

IUS in non complicated UC

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Disclosure

I have received honoraria from Amgen, Ferring, Innovis, Takeda, Abbvie

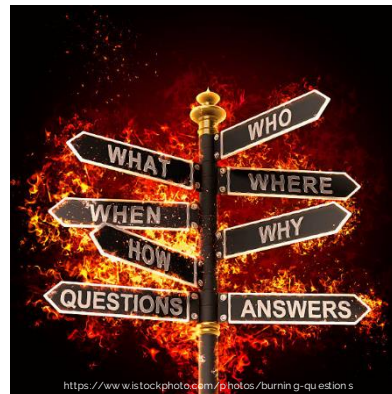
How to measure bowel wall thickness (BWT) according to standard and research criteria?

How do different IUS parameters respond to effective treatment in UC?

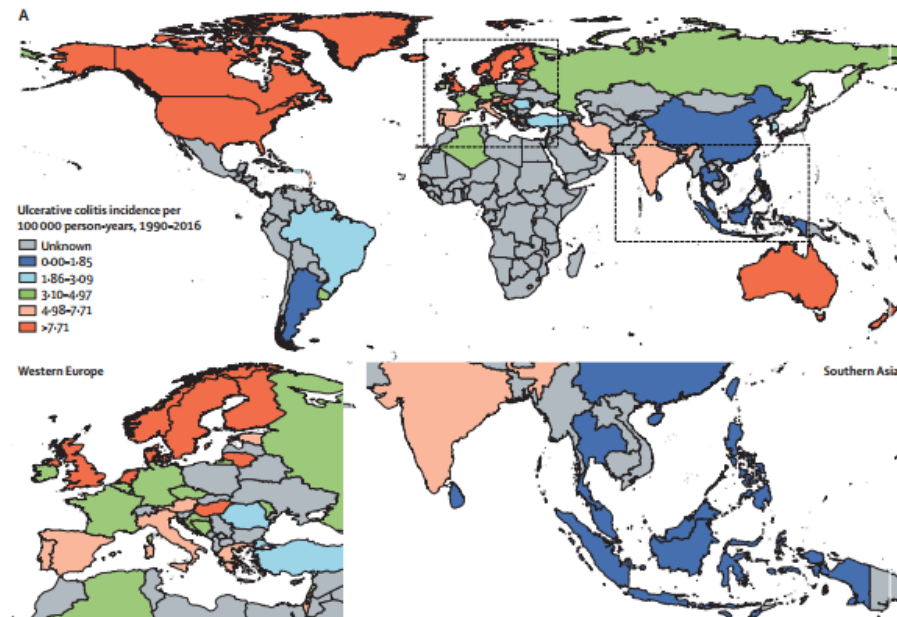
What is the diagnostic and monitoring performance of IUS for UC assessment vs established reference standards (endoscopy, cross-sectional imaging, histology)?

What are the definitions of IUS response and remission used in UC assessment?

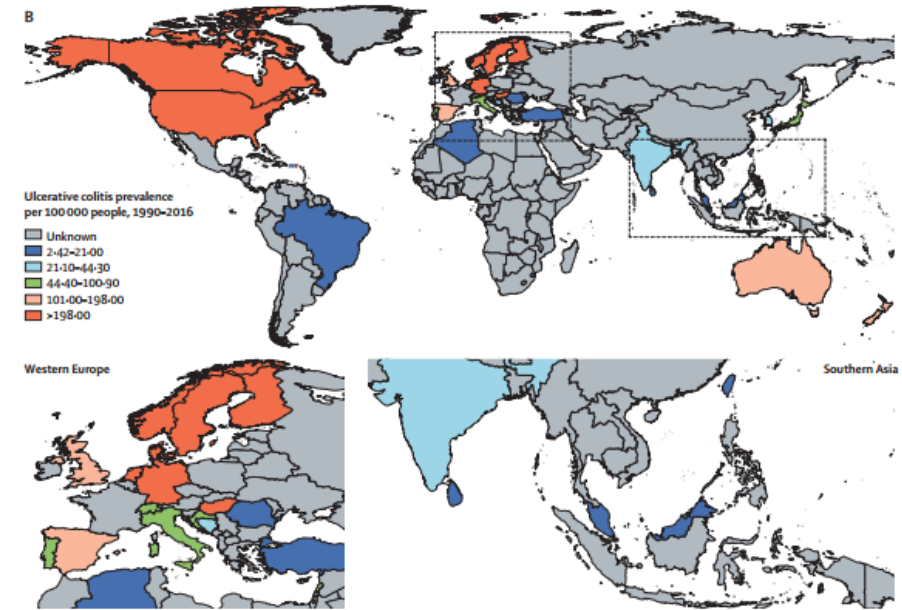
How they can be used to predict and monitor disease activity over time?



INCIDENCE



PREVALENCE



*In **2023**, the prevalence of ulcerative colitis was estimated to be **5 million cases** around the world*



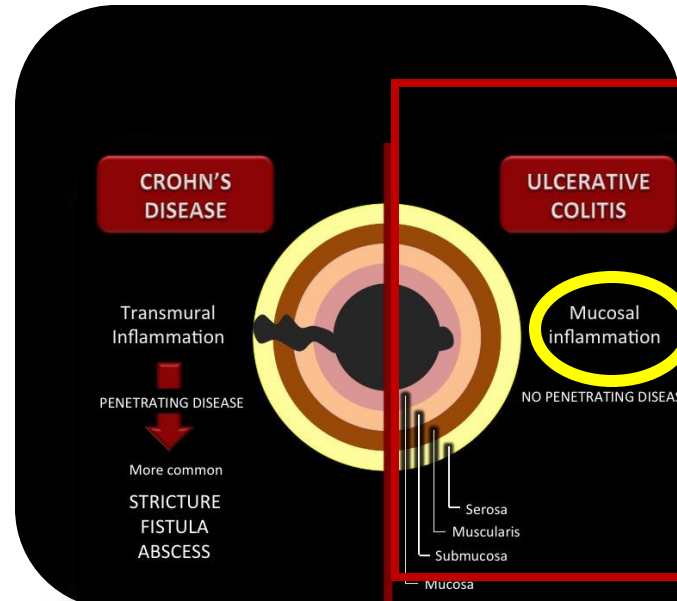
Review > [Lancet](#). 2017 Apr 29;389(10080):1756-1770. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)32126-2.

Epub 2016 Dec 1.

Ulcerative colitis

Ryan Ungaro¹, Saurabh Mehandru², Patrick B Allen³, Laurent Peyrin-Biroulet⁴,
Jean-Frédéric Colombel⁵

*Ulcerative colitis is a chronic disease **affecting the colonic mucosa** that most commonly presents with blood in the stool and diarrhea...*





1989 > J Clin Ultrasound. 1989 Jan;17(1):25-31. doi: 10.1002/jcu.1870170106.

Diagnosis of acute ulcerative colitis and colonic Crohn's disease by colonic sonography

B Limberg ¹

1999 > Scand J Gastroenterol. 1999 Nov;34(11):1103-7. doi: 10.1080/003655299750024904.

Ultrasonography in the evaluation of extension, activity, and follow-up of ulcerative colitis

G Maconi ¹, S Ardizzone, F Parente, G Bianchi Porro



**Sigmoid Colon
Crohn's Disease**



**Sigmoid Colon
Ulcerative Colitis**

Review

Leaving behind the Mucosa: Advances and Future Directions of Intestinal Ultrasound in Ulcerative Colitis

Alberto Barchi ^{1,†}, Arianna Dal Buono ^{2,†}, Ferdinando D'Amico ^{1,3}, Federica Furfaro ¹, Alessandra Zilli ¹, Gionata Fiorino ¹, Tommaso Lorenzo Parigi ¹, Laurent Peyrin-Biroulet ^{4,5,6,7,8,9}, Silvio Danese ¹ and Mariangela Allocca ^{1,*}

Editorial > [Gastroenterology](#). 2022 Dec;163(6):1485-1487. doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2022.10.005.

Epub 2022 Oct 9.

The Use of Intestinal Ultrasound in Ulcerative Colitis—More Than a Mucosal Disease?

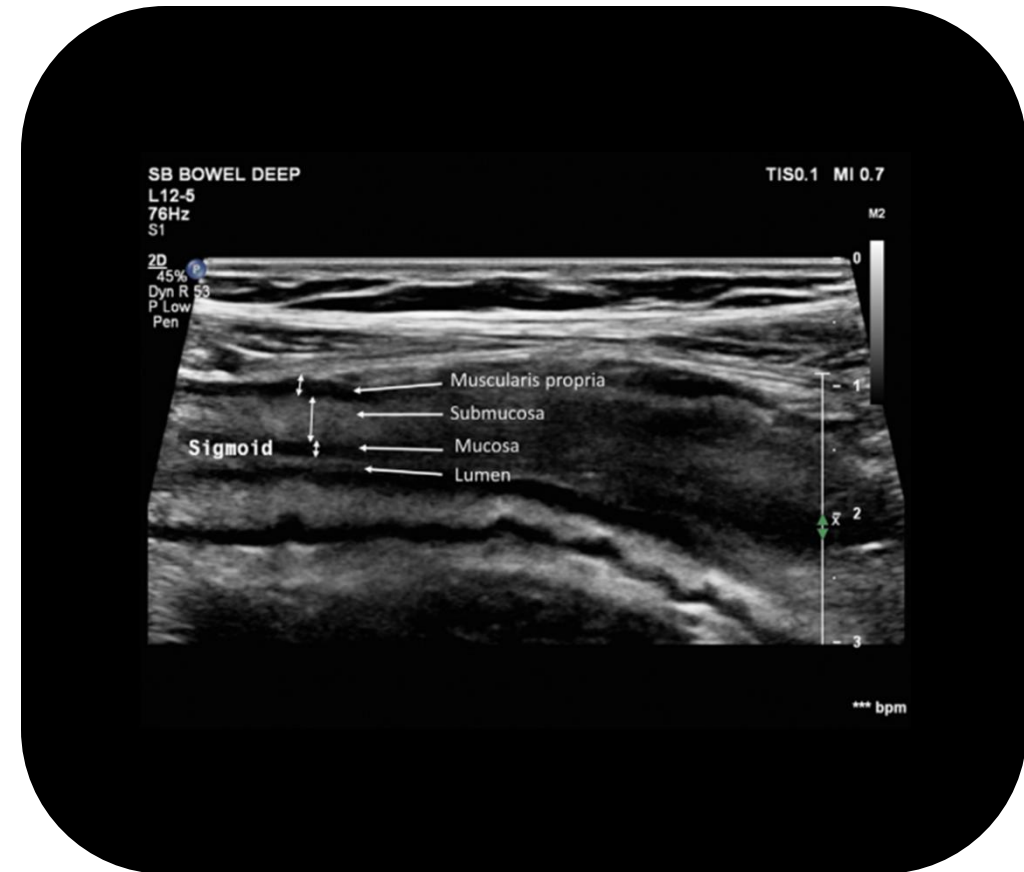
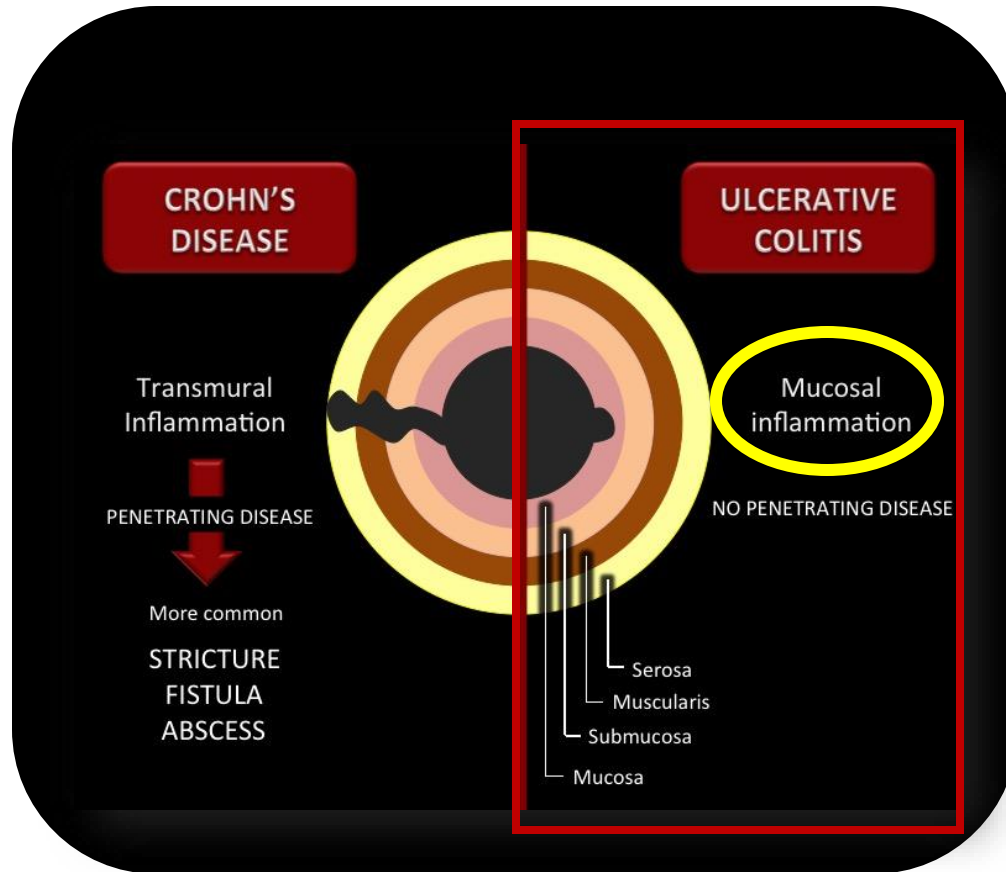
Carolina Palmela ¹, Christian Maaser ²

Review > [Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol](#). 2025 Oct 28:S2468-1253(25)00263-8.

