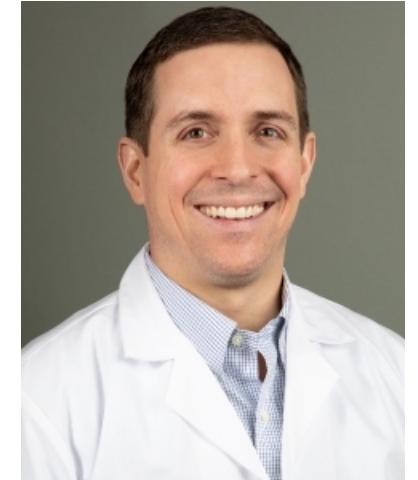


Mastering Perianal Fistulas in Crohn's Disease: Approach to Evaluation and Management

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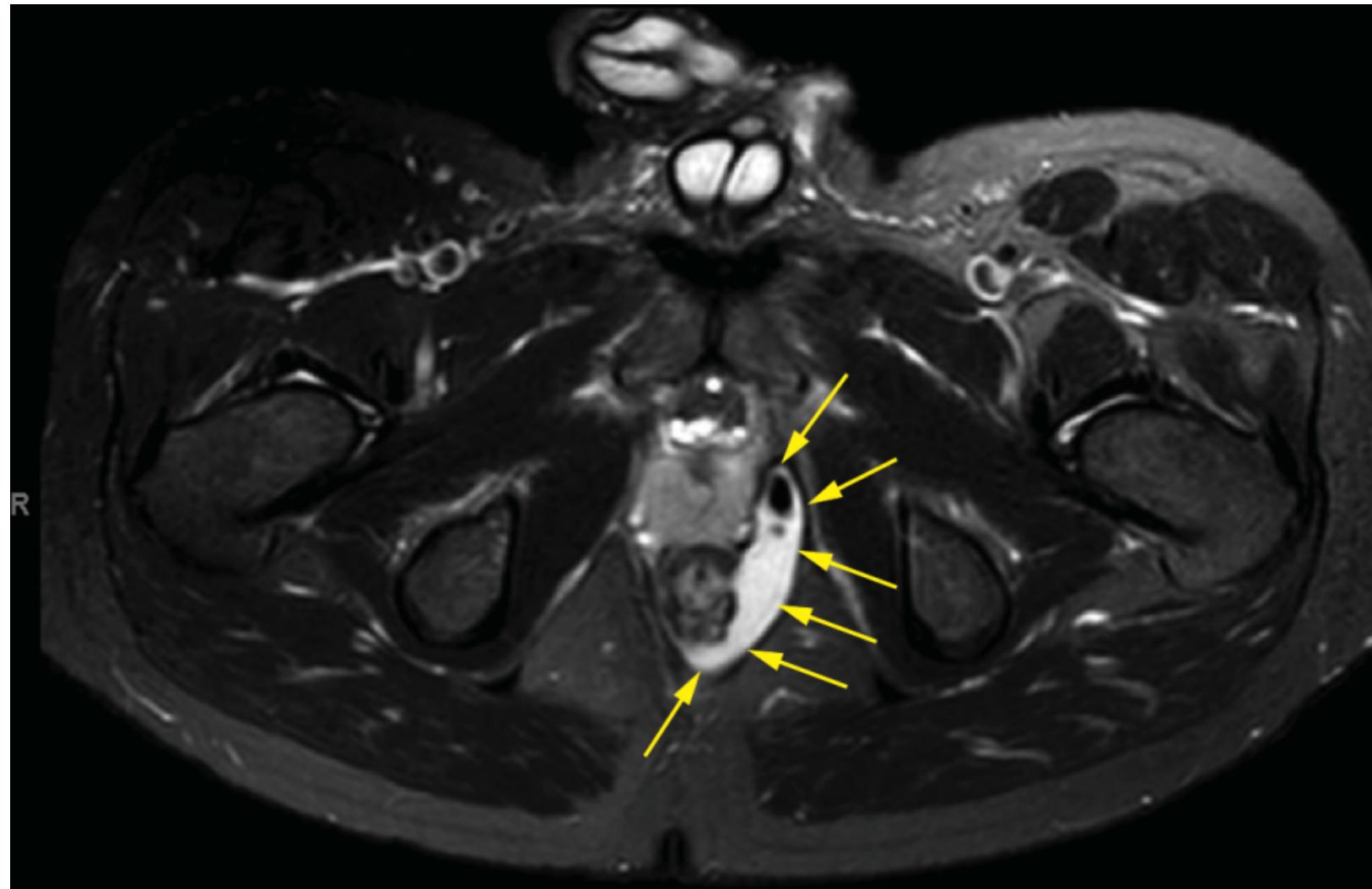
University of Chicago Medicine Inflammatory Bowel
Disease Center

26 yo Man With New Perianal Fistula and Abscess

- 1-year hx of ileocolonic CD receiving mesalamine
- Presents with perianal pain, swelling x 3 days. Upon further questioning he notes leakage of fluid in between bowel movement
- Perianal exam—left sided erythema and induration. Purulent fluid expressed with gentle compression. DRE not tolerated

26 yo Man With New Perianal Fistula and Abscess

- Pelvic MRI shows peri-rectal abscess with fistula to skin
- EUA with drainage and seton placement

