

100-Question Multiple-Choice Quiz About Crohn's Disease with Answers

1. What type of condition is Crohn's disease?

- A. Viral infection
- B. Autoimmune and inflammatory bowel disease
- C. Bone disorder
- D. Lung disease

Answer: B. Autoimmune and inflammatory bowel disease

Explanation: Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in which the immune system attacks parts of the digestive tract, causing inflammation.

2. Which part of the digestive tract is most commonly affected by Crohn's disease?

- A. Esophagus only
- B. Stomach only
- C. Small intestine and beginning of the large intestine
- D. Rectum only

Answer: C. Small intestine and beginning of the large intestine

Explanation: Crohn's disease most commonly affects the terminal ileum and colon, though it can involve any part of the digestive tract.

3. Which symptom is most common in Crohn's disease?

- A. Hearing loss
- B. Chronic diarrhea
- C. Blurred vision
- D. Hair loss

Answer: B. Chronic diarrhea

Explanation: Persistent diarrhea is a hallmark symptom caused by intestinal inflammation.

4. Crohn's disease belongs to which larger group of diseases?

- A. Autoimmune arthritis
- B. Inflammatory bowel diseases
- C. Respiratory disorders
- D. Kidney diseases

Answer: B. Inflammatory bowel diseases

Explanation: Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis are the two major inflammatory bowel diseases.

5. What is another common symptom of Crohn's disease?

- A. Chest pain
- B. Abdominal pain
- C. Tooth decay
- D. Nosebleeds

Answer: B. Abdominal pain

Explanation: Inflammation and intestinal cramping often cause abdominal pain.

6. Which age group is commonly diagnosed with Crohn's disease?

- A. Infants only
- B. Teenagers and young adults
- C. Adults over 80 only
- D. Preschool children only

Answer: B. Teenagers and young adults

Explanation: Many people are diagnosed between ages 15 and 35.

7. Is Crohn's disease contagious?

- A. Yes
- B. Only through food
- C. No
- D. Only through blood

Answer: C. No

Explanation: Crohn's disease is not caused by an infection and cannot spread from person to person.

8. Which factor may increase the risk of Crohn's disease?

- A. Smoking
- B. Drinking water
- C. Exercise
- D. Reading books

Answer: A. Smoking

Explanation: Smoking increases the risk of developing Crohn's disease and can worsen symptoms.

9. What is inflammation?

- A. Cooling of tissues
- B. Body's immune response to injury or irritation
- C. Bone breakdown
- D. Loss of blood flow

Answer: B. Body's immune response to injury or irritation

Explanation: Inflammation is the body's defense response, but in Crohn's disease it becomes chronic and damaging.

10. Which test is commonly used to diagnose Crohn's disease?

- A. Colonoscopy
- B. Eye exam

- C. Hearing test
- D. Mammogram

Answer: A. Colonoscopy

Explanation: Colonoscopy allows doctors to directly examine the intestines and take biopsies.

11. What is a flare-up in Crohn's disease?

- A. A permanent cure
- B. A period when symptoms worsen
- C. A surgical procedure
- D. A medication side effect

Answer: B. A period when symptoms worsen

Explanation: Symptoms can increase during flare-ups due to active inflammation.

12. What is remission?

- A. Severe infection
- B. Absence or reduction of symptoms
- C. Need for surgery
- D. A blood disorder

Answer: B. Absence or reduction of symptoms

Explanation: Remission refers to periods when the disease is inactive or symptoms are greatly reduced.

13. Which of the following may occur with Crohn's disease?

- A. Weight loss
- B. Improved digestion
- C. Permanent deafness
- D. Cataracts only

Answer: A. Weight loss

Explanation: Reduced appetite, malabsorption, and diarrhea can lead to weight loss.

14. What does chronic mean?

- A. Temporary
- B. Long-lasting
- C. Infectious
- D. Mild

Answer: B. Long-lasting

Explanation: Crohn's disease is a lifelong chronic condition.

15. Which nutrient problem may occur in Crohn's disease?

- A. Vitamin deficiencies
- B. Excess iron only
- C. Too much calcium always
- D. Excessive protein storage

Answer: A. Vitamin deficiencies

Explanation: Intestinal inflammation may reduce nutrient absorption.

