

# Evidence-Based Medicine in Action: How Regional Data Transforms Local Clinical Practice

*The Case of Hepatobiliary Complications in Syrian IBD Patients*



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## Patient Profile

- ( Patient : M.Y.D, 50Y, M ), with **panUC**, and **PSC**, (diagnosed 5 years ago)

## Initial Disease Course:

- First 2 years marked by **frequent bloody diarrhea, tenesmus, and intermittent fever**
- Symptoms controlled with multiple treatment courses, leading to **deep remission of colonic disease**

## Progression of Hepatobiliary Disease

- Over the last 3 years, **PSC worsened**, with **recurrent hospitalizations** due to **fever and jaundice**
- Partial responses followed by relapses

## Current status

- Developed **liver cirrhosis secondary to PSC**, unresponsive to standard therapies
- Treatment **included UDCA, cholestyramine, budesonide**, plus **AZA** and **biologics**, but failed to halt progression

# This Study Aims To



Prevalence of hepatobiliary manifestations among Syrian IBD
Disease burden and its impact on prognosis
Therapeutic approaches and effectiveness
Suggest recommendations that may benefit these patients

# Data Collection VS Data Analysis

- $n = Z^2 \times p \times (1-p) / d^2$
- $Z = 1.96$  (95% CI)
- $p$  = Expected prevalence (From literature)
- $d$  = Margin of error  
Common ( $\geq 1\%$ ):  $d=5\%$   
Rare ( $<1\%$ ):  $d=3\%$

Final Minimum Required  $n = 265$

- Design: Retrospective Cohort (2018-2024)
- Population:  
**357** patients (ECCO-confirmed IBD)
- Final sample ( $n=357$ ) > Minimum ( $n=265$ )
- Confirmed power  $\geq 80\%$  for primary endpoints

# Inflammatory bowel disease

تاريخ فتح الاضبارة

☐

Smoker

State

Age

☐

F

☐

M

SEX

DOB

Name

Bio treatment date

HBV Diagnosis date

☐

CD

☐

UC

IBD

Treatment

HCV-PCR

Not Studied

☐

Negative

☐

Positive

Anti-HCV

☐

Not Studied

☐

Negative

☐

Positive

Anti-HBc

☐

Not Studied

☐

Negative

☐

Positive

HBsAg

Treatment

HBV-PCR

☐

Negative

☐

Positive

Anti-HBs

Date

☐

ALF

Date

☐

Acute HBV

Date

☐

HBVr

☐ L4:isolated upper disease ☐ L3:ileocolonic ☐ L2:colonic ☐ L1: ileal

CD classification

☐ p perianal disease ☐ B3 penetrating ☐ B2 stricturing ☐ B1 non-stricturing, non-penetrating

☐ Extensive UC ☐ Left sided UC ☐ E1Ulcerative proctitis

UC classification

☐ S3 ☐ S2 ☐ S1 ☐ S0

☐ immunodulator loss of response

☐ Anal Fistula/Diseaes

☐ Steroid resistance

☐ steroid dependent

Biology indication

Date

AZA

Date

Steroides

Treatment

Date

GOLI

Date

ADA

Date

IFX

Date

UST

Tests

Cr

INR

BIL

HGB

AST

ALT

PSC

AIH

Pancreatitis

AZA-Induced-hepatotoxicity

NAFLD

Mesalamin-Induced-hepatotoxicity

PVT

Liver-abscess

Cholangiocarcinoma

Amyloidosis

PBC

Other information

S0:Asymptomatic

S1:Mild UC Passage of four or fewer stools/day (with or without blood), absence of any systemic illness, and normal inflammatory markers (ESR)

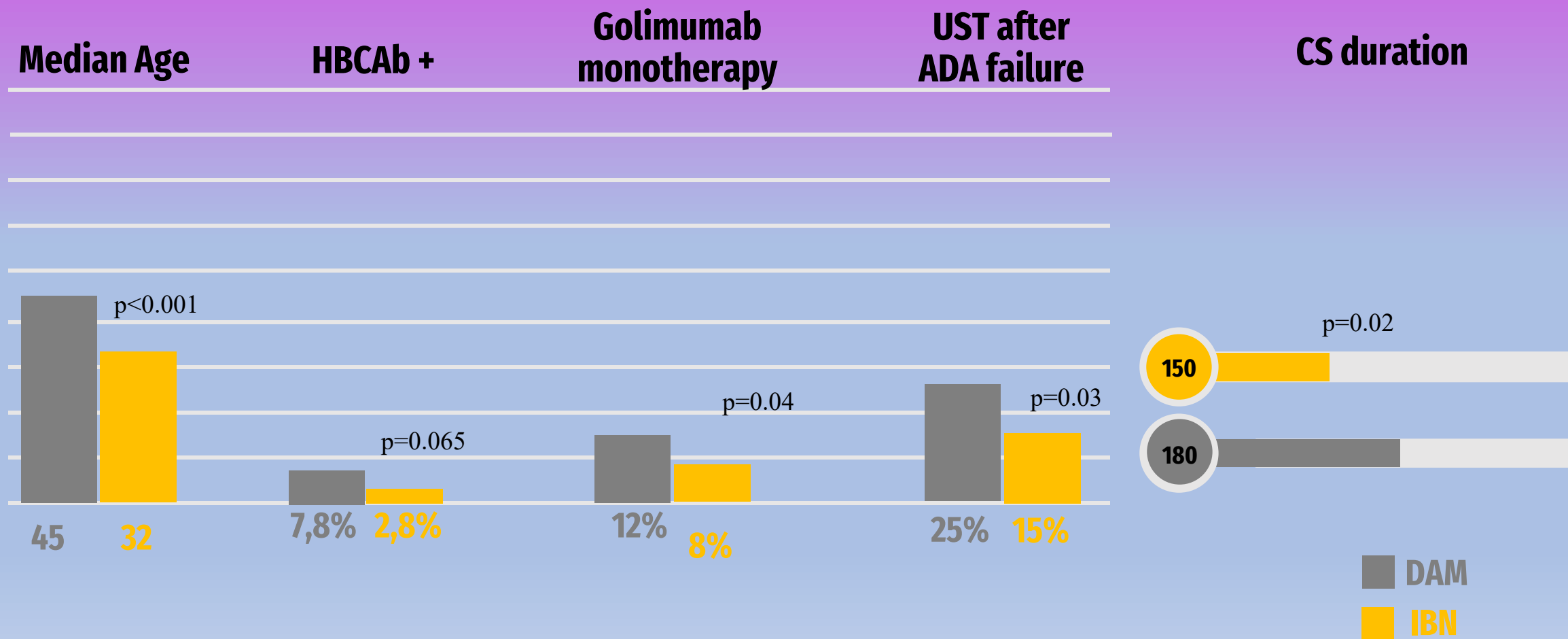
S2:Moderate UC Passage of more than four stools per day but with minimal signs of systemic toxicity

S3:Severe UC Passage of at least six bloody stools daily, pulse rate of at least 90 beats per minute, temperature of at least 37.5°C, haemoglobin of less than 10.5 g/100 ml, and ESR of at least 30 mm/h

