crohn's colitis

PACE Inflammatory Bowel Disease Clinical Care Pathways

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Name of Clinical Care Pathway

Therapy Decision Tree—Crohn's Disease

Objective

Provide direction regarding the choice of therapy for patients with Crohn's disease

Patient Population

Adult patients (≥18years) with a known diagnosis of Crohn's disease

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Highlight Box

Therapy decisions are based on anatomic location of disease, severity of disease, disease complications, extra-intestinal manifestations of the disease, other comorbidities, and patient preference. Treatment goals include induction and maintenance of remission.

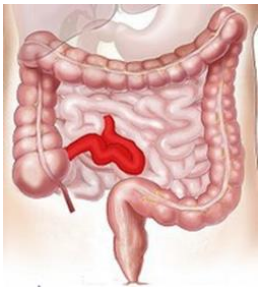
New therapies are constantly being developed and should be considered.

These clinical decision support tools were developed by Canadian experts in IBD, based on their interpretation of current evidence and considerations specific to Canadian healthcare. International guidelines from Europe and the United States are available. However, these may reflect regional factors not directly applicable in Canada.

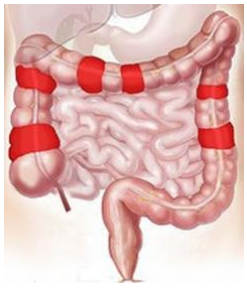
Introduction

Crohn's disease (CD) is a chronic inflammatory condition that affects any portion of the gastrointestinal tract from the mouth to the anus and perianal region. Extra-intestinal manifestations and/or complications can occur. The most commonly affected parts of the GI tract are the terminal ileum and colon. Inflammation is typically segmental, asymmetrical and transmural. Most patients are diagnosed with an inflammatory phenotype at first presentation, but over time, complications such as strictures, fistulas or abscesses can develop in over half of patients. These complications often require surgery.

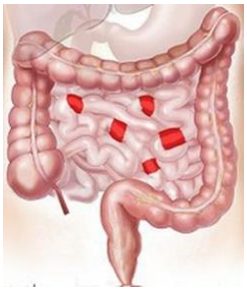
Types of CD



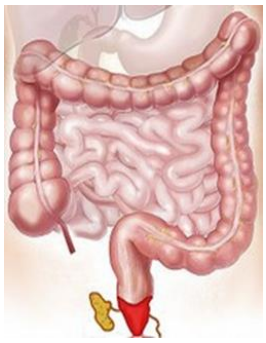
Ileal



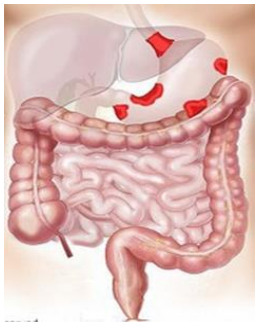
Colonic



Proximal small bowel



Perianal



Gastroduodenal

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The Montreal classification is commonly used to classify the major phenotypic features of CD based on age at diagnosis, location of the disease and disease behavior.

Clinical factors	Montreal classification
Age at diagnosis (A)	A1: 16 years or younger A2: 17-40 years A3: Over 40 years
Disease location (L)	L1: Ileal L2: Colonic L3: Ileocolonic L4: Upper GI*
Disease behavior (B)	B1**: Inflammatory B2: Stricturing B3: Penetrating p***: Perianal disease modifier

*L4 is a modifier that can be added to L1-3 when concomitant upper GI disease is present

**B1 category should be considered 'interim' until a pre-specified time has elapsed from the time of diagnosis. Such a time period may vary from study to study (e.g. 5-10 years is suggested) but should be defined in order for B1 behavior to be considered 'definitive.' GI—Gastrointestinal

***p is a modifier that can be added to B1-3 when concomitant perianal disease is present

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Prior to therapy decisions, the following assessments should be carried out and treatment goals discussed with the patient.

Goal of therapy: Deep and prolonged remission with long-term goal of preventing complications and halting the progressive course of the disease. Deep remission is a combination of symptomatic and objective markers of remission.

