{-year complication}} = \frac{e^{\text{index}}}{1 + e^{\text{index}}}$$

Where prognostic index

$$= -3.892 + 0.984 \times x_1 - 0.090 \times x_2 + 2.773 \times x_3 + 1.295 \times x_4 + 2.031 \times x_5$$

(x_1 = disease duration [year]; x_2 = age [year]; x_3 = perianal disease [0: no, 1: yes]; x_4 = previous surgery [0: no, 1: yes]; x_5 = extraintestinal manifestations [0: no, 1: yes]).

Abstract IDDF2020-ABS-0147 Figure 1A

B

Abstract IDDF2020-ABS-0147 Figure 1B