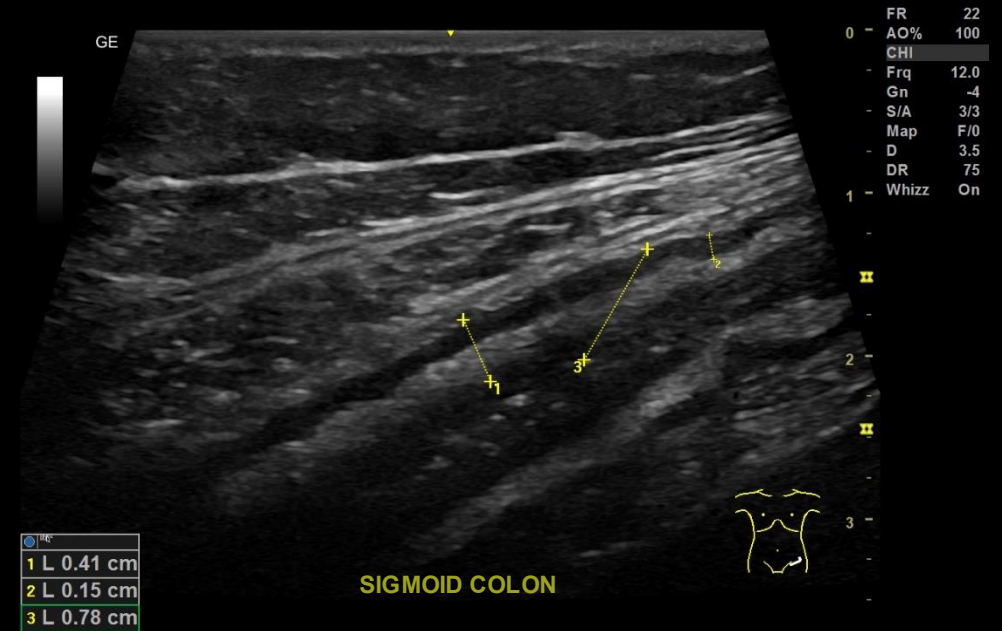
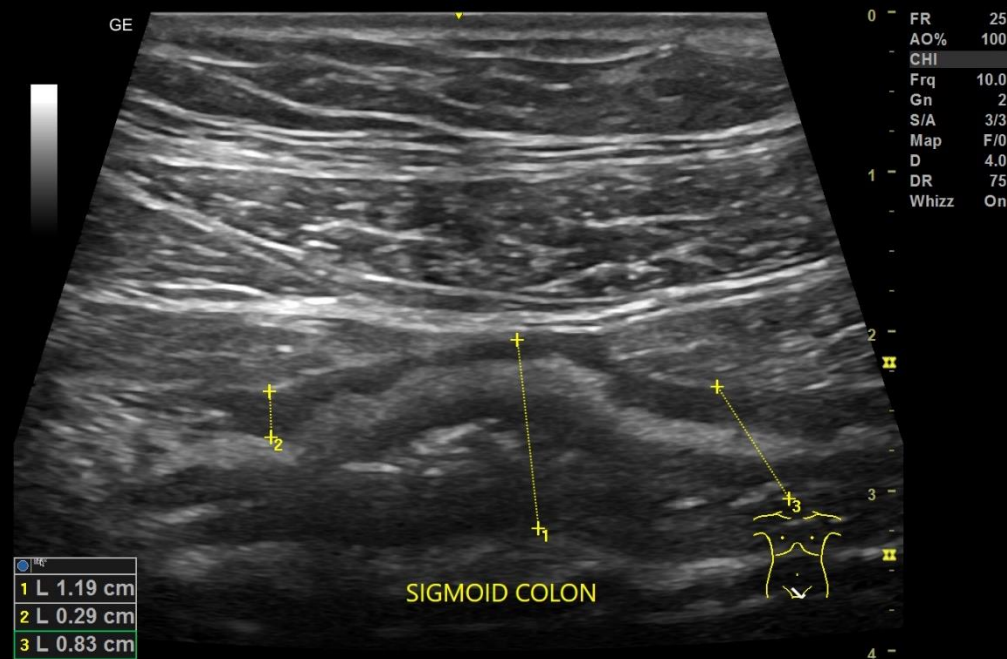
doi: 10.1016/S2468-1253(25)00263-8. Online ahead of print.

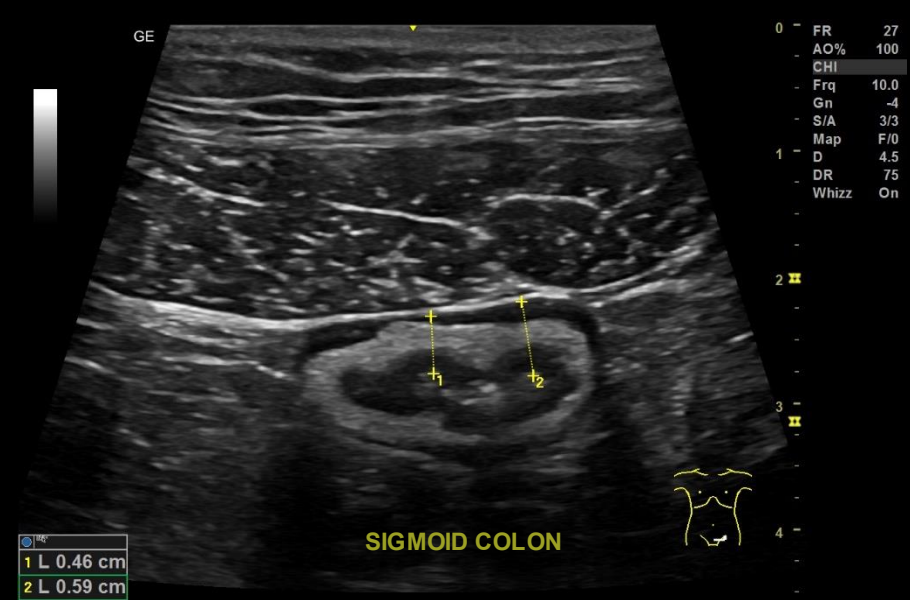
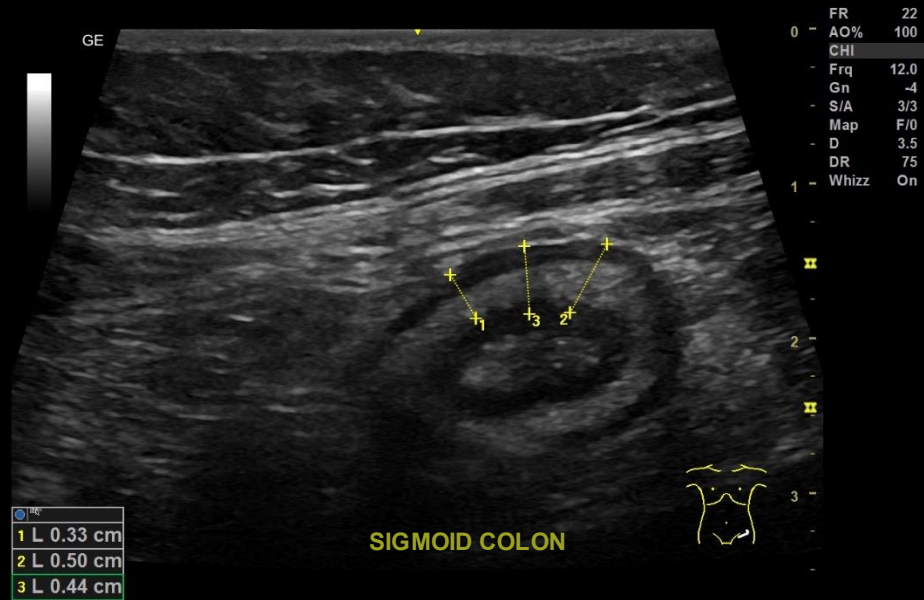
Ulcerative colitis: moving beyond the mucosal dogma

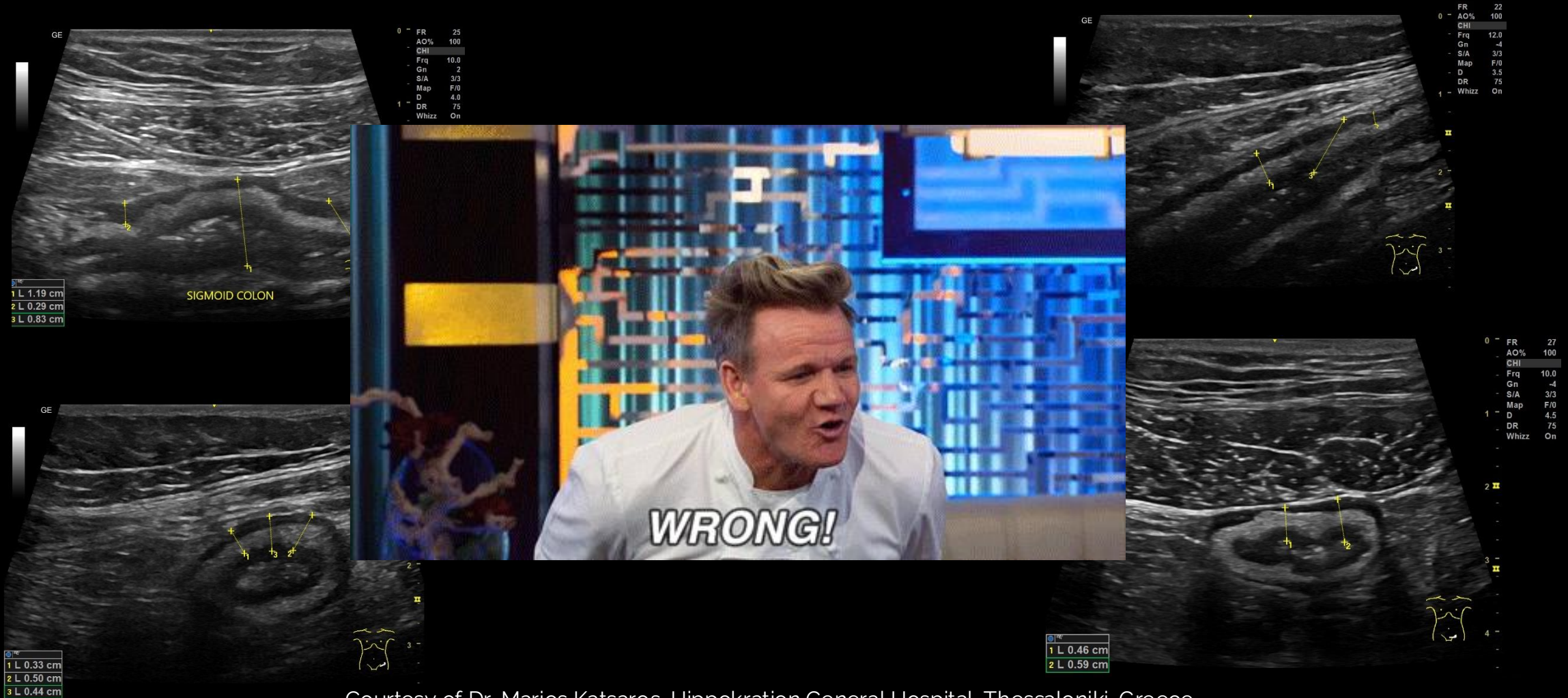
Elisabeth Eggermont ¹, Krisztina Gecse ², Noa Krugliak Cleveland ³, Frauke Petersen ⁴, João Sabino ¹, André D'Hoore ⁵, Torsten Kucharzik ⁴, Mariangela Allocca ⁶, Gabriele Bislenghi ⁷, Kerri Novak ⁸, Gert De Hertogh ⁹, Christian Maaser ¹⁰, Bram Verstockt ¹¹



How to measure bowel wall thickness (BWT) according to standard and research criteria?







Courtesy of Dr. Marios Katsaros, Hippokration General Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece

<https://mindofaformercchef.com/tikka-masala-butter-chicken-zac-vs-liz/>

Observational Study > J Crohns Colitis. 2021 Aug 2;15(8):1284-1290.

doi: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjaa267.