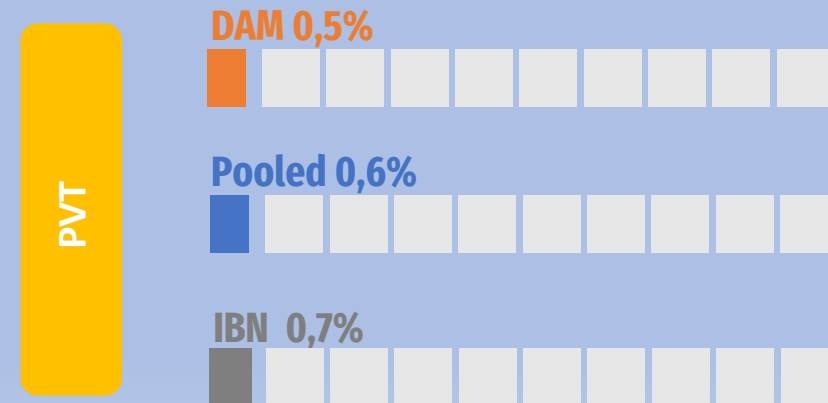
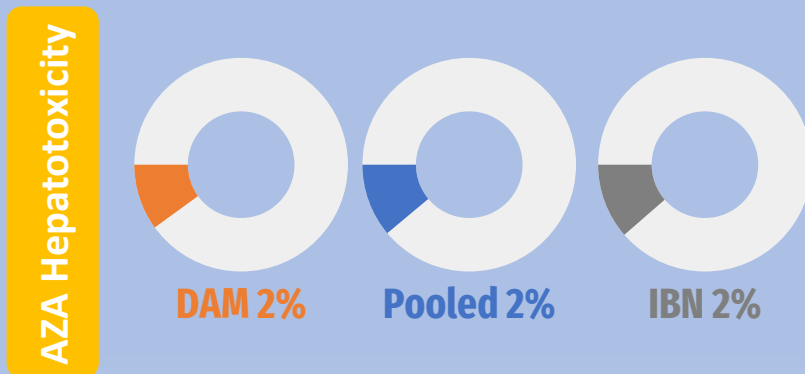
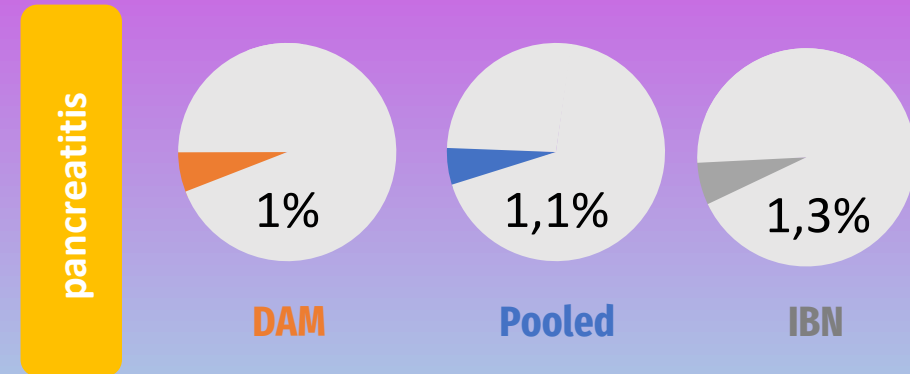
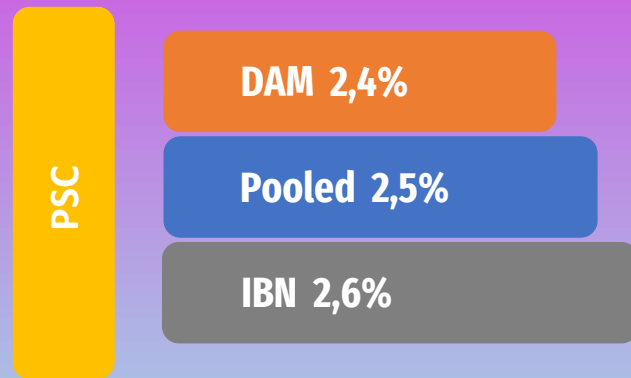
PatientID	1			Steroides		CR	
FileID	8109			SDurationDays			
Patient Name	سمیر ابو عصف	HBsAG	False	Azathiopuring	True	Note	
Sex	نکر	Anti-HBc	False	ADurationDays	120		
PState	مستقر	Anti-HBS		IFX	False		
Smoker	<input type="checkbox"/>			IFXDurationweeks			
IBD	UC	HBV-PCR		ADA	False		
HBVDiagnosisDate				ADADurationweeks			
BioreatmentDate	12/08/2023	Treatment		Goli	False		
		HBVActivation	False	GoliDurationweeks			
		HBVrDate		UST	False		
		ALF	False	USTDurationweeks			
Anti-HCV	Negative	ALFDate		ALT			
HCV-PCR		CDLocation	L2-Colonic	AST	16		
HCVTreatment		CDNature		HGB			
		CDAge		Bil			
		UCLocation		INR			
		UCSevirity					
		BiologicIndication					

PSC ☐ AIH ☐ Pancreatitis ☐ AZA-induced-hepatotoxicity ☐  
 Mesalamin-induced-hepatotoxicity ☐ NAFLD ☐ PVT ☐ Liver-abscess ☐  
 Cholangiocarcinoma ☐ Amyloidosis ☐ PBC ☐ INDATE ☐ AGE ☐

