

Inflammatory Bowel disease.

→ Exact cause is unknown.

→ Immune dysregulation.

Two forms of Idiopathic IBD.

1) Ulcerative colitis.

2) Chron's Disease.

1) Ulcerative colitis:

mucosal inflammatory condition confined to the rectum & colon.

→ causes continuous lesions, & affects primarily the mucosa & submucosa.

2) Chron's Disease: occurring the entire wall of an organ & blood vessel.

A transmural inflammation of the GI tract that can affect any part ^{from} of the mouth to the Anus.

→ Etiology of both conditions are unknown, but they may have some common pathogenic mechanisms.

Etiology:

Infectious agents (viruses,

Genetics (metabolic defects) Mycobacteria

Environmental factors (Diet Chlamydia.

Immune ~~defects~~ defects (Smoking) (Immune mediated mucosal damage)

Psychological factors. (Stress, Physical Trauma, occupation).

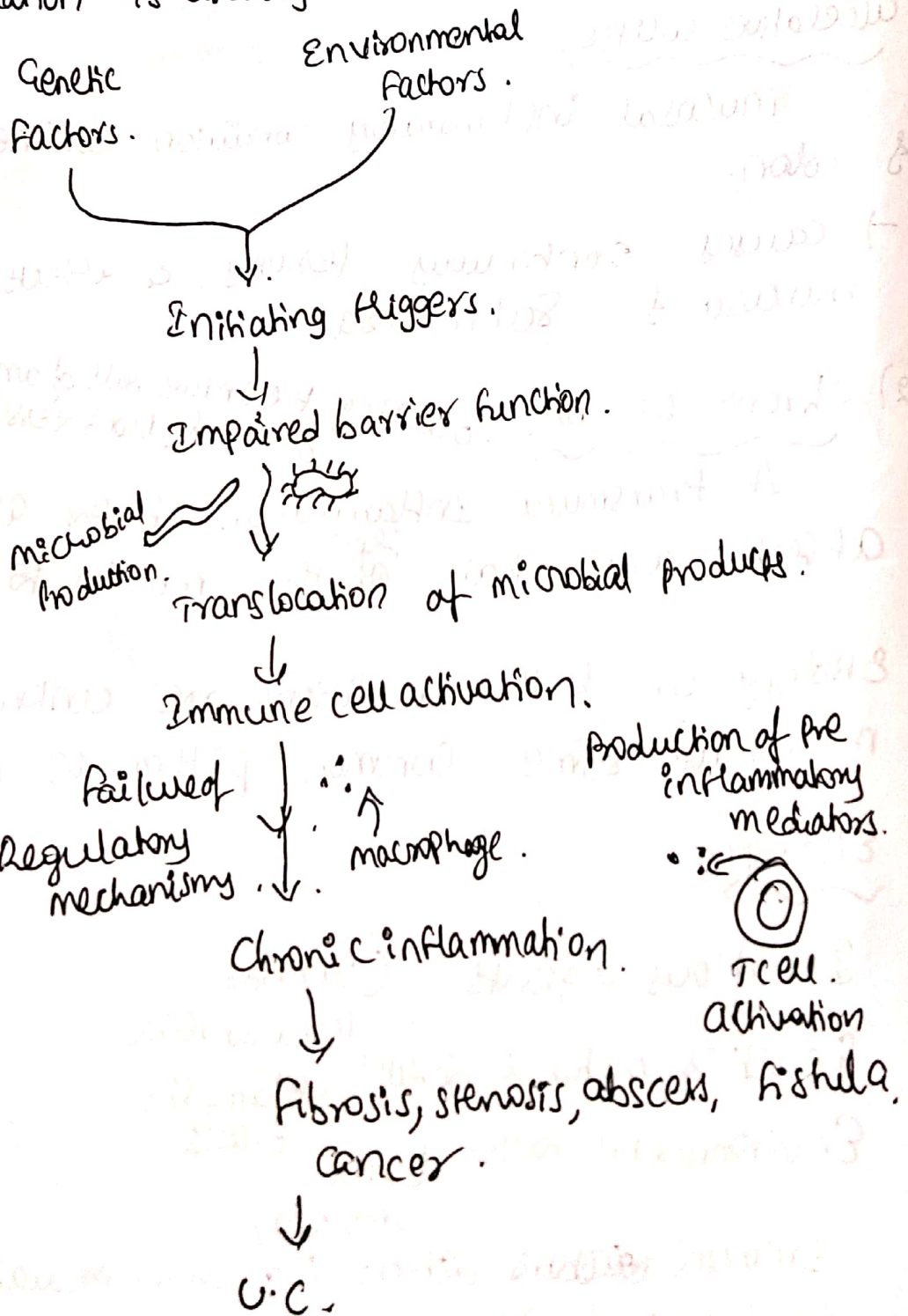
Pathophysiology:

UC & CD differ in two aspects.

