

Inflammatory Bowel Disease

- Two major types of IBD
- Crohn's disease
 - Incidence 5 per 100,000 persons
 - Prevalence 90 per 100,000 persons
- Ulcerative colitis
 - Incidence 10 per 100,000 persons
 - Prevalence 200 per 100,000 persons

Inflammatory Bowel Disease

- Etiology
 - o not clearly
 - combination of genetic predisposition and environmental exposures.

• Crohn's Disease –

• affects mouth to anus and has *transmural* involvement

• Ulcerative colitis –

o strictly affects the colon and has *mucosal* involvement

Crohn's Disease

- Symptoms
 - Right lower quadrant pain and diarrhea
 - o usually intermittent in nature
 - Low fever
 - o weight loss
 - High fever and pain may be indicative of a complication, e.g., perirectal abscess.
- Signs
 - Palpable mass in RLQ
 - Rectal exam may reveal a perirectal mass
 - Abdominal distention

Crohn's Disease

- Lab findings generally nonspecific
 - ESR usually elevated
 - o Anemia
 - \times low iron from anemia of chronic disease
 - × low B12 secondary to ileal involvement or resection
 - Leukocytosis
 - Thrombocytosis
 - Hypoalbuminemia

Laboratory Findings						
	Anti Nuclear Antibody (ANA)	AntiGlycan Antibodies				
Crohn's Disease	Positive in 15%	Positive in 75%				
Ulcerative Colitis	Positive in 85%	Positive in 5%				

Barium meal Study in Crohn's Disease





Crohn's Disease

- Imaging Studies
 - Barium meal study
 - Colonoscopy
 - × Stricture, Fistula
 - × Distinguish from ulcerative colitis
 - **Tablet Enteroscopy**
 - **OAbdomen CT- Scan**
 - × Evaluation of perirectal abscess.

Crohn's Disease

- Classic findings
 - Skip lesions
 - × Crohn's does not affect the intestinal mucosa in a continuous fashion
 - Cobblestoning
 - × owing to mucosal fissures
 - Luminal narrowing/strictures
 - × string sign
 - Fistulas
 - Aphthous ulcers







D/D of Crohn's Disease

- Differential diagnosis of ileocecal small bowel disease:
- Acute appendicitis with RLQ pain
- Ectopic pregnancy
- Tubo-ovarian abscess
- Cecal diverticulitis
- Lymphoma
- cecal carcinoma

Crohn's Disease

• Differential diagnosis:

Colonic disease - infectious

- o Bacterial colitis Salmonella, Shigella, Campylobacter
- o Ameba (Amoeba if you're British[©])
- Cytomegalovirus

Colonic disease - noninfectious

• Ulcerative Colitis, radiation, ischemia

Crohn's Disease

- Complications
 - Fistula formation up to 40% of patients
 - Stricture/ small bowel obstruction
 - Colon Carcinoma
 - UTIs and pneumaturia
 - Rectovaginal, fistula-in-ano
 - Perforation/abscess formation
 - Nutritional deficiencies



- Symptoms
 - Bloody diarrhea
 - Crampy abdominal pain
 - o Tenesmus
 - × urgent feeling of needing to evacuate to the rectum.
 - Fever, weight loss also possible
 - o 15-25% have extra-intestinal manifestations
- Signs
 - LLQ pain mild to severe
 - Can be very ill in patients with toxic megacolon:
 - × fever, tachycardia, orthostasis

- Lab Findings as in Crohn's, nonspecific
 - ESR usually elevated
 - o Mild anemia
 - Leukocytosis
 - Thrombocytosis (acute phase reactant)

• Imaging Studies

o Sigmoidoscopy/endoscopy

• Contrast radiography/





• Differential Diagnosis

- Infection:
- Noninfectious: Crohn's disease, ischemic colitis, radiation colitis
- Immunocompromised host: CMV, HSV

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- Complications
 - Toxic Megacolon: 15-50% mortality
 - Perforation
 - Cancer: increasing risk of dysplasia with increased time from onset of disease.

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IBD - Treatment

- Medications used in treatment
 - o 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA)/mesalamine
 - Different preparations of 5-ASA include:
 - o Asacol, Rowasa, Pentasa (tradenames)
 - 5-ASA is a topically active anti-inflammatory agent for inflamed intestinal mucosa. Tummy Motrin, so-to-speak.
 - Chronic 5-ASA requires folate therapy.