# Results... Areas Of Discrepancy



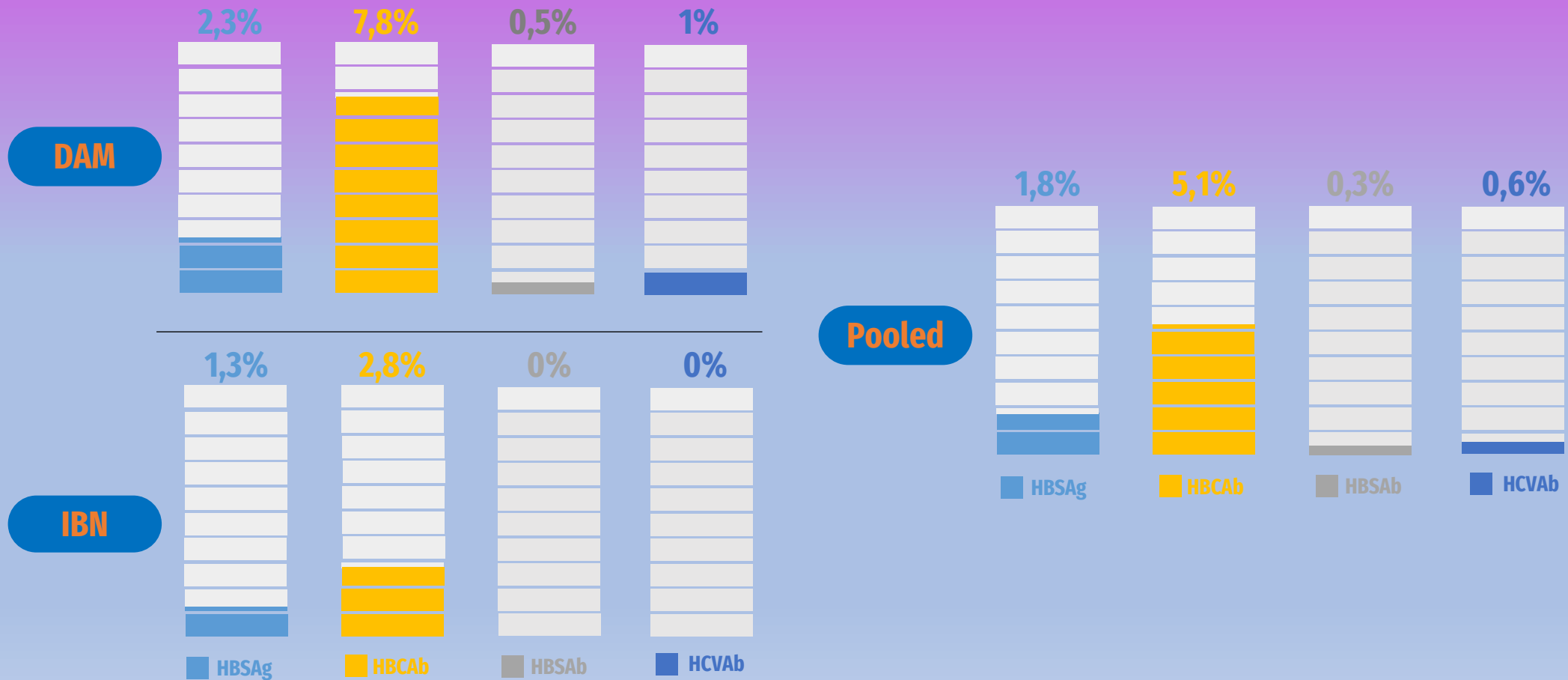
# Results... Areas Of Consistency





# Results... Areas Of Consistency

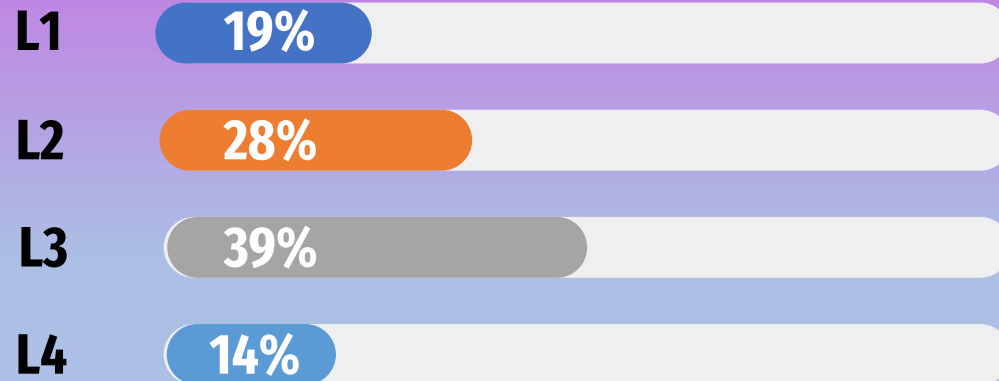
*HBV / HCV*



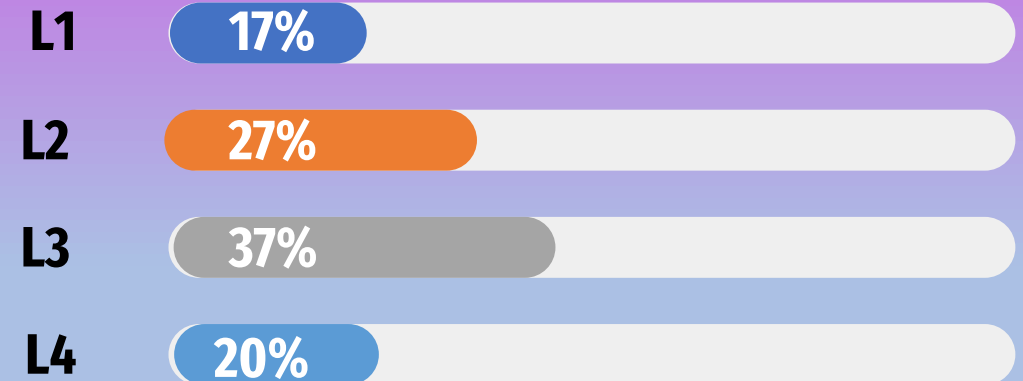
# Results... Areas Of Consistency

## *CD Location*

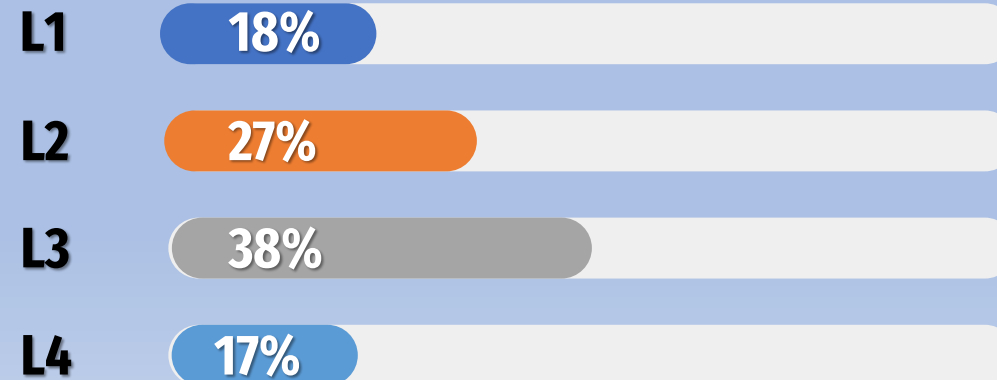
DAM



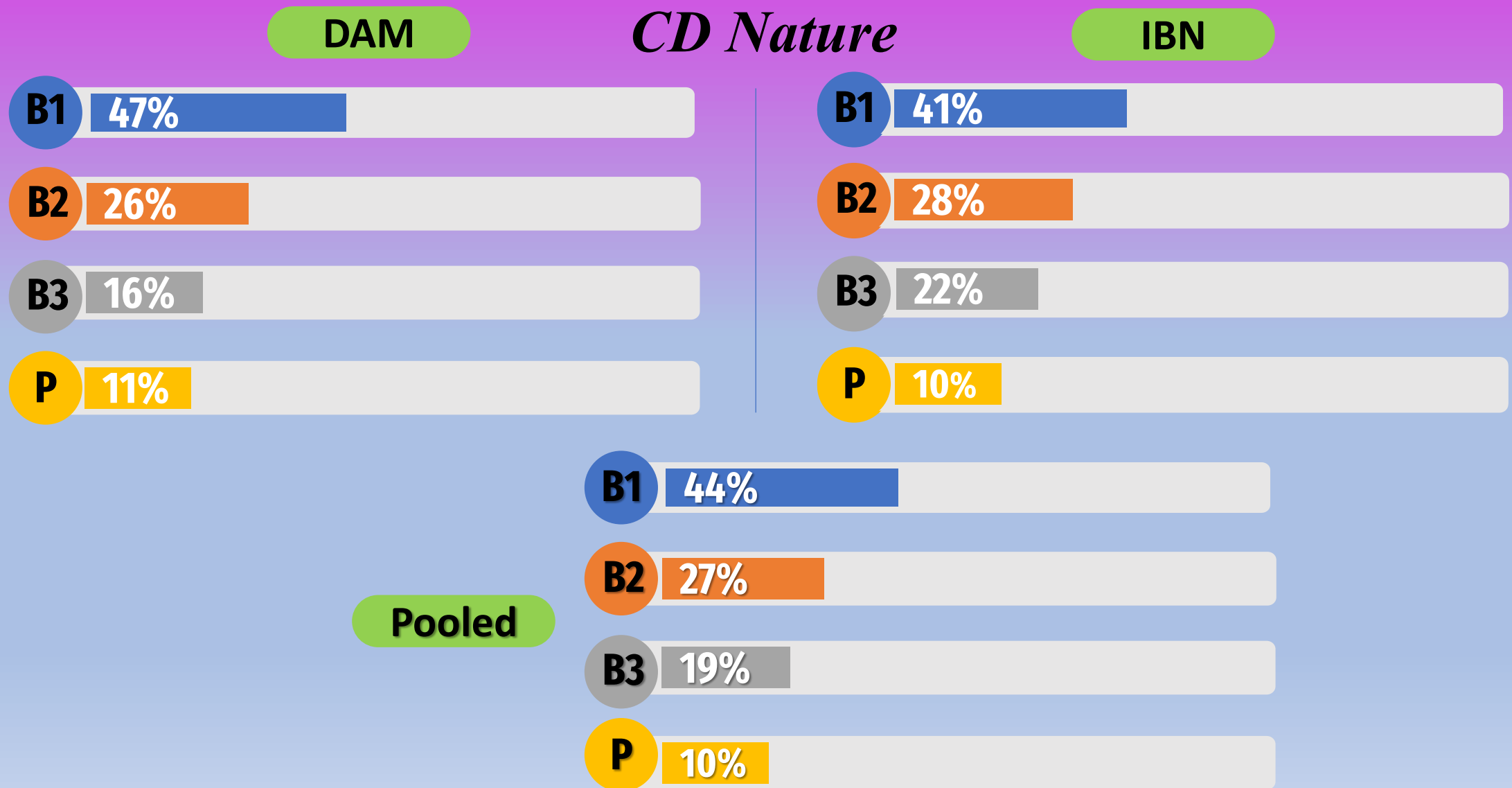
IBN



Pooled

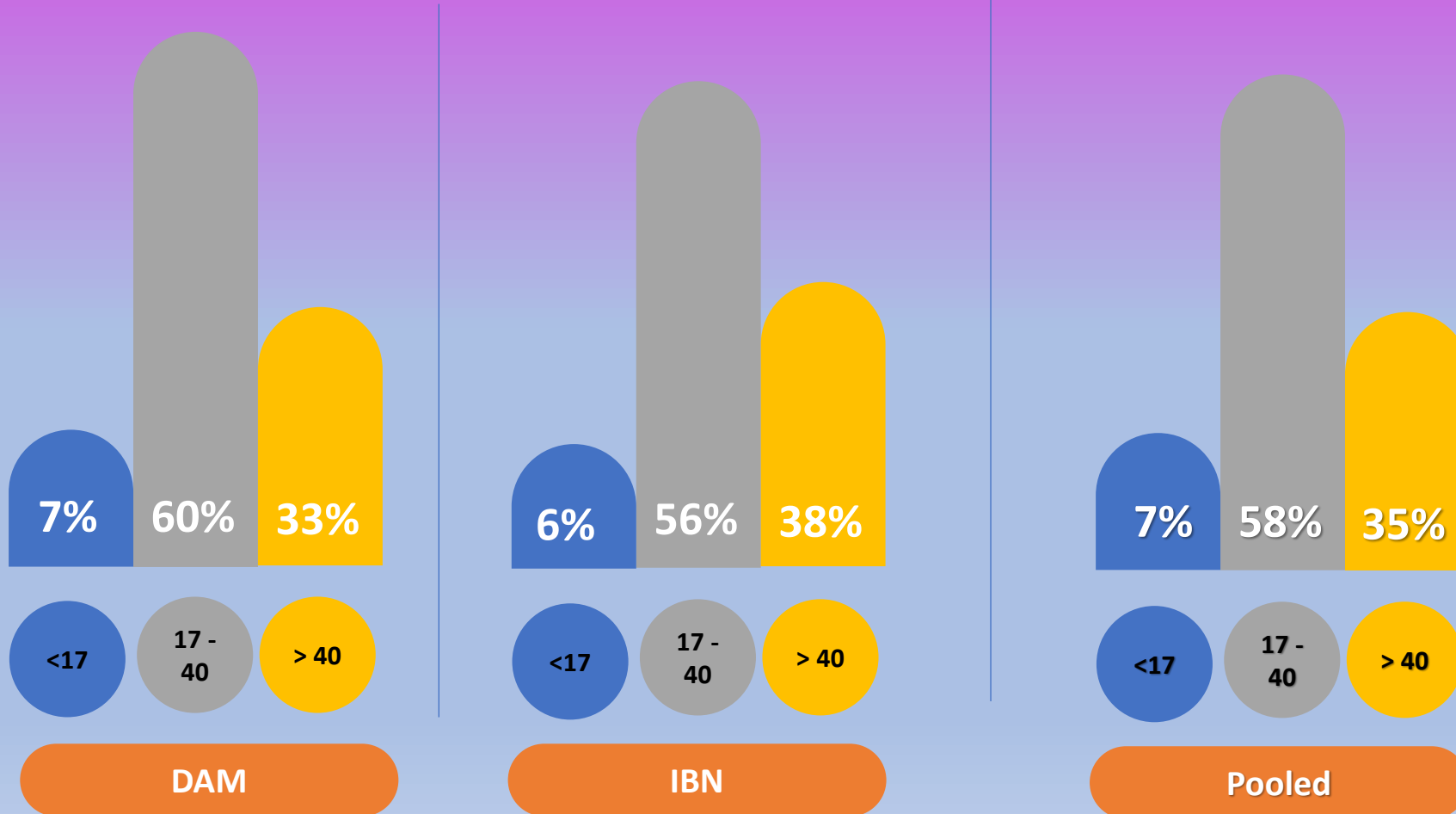


# Results... Areas Of Consistency



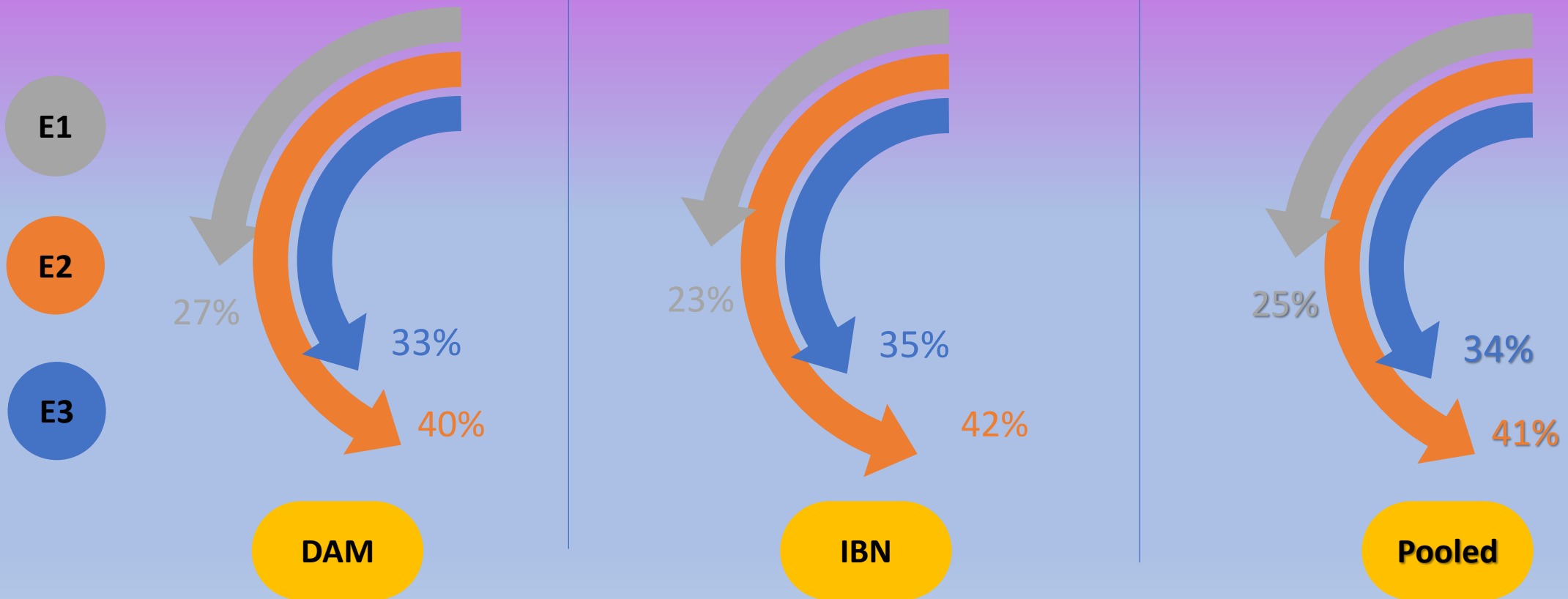
# Results... Areas Of Consistency

*CD Age*



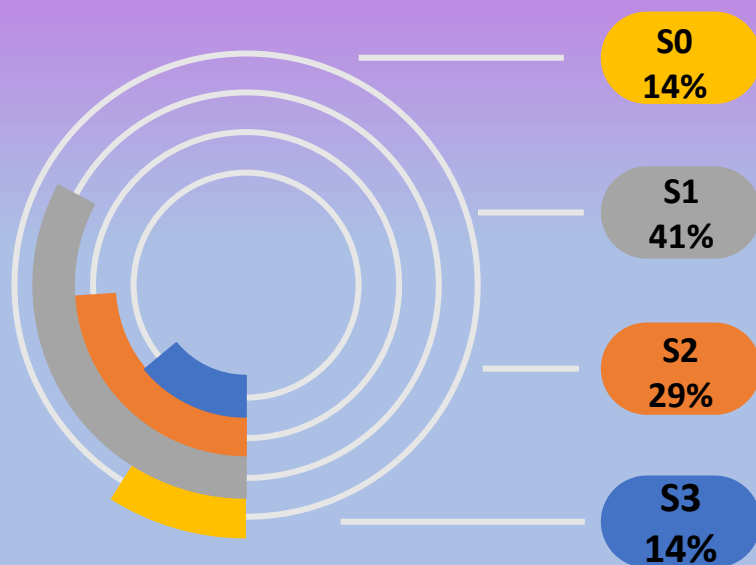
