WebMD

MYVISIT. OURPLAN.

INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE





PATIENT'S GOALS

TARGETS TO WORK TOWARD.

What are your short-term and long-term goals? An example of a short-term goal could be fewer bouts of diarrhea or reduced stomach pain. A long-term goal could be the ability to work a regular, full-time schedule or to start a family. Write down your goals here:

| GOAL | √/x |
|------|-----|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |
| 5. | |
| 6. | |

Scan or copy this spread before you fill it in to use for two or three months

JOHN FEDELE/VIA GETTY IMAGES

DOCTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

TREATMENT STEPS TO FOLLOW.

Your health care team's goal is to not only improve your symptoms but also to improve the health of the lining of your gut and to maintain that health for long-term remission. They can also help reduce any side effects from medications you may have. Write down your doctor's goals for you here:

| GOAL | √/x |
|------|-----|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |
| 5. | |
| 6. | |





Important Safety Information

- **Do not receive ENTYVIO**® **if you** have had an allergic reaction to ENTYVIO or any of its ingredients.
- ENTYVIO may cause serious side effects, including:
- Infusion-related and serious allergic reactions can happen while you are receiving ENTYVIO or several hours after treatment. You may need treatment if you have an allergic reaction. Tell your healthcare provider or get immediate medical help if you get any of these symptoms during or after an infusion of ENTYVIO: rash, itching, swelling of your lips, tongue, throat or face, shortness of breath or trouble breathing, wheezing, dizziness, feeling hot, or palpitations (feel like your heart is racing).
- o **Infections.** ENTYVIO may increase your risk of getting a serious infection. Before receiving and during treatment with ENTYVIO, tell your healthcare provider if you think you have an infection or symptoms of an infection, such as fever, chills, muscle aches, cough, shortness of breath, runny nose, sore throat, red or painful skin or sores on your body, tiredness, or pain during urination.
- Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML). People with weakened immune systems can

- get progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) (a rare, serious brain infection caused by a virus). Although unlikely while receiving ENTYVIO, a risk of PML cannot be ruled out. PML can result in death or severe disability. There is no known treatment, prevention, or cure for PML. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms: confusion or problems thinking, loss of balance, change in the way you walk or talk, decreased strength or weakness on one side of the body, blurred vision, or loss of vision.
- Liver problems can happen in people who receive ENTYVIO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms: tiredness, loss of appetite, pain on the right side of your abdomen, dark urine, or yellowing of the skin and eves (jaundice).
- The most common side effects of ENTYVIO include: common cold, headache, joint pain, nausea, fever, infections of the nose and throat, tiredness, cough, bronchitis, flu, back pain, rash, itching, sinus infection, throat pain, pain in extremities, and with injections under the skin: pain, swelling, itching, hives, bruising, rash, or redness at the injection site. These are not all the possible side

effects of ENTYVIO. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects.

- Before receiving ENTYVIO, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you: have or think you may have an infection or have infections that keep coming back; have liver problems; have tuberculosis (TB) or have been in close contact with someone with TB; have recently received or are scheduled to receive a vaccine; or if you are pregnant, breastfeeding, plan to become pregnant, or plan to breastfeed.
- Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, especially if you take or have recently taken Tysabri (natalizumab), Tyruko (natalizumab-sztn), a Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) blocker medicine, a medicine that weakens your immune system (immunosuppressant), or corticosteroid medicine.

Please see the Important Facts for ENTYVIO on the following page and talk with your healthcare provider.

ENTYVIO is available for:

- intravenous (IV) infusion: 300 mg vedolizumab.
- subcutaneous (SC) injection: 108 mg vedolizumab.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA.

Visit <u>www.fda.gov/medwatch</u> or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

What is ENTYVIO (vedolizumab)?

ENTYVIO is a prescription medicine used in adults for the treatment of:

- moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC).
- moderately to severely active Crohn's disease (CD).

It is not known if ENTYVIO is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.



