

Crohn's Disease - Symptoms and Treatment

Crohn's Disease Treatment Crohn's disease treatment may include medication, surgery, dietary advice and Helminthic therapy (current research).

Medication Treatment Acute treatment: steroids are used in the initial stages. Long-term steroid therapy is discouraged because of their side effects. Corticosteroids like prednisone are traditionally used medications. The side effects of steroids may include insulin resistance and frank diabetes, hypertension (high blood pressure), glaucoma, osteoporosis, severe psychological issues etc. Chronic treatment (Steroid-sparing): The treatment may include Salicylates - 5-ASA derivatives - 5-aminosalicylic acid compounds such as sulfasalazine (Azulfidine®, Salazopyrin®), mesalamine (Pentasa®, Asacol®), olsalazine, and balsalazide. Immunomodulating drugs such as azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine and methotrexate are given mainly in moderate-to-severe cases. Infliximab (brand name Remicade®) is given in patients with therapy-resistant or fistulating Crohn's. Adalimumab (brand name Humira®) has been used in patients who show allergic reaction to infliximab. The drugs like thalidomide are under study trials. **Surgery** In the case of widespread intractable Crohn's colitis, the colon and rectum (proctocolectomy) are removed by the surgery ileostomy. Surgery is generally avoided, as this does not cure the disease. Crohn's disease can recur at the site of the anastomosis or ileostomy. **Dietary Advice** Crohn's patients should avoid the following foods and liquids:

About the Author

Four of the enzymes have special importance in digestion of food by humans. Pepsin is a protease that begins digestion of proteins, breaking.

Source: <http://www.productsherbal.com>