16. What is fatigue?

- A. Skin rash
- B. Extreme tiredness
- C. Joint swelling only
- D. Fever

Answer: B. Extreme tiredness

Explanation: Fatigue is common because of inflammation, anemia, and poor nutrition.

17. Which imaging test may help diagnose Crohn's disease?

- A. MRI
- B. Dental X-ray
- C. Bone scan only
- D. Vision test

Answer: A. MRI

Explanation: MRI can help detect inflammation and complications in the intestines.

18. Which symptom may indicate intestinal bleeding?

- A. Bloody stool
- B. Sneezing
- C. Ear pain
- D. Dry skin

Answer: A. Bloody stool

Explanation: Inflammation or ulcers in the intestines can cause bleeding.

19. Crohn's disease may affect which body system?

- A. Digestive system
- B. Reproductive system only
- C. Nervous system only
- D. Respiratory system only

Answer: A. Digestive system

Explanation: The disease primarily affects the gastrointestinal tract.

20. Which of the following is a possible complication of Crohn's disease?

- A. Intestinal blockage
- B. Broken bones only
- C. Cataracts only
- D. Asthma

Answer: A. Intestinal blockage

Explanation: Scar tissue and inflammation may narrow the intestines and cause obstruction.

21. What is an ulcer?

- A. A bone fracture
- B. An open sore
- C. A nerve injury
- D. A blood clot

Answer: B. An open sore

Explanation: Ulcers may develop in the digestive tract due to chronic inflammation.

22. Which medication group reduces inflammation in Crohn's disease?

- A. Antibiotics only
- B. Anti-inflammatory drugs
- C. Antifungal drugs only
- D. Sedatives only

Answer: B. Anti-inflammatory drugs

Explanation: Medications such as corticosteroids help reduce intestinal inflammation.

23. What is anemia?

- A. Low red blood cell count
- B. High blood sugar

- C. Bone disease
- D. Lung infection

Answer: A. Low red blood cell count

Explanation: Blood loss and poor nutrient absorption may cause anemia.

24. Which lifestyle habit may worsen Crohn's disease?

- A. Smoking cigarettes
- B. Sleeping regularly
- C. Drinking water
- D. Walking

Answer: A. Smoking cigarettes

Explanation: Smoking is strongly linked to worse disease outcomes.

25. What is a fistula?

- A. A skin bruise
- B. An abnormal tunnel between body parts
- C. A broken ligament
- D. A blood clot

Answer: B. An abnormal tunnel between body parts

Explanation: Chronic inflammation can create abnormal connections between organs.

26. Which healthcare specialist often treats Crohn's disease?

- A. Cardiologist
- B. Gastroenterologist
- C. Dermatologist
- D. Ophthalmologist

Answer: B. Gastroenterologist

Explanation: Gastroenterologists specialize in digestive diseases.

27. Which dietary issue may occur with Crohn's disease?

- A. Malnutrition
- B. Excessive calcium only
- C. Overhydration only
- D. Permanent obesity

Answer: A. Malnutrition

Explanation: Poor absorption and reduced food intake may lead to malnutrition.

28. What is diarrhea?

- A. Frequent loose stools
- B. Slow heartbeat
- C. Dry mouth
- D. Difficulty hearing

Answer: A. Frequent loose stools

Explanation: Inflammation disrupts normal water absorption in the intestines.

29. What is one goal of Crohn's disease treatment?

- A. Increase inflammation
- B. Achieve remission
- C. Cause dehydration
- D. Eliminate exercise

Answer: B. Achieve remission

Explanation: Treatment aims to reduce inflammation and control symptoms.

30. Which nutrient deficiency is common in Crohn's disease?

- A. Vitamin B12
- B. Excess sodium
- C. Excess sugar
- D. Excess potassium

Answer: A. Vitamin B12

Explanation: Damage to the ileum can reduce vitamin B12 absorption.

31. What is the ileum?

- A. Part of the stomach
- B. Last section of the small intestine
- C. Part of the liver
- D. A blood vessel

Answer: B. Last section of the small intestine

Explanation: The ileum is commonly affected in Crohn's disease.

