



**Did you know?**

...that precision medicine in IBD is moving closer to reality?

In a retrospective study, a number of serum biomarkers were identified with the potential to indicate future IBD relapse<sup>1</sup>

Biomarkers that were elevated in patients who later relapsed\*:

**9** in all IBD patients (N=40)

IL-1β	IL-15	IL-18	IL-21
IL-25	IFN-β	<b>CXCL9</b>	<b>CXCL10</b>
<b>Calprotectin</b>			

**14** in UC patients (n=30)

IL-1RA	IL-1β	IL-8	IL-13
IL-15	<b>IL-21</b>	IL-25	IFN-β
<b>CXCL9</b>	<b>CXCL10</b>	<b>CXCL11</b>	G-CSF
Galectin-1	<b>Calprotectin</b>		

All biomarkers showed significant (p<0.05) differences for stable vs unstable disease control; those highlighted in bold colour were significant in adjusted analyses<sup>†</sup>

A predictive model including calprotectin and CXCL11 could predict future relapse in UC patients with:

Biomarker	Sensitivity/ Specificity	LR	AUC
Calprotectin	73%/87%	5.5	0.849
CXCL11	67%/87%	5.0	0.787

Seventh Scientific Workshop of ECCO 2021 – Precision Medicine in IBD:<sup>2</sup>  
*“...our belief [is] that the IBD community should invest in prognostic and predictive biomarkers...to help further advance progress towards precision medicine in IBD”*

\*disease flare within 1 year; †adjusted for multiplicity using Kruskal Wallis test with Bonferroni post-hoc correction  
 AUC: area under curve (closer to 1 = perfect predictive accuracy); ECCO: European Crohn's and Colitis Organisation; LR: likelihood ratio (likelihood that patient with a relapse is identified vs patient without relapse); UC: ulcerative colitis

1. Kessel C et al. Sci Rep 2021;11:6690. 2. Verstockt B et al. J Crohns Colitis 2021. Online ahead of print.