



international bowel
ULTRASOUND GROUP

Post-Operative Crohn's disease: why is the anastomosis so hard to characterize?

Federica Furfaro

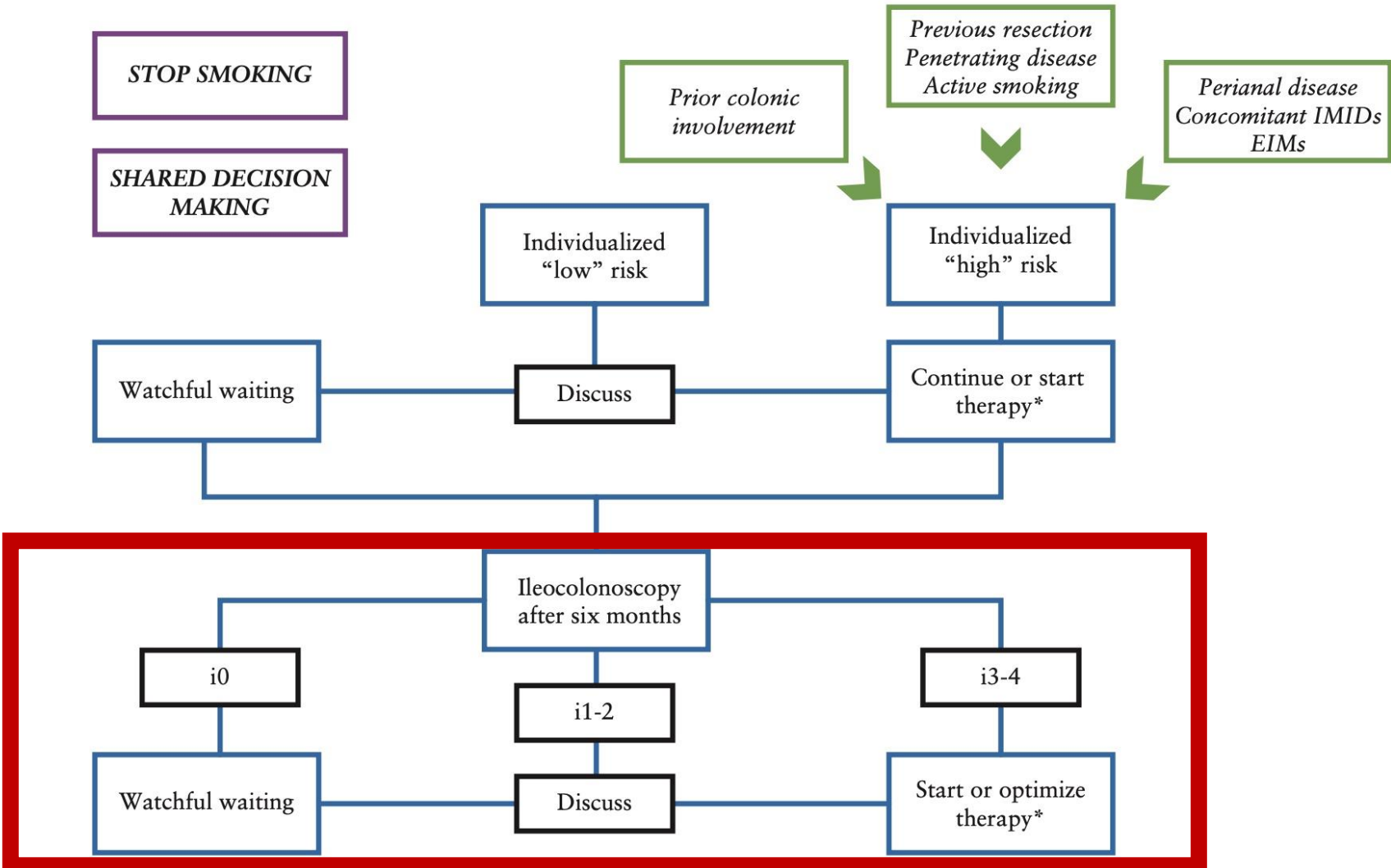
Vita Salute San Raffaele University
Milan, Italy



Calgary, Canada, April 10th – 11th, 2026

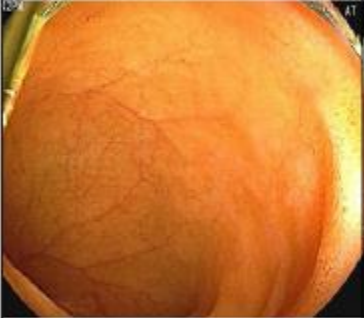
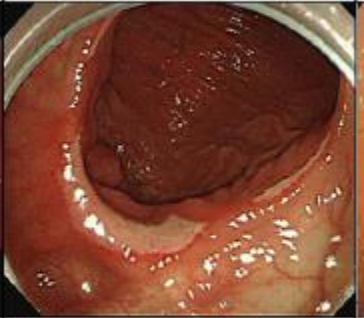
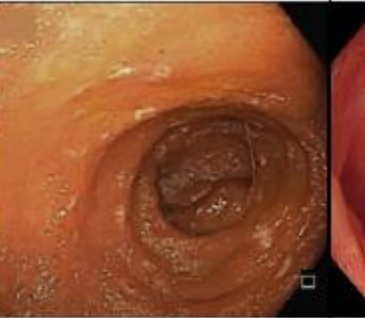
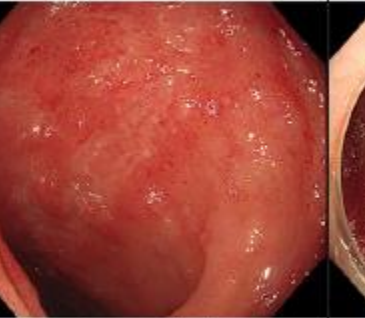
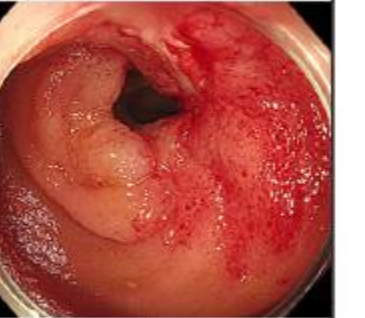
Results of the Eighth Scientific Workshop of ECCO: Prevention and Treatment of Postoperative Recurrence in Patients With Crohn’s Disease Undergoing an Ileocolonic Resection With Ileocolonic Anastomosis

Marc Ferrante^{1,2}, Lieven Pouillon³, Míriam Mañosa^{4,5}, Edoardo Savarino^{6,7}, Matthieu Allez⁸, Christina Kapizioni⁹, Naila Arebi¹⁰, Michele Carvello¹¹, Pär Myrelid¹², Annemarie C. De Vries¹³, the 8th Scientific Workshop of the European Crohns and Colitis Organisation, Pauline Rivière¹⁴, Yves Panis¹⁵, Eugeni Domènech^{4,5}



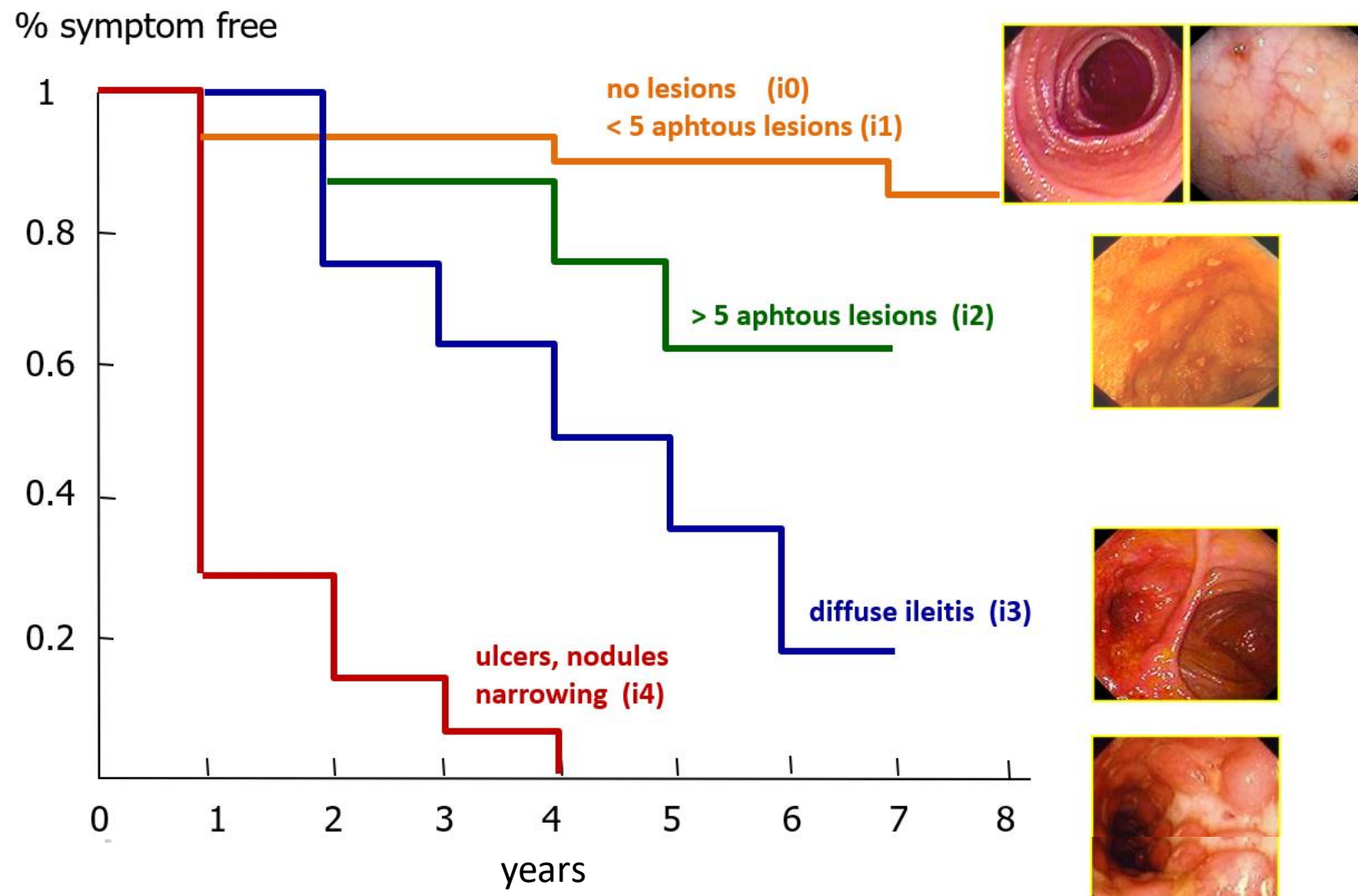


Modified Rutgeert's score

i0	i1	i2		i3	i4
		i2a	i2b		
					
No lesion in distal ileum	≤5 Aphthous lesions	Lesions confined to ileocolonic anastomosis	>5 Aphthous lesions with normal mucosa between the lesions	Diffuse aphthous ileitis with diffusely inflamed mucosa	Diffuse inflammation with already large ulcers and/or narrowing

