

Colorectal cancer risk remains despite modern treatment for ulcerative colitis

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Jonas Ludvigsson, professor in the Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics at Karolinska Institutet in Sweden. Credit: Gustav Mårtensson

Patients with the inflammatory bowel disease ulcerative colitis have a higher risk of dying from colorectal cancer, despite modern therapy, even though the risk has declined in recent years. This is according to a new study published in the scientific journal *The Lancet* by a team of Swedish and Danish researchers.

Previous research has shown that [patients](#) with ulcerative colitis have an increased risk of colorectal cancer. Screening recommendations are therefore in place for this patient group. But to what extent have new therapeutic methods helped to reduce this risk? This much-debated question has now found new answers. A large study involving 96,000 patients diagnosed with ulcerative colitis between the years 1969 and 2017 has now shown that these patients run a higher risk of developing and dying of colorectal cancer.

"The risk of colorectal cancer has dropped substantially over the past 30 years, but in spite of this patients who have had access to modern

treatments for ulcerative colitis and screening for colorectal cancer still have a significantly elevated risk," says Ola Olen, senior researcher at the Department of Medicine in Solna at Karolinska Institutet in Sweden.

Seen over the entire study period (1969-2017) the chances of a patient with ulcerative colitis being diagnosed with colorectal cancer were 66 percent higher than the control group, with the corresponding mortality rate 59 percent higher. For the latest five-year period only, however, these figures were, respectively, 38 percent and 25 percent.

This study differs from previous ones in that it factored in both the tumour stage when the cancer risk was assessed and the mortality rates, which the researchers included to ensure that the risks were not being over-estimated. The reason for examining mortality from colorectal cancer and not only incidence for this cancer is that regular endoscopic screening might detect relatively early forms of colorectal cancer that would otherwise go undetected.

"An important result of the study is that the risks are indeed elevated but there are major differences from one patient group to another," says Olen.

At particularly high risk of developing colorectal cancer are the patients with extensive colitis, primary sclerosing cholangitis (a liver complication sometimes seen in ulcerative colitis), heredity for [colorectal cancer](#) susceptibility or childhood onset ulcerative colitis.

According to co-author and Professor Jonas F Ludvigsson, the study indicates a need to develop the care provided for these patients even further.

"Our study shows that screening and treatment of these patients can likely be further improved, since patients with [ulcerative colitis](#) are still more likely to

die of colon [cancer](#)," he says.

More information: "Colorectal cancer in ulcerative colitis: A Scandinavian population-based cohort study". Ola Olén, Rune Erichsen, Michael C Sachs, Lars Pedersen, Jonas Halfvarson, Johan Askling, Anders Ekbohm, Henrik Toft Sørensen, Jonas F Ludvigsson, *The Lancet*, online January, 2020.

Provided by Karolinska Institutet

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