

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Association between platelet count and mucosal healing in Japanese patients with ulcerative colitis: a cross-sectional study

Shinya Furukawa^{1*} , Sen Yagi², Kana Shiraishi³, Kenichirou Mori⁴, Tomoyuki Ninomiya⁴, Keitarou Kawasaki⁵, Yuji Mizukami⁶, Seiyuu Suzuki⁷, Masayoshi Uraoka⁸, Naozumi Shibata⁹, Sanae Nakamura¹⁰, Satoshi Imamine¹¹, Hidehiro Murakami², Katsuhisa Ohashi¹², Masamoto Torisu¹³, Aki Hasebe¹⁴, Harumi Yano¹⁵, Masato Murakami¹⁶, Eiji Takeshita¹⁷, Yoshio Ikeda¹⁸ and Yoichi Hiasa³

Abstract

Background: Mucosal healing (MH) has been indicated as the therapeutic goal for ulcerative colitis (UC). Platelet count is known as an inflammation evaluation. However, the association between platelet count and MH among patients with UC is still scarce. We therefore assessed this issue among Japanese patients with UC.

Methods: The study subjects consisted of 345 Japanese patients with UC. Platelet count was divided into quartiles on the basis of the distribution of all study subjects (low, moderate, high, and very high). Several endoscope specialists were responsible for evaluating MH and partial MH, which was defined as a Mayo endoscopic subscore of 0 and 0–1, respectively. Estimations of crude odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for partial MH and MH in relation to platelet count were performed using logistic regression analysis. Age, sex, CRP, steroid use, and anti-Tumor necrosis factor α (TNF α) preparation were selected a priori as potential confounding factors.

Results: The percentage of partial MH and MH were 63.2 and 26.1%, respectively. Moderate and very high was independently inversely associated with partial MH (moderate: OR 0.40 [95%CI 0.19–0.810], very high: OR 0.37 [95%CI 0.17–0.77], p for trend = 0.034). Similarly, moderate, high, and very high were independently inversely associated with MH (moderate: OR 0.37 [95% CI 0.18–0.73], high: OR 0.41 [95% CI 0.19–0.83], and very high: OR 0.45 [95% CI 0.21–0.94], p for trend = 0.033) after adjustment for confounding factors.

Conclusions: Among patients with UC, platelet count was independently inversely associated with MH

Keywords: Platelet, Mucosal healing, Ulcerative colitis

Background

Ulcerative colitis (UC) is a chronic inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) characterized by a disease course involving relapses and remissions [1]. Mucosal healing (MH) is inversely associated with clinical relapse, rates of hospitalization and surgery, and incidence of colorectal cancer

[2–7]. Thus, MH has been indicated as the therapeutic goal for UC. Endoscopy is considered the gold standard for evaluating MH, but frequent endoscopic procedures are invasive, inconvenient, expensive, and occasionally cause complications.

Platelet count is considered to be an inflammation marker. Platelet count among active UC patients was higher than that among inactive UC patients [8, 9]. Platelet count among patients with complete MH was lower than that among patients with partial MH [10]. Two

*Correspondence: shinya.furukawa@gmail.com

¹ Health Services Center, Ehime University, Bunkyo, Matsuyama, Ehime 790-8577, Japan

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



studies identified a positive relationship between platelet count and the severity of endoscopic severity among patients with UC [11, 12]. Elevated platelet count was significantly positively associated with relapse among patients with UC [13]. In a Spanish study of patients with IBD, however, platelet count was not associated with endoscopic activity among patients with UC [14]. The association between platelet count and MH among patients with UC is still scarce.

Thus, we aimed to evaluate the association between platelet count and MH among Japanese patients with UC.

Material and methods

Study population

The study subjects consisted of 387 Japanese patients with UC at the Department of Gastroenterology and Metabology at the Ehime University Graduate School of Medicine, and at several affiliated hospital in Ehime prefecture (the Ehime Clinical Network for Alimentary Diseases [ECNAD] study group). All patients were diagnosed with UC based on endoscopic, radiological, histological, and clinical criteria. After 42 patients were excluded due to incomplete data, the final analysis sample in this study consisted of 345 patients assessed for endoscopy examination, medication, and platelet count. The study protocol conforms to the ethical guidelines of the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki (6th revision, 2008) and was approved by the institutional review board of the Ehime University Graduate School of Medicine (1,505,011). Consent was obtained mainly for outpatients at each hospital, as well as inpatients for ulcerative colitis. The study was explained and enrolled to all those diagnosed with ulcerative colitis. Well-trained staff obtained written informed consent from all patients enrolled. This study analyzed group was registered during the period from 2015 to 2019.

