

What you need to know

Background

Stoma formation in Crohn's Disease has been associated with an increased risk of depression but it is unclear if this applies to both temporary and permanent stomas.

Findings

Individuals with CD who had permanent stoma formation were significantly more likely to use antidepressant medications after surgery compared with individuals who had intestinal surgery without stoma formation. Late reversal of a temporary stoma, after one year, was also associated with increased antidepressant use whereas early reversal was not.

Implications for patient care

Individuals with Crohn's Disease who have permanent stoma formation or late reversal of a temporary stoma are at increased risk of mood disorders and clinicians should consider applying approaches to integrate mental and physical healthcare provision.