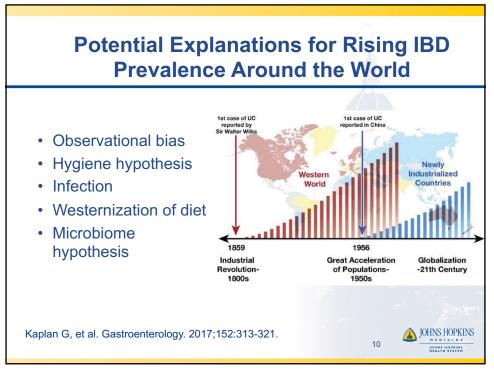


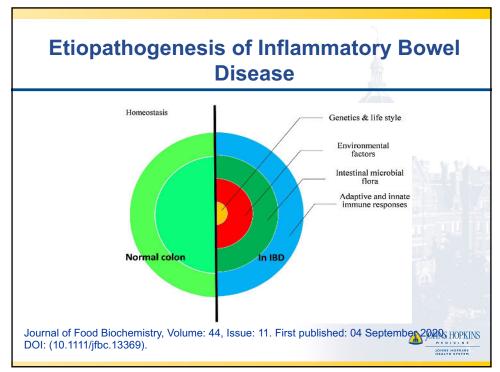
<b>Characteristics of Crohn's Disease</b>
and Ulcerative Colitis

	Crohn's Disease	Ulcerative Colitis
Inflammation	Transmural	Mucosal
Distribution	Intestinal tract, patchy	Colon only, uniform
Malabsorption	Vitamins, minerals	Fluids, electrolytes
Curable	No	Surgery only
Subtypes	Inflammatory, fibrostenotic, fistulizing/perforatin g, reparative.	Inflammatory subtypes by location of colon.

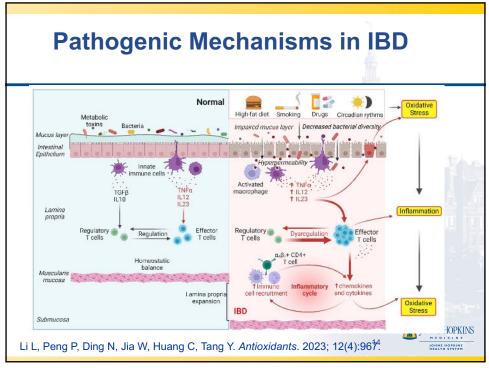


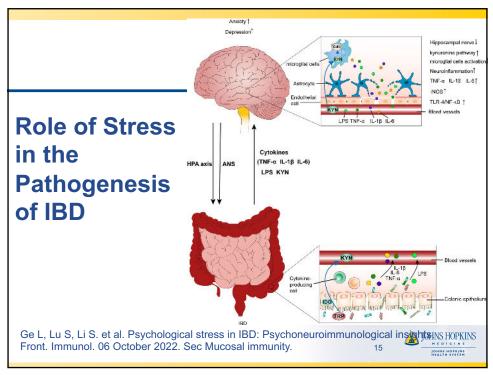
<b>Environmental Risks of Crohn's</b>	
<b>Disease and Ulcerative Colitis</b>	

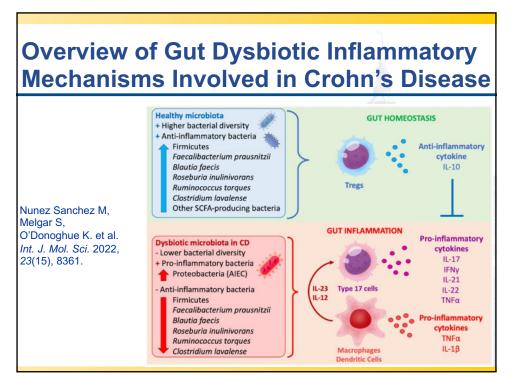
Environmental Risks	Crohn's Disease	Ulcerative Colitis
Smoking	Risk in Whites and Middle East migrants	Protective in Whites and Asians
Antibiotic Use in Childhood	Risk in Whites, protective in Middle East migrants	Protective in Asians, Middle East migrants
Breastfeeding	Protective in Whites and Asians	Protective in Whites and Asians
Oral contraceptives use	Risk in Whites	Inconclusive
Appendectomy	Risk in Whites	Risk in Whites
Low vitamin D levels	Risk in Whites	Risk in Whites
Tea or coffee consumption	Protective in Asians	Protective in Asians

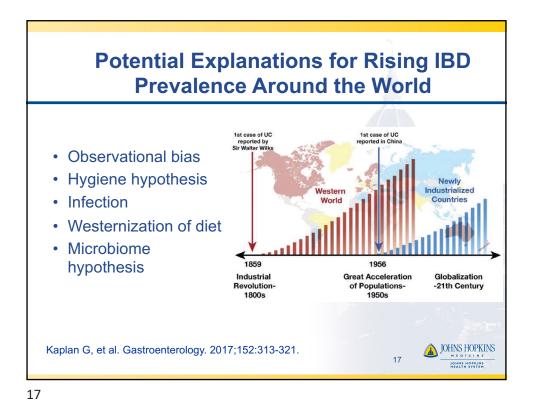


A XE	Pathogenesis of IBD					
Initiating → Events NSAIDs Antibiotics Infections Viral Bacterial Parasitic	Damage Translocation	Abnormal Immune Response Th1/Th17 vs. Th2	→       Chronic _         Luminal antigens         Food antigens         Bacteria         Bacterial         products         FMLP         LPS         PGPS			

