

Observational study. Historical cohort of CD patients who required surgery.
Mean follow-up 10.8 years.

Primary endpoints: Impact of smoking on disease recurrence (defined as the need of new surgery)

Results: N=174

- The 5 year and 10 year recurrence rates were 28% and 56%
- 5 year recurrence: smokers 36% vs not smokers 20%
- 10 year recurrence: smokers 70% vs 41% not smokers
- Increased risk was observed in women.
- Dose-response was observed in men but not women.

Conclusion:

Cigarette smoking may not only be a risk factor for development of Crohn's disease but also may influence disease activity following surgery.

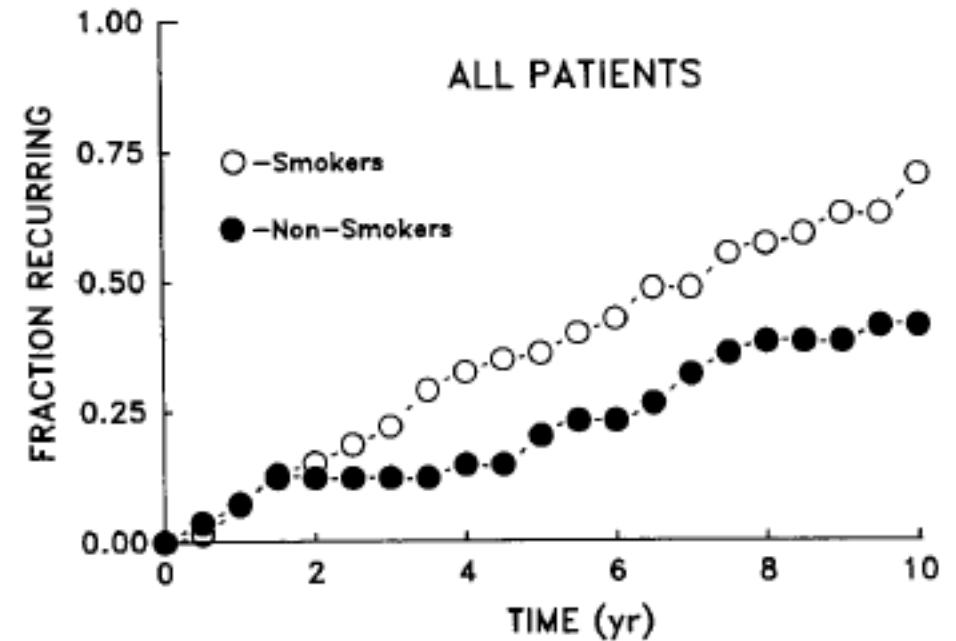


Figure 2. Five- and 10-yr cumulative recurrence rates for smokers (36%, 70%) compared with nonsmokers (29%, 41%) (p = 0.007). Difference between the two groups at 5 yr was 16% (CI₉₅ 2.4-29.6); at 10 yr, the difference was 39% (CI₉₅ 14-54%).