# Results... Areas Of Consistency

*UC Location*

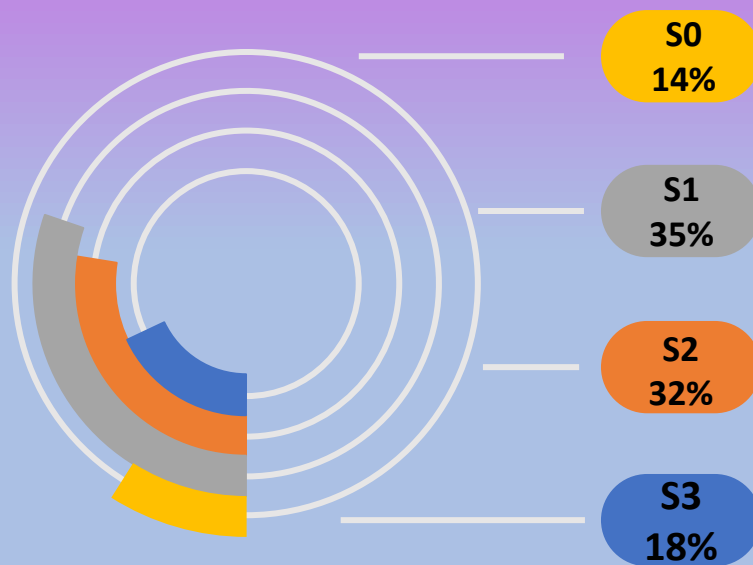


# Results... Areas Of Consistency

## *UC Severity*



**DAM**

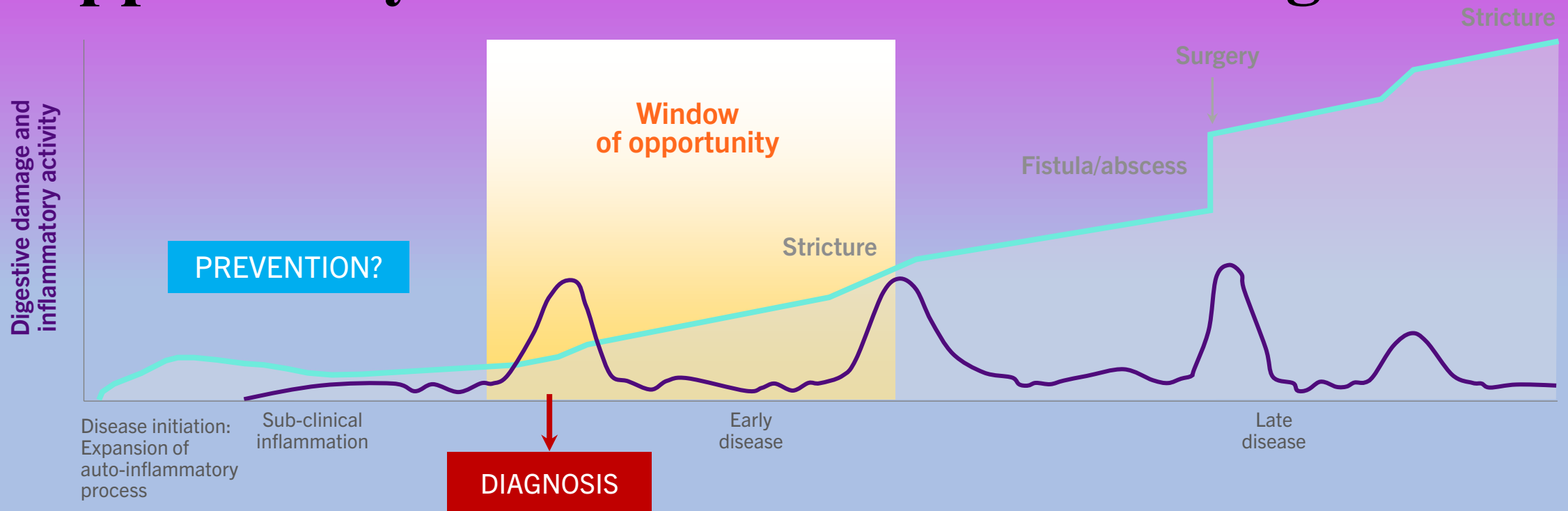


**IBN**



**Pooled**

# Early Effective Treatment During The Window Of Opportunity Could Prevent Disease Progression



- IBD could lead to irreversible bowel damage without adequate and timely treatment
- Early intervention is key in defining the right path for long-term remission
- Still, effective treatment needed in UC and CD to provide adequate control of symptoms and mucosal inflammation (**treat-to-target approach**)

