

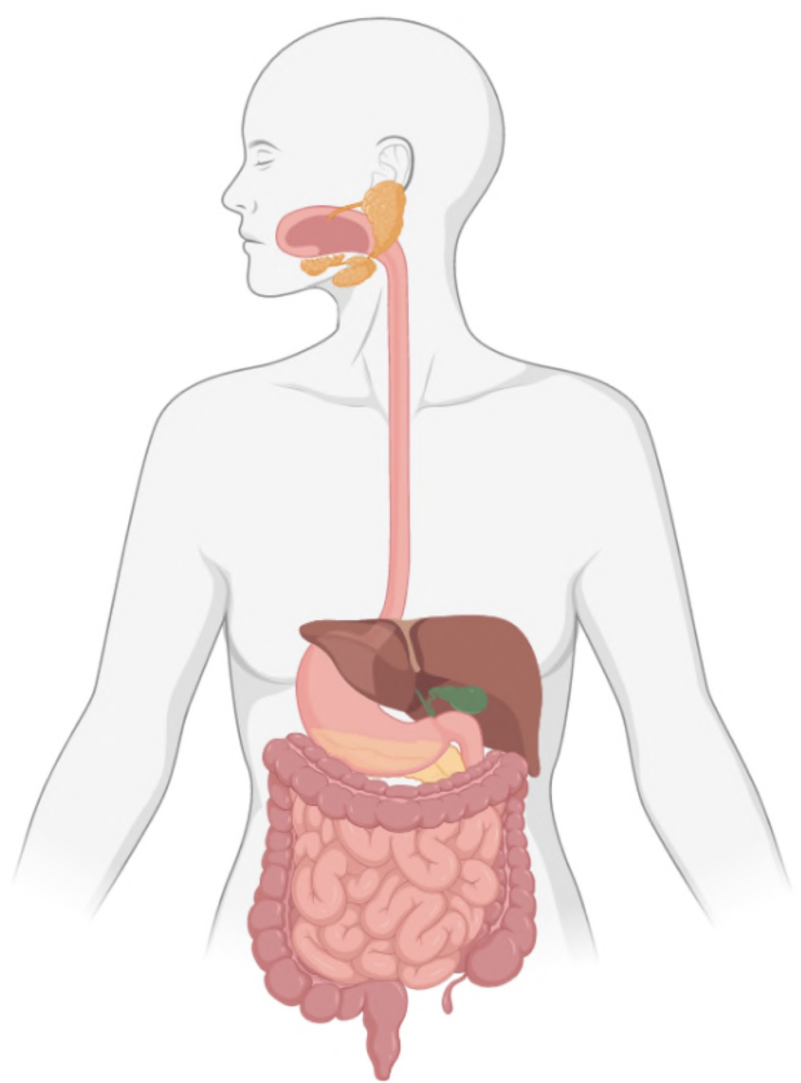
& Ulcerative colitis

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Crohn's disease (CD) & Ulcerative colitis (UC) are the two most common forms of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD).

What is Crohn's disease?

Crohn's disease is a chronic disease that may affect any segment of the gastrointestinal tract. CD is mainly categorised according to which parts of the gut are infected. The main types are: terminal ileal and ileocaecal, small bowel, colonic, gastroduodenal, perianal and oral Crohn's.



