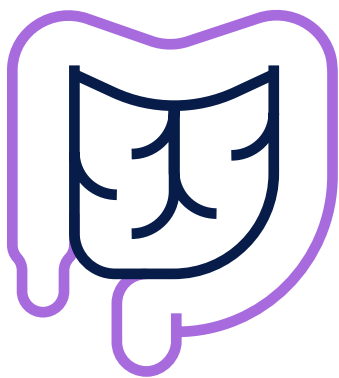


Ulcerative Colitis

Ulcerative colitis is a chronic, idiopathic, immune-mediated disease of the large intestine that causes continuous mucosal inflammation extending variably from the rectum to the more proximal colon.¹ Ulcerative colitis progresses unpredictably, meaning it generally gets worse over time, but its severity and disease course can be variable.³

Ulcerative colitis, along with Crohn's disease, belongs to a group of diseases called inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).

The Signs and Symptoms of Ulcerative Colitis⁴



- Bloody stool
- Urgency to defecate
- Abdominal pain and cramping
- Fatigue
- Diarrhea
- Inability to defecate despite urgency
- Rectal pain and bleeding
- Fever
- Weight loss

Ulcerative colitis often has a relapsing-remitting course. Many people go through periods of remission and flare-ups that range from low-grade inflammation to chronic refractory disease.^{3,4}



1 in 100

estimated Americans are affected by IBD.²



<30 years old

On average, people are diagnosed with ulcerative colitis in their mid-30s, although the disease can occur at any age.⁴



Up to 20%

of people living with ulcerative colitis have a parent, child, or sibling with IBD.⁵