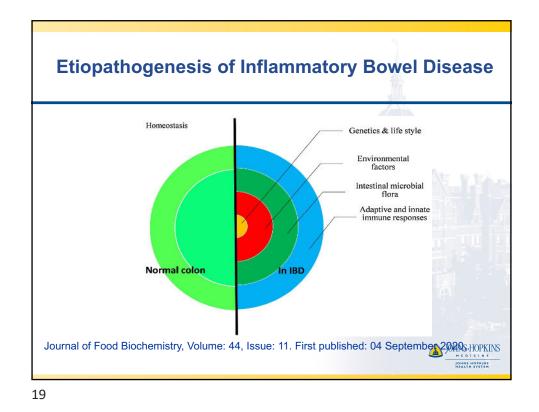




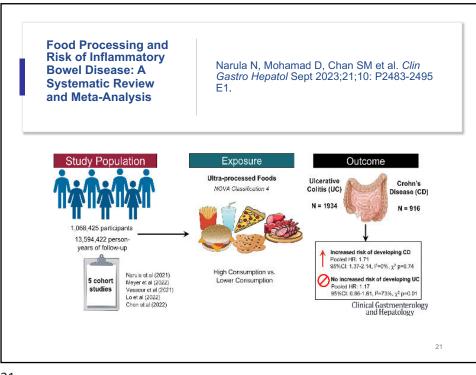


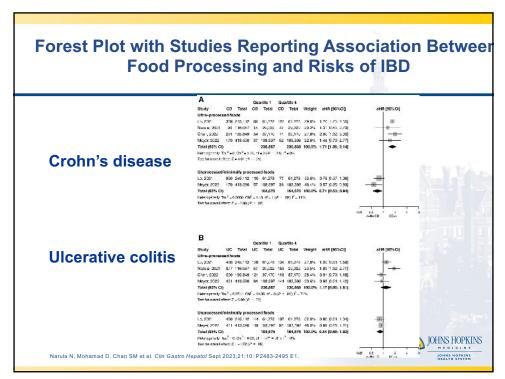


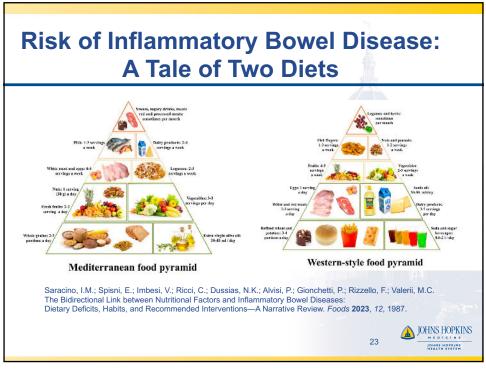
## **Environmental Risks of Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative Colitis Ulcerative Colitis Environmental Risks Crohn's Disease** Risk in Whites and Middle Protective in Whites and Smoking East migrants Asians Antibiotic Use in Childhood Risk in Whites, protective in Protective in Asians, Middle Middle East migrants East migrants Protective in Whites and Breastfeeding Protective in Whites and Asians Asians Oral contraceptives use **Risk in Whites** Inconclusive Appendectomy **Risk in Whites Risk in Whites** Low vitamin D levels **Risk in Whites Risk in Whites** Tea or coffee consumption Protective in Asians Protective in Asians

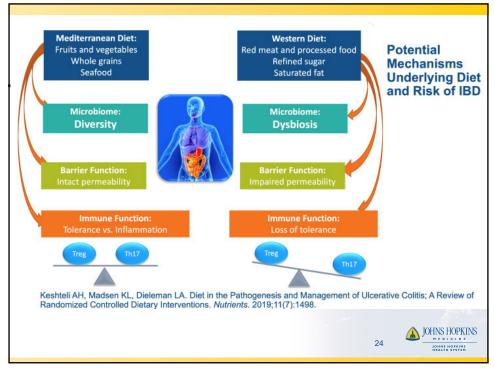


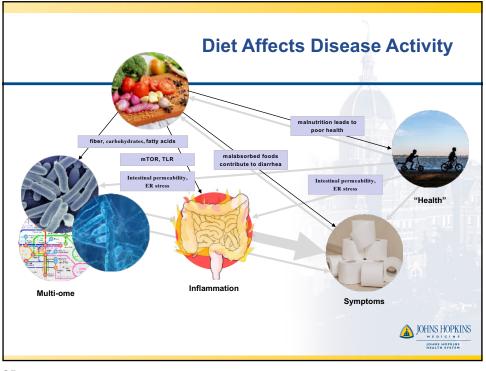
**Dietary Components Can Influence IBD Risk CROHN'S ULCERATIVE RISK** DISEASE **COLITIS Animal Protein Animal Protein Refined sugars Increased Risk** Ultraprocessed High-fat (trans) Foods Fiber, Fruit, **Decreased Risk** n3-PUFA Potassium, Zinc Philipp Schreiner, Maude Martinho-Grueber, Diana Studerus, Stephan R. Vavricka, Herbert Tilg, Luc Biedermann, on behalf of Swiss IBDnet, an official working group of the Swiss Society of Gastroenterology; Nutrition in Inflammatory Bowel Disease. Digestion 29 September 2020; 101 (Suppl. 1): 120-135 JOHNS HOPKINS 20

