

# Histologic Remission in Crohn's Disease

43%

**lower risk of treatment failure<sup>a</sup>**

in patients with clinical<sup>b</sup> and endoscopic remission<sup>c</sup> achieving histologic remission,<sup>d</sup> compared to those with histologic activity

Note: Single-center retrospective cohort study of adults with active Crohn's disease who achieved clinical and endoscopic remission with treatment. 2-year follow up. <sup>a</sup>Clinical flare requiring treatment modification, hospitalization, and/or surgery. <sup>b</sup>Clinical remission was defined as the near-normalization of stool frequency and no abdominal pain according to the treating provider's documentation. <sup>c</sup>Endoscopic remission was defined as the disappearance of all visible ulcers including aphthae; the presence of erosions, erythema, and bland strictures (without inflammation) was classified as endoscopic remission. <sup>d</sup>Complete mucosal normalization or quiescent disease with architectural changes without any neutrophilic infiltration, based on the Nancy Index.

Yoon H, et al. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2021;27(8):1277-1284.