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IMPORTANT FACTS

| ENTYVIO® |
|--------------------|
| (en ti' vee oh) |
| (vedolizumab) |
| for injection, for |
| intravenous use |

ENTYVIO® (en ti' vee oh) (vedolizumab) injection, for

ENTYVIO® (en ti' vee oh) PEN (vedolizumab) injection, for subcutaneous use | subcutaneous use

What is the most important information I should know about ENTYVIO?

ENTYVIO may cause serious side effects, including:

- Infusion-related and serious allergic reactions. These reactions can happen while you are receiving ENTYVIO or several hours after treatment. You may need treatment if you have an allergic reaction. Tell your healthcare provider or get medical help right away if you get any of these symptoms during or after an infusion of ENTYVIO: rash, itching, swelling of your lips, tongue, throat or face, shortness of breath or trouble breathing, wheezing, dizziness, feeling hot, or palpitations (feel like your heart
- Infections. ENTYVIO may increase your risk of getting a serious infection. Before receiving ENTYVIO and during treatment with ENTYVIO, tell your healthcare provider if you think you have an infection or have symptoms of an infection such as fever, chills, muscle aches, cough, shortness of breath, runny nose, sore throat, red or painful skin or sores on your body, tiredness, or pain during
- Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML). People with weakened immune systems can get progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) (a rare, serious brain infection caused by a virus). Although unlikely while receiving ENTYVIO, a risk of PML cannot be ruled out. PML can result in death or severe disability. There is no known treatment, prevention, or cure for PML. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms: confusion or problems thinking, loss of balance, change in the way you walk or talk, decreased strength or weakness on one side of the body, blurred vision, or loss of vision.
- Liver Problems. Liver problems can happen in people who receive ENTYVIO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms: tiredness. loss of appetite, pain on the right side of your stomach (abdomen). dark urine, or yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice).

See "What are the possible side effects of ENTYVIO?" for more information about side effects.

What is ENTYVIO?

ENTYVIO is a prescription medicine used in adults for the treatment of:

- moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC).
- moderately to severely active Crohn's disease (CD).

It is not known if ENTYVIO is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

Who should not receive ENTYVIO?

Do not receive ENTYVIO if you have had an allergic reaction to ENTYVIO or any of the ingredients in ENTYVIO. See the end of the Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in ENTYVIO.

Before receiving ENTYVIO, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have an infection, think you may have an infection or have infections that keep coming back (see "What is the most important information I should know about ENTYVIO?").
- have liver problems.
- have tuberculosis (TB) or have been in close contact with someone with TB.
- have recently received or are scheduled to receive a vaccine. Talk to your healthcare provider about bringing your vaccines up-to-date before starting treatment with ENTYVIO.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if ENTYVIO will harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant while receiving FNTYVIO
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. ENTYVIO can pass into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take ENTYVIO.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take or have **recently taken** Tysabri (natalizumab), Tyruko (natalizumab-sztn), a Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) blocker medicine, a medicine that weakens your immune system (immunosuppressant), or corticosteroid medicine.

How should I use ENTYVIO?

When given in a vein (intravenously):

- You may receive ENTYVIO through a needle placed in a vein (intravenous infusion) in your arm.
- ENTYVIO is given to you over a period of about 30
- Your healthcare provider will monitor you during and after the ENTYVIO infusion for side effects to see if you have a reaction to the treatment.

When given under the skin (subcutaneously):

- You may receive ENTYVIO as an injection under your skin (subcutaneous) every 2 weeks. You may receive your first subcutaneous injection after at least 2 intravenous infusions in place of the next scheduled intravenous infusion.
- See the detailed Instructions for Use that comes with ENTYVIO about the right way to prepare and give ENTYVIO.
- ENTYVIO is provided as single-dose prefilled syringe or single-dose prefilled pen (ENTYVIO PEN) for subcutaneous use. Your healthcare provider will prescribe the type that is best for you.
- If your healthcare provider decides that you or your caregiver can give your injections of ENTYVIO at home, vou or vour caregiver should be shown the right way to prepare and inject ENTYVIO.
- Do not inject ENTYVIO until you or your caregiver have been shown the right way by your healthcare provider.
- Always check the label of your prefilled syringe or prefilled pen to make sure you have the correct medicine before each injection.
- Do not shake ENTYVIO.
- ENTYVIO is injected under your skin (subcutaneously) 1 time every 2 weeks.