A Reliability Study: Strong Inter-Observer Agreement of an Expert Panel for Intestinal Ultrasound in Ulcerative Colitis

Floris De Voogd¹, Rune Wilkens², Krisztina Gecse¹, Mariangela Allocca³, Kerri Novak⁴, Cathy Lu⁴, Geert D'Haens¹, Christian Maaser⁵

- BWT was measured from the lumen–mucosa interface up to the muscularis propria–serosa interface
- Intestinal folds were avoided within the measurements
- **Measurement of BWT was defined as the mean of four measurements [to the nearest 0.1 mm] at the thickest part of the SC**

A Reliability Study: Strong Inter-Observer Agreement of an Expert Panel for Intestinal Ultrasound in Ulcerative Colitis

Floris De Voogd¹, Rune Wilkens², Krisztina Gecse¹, Mariangela Allocca³, Kerri Novak⁴, Cathy Lu⁴, Geert D'Haens¹, Christian Maaser⁵

- **Two** measurements in a **longitudinal scan plane** with at least **1 cm** between the two measurements
- **Two** measurements in a **cross-sectional scan plane** with a **minimum of 90°** between the two measurements

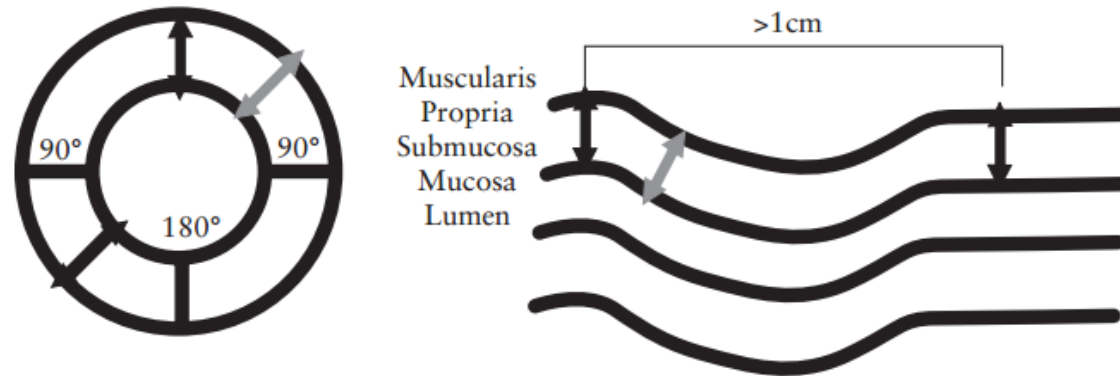
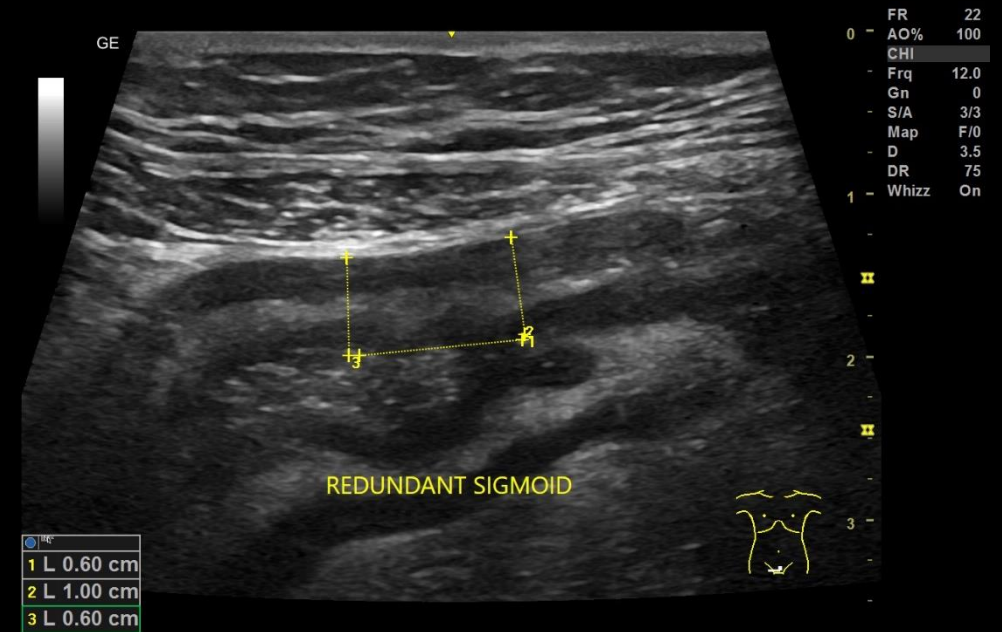
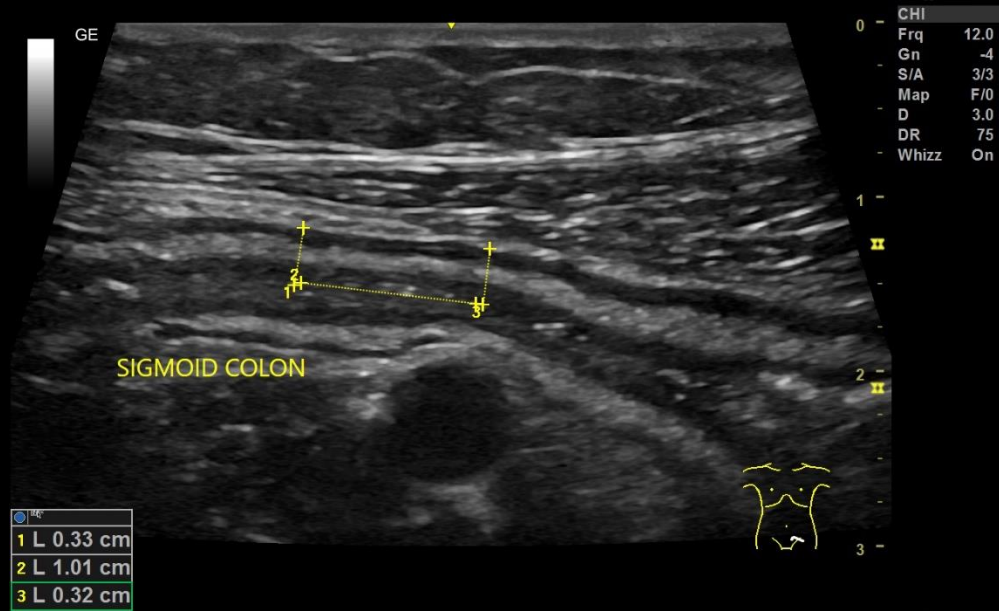
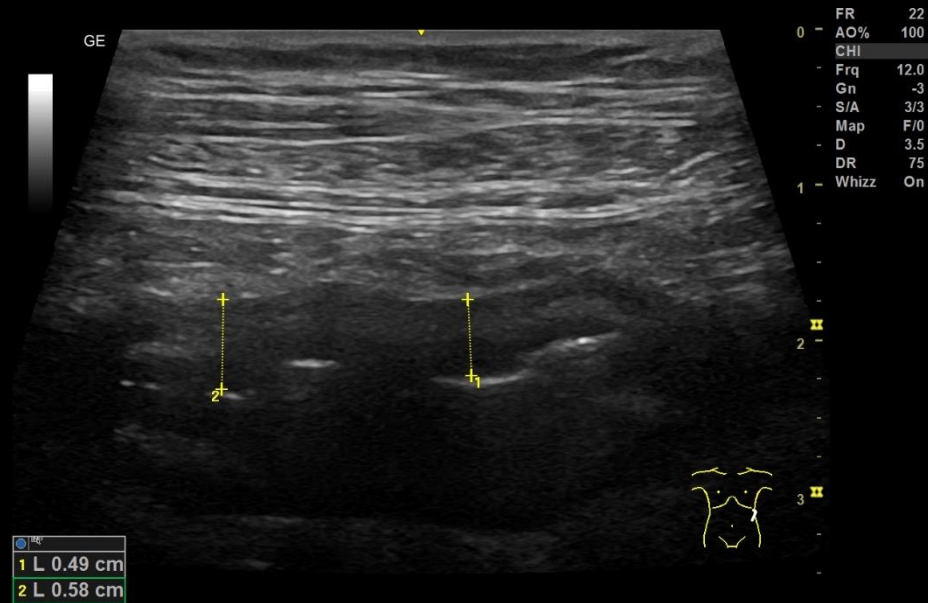
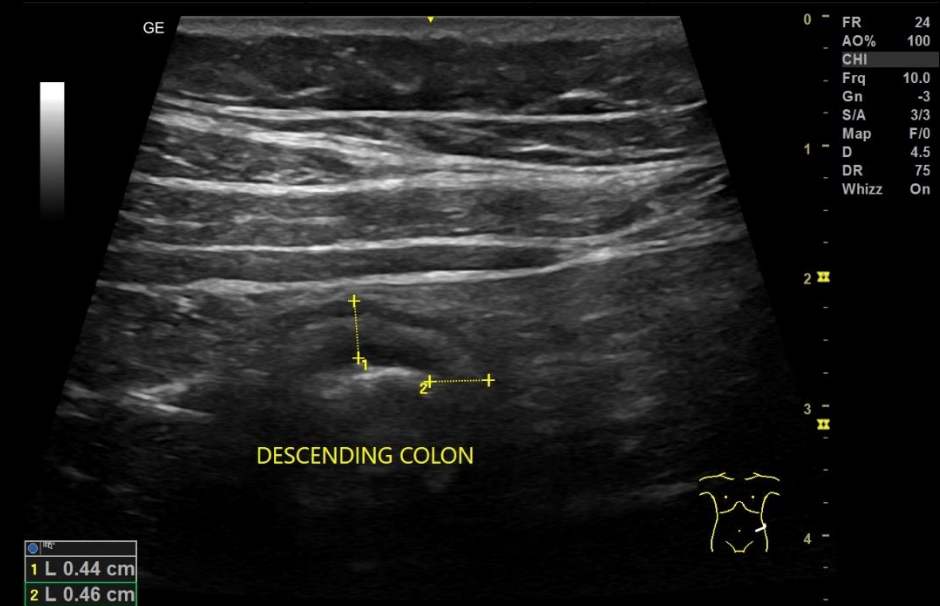
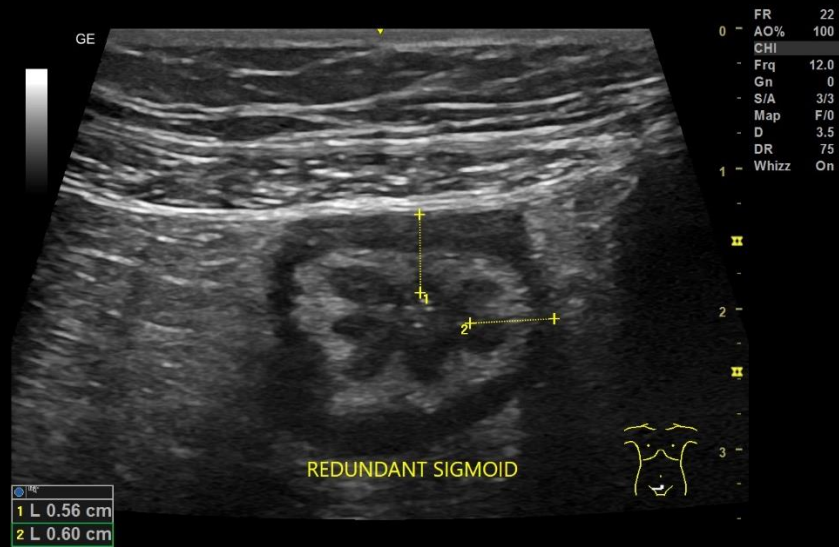


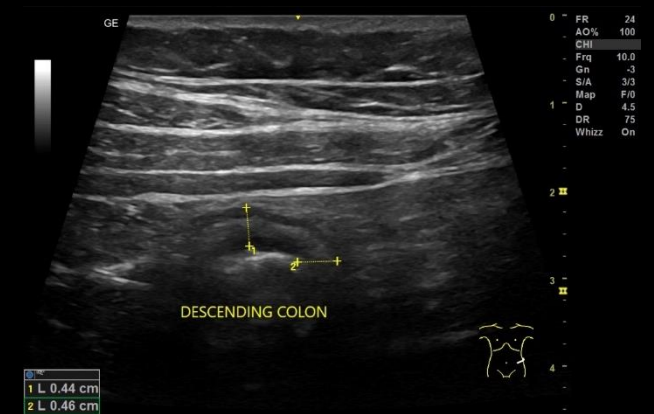
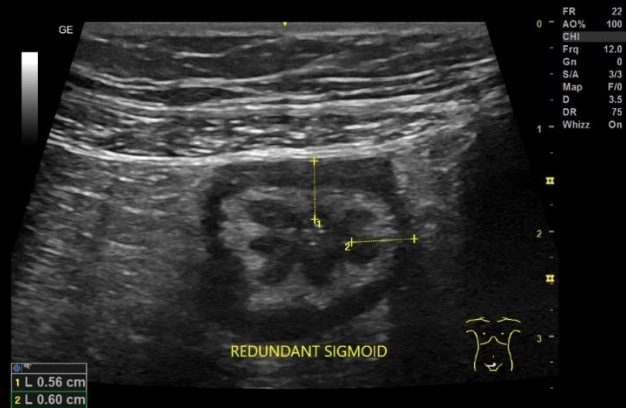
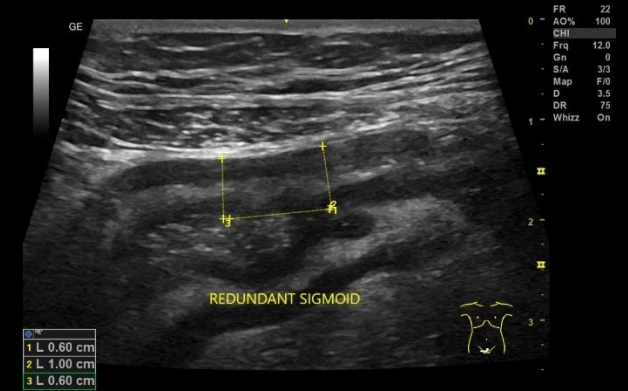
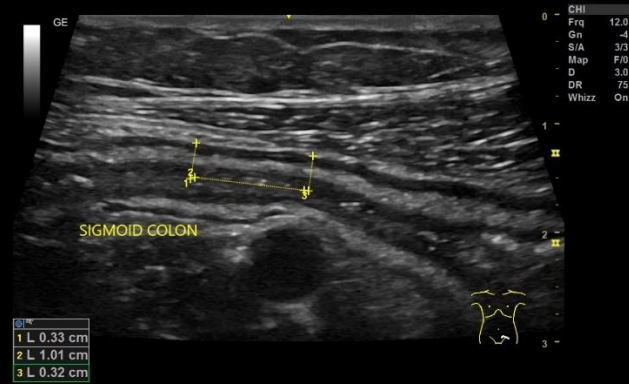
Figure 1. The black arrow indicates the first correct measurement, grey arrow indicates incorrect second measurement, and black arrow indicates correct second measurement.





