



THE COMPLICATIONS OF CROHN'S DISEASE

WHAT IS CROHN'S DISEASE?

Crohn's disease is a
CHRONIC
INFLAMMATORY
DISEASE OF THE
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM¹



SYMPTOMS

of the disease **most commonly** include:





PAIN



WEIGHT LOSS



FATIGUE



BLOOD IN THE FECES²

IN THE EUROPEAN UNION, CROHN'S DISEASE IS ESTIMATED TO AFFECT UP TO



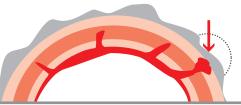
It can affect people of all ages, though onset is most common in late adolescence or early adulthood⁴



CROHN'S DISEASE IS CHARACTERIZED BY FLARES AND REMISSION¹ IT IS A LIFE-LONG DISEASE WITH NO CURE⁵

Complications of Crohn's disease can include **bleeding**, **abscesses**, **obstruction**, **perforation or stricture** (narrowing) of the intestine, and increase the risk of other complications, such as **malnutrition** and developing **colorectal** or **small bowel cancers**⁶

ANOTHER
COMPLICATION
CAN BE THE
DEVELOPMENT
OF FISTULAS⁷



Fistulas develop from deep ulcers into 'tunnels' running from one part of the digestive system to another^{8,9}

They are defined as a pathologic tract connecting two hollow organs, or one hollow organ and the skin^{8,9}

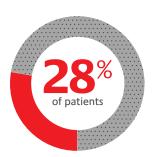
PERIANAL FISTULAS ARE WHERE THE FISTULA DEVELOPS BETWEEN THE RECTUM AND THE SKIN NEAR THE ANUS¹⁰

COMPLEX ANAL FISTULAS ARE THOSE FISTULAS WITH TRACKS EXTENDING ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE MID-ANAL CANAL, WITH MULTIPLE TRACKS OR ABSCESSES^{8,11}

IMPACT OF FISTULAS ON PATIENT QUALITY OF LIFE

PERIANAL FISTULAS
ARE 'ONE OF THE
MOST DISABLING
COMPLICATIONS
OF CROHN'S DISEASE'12

They are estimated to affect up to 28% of patients in the first **two decades** after Crohn's disease diagnosis^{13,14}



People with perianal fistulas suffer SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACTS on their quality of life across PHYSICAL, FUNCTIONAL, & PSYCHOSOCIAL

domains¹⁵

1



WORK





ONE STUDY ASKING PATIENTS TO RATE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT QUALITY OF LIFE FACTORS FOR THEM FOUND THAT THE KEY IMPAIRMENTS WERE: 15

Anal pain

Anal discharge

Sleep interference

V Feeling unclean

Physical activity restriction

DIFFICULTY OF TREATING FISTULAS

FEW PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENTS for complex perianal fistulas exist and REPEATED SURGICAL PROCEDURES

are usually required,16-20 which are generally associated with **MORBIDITY** (e.g. incontinence)²⁰



··········· and an increased RISK **OF PERMANENT STOMA** (surgically created opening on the surface of the abdomen)21









ANTIBIOTICS THIOPURINES (immunosuppressive treatments)

ANTI-TUMOUR **NECROSIS FACTOR** TREATMENTS

are generally associated with moderate efficacy and high rates of relapse upon discontinuation²⁰⁻²⁸

In a study of 232 patients with perianal fistulizing Crohn's disease, patients with previously healed complex fistula had a ELAPSE RATE OF 41.9% after a median follow up time of 10 YEA





MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM IS REQUIRED TO MANAGE THE COMPLICATION²⁸

To **heal** a complex perianal fistula, it commonly takes six surgical procedures²⁹

TREATMENT GOALS FOR FISTULAS

SHORT-TERM:²⁸









REDUCTION OF SYMPTOMS

LONG-TERM:28







IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY OF LIFE



HEALING



PRESERVATION OF CONTINENCE



AVOIDANCE OF **PROCTECTOMY** WITH STOMA

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