

# UC INFLAMMATION IN THE BODY

Bring this printout to your next doctor appointment. Tell your doctor about your UC symptoms and if they have changed since your last appointment. Ask your doctor how symptoms you experience are related to where inflammation is occurring in your large intestine. Some people will experience symptoms when their GI tract is inflamed while others may not. **It's important to routinely meet with your doctor to ensure you are actively monitoring your disease, regardless of the severity of your symptoms.**

## TRANSVERSE COLON AND RIGHT (ASCENDING) COLON

In the transverse and right (ascending) colon, left colon, sigmoid colon, and rectum, inflammation can lead to ulcers that can vary in size and depth depending on inflammation level. Symptoms may include bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain and cramps, weight loss, fatigue, fever, and night sweats.

## RECTUM

Inflammation can cause the rectum to become red, bloody, swollen, and covered with ulcers depending on inflammation level. Symptoms may include rectal bleeding as well as pain and urgency to move one's bowels.

## LEFT (DESCENDING) COLON

In the left (descending) colon, sigmoid colon, and rectum, inflammation can lead to ulcers that can vary in size and depth depending on level of inflammation. Symptoms may include rectal bleeding, urgency to move one's bowels, bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramps, weight loss, and left-sided abdominal pain.

## SIGMOID COLON

In the sigmoid colon and rectum, inflammation can lead to ulcers that can vary in size and depth depending on level of inflammation. Symptoms may include rectal bleeding, pain, and urgency to move one's bowels. Some patients may also experience bloody diarrhea and cramps.

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