32. Which symptom may accompany flare-ups?

- A. Fever
- B. Improved appetite only
- C. Better sleep only
- D. Increased hearing

Answer: A. Fever

Explanation: Active inflammation may produce fever.

33. What is a colonoscopy biopsy used for?

- A. Measuring blood pressure
- B. Examining tissue samples
- C. Testing hearing

D. Measuring vision

Answer: B. Examining tissue samples

Explanation: Biopsies help confirm inflammation and rule out other conditions.

34. Which condition is commonly confused with Crohn's disease?

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Asthma
- C. Arthritis only
- D. Pneumonia

Answer: A. Ulcerative colitis

Explanation: Both are inflammatory bowel diseases with overlapping symptoms.

35. Which medication type suppresses the immune system?

- A. Immunosuppressants
- B. Antacids only
- C. Pain relievers only
- D. Vitamins only

Answer: A. Immunosuppressants

Explanation: These medications reduce immune activity that drives inflammation.

36. What is dehydration?

- A. Excessive hydration
- B. Loss of too much body fluid
- C. Bone loss
- D. Hearing impairment

Answer: B. Loss of too much body fluid

Explanation: Severe diarrhea can lead to dehydration.

37. Which symptom may affect children with Crohn's disease?

- A. Growth delay
- B. Improved height growth only
- C. Better vision only
- D. Faster bone healing

Answer: A. Growth delay

Explanation: Poor nutrition and inflammation may interfere with normal growth.

38. What is the role of biologic medications?

- A. Increase infection risk intentionally
- B. Target specific immune pathways
- C. Cure all digestive disorders
- D. Replace surgery

Answer: B. Target specific immune pathways

Explanation: Biologics block inflammatory substances involved in Crohn's disease.

39. Which symptom can occur outside the intestines?

- A. Joint pain
- B. Tooth eruption
- C. Broken ribs
- D. Earwax buildup

Answer: A. Joint pain

Explanation: Crohn's disease can cause inflammation in joints and other organs.

40. What is a common reason for surgery in Crohn's disease?

- A. Intestinal blockage
- B. Hair loss
- C. Nearsightedness
- D. Migraine only

Answer: A. Intestinal blockage

Explanation: Severe narrowing or complications may require surgery.

41. Which test checks for inflammation markers in blood?

- A. Blood tests
- B. Eye exam
- C. Hearing exam
- D. Skin biopsy

Answer: A. Blood tests

Explanation: Blood tests can measure inflammation and anemia.

42. Which stool test may help detect inflammation?

- A. Fecal calprotectin test
- B. Vision screening
- C. Allergy test only
- D. Pregnancy test

Answer: A. Fecal calprotectin test

Explanation: Elevated fecal calprotectin suggests intestinal inflammation.

43. What is a stricture?

- A. Intestinal narrowing
- B. Bone fracture

- C. Lung collapse
- D. Eye disease

Answer: A. Intestinal narrowing

Explanation: Chronic inflammation and scarring may narrow the intestines.

44. Which food issue may occur during flare-ups?

- A. Difficulty tolerating certain foods
- B. Perfect digestion
- C. Increased appetite only
- D. Improved absorption always

Answer: A. Difficulty tolerating certain foods

Explanation: Some foods may worsen symptoms during active disease.

45. Which symptom suggests malabsorption?

- A. Weight loss
- B. Improved energy
- C. Better vision
- D. Increased muscle mass

Answer: A. Weight loss

Explanation: Inadequate absorption of nutrients often causes weight loss.

46. What is one purpose of corticosteroids?

- A. Reduce inflammation quickly
- B. Cure Crohn's disease permanently
- C. Increase appetite only
- D. Prevent all infections

Answer: A. Reduce inflammation quickly

Explanation: Steroids are often used short-term during flare-ups.

47. Why are steroids not usually used long-term?

- A. They are ineffective immediately
- B. They can cause serious side effects
- C. They cure the disease too quickly
- D. They cannot reduce inflammation

Answer: B. They can cause serious side effects

Explanation: Long-term steroid use may cause osteoporosis, diabetes, and infections.