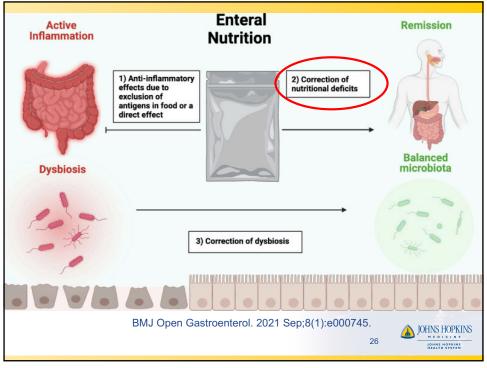




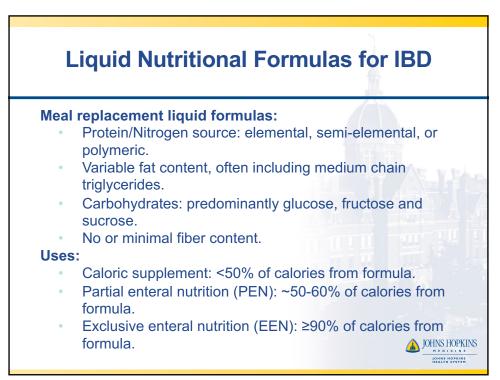




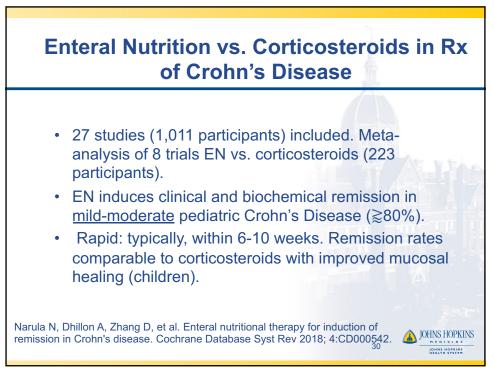




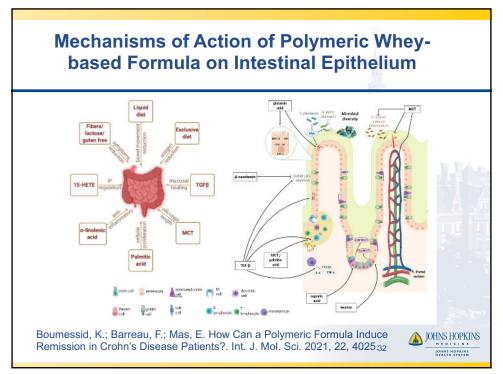
FIEVa	Deficie			ronutrient
	Nutrient	UC	CD	
	Folic acid	35	54-67	
	Vitamin B12	5	48	
	Vitamin C	16	24	
	Vitamin A	26-93	11-50	
	Vitamin D	40	70	
	Vitamin E	5	5	
	Vitamin K	44	54	
	Iron	81	39	
	Potassium	NA	6-20	
	Calcium	10	13	
	Zinc	38-45	40-50	
	Selenium	NA	35-40	IOHNS HOPKIN

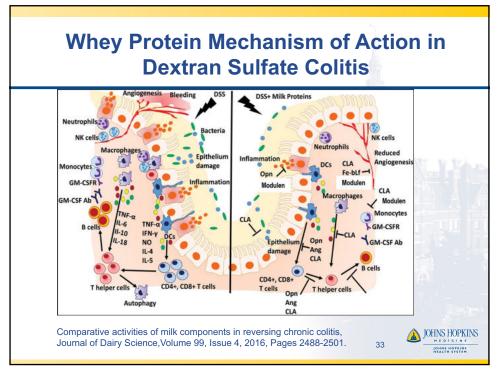


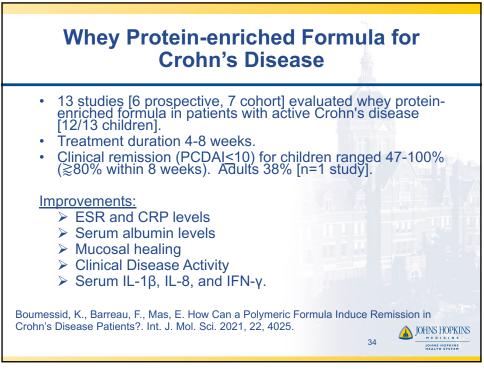
	Outcome	Subjects	Effect Size MD	95% CI	<b>I</b> <sup>2</sup>	P value
	CDAI	121	147.5	[92.7; 202.32]	97%	<0.01
	CRP	173	20.5	[14.63; 23.47]	97%	<0.01
	ESR	187	11.3	[2.8;19.8]	97%	<0.01
- II			oups, 272 sul		Bowel Disease	

