

## Observational Study

## Urotensin II levels in patients with inflammatory bowel disease

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**Abstract****BACKGROUND**

Patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) are associated with increased cardiovascular risk and have increased overall cardiovascular burden. On the other hand, urotensin II (UII) is one of the most potent vascular constrictors with immunomodulatory effect that is connected with a number of different cardiometabolic disorders as well. Furthermore, patients with ulcerative colitis have shown increased expression of urotensin II receptor in comparison to healthy controls. Since the features of IBD includes chronic inflammation and endothelial dysfunction as well, it is plausible to assume that there is connection between increased cardiac risk in IBD and UII.

**AIM**

To determine serum UII levels in patients with IBD and to compare them to control subjects, as well as investigate possible associations with relevant clinical and biochemical parameters.

**METHODS**

This cross sectional study consecutively enrolled 50 adult IBD patients (26 with

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Crohn's disease and 24 with ulcerative colitis) and 50 age and gender matched controls. Clinical assessment was performed by the same experienced gastroenterologist according to the latest guidelines. Ulcerative Colitis Endoscopic Index of Severity and Simple Endoscopic Score for Crohn's Disease were used for endoscopic evaluation. Serum levels of UII were determined using the enzyme immunoassay kit for human UII, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

**RESULTS**

IBD patients have significantly higher concentrations of UII when compared to control subjects ( $7.57 \pm 1.41$  vs  $1.98 \pm 0.69$  ng/mL,  $P < 0.001$ ), while there were no significant differences between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis patients ( $7.49 \pm 1.42$  vs  $7.65 \pm 1.41$  ng/mL,  $P = 0.689$ ). There was a significant positive correlation between serum UII levels and high sensitivity C reactive peptide levels ( $r = 0.491$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and a significant negative correlation between serum UII levels and total proteins ( $r = -0.306$ ,  $P = 0.032$ ). Additionally, there was a significant positive correlation between serum UII levels with both systolic ( $r = 0.387$ ,  $P = 0.005$ ) and diastolic ( $r = 0.352$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ) blood pressure. Moreover, serum UII levels had a significant positive correlation with Ulcerative Colitis Endoscopic Index of Severity ( $r = 0.425$ ,  $P = 0.048$ ) and Simple Endoscopic Score for Crohn's Disease ( $r = 0.466$ ,  $P = 0.028$ ) scores. Multiple linear regression analysis showed that serum UII levels retained significant association with high sensitivity C reactive peptide ( $\beta \pm$  standard error,  $0.262 \pm 0.076$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and systolic blood pressure ( $0.040 \pm 0.017$ ,  $P = 0.030$ ).

**CONCLUSION**

It is possible that UII is involved in the complex pathophysiology of cardiovascular complications in IBD patients, and its purpose should be investigated in further studies.

**Key Words:** Inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; Ulcerative colitis; Urotensin II; Cardiovascular risk; Endoscopic activity

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**Core Tip:** Urotensin II (UII) is a potent vasoconstrictor with an immunomodulatory effect that is connected to various cardiovascular disorders. On the other hand, patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) have increased cardiovascular burden as well as increased expression of UII receptors. It is plausible that UII is involved in the complex pathophysiology of IBD complications. In the current study, we investigated UII levels in the IBD population and compared it to matched control subjects, as well as connection of UII with relevant clinical and biochemical parameters. The results of this study showed that serum UII levels are higher in IBD patients in comparison with the control group.

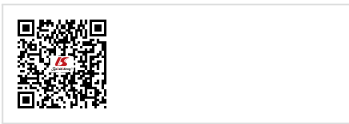
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**INTRODUCTION**

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a relapsing chronic inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract with an unpredictable course[1]. It can be divided into two disorders: Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC). Although the two disorders have a similar clinical manifestation, they differ in the location and the depth of the inflammation. The etiology of the disease is considered to be multifactorial as a complex interrelation between extrinsic factors, genetic predisposition, immunological



imbalance and microbiota disturbances. Furthermore, IBD can exhibit a wide range of extraintestinal manifestations that affect the kidneys, eyes, joints, liver, skin, heart and blood circulation[2-6].