- 1) anatomic sites.
- 2) depth of involvement within the bowel wall.

Ulcerative Colitis:

→ Inflammation is usually confined to the mucosa & submucosa.



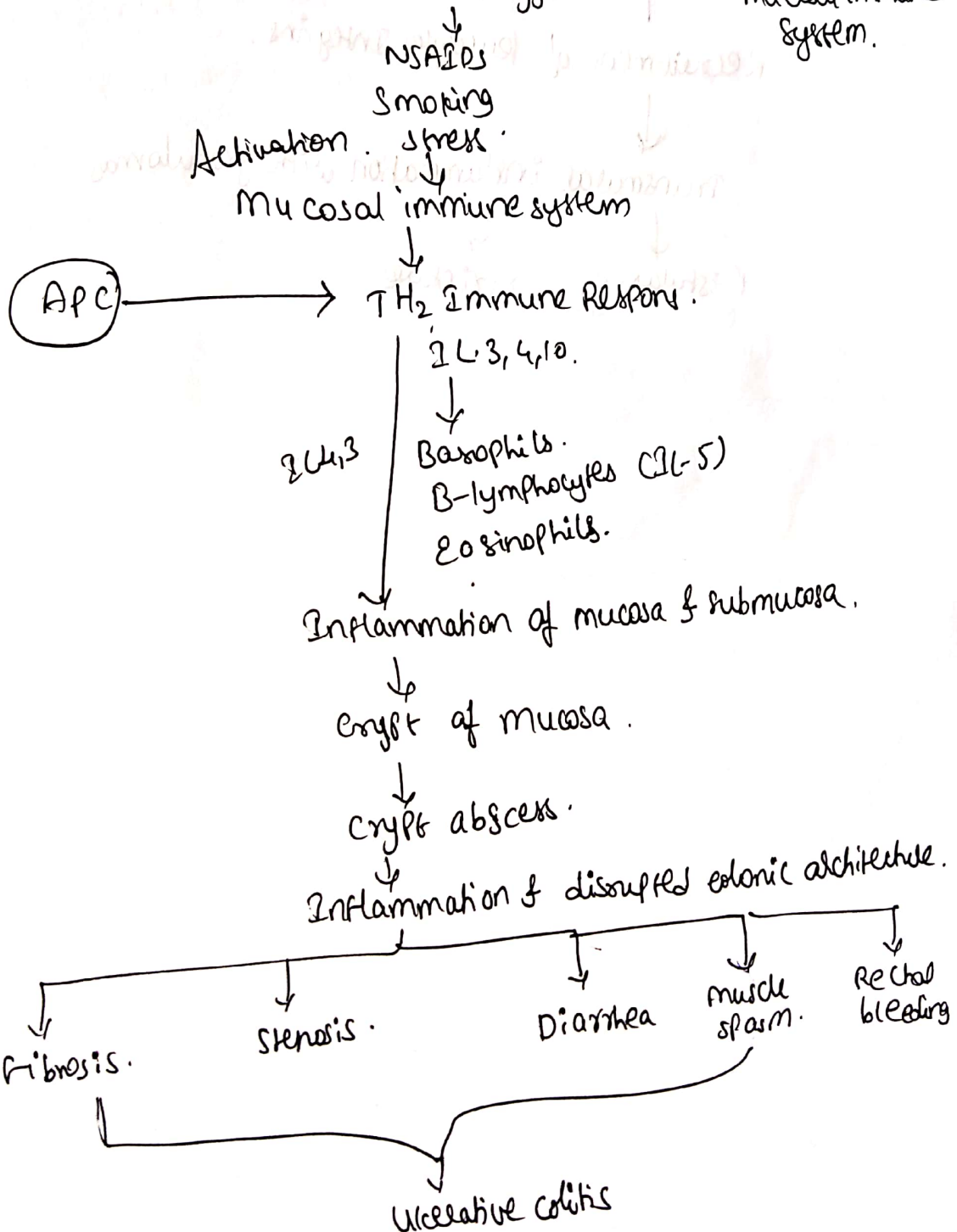
→ Primary lesions occur in the.

any of tubular glands of the Intertine mucosa. → Crypts of mucosa in the form of crypt abscess.

Frank necrosis of Epithelium cells.
(↓ Death of cell in contact - living tissue).

(II)

Genetic Predisposition. → Environmental Triggers. → Activation of mucosal immune system.



Chronic Disease:

Activation of Immune system.

(APC) → TH₂ - Immune Response.

IL-12 ↓
IFN-γ ↓
Macrophages.

TNF-α.
IL-1
IL-6.

Recruitment of Leucocytes Integrins.

Transmural inflammation with granulomas

fistulas strictures

(APC)