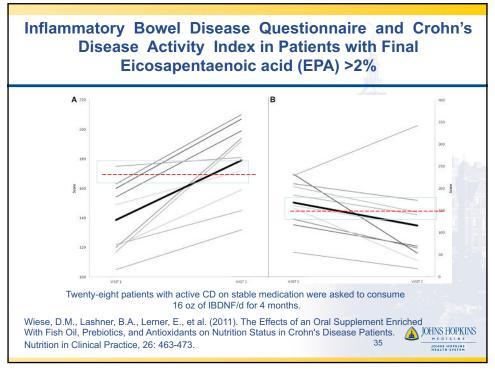


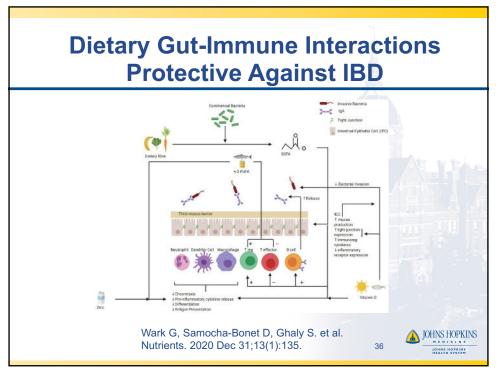
					and the second
	100 g	Per 100 mL (1.0 Kcal/mL)		100 g	Per 100 mL (1.0 Kcal/mL)
Energy (kcal)	493	99	Fats (c)	23	4.6
Carbohydrates (g)	54	11	Saturated fatty acids (g)	13	2.6
Proteins (g)	17.5	3.5	Medium chain triglycerides (g)	6	1.2
Minerals		1,000,0	Monounsaturated fatty acids (g)	3.9	0.78
Sodium (mg)	170	34	Polyunsaturated fatty acids (g)	2.5	0.50
Potassium (mg)	600	120	<ul> <li>α linelenic acid (mg)</li> </ul>	200	40
Chloride (mg)	365	73	<ul> <li>Linoleic acid (mg)</li> </ul>	2100	420
Calcium (mg)	445	89	Vitamins		-
Phosphorus (mg)	300	60	A (µg)	410	82
Magnesium (mg)	100	20	D (µg)	4.9	0.98
Iron (mg)	5.4	1.1	E (mg)	6.5	1.3
Zinc (mg)	4.7	0.94	K (µg)	27	5.4
Copper (mg)	0.49	0.098	C (mg)	47	9.4
Manganese (mg)	0.98	0.20	Thiamin (mg)	0.59	0.12
Fluoride (mg)	<0.10		Riboflavin (mg)	0.64	0.13
Selenium (µg)	17	3.4	Niacin (mg)	5.8	1.2
Chromium (µg)	25 37	5 7.4	B6 (mg)	0.83	0.17
Molybdenum (µg) Iodine (µg)	37 49	7.4 9.8	Folic acid (µg) B12 (µg)	120 1.6	24 0.32
	49	7.0			
Other nutrients	35	7	Biotin (µg) Pantothenic acid (mg)	16 2.4	3.2 0.48
Choline (mg) Osmolarity			Fantomenic acid (mg)	2.4	0.46
OBROBILLY	290	290			