Urotensin II (UII) is a pleotropic peptide originally found 40 years ago in the neurosecretory system of the teleost fish, while in the meantime its activity was also found in humans. UII is considered to be the most potent vasoconstrictor discovered so far, with the effect 10-fold stronger than that of endothelin-1[7]. Furthermore, its expression was found distributed in most organs and tissues, including both the central nervous and cardiovascular systems, as well as the lungs, kidneys, spleen, hypophysis, adrenal glands, stomach, pancreas, ovaries and liver[8,9]. UII activity is regulated through the urotensin receptor (UTR), which after activation induces calcium mobilization in cellular plasma, smooth muscle cells proliferation and collagen synthesis[10]. Due to the wide range of functions, UII has an extensive effect on most of the organ systems in the body, and consequently it is also associated with numerous diseases and disorders[11-13]. Moreover, recent studies are pointing to possible UII immunomodulatory effects, as it was shown that UII is involved in the regulation of the inflammation process[14,15].

In the last few decades, the extraintestinal manifestations and complications of IBD are a major issue that is increasingly investigated for an improvement of both diagnostic and treatment criteria. It is well-established that patients with IBD are associated with a high cardiovascular risk, and it was shown that they have a higher prevalence cardiovascular diseases[16-18]. However, a Danish cohort study showed that patients with IBD have a lower prevalence of the traditional cardiovascular risk factors in comparison to the general population, while on the other hand they had a higher cardiovascular burden[19]. This ambiguity is well-established, yet it is unclear what are the factors that contribute to high cardiovascular risk in patients with IBD. Since UII is one of the most potent vasoconstrictors known, and it is well-known that it is associated with cardiovascular diseases, it is reasonable to presume that there is a possible connection between cardiovascular risk in IBD patients and UII[20,21]. Moreover, seeing that recent studies are pointing to UII immunomodulatory effect and since the hallmark of IBD is the chronic inflammation, this further suggests the need to investigate clinically the possible association between them[14,15]. Additionally, a recent study conducted on patients with UC showed that they have an increased expression of UTR compared to healthy controls[22]. Moreover, that expression was found to be increased in both disease lesions and healthy tissue biopsies.

Hence, the aim of this study was to evaluate serum UII levels in patients with IBD and to compare them with healthy, gender and age matched controls. Moreover, we further investigated the possible association between UII levels and the relevant clinical and biochemical parameters.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### *Study design and ethical considerations*

This cross-sectional study was conducted at the University Hospital of Split and the University of Split School of Medicine during the period from January 2018 to March 2019.

Before the start of the study, every participant was informed about the aim, course and procedures involved, and they all signed an informed written consent. The study was conducted in accordance with all ethical principles of the Seventh Revision of the Helsinki Declaration, and it was approved by the Ethics Committee of University Hospital of Split (date of approval: November 23, 2017).

### *Subjects*

This study included 50 adult patients with pre-diagnosed IBD (24 patients with UC and 26 patients with CD) and 50 healthy, age and gender matched controls. The diagnosis of UC and CD was established on clinical, radiological, endoscopic and histological traits in accordance with the European Consensus on Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative Colitis[23]. Inclusion criteria were: Disease duration of at least 1 year, stable disease activity in the past 3 mo and age between 18 and 65 years. Exclusion criteria were: Diabetes, obesity, arterial hypertension, use of statins, cardiovascular disorders, therapy with corticosteroids during 3 mo prior to study onset, substance abuse and consumption of alcohol more than 40 g/d.

Additionally, we checked medical records of the control subjects regarding gastrointestinal conditions, and additionally we performed screening for abdominal pain presence, symptoms related to defecation and change in frequency and form of stool according to the Rome IV criteria for irritable bowel syndrome[24], as well as any other symptoms that could suggest gluten and lactose intolerance. If any of these conditions were present, we excluded the subject from the control group. Furthermore, all potential control group subjects underwent detailed physical examination along with laboratory analysis of the complete blood count and biochemical parameters. We excluded all participants who showed any sign of inflammation in any of these steps.

