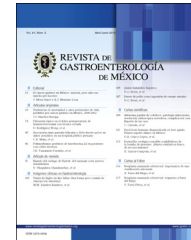




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REVIEW ARTICLE

Diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory bowel disease: First Latin American Consensus of the Pan American Crohn's and Colitis Organisation[☆]

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KEYWORDS

Ulcerative colitis;
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Abstract The incidence and prevalence of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) has increased in recent years in several Latin American countries. There is a need to raise awareness in gastroenterologists and the population in general, so that early diagnosis and treatment of ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's Disease (CD) can be carried out. It is important for all physicians to have homogeneous criteria regarding the diagnosis and treatment of IBD in Latin America.

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Treatment;
Inflammatory bowel
disease

PALABRAS CLAVE

Colitis ulcerosa;
Enfermedad de
Crohn;
Diagnóstico;
Tratamiento;
Enfermedad
inflamatoria
intestinal

The Pan American Crohn's and Colitis Organisation (PANCCO) is an organization that aims to include all the countries of the Americas, but it specifically concentrates on Latin America. The present Consensus was divided into two parts for publication: 1) Diagnosis and treatment and 2) Special situations.

This is the first Latin American Consensus whose purpose is to promote a perspective adapted to our Latin American countries for the diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of patients with UC and CD.

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Diagnóstico y tratamiento de la enfermedad inflamatoria intestinal: Primer Consenso Latinoamericano de la Pan American Crohn's and Colitis Organisation

Resumen La incidencia y la prevalencia de la enfermedad inflamatoria intestinal (EII) se han incrementado en los últimos años en varios países de Latinoamérica. Existe una necesidad de concientizar a gastroenterólogos y a la población en general para poder tener un diagnóstico y tratamiento oportunos en la colitis ulcerosa crónica idiopática (CUCI) y enfermedad de Crohn (EC). Es importante que todos los médicos tengan un criterio homogéneo acerca del diagnóstico y el tratamiento de la EII en América Latina. La Pan American Crohn's and Colitis Organisation (PANCCO) es un organismo con el propósito de incluir a todos los países del continente americano pero se enfoca de manera específica a los países latinos. Este Consenso está dividido en 2 partes para su publicación: 1) diagnóstico y tratamiento, y 2) situaciones especiales.

Este es el primer Consenso latinoamericano cuyo objetivo es promover una perspectiva adaptada a nuestros países latinos para el diagnóstico, el tratamiento y la monitorización de pacientes con CUCI y EC.

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Introduction

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is mainly comprised of ulcerative colitis (UC), Crohn's disease (CD), and indeterminate or unclassifiable colitis (IC). It is chronic and incurable, and presents with periods of relapse and remission. IBD etiology is unknown, but it has been postulated to be a multifactorial disease due to the genetic, immunologic, and environmental factors involved in its development. The Pan American Crohn's and Colitis Organisation (PANCCO) is an organization that aims to include all countries in the Americas and it is focused mainly on Latin American countries. The present Consensus is grouped into 2 parts: diagnosis and treatment, and special situations. This is the first Latin American Consensus whose purpose is to provide all physicians with homogeneous criteria regarding the diagnosis and treatment of IBD in Latin America, and thus improve the standard and quality of care given to patients.

Aim

To promote a perspective adapted to our Latin American countries in relation to the diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of patients with UC and CD.

Methods

The following steps were involved in the strategy to reach the consensus:

1. For the development of the first PANCCO guidelines, Dr. Jesús K. Yamamoto-Furusho coordinated and organized the contents of the consensus together with the PANCCO Steering Committee, made up of physicians from 6 Latin American countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela. Dr. Yamamoto-Furusho established and distributed each of the topics to the experts from these 6 Latin American countries. Each member was responsible for developing the relevant questions on each of the 12 subjects separately regarding the diagnosis, treatment, and special situations in both UC and CD. The questions were focused on current clinical practice and controversial issues. Participants were asked to answer the questions based on their experience and according to the literature (Delphi process). Task forces that reviewed the progress contained in the published literature were formed.
2. In parallel, the members of the consensus conducted a systematic search of the literature for each of the

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