Ileal and anastomotic lesions graded separately

Symptomatic recurrence according to the severity of endoscopic recurrence at 1-year colonoscopy



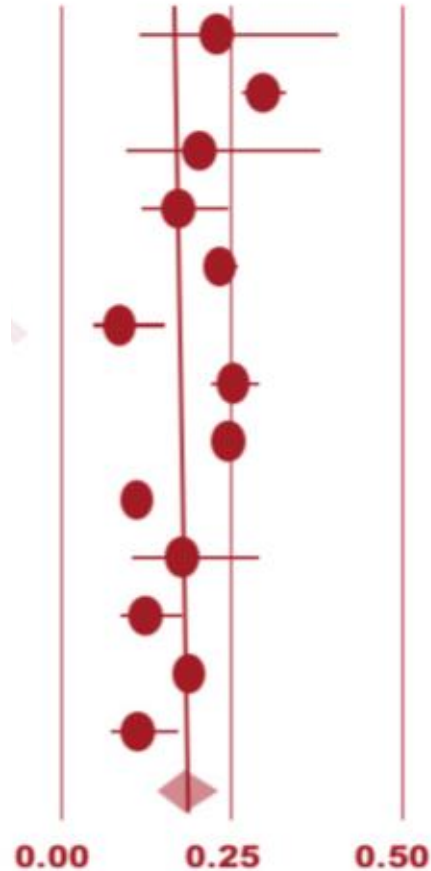


Risk of re-resection after a prior surgery

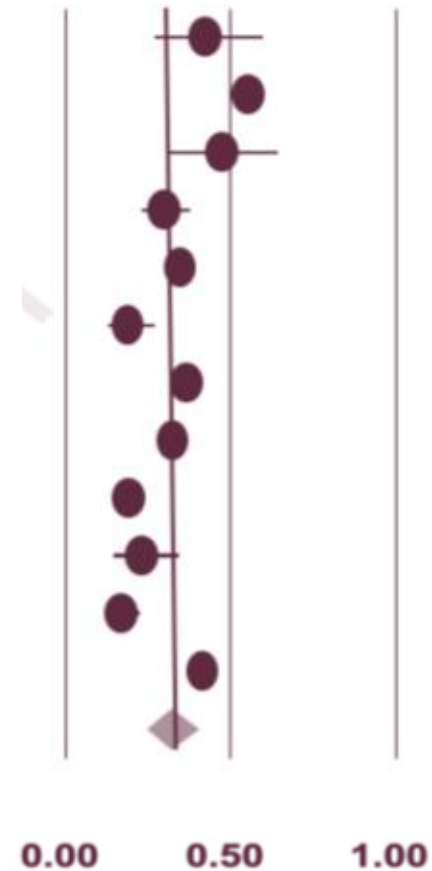
5 years

10 years

O'Keefe 1970-1979
Shinagawa 1982-2002
Burr 1990-1995
Boualit 1988-2004
Nguyen 1988-2008
Burr 1996-2001
Benchimol 1994-2007
Nguyen 1996-2007
Beelen 1991-2015
Vester-Andersen 2003-2004
Burr 2002-2007
Shinagawa 2002-2016
Burr 2008-2013



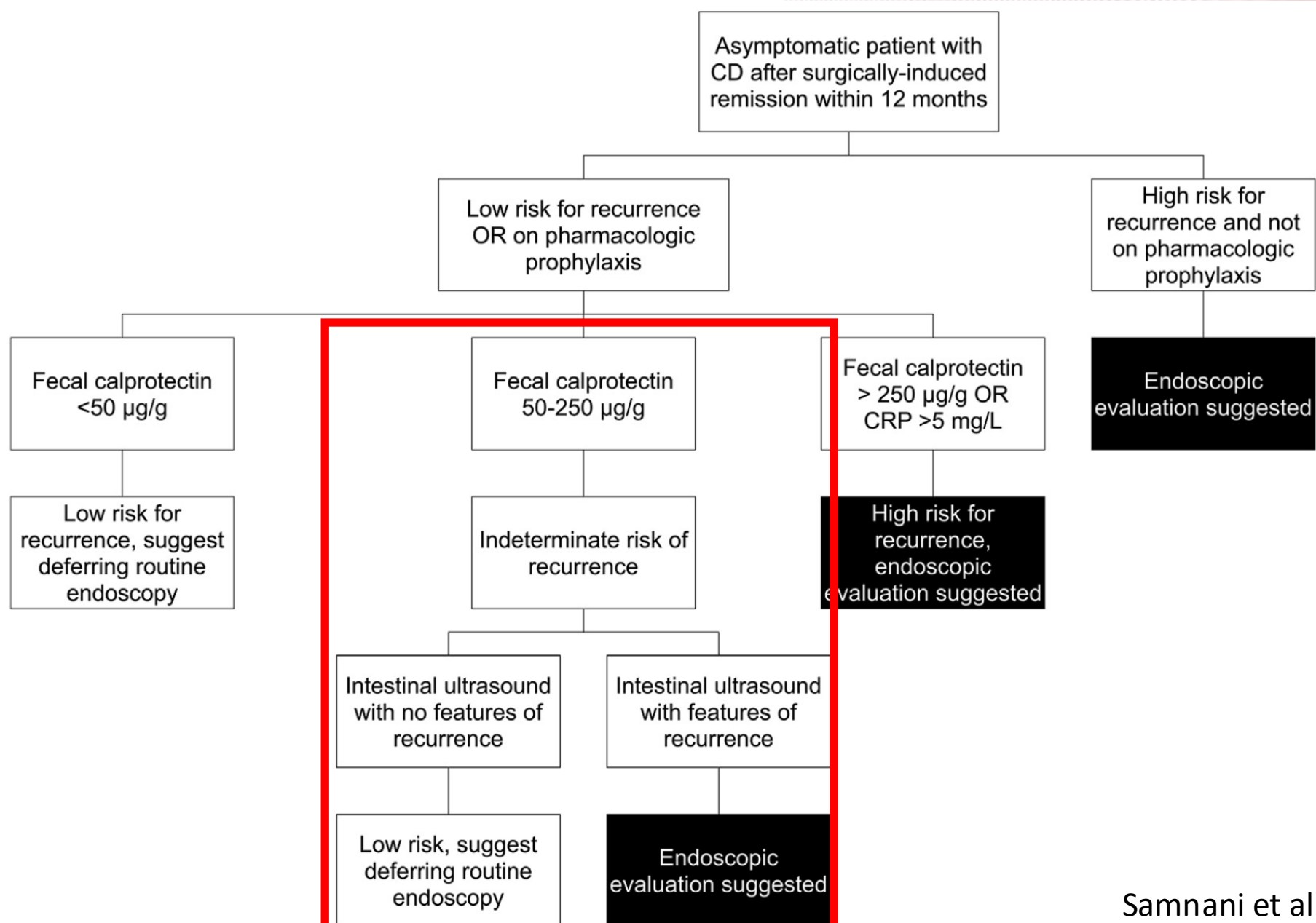
17.7% (13.5-22.9)



31.3% (24.1-39.6)

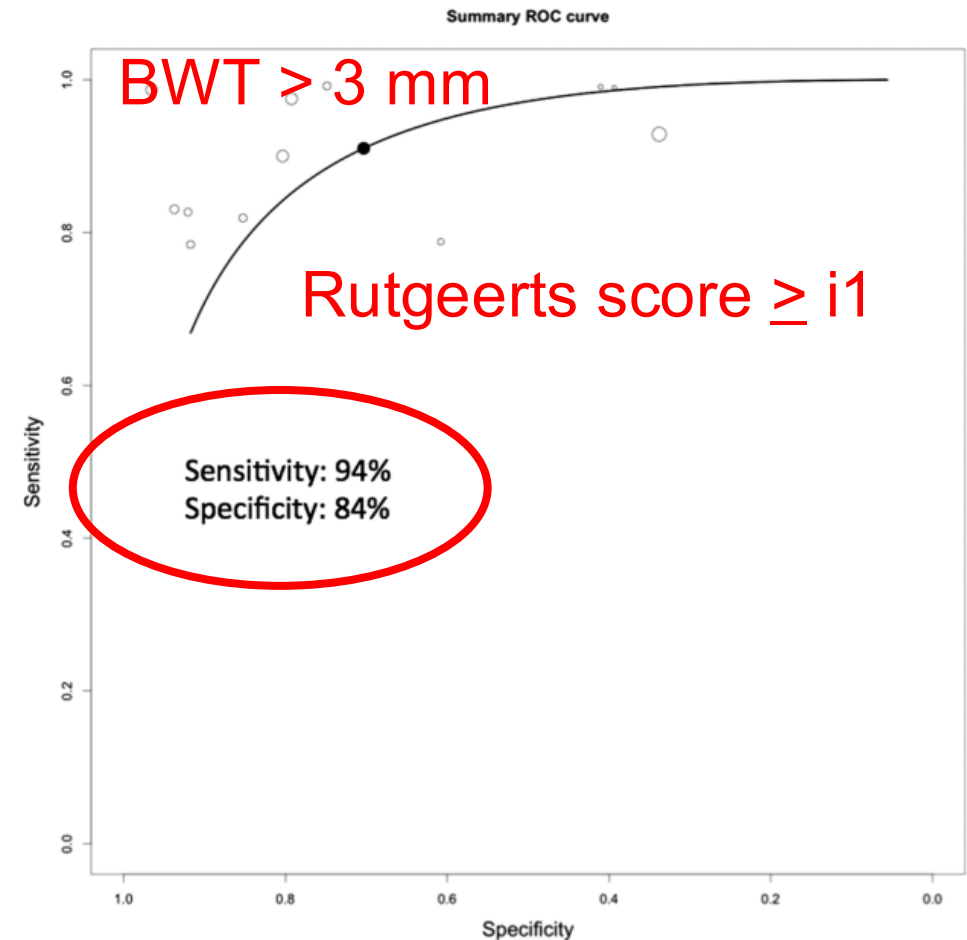


Role of IUS.....