Table 2: Statistical Comparison of IBD Treatments: Damascus vs. Iben Al-Nafees

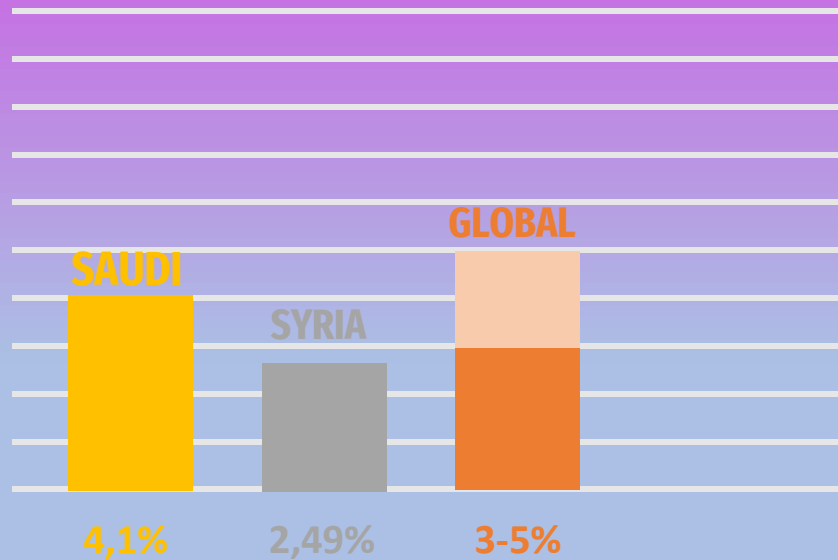
Parameter	Damascus (n=205)	Iebn Al-Nafees (n=152)	p-value	Interpretation
<b>1. BIOLOGIC MONOTHERAPY</b>	55.1% (113)	60.5% (92)	0.28	No significant difference
- Infliximab (IFX)	42% (86)	45% (68)	0.55	Comparable use
- Adalimumab (ADA)	38% (78)	40% (61)	0.69	Comparable use
- Golimumab (Goli)	12% (25)	8% (12)	<b>0.04</b>	<i>More common in Damascus</i>
- Ustekinumab (UST)	8% (16)	7% (11)	0.72	Comparable use
<b>2. BIOLOGIC Second option</b>	32.7% (67)	30.3% (46)	0.62	No significant difference
- IFX + ADA	50% (34)	55% (25)	0.59	Comparable use
- ADA + UST	25% (17)	15% (7)	<b>0.03</b>	<i>More common in Damascus</i>
- ADA + Goli	15% (10)	20% (9)	0.08	Trend toward Iben Al-Nafees
<b>3. STEROID USE</b>	68.3% (140)	62.5% (95)	0.25	No significant difference
- Prednisone	80% (112)	82% (78)	0.71	Comparable use
- Budesonide	20% (28)	18% (17)	0.68	Comparable use
<b>4. STEROID DURATION (days)</b>	180 ± 45	150 ± 60	<b>0.02</b>	<i>Longer in Damascus</i>
<b>5. AZATHIOPRINE USE</b>	52.2% (107)	48.0% (73)	0.42	No significant difference
- Dose (mg/kg/day)	2.3 ± 0.4	2.2 ± 0.3	0.12	Comparable dosing
<b>6. AZATHIOPRINE DURATION (days)</b>	420 ± 120	380 ± 90	0.07	Trend toward longer use in Damascus
<b>7. TREATMENT FAILURE</b>	22% (45)	18% (27)	0.15	No significant difference
- IFX failure	12% (24)	10% (15)	0.52	Comparable rates
- ADA failure	8% (16)	6% (9)	0.41	Comparable rates

\*( $\chi^2$  test for proportions; t-test for durations; significance at  $p < 0.05$ )\*

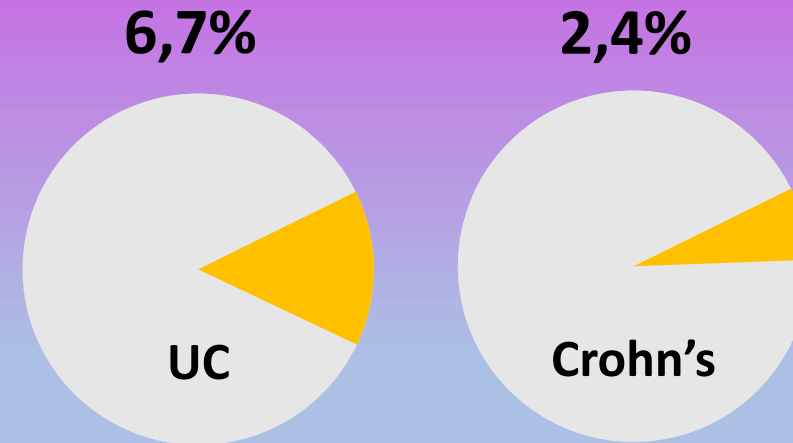


# Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis (PSC) Prevalence And IBD Subtype Association

PSC prevalence



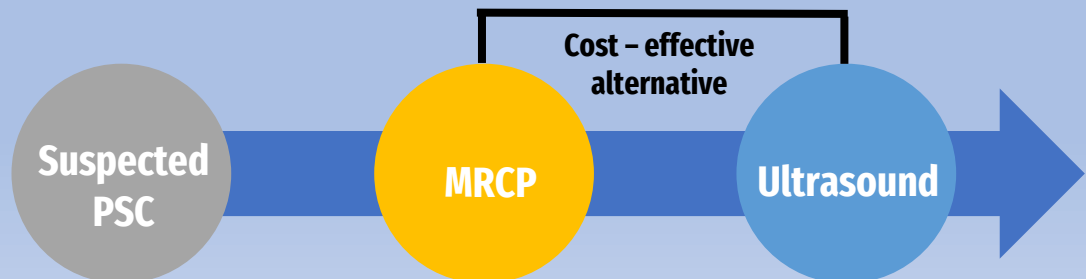
IBD Subtype



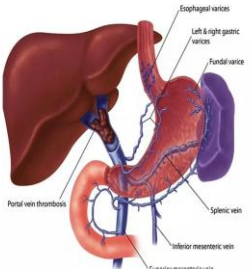
Cholangio Risk



Diagnosis in Syria



# Portal Vein Thrombosis (PVT) in IBD



## Clinical insight

A single reported PVT case in a CD pt with  $\downarrow\downarrow$ Albu

active inflammation as a central risk factor

Inherited or acquired thrombophilic disorders in 50%

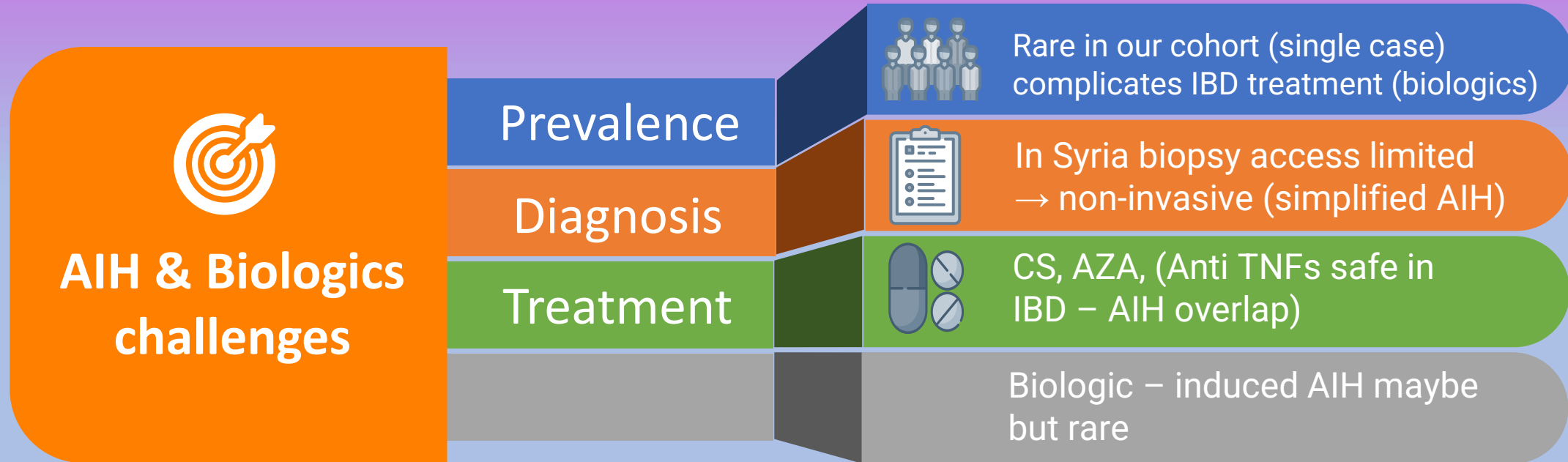
routine screening not recommended

(LMWH) is first-line therapy

Challenges : malnutrition, limited healthcare (conflict zone)

complicate anticoague, and hepatobiliary comorbidities (PSC) in UC & cholelithiasis in CD  
→ multidisciplinary team

