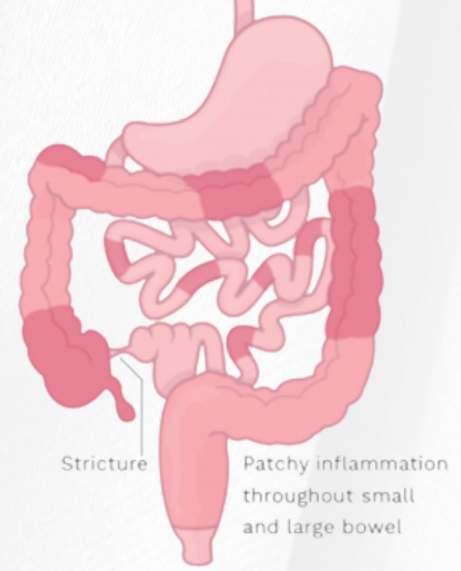




CROHN'S DISEASE



WHAT IS CROHN'S?

Ulcerative colitis is an Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) that causes Inflammation In your digestive tract. It can affect any part of the GI tract but most commonly affects the end of the small bowel (ileum) and the beginning of the colon. It affects the entire thickness of the bowel wall and can “skip” or leave normal areas in between patches of diseased intestine.

TYPES

1. **Ileocolitis** - This is the most common form of Crohn's disease. It affects the end of the small intestine, known as the terminal ileum, and the large intestine, also called the colon. Symptoms may include:

a. Diarrhea and cramping, Pain in the middle or lower right part of the abdomen, Significant weight loss

2. **Ileitis** - This type of crohn's affects only the Ileum. Symptoms may Include:

a. Same as Ileocolitis, Complication of fistulas or Inflammatory abscess In the right lower quadrant

3. **Gastroduodenal Crohn's** - This type affects the stomach and the beginning of the small intestine, called the duodenum. Symptoms may include:

a. Nausea, Vomiting, Loss of appetite, Weight loss

4. **Jejunioileitis** - This type is characterized by patchy areas of inflammation in the upper half of the small intestine, called the jejunum. Symptoms may include:

a. Mild to intense abdominal pain and cramps following meals, Diarrhea, Fistulas may form in severe cases or after prolonged periods of inflammation

5. **Crohn's (Granulomatous) Colitis** - This type affects only the colon, also known as the large intestine.. Symptoms may include:

a. Diarrhea, Rectal bleeding, Disease around the anus, including abscess, fistulas and ulcers, Skin lesions and joint pains are more common in this form of Crohn's than in others

DIAGNOSIS

- Laboratory tests of blood and stool
- X-ray of upper and lower GI tract
- Colonoscopy with possible biopsy
- Upper endoscopy with possible biopsy
- Chromoendoscopy
- Enterography
- Enteroclysis

TREATMENT

- **Anti-inflammatory medication**
 - 5-aminosalicylates (mesalamine, olsalazine)
 - Corticosteroids (prednisone, budesonide)
- **Immune system suppressors**
 - Azathioprine and Mercaptopurine
 - Cyclosporine
 - Small molecule medications (Rinvod, Zeposia)
- **Biologics**
 - Tumor necrosis factor Inhibitors (TNF) (Remicade, Humira, Simponi)
 - Vedolizumab (Entyvio)
 - Ustekinumab (Stelara)
- **Anti-diarrheal medication** (Imodium)
- **Pain relievers** (Tylenol)
- **Antispasmodics**
- **Iron Supplements**
- **Surgery**