 Sulfasalazine/Azulfidine - composed of sulfapyridine and 5-ASA molecules. Bacteria in the terminal ileum cleave the drug into these respective components. Because of where in the intestinal tract the drug becomes active, sulfasalazine is usually used to Rx UC and active ileitis in Crohn's. Sulfapyridine is responsible for the sulfa-related adverse drug reactions of this drug.

- Olsalazine/Dipentum two 5-ASA molecules bound by a diazo bond. Delivered intact to the terminal ileum and there it is cleaved by bacteria.
- Useful in treating UC.
- Side effect of note ileal secretory diarrhea secondary to the diazo bond. Occurs in 5-10% of treated patients.

Mesalamine

- Pentasa: 5-ASA packaged in ethylcellulose granules that are slowly released from the jejunum to the colon.
- Used to Rx Crohn's disease.
- 4 gm per day most helpful in Crohn's, but requires taking 16 tablets.
- 2-3 gm/d for active UC, 1-2 gm/d for maintenance of UC

Mesalamine

- Asacol enveloped in a pH-sensitive coating which delivers drug to the distal ileum and colon.
- 2.4 4.6 gm/d for UC.
- Can be used to maintain remission in Crohn's disease in Crohn's of the terminal ileum.

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Mesalamine

- Rowasa enema or suppository form of mesalamine.
- Useful for distal proctosigmoiditis/UC. Not helpful in treating perirectal Crohn's disease.
- Little systemic absorption, few side effects.
- Rowasa works best if given HS and retained overnight.

Oral sulfa drugs for IBD

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Sulfasalazine and 5-ASA dosages (g/day) for active disease and remission maintenance in ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease

	Ulcerative colitis		Crohn's colitis		Crohn's ileitis	
	Active	Maint	Active	Maint	Active	Maint
Sulfasalazine	2 - 4	2 - 4	2 - 4	NR	NR	ID*
Asacol	2.4 - 4.8	2.4 - 4.8	2.4 - 4.8	2.4 - 4.8	2.4 - 4.8	2.4 - 4.8
Pentasa	4	3-4	4	3-4	4	3-4
Dipentum	2 - 3	1	2 - 3	1	NR	NR
Rowasa (enema)	4	2-4	4	ID	NR	NR

Maint: maintenance; ID: insufficient data; NR: not recommended.

* 2 - 4 G used in practice.

- Corticosteroids extremely useful for treating acute flares and in maintaining remission in moderate to severe disease.
- Start Solu-medrol at 125mg IV q6hr, then switch to po Prednisone at 40-60mg qD.
- Taper over 8-12 weeks if possible.

Corticosteroids Side Effects

- Cushingoid appearance
- Osteoporosis
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Peptic ulcer

• Psychosis

- Aseptic necrosis of bone/hip
- Neuropathy
- Myopathy



Immunosuppressive drugs

- Azathioprine and 6-Mercaptopurine
 - × Purine analogs that may inhibit T cell function
- Infliximab (Remicade [®])and other TNF inhibitors
 - × Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF)

Antibiotics - acute treatment

• metronidazole/Flagyl - covers anaerobic bacteria. Especially useful in perirectal disease.

- Education
- Support groups
- Psychologic therapy as indicated
- Don't lose sight of the fact that we are treating patients, not diseases.
- <u>Holding a hand and hugging a shoulder are often</u> <u>more effective than any medicine we can offer</u>.

Probiotics

- No evidence supports the use of probiotics to induce clinical improvement
- Probiotics are not an FDA approved class of drugs
- Many different probiotics will play...few will win...
- Meaning we don't yet know the utility of probiotics



-Biotics

- Antibiotics drugs to kill bacteria
- Prebiotics substances which induce the growth of beneficial bacteria
- Probiotics introduction of bacteria themselves ("Pleased to meet you")

Robiotics – introduction of nanobots to destroy all harmful bacteria



Transformobiotics – Optimus Prime meets Pseudomonas Maximus



Extra-intestinal Manifestations of IBD

- Reactive arthropathy present with active disease
- Episcleritis seen more commonly in Crohn's disease
- Erythema Nodosum Crohn's > UC
- Pyoderma Gangrenosum UC > Crohn's

Extra-intestinal Manifestations of IBD

- Sacroiliitis 10% patients with IBD. Association with HLA-B27
- Scleritis and uveitis
- Primary sclerosing cholangitis usually with UC