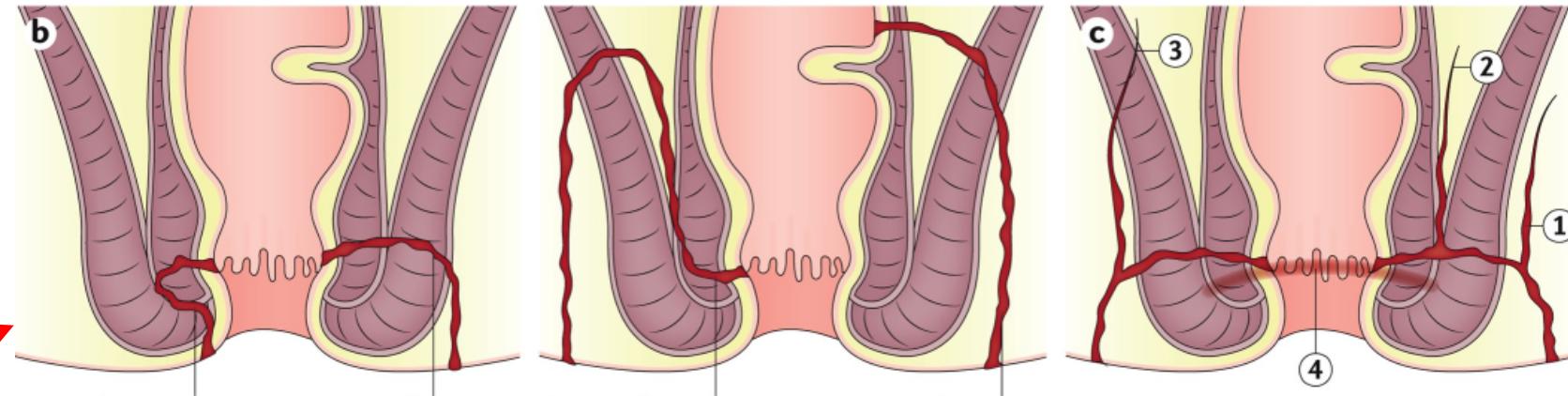
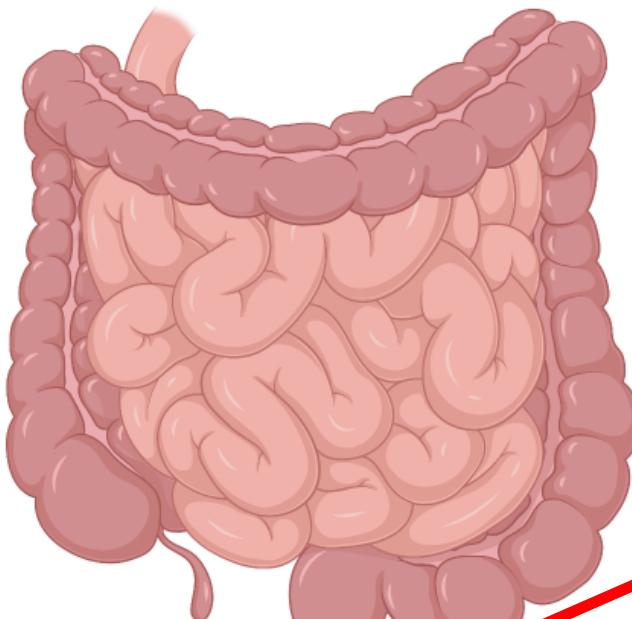


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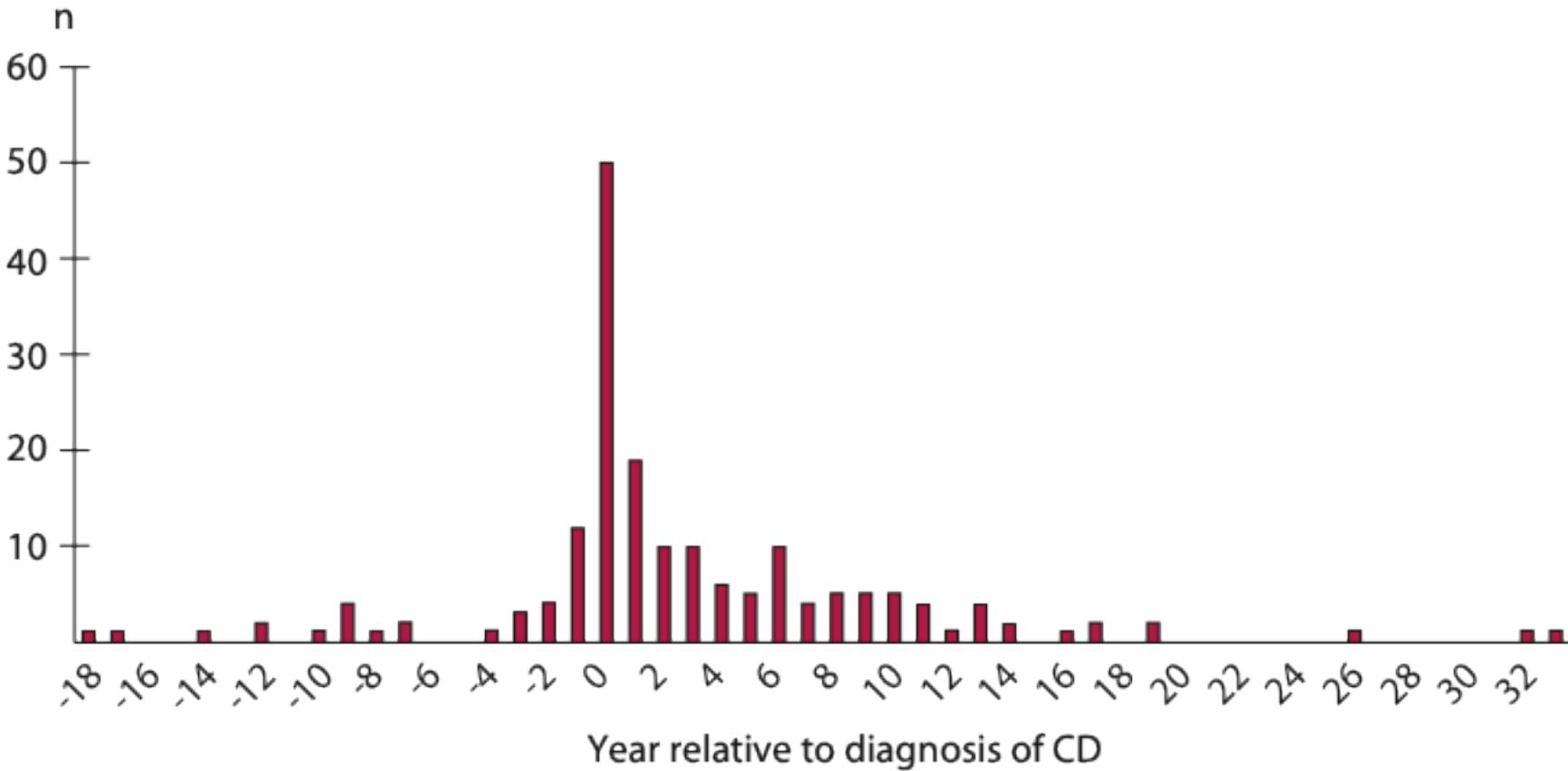
1. What medical therapy should he start?
2. How should we monitor response to therapy?
3. What should we do if he doesn't respond?

