Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Patients' Health at School



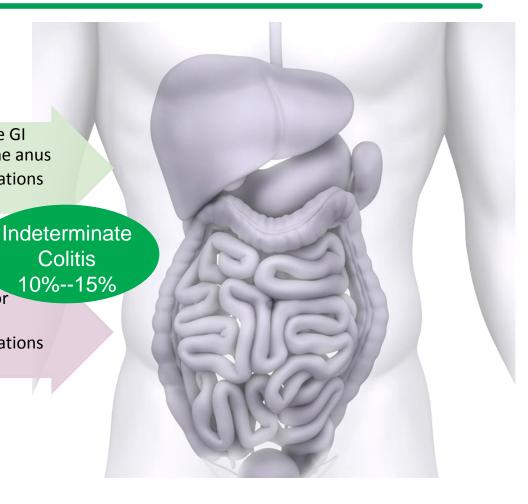
What is IBD?

Crohn's Disease

- Can affect any part of the GI tract—from the lips to the anus
- Extra-intestinal manifestations

Ulcerative Colitis

- Affects large colon and/or rectum
- Extra-intestinal manifestations



Impact of IBD

THE IMPACT OF IBD ON YOUNG PEOPLE









30% OF ALL PATIENTS WITH IBD PRESENT BETWEEN THE AGE OF 10 AND 19 YEARS



THE MEAN AGE FOR DIAGNOSIS OF IBD IS 11.9 YEARS



UP TO 25% OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH IBD HAVE DEPRESSION



CHILDREN WITH IBD ARE FOUND TO HAVE BEHAVIOUR PROBLEMS, PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS, DEPRESSION AND DIMINISHED SOCIAL COMPETENCE



UP TO 3 MONTHS OF SCHOOL ABSENTEEISM AMONGST CHILDREN WITH IBD IS REPORTED PER YEAR



CHILDREN WITH IBD ARE FREQUENTLY CONSIDERED EMOTIONALLY VULNERABLE



61% OF UNDER 18 YEAR OLDS FELT THAT IBD HAD AFFECTED THEIR ABILITY TO PERFORM TO THEIR FULL EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL



17% OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH IBD HAD TO WAIT MORE THAN 5 YEARS TO RECEIVE A FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Symptoms of IBD

Symptoms of IBD

Diarrhea

Abdominal Pain/Cramps

Fecal **Urgency** Intestinal Bleeding

Fever

Weight Loss



Symptoms of IBD—Beyond the Intestines

Eyes: redness, pain, itching

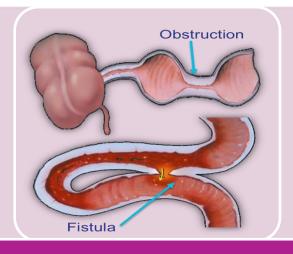
Mouth: sores/ulcers

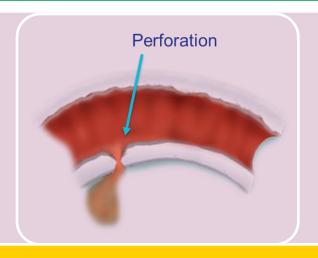
Joints: swelling, pain

Skin: red bumps, ulcerations, skin tags

Bones: osteoporosis

Complications of IBD





Crohn's Disease

- Intestinal Obstruction
- Abscess
- Fistula
- Stricture
- Colorectal Cancer

Ulcerative Colitis

- Anemia from Blood Loss
- Perforation of Bowel
- Colorectal Cancer
- Toxic Megacolon