48. Which vitamin deficiency may contribute to bone problems?

- A. Vitamin D deficiency
- B. Vitamin C excess
- C. Sodium excess
- D. Protein excess

Answer: A. Vitamin D deficiency

Explanation: Poor vitamin D absorption may weaken bones.

49. What is osteoporosis?

- A. Bone weakening
- B. Liver inflammation
- C. Kidney stones
- D. Nerve damage

Answer: A. Bone weakening

Explanation: Chronic inflammation and steroid use may increase osteoporosis risk.

50. Which organ system may be affected besides the intestines?

- A. Skin
- B. Only muscles
- C. Only teeth
- D. Only lungs

Answer: A. Skin

Explanation: Skin rashes and lesions can occur with Crohn's disease.

51. What is the purpose of nutritional therapy?

- A. Improve nutritional status
- B. Increase inflammation
- C. Cause dehydration
- D. Eliminate sleep

Answer: A. Improve nutritional status

Explanation: Nutrition support helps maintain weight and healing.

52. Which symptom may require urgent medical care?

- A. Severe abdominal pain
- B. Mild thirst
- C. Occasional hiccups
- D. Sneezing

Answer: A. Severe abdominal pain

Explanation: Severe pain may indicate obstruction or another serious complication.

53. What is one possible cause of Crohn's disease?

- A. Combination of genetics and immune dysfunction
- B. Simple dehydration only

- C. Broken bones
- D. Lack of exercise alone

Answer: A. Combination of genetics and immune dysfunction

Explanation: Researchers believe multiple factors contribute to Crohn's disease.

54. Which family factor may increase risk?

- A. Family history of IBD
- B. Eye color only
- C. Shoe size
- D. Height only

Answer: A. Family history of IBD

Explanation: Genetics play a role in disease susceptibility.

55. Which symptom may result from anemia?

- A. Fatigue
- B. Increased strength
- C. Perfect concentration
- D. Better endurance

Answer: A. Fatigue

Explanation: Low red blood cell counts reduce oxygen delivery to tissues.

56. What is endoscopy?

- A. Viewing inside the digestive tract with a camera
- B. Bone surgery
- C. Eye treatment
- D. Dental cleaning

Answer: A. Viewing inside the digestive tract with a camera

Explanation: Endoscopy helps doctors examine digestive tract inflammation.

57. Which symptom may occur during severe flare-ups?

- A. Loss of appetite
- B. Increased hearing
- C. Improved memory
- D. Hair growth

Answer: A. Loss of appetite

Explanation: Pain and inflammation often reduce appetite.

58. What is the colon?

- A. Part of the large intestine
- B. Part of the heart
- C. Part of the lung
- D. A hormone gland

Answer: A. Part of the large intestine

Explanation: The colon is commonly involved in Crohn's disease.

59. Which medication may help maintain remission?

- A. Biologics
- B. Antibiotics only
- C. Pain creams only
- D. Antihistamines only

Answer: A. Biologics

Explanation: Biologics may reduce inflammation and prevent flare-ups.

60. Which condition may result from chronic diarrhea?

- A. Electrolyte imbalance
- B. Perfect hydration
- C. Improved digestion
- D. Bone strengthening

Answer: A. Electrolyte imbalance

Explanation: Diarrhea can deplete important minerals and fluids.

61. What is an abscess?

- A. Collection of pus caused by infection
- B. Bone fracture
- C. Vision disorder
- D. Blood clot

Answer: A. Collection of pus caused by infection

Explanation: Abscesses may develop as complications of intestinal inflammation.

62. Which emotional issue may affect people with Crohn's disease?

- A. Anxiety
- B. Improved concentration only
- C. Memory enhancement
- D. Hyperactivity only

Answer: A. Anxiety

Explanation: Chronic illness can affect emotional and mental well-being.

63. Which symptom may suggest dehydration?

- A. Dizziness
- B. Improved energy
- C. Sweating less during exercise only

D. Better sleep

Answer: A. Dizziness

Explanation: Fluid loss from diarrhea may cause dizziness and weakness.