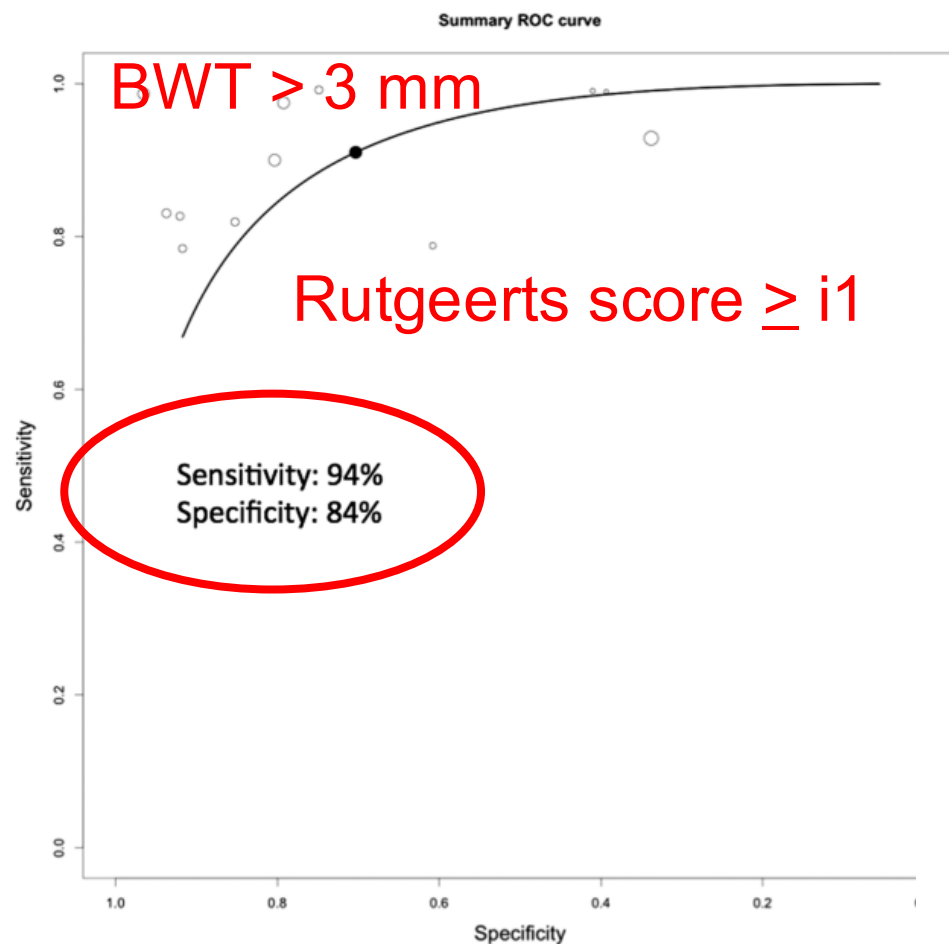




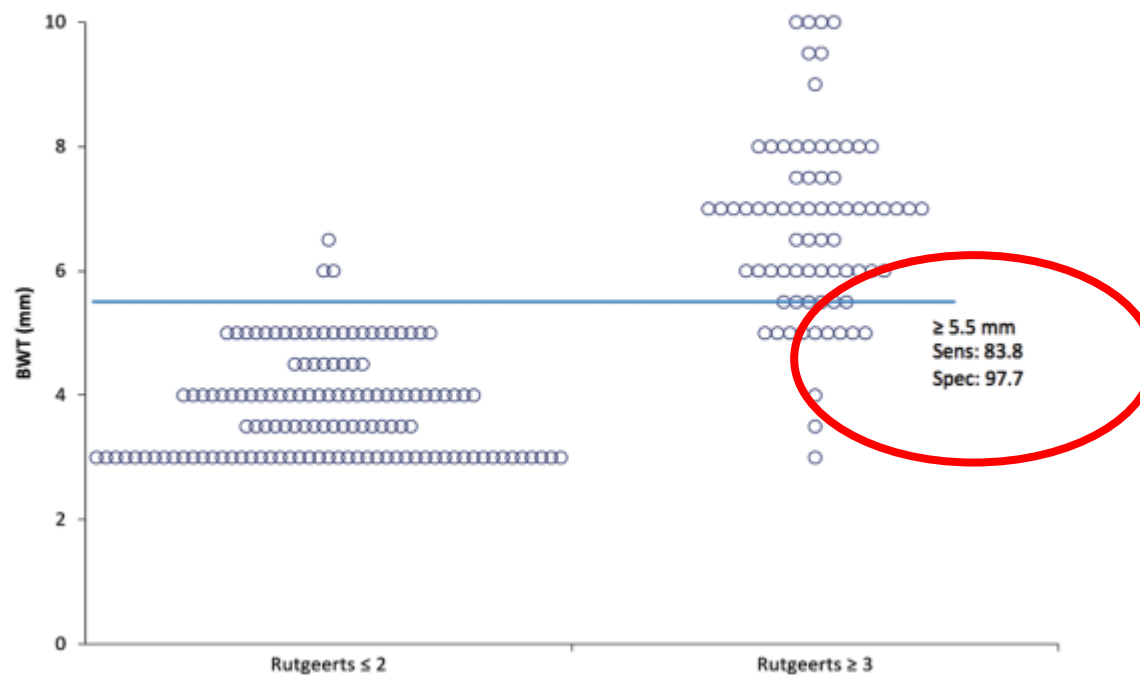
IUS has a diagnostic accuracy of
90% in detecting POR: results
from a Systematic review with
Meta-analysis



IUS has a diagnostic accuracy of 90% in detecting POR: results from a Systematic review with Meta-analysis



BWT $\geq$ 5.5 mm is the best cut-off to predict Rutgeerts score i3-i4



Noninvasive Assessment of Postoperative Disease Recurrence in Crohn's Disease: A Multicenter, Prospective Cohort Study on Behalf of the Italian Group for Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Federica Furfaro,¹ Ferdinando D'Amico,^{1,2} Alessandra Zilli,¹ Vincenzo Craviotto,³
Annalisa Aratari,⁴ Cristina Bezzio,⁵ Antonino Spinelli,³ Daniela Gilardi,⁶
Simona Radice,¹ Simone Saibeni,⁵ Claudio Papi,⁴ Laurent Peyrin-Biroulet,^{7,8}
Silvio Danese,^{1,6} Gionata Fiorino,^{1,6} and Mariangela Allocca^{1,6}

Combination of IUS + FC vs ileocolonoscopy
91 patients; Post op recurrence in 66%

