

2013 to May 2018 were selected as subjects. NRS-2002 and BMI were used to assess the nutritional status of the entire group of patients, comparing the nutritional status of patients with Crohn's disease with intestinal fistula and non-intestinal fistula.

Results 66 patients with Crohn's disease had an NRS ≥ 3 points in 134 cases; the incidence rate was 49.25%(66/134); BMI <18.5 kg/m² in 39 cases, the incidence rate was 29.10%(39/134). 19 patients with NRS ≥ 3 points with non-intestinal fistula, the incidence rate was 28.78% (19/66); 9 patients with BMI <18.5 kg/m² with intestinal fistula, the incidence rate was 23.07% (9/39). In patients with intestinal fistula, 47 patients had an NRS ≥ 3 , the incidence rate was 71.21%(47/66), and 30 patients with BMI <18.5 kg/m², the incidence rate was 76.92%(30/39). The incidence of nutritional risk and malnutrition in patients with intestinal fistula was higher than that in patients with non-intestinal fistula (nutrition risk incidence: 71.21% vs 28.78%; $p<0.05$; incidence of malnutrition: 76.92% vs 23.07%; $p<0.05$).

Conclusions Patients with Crohn's disease have a high incidence of nutritional risk and malnutrition. Patients with Crohn's disease and intestinal fistula have higher nutritional risk and malnutrition rates than patients with non-intestinal fistula. Therefore, nutritional support for patients with Crohn's disease during the perioperative period should be strengthened, especially in patients with intestinal fistula.

IDDF2020-ABS-0054 CLINICAL STUDY ON THE CHANGES OF SERUM HCY AND PC IN PATIENTS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE

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Background To investigate the changes of Hcy and PC in CD patients, and further explore the related factors of the prethrombotic state of CD patients.

Methods We collected clinical data of 65 patients with CD in our hospital from January 2012 to June 2016. 67 health examiners as controls. Fasting venous blood was collected in the morning. The serum Hcy and PC in CD patients were detected by ELISA method. The results of the test were compared with those in the control group, and prethrombotic state correlation analysis was also performed.

Results Compared with the control group, the serum Hcy in CD patients increased significantly (6.78 ± 2.17 ng/ml vs. 12.34 ± 6.11 ng/ml), and the difference was statistically significant($P<0.05$), the serum PC in CD patients slight increased (7.44 ± 3.15 ng/ml vs 7.23 ± 3.58 ng/ml), while the difference was not statistically significant($P>0.05$). The correlation analysis showed that Hcy and PC levels in CD patients were positive correlate with prethrombotic state ($r=0.317$, $P<0.05$).

Conclusions The serum Hcy in CD patients was significantly higher than those in the control group. The correlation analysis showed that Hcy and PC levels in CD patients were positive correlate with prethrombotic state, these may due to the decrease of antithrombotic factors, and finally having a potential risk of thrombosis in CD patients.

IDDF2020-ABS-0055 THE LONG-TERM OUTCOME OF ENDOSCOPIC RADIO INCISION WITH BALLOON DILATION OR WITH ESOPHAGEAL STENT PLACEMENT IN LONG-SEGMENT BENIGN ESOPHAGEAL STRICTURES

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Background Endoscopic radio incision (ERI) is a novel treatment for benign esophageal strictures, especially for refractory stenoses. ERI provides a rapid improvement patency and exciting result in the short term. However, re-incision and/or dilation are required in some patients with long-segment strictures, and the long-term outcome of ERI is still controversial. The aim of this study was to evaluate the long-term efficacy of ERI with balloon dilation (BD) and ERI with esophageal stent placement (ESP) in long-segment benign esophageal strictures.

Methods This study was a randomized prospective trial. 37 patients with 1.5–5 cm length benign esophageal strictures from July 2015 to December 2018 were enrolled (the median age was 67 years old, range 49–74; male: female 25:12) and followed up for 12 months. All patients were randomly assigned to two groups: the ERI with balloon dilation group (ERI+BD, n=18) and ERI with esophageal stent placement group (ERI+ESP, n=19). The clinical data were recorded, such as the diameter of stenoses, length of strictures, dysphagia scores before and after the procedure, complications.

Results No severe adverse events were observed in either group. All patients in both groups were able to eat solid food within 1 week after the treatment. There was no significant difference between the ERI+BD group and the ERI+ESP group in dysphagia scores (1.3 ± 0.5 vs 1.1 ± 0.4 , $P > 0.05$) within 4 weeks after the procedure. In a 1-year follow-up, the relief rate of dysphagia symptom in the ERI+ESP group was higher than the ERI+BD group (84.2% vs 44.4%, $P = 0.029$). Comparing to the ERI+BD group, the majority of patients in the ERI+ESP group could maintain lumen patency at 12 months (78.9% vs 38.9%, $P = 0.032$).

Conclusions Endoscopic radio incision (ERI) with esophageal stent placement (ESP) is the effective treatment for long-segment benign esophageal stricture, and provides a favorable result in the long-term.

IDDF2020-ABS-0068 3D MODEL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WHOLE STOMACH FROM STANDARD ENDOSCOPE VIDEO

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Background Endoscopy is a common clinical practice to evaluate gastrointestinal diseases. Although endoscopy assesses gastrointestinal mucosal surface, it cannot evaluate