Features of Perianal Crohn's Disease



- Fistulas, abscesses, fissures, anal stenosis, skin tags (?)
- Common
 - 25% of all CD patients
- Consequences:
 - More frequent surgery
 - Worse quality of life
 - Limited therapeutic options

Timing of pCD Development



- Perianal lesions can develop before, at the same time, or after the diagnosis of luminal CD

↓

- Perianal symptoms should be assessed at **every visit**.

Is it Crohn's?

- Most new-onset perianal fistulas are **NOT** Crohn's-related
- Consider EGD+Colonoscopy+MRE +/- VCE for evaluation

TABLE 4: Diagnostic Yield for CE and MRE: Patients With Lesions

SB lesions ^a	CE	MRE
Jejunum, no. (%)	15 (31.9%)	3 (6.4%)
Ileum, no. (%)	27 (57.4%)	10 (21.3%)
Terminal Ileum, no. (%)	33 (68.1%)	18 (38.3%)

Proposed Isolated pCD Diagnostic Criteria

Independently diagnostic criteria:

Histological diagnosis

- Epithelioid granulomata in fistula or surrounding perianal tissue
 - ↳ excluding cryptolytic and foreign-body type granuloma

or

Macroscopic (Crohn's perineum) diagnosis

- Anorectal stricturing or ≥ 1 inflammatory fissure(s) or ulcer(s) evident on examination
 - ↳ ie, significant perianal lesions in the absence of another cause (eg, medication, anastomosis)

If either are present, then consider an isolated perianal Crohn's disease diagnosis

Major criteria: (scores 3)

- **Advanced fistula complexity**
>1 internal opening, >1 discrete fistula, or organ fistulation (without an alternative provoked or iatrogenic cause)
- **Family history of IBD**
First or second degree relative
- **Confirmed diagnosis of classic EIM of IBD or orofacial granulomatosis**

If major and minor score ≥ 5 , then consider isolated perianal Crohn's disease diagnosis

Minor criteria: (scores 1)

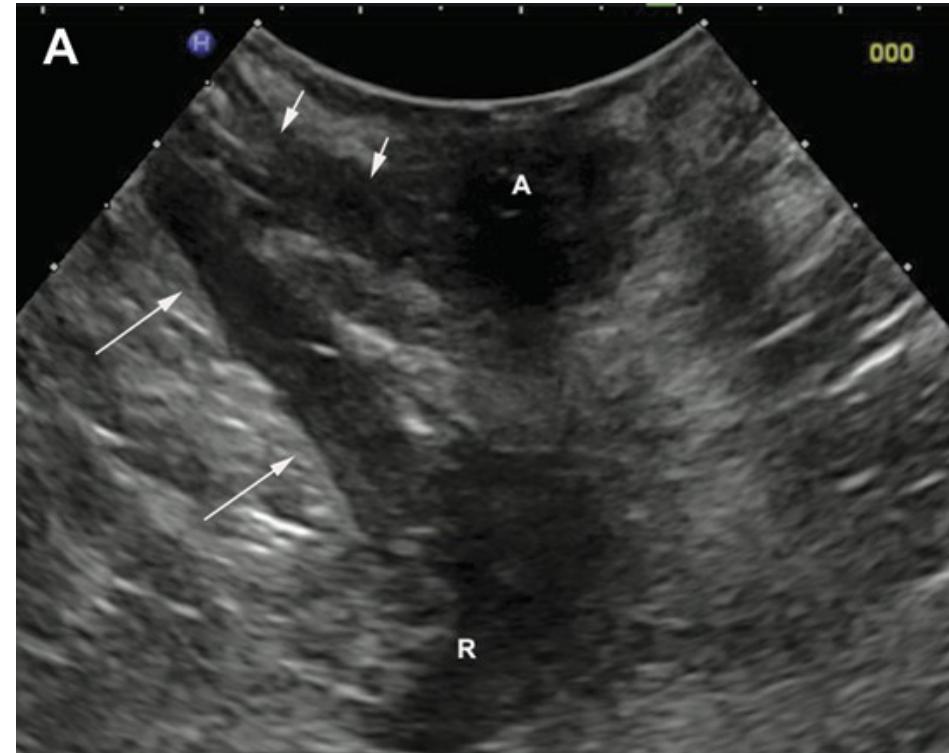
- Potential, current, or previous EIM of IBD (diagnosis unconfirmed)
- Suspected oral Crohn's disease
- Suspected genital Crohn's disease
- Coexistent hidradenitis suppurativa
- Minor associated perianal disease*
- Recurrence following fistula repair or lay-open with curative intent

