

Ulcerative colitis

1. causes:

- * The exact cause of ulcerative colitis remains unknown. previously, diet and stress were suspected, but now doctors think that these factors may ~~or~~ aggravate but don't cause ulcerative colitis.
- * Immune system malfunction (When your immune system tries to fight off an invading virus or bacterium, an abnormal immune response cause the digestive tract immune system to attack the cells in the digestive tract.
- * Heredity also seems to play a role in that ulcerative colitis is more common in people who have family members with ulcerative colitis.

Ulcerative colitis is an inflammation bowel disease that cause long-lasting inflammation and ulcers (sores) on digestive tract. ulcerative colitis affects the innermost lining of your large intestine (colon) and rectum.

Classification

- ulcerative proctitis (inf. is confined to the area closest to the anus (rectum) and rectal bleeding may be the only sign of disease.
- proctosigmoiditis : (inflammation involves the rectum and sigmoid colon)
- pancolitis,

Clinical picture

(ulcerative colitis symptoms can vary depending on the severity of inflammation and where it occurs.

- Diarrhea, often with blood or pus
- Abdominal pain and cramping.
- ~~Rectum~~ Rectal pain
- Rectal bleeding - passing small amount of bleeding with stool

- Urgency to defecate.
- Inability to defecate despite urgency
- Weight loss
- Fatigue and fever.
- Anemia

Diagnoses

- Blood test
- stool sample : white blood cell in your stool can indicate ulcerative colitis
- colonoscopy (scopy)
- flexible sigmoidoscopy : lighted tube to examine the rectum and sigmoid, the last portion of colon.
- CT scan : on abdomen or pelvis may be performed if suspects a complication of from ulcerative colitis
- MR
- x-ray
- ultrasound.

Treatment

• Dietary change.

conservative treatment:

* 5-Aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA)

✓ Sulfasalazine (Azulfidine)

✓ mesalamine (Asacol HD, Delzicol)

✓ balsalazide (Colazal) and Dipentum

* Corticosteroids:

✓ prednisone

✓ budesonide.

* Immunomodulator drugs:

✓ Azathioprine (Azan, Imuran) and
mercaptopurine (Purinethol; Purixan)

✓ cyclosporine

✓ Tofacitinib

• biological therapy.

surgery:

* proctocolectomy)

• in most cases involves a procedure ileal
pouch Anal anastomosis

Complication

• severe bleeding

• A hole on colon (perforated colon)

• severe dehydration

• bone loss (osteoporosis)

• inflammation on skin, joints and eyes

• colon cancer

• Megacolon

Differential diagnosis

✓ Dysentery

✓ Crohn's disease

✓ Ischemic colitis

Topic No 31

Diverticulosis

Causes:

muscles spasms or slow stream (like when you have bowel movement)

defenses of enough fiber.

Diverticulosis happens if one or more of the pockets gets inflamed or infected. This can cause severe pain in belly.

Symptoms

- belly pain or cramping.
- constipation
- bloating.

Diagnosis

Physical Examination

- digital rectal exam.

- colonoscopy
- CT scan

- blood sample: shows if have signs like Anemia or inflammation.

- A low GI series uses x-rays to get a better look at large intestine.
- ultrasound

Treatment: (the main goal is keep the pockets from causing problems.)

- High-fiber diet or fiber
- probiotics and prebiotics
- mesalazine
- Rifaximin

Diverticular

is an ~~inflamm~~ infection on the tiny pouches that some people get on the colon. The pouches are called diverticular. These pouches bulge out through weak spots on colon. The pouches can become inflamed, red, swollen, or infected.

Diverticular disease of the colon includes

- * diverticulosis
- * diverticulitis. When pouches on colon get infected

Causes

- Eat don't enough fiber
- Constipation
- Infection.