- Inject ENTYVIO under the skin (subcutaneous injection) in your upper legs (thighs) or stomach area (abdomen). The upper arms may also be used if a caregiver gives the injection.
- Use a different injection site each time you use ENTYVIO.
- Do not give an injection into moles, scars, bruises, or skin that is tender, hard, red, or damaged.
- If you are not able to inject ENTYVIO at your regular scheduled time or you miss a dose of ENTYVIO, inject the dose as soon as possible. Then, inject your next dose every 2 weeks thereafter. If you are not sure when to inject ENTYVIO, call your healthcare provider.
- If you take more ENTYVIO than you were told to take, call vour healthcare provider.

What are the possible side effects of ENTYVIO?

ENTYVIO may cause serious side effects, see "What is the most important information I should know about ENTYVIO?"

The most common side effects of ENTYVIO include: common cold, headache, joint pain, nausea, fever, infections of the nose and throat, tiredness, cough, bronchitis, flu, back pain, rash, itching, sinus infection, throat pain, pain in extremities, and with injections under the skin; pain, swelling, itching, hives. bruising, rash, or redness at the injection site.

These are not all of the possible side effects of ENTYVIO.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

General information about ENTYVIO

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use ENTYVIO for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give ENTYVIO to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about ENTYVIO that is written for health professionals.

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For more information, go to www.ENTYVIO.com or call 1-877-TAKEDA7 (1-877-825-3327).

US-VED-3035 04/24

Page 2 of 2

CHECKING IN

USE THIS PAGE TO TAKE STOCK OF HOW YOU'RE FEELING ABOUT YOUR IBD AND WHERE TO GO FROM HERE.



WEIGHING YOUR OPTIONS

CONVERSATIONS WITH YOUR DOCTOR CAN HELP YOU DECIDE WHAT COURSE TO TAKE

By Sonya Collins | Reviewed by Neha Pathak, MD, WebMD Lead Medical Editor



hen it comes to treatment for your Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, you have a lot of options.
Gil Y. Melmed, MD, director of Inflammatory Bowel Disease Clinical Research at Cedars-Sinai in Los Angeles, explains how doctors and patients make treatment choices.

Q: There are many treatment options available for people with IBD. What factors figure into treatment choice?

GIL Y. MELMED, MD: First is severity. Some drugs work better in milder patients and others in more severe patients. Next is positioning. How well a drug works sometimes depends on what you've already tried. Another factor is patient preferences. Some are squeamish about needles. Others don't want to take a pill every day. Next, we consider inflammation outside the intestines, like in the joints, skin, or eyes. Certain drugs might work better for people that have inflammation in other areas. Finally, unfortunately, what your insurance will cover is an important factor, too.

Q: One of the treatment options is biologics. What sets these apart from other drugs?

MELMED: These are antibodies engineered in a lab to latch onto signals in the body that might drive inflammation. When these first came out, we saw healing of the bowel that had not been seen before. For some people, the bowel may start to look completely normal with biologic therapy. That's not always achievable, but that's the goal.

Q: How do patients know whether it's time to try something new?

MELMED: No drug is guaranteed to work for everybody. In the first few weeks, we want to see their symptoms start to get better. Within 3 to 4 months, they should be off steroids. We should see some changes in markers of inflammation, either in blood tests, stool, or on ultrasounds. At 6 to 12 months, we want imaging to show that the bowel is healing. If someone clearly isn't achieving those goals, it may be time to change the management plan.

Q: What should patients know before asking about switching treatments?

MELMED: Patients don't have to just accept the drug that's being prescribed without engaging in a conversation. With these treatments, we are dealing with quality of life. So it's important that patients share their preferences and their concerns about risks and side effects, and that they get to a good understanding of the implications of their decisions about treatment. Patients should come to the doctor's office prepared to talk about these things.