# Autoimmune Hepatitis (AIH) And Biologic Therapies



# HBV/HCV And Biologic Therapy Challenges

10 %  
HBSAg -

What is HBVr ?

- HBV DNA > 100 IU/mL
- HBsAg reappearance
- $\geq 10$ -fold viral load increase

15-50 %  
HBSAg +



Screening

HBsAg, anti-HBc, and HBV DNA before therapy is critical

As anti  
HBS  $\geq 100$



Risk assessment

- serostatus
- immunosuppressive intensity
- comorbidities

Decision for  
prophylactic



Complexity

Newer biologics, ICIs  $\rightarrow$  -/+ HBVr or immune-related hepatitis need CS

Need for  
Guideline

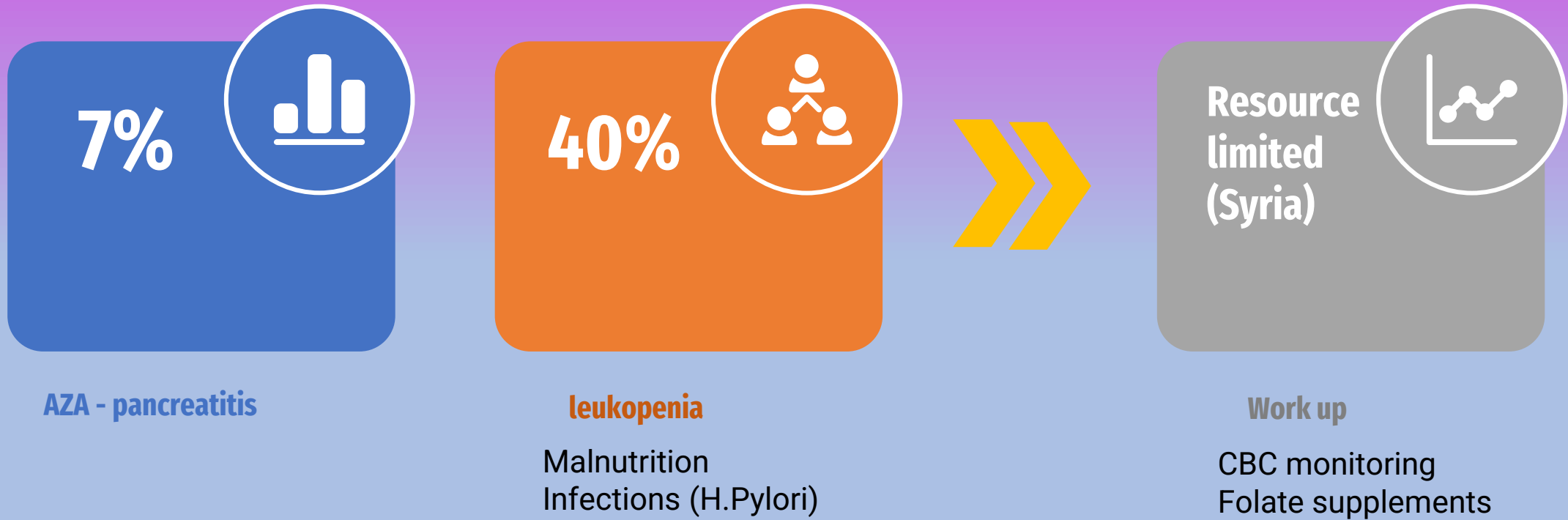


HCV

- DAA 1st ,
- Interactions  $\rightarrow$  no data

Viral  
monitoring

# Azathioprine-induced Pancreatitis



# Cholelithiasis In CD



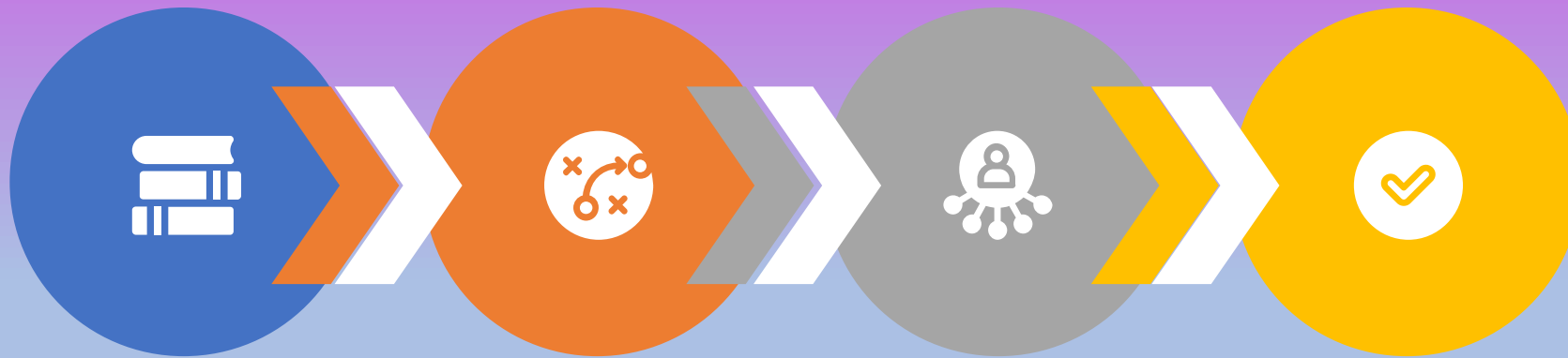
- **Bile acid malabsorption (Ileocolonic CD 80%)**
- **Underdiagnosed**



- **limited access to US**
- **financial restrict use of bile acid sequestrants (cholestyramine ))**

**Treatment GAP**

# Metabolic Dysfunction-associated Steatotic Liver Disease (MAFLD)



- **Metabolic dysfunction**
- **Chronic inflammation**
- **Treatment (CS)**

- **In Syria limited elastography**

- **Alternative: Ultrasound, liver tests FIB-4 score**

- **Lifestyle modification**
- **Steroid-sparing biologics**

# From Findings to Action... Study-Based Advice

## PSC

→ **MRI** → (diagnosis & follow up)

→ Alternative → **Biannual US + Liver enzymes** +? CA19-9

## PVT

→ Nutritional optimization & control of inflammatory activity

→ **Doppler US** → (MRI, CT) unavailable

→ **LMWH, MDT**

## AZA Toxicity

→ Regular **CBC** monitoring

→ **Folic acid** supplements

## AIH

→ Unexplained ↑ **liver enzyme** → AIH

→ **Simplified AIH score** (alternative) → liver biopsy

→ **CS, AZA**, Biologics safe??  
Cautiously, Paradoxical AIH



## Colelithiasis

US annually

## MAFLD

Need recommendations (**FIB-4 score??**)

**Liver enzymes, US, elastography**

**lifestyle** modification, ↓ **CS**

## HBV

**HBsAb**, HBsAg, HBCAb, HBVDNA

Vaxination (**accelerated** ), **HBsAb** monitoring

Prophylactic therapy (HBsAg-positive,  
high-risk anti-HBc+



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Multicenter Study > BMC Infect Dis. 2025 May 4;25(1):652. doi: 10.1186/s12879-025-11063-6.

# Prevalence of opportunistic infections in Syrian inflammatory bowel disease patients on biologic therapy: a multi-center retrospective cross-sectional study

Marouf Alhalabi <sup>1</sup>, Hussam Aldeen Alshiekh <sup>2</sup>, Shadi Alsaiaad <sup>3</sup>, Mouayad Zarzar <sup>3</sup>

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# Prevalence of opportunistic inflammatory bowel disease patients on biologic therapy: a multi-center retrospective study

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**Conclusion:** This study identifies deficiencies in TB/hepatitis B screening (notably anti-HBs Ab) and elevated CMV seroprevalence among Syrian IBD patients receiving biologics, extending to immunosuppressed cohorts (rheumatology, dermatology, oncology). Insufficient screening heightens occult infection/reactivation risks, necessitating standardized pretreatment protocols to reduce morbidity in high-risk populations.