Symptoms (diverticulitis)

- mild cramps
- swelling or bloating
- constipation

Abdominal pain (left side)

fever

Nausea

~~vomiting~~ Vomiting, chills.

diagnostic diagnosis

x ray.

sigmoid examination:

stool analysis

CT scan

Barium enema or lower GI

Virtual colonoscopy

Treatment

conservative treatment

Diet:

- whole grain breads, cereals and other items
- Fruit, such as berries, apples and peaches
- vegetables (cabbage, carrots, asparagus, spinach, broccoli...)
- Beans.

• Pain medicines

• Antibiotics

• Medicines to control muscle spasms

complications:

- Infection
- blockages
- bleeding.

- colitis
- holes or tears.

Topic № 33

Cancer of colon

Etiology and pathogenesis

that an albuminous food promotes the development of the intestine of bile.

Under the act of bacterial flora there is transformation of primary bile acids to the secondary, which has carcinogenic and mutagenic activity.

causes

- 1) diffuse (familial) polyposis
- 2) Crohn's disease
- 3) chronic nonspecific ulcerative colitis

clinical manifestation

- toxic - Anemic
- dyspeptic
- enterocolic, pseudoinflammatory and tumor

TOXIC - Anemia:

- weakness
- mood variability
- increase temperature
- progressive Anemia

- bleeding

- inflammation process on the abdominal cavity.

Diagnosis

1. Anamnesis and physical examination
- 2) Digital examination of rectum
- 3) Colonoscopy and biopsy.
- 4) Radiographic contrast examination of large intestine
- 5) Sonography
- 6) scintigraphy of organs of the ma
- 7) Laboratory examination (general Analysis of blood and urine, biochemical blood and coagulogram test, functional test of liver).

Differential diagnosis

- Appendiceal infection, with different chronic
- specific and nonspecific diseases of colon
- organs of abdominal cavity and

Large intestine

- diarrhea
- constipation
- swelling
- increase sound in bowel.

retroperitoneal space (gall-bladder, pancreas, kidneys, genital organs.

Treatment

1. Radical treatment

operative treatment is the unique method of radical treatment of colon cancer.

- hemicolectomy (deleting of all right half of colon, including right third of transverse colon and distal segment of ileac of ~~colon~~ bowel)

▷ Hartman operation: is performed (on tumour left half of colon). It is resection of the damaged area of intestine and exteriorization of proximal segment onto the anterior abdominal wall colostomy.

- Operations by removing metastatic focus (on the liver) or subsequent chemotherapy (by 5-fluorouracil) can be used.

- chemotherapy and intestine preoperative gamut-therapy.

Polyps of colon

polyps are non malignant tumors with peduncles that grow from mucosa.

they are usually localized area of hyperplasia.

Causes

causes of polyps are disorders in embryonic development, inflammatory processes of mucosa and also viral infection.

Classification

by etiology

- Inherited (hereditary, family)
- Acquired (at inflammatory processes)
- separately

by process of spread:

- single
- multiple
- total

by external appearance and microscopic structure:

- true
- false

Symptoms

- diarrhea
- bleeding
- blood on feces
- hypoproteinaemia

Complications

- bleeding
- malignant change

Diagnostic programme

1. Anamnesis and physical data.
2. Digital examination of rectum
3. Investigation by rectal mirror
4. Rectomonooscopy.
5. Radiography
6. Proctocolonoscopy
7. General Analysis of blood and urine or coagulogram.

Differential diagnosis

Malignant and non epithelial tumors,
Non specific ulcerative colitis and rectal fissures,
- cancer of colon.

Treatment

Conservative methods of treatment is rarely used. On this is used solution of green celanoline as an enema (3-4 grams of green mass per kg of patient weight, on the average 50 g for adults).

- Surgical method.

1. Local operations (Endoscopic electrocoagulation or polyp removal). Indication for electrocoagulation is for presence single polyp with a thin peduncle, rarely - multiple polyps.

Depending on the localization of polyps on a wide peduncle they are removed through rectum or by laparotomy or with further colotomy.

2) Radical operations as resection of separate segments of colon, right-side, left-side, subtotal colectomy or Coloproctostomy are provided with multiple polyps.