P253 The role of pregnane X receptor (PXR/NR112) gene variants in inflammatory bowel disease

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Introduction: The pregnane X receptor (PXR), also known as NR112 (nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group I, member 2), is a nuclear receptor encoded by the PXR/NR112 gene. The PXR/NR112 gene has recently been reported to be associated with susceptibility to inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) (Gastroenterology 2006;130:341–8). However, since a subsequent case-control study failed to replicate this association in an independent population, further replication studies in different ethnic cohorts are required. We therefore investigated this potential association in a large European IBD cohort.

Aims and Methods: Genomic DNA from 2823 Caucasian individuals including 859 patients with Crohn’s disease (CD), 464 patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), and 1500 healthy unrelated controls was analyzed for eight single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the pregnane X receptor (PXR/NR112) gene (rs12721602, rs3814055, rs1523128, rs1523127, rs12721607, rs6785049, rs2276707, rs3814057). Genotyping was performed by PCR and melting curve analysis using a pair of fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) probes in a Light Cycler.

Results: With the exception of a weak association of rs2276707 with UC (p = 1.02 x 10−2; OR 1.27 [1.06–1.52]), none of the analyzed variants in the pregnane X receptor (PXR/NR112) was associated with susceptibility to CD or to UC in our study population.

Conclusion: Our data could not confirm the association of PXR gene variants with CD or UC. Further studies investigating the phenotypic effect and potential epistatic interactions of PXR with other IBD susceptibility genes are required to determine the exact role of PXR in IBD.

P254 Incidence of nonspecific ulcerative colitis in Republic of Tatarstan (first Russian inflammatory bowel diseases registry)

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The purpose of the study was to find out the real incidence of nonspecific ulcerative colitis (NUC) in Republic of Tatarstan.

Materials and Methods: The registry of NUC patients was made according to case histories and out-patient charts including those who presented with the first onset of the disease as well as those with relapses or stable remission.

Results: According to the registry there are 428 NUC patients in Republic of Tatarstan (m=216, 50.47%, f=212, 49.53%, NS). Incidence of NUC is 11.4 per 100,000 of population. Acute NUC was revealed in 13 (3%) patients, chronic persistent NUC – in 38 (8.9%) patients. Most of the patients (277 pts, 64.7%) had chronic relapsing type of disease which was observed quite often both in males (138 pts) and females (139 pts). In case of 76 patients it was first admission to the hospital due to complaints associated with NUC. In most of patients (150 pts, 35%) distal colitis was observed, in 89 (21%) – total colitis, in 32 (7.5%) – subtotal, left-sided colitis was found in 125 (29.2%) patients, in case of 32 patients there were no data about the localization of inflammation. According to severity of inflammation distribution of patients was the following: mild inflammation was found in 70 (16.4%) cases, moderate – in 237 (55.4%), severe – in 61 (14.3%) patient, in case of 60 patient data was lacking. Massive bleeding as a complication of NUC occurred in 10 (2.3%) patients, 4 of them underwent surgery. NUC was the cause of disability in 79 (18.5%) patients.

Conclusions: It’s the first registry of NUC patients in Republic of Tatarstan which covered 428 NUC patients and revealed incidence of NUC as 11.4 per 100,000 of population. NUC incidence is the same in men and women. Most of patients have distal type of NUC with moderate activity. Frequency of massive bleeding as NUC complication is 2.3%.

P255 Anxiety and depression symptoms in Crohn’s disease patients in remission

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Background: Crohn’s disease (CD) is a chronic inflammatory bowel disease with periods of relapse and remission. Role of anxiety and depression in CD patients in remission has been poorly studied. We hypothesized that despite staying in remission, anxiety and depression symptoms have an import role in CD patients.

Aim of the study was to evaluate the presence of anxiety and depression symptoms in CD patients in remission and potential...