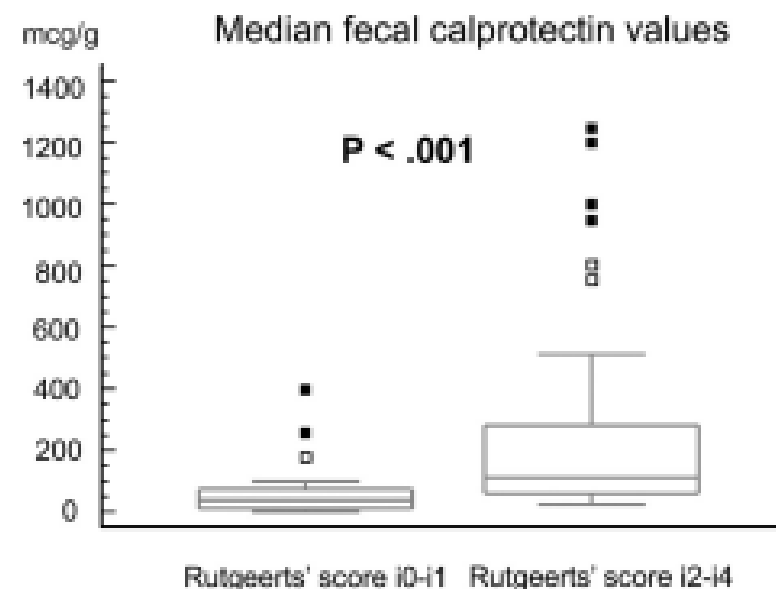
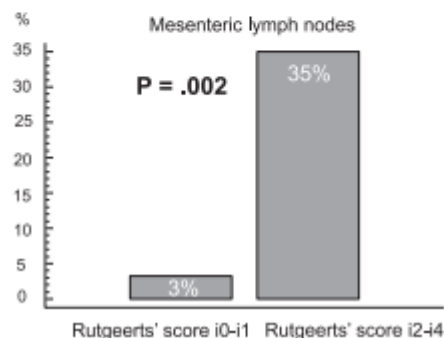
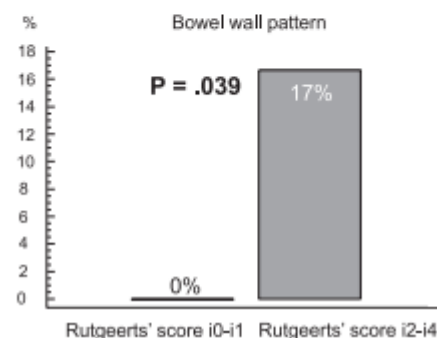
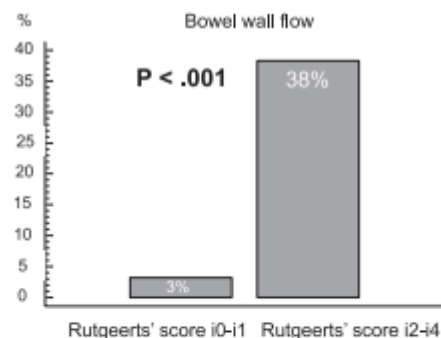
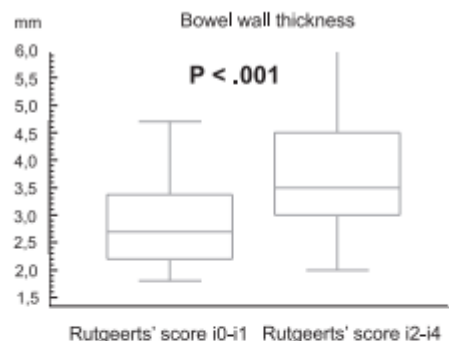
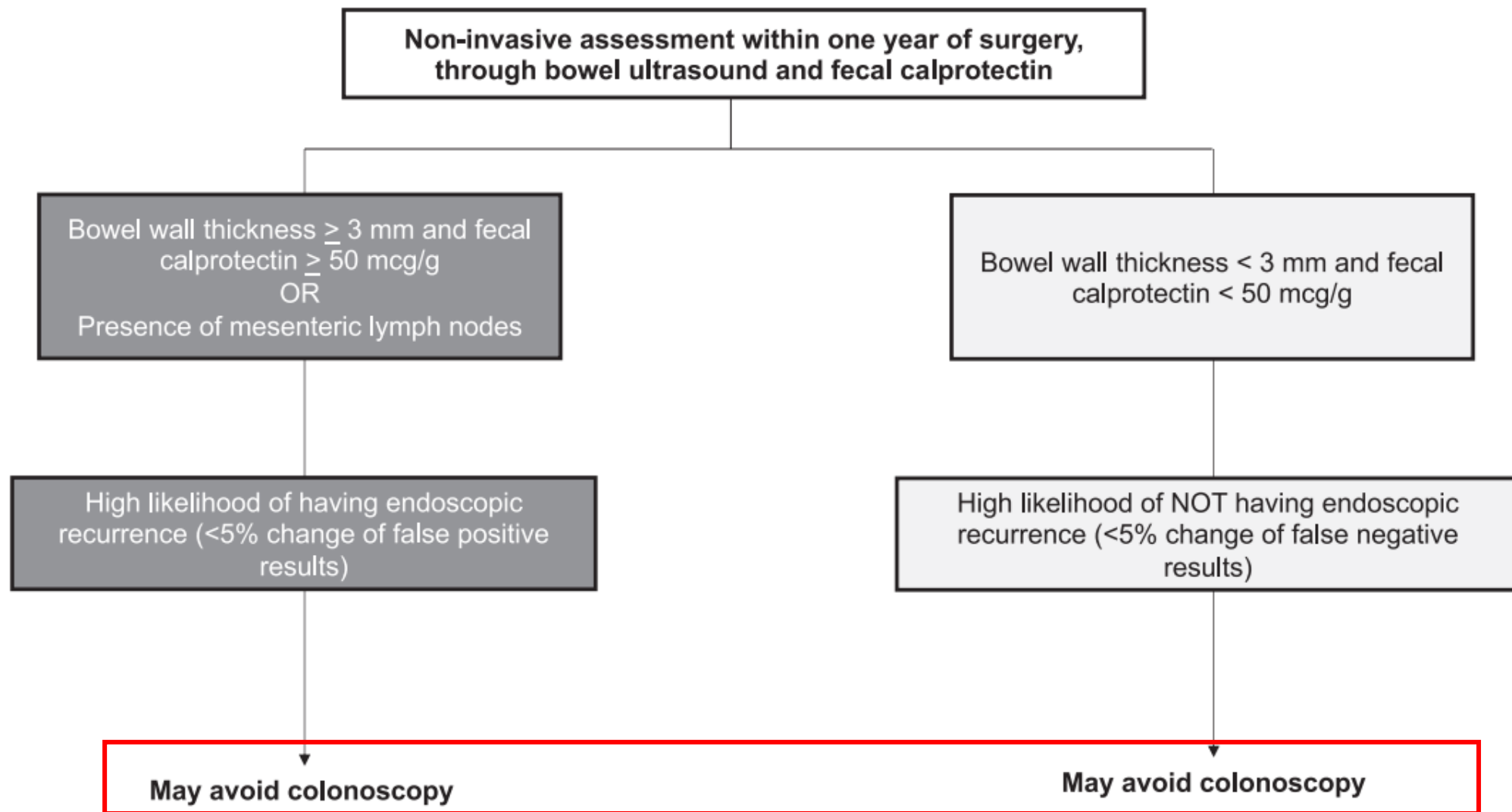




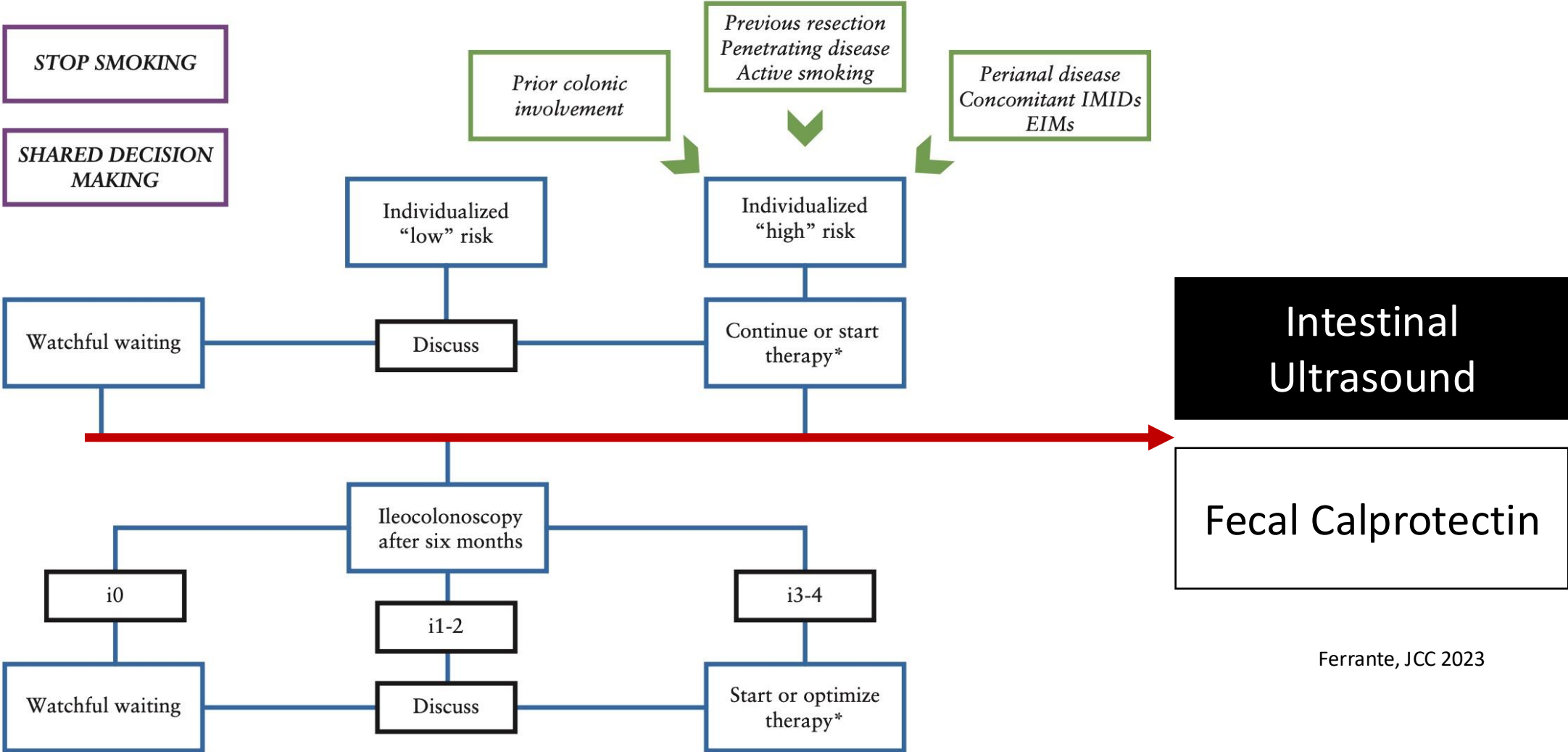
Table 2. Relationship Between Noninvasive Parameters and Endoscopic Recurrence

Parameters	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i>	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i>
BWT (per 1-mm increase)	2.66 (1.49–4.72)	< .001	2.43 (1.21–4.89)	.012
BWF	18.64 (2.37–146.20)	.005	–	–
BWP (hypoechoogenic/lost)	6.00 (0.73–49.23)	.095	–	–
Mesenteric lymph nodes	16.15 (2.05–126.97)	.008	15.63 (1.48–164.54)	.022
Mesenteric hypertrophy	7.50 (0.92–60.66)	.058	–	–
HBI > 4	3.42 (0.90–12.99)	.069	–	–
CRP ≥ 5 mg/L	3.50 (1.07–11.37)	.037	–	–
FC (per 1 mcg/g increase)	1.00 (1.00–1.01)	.007	–	–
FC ≥ 50 mcg/g	8.60 (2.99–24.70)	< .001	8.58 (2.45–29.99)	< .001