### **Disease severity assessment**

Disease activity evaluation was performed using clinical and endoscopic indices. The assessment was conducted by the same experienced gastroenterologist according to the latest guidelines, and the colonoscopy needed for the evaluation of the disease activity was performed within 2 wk of blood sampling. We used endoscopic indices for the evaluation of the disease activity since they have an advantage before clinical indices according to the European Consensus on Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative Colitis guidelines[25]. Moreover, all IBD patients had their high sensitivity C reactive peptide (hsCRP) and fecal calprotectin evaluated to assess further the activity of the disease.

Ulcerative Colitis Endoscopic Index of Severity (UCEIS) is a quantitative grading system used for the evaluation of UC activity. Depending on the score, there are four possible grades for disease activity: (0-1)-remission; (2-4)-mild; (5-6)-moderate and (7-8)-severe activity[26].

Simple Endoscopic Score for CD (SES-CD) is a quantitative grading system used for the evaluation of CD activity. According to the majority of studies, the threshold values for interpretation of the results are: (0-2)-remission; (3-6)-mild activity; (7-15)-moderate activity and ( $\geq 16$ )-severe disease[27].

### **Blood sampling and laboratory analysis**

All blood samples were taken from the cubital vein after 12-h fasting. After extraction, all samples were processed in the same day except for the UII samples, which were centrifuged and stored at -80 °C for further analysis. All the procedures were conducted according to the international standards, in the same laboratory and by the same experienced medical biochemist who was blinded to the subjects group in the study. Serum levels of UII were determined using the enzyme immunoassay kit for human UII (Phoenix Pharmaceuticals, Burlingame, CA, United States), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Concentration of the analyzed quality control sample that arrived from the manufacturer was within predefined acceptable deviation. The linear range of the assay was 0.06-8.2 ng/mL, and sensitivity was 0.06 ng/mL. Coefficient of variation within the probe was less than 10% and between probes was less than 15%. Other biochemical parameters were analyzed according to standard laboratory procedures.

Stool samples were received by a trained laboratory technician in sterile containers within 3 d of sampling. Fecal extraction and analyses were performed by an experienced medical biochemist.

### **Anthropometric and clinical assessment**

All participants were subjected to detailed anamnesis, physical examination and measurements of anthropometric characteristics - body weight, body height and body mass index (BMI). For measurement of body weight and height, a calibrated medical scale with built-in heights (Seca, Birmingham, United Kingdom) was used. BMI was calculated according to the formula = [body weight (kg)]/[height per square (m<sup>2</sup>)].

### **Statistical analysis**

Collected data were analyzed with statistical software MedCalc (version 17.4.1; MedCalc Software, Ostend, Belgium). Quantitative data were expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD or median and interquartile range, while qualitative data were expressed as whole number and percentage. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to estimate the normality of data distribution. Comparison of serum UII levels and other parameters between patients with IBD and control subjects was done by Student *t*-test for independent samples or Mann-Whitney *U* test. For comparison of qualitative variables, Chi-squared test was used. Pearson's correlation or Spearman's correlation was used to estimate the correlation between biochemical, anthropometric and clinical parameters with serum UII levels. Furthermore, multiple linear regression analysis was used to determine

significant independent predictors of serum UII levels, with reporting corresponding *P* values with unstandardized  $\beta$ -coefficients, standard error and *t*-values. The level of statistical significance was set at  $P < 0.05$ .

## RESULTS

### **Baseline characteristics of the study population**

There were no statistically significant differences regarding age, gender and anthropometric features between the IBD patients and healthy controls (Table 1). Laboratory analyses showed that the IBD group compared to the control group had significantly lower erythrocytes ( $4.7 \pm 0.5$  vs  $5.0 \pm 0.4 \times 10^{12}/L$ ,  $P = 0.020$ ), hemoglobin ( $140.4 \pm 17.3$  vs  $148.1 \pm 13.7$  g/L,  $P = 0.015$ ) and albumins ( $39.5 \pm 5.1$  vs  $43.7 \pm 2.4$  g/L,  $P < 0.001$ ), while they had significantly higher hsCRP levels ( $3.4 \pm 2.6$  vs  $1.2 \pm 1.1$  mg/L,  $P < 0.001$ ) (Table 2).