64. What is a common treatment approach during flare-ups?

- A. Adjust medications
- B. Ignore symptoms
- C. Stop all fluids
- D. Avoid medical care

Answer: A. Adjust medications

Explanation: Doctors may change medications to reduce inflammation.

65. Which food approach may help some patients?

- A. Keeping a food diary
- B. Eating only candy
- C. Avoiding all fluids
- D. Eating spoiled food

Answer: A. Keeping a food diary

Explanation: Tracking foods may help identify symptom triggers.

66. Which condition may mimic Crohn's disease symptoms?

- A. Irritable bowel syndrome
- B. Broken arm
- C. Migraine only
- D. Tooth infection only

Answer: A. Irritable bowel syndrome

Explanation: IBS and Crohn's disease can both cause abdominal pain and diarrhea.

67. What is one possible side effect of immunosuppressants?

- A. Increased infection risk
- B. Permanent immunity
- C. Bone growth only
- D. Better eyesight

Answer: A. Increased infection risk

Explanation: Suppressing the immune system can reduce the body's defenses.

68. Which nutrient may need supplementation?

- A. Iron
- B. Sand
- C. Chlorine
- D. Mercury

Answer: A. Iron

Explanation: Chronic bleeding may lead to iron deficiency anemia.

69. What is one purpose of surgery?

- A. Remove damaged sections of intestine
- B. Cure all autoimmune diseases
- C. Improve hearing
- D. Treat pneumonia

Answer: A. Remove damaged sections of intestine

Explanation: Surgery may relieve complications such as strictures or fistulas.

70. Does surgery cure Crohn's disease?

- A. Yes permanently
- B. No, disease may return
- C. Only in children
- D. Only in older adults

Answer: B. No, disease may return

Explanation: Crohn's disease may recur even after surgery.

71. Which symptom may indicate a fistula?

- A. Drainage near the anus
- B. Better appetite
- C. Improved digestion
- D. Increased hearing

Answer: A. Drainage near the anus

Explanation: Perianal fistulas can cause pain and drainage.

72. What is perianal Crohn's disease?

- A. Disease affecting the area around the anus
- B. Lung inflammation
- C. Bone disorder
- D. Heart disease

Answer: A. Disease affecting the area around the anus

Explanation: Crohn's disease can involve tissues surrounding the anus.

73. Which symptom may occur with intestinal obstruction?

- A. Vomiting
- B. Better digestion
- C. Increased appetite
- D. Clear skin

Answer: A. Vomiting

Explanation: Blocked intestines may prevent food from passing normally.

74. What is the purpose of follow-up appointments?

- A. Monitor disease activity
- B. Ignore symptoms
- C. Eliminate nutrition
- D. Prevent sleep

Answer: A. Monitor disease activity

Explanation: Regular monitoring helps adjust treatment and prevent complications.

75. Which lifestyle habit may support overall health?

- A. Regular exercise
- B. Smoking heavily
- C. Avoiding all sleep
- D. Severe dehydration

Answer: A. Regular exercise

Explanation: Exercise may improve overall well-being and reduce stress.

76. Which condition increases colon cancer risk over time?

- A. Long-standing intestinal inflammation
- B. Good nutrition
- C. Hydration
- D. Exercise

Answer: A. Long-standing intestinal inflammation

Explanation: Chronic inflammation can increase colorectal cancer risk.

77. Which screening may be important for some Crohn's patients?

- A. Regular colonoscopy
- B. Daily X-rays only
- C. Hearing tests only
- D. Skin allergy tests only

Answer: A. Regular colonoscopy

Explanation: Colonoscopy helps monitor inflammation and cancer risk.

78. Which body system may experience inflammation besides the gut?

- A. Eyes
- B. Only fingernails
- C. Only teeth
- D. Only hair follicles

Answer: A. Eyes

Explanation: Eye inflammation such as uveitis can occur in Crohn's disease.

79. What is uveitis?

- A. Eye inflammation
- B. Bone infection
- C. Skin rash only
- D. Kidney disease

Answer: A. Eye inflammation

Explanation: Uveitis is a possible extraintestinal complication.

