

So this video we're going to look at IBD which is inflammatory bowel disease. Um, a chronic inflammatory bowel disease which pursue a protracted relapsing and remitting course. There are two types of ibds. And let us look at them now. So IBD typically involves involve the colon. But of course one of the types of IBD involve the the whole git. Now the two types of IBD are ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. When talking about ulcerative colitis. It mainly presents with inflammation of the rectal and sigmoid colon about 40 to 50%. Um. And this is referred to as Proctitis. Now comparing that to Crohn's disease. In Crohn's disease, the main area affected is the cecum and the ileum. The ileocecal area 40% of Crohn's cases involve the ileal and ileo colonic area. The second most common area affecting Crohn's is the small intestine. About 30 to 40% of cases. And in the small intestine we see the inflammation in segments. This is termed skip lesions. Because you have inflammation and then you have no inflammation, and then you have inflammation again, and then no inflammation, etc.. Some people who have Crohn's can have skip lesions in the colon, the large intestine. 20% of Crohn's disease cases have this, and this is referred to as Crohn's colitis. And finally a small majority of cases have perianal inflammation. So those were the four most common areas affected in Crohn's disease. And as we have learned, a typical characteristic of Crohn's disease are the skip lesions. Going back to ulcerative colitis. The main areas affected, as we talked about is the rectal sigmoid area and this is termed proctitis. Well, a characteristic of ulcerative colitis is that the inflammation can spread and it spreads um, proximally. So from the rectal sigmoid area up the descending colon, 30 to 40% of ulcerative colitis cases have this. And this is termed left sided colitis. If the inflammation spread far enough that it reaches the transverse colon, this is known as extensive colitis. So we just saw the common areas affected in ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, and we saw that they had some differences in that. Ulcerative colitis spreads distal to proximal and Crohn's disease, have skip lesions and mainly affects the ileocecal area. But there are a lot more differences which we will go over later on. But first, let us look at the signs and symptoms associated with the inflammatory bowel disease. So signs and symptoms of inflammatory bowel disease can include but not always diarrhea, rectal bleeding, abdominal pain, tenesmus fever, weight loss, vomiting, cramps, and muscle spasms. Let us look more at the differences now and similarities between the two types of inflammatory bowel disease. So we will look at the differences in gender incidence, smoking association, the onset location pathology, histological differences as well as complications. So in ulcerative colitis, um, both genders are