### **Serum urotensin II levels**

Serum UII levels were significantly higher in the IBD group compared to the control group ( $7.26 \pm 1.67$  vs  $1.98 \pm 0.68$  ng/mL,  $P < 0.001$ ) (Figure 1A). Furthermore, there were no statistically significant differences in serum UII levels between the patients with UC and patients with CD ( $7.15 \pm 1.63$  vs  $7.36 \pm 1.73$  ng/mL,  $P = 0.672$ ) (Figure 1B).

### **Correlations between urotensin II and other biochemical, anthropometric and clinical parameters**

There was a significant positive correlation between serum UII levels and hsCRP levels ( $r = 0.491$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and a significant negative correlation between serum UII levels and total proteins ( $r = -0.306$ ,  $P = 0.032$ ). There were no significant correlations with other biochemical parameters (Table 3).

There was a significant positive correlation between serum UII levels with both systolic ( $r = 0.387$ ,  $P = 0.005$ ) and diastolic ( $r = 0.352$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ) blood pressure. Moreover, serum UII levels had a significant positive correlation with UCEIS ( $r = 0.425$ ,  $P = 0.048$ ) and SES-CD ( $r = 0.466$ ,  $P = 0.028$ ) scores (Table 3).

### **Multiple linear regression**

Multiple linear regression analysis showed that serum UII levels retained significant association with hsCRP ( $\beta \pm$  standard error,  $0.262 \pm 0.076$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and systolic blood pressure ( $0.040 \pm 0.017$ ,  $P = 0.030$ ) after model adjustment for age, gender, BMI and diastolic blood pressure, with serum UII levels as a dependent variable (Table 4).

## DISCUSSION

The results of this study showed that serum UII levels are higher in patients with IBD compared to the healthy controls, while there was no significant difference between patients with UC and patients with CD. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first clinical study to investigate serum UII levels in both UC and CD.

Association between UII and IBD was only explored in a recent experimental pilot study that investigated expression of the UII receptor UTR in patients with UC[22]. They measured UTR expression from biopsies of the UC lesions and healthy colon tissue, and their outcomes determined that UTR expression was significantly higher in both the UC lesions and healthy tissue of the UC patients compared to the control group biopsies. Furthermore, a Chinese animal study conducted on mice with dextran sulfate sodium induced colitis explored the mechanisms of UTR in colonic inflammation[28]. They administered the mice with urantide, a special antagonist of UTR that consequently alleviated rectal bleeding, tissue injury and production of interleukin (IL)-17 and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ). Furthermore, they showed that the inhibition of UTR reduced the activation of the nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Similarly, a study conducted on mice with induced acute liver failure assessed UTR expression and mechanisms involved[15]. They found that mice treated with urantide and consequent UTR downregulation expressed prevention of pro-inflammatory cytokines increase. TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$  and interferon- $\gamma$  were significantly lower compared to the mice with induced acute liver failure that were not treated with urantide. Additionally, a recent study explored UTR effects in acute liver failure by using Kupffer cells as a model system[29]. They found that UTR mediates production

**Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the inflammatory bowel disease group and the control group**

Parameter	IBD group (n = 50)	Control group (n = 50)	P value <sup>1</sup>
Male gender, n (%)	31 (62)	29 (58)	0.838
Age (yr)	44.3 ± 14.8	40.6 ± 12.3	0.181
Body weight (kg)	78.4 ± 14.0	81.1 ± 15.0	0.356
Body height (cm)	176.9 ± 9.8	179.6 ± 7.9	0.130
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	23.9 ± 3.7	24.9 ± 3.4	0.136
SBP (mmHg)	119.5 ± 11.2	116.6 ± 9.2	0.156
DBP (mmHg)	77.7 ± 8.3	75.0 ± 8.6	0.112
Smoking, n (%)	12 (24.0)	9 (18.4)	0.660
Disease duration (yr) <sup>2</sup>	6.0 (3.0-11.0)	-	-
UCEIS (score)	6.0 (5.0-7.0)	-	-
SES-CD (score)	9.2 (6.6-12.0)	-	-
Aminosalicylates	32 (64.0%)	-	-
DMARD	15 (30.0%)	-	-
Monoclonal antibodies	29 (58.0%)	-	-

<sup>1</sup>Chi-square test or t-test for independent samples.

