# Article information:

Worldwide incidence and prevalence of inflammatory bowel disease in the 21st century: a systematic review of population-based studies - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673617324480>

# Article summary:

1. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, is a chronic condition causing inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract. It has become a significant public health challenge worldwide.

2. The incidence of IBD has traditionally been higher in westernized nations, but newer epidemiological studies suggest that it is rapidly increasing in South America, eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa. This shift in incidence among different populations has implications for understanding the causes and triggers of IBD.

3. While the incidence of IBD in western countries has begun to stabilize or decrease, the prevalence remains high, exceeding 0.3% of the population in North America, Oceania, and most European countries. Newly industrialized countries that are becoming more westernized are experiencing a rise in IBD incidence, indicating a potential emerging epidemic outside the western world. These countries will need to prepare their healthcare systems to manage this complex and costly disease.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

这篇文章是一篇关于炎症性肠病（IBD）在21世纪全球发生率和患病率的系统综述。文章指出，IBD已经成为全球公共卫生挑战，并且在西方国家的发病率逐渐增加。然而，对于其他地区的发病率变化了解甚少。文章还提到，新兴工业化国家和亚洲移民西方国家的人群中，IBD的发病率也在迅速上升。

然而，这篇文章存在一些潜在的偏见和问题。首先，文章没有提供足够的证据来支持其主张。虽然它引用了一些早期的流行病学研究，但并没有详细说明这些研究是如何得出结论的。此外，文章没有提及可能存在的其他因素或变量，可能会影响到IBD发病率的变化。

其次，文章只关注了西方国家和新兴工业化国家的情况，并未涉及其他地区。这种局限性可能导致对全球范围内IBD发生率和患病率变化的完整理解不足。

此外，在讨论中提到了IBD对医疗保健系统的影响，但没有提供具体的数据或研究结果来支持这一观点。文章还未探讨可能的预防措施或治疗方法，以减少IBD对医疗保健系统的负担。

最后，文章没有平等地呈现双方观点。它主要关注了IBD发病率上升的趋势，而忽略了可能存在的其他因素或解释。

综上所述，这篇文章在描述全球IBD发生率和患病率变化方面存在一些问题和偏见。它需要更多的证据和全面考虑来支持其主张，并且应该平等地呈现不同观点。

# Topics for further research:

* 全球炎症性肠病（IBD）的发病率和患病率变化
* IBD在其他地区的发病率变化
* IBD在新兴工业化国家和亚洲移民西方国家的发病率上升
* IBD对医疗保健系统的影响
* 预防措施和治疗方法减少IBD对医疗保健系统的负担
* 平等呈现不同观点的重要性

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