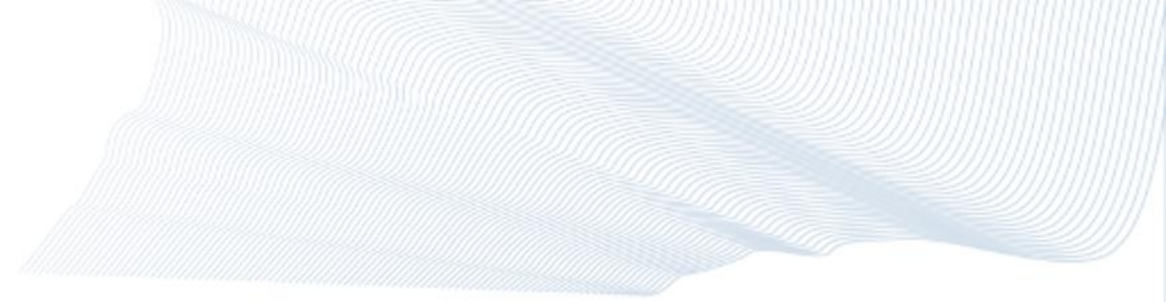
Courtesy of Dr. Marios Katsaros, Hippokration General Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece





Courtesy of Dr. Marios Katsaros, Hippokration General Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece

<https://tenor.com/el/search/gordon-ramsay-happy-gifs>



How do different IUS parameters respond to effective treatment in UC?

Bowel **W**all **T**hickness
Colour **D**oppler **S**ignal
Bowel **W**all **S**tratification
Loss of Haustration
Inflammatory **F**at
Presence of Lymph nodes

Intestinal ultrasound for monitoring therapeutic response in patients with ulcerative colitis: results from the TRUST&UC study

Christian Maaser ¹, Frauke Petersen ², Ulf Helwig ³, Imma Fischer ⁴, Alexander Roessler ⁵, Stefan Rath ⁵, Dorothee Lang ⁵, Torsten Kucharzik ⁶;
German IBD Study Group and the TRUST&UC study group;
German IBD Study Group and TRUST&UC study group

- **224 UC patients** with a diagnosis of a proctosigmoiditis, left-sided colitis or pancolitis currently in **clinical relapse** (defined as short clinical colitis activity index ≥ 5) were enrolled consecutively
- **Primary endpoint:** the proportion of patients with **normalization of BWT** in patients with **clinical response** (decrease in SCCAI by ≥ 3 points) at **week 12** as compared with baseline
- **Secondary endpoints:** the correlation of SCCAI with FC and BWT and the **correlation of BWT with FC at week 12**

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Table 2 Normalisation of BWT (mm) at T2 (week 12) versus clinical response; χ^2 test

	Sigmoid colon		Descending colon	
	BWT normalisation	No BWT normalisation	BWT normalisation	No BWT normalisation
Clinical response at T2	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Yes	90.5 (95)	68.5 (50)	96.4 (80)	68.4 (65)
No	9.5 (10)	31.1 (23)	3.6 (3)	31.2 (30)
	P<0.001		P<0.001	

Table 4 Normalisation of BWT at T2 (week 12) vs normalised FC; χ^2 test

	Sigmoid colon		Descending colon	
	BWT normalisation	No BWT normalisation	BWT normalisation	No BWT normalisation
Calprotectin <250 µg/g at T2	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Yes	48.9 (23)	22.2 (6)	50.0 (21)	25.0 (8)
No	51.1 (24)	77.8 (21)	50.0 (21)	75.0 (24)
	P=0.023		P=0.029	

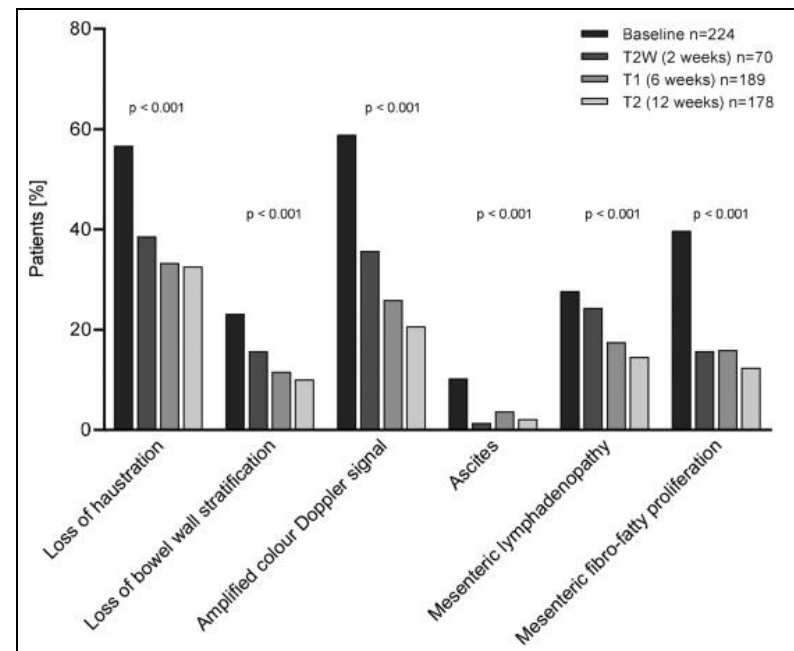
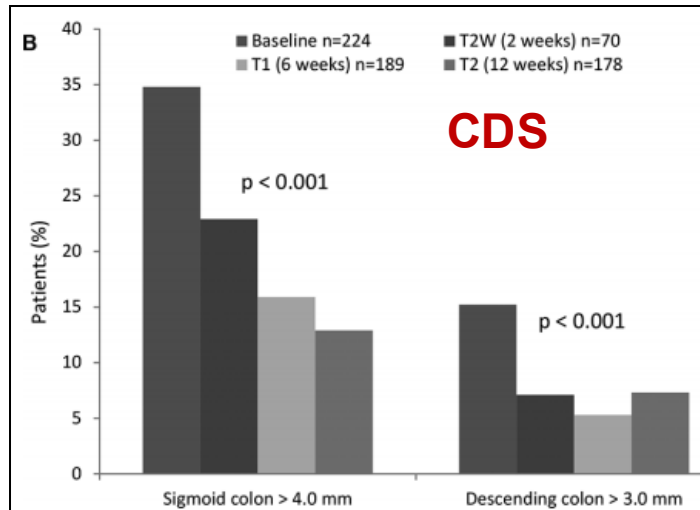
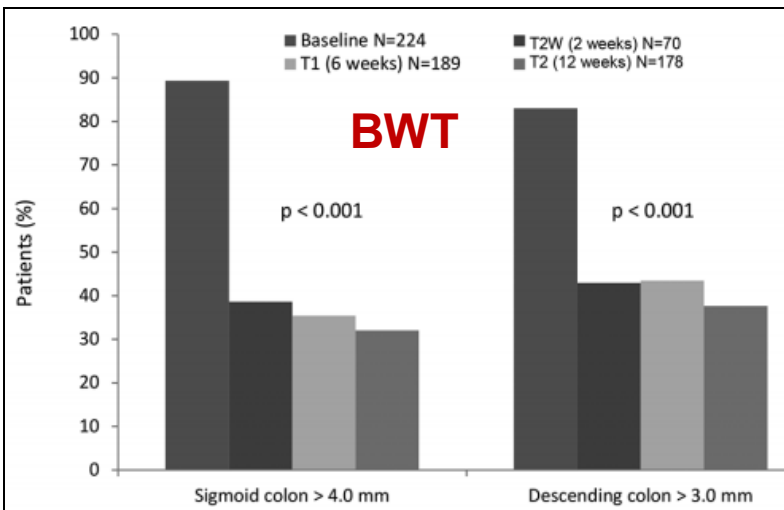
Intestinal ultrasound for monitoring therapeutic response in patients with ulcerative colitis: results from the TRUST&UC study

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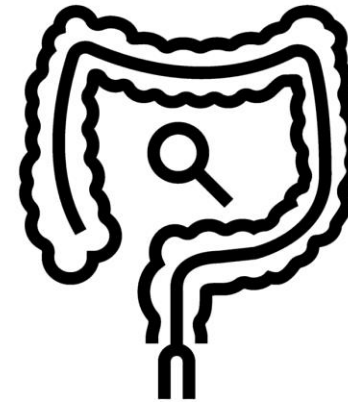
German IBD Study Group and TRUST&UC study group



What is the diagnostic performance of IUS for ulcerative colitis assessment vs established reference standards (e.g., endoscopy, cross-sectional imaging, histology)?



Vs



Meta-Analysis > Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2021 May;19(5):908-921.e6.

doi: 10.1016/j.cgh.2020.07.067. Epub 2020 Aug 7.

Accuracy of Ultrasound for Evaluation of Colorectal Segments in Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Diseases: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Shintaro Sagami ¹, Taku Kobayashi ², Yusuke Miyatani ¹, Shinji Okabayashi ³, Hajime Yamazaki ⁴,
Toshihiko Takada ³, Kenji Kinoshita ⁵, Mariangela Allocca ⁶, Reiko Kunisaki ⁷,
Pradeep Kakkadasam Ramaswamy ⁸, Manabu Shiraki ⁹, Toshifumi Hibi ¹, Yuki Kataoka ¹⁰

Bowel wall thickness ≥ 3 mm identified **colorectal segments** with **inflammation** with

86.4% pooled **sensitivity** (95% CI, 76.1%–92.7%) and

88.3% pooled **specificity** (95% CI, 58.1%–97.6%).

In **rectum** only, bowel wall thickness ≥ 3 mm identified **inflammation** with

74.5% sensitivity (95% CI, 53.0%–88.3%) and

69.5% specificity (95% CI, 33.6%–91.1%).

ECCO-ESGAR-ESP-IBUS Guideline on Diagnostics and Monitoring of Patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Part 1

Torsten Kucharzik¹, Stuart Taylor², Mariangela Allocca³, Johan Burisch^{4 5 6}, Pierre Ellul⁷, Marietta Iacucci⁸, Christian Maaser⁹, Pamela Baldin¹⁰, Gauraang Bhatnagar¹¹, Shomron Ben-Horin¹², Dominik Bettenworth¹³, Mallory Chavannes¹⁴, Ann Driessen¹⁵, Emma Flanagan¹⁶, Frederica Furfaro¹⁷, Giovanni Maconi¹⁸, Konstantinos Karmiris¹⁹, Amelia Kellar^{20 21}, Isabelle De Kock²², Konstantinos Katsanos²³, Uri Kopylov²⁴, Cathy Lu²⁵, Olga Maria Nardone²⁶, Nurulamin M Noor²⁷, Kerri Novak²⁸, Paula Borralho Nunes²⁹, Patrick van Rheenen³⁰, Jordi Rimola³¹, Francesca Rosini³², David Rubin³³, Martina Scharitzer³⁴, Jaap Stoker^{35 36}, Mathieu Uzzan³⁷, Stephan Vavricka³⁸, Bram Verstockt³⁹, Rune Wilkens⁴⁰, Nina Zidar⁴¹, Alessandra Zilli⁴², Henit Yanai^{43 44}, Roger Feakins^{45 46}

Initial diagnosis

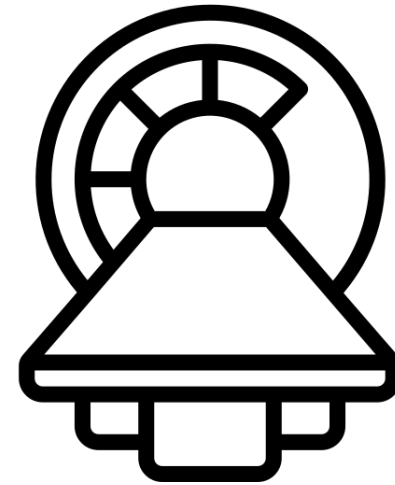
Recommendation 1

The diagnosis of Crohn's disease and **ulcerative colitis** is based on a combination of clinical symptoms, laboratory tests, endoscopy, histology, and imaging (EL5).