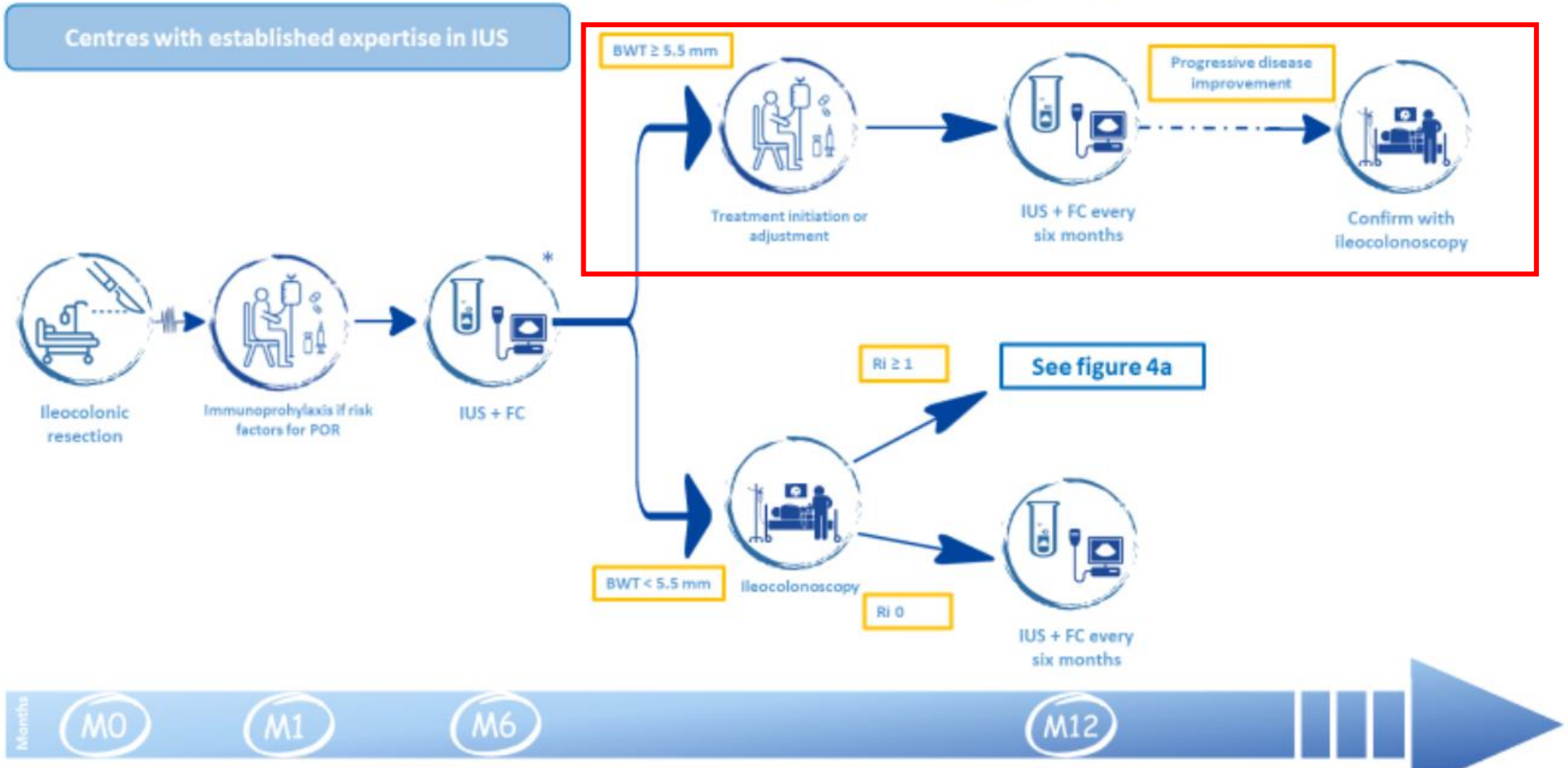
Results of the Eighth Scientific Workshop of ECCO: Prevention and Treatment of Postoperative Recurrence in Patients With Crohn's Disease Undergoing an Ileocolonic Resection With Ileocolonic Anastomosis

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Results of the Eighth Scientific Workshop of ECCO: Diagnosing Postoperative Recurrence of Crohn's Disease After an Ileocolonic Resection With Ileocolonic Anastomosis

Gabriele Dragoni,^{a,b} Mariangela Allocca,^c Pär Myrelid,^d Nurulamin M. Noor,^e Nassim Hammoudi,^f the Eighth Scientific Workshop of the European Crohn's and Colitis Organisation, Pauline Rivière,^g Yves Panis,^h Marc Ferrante^{i,j}

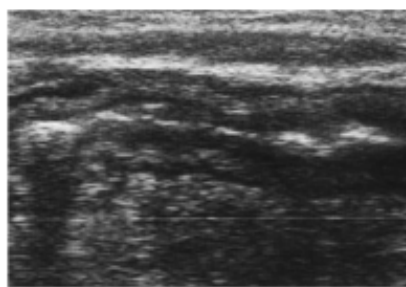


GIUS and SICUS for post-operative recurrence

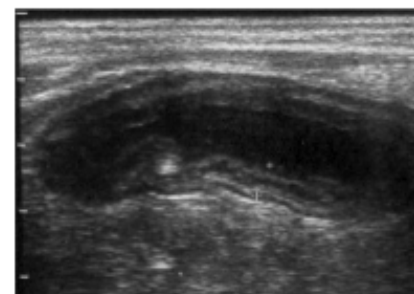
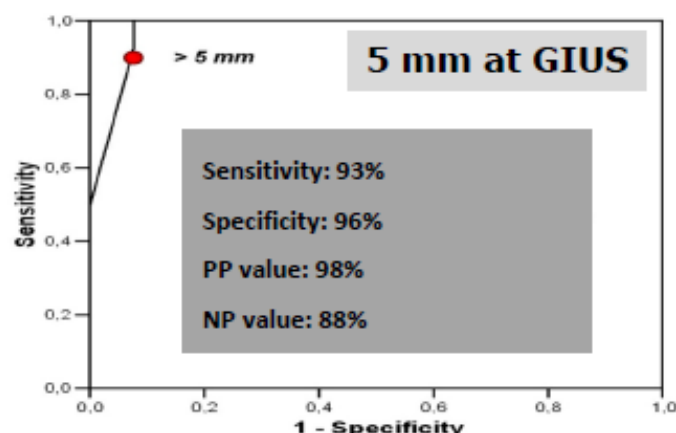
Diagnosis

	SENSITIVITY	SPECIFICITY
US	77% (95% I.C. 54-92)	94% (95% I.C. 73-99)
SICUS	82% (95% I.C. 54-94)	94% (95% I.C. 73-99)

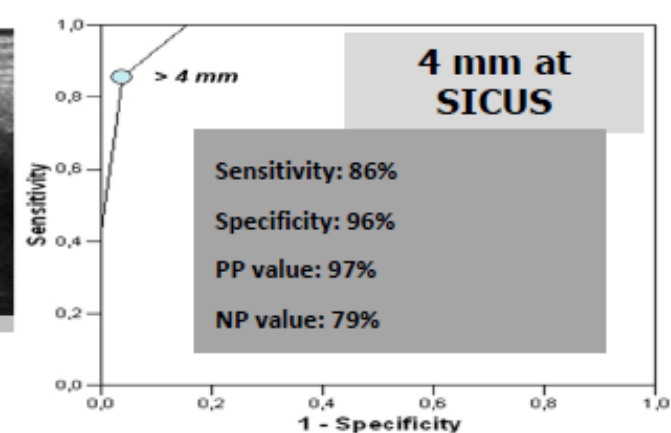
Grading (Rutgeert's score: 0-2 vs 3-4)



GIUS



SICUS



US Techniques and Diagnostic Accuracy

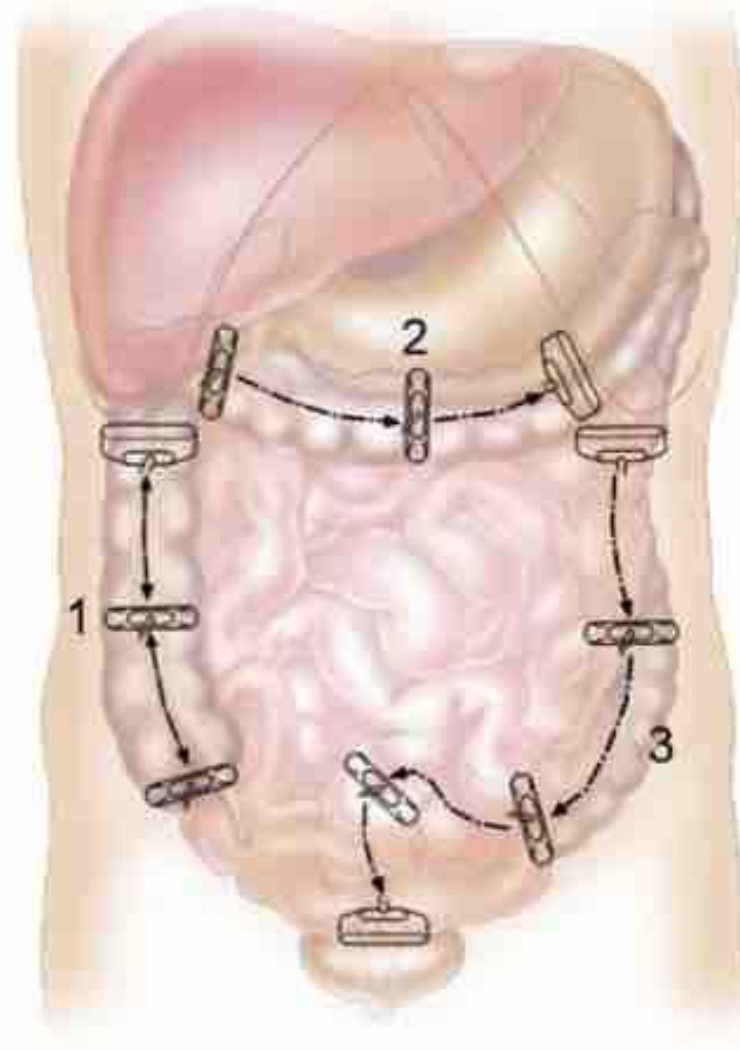
Color Doppler and CEUS



	Parietal thickness of the neoterminal ileum > 3 mm and/or Doppler positive	Contrast-enhanced of the neoterminal ileum > 34.5%
Positive true	44	48
False positive	2	2
Negative true	9	9
False negative	5	1
Sensitivity (95% CI)	89.8% (78.2–95.6)	98.0% (89.3–99.6)
Specificity (95% CI)	81.8% (52.3–94.9)	81.8% (52.3–94.5)
PPV (95% CI)	95.7% (85.5–98.8)	96.0% (86.5–98.9)
NPV (95% CI)	64.3% (38.8–83.7)	90.0% (59.6–98.2)