MY JOURNEY WITH ULCERATIVE COLITIS

I'M A NEW PERSON THANKS TO BIOLOGICS

By Z. Delisa Richardson

Reviewed by Brunilda Nazario, MD, WebMD Chief Physician Editor, Medical Affairs

aving a chronic illness is no easy feat.
But as someone with ulcerative colitis
(UC), it has allowed me to learn more
about my own health and help others
who also have it.

THE OLD ME

Despite my symptoms—abdominal pain, diarrhea, and fatigue—I was very active. I was a trainer and did fitness competitions. I was keeping up with my kids who were actively engaged with sports, prioritizing my marriage, and working in the banking industry. I kept going, but it was difficult. I lived off ginger ale and soda crackers!

Then, I remarried and had my third son. While pregnant with him my symptoms increased—leading to blood in my stool.

NO EASY JOURNEY

My path to a UC diagnosis wasn't a smooth ride. Unfortunately, I had many doctors who were dismissive of my symptoms. I got a series of tests but was also excluded from some. Meanwhile, I continued to have bloating, pain when eating, and severe fatigue. I kept hearing, "Your labs are normal." You know what wasn't normal? The amount of time I spent in the restroom or the time I missed with family and friends.

One doctor told me, "We're not going to

test you for celiac disease because you're Black." Well, while celiac is more common in other races, Black people can have it, too.

PAY ATTENTION TO YOUR HEALTH

Once diagnosed, I didn't get a lot of information, but by then I was learning to advocate for myself. I was connecting with organizations like the Crohn's & Colitis Foundation and Color of Gastrointestinal Illnesses (COGI). Those organizations helped me understand my condition and find other people I could relate to—especially those who look like me.

While I was finding community, my treatment plan was less than ideal. I was prescribed over-the-counter medications, prescription medications, and regular enemas. Still, I could not find my way to remission. Then, in 2013, while heading to a St. Louis Cardinals game with my husband, I had trouble breathing. We went to the ER only to learn that I had blood clots in my lungs. According to my gastroenterologist, this was a serious result of long-term inflammation from ulcerative colitis. I'd switched doctors a few times and found her at the perfect time. I believe she saved my life by encouraging me to take my condition more seriously.





NEW ME

For years, I was afraid to try a different treatment plan. But with my new doctor's guidance, I joined a trial for biologics, and in 2015, after years of living with constant pain and discomfort, I finally went into remission.

What's kept me whole has been having a great family. I also have a great team of doctors.

I enjoy things that were difficult for me in the past, like travel. And I have a personal trainer again.

Today I am a more powerful version of myself. I don't take for granted that I'm still here when I shouldn't be. I use that to advocate for things important to me—my physical health, mental health, family, and a love for performing—I've been a professional actor for 34 years.

DELISA'S TIPS

- + Keep a binder. Doctors are human. They can't remember everything.
- **+ Talk to someone.** A chronic condition can wreak havoc on your mental health.
- + Be mindful. Whatever works for you—journal, breathing exercises, long walks.
- + Spy on your docs. Research them. Read what they've written. See if they would be a good fit.

YOU'RE NOT ALONE

LET OTHERS WITH IBD GIVE YOU A HELPING HAND

By Sonya Collins | Reviewed by Brunilda Nazario, MD, WebMD Chief Physician Editor, Medical Affairs

illions of people around the world have inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), whether it's Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis. That means you don't have to reinvent the wheel. You can learn from others who've been living with IBD for longer than you have. Take a look at some of the lessons your peers have learned over the years. Then make a few notes about how you can put their tips to work for you.

Words of Wisdom ____



"Focus on your mental health. If your mind is healthy, the body will follow. When you enter all situations with optimism, the outcome will be more rewarding!"

-Renika Woods.

thriving with Crohn's disease since 2011



"For me, exercise has been key to my health and IBD recovery and maintenance. I was diagnosed while in the military, and the exercise regimen helped me go on to serve for more than 20 years."