We recommend ileocolonoscopy with biopsies combined with imaging evaluation with **intestinal ultrasound**, magnetic resonance enterography, or both as **first-line examinations** in patients with suspected IBD (EL5). (94% agreement)



Vs



Role of intestinal ultrasound in ulcerative colitis: A systematic review

Partha Pal, Mohammad Abdul Mateen, Kanapuram Pooja, Nandhakumar Rajadurai, Rajesh Gupta, Manu Tandan, Nageshwar Reddy Duvvuru

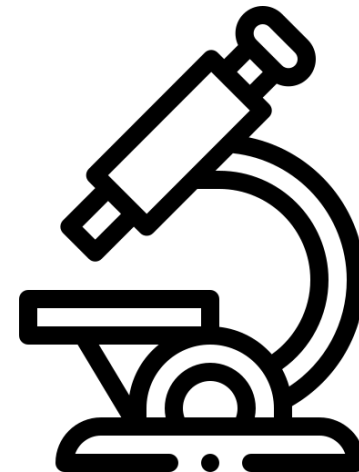
Table 9 Summary of studies comparing intestinal ultrasound and magnetic resonance enterography

Ref.	Study type	Number of patients	Follow-up duration	Comparator	IUS parameters	Gold standard	Results
Kamel <i>et al</i> [56]	Prospective	40 (14 UC, 26 CD)	Cross-sectional	Bowel ultrasound and MRE	BWT, CDS, mesenteric fat and lymph nodes, complications	MRE and colonoscopy	Accuracy of IUS (in IBD): 85% ileum, 70% large bowel, 100% correlation with MRI/colonoscopy with respect to active disease (in IBD) (no separate analysis for UC)
Ziech <i>et al</i> [8]	Prospective	28 suspected IBD pediatric	Cross-sectional	MR colonography	BWT, CDS, BWS, i-fat, haustrations, lymph nodes, motility	MR colonography	Sensitivity IUS: 55%; MR colonography: 57%; Specificity IUS: 100%; MR colonography: 75%; cannot effectively differentiate UC and CD unless terminal ileum is involved
Barber <i>et al</i> [71]	Retrospective	53 children	Cross-sectional	MRE	Scoring based on METRIC trial	Combined consensus score based imaging and clinical scores	Clinical correlation of IUS score (0.657) > MRE score (0.598). Agreement for IUS scoring: Lin coefficient 0.95 > MRE 0.60

CD: Crohn's disease; UC: Ulcerative colitis; MRE: Magnetic resonance enterography; CTE: Computed tomography enterography; TI: Terminal ileum; BWT: Bowel wall thickness; BWS: Bowel wall stratification; AUC: Area under the curve; IBUS-SAS: International bowel ultrasound segmental activity score; HR-US: High resolution ultrasound.



Vs



> Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2024 Feb 1;30(2):190-195. doi: 10.1093/ibd/izad043.

Composite Assessment Using Intestinal Ultrasound and Calprotectin Is Accurate in Predicting Histological Activity in Ulcerative Colitis: A Cohort Study

Thomas M Goodsall^{1 2}, Alice S Day^{2 3}, Jane M Andrews^{2 3}, Andrew Ruszkiewicz⁴, Christopher Ma^{5 6}, Robert V Bryant^{2 3}

IUS activity - MUC

Histological activity - NHI

Endoscopic activity - MES

Histological activity demonstrated a significant linear association with overall IUS activity (coefficient 0.14; 95% CI, 0.03-0.25; P = .011

A composite of IUS and FC showed the greatest association (1.31; 95% CI, 0.43-2.18; P = .003) and accurately predicted histological activity in 88% of cases (P = .007), with sensitivity of 88% specificity 80%, positive predictive value 95%, negative predictive value 57%

P355 Correlation of Intestinal Ultrasound with histological activity in patients with Ulcerative Colitis ^{FREE}

M Katsaros, MD, M Kalogirou, A Katsoula, P Paschos, E Katsiki, O Giouleme

Journal of Crohn's and Colitis, Volume 18, Issue Supplement_1, January 2024, Pages i748-i750, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjad212.0485>

Published: 24 January 2024

45 patients

IUS activity - MUC

Endoscopic activity - EMS

Histological activity - NHI > 1.

Strong correlation between MUC and NHI [p: 0.811 (p< 0.001)].

MUC optimal cut-off value of 5.67,

sensitivity of 97.1%

specificity of 90%

[(AUC: 0.973, 95% CI: 0.918-1.000, (p<0.0001)] in predicting histological activity (NHI>1), in patients with UC.

Transperineal ultrasound predicts endoscopic and histological healing in ulcerative colitis

Shintaro Sagami¹, Taku Kobayashi¹, Kanako Aihara², Misaki Umeda², Hiromu Morikubo^{1 3},
Mao Matsubayashi^{1 3}, Hiroki Kiyohara^{1 3}, Masaru Nakano^{1 3}, Makoto Ohbu⁴, Toshifumi Hibi¹

53 consecutive adults with **UC** who required **colonoscopy** were included and **TPUS** was performed in combination with **transabdominal ultrasound** within a week before or after colonoscopy with rectal biopsy.

MES ≤ 1 //endoscopic healing

Histological healing // Geboes score < 2.1 , Robarts histopathology index ≤ 6 , and Nancy index ≤ 1

Excellent correlation was confirmed between **colonoscopy** and **transabdominal ultrasound** in all **segments except for the rectum**.

BWT in the **rectum (TPUS) ≤ 4 mm** predicted endoscopic (AUC = 0.90) and **histological (AUC = 0.87-0.89) healing**

Transperineal ultrasound predicts endoscopic and histological healing of the rectum.

What is the monitoring performance of IUS for ulcerative colitis assessment vs established reference standards (e.g., endoscopy, cross-sectional imaging, histology)?

Tight control



Treat to target





PRO'S
Pmayo
SCCAI



Calprotectin
CRP, ESR



Endoscopy
Histology



CT
MRI



Accuracy // Accessibility // Cost // Invasive // Repeatability // Preparation // Radiation // Patient preferences

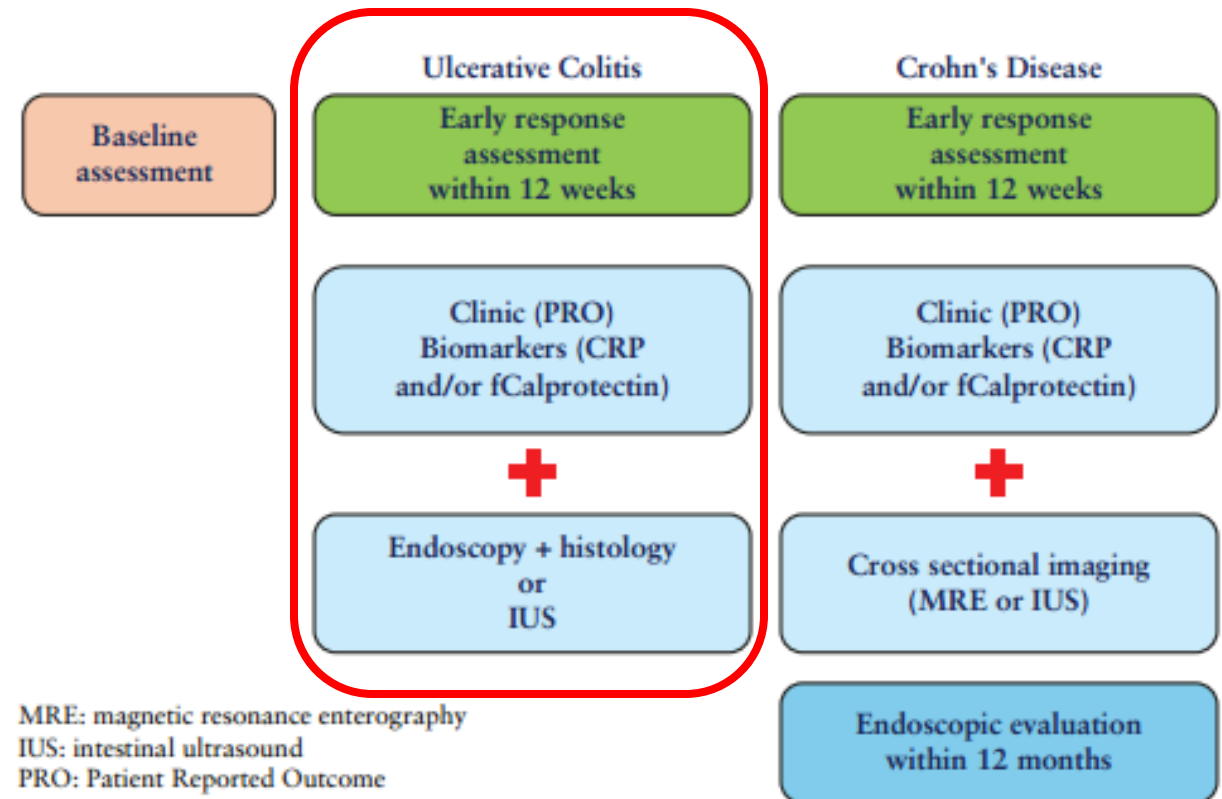
ECCO-ESGAR-ESP-IBUS Guideline on Diagnostics and Monitoring of Patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Part 1

Torsten Kucharzik¹, Stuart Taylor², Mariangela Allocca³, Johan Burisch⁴, Pierre Ellul⁷, Marietta Iacucci⁸, Christian Maaser⁹, Pamela Baldin¹⁰, Gaurang Bhatnagar¹¹, Shomron Ben-Horin¹², Dominik Bettenworth¹³, Mallory Chavannes¹⁴, Ann Driessen¹⁵, Emma Flanagan¹⁶, Frederica Furfaro¹⁷, Giovanni Maconi¹⁸, Konstantinos Karmiris¹⁹, Amelia Kellar²⁰, Isabelle De Kock²², Konstantinos Katsanos²³, Uri Kopylov²⁴, Cathy Lu²⁵, Olga Maria Nardone²⁶, Nurulamin M Noor²⁷, Kerri Novak²⁸, Paula Borralho Nunes²⁹, Patrick van Rheenen³⁰, Jordi Rimola³¹, Francesca Rosini³², David Rubin³³, Martina Scharitzer³⁴, Jaap Stoker³⁵, Mathieu Uzzan³⁷, Stephan Vavricka³⁸, Bram Verstockt³⁹, Rune Wilkens⁴⁰, Nina Zidar⁴¹, Alessandra Zilli⁴², Henit Yanai⁴³, Roger Feakins⁴⁵

4. Monitoring disease

4.1. Monitoring disease in UC

Recommendation 8 In patients with UC requiring treatment initiation or optimization, we recommend early (within 12 weeks) clinical (EL1), biochemical (EL1), and endoscopic (EL1) or **ultrasonographic** (EL2) response assessment. Results should be interpreted based on prior baseline assessment. (92% agreement)



Early Intestinal Ultrasound Predicts Long-Term Endoscopic Response to Biologics in Ulcerative Colitis

Mariangela Allocca¹, Cecilia Dell'Avalle², Federica Furfaro¹, Alessandra Zilli¹,
Ferdinando D'Amico^{1 3 4}, Laurent Peyrin-Biroulet^{5 6}, Gionata Fiorino^{1 7}, Silvio Danese¹



Primary objective: IUS improvement (defined as $\text{MUC} \leq 6.2$) at week 12 predicted endoscopic improvement at reassessment (defined as $\text{MES} \leq 1$).