Measurements

Information on endoscopic findings, use of drugs for UC, and platelet count and CRP were collected using medical records. Platelet count was determined from routine blood levels obtained from patient files at the time the patients were included in the study. Blood samples were taken the morning after overnight fasting. Blood examination was collected when a colonoscopy is reserved or when the colonoscopy examination is performed. There could be a time difference of about two months.

Definition of mucosal healing

We evaluated mucosal status by total colonoscopy. The Mayo endoscopic subscore (MES) contains the following four categories [15]: 0, normal or inactive disease; (1) mild disease with erythema, decreased vascular patterns,

and mild friability; (2) moderate disease with marked erythema, absence of vascular patterns, friability, and erosions; (3) severe disease with spontaneous bleeding and ulceration. Partial MH and MH were defined as category 0 and 0–1 in this study, respectively. Several endoscope specialists were responsible for evaluating MES and MH, and all endoscopists were blinded to platelet count.

Statistical analysis

Platelet count was divided into quartiles on the basis of the distribution of all study subjects. Platelet count was classified into four categories: (1) low platelet, $< 20.4 (\times 10^4/\mu\text{L})$ (reference); (2) moderate platelet, $20.4\text{--}25.0 (\times 10^4/\mu\text{L})$; (3) high platelet, $25.0\text{--}29.6 (\times 10^4/\mu\text{L})$, and (4) very high platelet, $> 29.6 (\times 10^4/\mu\text{L})$. Estimations of crude odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for partial MH and MH in relation to platelet count were performed using logistic regression analysis. Multiple logistic regression analyses were used to adjust for potential confounding factors. Age, sex, CRP, steroid use, and anti-TNF α preparation were selected a priori as potential confounding factors. A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was generated, and the area under the curve was calculated to show the utility of the platelet count in indicating mucosal healing. We used Youden's index to calculate the cutoff value of platelets. Statistical analyses mainly were performed using SAS software package version 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). The ROC curve, cutoff value of the platelet count, sensitivity, and specificity were analyzed using JMP 14.2 software (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). All probability values for statistical tests were two-tailed, and $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the 345 study participants. The mean age was 50.2 years, and the percentage of male patients was 59.7%. Use of 5-aminoasacilates, prednisolone, azathioprine, and TNF- α monoclonal antibody preparations were reported to be 91.0%, 20.6%, 15.4% and 5.5%, respectively. The percentage of partial MH and MH were 63.2% and 26.1%, and the mean CRP and platelet count were 0.39 ± 1.13 (mg/dl) and $25.77 \pm 7.80 (\times 10^4/\mu\text{L})$. The ROC curve of the platelet count for identifying mucosal healing had an area under the curve of 0.615 (Fig. 1).

Table 2 shows crude and adjusted ORs and 95% CIs for partial MH and MH in relation to platelet count. The percentages of partial MH and MH among low, moderate, high, and very high platelet patients were 78.2%, 60.5%, 62.9%, 51.2%, 43.7%, 20.9%, 19.8% and 19.8%, respectively.

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of the 345 study participants

Variable	n (%)
Age, years, mean ± SD	50.2 ± 16.6
Male (%)	206 (59.7)
Disease extent (pancolitis/left-sided/proctitis/others)	148/96/93/8
Medication	
5-aminoasacilates (%)	314 (91.0)
Prednisolone (%)	71 (20.6)
Azathioprine	53 (15.4)
TNF-α monoclonal antibody (%)	19 (5.5)
Mayo endoscopic subscore, mean ± SD	1.17 ± 0.9
Partial mucosal healing (Mayo endoscopic subscore ≤ 1) (%)	218 (63.2)
Mucosal healing (Mayo endoscopic subscore < 1) (%)	90 (26.1)
CRP (mg/dl)	0.39 ± 1.13
Platelet (× 10 ⁴ /μL), mean ± SD	25.91 ± 7.81