A. Assess the inflammatory status of the disease:

- Symptoms: Fever, abdominal pain, diarrhea, GI bleeding, localized tenderness, weight loss and symptoms of extraintestinal manifestations of IBD
- Exclude infections: Clostridium difficile, cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- Exclude symptoms not related to active inflammation: Bile acid diarrhea, bacterial overgrowth, steatorrhea/fat malabsorption
- Perianal or abdominal abscess or fistula: Pain, fistula drainage, fever (see Management of Perianal Penetrating Crohn's Disease)
- Clinical laboratory testing: Complete blood count (CBC), C-reactive protein (CRP), fecal calprotectin (FCP)
- Imaging: Endoscopy and computed tomography (CT), enterography or magnetic resonance enterography or intestinal ultrasound
- Exclude stricture: Abnormal imaging (bowel dilation), obstructive symptoms, stricture on endoscopy

B. Assess comorbidities as well as disease and therapy-related complications:

- Review prior IBD medication exposure
- Immune mediated inflammatory conditions: Ankylosing spondylitis, arthritis, psoriasis, pyoderma gangrenosum, uveitis, etc.
- History of malignancies

C. Predicted severity of disease course:

Moderate/High risk:

- Active smoking
- Recurrent hospitalizations
- Perianal disease, stricturing/penetrating disease
- >1 bowel resection
- Length of affected bowel (ileocolonic and/or small bowel involvement)
- Diagnosis at a younger age (pediatric onset disease diagnosis or <40 years)

The absence of the above-mentioned factors are indicative of low risk

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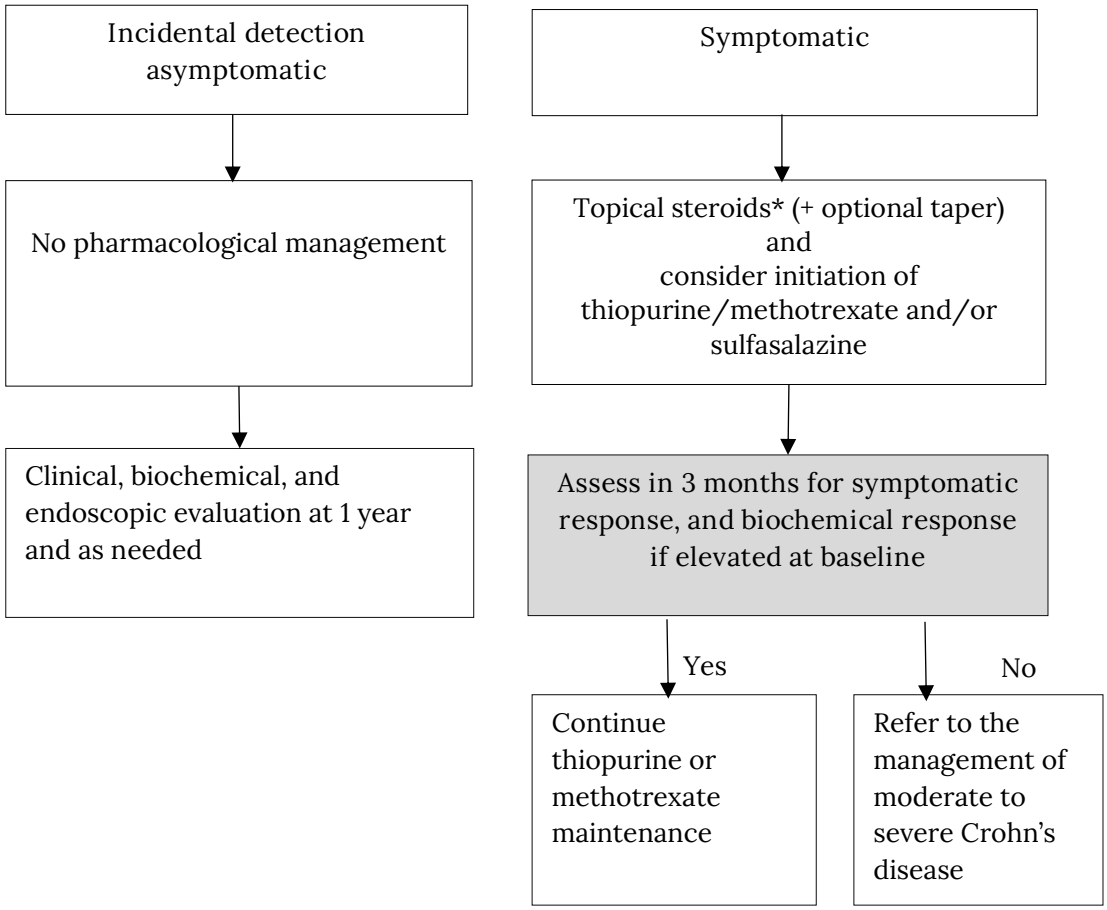
Management of mild Crohn's disease

Mild disease is defined as CDAI <220 or HBI ≤7.

