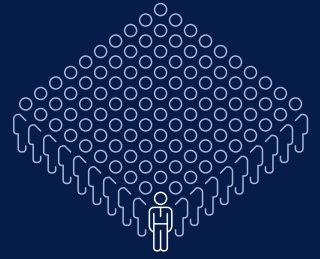


What is IBD?

Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)

is an umbrella term that includes two chronic diseases, caused by prolonged inflammation of tissues in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.¹

For some people, IBD is only a mild illness. For others, it's a painful, debilitating condition that can impact daily life and activities.²



1 in 100 people
in the U.S. has IBD¹

Crohn's disease

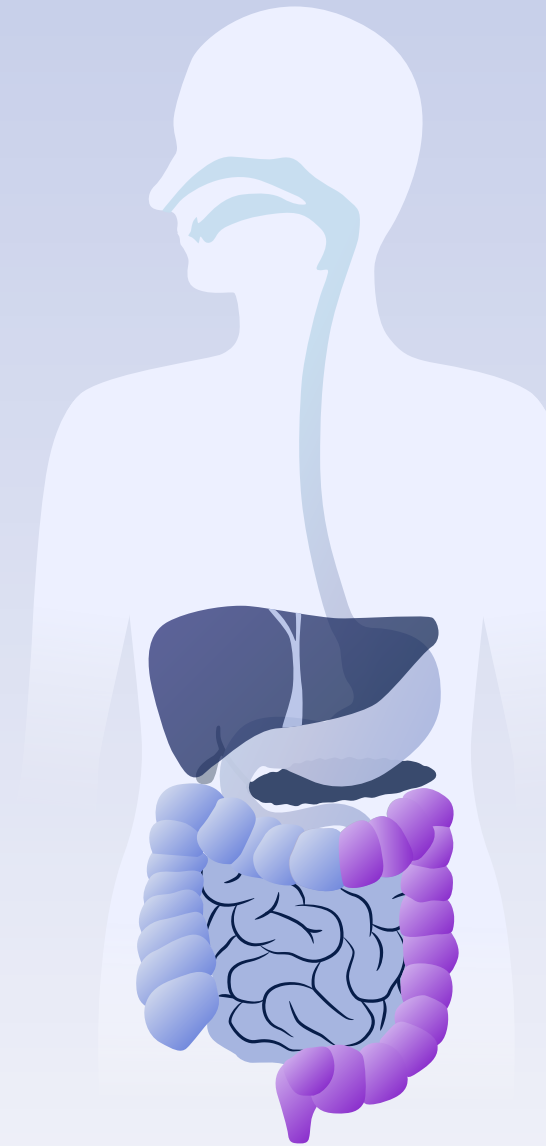
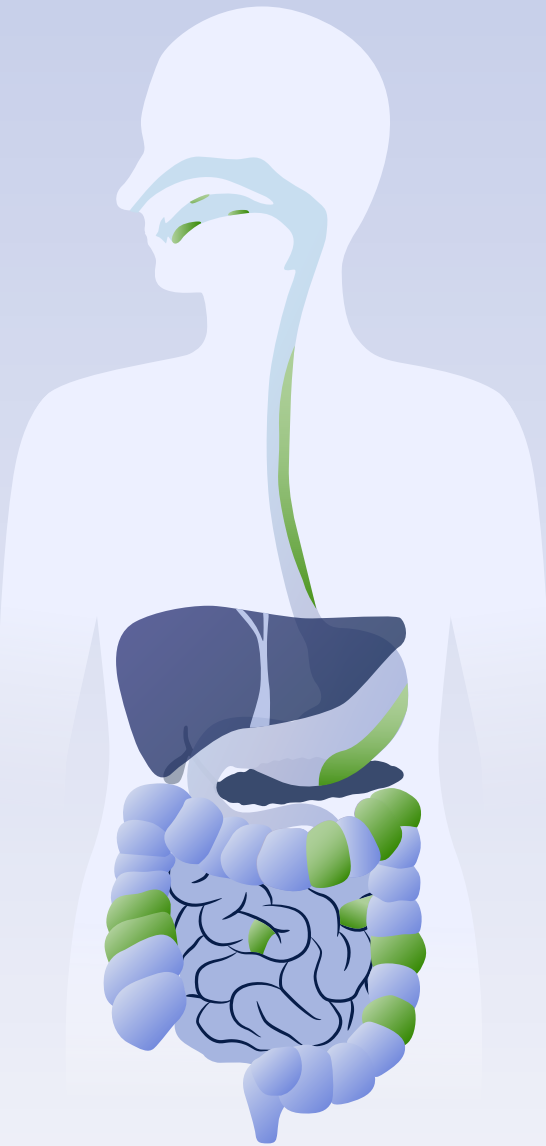
Can affect any part of the GI tract, from the mouth to the anus, though it most commonly affects the end of the small intestine (the ileum) where it joins the beginning of the colon.^{3,4}