SD standard deviation, TNF tumor necrosis factor

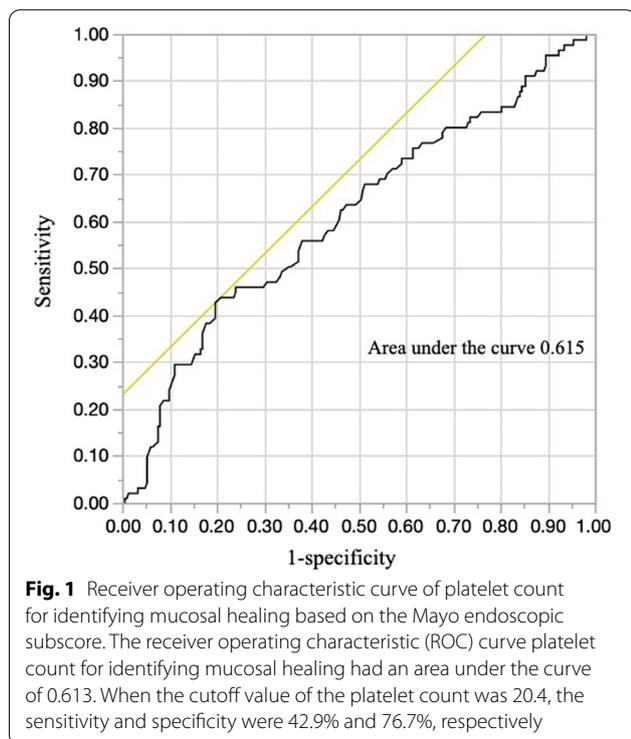


Fig. 1 Receiver operating characteristic curve of platelet count for identifying mucosal healing based on the Mayo endoscopic subscore. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve platelet count for identifying mucosal healing had an area under the curve of 0.613. When the cutoff value of the platelet count was 20.4, the sensitivity and specificity were 42.9% and 76.7%, respectively

After adjustment for age, sex, CRP, use of steroid, and use of TNF-α monoclonal antibody preparations, moderate, and very high platelet counts but not high platelet were independently inversely associated with partial MH (moderate: OR 0.40 [95% CI 0.19–0.80], and very high: OR 0.37 [95% CI 0.17–0.77], p for trend p = 0.034). Similarly, platelet count was independently inversely

associated with MH (moderate: OR 0.37 [95% CI 0.18–0.73], high: OR 0.41 [95% CI 0.19–0.83], and very high: OR 0.45 [95% CI 0.21–0.94], p for trend = 0.033). In sensitive analysis, azathioprine was not associated with platelet count.

Discussion

In the present study, platelet count was independently inversely associated with partial MH and MH among 345 Japanese patients with UC.

Platelet count is known as an inflammation marker. Several studies had showed the association between platelet count and outcome among patients with UC. Platelet count among active stage patients was higher than among those with inactive stage UC and healthy subjects in a Greek study of subjects including those with UC and Crohn’s disease [8] and in a Turkish study of subjects with active UC and inactive UC [9]. In a Japanese study of 68 patients with UC, platelet count was positively associated with endoscopic activity [11]. In a Swish study of 280 subjects including those with UC, a positive association between platelet count and endoscopic activity based on a modified Baron score among patients with UC was found [12]. In a retrospective cohort study of 183 Japanese UC patients with clinical remission, platelet count among patients with complete mucosal healing (Mayo endoscopic subscore 0) was lower than that among those with partial mucosal healing (Mayo endoscopic subscore 1). Furthermore, the change of platelet count from baseline was significantly associated with a shift from complete to partial MH [10]. In a prospective observational study of Japanese UC patients with MH, a platelet count at baseline in the relapse group was significantly higher than that among those in the non-relapse group. Additionally, a platelet count at baseline was significantly associated with relapse among patients with UC after adjustment for several confounding factors [13]. In a Spanish study of 123 patients with UC, a positive relationship between fecal calprotectin level, which is a reliable marker for MH, and platelet count was found [16]. The finding in this study was consistent with these studies that showed the association between platelet count and favorable prognosis. On the other hand, however, a similar association between platelet count and endoscopic activity was reported among patients with Crohn’s disease but not among those with UC [14]. The discrepancies regarding platelet count and MH among patients with UC might be explained, at least in part, by differences in year, duration of UC, sample size, and confounding factors considered.