<sup>2</sup>Time period since the initial diagnosis.

DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; DMARD: Disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; SES-CD: Simple endoscopic score for Crohn's disease; UCEIS: Ulcerative colitis index of severity. Data are presented as whole number (percentage), mean ± SD or median (interquartile range).

**Table 2 Laboratory parameters of the inflammatory bowel disease group and the control group**

Parameter	IBD group (n = 50)	Control group (n = 50)	P value <sup>1</sup>
Erythrocytes (× 10 <sup>12</sup> /L)	4.7 ± 0.5	5.0 ± 0.4	0.020
Hemoglobin (g/L)	140.4 ± 17.3	148.1 ± 13.7	0.015
Fasting glucose (mmol/L)	5.1 ± 0.9	5.0 ± 0.6	0.653
Urea (mmol/L)	4.7 ± 1.5	5.6 ± 1.6	0.004
Creatinine (μmol/L)	71.4 ± 15.3	75.9 ± 14.7	0.134
Total proteins (g/L)	71.2 ± 6.6	72.1 ± 3.9	0.394
Albumins (g/L)	39.5 ± 5.1	43.7 ± 2.4	< 0.001
hsCRP (mg/L)	3.4 ± 2.6	1.2 ± 1.1	< 0.001
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	1.3 ± 0.9	1.1 ± 0.6	0.311
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.8 ± 1.3	5.2 ± 1.2	0.091
HDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	1.3 ± 0.4	1.4 ± 0.3	0.447
LDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	2.6 (2.1-3.4)	3.2 (2.4-3.9)	0.018
FC (μg/g)	231 (61.5-619.2)	-	-

<sup>1</sup>t-test for independent samples or Mann-Whitney U test.

FC: Fecal calprotectin; HDL: High-density lipoprotein; HsCRP: High sensitivity C-reactive protein; LDL: Low-density lipoprotein. Data are presented as mean ± SD and median (interquartile range).

and release of proinflammatory cytokines TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$  and interferon- $\gamma$  by using the inflammatory pathway nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B. All of these aforementioned studies point to the possibility that UII, besides the already well-established vasoconstriction, is also involved in the development and enhancement of the inflammatory response.

**Table 3 Correlation analysis between serum urotensin II levels and different biochemical, anthropometric and clinical parameters in the inflammatory bowel disease group (n = 50)**

Parameter	r <sup>1</sup>	P value
hsCRP (mg/L)	0.491	< 0.001
Total proteins (g/L)	-0.306	0.032
Albumins (g/L)	-0.182	0.210
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	0.057	0.698
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	-0.114	0.439
HDL (mmol/L)	-0.153	0.298
LDL (mmol/L)	-0.103 <sup>3</sup>	0.487
Urea (mmol/L)	0.013	0.928
Creatinine (μmol/L)	0.133	0.356
Age (yr)	-0.072	0.614
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	-0.037	0.800
SBP (mmHg)	0.387	0.005
DBP (mmHg)	0.352	0.012
IBD duration (yr) <sup>2</sup>	0.045 <sup>3</sup>	0.751
FC (μg/g)	0.048 <sup>3</sup>	0.812
UCEIS (score)	0.425 <sup>3</sup>	0.048
SES-CD (score)	0.466 <sup>3</sup>	0.028

<sup>1</sup>Pearson's correlation coefficient.

<sup>2</sup>Time period before the initial diagnosis.

<sup>3</sup>Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.

DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; FC: Fecal calprotectin; hsCRP: High sensitivity C-reactive protein; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; SES-CD: Simple endoscopic score for Crohn's disease; UCEIS: Ulcerative colitis index of severity.