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**Conclusion:** This study identifies elevated CMV seroprevalence in immunosuppressed patients with occult infection and morbidity.

## Our Recommendations... HBV

- مثبتات المناعة ومنها العلاجات البيولوجية تشكل خطراً هاماً لعودة تفعيل التهاب الكبد ب، لذلك تؤكد على أهمية المسح قبل بدء العلاج بإجراء:  
HBC, +1- HBVDNA
- يعتبر العلاج الوقائي أساسياً عند المرضى الإيجابي الـ HBSAG وبعض حالات إيجابي الـ Anti HBC قبل البدء بالعلاج البيولوجي وإثناؤه
- قد يكون العلاج المضاد للفيروس وقائي وبأكثر أو عند الحاجة حسب الحالة وخطورتها
- التمنيع هو الطريقة الأنجع للوقاية، مع أهمية مراقبة مستويات الأضداد أثناء العلاج المشبط



...ening heightens  
...ols to reduce

Prevalence of  
inflammation  
therapy: a  
study

Marouf Alhalabi<sup>1</sup>, Hussain Alhalabi<sup>2</sup>, Ahmad Alhalabi<sup>3</sup>, Mouayad Zarzar<sup>3</sup>



**Conclusion:** This study

elevated CMV seroprevalence in immunosuppressed

occult infection

morbidity

**Our Recommendation**

Alt, Ast, HBSAG, HBSAb,

Anti HBSAg

خطورتها

HBsAg-positive individuals at low risk of reactivation do not need to be treated if HBV DNA monitoring is performed at least every 3 months. If there are concerns about feasibility of HBV DNA monitoring, prophylactic NA therapy should be initiated (**LoE 2, strong recommendation, strong consensus**).

The following section is intended for HBsAg-negative/anti-HBc-positive individuals. The term prophylaxis is therefore used for NA therapy.

HBsAg-negative, anti-HBc-positive and HBV DNA-positive individuals should be managed in the same way as HBsAg-positive individuals (**LoE 2, strong recommendation, strong consensus**).

HBsAg-negative, anti-HBc-positive, HBV DNA-negative individuals should receive prophylactic NA therapy if immunosuppressive therapy associated with a high risk of HBV reactivation is planned (**LoE 2, strong recommendation, strong consensus**).

HBsAg-negative, anti-HBc-positive, HBV DNA-negative individuals who will receive an immunosuppressive regimen with moderate or low risk of reactivation do not need to be treated and should be monitored closely (HBsAg and/or HBV DNA every 3 months). If there are concerns about feasibility of HBV monitoring, prophylactic NA therapy should be initiated (**LoE 3, strong recommendation, consensus**).

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Prevalence of  
inflammation  
therapy: a  
study

Marouf Alhalabi<sup>1</sup>, Hussain

المعلومات الشخصية:

الاسم الثلاثي:	العمر:	الجنس:	المهنة:	المسكن:
الوظيفة الاجتماعية:	الطول:	العادات الاجتماعية:	الوزن:	
متزوج:		مدخن:		
عزاب:		كحولي:		

السوابق المرضية والجراحية والعائلية:

السوابق المرضية:	
السوابق الجراحية:	
السوابق التخصصية:	
السوابق العائلية:	إصابة بال IBD: <input type="checkbox"/> داء زلاقي <input type="checkbox"/> داء سكري نمط أول <input type="checkbox"/> التهاب كبد مزمن ذاتي <input type="checkbox"/> .....

تصنيف المرض:

☐ داء كرون ☐ التهاب كولون تقرحي ☐ غير محدد

Montreal Classification for IBD: .....

CD Classification		UC Classification	
Age at diagnosis	A1: < 17 years	Severity	S0: remission, no symptoms
	A2: 17-40 years		S1: mild symptoms
Location, endoscopic or macroscopic estimation	A3: > 40 years	Extensivity	S2: moderate symptoms
	L1: terminal ileal		S3: severe symptoms
Location, endoscopic or macroscopic estimation	L2: colon	Extensivity	E1: ulcerative proctitis
	L3: ileocolon		E2: left-sided UC; distal colitis
Behavior over time	L4: upper GI modifier: proximal disease with distal disease, such as L1 + L4, L2 + L4, L3 + L4)		E3: extensive UC, pancolitis
	B1: non-stricturing, non-penetrating		
Behavior over time	B2: stricturing		
	B3: penetrating		
Behavior over time	P: perianal disease modifiers, such as B1p, B2p, B3p		

❖ الاستقصاءات الشعاعية:

□إيكو البطن:

□صورة الصدر البسيطة:

□صورة الأمعاء الغليظة:

□صورة الزئبق المخاطي:

□نتيجة الطبقي المحوري:

الخط الملاجية للفترة:

□ علاج يوليوي:(استطباب العلاج اليوليوي وما هو الدواء المختار)

- الاعتماد على المضخات
- التعهد على الإبرية الممتلئة للمناعة
- داء معوي مختلط( نواسر داء حول الشرج)
- تظاهرات خارج معوية أو خارج هضمية

❖ اسم الدواء اليوليوي.....:طريق بدء العلاج.....

- Infliximab (Remicade):.....
- Ustekinumab (Stelara):.....
- Golimumab (Simponi):.....
- Adalimumab (Humira):.....
- Tofacitinib:.....
- .....

❖ علاجات يوليوية سابقة وسبب تغير الخط العلاجي: .....

- عدم الاستجابة السريعة
- انقطاع الدواء وعدم توافره
- تأثيرات جانبية

التظاهرات خارج هضمية:

- عدوى عتة
- قرح جلد موالي
- التهاب قنار لاصق
- التهاب غشية
- التهاب طرق صفراوية
- مصلب جنبي

□الفحص البدني:Physical Examination

- التامل العام: • شعوب • لون يرقاني
- فحص البطن: • طبعي • كتلة مجسوسة • فرغات تراسير

❖المسبارات عند القول:

WBC		ESR		RF		CMV IgG	
IN/L		ALP		ANA		Fecal calprotectin	
HGB		HBs Ag		ASMA		ALT	
MCV		Anti HBs		Anti LKM-1		AST	
PLTS		Anti HBC		AMA/M2			
CREA		PCR HBV		Soluble liver			
UREA		Anti HCV		TST			
CRP		PCR HCV		IGRA			

❖ نتائج التنظير الهضمي:

❖ التنظير الهضمي العلوي Upper GI Endoscopy:

❖ التنظير الهضمي السفلي Lower GI Endoscopy:

## جدول المراقبات المخبرية للمريض الـ IBD

الاسم المرضي:	العمر:	الجنس:	السكن:
تصنيف الـ IBD:	تاريخ التشخيص:	رقم الملف:	
الفحوصات المخبرية الدورية			
تاريخه (اسم التحليل)			
WBC			
NYL			
HGB			
MCV			
PLT			
ESR			
FE			
TIBC			
CREA			
UREA			
Na			
K			
CL			
AST			
ALT			
Albumin			
T.Protein			
ALP			
GGT			
LDH			
HBs Ag			
Anti HBc			
Anti HBs			
Anti HCV			
Anti CMV			
TST			
IGRA			
AMA M2			
ANA			
ASMA			
C. Difficile			
F.Calprotectin			
فحص البول والتراسب			
صورة الصدر CXR			
صورة البطن AXR			

اسم المريض الثاني:	رقم الإجابة:	تاريخ الزراعة الثانية:
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## العلامات الحيوية:

BP:	HR:	SPD2:	Temperature:
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الفحص السريري: .....

.....

.....

قيم الاستجابة السريرية بعد بدء العلاج (وذلك حسب السكرات المتعددة للقيم حسب تصنيف المرض):

Cohn's disease activity index (يُحسب من تطبيق md calc)

أقل من 150 نقطة مؤشر جيد لحالة الهواة Remission

أكثر من 450 نقطة مؤشر لعدالة شديدة لداء كرون

Abdominal Pain: .....

.....

Mayo DAI for Ulcerative Colitis (يُحسب من تطبيق md calc).

Stool Frequency: .....

Rectal Bleeding: .....

.....

## التحاليل المخبرية:

WBC		CREA	
NYL		UREA	
Hgb		AST	
MCV		ALT	
PLT		Urine Analysis	
F.Calprotectin		Stool Analysis	
CRP		ESR	

☐ استقصاءات أخرى (صورة صدر بسيطة): .....

.....

■ هل هناك وجود لتأثيرات جانبية للعلاجات الموصوفة؟: .....

■ هل هناك مؤشرات لتفعل خمج خفي؟: .....

■ هل هناك مؤشرات لخمج انتهازى؟: .....

.....

هل هناك مؤشرات لفقد الاستجابة؟: .....