Treatments for IBD

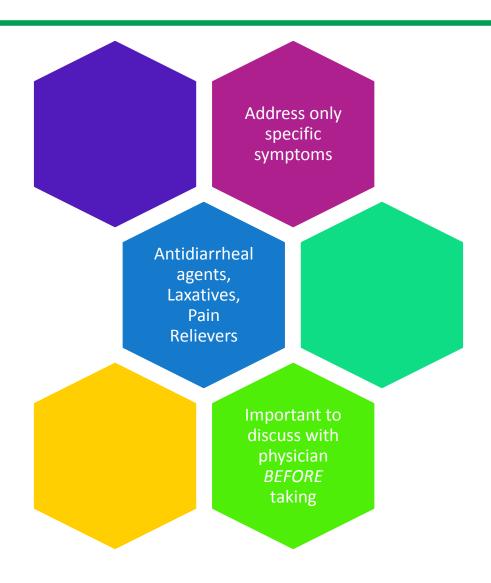
Prescription Medications

Class	Agents	Side Effects
Aminosalicylates	 Balsalazide (Colazal®, GIAZO®) Mesalamine formulations Lialda® — Apriso™ Asacol HD® — Rowasa® Delzicol® — Canasa® Pentasa® Olsalazine (Dipentum®); Sulfasalazine (Azulfidine®) 	Stomach pain/cramping/nauseaDiarrheaDizzinessHeadache
Corticosteroids	 Budesonide (Entocort®, UCERIS®) Methylprednisolone (Medrol®) Prednisone Prednisolone 	 Stomach pain/cramping/nausea Bloody or black tarry stools Rapid weight gain Blurred vision or eye pain Muscle pain/cramps Nervousness or restlessness
Antibiotics	 Ciprofloxacin (Cipro[®], Proquin[®]) Metronidazole (Flagyl[®]) Rifaximin (Xifaxan[®]) 	•Numbness, tingling•Muscle pain/weakness•Tendon Rupture (Cipro)

Prescription Medications

Class	Agents	Side Effects
Immunomodulators	 Azathioprine (Imuran®, Azasan®) Cyclosporine (Neoral®) 6-Mercaptopurine (Purinethol®) Methotrexate Tacrolimus (Prograf®) 	Nausea, vomiting, loss of appetiteDiarrheaItching or rash
Biologic Therapies	 Anti-TNF antibodies Adalimumab (Humira®) Certolizumab pegol (Cimzia®) Infliximab (Remicade®) Golimumab (Simponi®) Integrin Antagonist Receptors Natalizumab (Tysabri®) Vedolizumab (EntyvioTM) 	 Redness, swelling, itching, pain, rash, bruising at site of injection Upper respiratory or sinus infections Headache Nausea

Over the Counter Medications



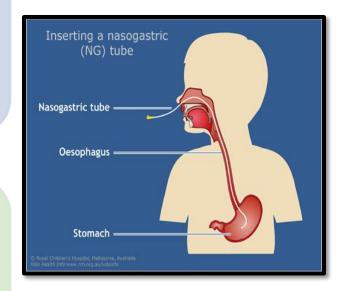
Nutrition

Specific Carbohydrate Diet (SCD)

- A nutritionally balanced diet focused on removing grains, most dairy and sugars (except honey)
- Focuses on natural nutrient rich foods including vegetables, fruits, meats and nuts.

Enteral Nutrition

- Provides nutrition in the form of a liquid supplement
- Administrated through nasogastric or gastrostomy tube
- Helpful when appetite is poor, or weight gain/growth is a concern
- Tube feedings can be given at night
- Oral supplements (Ensure) can be useful but do not require tube feedings



Complementary and Alternative Therapy (CAM)

What is CAM?

 Practices and products not presently part of conventional medicine

Examples

- Natural Products
 - Supplements
 - Probiotics
 - Essential Oils
- Mind & Body
 - Meditation
 - Acupuncture
 - Yoga
 - Massage

Notes

- Lack strong scientific evidence for treating IBD
- Not FDA-regulated
- Should complement, not replace, traditional therapies



Surgery

Crohn's Disease	Ulcerative Colitis
Strictureplasty	 Proctocolectomy (removal of
•Gastrojejunostomy (upper	the colon and rectum)
GI)	With end ileostomy
•Short bowel resection	Restorative (ileoanal
•Partial colectomy	anastomosis or J pouch)
 Proctocolectomy with end 	
ileostomy	
•Perianal surgery	
 Intestinal transplantation 	

Special Considerations

Ability to swallow capsules or tablets

Some medications may need to be taken at school

Side effects of drug therapy

Adherence

Growth failure and need for nutritional supplementation

Emotional wellbeing

Frequent absences or hospitalizations

Easy access to bathrooms

Psychosocial Aspects of IBD

Depression

Anxiety

Withdrawal

Anger

Concentration difficulties

Young Adults

Denial

Fragile selfesteem

Grief

Embarrassment

Adolescents

Magical thinking

Regression

Avoidance
Distraction

ounger Children

Living Well With IBD

Compliance with medication and treatment

Keep followup appointments

Eat a well-balanced diet

Have a support system

Resource Used

www.ccfa.org