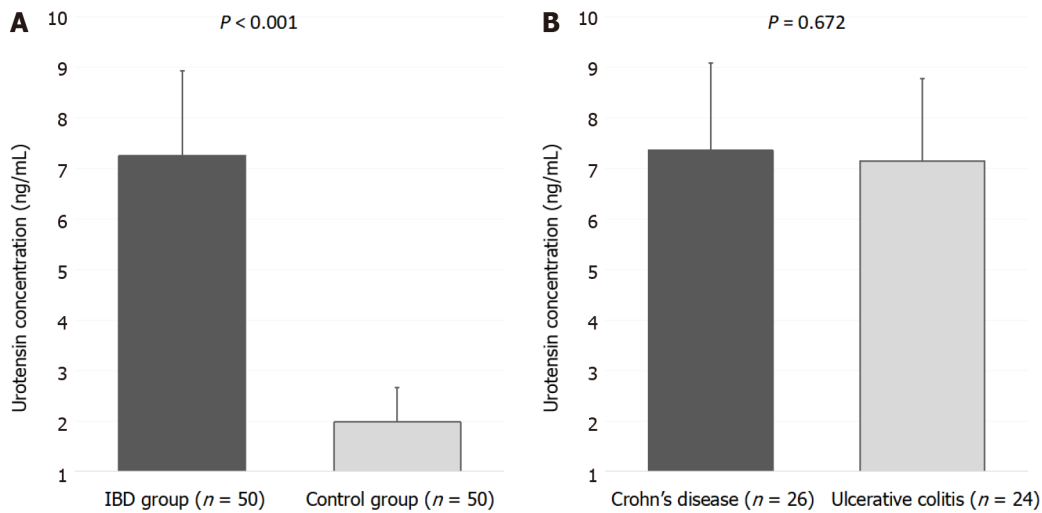
**Table 4 Multiple linear regression model of independent predictors for serum urotensin II levels**

Variable	B <sup>1</sup>	SE	t value	P value
Age	0.009	0.015	0.570	0.571
Gender	-0.740	0.405	-1.825	0.075
BMI	-0.106	0.059	-1.793	0.080
SBP	0.040	0.017	2.243	0.030
DBP	0.039	0.025	1.535	0.132
hsCRP	0.262	0.076	3.469	< 0.001

<sup>1</sup>Unstandardized coefficient β.

BMI: Body mass index; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; hsCRP: High sensitivity C-reactive protein; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; SE: Standard error.

According to these results, it could be hypothesized that in IBD, among other mechanisms, higher UII levels and consequently greater UTR activity can be associated with elevated TNF-α concentrations, which cause the development of the aberrant inflammatory response[30]. It is well established that IBD is linked with elevated TNF-α levels in the mucosa of the gastrointestinal tract and consequently an abnormal inflammatory response that is associated with the dysregulation of mucosal immune cells and tissue injury[31]. Moreover, TNF-α contributes to inflammation through disruption of the epithelial barrier, stimulation of villous epithelial cells apoptosis and secretion of chemokines from intestinal epithelium[32]. This possibility is further supported by our results that UII is in a significant positive association with



**Figure 1 Serum urotensin II levels.** A: Comparison between the inflammatory bowel disease group and the control group. B: Comparison between patients with Crohn's disease and patients with ulcerative colitis.

hsCRP, which was additionally supported with multiple linear regression, and clinical indices of IBD activity as well. These results implicate that disease activity could be closely related to UII levels.

Moreover, it is important to highlight that the previous studies have shown that high TNF- $\alpha$  levels play a major role in the disruption of macro and microvascular circulation[33]. It induces the production of reactive oxygen species, which results in endothelial dysfunction, while several studies presented that the administration of anti-TNF- $\alpha$  therapy to patients with IBD results in a significant improvement of endothelial dysfunction[32,34]. It is possible that functional and structural changes of the vascular endothelium due to chronic inflammation consequently results in higher cardiovascular risk in IBD patients[35]. Furthermore, with more severe disease activity and consequent greater inflammation, the resulting endothelial dysfunction that accompanies these changes is more advanced. It was presented by two recent studies that heart dysfunction, as well as fibrosis and cell hypertrophy, were significantly decreased in experimental heart models treated with UTR antagonists[36,37]. Moreover, a recent study showed that elevated UII levels are associated with the severity of cardiovascular risk factors[38].