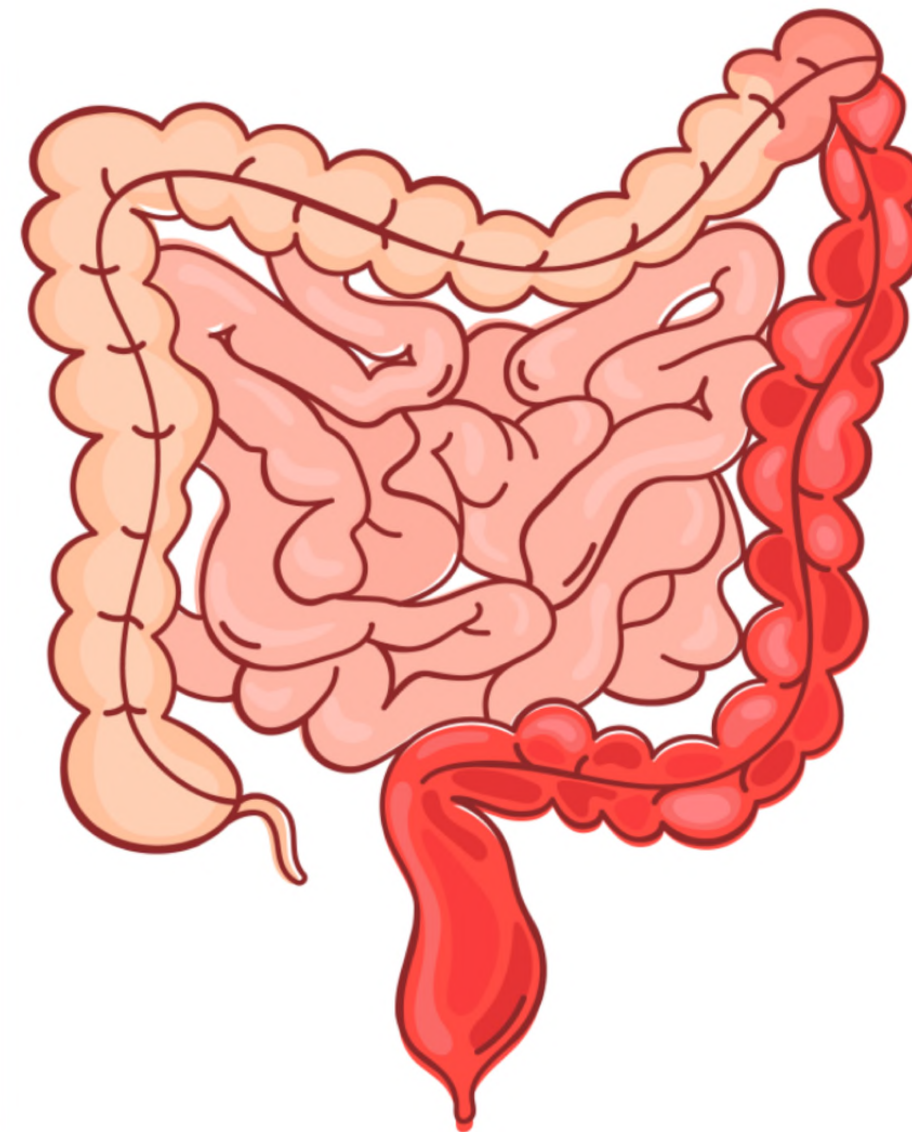
Age of onset: 15-35 years
and 55-70 years

Symptoms: Depends on location of the disease. May include abdominal pain, diarrhea, weight loss and fatigue.

Bloody stool: Variable

What is Ulcerative colitis?

Ulcerative colitis is a chronic condition where the colon and rectum become inflamed. UC is generally categorised according to how much of the large intestine is affected. The main types are: proctitis, left-sided or distal colitis, and total or pancolitis.



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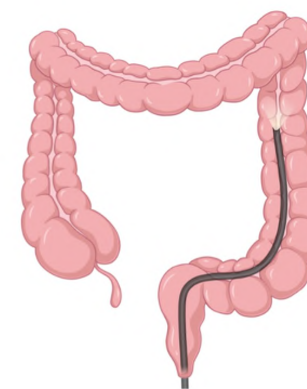
Symptoms: May include stool urgency, fatigue, increased bowel movements, mucus in stool, nocturnal bowel movements and abdominal pain.

Bloody stool: Common

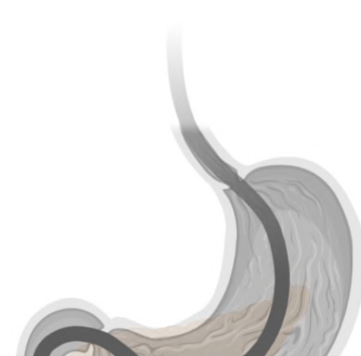
The Diagnostic Methods



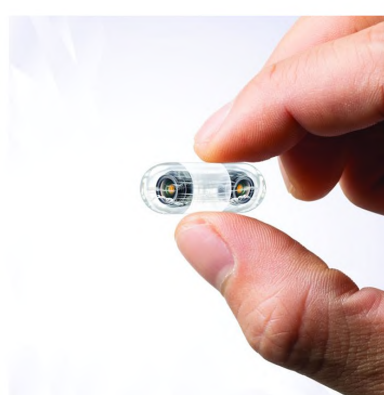
Colonoscopy



Sigmoidoscopy



Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) or upper endoscopy



Video capsule endoscopy (VCE)



Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)

Treatment

Treatment for Crohn's may be medical, surgical or combination of both. However, if the condition is mild, no treatment may be required. Dietary therapy is also another option, especially for children.

Ulcerative colitis is usually managed by drug treatment. However, surgery might also be necessary if the inflammation is very severe.



IBD affects as many as 1.6 million Americans, equally men and women, most of whom are diagnosed before the age of 35.



Active smokers are more than **TWICE** as likely as nonsmokers to develop Crohn's disease.