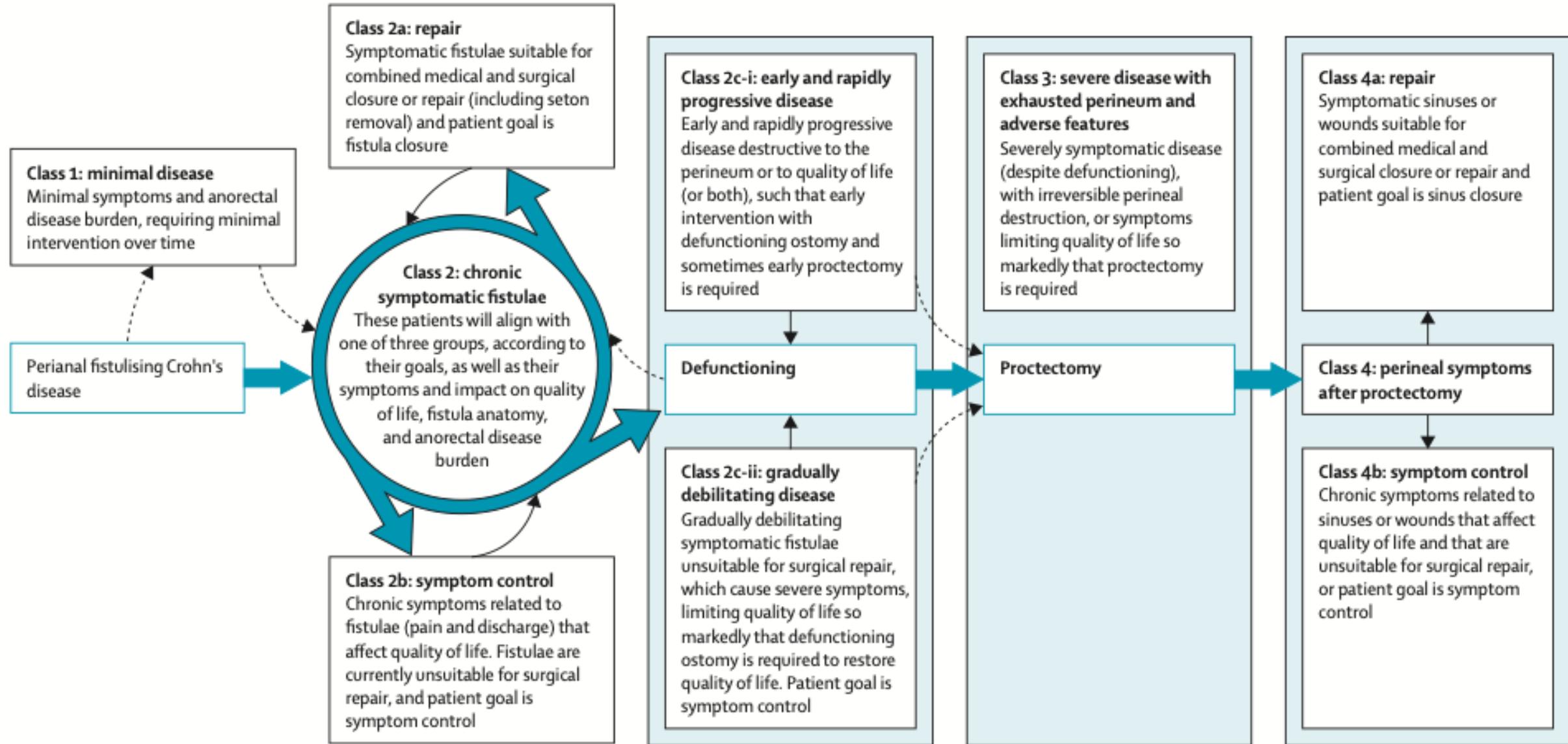
pCD Diagnosis—Comparison of EUS, EUA, and MRI

- All three methods showed excellent accuracy in assessing patients
 - EUS: 91% (95% CI 75% - 98%)
 - EUA: 91% (95% CI 75% - 98%)
 - MRI: 87% (95% CI 69% - 96%)
- Combining any 2 imaging modalities increased the accuracy to 100%

pCD Diagnosis—Role of Transperineal Ultrasound

- 59 patients with suspected pCD underwent MRI and TPUS
- TPUS detected:
 - 51/54 fistula tracts (94% sensitive)
 - 9/10 anovaginal fistula (90% sensitive)
 - 91% correctly classified by Park's Classification
 - 11/23 abscesses (48% sensitive)





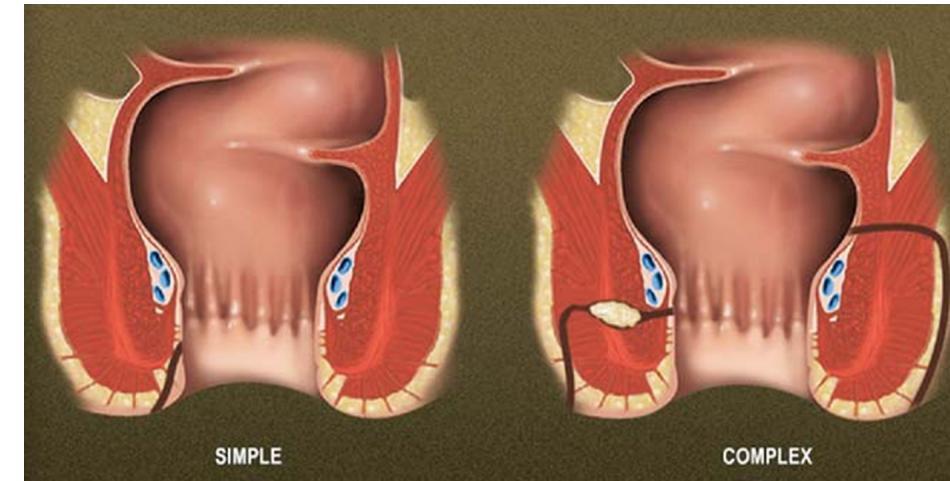
Causes and Complications of pCD Inform Treatment

- Immune
- Microbiome
- Genetics
- Fibrosis/Scarring

- All patients with IBD should have a careful perianal/digital rectal exam
- Collaboration between gastroenterologists and surgeons
 - Drain all abscesses **before** initiation of advanced therapy
- Presence of rectal inflammation and fistula anatomy guide combined medical and surgical approach.