The underlying mechanism linking platelet count and MH among patients with UC remains unclear, but there are some biologically plausible options. Clusters

Table 2 Crude and adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for mucosal healing in relation to platelet count

Variable ($\times 10^4/\mu\text{L}$)	Prevalence (%)	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Partial MH (MES ≤ 1)			
Platelet ≤ 20.4	68/87 (78.2)	1.00	1.00
20.4 < platelet ≤ 25.0	52/86 (60.5)	0.43 (0.22–0.83)	0.40 (0.19–0.80)
25.0 < platelet ≤ 29.6	54/86 (62.9)	0.47 (0.24–0.92)	0.54 (0.26–1.13)
29.6 < platelet	44/86 (51.2)	0.29 (0.15–0.56)	0.37 (0.17–0.77)
P for trend			0.034
MH (MES < 1)			
Platelet ≤ 20.4	38/87 (43.7)	1.00	1.00
20.4 < platelet ≤ 25.0	18/86 (20.9)	0.34 (0.17–0.66)	0.37 (0.18–0.73)
25.0 < platelet ≤ 29.6	17/86 (19.8)	0.32 (0.16–0.62)	0.41 (0.19–0.83)
29.6 < platelet	17/86 (19.8)	0.32 (0.16–0.62)	0.45 (0.21–0.94)
P for trend			0.033

OR odds ratio, CI confidence interval

Odds ratios were adjusted for age, sex, CRP, use of prednisolone, and use of TNF- α monoclonal antibody

of differentiation 154 (CD154) plays a central role in co-stimulation and regulation of the immune response via T cell priming and activation of CD40-expressing immune cells [17]. CD 154 expression was found on platelets [18], and mucosal inflammation might elevate platelet count via CD 154 expression.

The platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) has emerged as a useful marker revealing shifts in platelet and lymphocyte counts due to acute inflammatory. PLR can be calculated easily from a routine blood test without additional cost. PLR has been reported to be a useful biomarker in the prognosis of various cancers [19]. Several pieces of evidence regarding the association between PLR and UC exist. In a Turkish study of 104 patients with UC and a Korean case control study of 144 subjects including 48 patients with UC and 96 healthy controls, PLR among patients with UC was higher than that in controls, regardless of mucosal remission. PLR among patients with endoscopic active UC was higher than that in patients with endoscopic remission UC [20]. Similarly, in a Korean study, PLR among patients with severe UC was higher than that in patients with mild to moderate UC [21]. In an Italian study of 88 UC patients who started anti-TNF monotherapy, PLR was a useful prognostic biomarker of mucosal healing [22]. Platelet count and PLR might be cost-effective and easy-to-validate parameters for optimal treatment modality. Our findings are consistent with those of previous reports regarding the association between platelets (including PLR) and UC.

To date, MH has been indicated as the therapeutic goal for IBD [3, 23, 24]. Endoscopy is necessary to evaluate MH, but repeated endoscopy is extremely burdensome for patients. Monitoring platelet count might be useful both for patients with UC and their physicians. However,

further research is needed to confirm the association between platelet and MH in future.

Our study has a few limitations. First, this was a cross-sectional study; therefore, we cannot conclude that there is a causal relationship between platelet count and MH. Second, most of the patients in this cohort may have been receiving treatment for a considerable period of time since their physicians may have opted to attempt to control inflammation. The long duration of such treatment might have masked the association between platelet count and MH. Third, data regarding fecal calprotectin was not available in this cohort. Fourth, the time difference between the blood test and the endoscopy may have caused a misclassification. However, non-differential misclassification causes a bias of the odds ratio towards the null. Finally, the patients in the current study were not likely representative of Japanese patients with UC. Nevertheless, the median age, male/female ratio, and use of 5-aminoosalicylates, prednisolone, thiopurines, and biologics were similar in the present study (48.0, 59.7%, 91.0%, 20.6%, 15.4%, and 5.5%, respectively) and in a Japanese national study based on UC claims data in 2016 (44.0, 63.9%, 96.2%, 15.5%, 13.8%, and 9.0%, respectively).