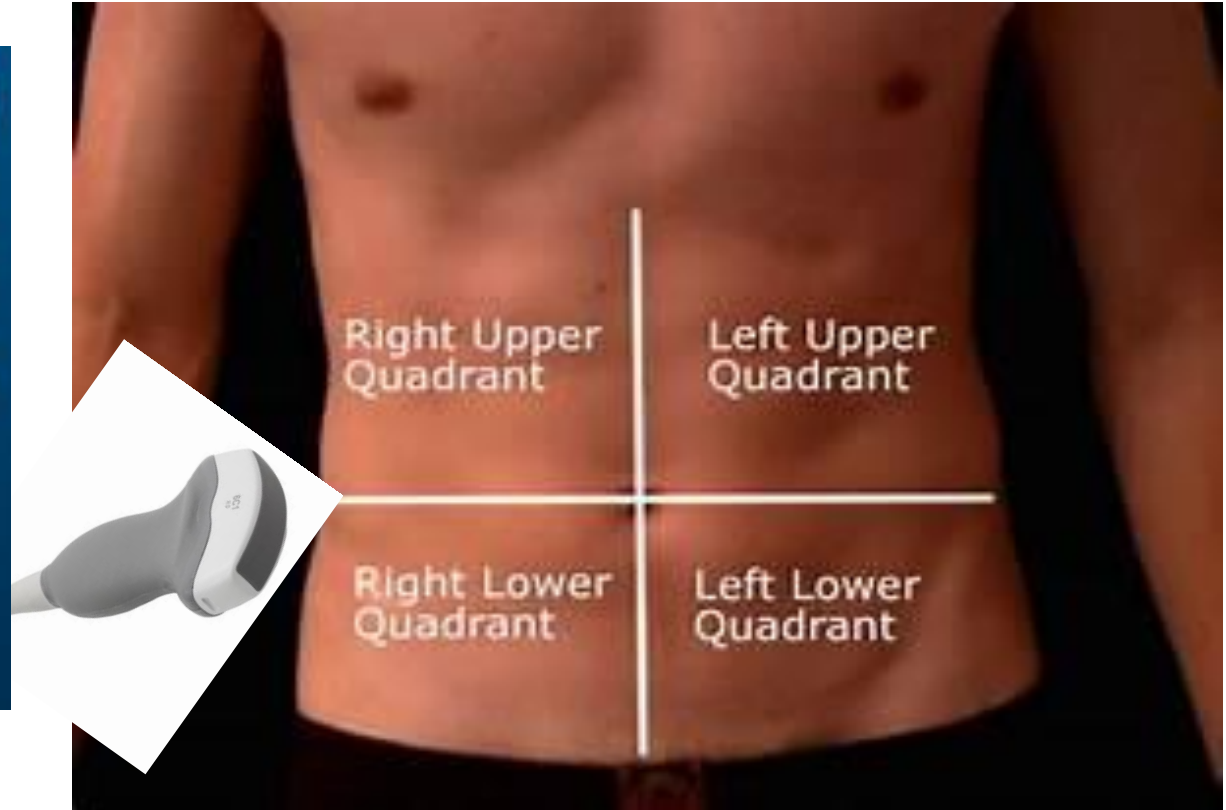
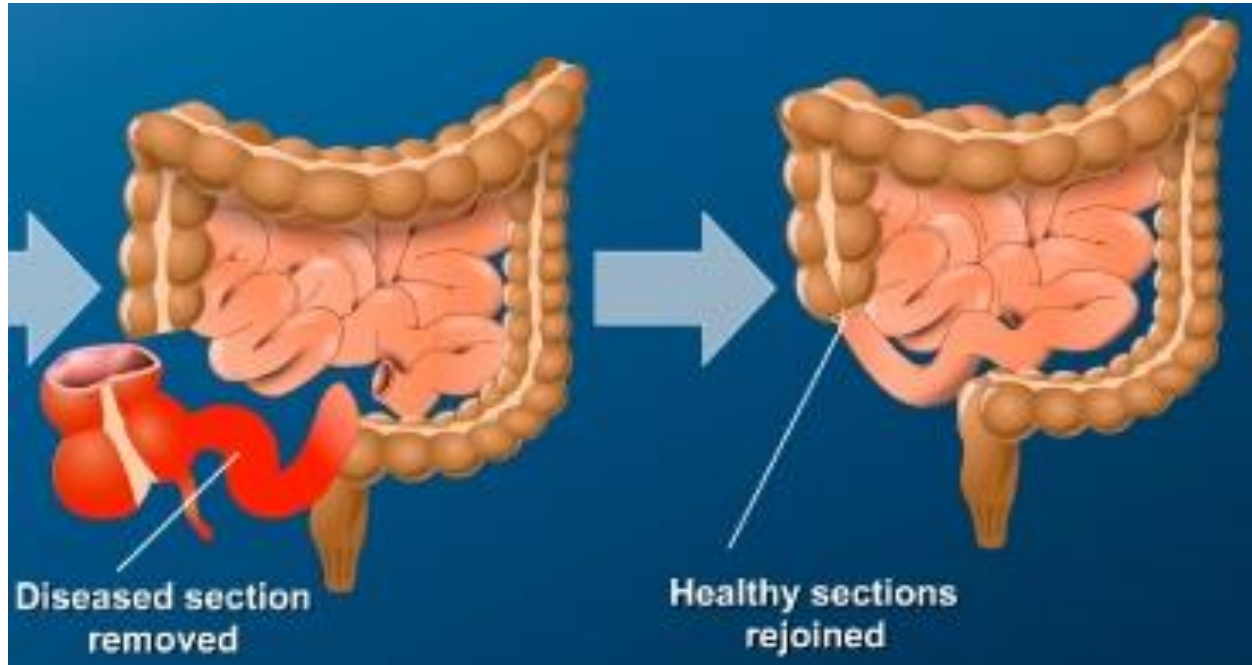


Scanning





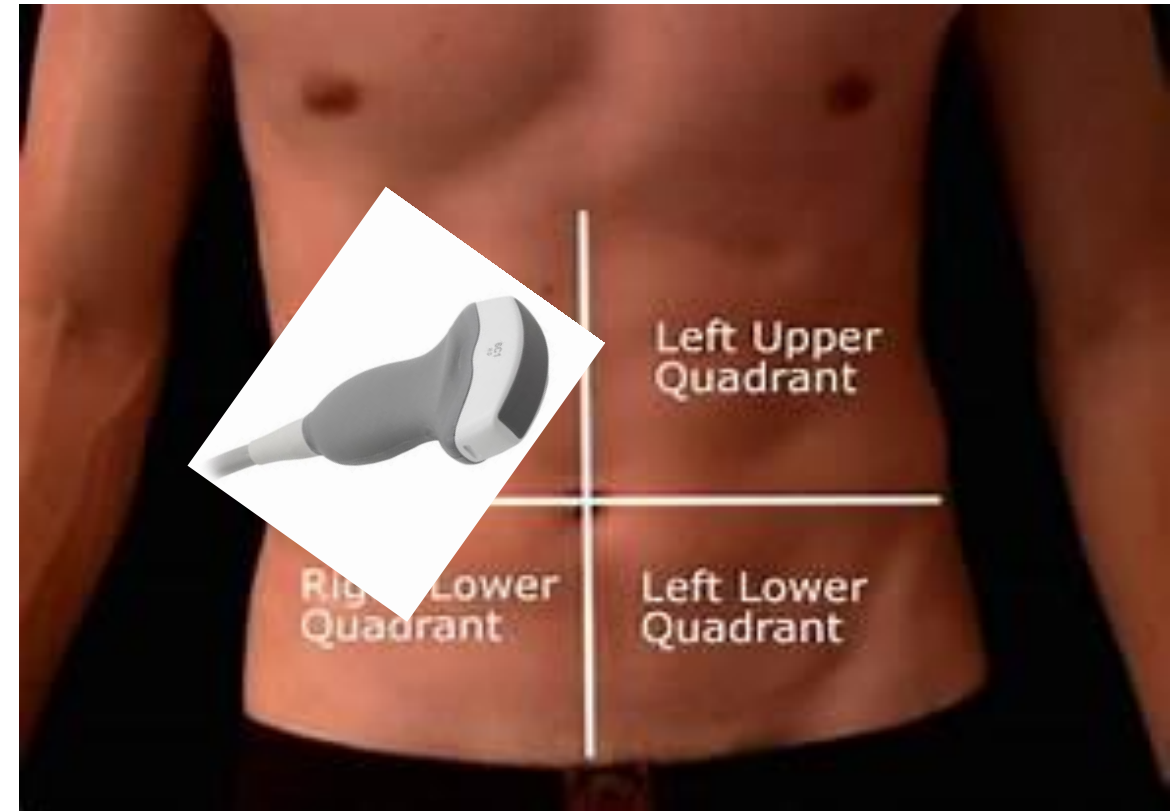
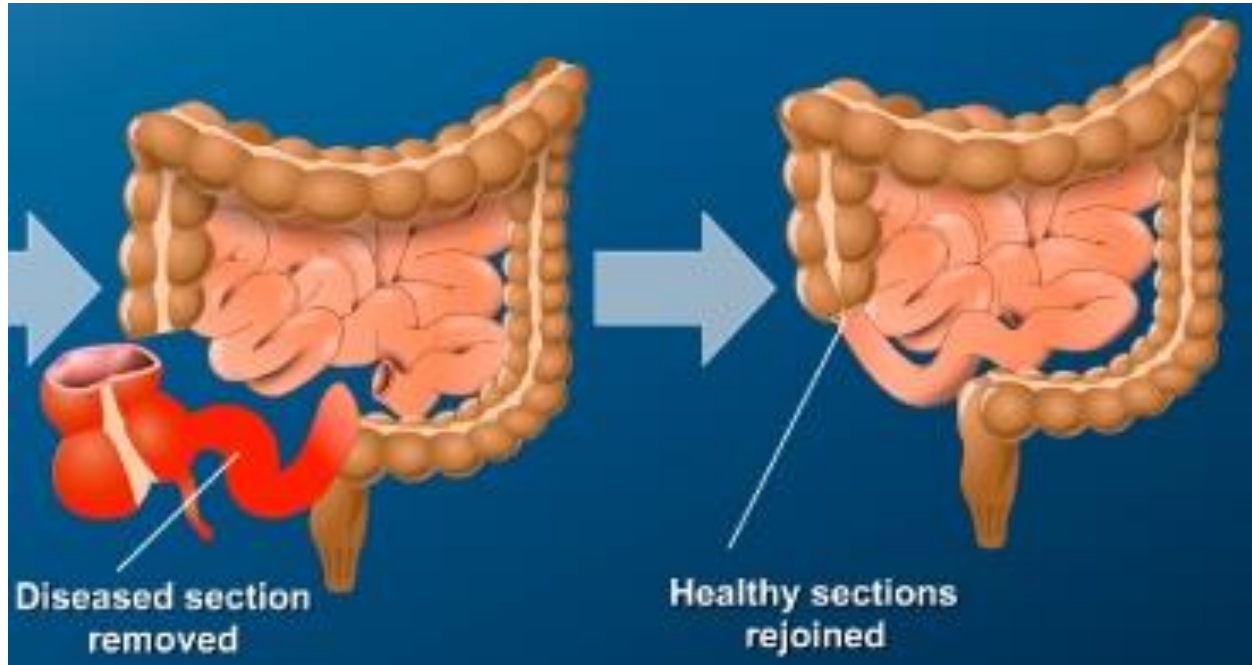
Anatomy Post-Surgery