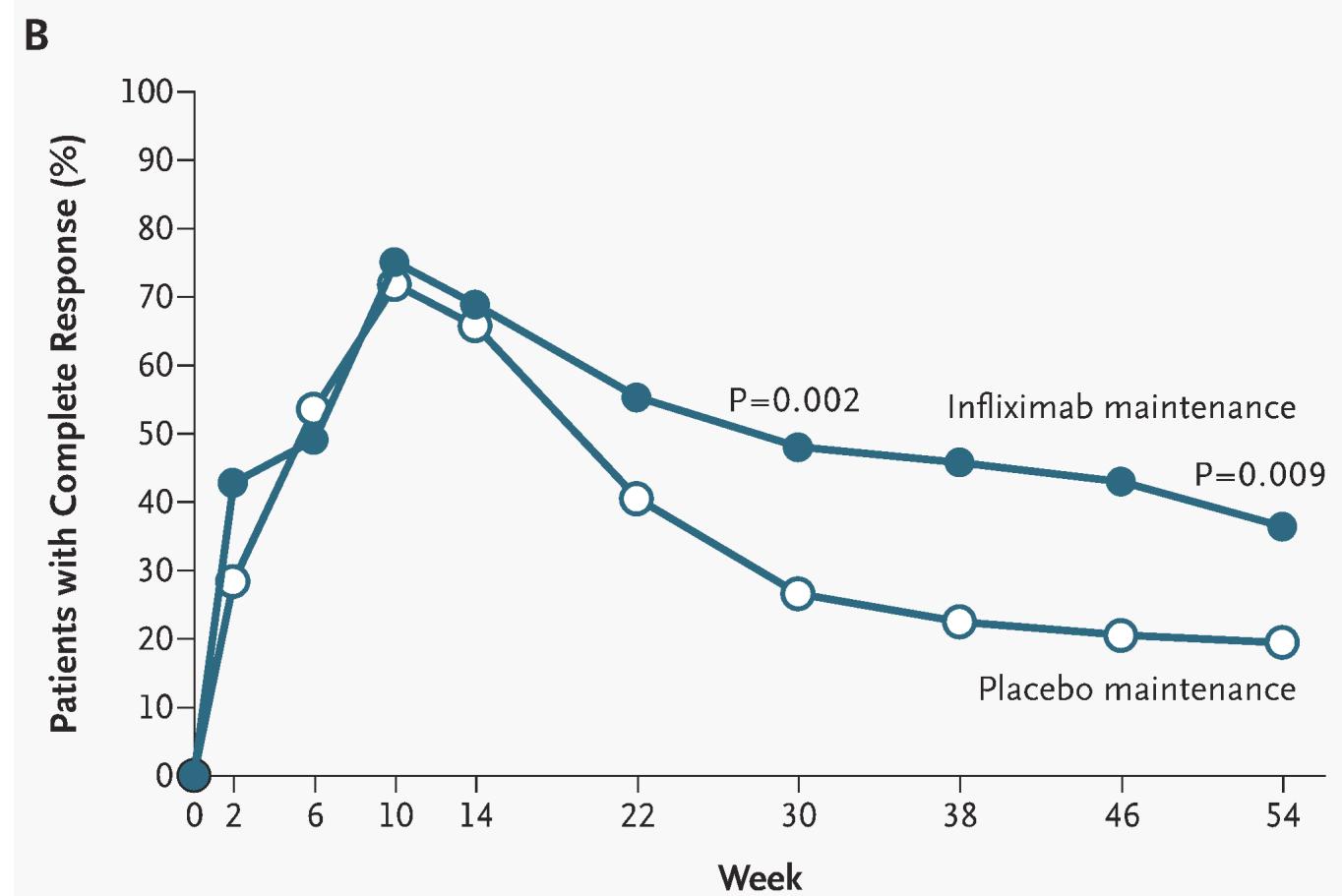
- Immune modulators and anti-inflammatory tx
- Antibiotics
- Surgical Intervention



Wise and Schwartz. CGH 2006
Parian et al. AJG 2023
Shi et al. CGH 2018.

Medical Management of pCD

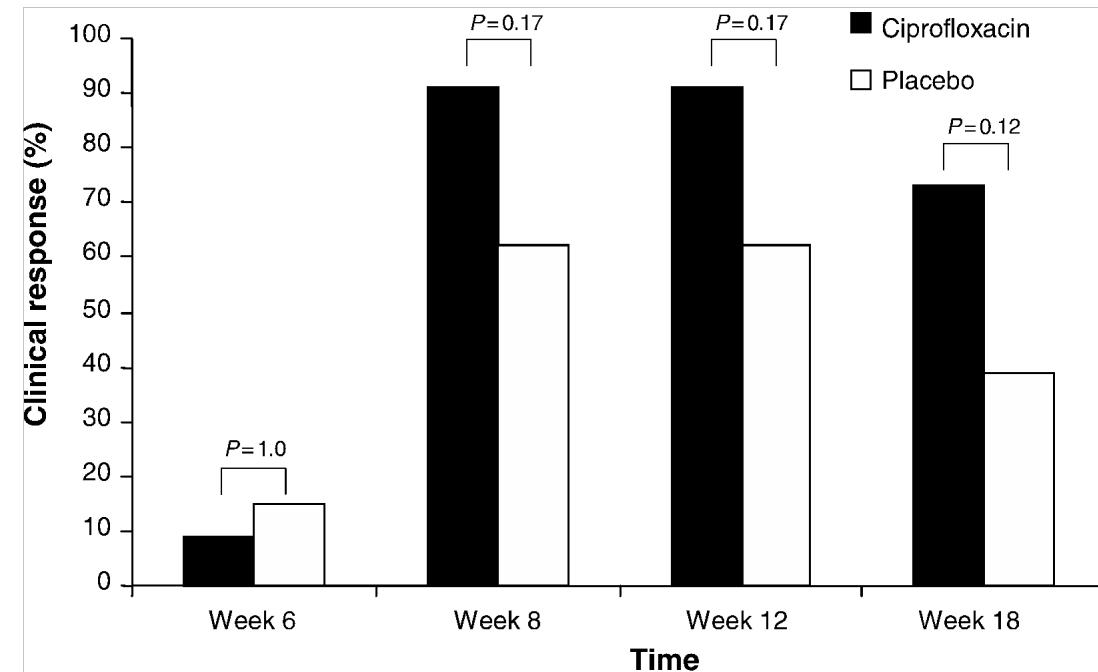
- Infliximab is an effective induction and maintenance agent for pCD
- Subcutaneous infliximab
 - Week 26 clinical remission: 44.6%