-Mick Gledhill, living with IBD for 36 years



"Vulnerability is a source of strength.
For years, I tried to manage my
Crohn's disease on my own, but
opening up to others has brought me
greater resilience and healing."

 Kristie Hill, diagnosed with Crohn's disease in 2012 after 15 years of symptoms

| Patient Notes |
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"My life doesn't end because of my diagnosis, but it begins with me accepting what is and taking the steps toward living a fulfilling life!"

-Ashley Turner,

learned she had Crohn's disease in 2022



"IBD is complicated. Learn as much as you can about these diseases in order to be your own best advocate."

—Amber Tresca, host of the About IBD podcast, living with ulcerative colitis since 1989

LIVE YOUR BEST LIFE NOW

PRO TIPS FOR A HEALTHIER, HAPPIER YOU

By Kendall K. Morgan | Reviewed by Neha Pathak, MD, WebMD Lead Medical Editor

our lifestyle didn't cause your IBD, but a healthy lifestyle may ease your symptoms. Healthy living can lower your risk for disease flares and make it easier to cope with your chronic condition, says Siddharth Singh, MD, a gastroenterologist at the University of California San Diego Health.

EXERCISE

Experts recommend at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity endurance or resistance exercises three times each week when your IBD symptoms are mild to moderate. Singh explains that exercise has positive effects on your immune system while lowering inflammation.

"I recommend maintaining an active lifestyle with a regular mix of cardiovascular exercises—such as brisk walking, jogging, or swimming—and strength training to all my patients with IBD," he says.

EATING

There's no IBD diet. Singh most often recommends a Mediterranean diet rich in fresh fruits and vegetables, healthy fats, complex carbohydrates, and lean proteins. Limit red and processed meats, ultraprocessed foods, added sugar, and salt. Aim for a healthy diet that works for you, he says, without excessive dietary restrictions.



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A healthy lifestyle can decrease the risk of disease flares, and in patients experiencing symptoms due to IBD, help with coping mechanisms.

-Siddharth Singh, MD,

a gastroenterologist at UC San Diego Health

SLEEP

Trouble sleeping with IBD often leads to fatigue, worsened mental health, and more IBD flares.

"In this day and age with smartphones and social media, concerted efforts to disconnect are important," he says. He advises a consistent sleep schedule and a relaxing bedtime routine with limited screen time.

STRESS

Stressful life events and your perception of feeling stressed also impact IBD

activity and encourage flares, Singh says. Studies show that stress and IBD are interconnected. We are still learning more about how stress management strategies like therapy, yoga, deep breathing, and meditation may play a role in IBD management.

MOOD

Mental health concerns, including depression, anxiety, social isolation, and difficulty with intimacy, are more common when you have IBD. To protect your mental health, "I recommend staying connected with friends and family, engaging in physical activity, focusing on nutrition and sleep, mindfulness and relaxation techniques, limiting exposure to negative news and social media, volunteering and

joining community groups, and seeking professional help if needed," Singh says.

PEER SUPPORT

If it feels too overwhelming or you're not sure what to do next, consider joining a support group.

"Peer support groups and communities can be immensely helpful in dealing with this chronic disease," Singh says. "It can foster a sense of belonging and purpose while providing opportunities to meet new people and learn about the disease and managing it."

Strength In Numbers

YOUR CROHN'S SQUAD

TOP CARE COMES FROM A TEAM. WHO'S ON YOURS?

By Sonya Collins | Reviewed by Neha Pathak, MD, WebMD Lead Medical Editor

rohn's disease can affect organs besides those in your GI tract. The condition can have an impact on mental health, too. Treatment may involve complex medications, lifestyle changes, frequent follow-up, and sometimes surgery. That's why a team-based approach to care is best.

Let's take a look at the members of your Crohn's disease care team.

GASTROENTEROLOGIST

A gastroenterologist will lead your care.

"Before prescribing medication, they take many steps to ensure your safety," says Bincy P. Abraham, MD, director of the Inflammatory Bowel Disease Program at Houston Methodist in Texas.

The gastroenterologist will make sure first that you don't have any infections and that you are up-to-date on vaccines before you start medications that might weaken your immune system.