Conclusions

Among Japanese patients with UC, platelet count may be independently inversely associated with partial MH and MH. This study confirmed the positive association between platelet count and MH shown in previous retrospective studies and reinforced a positive dose–response association. Monitoring the platelet count may be useful in the assessment of early response to medication and when endoscopy cannot be repeated, such as in elderly and infant patients with UC.

Abbreviations

MH: Mucosal healing; UC: Ulcerative colitis; TNF: Tumor necrosis factor; IBD: Inflammatory bowel disease; MES: Mayo endoscopic subscore; CD: Clusters of differentiation; PLR: Platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge Yu Hashimoto, Masakazu Hanayama, Kazuhiro Tange, Kanako Konishi, Tomoe Kawamura, Shogo Kitahata, Hideomi Tomida, Yasunori Yamamoto, and the ECNAD study group for their support.

Authors' contributions

Conception and design: SF, ET, YI, YH, TS; Acquisition of data: KS, SY, KM, NT, KK, YM, SS, MU, NS, SN, SI, HM, KO, MT, AH, HY, MM; Analysis and Interpretation of data: SF, SY, RY, YI, YH; Drafting of the manuscript: SF; Statistical analysis: SF; Supervision: YH. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of the Ehime University Graduate School of Medicine (1505011). Well-trained staff obtained written informed consent from all patients enrolled.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details

¹ Health Services Center, Ehime University, Bunkyo, Matsuyama, Ehime 790-8577, Japan. ² Department of Internal Medicine, Saiseikai Matsuyama Hospital, Matsuyama, Ehime 791-8026, Japan. ³ Department of Gastroenterology and Metabolism, Ehime University Graduate School of Medicine, Toon, Ehime 791-0205, Japan. ⁴ Department of Gastroenterology, Ehime Prefectural Central Hospital, Matsuyama, Ehime 790-0024, Japan. ⁵ Department of Internal Medicine, Saiseikai Imabari Hospital, Imabari, Ehime 799-1592, Japan. ⁶ Department of Gastroenterology, Matsuyama Shimin Hospital, Matsuyama, Ehime 790-0067, Japan. ⁷ Department of Gastroenterology, Sumitomo Besshi Hospital, Niihama, Ehime 792-8543, Japan. ⁸ Uraoka Gastrointestinal Clinic, Matsuyama, Ehime 790-0852, Japan. ⁹ Department of Gastroenterology, Ehime Prefectural Niihama Hospital, Niihama, Ehime 792-0042, Japan. ¹⁰ Department of Gastroenterology, NTT Matsuyama Hospital, Matsuyama, Ehime 790-0802, Japan. ¹¹ Department of Internal Medicine, Shiritsu Oozu Hospital, Oozu, Ehime 795-0013, Japan. ¹² Ohashi Clinic Participating in Gastro-Enterology and Ano-Proctology, Niihama, Ehime 792-0856, Japan. ¹³ Department of Internal Medicine, Saiseikai Saijo Hospital, Saijo, Ehime 793-00257, Japan. ¹⁴ Department of Gastroenterology, Shikoku Cancer Center, Matsuyama, Ehime 791-0280, Japan. ¹⁵ Department of Gastroenterology, Saijo City Shuso Hospital, Saijo, Ehime 793-0027, Japan. ¹⁶ Department of Gastroenterology, Murakamiken Hospital, Saijo, Ehime 793-0030, Japan. ¹⁷ Department of Inflammatory Bowel Diseases and Therapeutics, Ehime University Graduate School of Medicine, Matsuyama, Ehime 791-0205, Japan. ¹⁸ Endoscopy Center, Ehime University Hospital, Toon, Ehime 791-0205, Japan.

