

# The Correlation between Hidradenitis Suppurativa and Irritable Bowel Diseases: A Systematic Review

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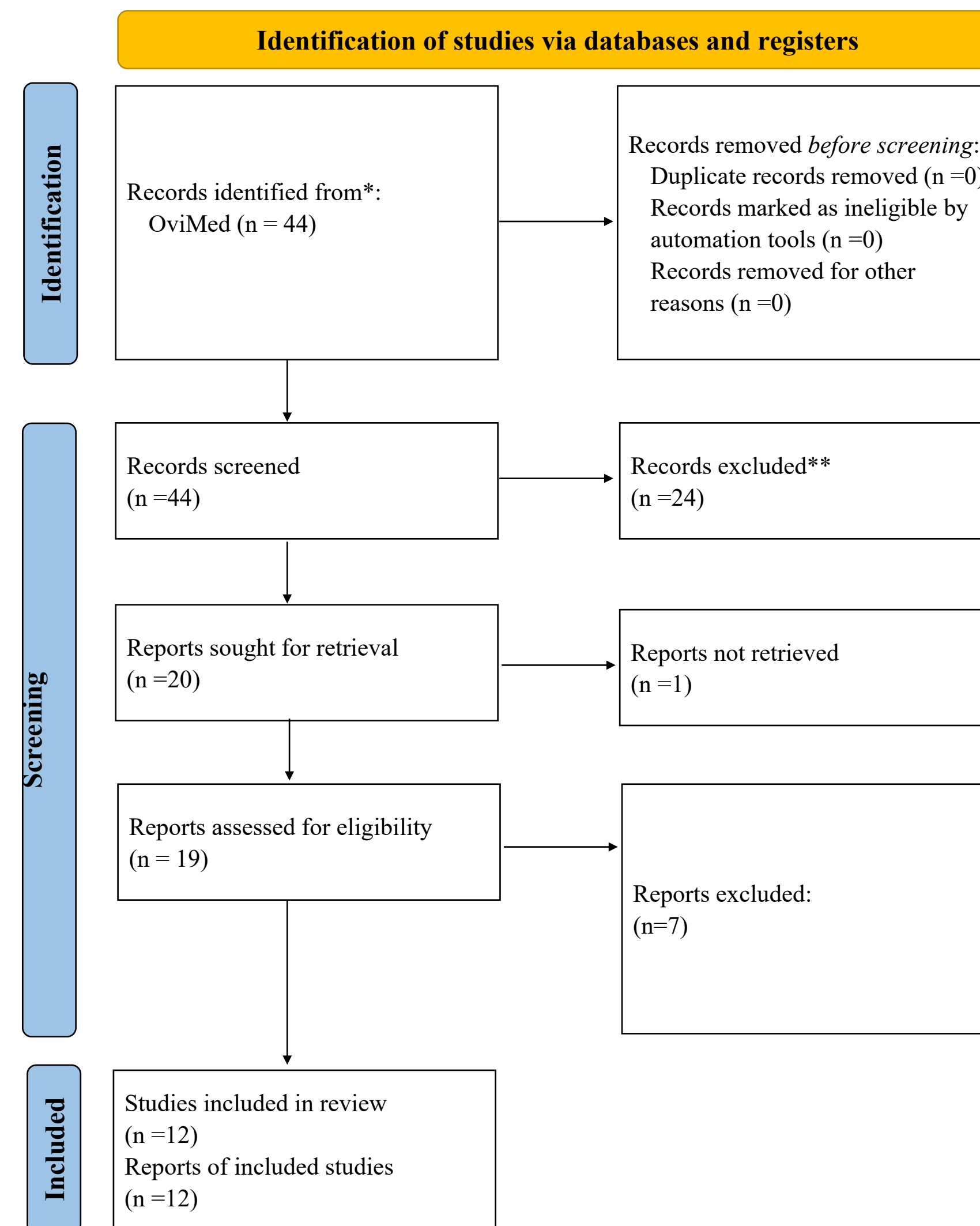
## Introduction

- Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS), also known as acne inversa, is a chronic inflammatory skin condition characterized by the formation of painful nodules, abscesses, and sinus tracts.
- Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (IBDs), including Ulcerative Colitis (UC) and Crohn's Disease, are chronic inflammatory disorders affecting the gastrointestinal (GI) tract and manifesting with irregular bowel movements and abdominal discomfort.
- HS and IBDs share several clinical and pathophysiological similarities and have been suggested to be influenced by genetic factors, including variations in the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) system
- In this systematic review, we aim to consolidate current literature to investigate the association between HS and IBDs.

## Methods

- The Ovid Medline database was searched for all current literature on the correlations between Hidradenitis Suppurativa and Inflammatory Bowel Diseases. A total of 44 articles were found.
- Articles were then included and removed according to specific inclusion and exclusion criteria, and a systematic review was performed on the remaining articles.
- The first review of articles removed any articles that did not relate HS and IBDs. There were 20 articles remaining after this review.
- Articles were then excluded if they did not correlate HS to IBD, if they were a systematic review or meta-analysis, and if they were not retrieved. A total of 12 articles were left after the review.

## Figures



## Discussion/Conclusions

- The results of our systematic review demonstrate a correlation between the development of HS and IBD
- Chronic inflammation appears to be a unifying element in the development and progression
- Various risk factors and comorbidities are associated with HS that may increase the likelihood of developing IBD including smoking and perianal disease
- Addressing these risk factors may be a valuable aspect of managing patients with both conditions to potentially reduce the risk of IBD
- Further research is needed to unravel the complex relationship between HS and IBDs, elucidate the mechanisms underlying this connection, and explore the genetic factors that may link these two conditions.
- Investigating shared genetic susceptibility and specific genetic markers could provide valuable insights into the pathogenesis of both conditions.
- Patients with HS should be monitored for potential gastrointestinal symptoms, and individuals with IBDs should be evaluated for dermatological manifestations to ensure comprehensive care.

## References

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