هل هناك مؤشرات لعدم الاستجابة؟: .....

تلميحات:

.....

.....

.....



العلامات الحيوية:

BP:	HR:	SPD2:	Temperature:
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الفحص السريري:

التحاليل المخبرية:

WBC		CREA		
N/L		UREA		
Hgb		AST		
MCV		ALT		
PLT		Urine Analysis		
F.Calprotectein		Stool Analysis		

نتيجة التطعيم المضفي الطوي

نتيجة التطعيم المضفي الفلي

الانطباع والمقارنة النظرية:

التوصيات والاقتراحات:

اسم المريض الثلاثي:

رقم الإحصاء:

طرق الزيارة الثالثة:

العلامات الحيوية:

BP:	HR:	SPD2:	Temperature:
-----	-----	-------	--------------

الفحص السريري:

تقييم الاستجابة السريرية بعد بدء العلاج (وذلك حسب السكريات المتعددة للتقييم حسب مقياس المرض):

Cohn's disease activity index (يُحسب من تطبيق md calc)

أقل من 150 نقطة مؤشر جيد لحالة الهوانة remission

أكثر من 450 نقطة مؤشر للعالية شديدة لداء كرون

Abdominal Pain:.....

Mayo DAI for Ulcerative Colitis (يُحسب من تطبيق md calc).

Stool Frequency:.....

Rectal Bleeding:.....

التحاليل المخبرية:

WBC		CREA		
N/L		UREA		
Hgb		AST		
MCV		ALT		
PLT		Urine Analysis		
F.Calprotectein		Stool Analysis		
CRP		ESR		

تاستقصاءات أخرى (صورة صدر بسيطة):.....

هل هناك وجود لتأثيرات جانبية للعلاجات الموصوفة؟

هل هناك مؤشرات لتفعيل خلع خفي؟

هل هناك مؤشرات لضعف انتهاز؟

هل هناك مؤشرات للفد الاستجابة؟

هل هناك مؤشرات لعدم الاستجابة؟

ملحقات

Multicenter Study

> BMC Infect Dis. 2025 May 4;25(1):652. doi: 10.1186/s12879-025-11063-6.

Prevalence of opportunistic infections in Syrian inflammatory bowel disease patients on biologic therapy: a multi-center retrospective cross-sectional study

Marouf Alhalabi<sup>1</sup>, Hussam Aldeen Alshiekh<sup>2</sup>, Shadi Alsaiaid<sup>3</sup>, Mouayad Zarzar<sup>3</sup>

Corresponding Author: Marouf Alhalabi

BMC Gastroenterology

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Prevalence and regional disparities of hepatobiliary complications among Syrian patients with IBD: a multicenter cross-sectional retrospective study

Corresponding Author: Marouf Alhalabi

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05 Aug 25

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STATUS	ID	TITLE	CREATED	SUBMITTED
<div><div>✉ Contact Journal</div><div>EPA: Editorial Office, BMJ Open</div><div><div>Awaiting Reviewer Selection</div></div></div>	bmjopen-2024-098671.R2	<div>Risk of hepatitis B virus reactivation associated with interleukin inhibitor therapies: Protocol for a systematic review and meta-analysis</div> <div><a href="#">View Submission</a></div> <div><a href="#">[View Original Files]</a></div> <div><a href="#">Cover Letter</a></div>	11-Oct-2025	13-Oct-2025

Rates and cost implications of biologic therapy discontinuation in inflammatory bowel disease at two public hospitals in Syria: A retrospective cross-sectional study.

Corresponding Author: Marouf Alhalabi

BMC Health Services Research

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STATUS	ID	TITLE	CREATED	SUBMITTED
<div><div>✉ Contact Journal</div><div>ADM: Office, Editorial</div><div><div>Awaiting Reviewer Selection</div></div></div>	RHEUMAP-2025-224	<div>Gaps and management implications in pre-biologic therapy screening for Hepatitis B in a conflict-affected Syrian patients: a retrospective cross-sectional study.</div> <div><a href="#">View Submission</a></div> <div><a href="#">Cover Letter</a></div>	28-Sep-2025	28-Sep-2025

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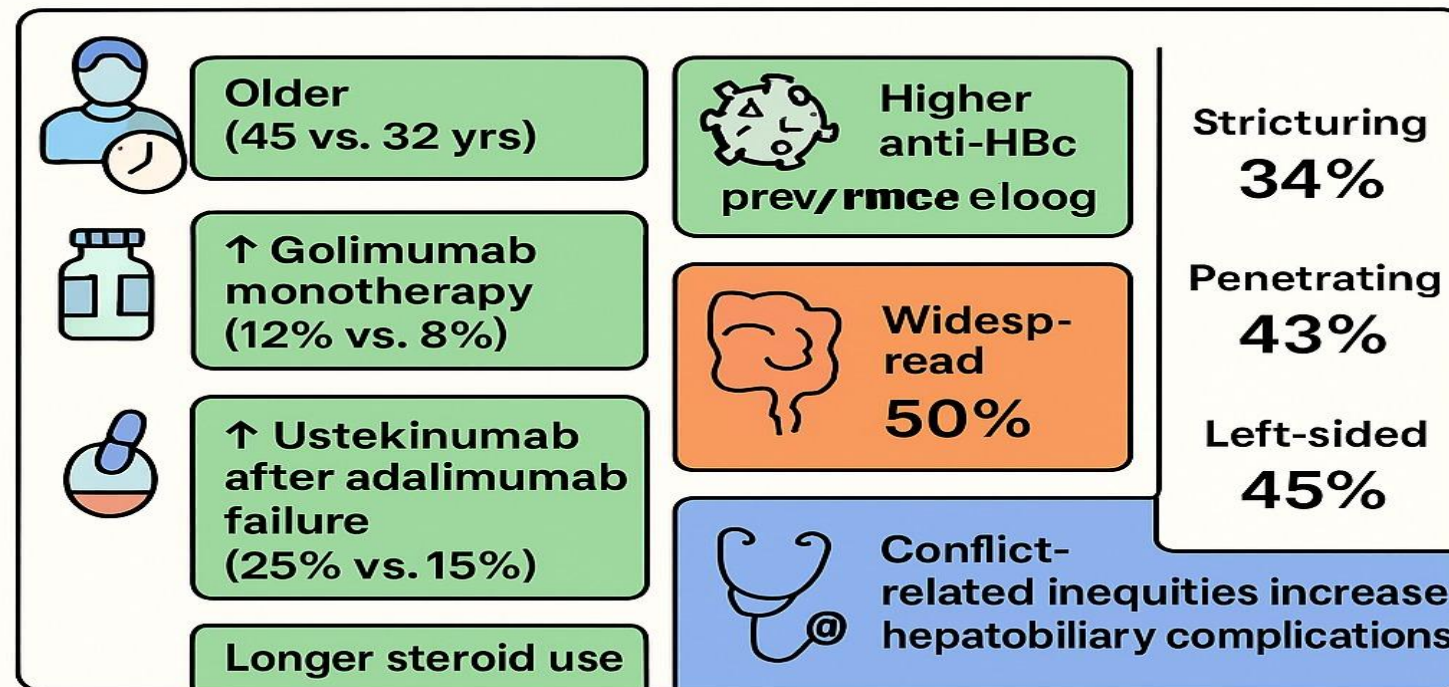
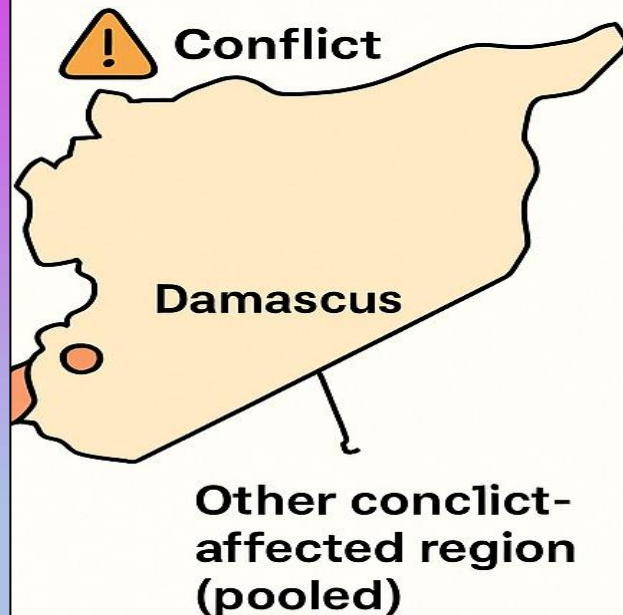
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Hepatitis B reactivation with TNF-α inhibitors: assessing antiviral prophylaxis efficacy — protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis

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# Prevalence and Regional Disparities of Hepatobiliary Complications in Syrian IBD Patients



Prevalence and regional disparities of hepatobiliary complications among Syrian patients with IBD: a multicenter cross-sectional retrospective study

Corresponding Author: Marouf Alhalabi

*BMC Gastroenterology*

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