Lichtenstein et al. AJG 2025
Sands et al. NEJM 2004
Andre et al. AJG 2025

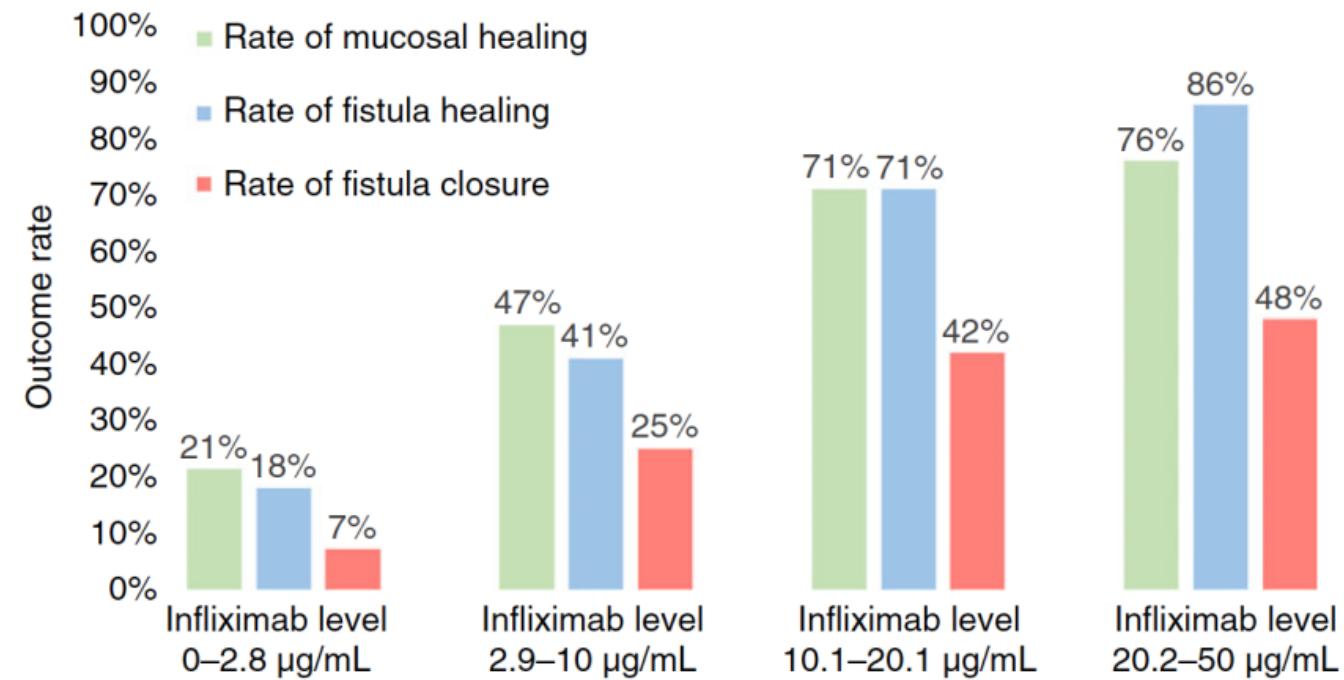
Medical Management of pCD

- Combination therapy with abx improves response
 - N=24 received **infliximab** 5mg/kg at wk 6, 8, 12 and were followed for 18 weeks
 - Randomized to ciprofloxacin 500 mg bid or placebo for 12 weeks
 - Trended towards better **clinical response** with IFX+Cipro (OR = 2.37, 95%CI = 0.94-5.98, P = 0.07)
 - **PDAI at Wk 18** only improved with IFX+Cipro (P = 0.008)
 - Similar data with adalimumab + ciprofloxacin



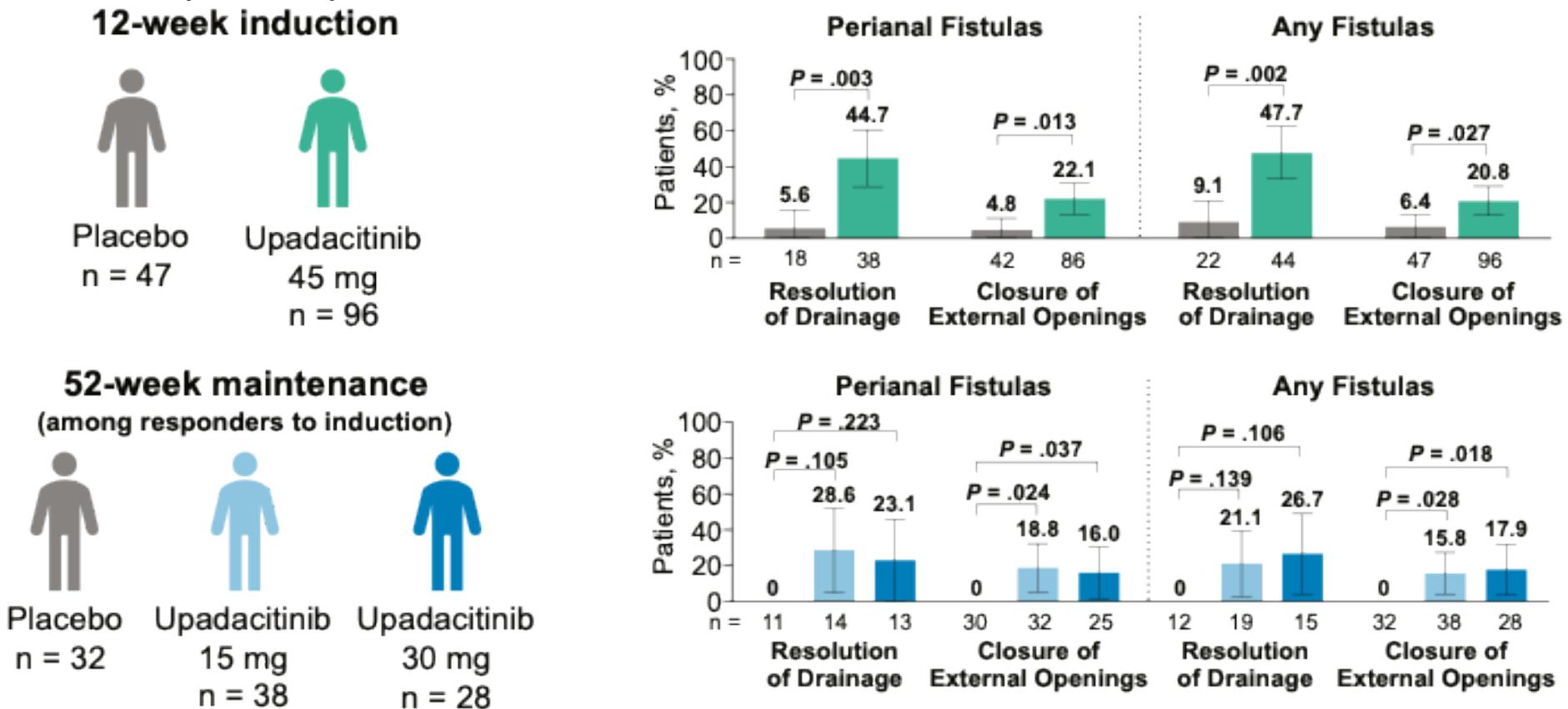
Medical Management of pCD

- Higher infliximab trough levels associated with perianal fistula healing
 - Cross sectional study of 117 CD patients with active fistulas on IFX for >24 weeks
 - **Patients with FH had a significantly higher IFX trough levels (using HMSA) than those with active fistulas (15.8 vs. 4.4 µg/mL, $p<0.0001$)**
 - Patients with antibodies to IFX had a lower chance of FH
 - IFX trough levels >10.1 µg/mL were an independent factor for predicting FH



