

Ulcerative Colitis in Adults

Diagnosis, treatment goals, and stepwise induction/maintenance therapy for mild-to-severe ulcerative colitis.

GRADE

Strong Rec

Conditional Rec

1 Diagnosis, Assessment & Treatment Goals

STATEMENT	GRADE
Stool testing to rule out <i>C. difficile</i> in suspected UC	1· Strong
Against serologic antibody testing to establish diagnosis or determine prognosis	1· Strong
Treat to endoscopic improvement (Mayo 0–1) — increases sustained steroid-free remission, prevents hospitalization/surgery	1· Strong
Fecal calprotectin to assess treatment response, suspected relapse, and during maintenance	1· Strong

2 Mild–Moderate UC — Induction

STATEMENT	GRADE
Proctitis : rectal 5-ASA 1g/d for induction; tacrolimus or beclomethasone suppository if topical 5-ASA fails	1 / 2
Proctitis/left-sided : topical corticosteroids an option; rectal 5-ASA (≥1g/d) preferred over rectal steroids	2 / 1
Left-sided UC : rectal + oral 5-ASA combo over oral alone; budesonide MMX 9mg/d if intolerant/nonresponsive to 5-ASA	2 / 1
Extensive colitis : oral 5-ASA ≥2.0g/d to induce remission	1· Strong
5-ASA failure (any extent) : oral systemic corticosteroids; against switching 5-ASA formulation — consider alternate drug class	1 / 2
Mild disease : low-dose 5-ASA (2.0–2.4g) non-inferior to high-dose (4.8g); dosing frequency by preference (once daily = split dosing)	2 / 1
Not responding to oral 5-ASA: add budesonide MMX 9mg/d	1· Strong

3 Mild–Moderate UC — Maintenance

STATEMENT	GRADE
Proctitis : rectal 5-ASA 1g/d for maintenance	1· Strong
Left-sided/extensive : oral 5-ASA ≥1.5g/d for maintenance	1· Strong
Against systemic, budesonide MMX, or topical corticosteroids for maintenance	1· Strong

4 Moderate–Severe UC — Conventional Induction

STATEMENT	GRADE
Moderate UC : oral budesonide MMX for induction	1· Strong
Moderate–severe (any extent) : oral systemic corticosteroids for induction	1· Strong
Against thiopurine or methotrexate monotherapy for induction	1· Strong

5 Moderate–Severe UC — Advanced Therapy Induction

CLASS	AGENT(S)	GRADE
S1P receptor modulators	Ozanimod, etrasimod	1· Strong
IL-12/23p40 antibody	Ustekinumab	1· Strong
IL-23p19 inhibitors	Guselkumab, mirikizumab, or risankizumab	1· Strong
Anti-integrin	Vedolizumab	1· Strong
Anti-TNF	Infliximab (high quality); adalimumab or golimumab (moderate)	1· Strong
JAK inhibitors	Tofacitinib (moderate); upadacitinib (high)	1· Strong
Combination strategy	Infliximab induction: combine with a thiopurine (azathioprine evidence)	1· Strong
5-ASA add-on	Against adding 5-ASA to biologic/JAK inductions after 5-ASA failure — no added efficacy	2· Conditional

6 Moderate–Severe UC — Maintenance of Advanced Therapy

STATEMENT	GRADE
Continue the same induction agent for maintenance if response achieved: S1P modulators, ustekinumab, guselkumab/mirikizumab/risankizumab, vedolizumab, anti-TNF (adalimumab/golimumab/infliximab), or tofacitinib/upadacitinib	1· Strong (all)
Against systemic corticosteroids for maintenance	1· Strong
Corticosteroid-induced remission: thiopurines for maintenance over no treatment/steroids	2· Conditional
Against methotrexate for maintenance	2· Conditional
Prior 5-ASA failure, now on anti-TNF: against concomitant 5-ASA for maintenance efficacy	2· Conditional

7 Positioning & Loss of Response

2

Losing response to anti-TNF: **measure serum drug levels and anti-drug antibodies** to determine the reason for loss of response.

1

Vedolizumab preferred over adalimumab for induction and maintenance in moderate–severe UC.

8 Acute Severe UC (Hospitalized)

STATEMENT	GRADE
Test for <i>C. difficile</i> · Pharmacologic DVT prophylaxis · Against routine broad-spectrum antibiotics · Against TPN for bowel rest	1 / 2
IV corticosteroids : methylprednisolone 60mg/d or hydrocortisone 100mg 3–4×/d to induce remission	1· Strong
Not responding to IVCS by day 3 : rescue therapy with infliximab or cyclosporine	1· Strong
Remission with infliximab: maintain with infliximab	1· Strong
Remission with cyclosporine: maintain with thiopurines or vedolizumab	2· Conditional