In the last 2 decades, it has become clear that chronic systemic inflammation plays a major part in the initiation and progression of atherosclerosis[39,40]. Circulating UII was reported to promote increase of reactive oxygen species levels, which are important molecules in the initiation of atherosclerosis[41]. In a Chinese animal study, urantide administration reduced the proportion of the macrophage lesion area as well as improved the plaque characteristics in hyperlipidemic rabbits by increasing the collagen content[42]. Even though UTR antagonist downregulated proinflammatory cytokines, it did not significantly change the lipid profile. In summary, although the UTR antagonist did not change the progression of atherosclerosis, it significantly affected composition of atherosclerotic plaque. These results imply that UII is associated with the process of atherosclerosis, but the downregulation of its receptor UTR only affects the properties of the atherosclerotic plaque, while it does not stop its actual progression.

Our results also determined a significant positive correlation between serum UII levels with systolic and diastolic blood pressure. This is in alignment with several other clinical and experimental studies that have found an association between UII and arterial pressure, probably present due to its established vasoconstrictive effect[43, 44]. Moreover, studies have shown that IBD patients have a lower incidence of some of the traditional risk factors for cardiovascular diseases, including hypertension[19]. In a current scenario, it is still questionable why IBD patients have lower incidence of hypertension, although UII levels are elevated in comparison with healthy subjects. It is hard to hypothesize from our results what are the possible reasons for this ambiguity, and further studies are needed to elaborate this issue. However, it is possible that UII vasoconstriction effect is diminished by other factors that are present in IBD patients.



This study had several limitations. It was a single center study with a cross-sectional design. Moreover, our sample size was relatively low, and we were not able to eliminate completely all possible confounding effects.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study showed that patients with IBD have a higher serum level of UII compared to the control group. This implied association with IBD was further supported with the positive correlation between UII and hsCRP, UCEIS and SES-CD. All of these results suggest that UII could be involved in the pathophysiology of IBD, especially in the inflammation severity and disease activity. However, future studies need to clarify these connections.

## ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

### Research background

Patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) are associated with increased cardiovascular risk and have increased overall cardiovascular burden. On the other hand, urotensin II (UII) is one of the most potent vascular constrictors with immunomodulatory effect that is connected with a number of different cardiometabolic disorders as well. Since the features of IBD includes chronic inflammation and endothelial dysfunction, it is plausible to assume that there is connection between increased cardiac risk in IBD and UII.

### Research motivation

While a recent study showed that patients with ulcerative colitis (UC) have increased expression of urotensin II receptor in comparison to healthy controls, a larger clinical study regarding UII serum levels in patients with IBD is still missing.

### Research objectives

The aim of this study was to compare serum levels of UII between patients with IBD and healthy controls. The additional goal was to investigate the association of serum UII levels with the anthropometric, clinical and biochemical parameters.

### Research methods

This study included 50 adult patients with pre-diagnosed IBD (24 patients with UC and 26 patients with Crohn's disease (CD) and 50 healthy, age and gender matched controls. Serum levels of UII were determined using the enzyme immunoassay kit for human UII, according to the manufacturer's instructions. Other parameters were analyzed according to the standard laboratory procedures.

### Research results

Analysis has shown that IBD patients have significantly higher concentrations of UII when compared to control subjects ( $7.57 \pm 1.41$  vs  $1.98 \pm 0.69$  ng/mL,  $P < 0.001$ ), while there were no significant differences between CD and UC patients ( $7.49 \pm 1.42$  vs  $7.65 \pm 1.41$  ng/mL,  $P = 0.689$ ). There was a significant positive correlation between serum UII levels and high sensitivity C reactive peptide levels ( $r = 0.491$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), UC Endoscopic Index of Severity ( $r = 0.425$ ,  $P = 0.048$ ) and Simple Endoscopic Score for CD ( $r = 0.466$ ,  $P = 0.028$ ) scores.

### Research conclusions

Our clinical results suggest that UII could be involved in the pathophysiology of IBD, especially in the inflammation severity and disease activity.

### Research perspectives

Future larger scale multicenter studies need to clarify the connection between UII and IBD.

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