Medical Management of pCD

- Upadacitinib after anti-TNF failure
 - Post-hoc analysis of patients from U-EXCEL, U-EXCEED, and U-ENDURE

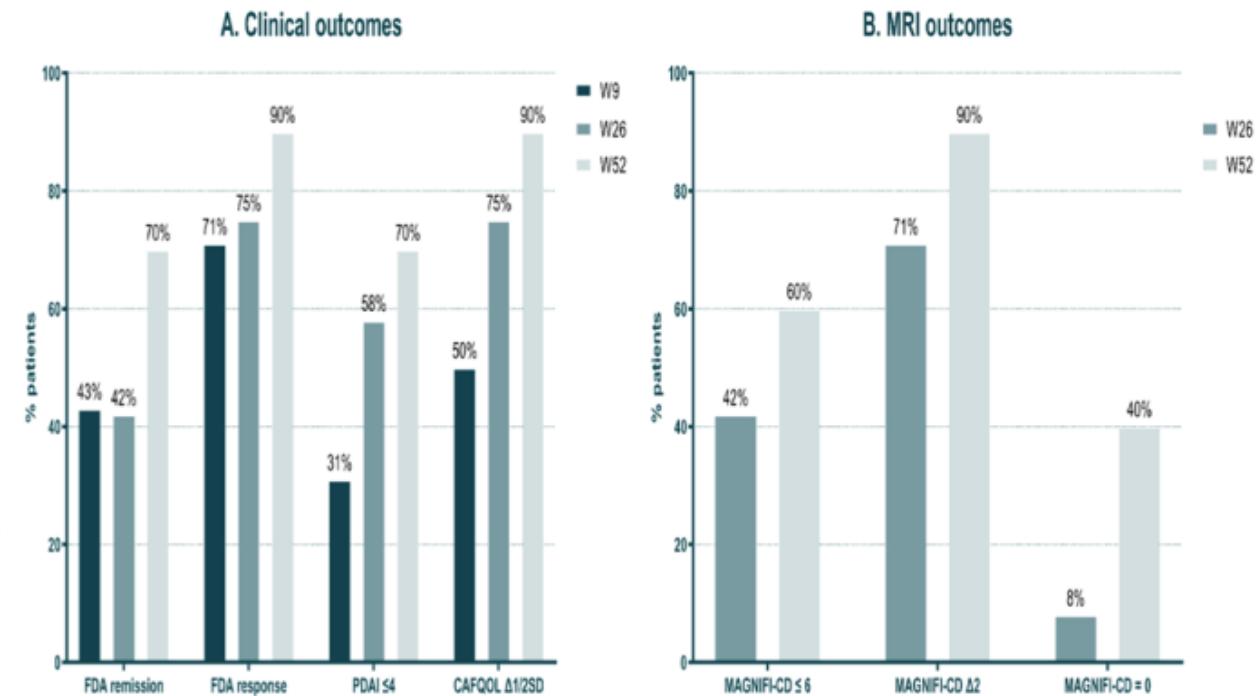


Medical Management of pCD

Therapy	Recommendation	Level of Evidence
Infliximab (IV)	Strong	Moderate
Infliximab (SC)	---	---
Adalimumab	Conditional	Low
Upadacitinib	Conditional	Very Low
Ustekinumab	Conditional	Very Low
Vedolizumab	Conditional	Very Low

Other Management of pCD

- Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) may be a complementary approach to fistula management
 - Not FDA approved
 - Active pCD → 6 months medical therapy → seton placement → 20 HBOT sessions → seton removal and closure of internal opening → 20 HBOT sessions

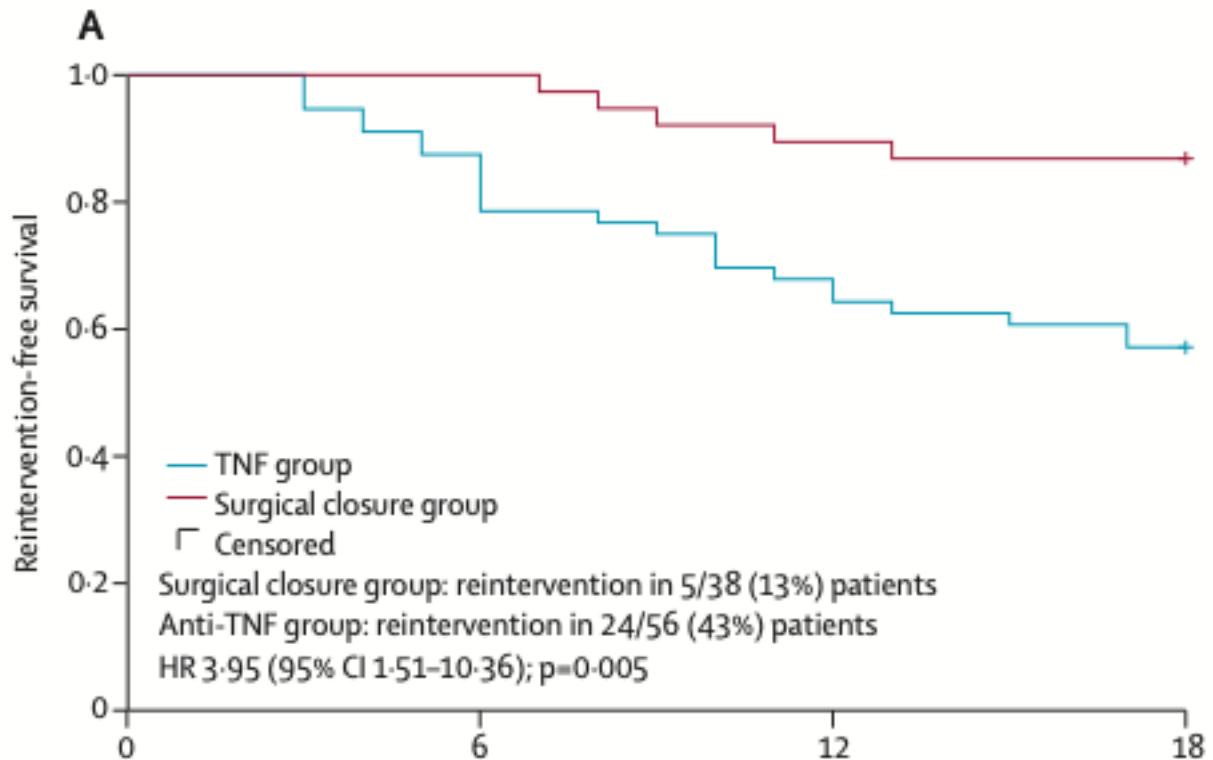


Surgical Management of pCD

- Seton placement and removal
- Fistula curettage
- LIFT
- Advancement flap
- VAAFT
- FiLaC
- Diversion

PISA-II

- Fewer re-interventions in patients that received short-term anti-TNF + surgical closure vs chronic anti-TNF



Surgical Management of pCD

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ADMIRE-CD II—Phase 3 trial of darvadstrocel (DVS) for pCD

- ALL patients had **fistula curettage** and **seton placement** followed by additional curettage and **internal opening closure** prior to receiving DVS or placebo.
- Combined remission at week 24
 - DVS 48.8%
 - PBO 46.3%

Treat to Target in pCD?