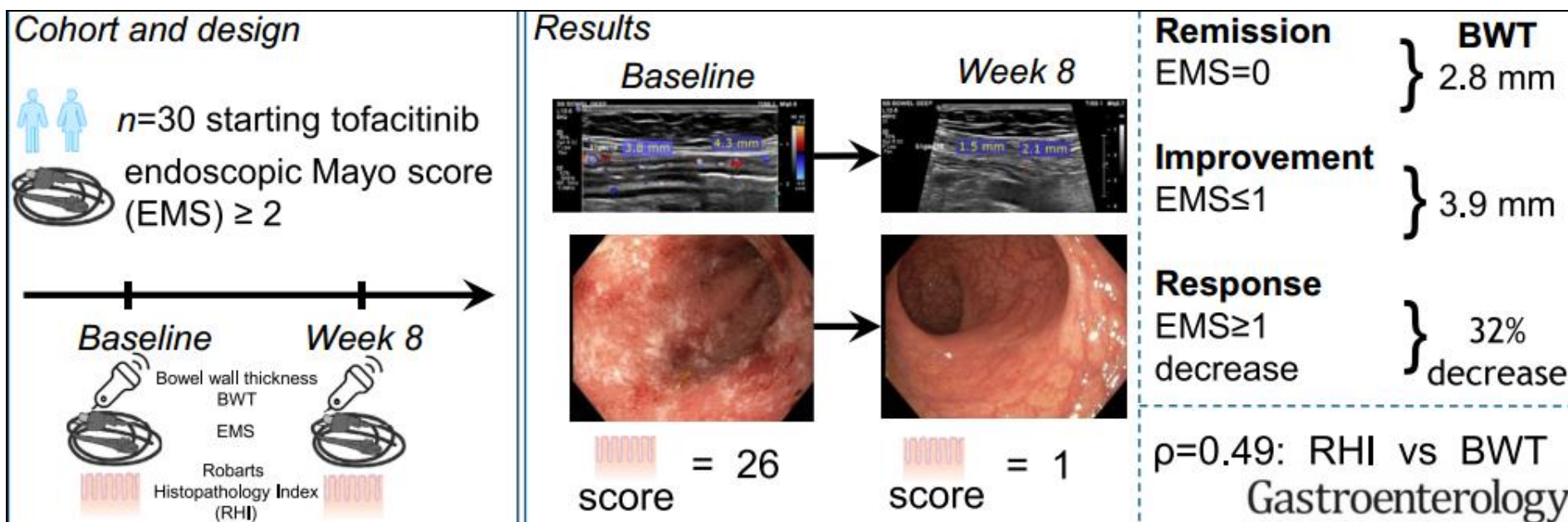
A reduction of ≥ 2 of the MUC at week 12 predicted $\text{MES} \leq 1$ sensitivity of 89% [95% CI 65–98]
specificity of 77% [95% CI 59–90]
[AUROC 0.806, 95% CI 0.667–0.904]
 $\text{MES} = 0$ sensitivity of 100% [95% CI 59–100]
specificity of 62% [95% CI 46–76]
[AUROC 0.816, 95% CI 0.680–0.912]

$\text{MUC} \leq 4.3$ best cut-off value to determine endoscopic remission [$\text{MES} = 0$].
Sensitivity 100% [95% CI 59–100]
Specificity 76% [61–88],
[AUROC 0.876, 95% CI 0.750–0.952].

Ultrasound improvement after the induction period may predict long-term endoscopic response.

Intestinal Ultrasound Is Accurate to Determine Endoscopic Response and Remission in Patients With Moderate to Severe Ulcerative Colitis: A Longitudinal Prospective Cohort Study

Floris de Voogd ¹, Elsa A van Wassenae ², Aart Mookhoek ³, Steven Bots ⁴, Sara van Genne ⁴, Mark Löwenberg ⁴, Geert R D'Haens ⁴, Krisztina B Gecse ⁵

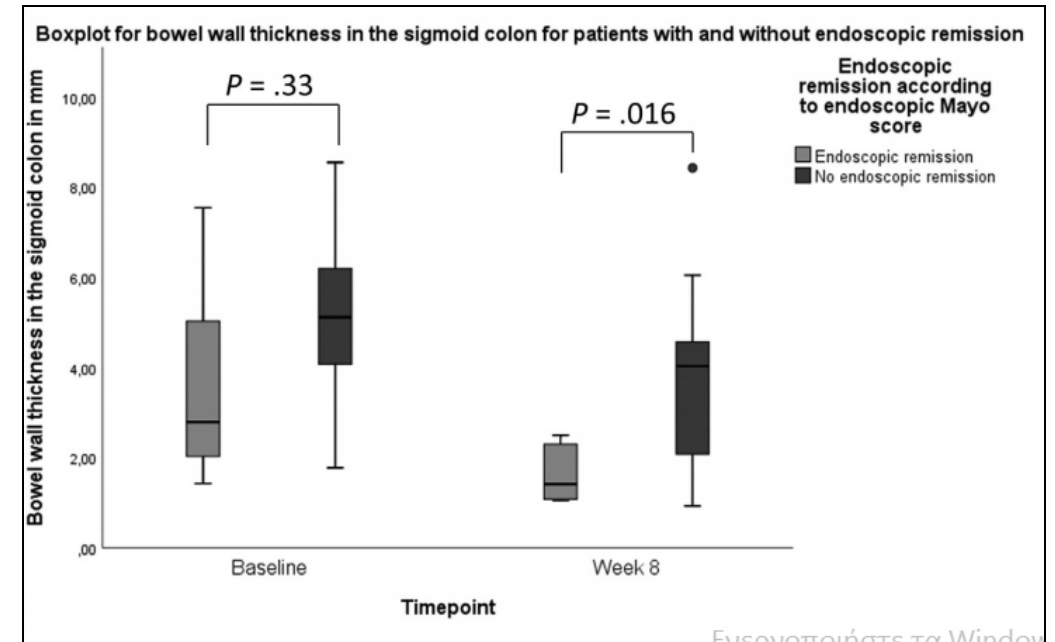
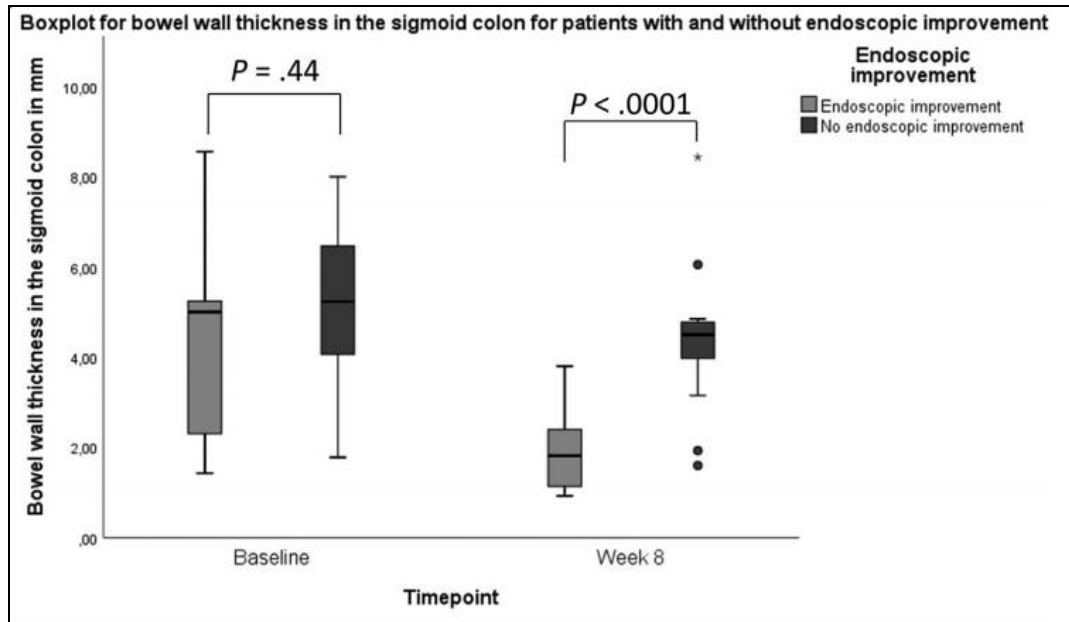


CONCLUSION: IUS, importantly **BWT** as the **single most important parameter**, is **highly accurate to detect treatment response** when evaluated **against endoscopic outcomes**

> [Gastroenterology](#). 2022 Dec;163(6):1569-1581. doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2022.08.038.
Epub 2022 Aug 24.

Intestinal Ultrasound Is Accurate to Determine Endoscopic Response and Remission in Patients With Moderate to Severe Ulcerative Colitis: A Longitudinal Prospective Cohort Study

Floris de Voogd ¹, Elsa A van Wassenae ², Aart Mookhoek ³, Steven Bots ⁴, Sara van Genne ⁴, Mark Löwenberg ⁴, Geert R D'Haens ⁴, Krisztina B Gecse ⁵



ECCO-ESGAR-ESP-IBUS Guideline on Diagnostics and Monitoring of Patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Part 1

Torsten Kucharzik¹, Stuart Taylor², Mariangela Allocca³, Johan Burisch⁴, Pierre Ellul⁷, Marietta Iacucci⁸, Christian Maaser⁹, Pamela Baldin¹⁰, Gaurang Bhatnagar¹¹, Shomron Ben-Horin¹², Dominik Bettenworth¹³, Mallory Chavannes¹⁴, Ann Driessen¹⁵, Emma Flanagan¹⁶, Frederica Furfaro¹⁷, Giovanni Maconi¹⁸, Konstantinos Karmiris¹⁹, Amelia Kellar²⁰, Isabelle De Kock²², Konstantinos Katsanos²³, Uri Kopylov²⁴, Cathy Lu²⁵, Olga Maria Nardone²⁶, Nurulamin M Noor²⁷, Kerri Novak²⁸, Paula Borralho Nunes²⁹, Patrick van Rheenen³⁰, Jordi Rimola³¹, Francesca Rosini³², David Rubin³³, Martina Scharitzer³⁴, Jaap Stoker³⁵, Mathieu Uzzan³⁷, Stephan Vavricka³⁸, Bram Verstockt³⁹, Rune Wilkens⁴⁰, Nina Zidar⁴¹, Alessandra Zilli⁴², Henit Yanai⁴³, Roger Feakins⁴⁵

Recommendation 9 In patients with UC in stable remission, we suggest using PROs, biomarkers (such as FC and CRP) **IUS** or combinations thereof to monitor for disease relapse based on risk stratification. (EL3) (94% agreement)

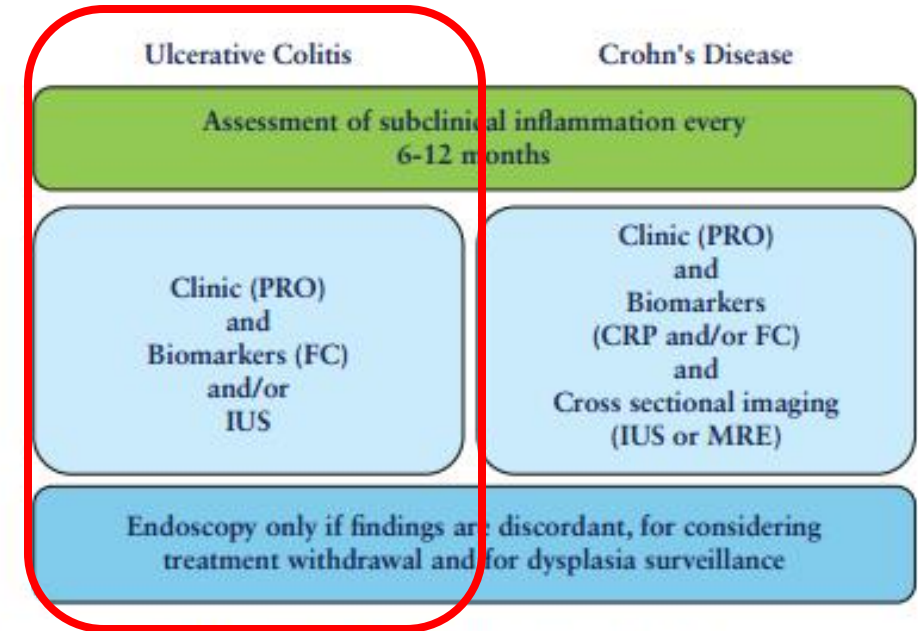


Figure 3. Monitoring of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in clinical remission.

Bedside Intestinal Ultrasound Performed in an Inflammatory Bowel Disease Urgent Assessment Clinic Improves Clinical Decision-Making and Resource Utilization

Joëlle St-Pierre, MD, PhD,^{1,2} Maxime Delisle, MD,^{3,4} Hengameh Kheirkhahrahimabadi, MD,^{1,2} Thomas M Goodsall, MBBS, MSc,^{1,2} Robert V Bryant, MBBS, MSc,^{1,2} Britt Christensen, MBBS, MPH, PhD,^{1,2} Rose Vaughan, MBBS,^{1,2} Aysha Al-Ani, MBBS,^{1,2} Richard J.M. Ingram, MD,¹ Joan Heatherington, MN, NP,¹ Dan Carter, MD,^{1,2} Cathy Lu, MD, MSc,^{1,2} Christopher Ma, MD, MPH,^{1,2} and Kerri L. Novak, MD, MSc,^{1,2} on behalf of the International Bowel Ultrasound Group

Prospective, multicenter, international, observational cohort study

158 patients, 78% Crohn's disease, and 47% were on biologic therapy.

IUS identified **active inflammation** in **65%** of patients, and **strictures** in **14%**.