Received: 16 August 2020 Accepted: 10 November 2020

Published online: 16 November 2020

References

- Langholz E, Munkholm P, Davidsen M, et al. Course of ulcerative colitis: analysis of changes in disease activity over years. *Gastroenterology*. 1994;107:3–11.
- Colombel JF, Rutgeerts P, Reinisch W, et al. Early mucosal healing with infliximab is associated with improved long-term clinical outcomes in ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology*. 2011;141:1194–201.
- Fraslie KF, Jahnsen J, Moum BA, Vatn MH. IBSen Group Mucosal healing in inflammatory bowel disease: results from a Norwegian population-based cohort. *Gastroenterology*. 2007;133:412–22.
- Lichtenstein GR, Rutgeerts P. Importance of mucosal healing in ulcerative colitis. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2010;16:338–46.
- Peyrin-Biroulet L, Ferrante M, Magro F, et al. Results from the 2nd scientific workshop of the ECCO. I: impact of mucosal healing on the course of inflammatory bowel disease. *J Crohns Colitis*. 2011;5:477–83.
- Sandborn WJ, Panés J, Zhang H, et al. Correlation between concentrations of fecal calprotectin and outcomes of patients with ulcerative colitis in a phase 2 trial. *Gastroenterology*. 2016;150:96–102.
- Shah SC, Colombel JF, Sands BE, et al. Mucosal healing is associated with improved long-term outcomes of patients with ulcerative colitis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2016;14:1245–55.
- Kapsoritakis AN, Koukourakis MI, Sfiridaki A, et al. Mean platelet volume: a useful marker of inflammatory bowel disease activity. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2001;96:776–81.
- Kayahan H, Akarsu M, Ozcan MA, et al. Reticulated platelet levels in patients with ulcerative colitis. *Int J Colorectal Dis*. 2007;22:1429–35.
- Nakarai A, Kato J, Hiraoka S, et al. Prognosis of ulcerative colitis differs between patients with complete and partial mucosal healing, which can be predicted from the platelet count. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2014;20:18367–74.
- Uchihara M, Kato J, Tsuda S, et al. Blood biomarker integration of severity and extent of endoscopic inflammation in ulcerative colitis. *JGH Open*. 2017;1:98–104.
- Schoepfer A, Beglinger C, Straumann A, et al. Fecal calprotectin more accurately reflects endoscopic activity of ulcerative colitis than the Lichtiger Index, C-reactive protein, platelets, hemoglobin, and blood leukocytes. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2013;19:332–41.
- Nakarai A, Kato J, Hiraoka S, et al. An elevated platelet count increases the risk of relapse in ulcerative colitis patients with mucosal healing. *Gut Liver*. 2018;12:420–5.
- Miranda-García P, Chaparro M, Gisbert JP. Correlation between serological biomarker and endoscopic activity in patients with inflammation bowel disease. *Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2016;39:508–15.
- Schroeder KW, Tremaine WJ, Ilstrup DM. Fecal calprotectin predicts complete mucosal healing and better correlates with the ulcerative colitis endoscopic index of severity than with the Mayo endoscopic subscore in patients with ulcerative colitis. *N Engl J Med*. 1987;317:1625–9.
- Lobatón T, Rodríguez-Moranta F, Lopez A, et al. A new rapid quantitative test for fecal calprotectin predicts endoscopic activity in ulcerative colitis. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2013;19:1034–42.
- Grewal IS, Flavell RA. CD40 and CD154 in cell-mediated immunity. *Annu Rev Immunol*. 1998;16:111–35.
- Schönbeck U, Libby P. The CD40/CD154 receptor/ligand dyad. *Cell Mol Life Sci*. 2001;58:4–43.
- Zhou X, Du Y, Huang Z, et al. Prognostic value of PLR in various cancers: a meta-analysis. *PLoS ONE*. 2014;9:e101119.
- Akpinar MY, Ozin YO, Kaplan M, et al. Platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio and neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio predict mucosal disease severity in ulcerative colitis. *J Med Biochem*. 2018;37:155–62.
- Jeong Y, Jeon SR, Kim HG, et al. The role of platelet to lymphocyte ratio and neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio in ulcerative colitis. *Intest Res*. 2020 (in press)
- Bertani L, Rossari F, Barberio B, et al. Novel prognostic biomarkers of mucosal healing in ulcerative colitis patients treated with anti-TNF: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2020;20:1579–87.
- Pineton de Chambrun G, Peyrin-Biroulet L, et al. Clinical implications of mucosal healing for the management of IBD. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2010;7:15–29.
- Baert F, Moortgat L, Van Assche G, Caenepeel P, et al. Mucosal healing predicts sustained clinical remission in patients with early-stage Crohn's disease. *Gastroenterology*. 2010;138:463–8.

25. Matsuoka T, Igarashi A, Sato N, et al. Trends in corticosteroid prescriptions for ulcerative colitis and factors associated with long-term corticosteroid use: analysis using Japanese claims data from 2006 to 2016. *J Crohns Colitis*. 2020 (in press).

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

