

# Commentary Note on Crohn's Disease

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## Description

Crohn's disease is a type of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD), causes the digestive tract to become irritated and swollen. The affected person might experience symptoms like abdominal pain, diarrhea, weight loss and rectal bleeding. This is a life-long disorder that cannot be cured properly. However, the treatments for Crohn's disease usually control our symptoms and permit us to live an active life.

Crohn's disease is also known as regional ileitis or enteritis. The condition irritates and inflames the digestive tract; specially the small and large intestines. Crohn's disease can cause diarrhea and stomach cramps. It's very common to experience periodic disease flare-ups.

American gastroenterologist Dr. Burrill Crohn was one of the first physicians to describe about Crohn's disease. The illness gets its name from him. Ulcerative colitis is another frequently diagnosed IBD. Half a million Americans have Crohn's disease. This can include women, men, and children. Crohn's disease generally seems in younger people mostprobably in their teens, 20s or early 30s. This condition can occur at any age. It's equally common in men and women. The cigarette smokers have high risk of Crohn's disease than non-smokers. Crohn's disease can affect various units of the digestive tract.

## Types of Crohn's disease

Ileocolitis: Ileocolitis is the very common type of Crohn's disease. Inflammation occurs in the small intestine and part of the large intestine.

Ileitis: Swelling and inflammation grow in the small intestine.

Gastroduodenal: Inflammation and irritation disturb the stomach and the top of the small intestine (the duodenum).

Jejunoleitis: Patchy areas of inflammation grow in the upper half of the small intestine (jejunum).

There's no identified cause of Crohn's disease. Certain issues help in increasing the risk of developing the condition.

## Causes

Autoimmune disease: Bacteria in the digestive tract may cause the body's immune system to attack your healthy cells.

Genes: Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) often runs in families. If you have a parent, sibling or other family member with Crohn's, you may be at an increased risk of also having it.

Smoking: Cigarette smoking increases the chances double our risk of Crohn's disease.

People with Crohn's disease can experience stages of severe symptoms followed by periods of no or very mild symptoms. Remission can take weeks or even years. There's no way to expect when flare-ups will happen.

The following symptoms are seen in the affected person:

- Abdominal pain
- Chronic diarrhea
- A feeling of fullness
- Fever
- Rectal bleeding
- A loss of your appetite
- Weight loss
- Abnormal skin tags (usually on the buttocks)
- Anal fissures
- Anal fistulas

## Conclusion

Most people with Crohn's first see a healthcare provider because of ongoing diarrhea, unexplained weight loss or belly cramping or. If any child who has been experiencing the symptoms of Crohn's disease, parents should reach out to pediatrician. Women who are having Crohn's disease can, and usually do, have normal pregnancies. The doctor may recommend trying to consider while the disease is in remission. Flare-ups during pregnancy may increase the risk of Miscarriage, Premature labor, low birth weight. Treatment for Crohn's disease varies depending on what's causing the symptoms and how severe they are for the patient. In children, the goal in treatment is to induce remission, continue remission and manage any difficulties of Crohn's disease over time.

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