

2000. 5ASA
postop

RCT/5ASA/CD/Postop

Prospective, randomized, double-blind, multicenter study. Patients with CD who underwent a surgery were randomised and started within 10 days on: mesalazine 4gr vs placebo during 18 months.

Primary endpoints: Clinical relapse defined by 1 of the following: increase in CDAI above 250; increase in CDAI above 200 but by a minimum of 60 points over the lowest postoperative value for 2 consecutive weeks

Results:

- Cumulative relapse after 18 months were 24.5% 5ASA vs 31.4% placebo, $p=0.1$
- Probability of relapse was predominantly influenced by disease duration $p=0.0006$ and steroid intake prior surgery, $p=0.0003$

Conclusion:

Eighteen months of mesalamine, 4 g daily, did not significantly affect the postoperative course of Crohn's disease. Some relapse-preventing effect was found in patients with isolated small bowel disease.

Prophylaxis of Postoperative Relapse in Crohn's Disease With Mesalamine: European Cooperative Crohn's Disease Study VI

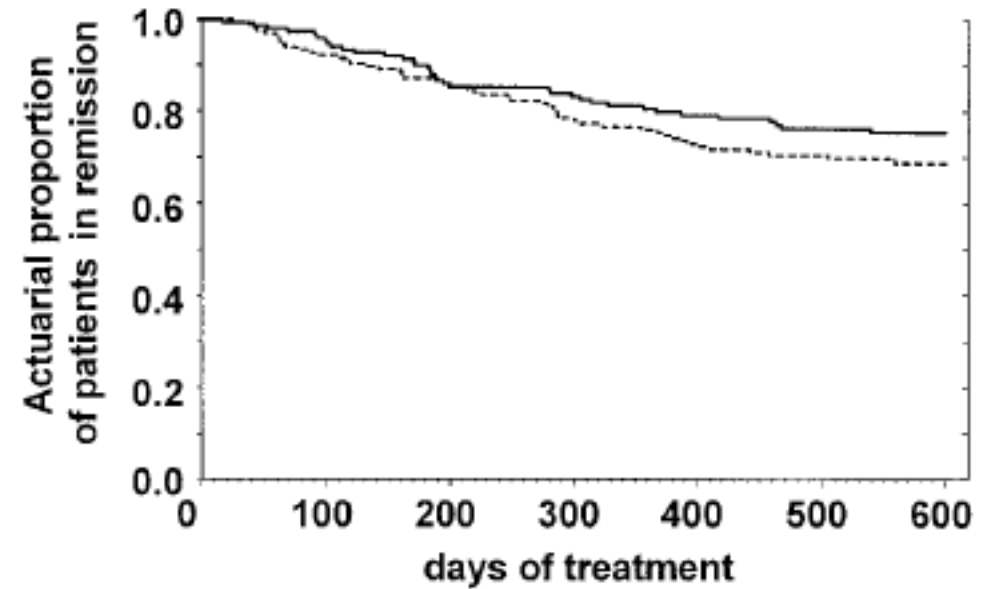


Figure 2. Actuarial proportion of patients without clinical relapse by treatment (intention-to-treat population). *Solid lines, Pentasa; broken lines, placebo.*