"Once medications are prescribed, the gastroenterologist needs to monitor for healing as clinical symptoms alone are not enough to ensure the disease is in remission," Abraham says. Monitoring might include imaging and blood and stool tests.

DIETITIAN

Some people with Crohn's disease have pain after they eat. This can limit what you eat and lead to weight loss and malnutrition.

"An IBD-specialized dietitian can help significantly with malnutrition, nutritional deficiencies, and strategies that help reduce eating- and food-related symptoms," Abraham says.



PRIMARY CARE DOCTOR

It's critical to stay on top of your overall health, not just your Crohn's disease. You want to do your best to avoid other health problems in general, and you also want to stay in the best possible health to manage your GI condition.

Your primary care doctor will coordinate your routine preventive care, including vaccines, cholesterol and blood pressure checks, and referrals for cancer screenings, skin checks, and bone density scans, since people with Crohn's have a higher risk for osteoporosis.

Primary care is also your go-to for any new health concerns that aren't directly related to your inflammatory bowel disease.

THERAPIST OR GASTROINTESTINAL PSYCHOLOGIST

Crohn's disease and mental health are closely tied. For starters, living with a chronic disease can take a toll on your emotional health and raise the risk for anxiety and depression. What's more, stress can trigger flares. Finally, you might need to make emotionally difficult decisions about surgery or ostomy. A mental health professional can help with all of these.

"Maintaining and improving mental health is of utmost importance," says Abraham, "in a disease that is lifelong, like Crohn's."

LISTEN UP

EXPERIENCED IBD MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS SHARE THEIR HOPE, ADVICE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT

"While it's true—and may feel disheartening—that IBD is lifelong, it can be well managed with ongoing treatment. That's why it's so important to have a doctor you feel comfortable with. Honesty and good communication are crucial keys to effective IBD care."

—Julia Hughes, MD, gastroenterologist, Wake Gastroenterology, Raleigh, NC

"Many people feel apprehensive about having to take their IBD medication as an injection or infusion. But in many cases, the potential side effects of biologic drugs are less than some other oral medications used for IBD."

> —Aran Laing, MD, gastroenterologist, Guthrie Health, Cortland, NY

"The goal of treatment is to reduce the number and severity of your flares, but it's good to have an action plan you can implement when flares do strike. Go over it proactively with your gastroenterologist at a regular visit before you need it."

> —Kristen Farwell, MD, gastroenterologist, Lahey Hospital & Medical Center, Burlington, MA

"The future is bright for IBD management. With the exciting developments in clinical trials, as well as the very interesting and ongoing active comparative effectiveness research that is ongoing, the future of IBD treatment over the next few years is likely to be very different from the landscape we currently have available to us today."

—Gil Y. Melmed, MD, director of inflammatory bowel disease clinical research medicine, Cedars-Sinai, Los Angeles

"It's normal to feel overwhelmed after an IBD diagnosis, but in addition to your gastroenterology team, there are online resources with helpful information and support groups that connect you with other people living with IBD. I always recommend my patients go to the Crohn's & Colitis Foundation website to start. They have fact sheets, practical tips, and even IBD-friendly recipes you can try."

-John Brandt, MD, gastroenterologist, Arkansas Gastroenterology Associates & Endoscopy Center, Hot Springs, AR

WHEN HELPING PEOPLE WITH IBD, THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS TMI.



IBD is uncomfortable to talk about—but not as uncomfortable as it is to suffer from it, every day.

Dealing with debilitating fatigue. Not knowing if urgent diarrhea will strike at a time when a bathroom isn't nearby. Anxiety about dating with an ostomy.

We're not afraid to "go there." In fact, "there" is where we live.

We are igniting conversations on what it means to live with IBD. We're also the source patients and caregivers can trust, every step of the way, to provide support and community. All of our resources are based on research and science, and 85% of Foundation-connected patients say the organization has positively impacted their IBD journey.

We won't stop until we find cures. And we're closer than ever.

Discover how much better life can be—visit crohnscolitisfoundation.org.