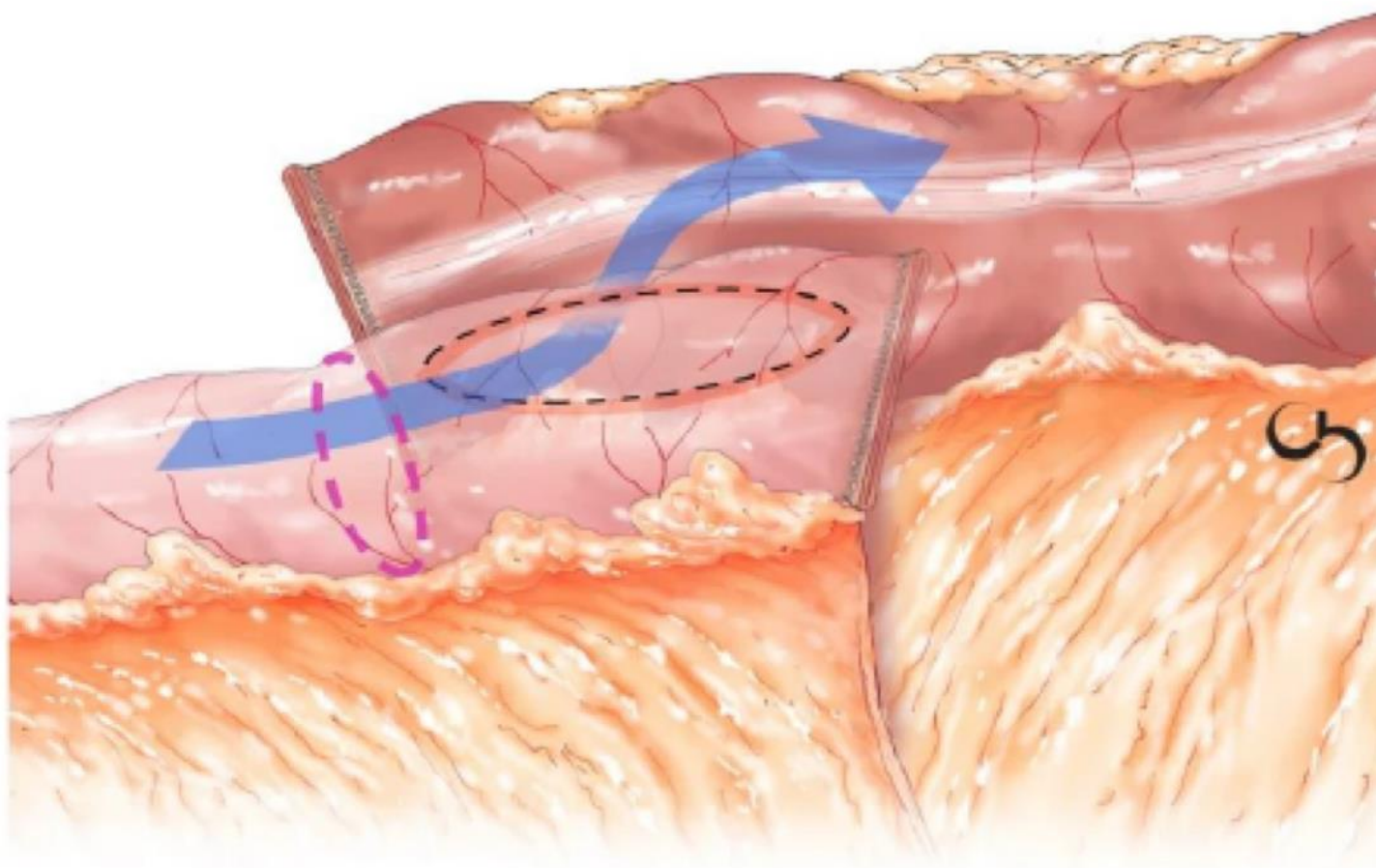




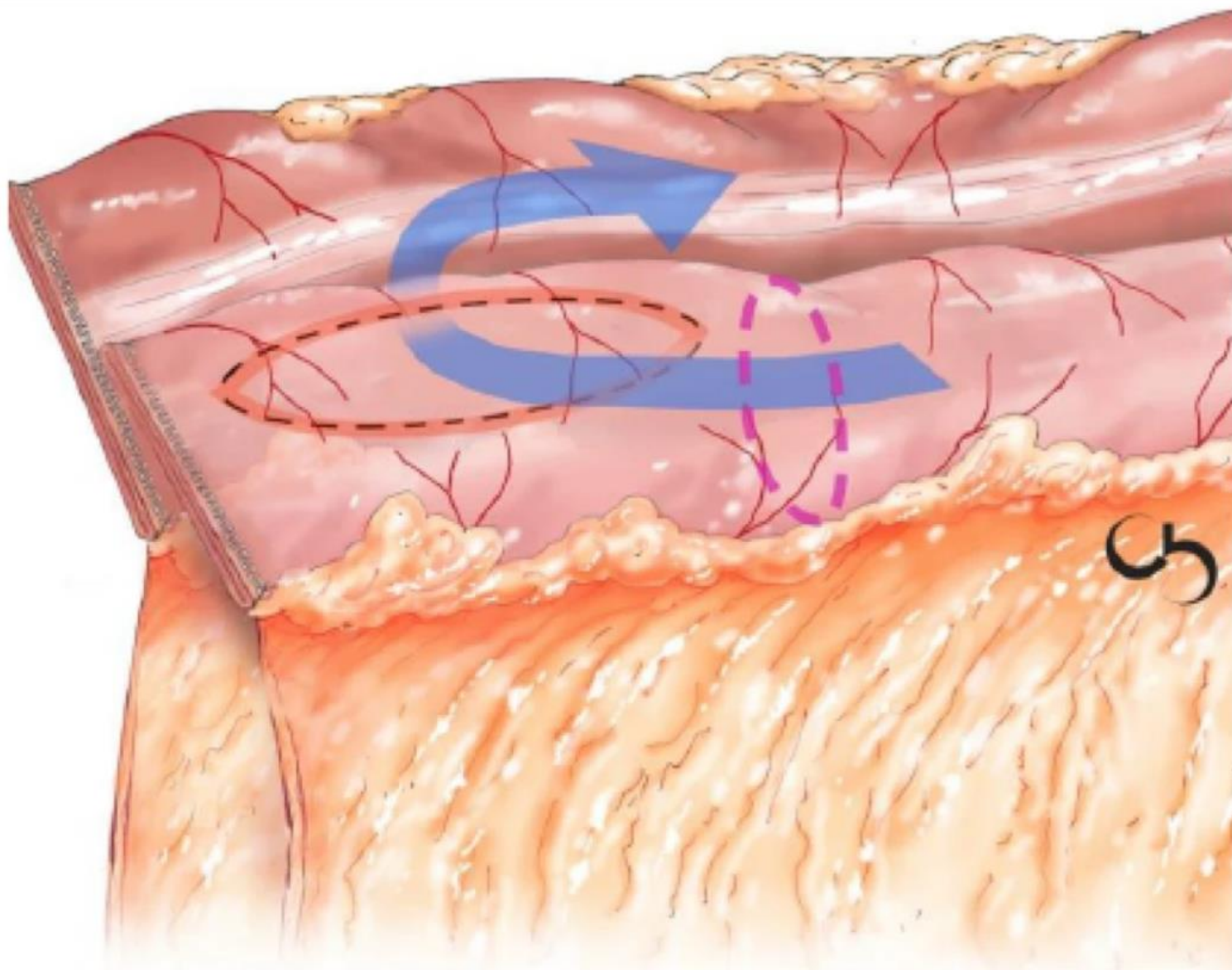
Anatomy – Post Surgery

Ileo-cecal resection

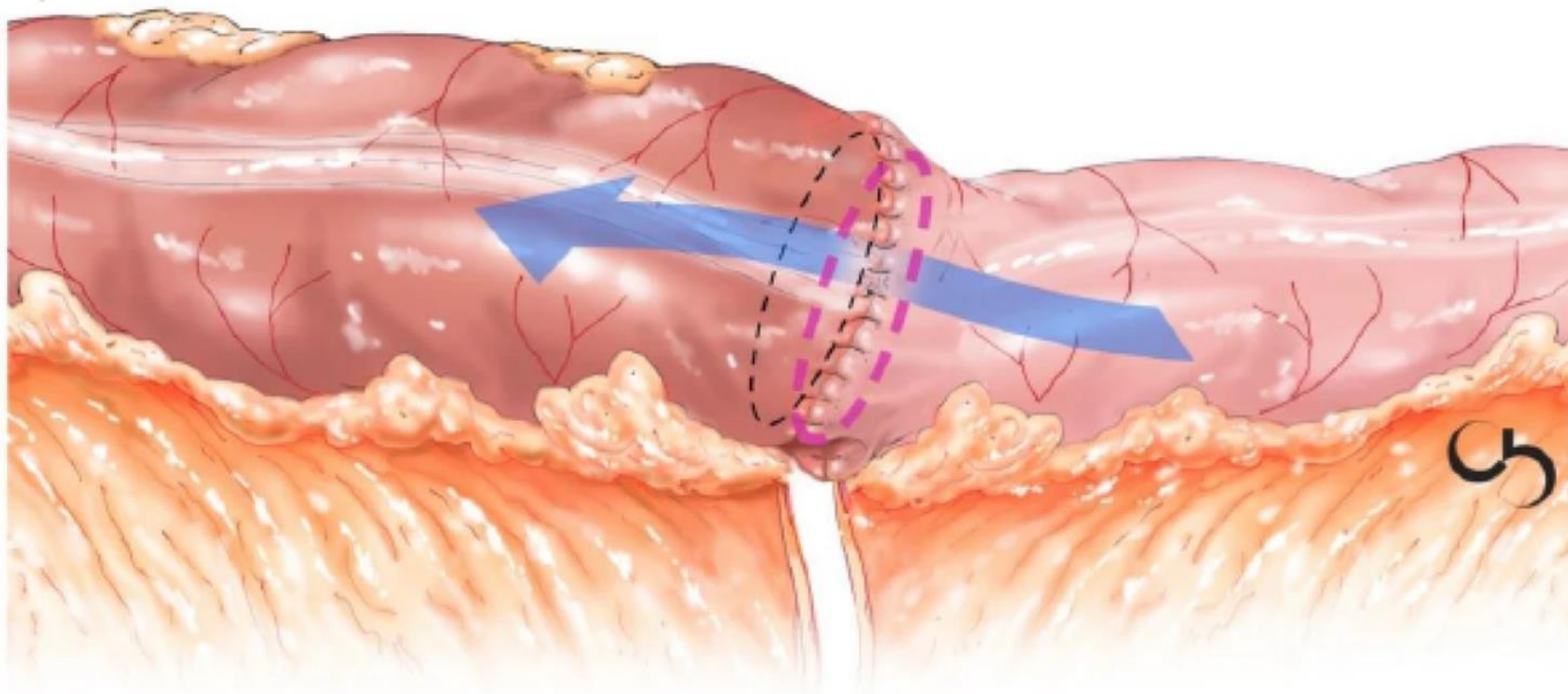




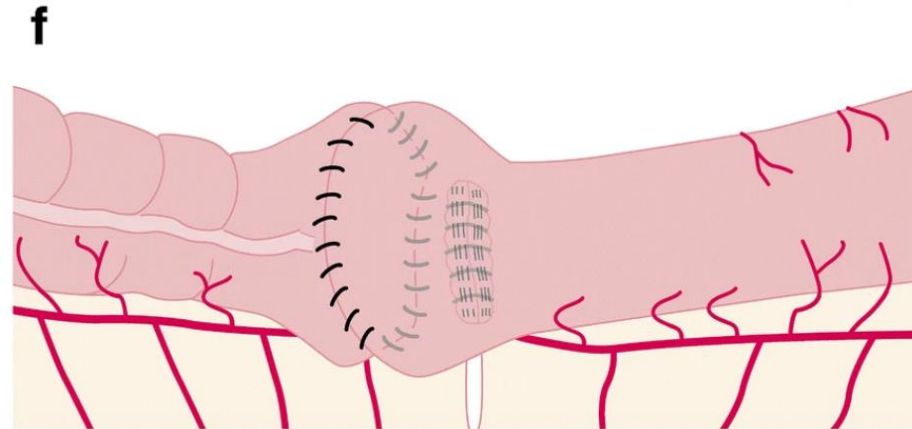
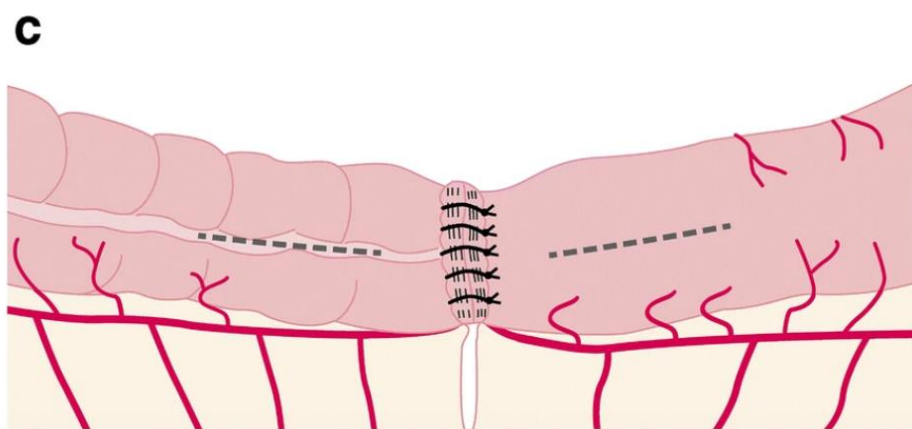
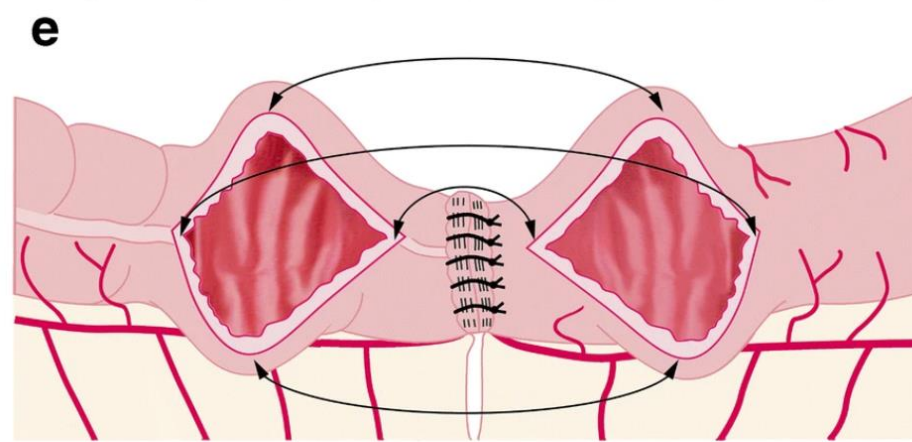
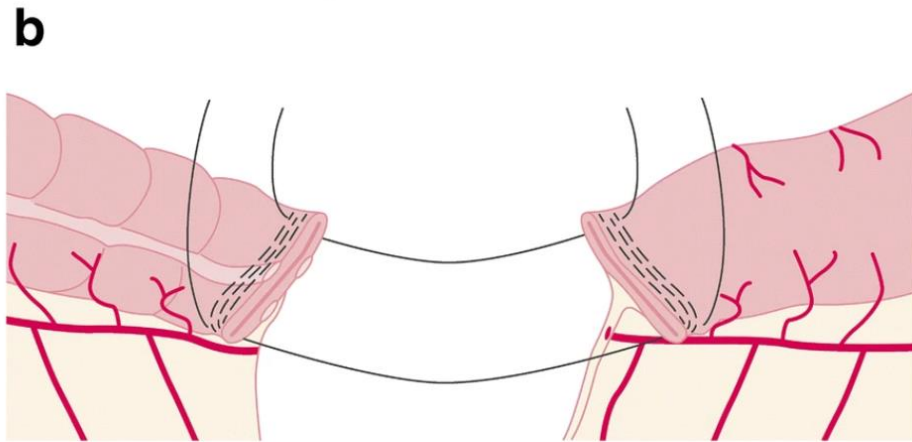
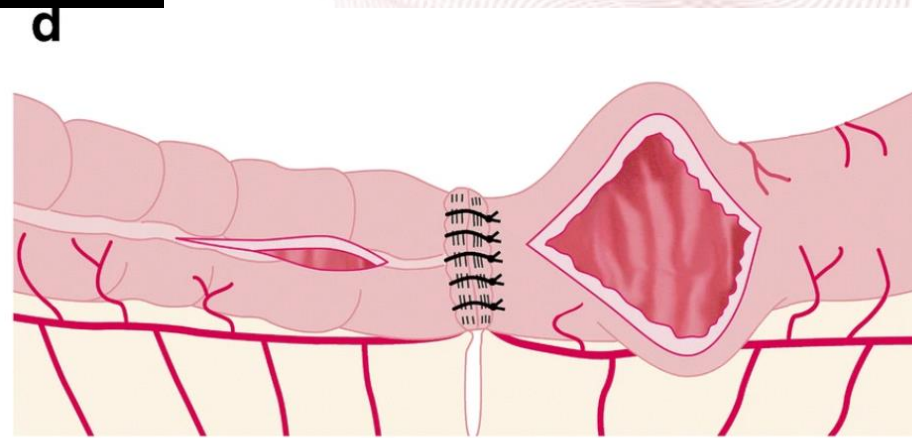
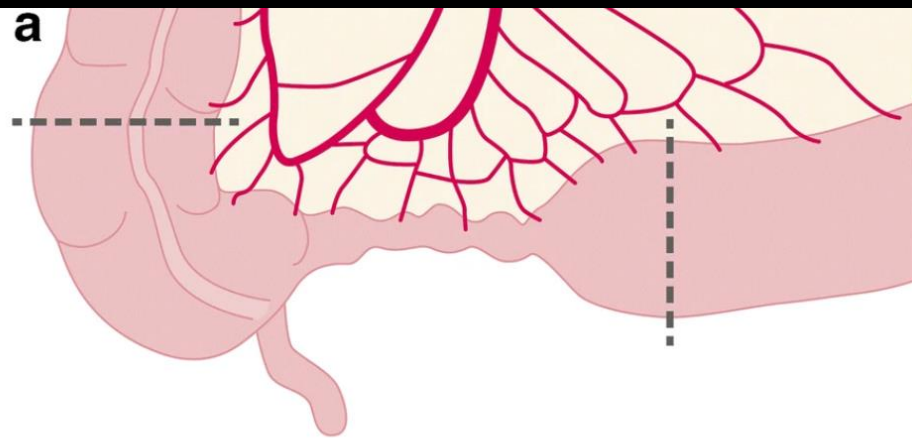
A. Side-to-side Isoperistaltic ileocolic anastomosis



B. Side-to-side antiperistaltic ileocolic anastomosis



C. End-to-end ileocolic anastomosis



Kono-S



Take-home messages

- ✓ Anatomy, anatomy, anatomy
- ✓ Reviewing prior imaging will help you FIND the anastomosis
- ✓ Break the anastomosis down into components where possible:
 - Colonic side (if there is one)
 - Ileal side/ blind side
 - Outlet
 - NTI (proximal small bowel)



Thank you

