



# MEETING OF THE MINDS

FAIRMONT ROYAL YORK, TORONTO

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## **MENTORING in IBD** **XXIII** THE MASTER CLASS

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Crohn's and  
Colitis Canada  
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# Mental Health and IBD

Interactive Case Presentation with  
Audience Response System (ARS)

#IBDMinds2022

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THE MASTER CLASS



## Initial Presentation

- John—a 19-year-old patient with ileocecal and perianal CD
  - On adalimumab EOW monotherapy
  - Shows up for clinic follow-up
- Diagnosed at age 14 and was seeing a psychologist while being followed for care in the pediatric GI service
- He has not done pre-clinic bloodwork or FCP
- He describes his ‘overall wellbeing’ as poor and has mild abdominal pain
  - Denies EIM or significant diarrhea



## Initial Presentation

- John seems a bit distant and is 'taking a year off' from university
- He is back living with his parents and looking for a job
- Denies EtOH use but is using marijuana edibles weekly
- Reports that he is still taking adalimumab but unsure if still covered by parents' insurance now that he is not in school
- Abdominal exam is unremarkable
- Weight stable





## ARS Decision Node 1

- What do you want to do next?
  - a. Request objective markers of disease control and nutritional status – CBC, CRP, FCP, iron studies, B12, albumin, Vitamin D
  - b. Screen for depression, anxiety, suicide risk
  - c. Evaluate adherence to IBD therapy
  - d. Ensure he has ongoing means to cover adalimumab
  - e. (a) and (c) and (d)
  - f. All of the above



## Case Evolution

- John reports some symptoms of depression and anxiety but denies suicidal thoughts
- He is looking forward to Christmas holidays and returning to school next fall
- You provide him with requisitions for labs and FCP



## Case Evolution

- John meets with the IBD nurse, who:
  - Reviews to assess for any adherence obstacles
  - Contacts the patient support program to ensure he has insurance to cover medications
- You book him for a follow-up appointment in 3–4 months



## Case Evolution

- He returns to clinic in 3 months
  - Labs are normal
  - FCP is 56  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$
  - Minimal IBD-specific symptoms
  - Living at home, and not working
  - Reports still struggling with mood
  - Sleeps a lot and is amotivated





## ARS Decision Node 2

- What are your next steps?
  - a. Provide online resources
  - b. Recommend he reduce marijuana intake
  - c. Send back to family doctor for mental health concerns, as IBD is in remission
  - d. Refer to psychiatry
  - e. (a) and (b) and (c)
  - f. (a) and (c)
  - g. (a) and (d)



## Case Evolution

- You provide online resources around mental health coping
- You recommend he reduce marijuana intake (due to his amotivation)
- You refer to psychiatry (self-referral if available) if depressive symptoms get worse
- He calls your office to report ongoing depressive symptoms and asks for further recommendations



## ARS Decision Node 3

- What nonpharmacological intervention would you recommend?
  - a. MBSR—mindfulness-based stress reduction
  - b. Psychodynamic therapy
  - c. CBT—cognitive behavioural therapy
  - d. Exercise
  - e. Hypnosis
  - f. Not sure, would ask for help



## Case Evolution

- John returns to clinic
- IBD still clinically and biochemically in remission
- He reports:
  - Ongoing depressed mood nearly every day
  - 15 lbs weight loss
  - Sleeps 12 hours a day
  - Fatigued
  - Diminished ability to concentrate





## ARS Decision Node 4

- You are now convinced he has a major depressive disorder
- Which antidepressant would you prescribe?
  - a. Amitriptyline / tricyclic antidepressant
  - b. Sertraline (Zoloft) / SSRI
  - c. Duloxetine (Cymbalta) / SNRI
  - d. Mirtazapine (Remeron) / antidepressant/alpha-2 agonist
  - e. Not sure, would ask for help