

CROHN'S DISEASE

Montreal classification

The Montreal classification was developed to make it easier to harmonize the diagnosis and treatment as well as to identify risk groups of severe/refractory phenotype in clinical practice and in clinical studies. In 1998 the Vienna classification was presented, followed by a modified version presented at the 2005 Montreal World Congress of Gastroenterology and since then referred to as the Montreal classification of Crohn's disease.

Age at diagnosis

- A1 ≤ 16 years
- A2 Between 17 and 40 years
- A3 ≥ 40 years

Location of the disease

As established by endoscopy, radiology, surgery and/or pathology

- L1 Ileal
- L2 Colonic
- L3 Ileocolonic
- L4 Isolated upper gastrointestinal disease – can be added to 1–3 when concomitant upper gastrointestinal disease is present

Behaviour

- B1 Non-stricturing, non-penetrating
- B2 Stricturing
- B3 Penetrating
- P Perianal manifestations – added to B1–B3 when concomitant perianal disease is present

References: Satsangi J, Silverberg MS, Vermeire S, et al. The Montreal classification of inflammatory bowel disease: controversies, consensus, and implications. *Gut*. 2006;55:749–53