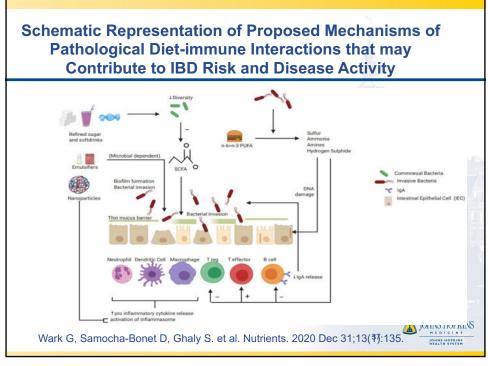


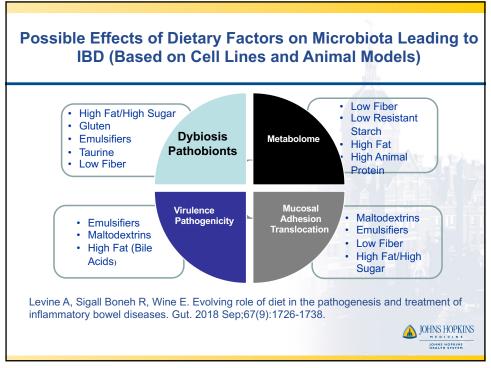


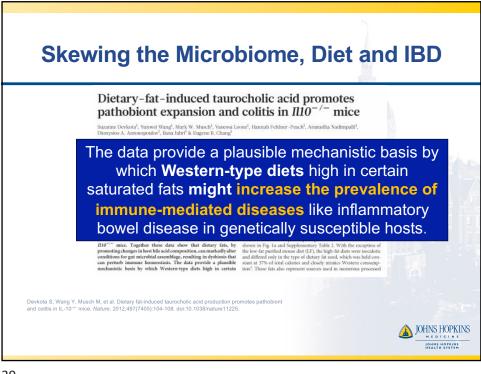


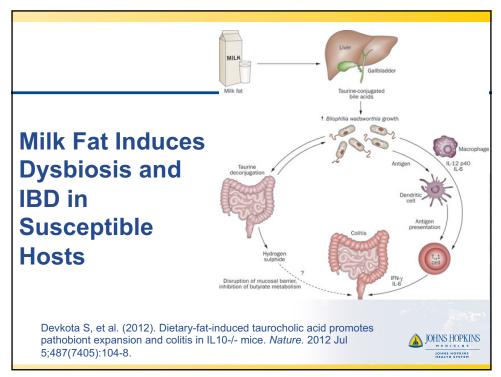


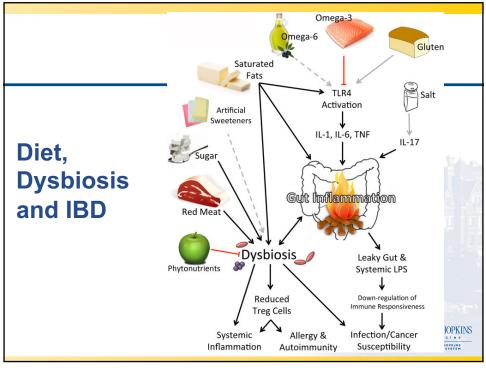






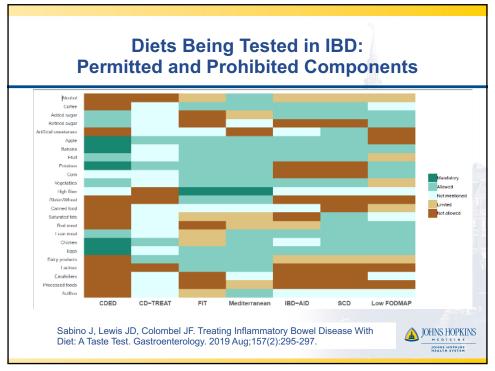


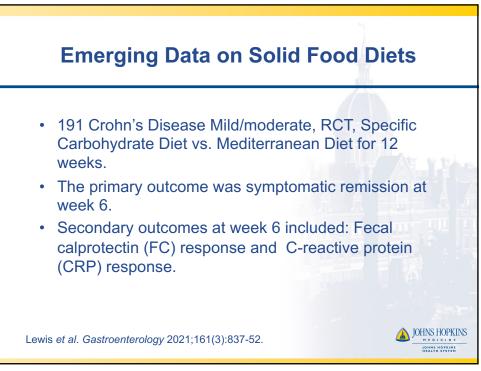


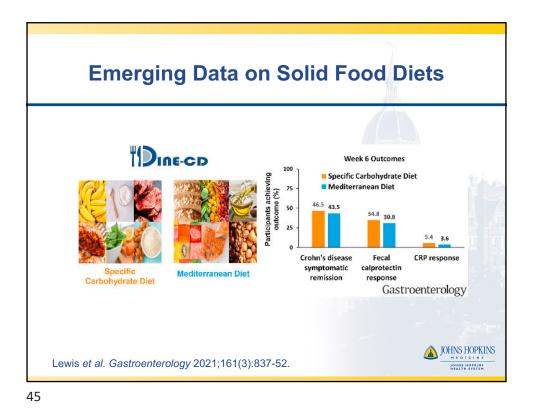


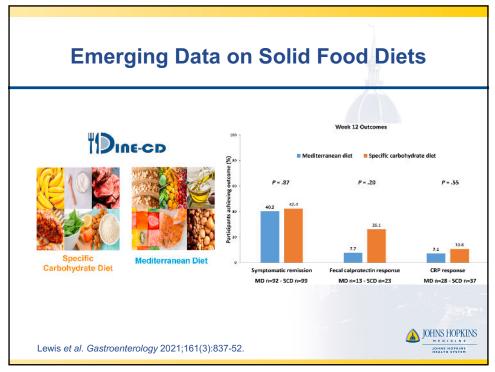
## **Popular Dietary Interventions for IBD**

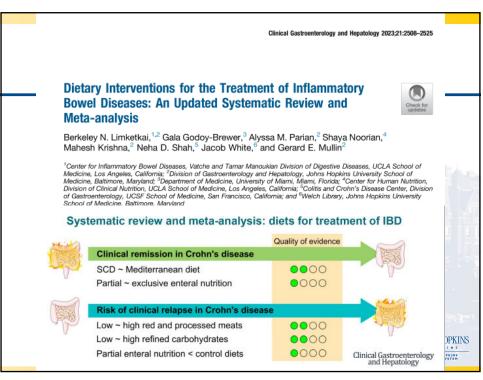
	111 m
Include	Exclude
Predigested formula: polymeric vs. elemental.	All other nutritive sources.
Induction: 1 <sup>st</sup> 6 weeks: 50% polymeric EEN [Modulen IBD®] 50% allowed foods. Weeks 7-12: 25% polymeric EEN 75% foods. Foods: fruits, veggies, lean meat, grains, oats, rice.	Seafood other than fish, animal fat, dairy, processed foods, artificial sweeteners, emulsifiers, cocca, coffee, alcohol, baked goods, condiments, juices, deep fried foods, ready-to-use foods.
Whole food diet with emphasis on fruits, most vegetables, fresh legumes, meat, seafood, hard cheeses, yogurt fermented greater than 24 hr.	Grains, starchy vegetables, most dairy, processed foods, artificial sweeteners, emulsifiers, cocoa, sugars outside of honey.
Whole food diet with certain fruits and vegetables, low lactose dairy, gluten-free grains.	Certain fruits and vegetables high in fructose, fructans, and polyols, grains, most legumes high in galacto- oligosaccharides, dairy.
Whole food diet with emphasis on fruits, vegetables, whole grains, legumes, seafood, nuts, olive oil.	High red meat intake, sweets, sugar, processed meat, dairy.
Whole foods-based diet that recreates closely emulates EEN [Modulen IBD®] by while matching of others (macronutrients, vitamins, minerals, and fiber) and multivitamin tablet.	Excludes gluten, lactose, and alcohol.
	Predigested formula: polymeric vs. elemental. Induction: 1 <sup>46</sup> 6 weeks: 50% polymeric EEN [Modulen IBD®] 50% allowed foods. Weeks 7-12: 25% polymeric EEN 75% foods. Foods: fruits, veggies, lean meat, grains, oats, rice. Whole food diet with emphasis on fruits, most vegetables, fresh legumes, meat, seafood, hard cheeses, yogurt fermented greater than 24 hr. Whole food diet with certain fruits and vegetables, low lactose dairy, gluten-free grains. Whole food diet with emphasis on fruits, vegetables, low lactose dairy, gluten-free grains. Whole food diet with emphasis on fruits, vegetables, whole grains, legumes, seafood, nuts, olive oil. Whole foods-based diet that recreates closely emulates EEN [Modulen IBD®] by while matching of others (macronutrients, vitamins, minerals, and fiber)