Following complete evaluation with endoscopy (ileocolonoscopy ± upper endoscopy) and/or imaging (enterography, capsule endoscopy, and/or intestinal ultrasound), and lab tests, the choice of treatment will in part depend on the distribution of disease as well as disease activity.



*Topical steroids include steroids such as budesonide

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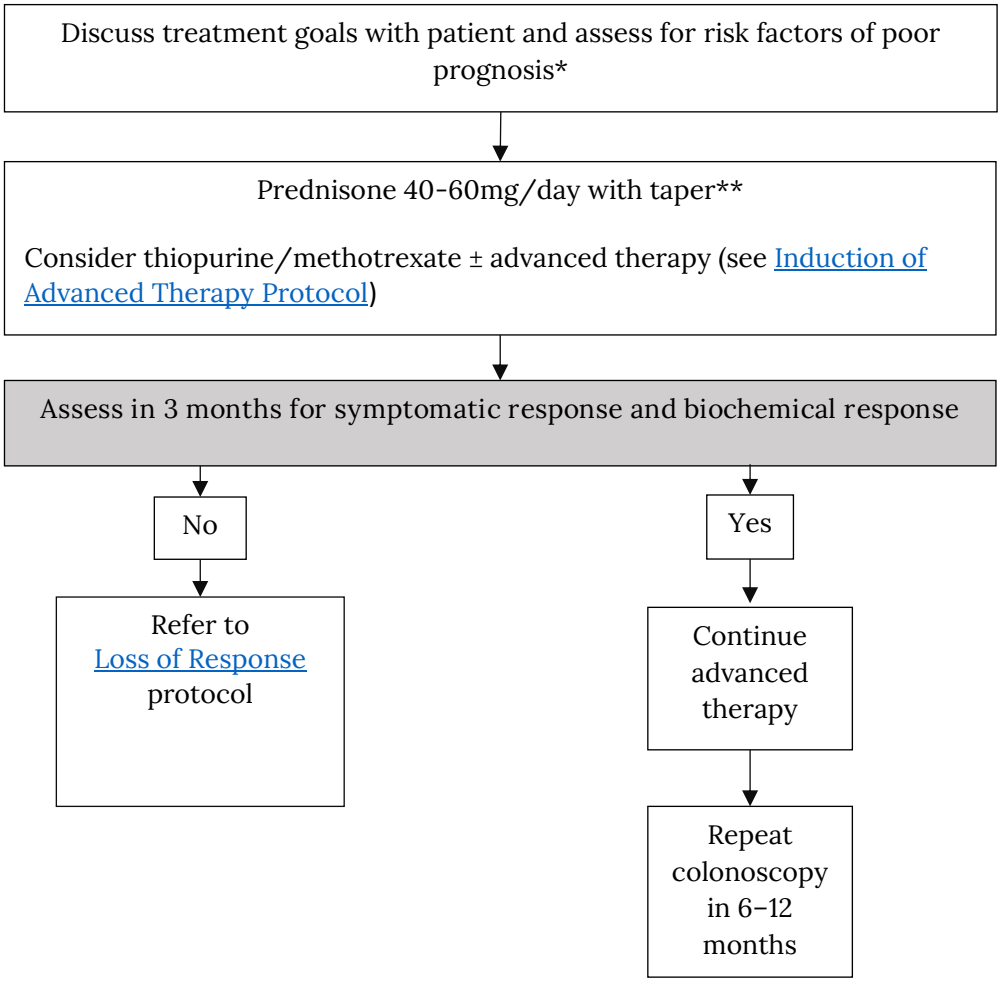
Management of moderate to severe Crohn's disease



Instruct the patient to contact the office if new symptoms occur

* Consider early ileal resection (especially in localized ileocecal disease and stricturing disease)
**Ongoing use of steroids is not recommended; do not prescribe more than 2 courses of steroids over 12 months

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Other Resources

For IBD Providers

Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Drug Comparison chart

For Patients

Crohn's and Colitis Canada: IBD journey webpage

UpToDate® - Patient education: Crohn's disease (Beyond the Basics) (freely accessible) https://www.uptodate.com/contents/crohn-disease-beyond-the-basics?search=crohns%20disease&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~20&usage_type=default&display_rank=1

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