It is a progressive disease, which means it gets worse over time.^{3,4}

Ulcerative Colitis

Usually begins in the rectum and lower colon, but may also spread continuously to involve the entire colon.^{3,5}

It has an unpredictable disease course that can change or worsen over time.^{6,7}



COMMON SYMPTOMS⁸⁻⁹

CROHN'S DISEASE

Diarrhea

Fever

Fatigue

Abdominal pain and cramping

Blood in stool

Mouth sores

Reduced appetite and weight loss

ULCERATIVE COLITIS

Diarrhea, often with blood or pus

Fever

Fatigue

Abdominal pain and cramping

Urgency to defecate

Rectal pain

Weight loss

Crohn's symptoms may differ depending on what part of the GI tract is impacted and the level of disease activity.

Ulcerative colitis symptoms may differ, as the disease is characterized by relapsing and remitting mucosal inflammation, which corresponds with the waxing and waning of symptoms over the course of the disease.

1.01M people

live with Crohn's disease*¹

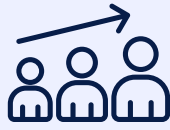


PREVALENCE IN THE US

1.25M people

live with ulcerative colitis*¹

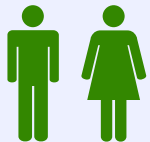
15-35 years old¹



AVERAGE AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

<30 years old

but can occur at any age¹



Men and women equally
have a chance of developing
Crohn's disease¹⁰



Men are more likely
than women to develop
ulcerative colitis¹

POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS¹¹

Age. Most people who develop IBD are diagnosed before or in their thirties.

Family history. You are more likely to have IBD if a close relative, such as a parent, child or sibling, has IBD.

Cigarette smoking. Smoking harms overall health and the health of your digestive tract.

NSAIDs. Long-term use of these medications may increase the risk of developing IBD.

TREATMENTS CAN INCLUDE¹²

Medications: Including aminosalicates, corticosteroids, antibiotics, small molecules and biologics¹⁰

Surgical Treatment: Potential removal of the colon and rectum in severe cases¹⁰

See your doctor if you experience a persistent change in your bowel habits or if you have any of the signs and symptoms of IBD.

*The combined estimates for ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease do not total that of IBD due to patients identified with IBD but who could not be assigned specifically to either ulcerative or Crohn's disease.

1. Lewis JD. Incidence, Prevalence, and Racial and Ethnic Distribution of Inflammatory Bowel Disease in the United States. *Gastroenterology*. July 20, 2023. Accessed March 2024. [https://www.gastrojournal.org/article/S0016-5085\(23\)04776-5/abstract](https://www.gastrojournal.org/article/S0016-5085(23)04776-5/abstract). 2. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) - Symptoms and causes. Mayo Clinic. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/inflammatory-bowel-disease/symptoms-causes/syc-20353315#:~:text=Both%20ulcerative%20colitis%20and%20Crohn.> Accessed March 2024. 3. The Facts about Inflammatory Bowel Diseases. Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America. 2014. Available at: <https://www.crohnscolitisfoundation.org/sites/default/files/2019-02/Updated%20IBD%20Factbook.pdf>. Accessed March 2024. 4. Crohn's disease. Symptoms and Causes. Mayo Clinic. 2021. Available at: <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/crohn-s-disease/symptoms-causes/syc-20353304>. Accessed March 2024. 5. Gajendran M, et al. A comprehensive review and update on ulcerative colitis. *Dis-Mon DM*. 2019;65(12):100851. doi:10.1016/j.disamonth.2019.02.004 6. Monstad I, et al. Clinical course and prognosis in ulcerative colitis: results from population-based and observational studies. *Ann Gastroenterol*. 2014;27(2):95-104. 7. Mehta F. Report: economic implications of inflammatory bowel disease and its management. *Am J Manag Care*. 2016;22(3 Suppl):s51-60. 8. Crohn's disease - Symptoms & causes. Mayo Clinic. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/crohn-s-disease/symptoms-causes/syc-20353304>. Accessed March 2024. 9. Ulcerative colitis - Symptoms & causes. Mayo Clinic. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/ulcerative-colitis/symptoms-causes/syc-20353326>. Accessed March 2024. 10. What is IBD? Crohn's disease. UCLA Center for Inflammatory Bowel Disease. 2023. Available at: <https://www.uclahealth.org/medical-services/gastro/ibd>. Accessed March 2024. 11. Molodecky NA, Kaplan GG. Environmental risk factors for inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastroenterology & Hepatology*. May 2010. Accessed March 11, 2024. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2886488/>. 12. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) - Diagnosis and treatment. Mayo Clinic. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/inflammatory-bowel-disease/diagnosis-treatment/drc-20353320>. Accessed March 2024.

abbvie.com



©2024 AbbVie. All rights reserved.
US-IMMG-240093