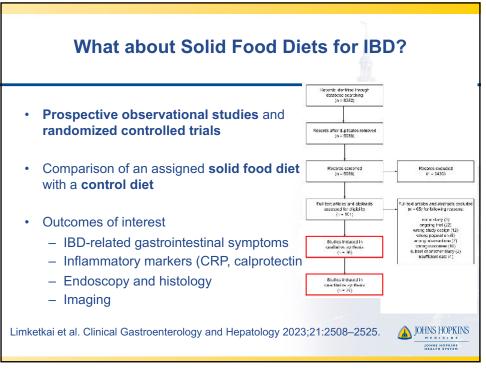


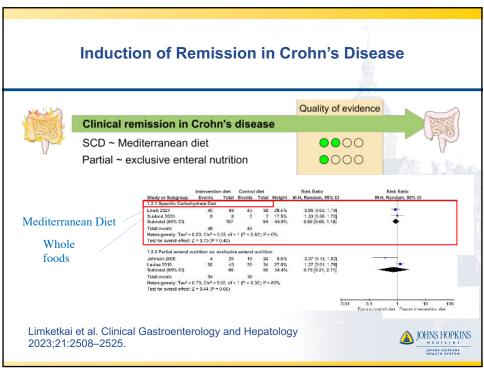


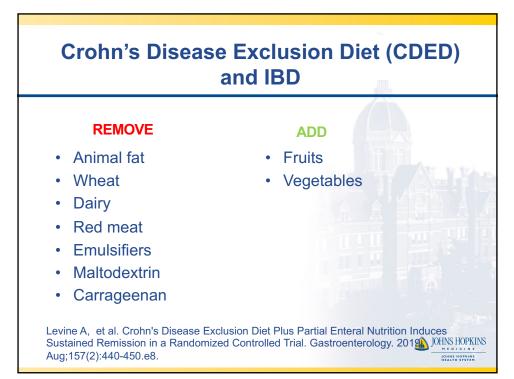


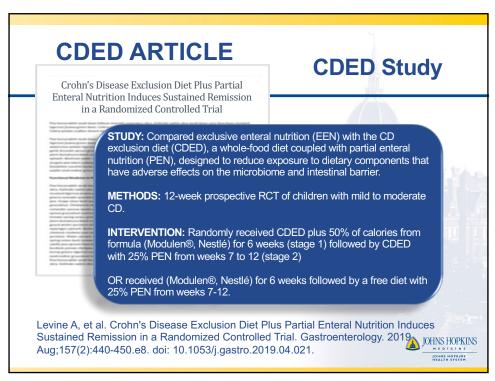


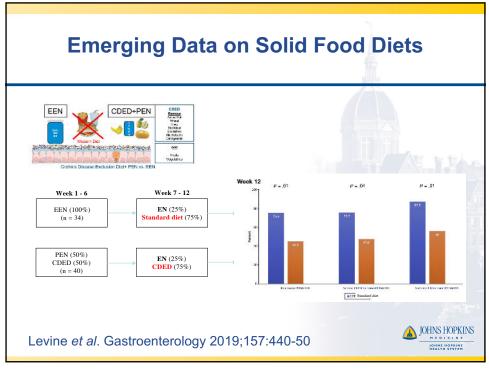


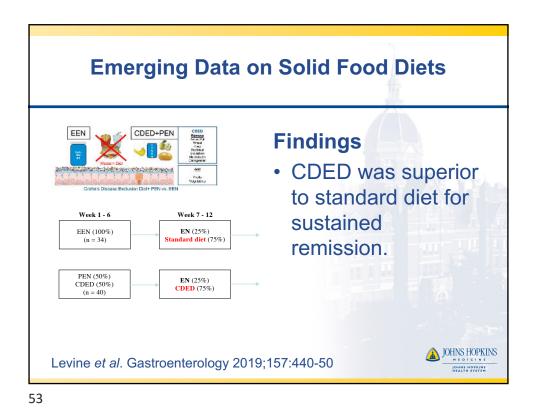


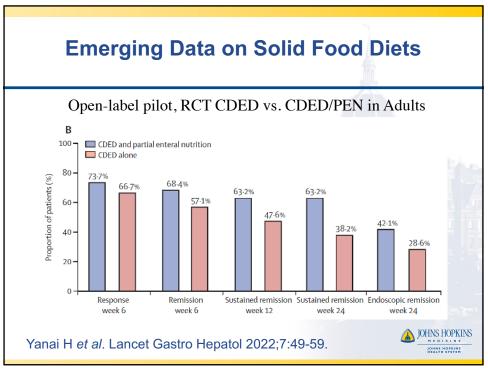


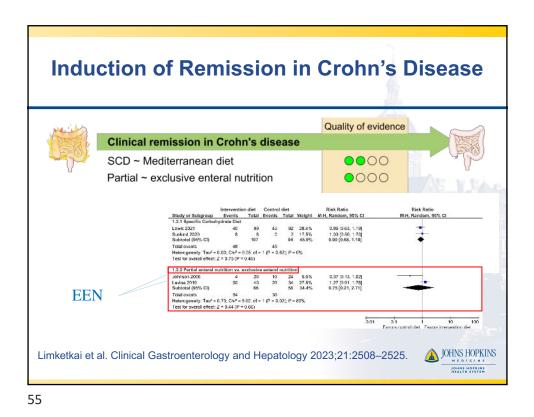


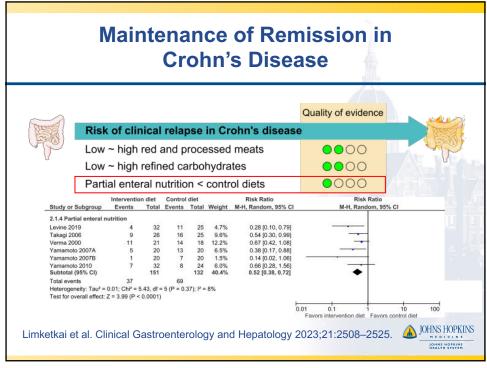


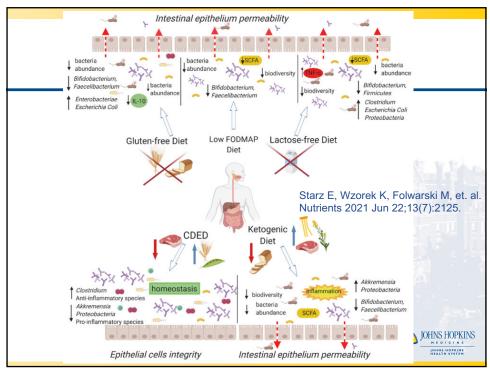


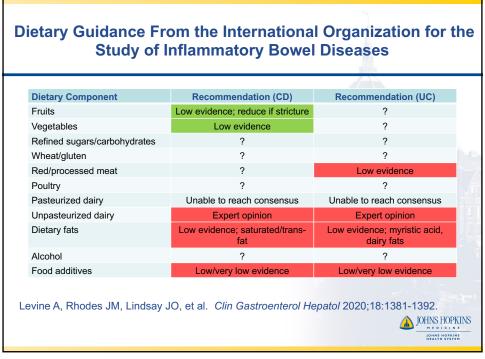


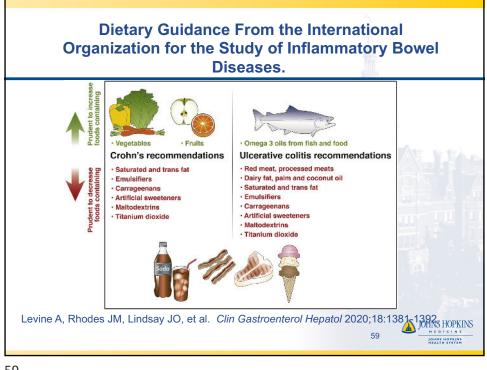


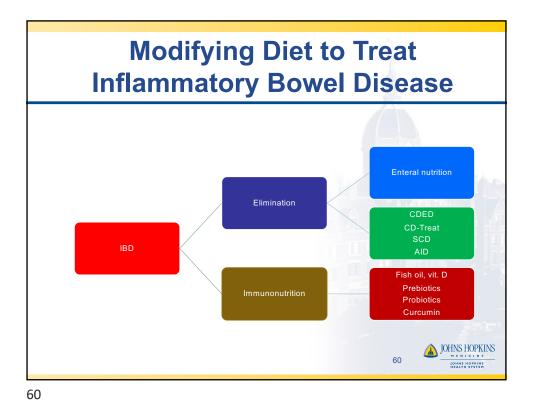




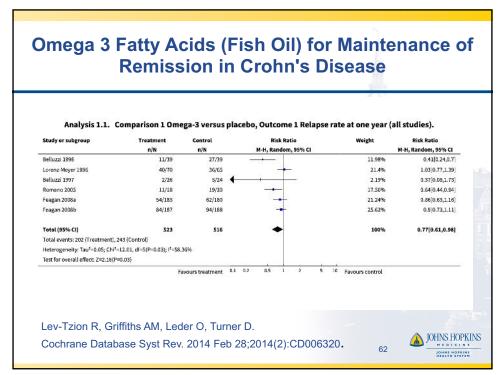


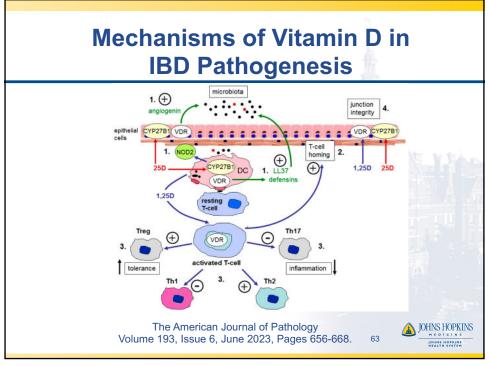


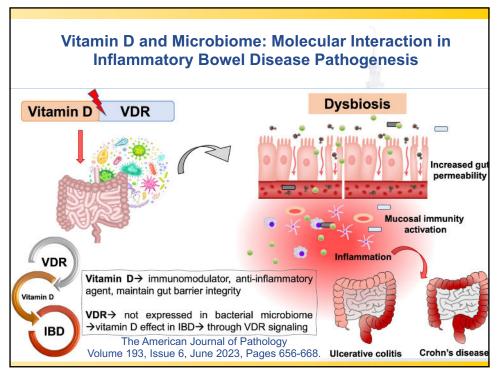


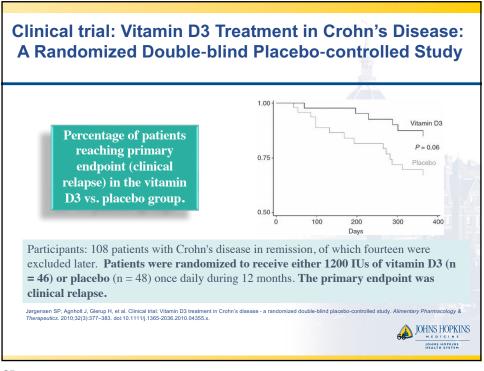


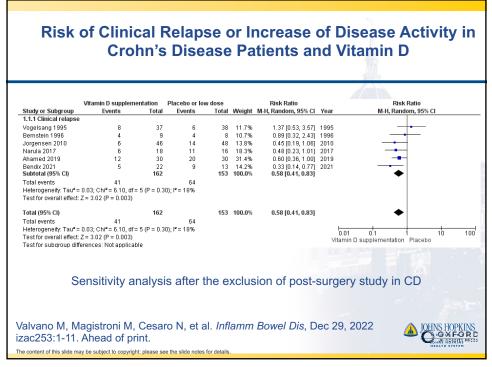




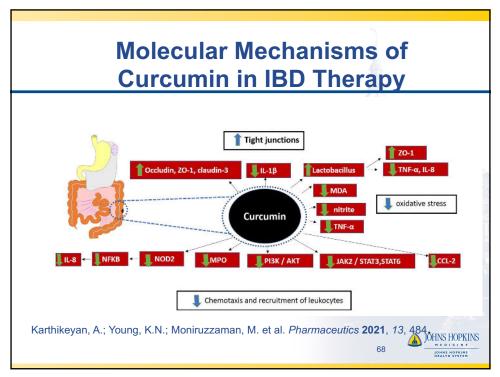








S.S.C		eatmer	nt of IB	D
Aspect	Subjects	Duration	Comparat or	Outcomes
Safety efficacy BS extract H15 3.6 g/D	102 active CD DBRCT	8 weeks	Mesalazine	Reduced CDAI vs. mesalamine (p=0.06)