Clinical assessment with IUS in 57% of patients, led to an acute change in IBD-specific medications and avoided or delayed the need for urgent endoscopy in 86%

Outcome measures	Combined population (n = 158)	
	US only, n = 128	US and SIG, n = 30
Corticosteroid start/continued (n, %)	13 (10)	1 (3)
Immunosuppression start/optimization (n, %)	31 (24)	3 (10)
Biologic start/optimization (n, %)	64 (50)	3 (10)
JAK inhibitor start/optimization (n, %)	0 (0)	3 (10)
De-escalation of therapy (n, %)	5 (4)	0 (0)
Surgical consultation (n, %)	4 (3)	0 (0)

Resource utilization	Combined population (n = 158)	
	US only, n = 128	US and SIG, n = 30
Avoided urgent endoscopy (n, %)	110 (86)	24 (80)
Further outpatient investigations (n, %)	83 (65)	14 (47)
Fecal calprotectin	31 (24)	3 (10)
Other biochemical investigation ^a	21 (16)	5 (17)
Formal imaging ^b	16 (13)	2 (7)
Planned nonurgent endoscopy ^c (n, %)	17 (13)	4 (13)

What are the definitions of IUS response and remission
used in UC assessment?



➤ [J Crohns Colitis](#). 2022 May 10;16(4):554-580. doi: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjab173.

Defining Transabdominal Intestinal Ultrasound Treatment Response and Remission in Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Systematic Review and Expert Consensus Statement

Johan F K F Ilvemark¹, Tawnya Hansen², Thomas M Goodsall^{3 4}, Jakob B Seidelin¹, Heba Al-Farhan⁵, Mariangela Allocca^{6 7}, Jakob Begun⁸, Robert V Bryant⁹, Dan Carter¹⁰, Britt Christensen¹¹, Marla C Dubinsky¹², Krisztina B Gecse¹³, Torsten Kucharzik¹⁴, Cathy Lu¹⁵, Christian Maaser¹⁶, Giovanni Maconi¹⁷, Kim Nylund^{18 19}, Carolina Palmela²⁰, Stephanie R Wilson²¹, Kerri Novak¹⁵, Rune Wilkens^{22 23}

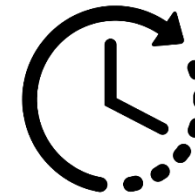


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- 3.3.2.2. Response rate in intestinal ultrasound is dependent on:
- 3.3.2.2.1. class of drug (5-aminosalicylate [5-ASA] vs. steroids vs. immunosuppressants vs. Biologics); [InA. 1, Unc. 3, App. 13]
 - 3.3.2.2.2. disease duration [new-onset vs. long-term established disease]; [InA. 0, Unc. 2, App. 15]
 - 3.3.2.2.3. histological composition of a pathological segment [active inflammation only vs. fibrotic only vs. combined].



- 3.3.2.3. Response time is generally shorter in ulcerative colitis compared with Crohn's disease. [InA. 0, Unc. 1, App. 16]
- 3.3.2.4. In responders, colonic disease tends to respond faster with respect to reduced bowel wall thickness than small bowel disease. [InA. 0, Unc. 2, App. 15]



3.5. Ulcerative colitis

3.5.1. Response definition and timing of assessment in ulcerative colitis

- 3.5.1.1. Treatment response in ulcerative colitis is identified by reduction of bowel wall thickness [continues measurements] [$>25\%$] or [>2.0 mm] or [>1.0 mm and one colour Doppler signal reduction]. [InA. 0, Unc. 3, App. 15]
- 3.5.1.2. Ideal assessment of intestinal ultrasound response within the first year of treatment initiation/escalation/change is at baseline, Week 14 ± 2 , and between Weeks 26–52 + intestinal ultrasound depending on elevated faecal calprotectin or symptoms or clinical suspicion of flare. [InA. 0, Unc. 2, App. 14]
- 3.5.1.3. After treatment initiation, response should be measured in all segments that were affected at baseline. [InA. 0, Unc. 0, App. 14]

REDUCTION of Bowel Wall Thickness
[$>25\%$] or
[>2.0 mm] or
[>1.0 mm and one CDS reduction]

TREATMENT Initiation/Escalation/Change
baseline
Week 14 ± 2
between Weeks 26–52

Defining Transabdominal Intestinal Ultrasound Treatment Response and Remission in Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Systematic Review and Expert Consensus Statement

Johan F K F Ilvemark¹, Tawnya Hansen², Thomas M Goodsall^{3, 4}, Jakob B Seidelin¹, Heba Al-Farhan⁵, Mariangela Allocca^{6, 7}, Jakob Begun⁸, Robert V Bryant⁹, Dan Carter¹⁰, Britt Christensen¹¹, Marla C Dubinsky¹², Krisztina B Gecse¹³, Torsten Kucharzik¹⁴, Cathy Lu¹⁵, Christian Maaser¹⁶, Giovanni Maconi¹⁷, Kim Nylund^{18, 19}, Carolina Palmela²⁰, Stephanie R Wilson²¹, Kerri Novak¹⁵, Rune Wilkens^{22, 23}

- 3.5.2.1. Transmural remission in ulcerative colitis of the large bowel is defined by bowel wall thickness ≤ 3 mm with normal/0 colour Doppler signal. [InA. 0, Unc. 1, App. 17]
- 3.5.2.2. In some patients, sigmoid colon may contain an enlarged muscularis propria [outer hypoechoic layer—typical in diverticular disease], allowing for bowel wall thickness up to 4 mm without resembling active inflammation. [InA. 3, Unc. 1, App. 13]
- 3.5.2.3. Transmural remission in ulcerative colitis should be assessed after treatment initiation [regardless of treatment] at Week 14 ± 2 . [InA. 0, Unc. 2, App. 16]
- 3.5.2.4. Transmural remission in ulcerative colitis may occur already at Week 4 but with increasing likelihood up to Week 12 [potentially 1 year]. [InA. 1, Unc. 3, App. 14]

> J Crohns Colitis. 2025 Feb 4;19(2):jjaf011. doi: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjaf011.

Systematic review on definitions of intestinal ultrasound treatment response and remission in inflammatory bowel disease

Mariangela Allocca¹, Ferdinando D'Amico¹, Gionata Fiorino², Vipul Jairath³, Torsten Kucharzik⁴, Laurent Peyrin-Biroulet^{5,6}, Silvio Danese¹

Intestinal ultrasound response definitions

Decrease in bowel wall thickness ranging from 0.5 to 2.5 mm from baseline^{8,18,24,28,30,32,38,46,59}

Decrease in bowel wall thickness of 25% from baseline^{9,16,60}

Decrease in color Doppler signals of 1 grade from baseline^{8,16,18,24,28,37,38,59}

Ultrasonographic activity scores for CD:

- IBUS-SAS, International Bowel Ultrasound Segmental Activity Score < 25³⁹
- BUSS, Bowel Ultrasound Score ≤ 1.2 points from baseline⁴¹

Ultrasonographic activity scores for UC:

- MUC, Milan Ultrasound Criteria ≤ 2 points from baseline⁵¹

CEUS, contrast-enhanced ultrasound: reduction in mural enhancement ≥ 20 % from baseline²⁴

> J Crohns Colitis. 2025 Sep 28;19(9):jjaf170. doi: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjaf170.

International consensus on the use of intestinal ultrasound in inflammatory bowel disease trials

Mariangela Allocca¹, Vipul Jairath², Bruce E Sands³, David T Rubin⁴, Bénédicte Caron⁵, Valérie Laurent⁶, Kerri Novak⁷, Remo Panaccione⁸, Peter Bossuyt⁹, David H Bruining¹⁰, Axel Dignass¹¹, Iris Dotan^{12,13}, Joel Fletcher¹⁴, Mathurin Fumery¹⁵, Federica Furfaro¹, Jonas Halfvarson¹⁶, Ailsa Hart¹⁷, Taku Kobayashi¹⁸, Noa Krugliak Cleveland⁴, Torsten Kucharzik^{19,20}, Andrea Laghi²¹, Peter L Lakatos^{22,23}, Rupert W Leong²⁴, Edward V Loftus²⁵, Edouard Louis²⁶, Fernando Magro²⁷, Pablo A Olivera^{28,29}, Shaji Sebastian³⁰, Britta Siegmund³¹, Stephan R Vavricka³², Stephanie R Wilson³³, Jaap Stoker³⁴, Jordi Rimola³⁵, Laurent Peyrin-Biroulet⁵, Silvio Danese¹

Table 4. Approved statements for intestinal ultrasound in ulcerative colitis clinical trials.

No.	Proposed statements	Agreement, % (n/N)
Statements for intestinal ultrasound (IUS) response assessments		
<i>Parameters of IUS that should be assessed to evaluate response</i>		
1	Bowel wall thickness (BWT)	100 (17/17)
2	Color Doppler imaging signals (CDS)	100 (17/17)
3	Bowel wall stratification (BWS)	87.5 (14/16)
4	Thickening of submucosal layer	81.25 (13/16)
5	Inflammatory mesenteric fat (IFAT)	75 (12/16)
6	Extent of disease	88.2 (15/17)
<i>Improvement in IUS parameters compared to baseline, indicating ultrasound response</i>		
7	Percentage reduction in BWT ≥25 % compared to baseline	87.5 (14/16)
8	Reduction of 1 grade in CDS compared to baseline	75 (12/16)
9	Decrease in CDS from grade 3 to grade 2 or from grade 2 to grade 0 or 1	81.2 (13/16)
10	Reduction of 1 category (from extensive disruption to focal disruption) in BWS compared to baseline	81.2 (13/16)
11	Ultrasound response should be defined as a ≥25% reduction in BWT from baseline if improvement is limited to a single parameter	93.7 (15/16)
12	Ultrasound response should be defined by the reduction in BWT ≥25% and reduction of 1 grade in CDS	81.2 (13/16)
<i>Statements for response evaluation time points</i>		
1	Ultrasound response should be measured after the start of treatment at 8 weeks	80 (12/15)
2	Ultrasound response should be measured after the start of treatment at 12-16 weeks	93.7 (15/16)
3	The timing to assess ultrasound response should be determined by the type of treatment	75 (12/16)
<i>Statements for IUS response assessments by advanced IUS techniques</i>		
1	Ultrasound response should NOT be measured using CEUS (contrast-enhanced ultrasound)	78.9 (15/19)
2	Ultrasound response should NOT be measured using small-intestine contrast ultrasonography (SICUS)	89.4 (17/19)
3	Ultrasound response should NOT be measured using ultrasound elastography (UE)	100 (19/19)
<i>Statements for IUS response assessments by ultrasound scores</i>		
1	Ultrasound response should be determined by a decrease in Milan Ultrasound Criteria (MUC) ≥2 points from baseline ⁹	91.6 (11/12)



► J Crohns Colitis. 2025 Feb 4;19(2):jjaf011. doi: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjaf011.

Systematic review on definitions of intestinal ultrasound treatment response and remission in inflammatory bowel disease

Mariangela Allocca¹, Ferdinando D'Amico¹, Gionata Fiorino², Vipul Jairath³, Torsten Kucharzik⁴, Laurent Peyrin-Biroulet^{5,6}, Silvio Danese¹

Intestinal ultrasound remission definitions

Bowel wall thickness ≤ 3 mm^{10,18,20,21,24-26,28,29,33,35,36,38,40,59,61}

Color Doppler signal = 0-1^{18,21,24,28,38,59}

Simplified: normalization of bowel wall thickness and color Doppler signal⁶⁰

Extended: normalization of bowel wall thickness and at least two additional parameters among color Doppler signal, bowel wall stratification, and absence of inflammatory fat⁶⁰

Complete: normalization of all four parameters⁶⁰

Ultrasonographic activity scores for CD:

- IBUS-SAS, International Bowel Ultrasound Segmental Activity Score ≤ 32.5 ³⁹
- BUSS, Bowel Ultrasound Score ≤ 3.52 ⁴¹

Ultrasonographic activity scores for UC:

- MUC, Milan Ultrasound Criteria ≤ 6.2 (for MES = 0-1)⁵¹
- MUC, Milan Ultrasound Criteria ≤ 4.3 (for MES = 0)⁵¹

CEUS, contrast-enhanced ultrasound: percentage of increase of enhancement $< 46\%$ ²¹

► J Crohns Colitis. 2025 Sep 28;19(9):jjaf170. doi: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjaf170.