- Clinical targets and trial endpoints are variable and poorly defined
- Focus on evidence-based, objective endpoints is required to improve research and clinical care

Table 2. Recommendation of MRI-based Activity Index to Define Healing of Fistulae in Perianal Crohn's Disease

A radiologically improved fistula on MRI in perianal Crohn's disease can be defined by a 50% reduction in the score of any of the following MRI-based activity indices:	% Level of agreement (either strongly agree or somewhat agree)
• MAGNIFI-CD	98.7% (75/76)
• mVAI	98.7% (73/74)
• VAI	98.6% (73/74)
• PEMPAC	98.6% (70/71)

A radiologically healed fistula can be defined by a score of 0 in any of the following MRI-based activity indices:	
• MAGNIFI-CD	96.1% (73/76)
• mVAI	98.6% (72/74)
• VAI	97.3% (73/74)
• PEMPAC	98.6% (70/71)

Can pCD be Prevented?

- 10-30% of adult and pediatric CD patients have asymptomatic (subclinical) sinus tracts identified by pelvic MRI
- Subclinical pCD patients are >3x more likely to develop clinical pCD
- New pediatric CD patients treated with anti-TNF were 82% less likely to develop perianal fistula
- Adult patients treated with anti-TNF as first biologic vs vedolizumab were less likely to develop perianal fistula (HR 0.88; P=0.0045)

Adler et al. Gut 2025
McCurdy et al. CGH 2024
Kim et al. CGH 2020

Kim et al. JCC 2021
Antaya et al. AJG 2025
Zhi et al. Gastro 2019

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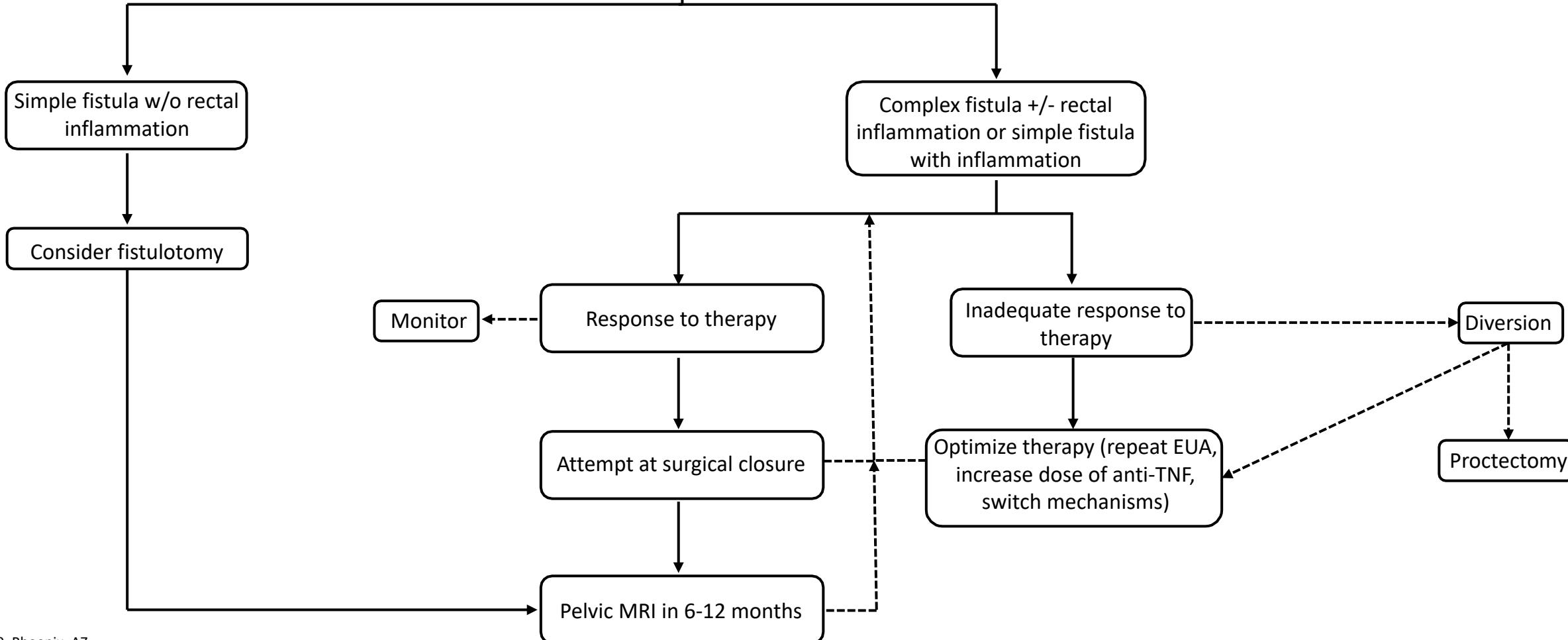
- How can we screen for subclinical pCD?
- How can we identify patients at greatest risk of progressing to clinical pCD?
- Can we modify risk with currently available therapies?
- Do subclinical lesions resolve with therapy and should that be a treatment target?

Approach to New Perianal Fistula

ALWAYS:

1. Assess patient preference
2. Collaborate with surgeon

1. Evaluate luminal disease activity (IUS, CTE/MRE, colonoscopy)
2. Evaluate fistula anatomy and assess for associated abscess (TPUS, pelvic MRI, EUS, EUA)
3. EUA (+/-seton)
4. Initiate anti-TNF therapy (vs JAKi or anti-IL23 therapy if anti-TNF failure)





UChicago IBD

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