Safety efficacy BS extract H15 1.2 g BID	108 CD in remission; DBCRT	52 weeks	Placebo	No superiority vs. placebo for MOR (p=0.85)
Safety efficacy BS extract H15 250 mg/D novel lecithin-based (Casperome®)	43 UC active Open-label	4 weeks	No supplement	Improved pain, bloody stools, reduced calprotectin (p<0.05)
Safety efficacy BS gum resin 900 mg/D	30 UC active	6 weeks	Mesalazine	Remission rates 82% BS vs 75% mesalazine ND
Safety efficacy BS extract H15 350 mg TID	30 UC active [20 H15, 10 sulfasalazine]	6 weeks	Sulfasalazine	Remission rates 70% H15 vs 40% mesalazine ND



	Curcumin Dose- Duration (mo.)	N	Drugs	Findings	Markers	PI							
	550 mg PO BID 1 mo. TID for 1 mo.	5	5ASA, prednisone	Frequency stools↓ medication eliminated or reduced	ESR↓ CRP↓	Holt et al. 2005							
	1.5 g/D PO 2 mo.	70	none	Clinical remission↑ CAI↓	ESR↓ high- sensitivity CRP↓	Sadeghi et al. 2020							
Curcumin	2 g/D PO 2 mo.	20	Selenium	DAI↓ Clinical remission↑ Endoscopic response and remission↑	ESR↓ CRP↓	Shapira et al. 2018							