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Statements for IUS remission assessments

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | Ultrasound remission is defined by normalization of BWT and of all other IUS parameters | 86.6 (13/15) |
| 2 | Ultrasound remission is defined by normalization of BWT and CDS = 0/1 | 86.6 (13/15) |

Statements for remission evaluation time points

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | Ultrasound remission should be measured after the start of treatment at 12-16 weeks | 87.5 (14/16) |
| 2 | Ultrasound remission should be measured after the start of treatment at 24-36 weeks | 81.2 (13/16) |
| 3 | Ultrasound remission should be measured after the start of treatment at 48-52 weeks | 94.1 (16/17) |

Statements for IUS remission assessments by ultrasound scores

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | Ultrasound remission should be determined by the MUC ≤ 6.2 points for MES ≤ 1 ⁹ | 76.9 (10/13) |
| 2 | Ultrasound remission should be determined by the MUC < 4.3 points for MES = 0 ⁹ | 76.9 (10/13) |

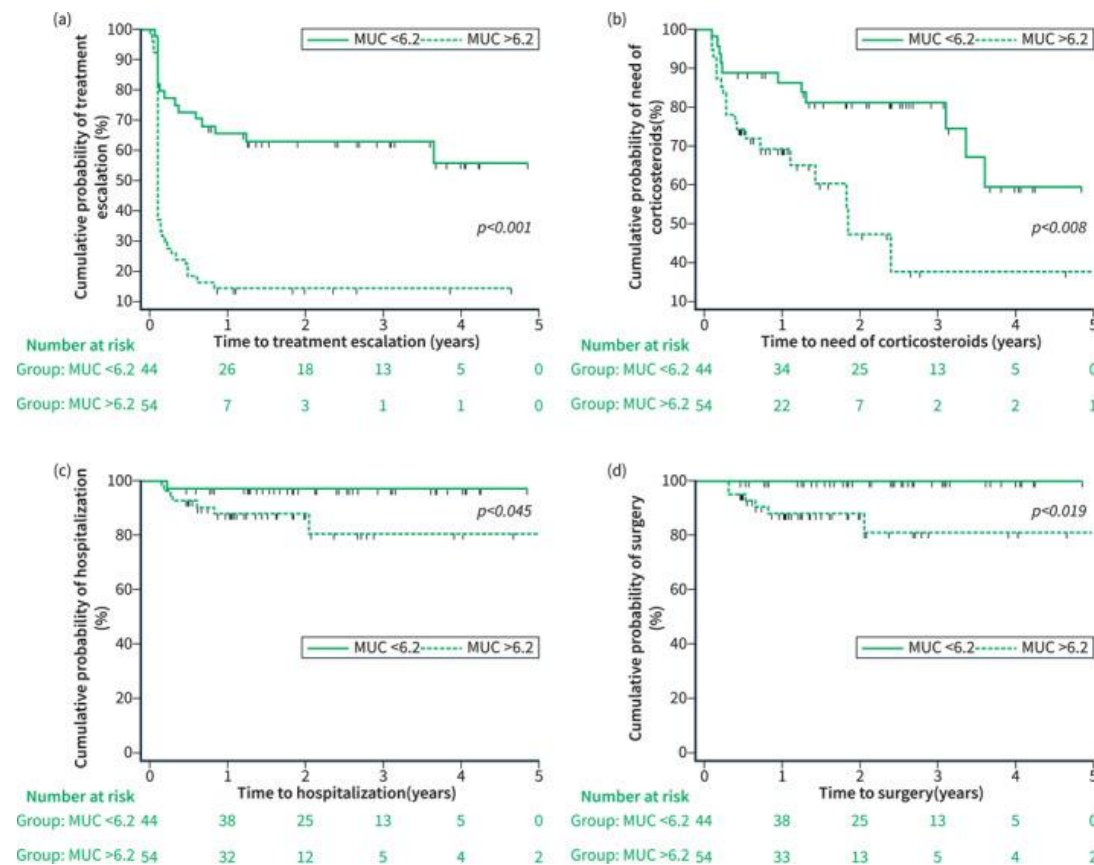


How they can be used to predict and monitor disease activity over time?

Predictive value of Milan ultrasound criteria in ulcerative colitis: A prospective observational cohort study

Mariangela Allocca¹, Cecilia Dell'Avalle², Vincenzo Craviotto³, Federica Furfaro³,
Alessandra Zilli¹, Ferdinando D'Amico^{1,2}, Stefanos Bonovas^{2,3}, Laurent Peyrin-Biroulet⁴,
Gionata Fiorino¹, Silvio Danese¹

- **98 UC** patients were **followed up** for a median time of **1.6 years**
- **MUC and MES** significantly correlated at baseline ($p = 0.653$; $p < 0.001$)
- **UC-related negative course** (need for corticosteroids, or treatment escalation, or hospitalization, or need for colectomy: a composite outcome)
- **MUC ≤ 6.2 at baseline vs MUC > 6.2** lower cumulative probability of treatment escalation, need of corticosteroids, hospitalization and colectomy - (**$p < 0.05$ for all outcomes**)



Early Intestinal Ultrasound Predicts Clinical and Endoscopic Treatment Response and Demonstrates Drug-Specific Kinetics in Moderate-to-Severe Ulcerative Colitis

Floris A de Voogd¹, Steven J Bots¹, Elsa A van Wassenae², Maria de Jong¹, Maarten J Puijt¹, Geert R D'Haens¹, Krisztina B Gecse¹

51 UC patients with endoscopic disease activity (**EMS ≥ 2**) starting anti-inflammatory treatment.

W0 – Endoscopy, IUS, Clinical Scores, Biomarkers

W2 - IUS, Clinical Scores, Biomarkers

W6 - IUS, Clinical Scores, Biomarkers

W8-W26 - Endoscopy, IUS, Clinical Scores, Biomarkers

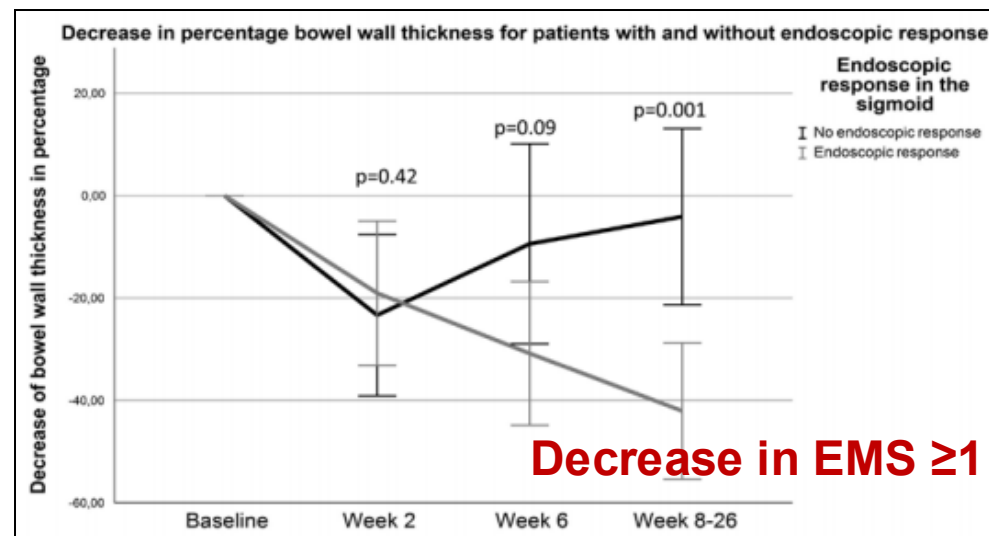
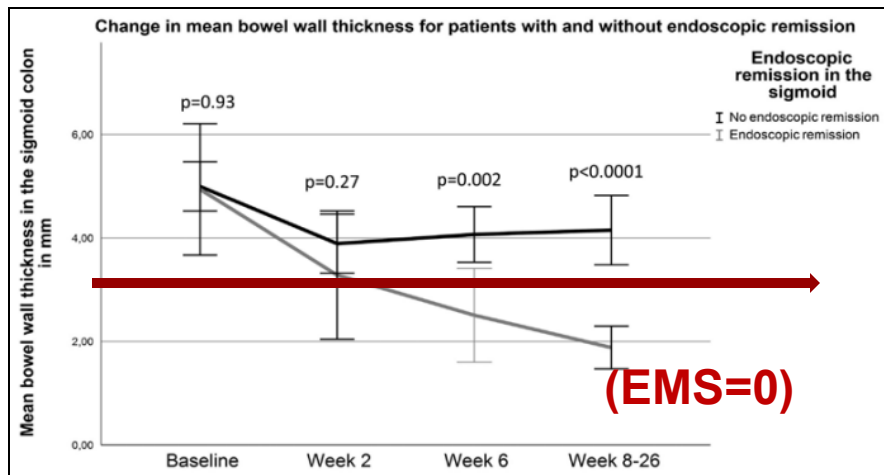
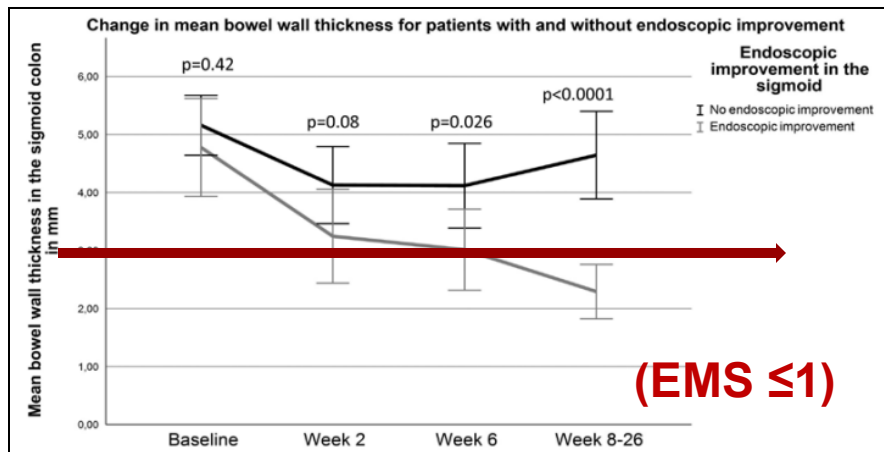
Endoscopic remission (EMS = 0), improvement (EMS ≤ 1), response (decrease in EMS ≥ 1), and clinical remission (Lichtiger score ≤ 3) were assessed and correlated with common IUS parameters.

W6 - BWT ≤ 3.0 mm (OR, 25.13; 95% C.I, 2.01-3.14; P = 0.012) and **CDS 0 (OR, 0.35; 95% C.I, 0.14-0.88; P = 0.026)** *predicted endoscopic remission and improvement*, respectively.

W6 - Submucosal layer thickness *predicted endoscopic remission* (OR, 0.09; P = 0.018) and *improvement* (OR, 0.14; P = 0.02).

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Observational Study > J Crohns Colitis. 2022 Nov 23;16(11):1725-1734.

doi: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjac083.

Early Intestinal Ultrasound Predicts Intravenous Corticosteroid Response in Hospitalised Patients With Severe Ulcerative Colitis

Johan F K F Ilvemark¹, Rune Wilkens², Peter Thielsen¹, Anders Dige³, Trine Boysen⁴, Jørn Brynskov¹, Jacob Tveiten Bjerrum¹, Jakob Benedict Seidelin¹

56 pts with ASUC were included in the final analysis
At 48 ± 24 h, a **significant difference** between **responders** and **non-responders** was **identified** in both absolute BWT [median 3.1 mm vs 4.9 mm; p <0.0001], absolute reduction [-1.9 mm vs -0.2 mm; p <0.001], relative reduction [-35.9% vs -4.1%; p <0.0001]
A **≤20% reduction had a sens of 84.2% and a spec of 78.4% for determining non-response [AUC 0.85]**

Changes in bowel wall thickness, after 48 ± 24 h following intravenous corticosteroid treatment in hospitalized patients with severe ulcerative colitis, identify responders with high accuracy and might be used as an early marker to guide accelerated rescue therapy

P614 Reduction of bowel wall thickness and doppler signals as early as 36 hours predicts corticosteroid response in a multi-centre prospective cohort of Acute Severe Ulcerative Colitis: USUC Study including the GENIUS cohort ^{FREE}

Y K An, R Fernandes, N Lindsay, E Khoo, H Pham, K F Wong, L Thin, T Goodsall, R V Bryant, E Wright, R Smith, A Friedman, J Begun,
Gastroenterology Network of Intestinal Ultrasound (GENIUS)

Journal of Crohn's and Colitis, Volume 17, Issue Supplement_1, February 2023, Pages

32 consecutive patients with ASUC
CS responders demonstrated a **significant reduction** in width of the **muscularis propria** (p=0.02) and **submucosal** (p=0.006) layer, **but not the mucosal** (p=0.61) layer
An absolute BWT reduction of <1.40mm (Sn 63%, Sp 75%, AUROC 0.76) or a **relative reduction of <20%** (**Sn 81%, Sp 75%, AUROC 0.78**) **predicted CS non-response and need for rescue therapy well.**

A reduction in BWT and the absence of CDS at SV2 further enhanced the predictive capability of GIUS (Sn 81.3%, Sp 87.5%, AUC 0.91)

This study demonstrates the predictive utility of early GIUS in the management of ASUC.

Observational Study > J Crohns Colitis. 2022 Nov 23;16(11):1725-1734.

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> J Crohns Colitis. 2024 Jun 28;jjae101. doi: 10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjae101. Online ahead of print.

Early intestinal ultrasound in severe ulcerative colitis identifies patients at increased risk of 1-year treatment failure and colectomy

Johan F K F Ilvemark^{1 2}, Rune Wilkens^{2 3}, Peter Thielsen^{1 2}, Anders Dige⁴, Trine Boysen^{2 5}, Jørn Brynskov^{1 2}, Jacob T Bjerrum^{1 2}, Jakob B Seidelin^{1 2}

56 Pts ASUC starting IV corticosteroids
IUS was performed
before TRT
48±24 hours, 6±1 days, and 3 months after TRT initiation.

After 48±24h:

No patient with a BWT < 3mm needed a colectomy, p=0.04.
BWT ≥ 4mm increased risk of colectomy p=0.03,
BWT ≥ 3mm increased risk of intervention p=0.03.

BWT assessed at 48h post i.v corticosteroid initiation in patients hospitalized with ASUC may identify patients with an increased risk of short- and long-term colectomy and predict a more aggressive short-term disease course.



“Perform IUS ... Transform lives”