for the Rx	2 g/D PO 6 mo.	89	5ASA, sulfasalazine, mesalamine	CAI↓ EI↓ Clinical remission↑		Hanai et al. 2006							
of IBD	3 g/D PO 1 mo.	50	5ASA	Clinical response and remission↑ Endoscopic response and remission↑		Lang et al. 2015							
	100 mg/D PR 1 mo.	69	Mesalamine	Clinical response and remission↑ Endoscopic remission↑		Banjaree et al. 2021							
	140 mg PR/D 2 mo.	45	5ASA	Clinical response and remission↑ Mucosal healing↑		Singula et al. 2014							
	240 mg PR/D 1 mo.	56	5ASA	SCCAI↓		Masoodi et al. 2018							
SCCAI, Simple Clinic	al Colitis Activity Index	; El, en	doscopic index; E	SR, erythrocyte sedimentatio	mo. *5ASA, 5-aminosalicylic acid; 6 MP, 6-methylprednisone; CDAI, Crohn's disease activity index; CAI, Clinical Activity Index; SCCAI, Simple Clinical Colitis Activity Index; EI, endoscopic index; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP, C-reactive protein. Lin Y, Liu H, Bu L, Chen C and Ye X (2022) Front. Pharmacol. 13:908077. <sup>69</sup>								