80. Which symptom may occur because of inflammation around joints?

- A. Arthritis-like pain
- B. Improved flexibility only
- C. Faster reflexes
- D. Increased vision

Answer: A. Arthritis-like pain

Explanation: Joint inflammation is a common complication.

81. What does relapse mean?

- A. Return of symptoms
- B. Permanent cure
- C. Bone healing
- D. Eye improvement

Answer: A. Return of symptoms

Explanation: Relapse refers to renewed disease activity after remission.

82. Which healthcare professional may help with nutrition?

- A. Dietitian
- B. Optometrist
- C. Audiologist
- D. Orthopedic surgeon only

Answer: A. Dietitian

Explanation: Dietitians help create balanced eating plans.

83. Which mineral imbalance may occur from diarrhea?

- A. Potassium loss
- B. Excess mercury

- C. Excess lead
- D. Excess iron always

Answer: A. Potassium loss

Explanation: Chronic diarrhea may lower potassium levels.

84. What is one reason to avoid smoking with Crohn's disease?

- A. It can worsen flare-ups
- B. It cures inflammation
- C. It prevents fistulas
- D. It guarantees remission

Answer: A. It can worsen flare-ups

Explanation: Smoking is linked to more severe disease activity.

85. Which symptom may suggest poor nutrient absorption?

- A. Fatigue and weakness
- B. Improved energy only
- C. Better concentration only
- D. Increased appetite only

Answer: A. Fatigue and weakness

Explanation: Malabsorption can deprive the body of essential nutrients.

86. What is one goal of biologic therapy?

- A. Reduce immune-driven inflammation
- B. Increase fever
- C. Cause dehydration
- D. Eliminate nutrients

Answer: A. Reduce immune-driven inflammation

Explanation: Biologics target inflammatory molecules involved in disease activity.

87. Which symptom may suggest an abscess?

- A. Fever and severe pain
- B. Improved digestion
- C. Better sleep
- D. Increased appetite

Answer: A. Fever and severe pain

Explanation: Abscesses often cause pain, swelling, and fever.

88. Which condition may coexist with Crohn's disease?

- A. Depression
- B. Improved mood always
- C. Perfect sleep always
- D. Complete immunity to stress

Answer: A. Depression

Explanation: Chronic illness can affect emotional health.

89. What is the digestive tract?

- A. System that processes food
- B. System controlling hearing
- C. Bone support system
- D. Respiratory system

Answer: A. System that processes food

Explanation: The digestive tract includes organs involved in digestion and absorption.

90. Which factor can trigger symptoms in some people?

- A. Stress
- B. Fresh air
- C. Reading books
- D. Wearing shoes

Answer: A. Stress

Explanation: Stress may worsen symptoms, although it does not directly cause Crohn's disease.

91. Which symptom may occur after eating during a flare-up?

- A. Cramping
- B. Better energy immediately
- C. Improved hearing
- D. Increased concentration

Answer: A. Cramping

Explanation: Inflamed intestines may become painful during digestion.

92. Why is hydration important in Crohn's disease?

- A. To replace fluid lost through diarrhea
- B. To worsen inflammation
- C. To eliminate nutrients
- D. To reduce sleep

Answer: A. To replace fluid lost through diarrhea

Explanation: Adequate hydration helps prevent dehydration and electrolyte imbalance.

93. Which medication may help control pain indirectly by reducing inflammation?

- A. Corticosteroids
- B. Antibiotics only

- C. Sleeping pills only
- D. Eye drops only

Answer: A. Corticosteroids

Explanation: Reduced inflammation often leads to symptom relief.

94. Which diagnostic tool creates cross-sectional images of the intestines?

- A. CT scan
- B. Eye chart
- C. Hearing test
- D. Bone density scan only

Answer: A. CT scan

Explanation: CT imaging helps identify inflammation and complications.

95. Which symptom can occur if the disease affects the rectal area?

- A. Painful bowel movements
- B. Improved digestion
- C. Faster metabolism only
- D. Better concentration

Answer: A. Painful bowel movements

Explanation: Rectal inflammation can make bowel movements painful.

96. What is one important aspect of long-term Crohn's care?

- A. Medication adherence
- B. Ignoring symptoms
- C. Avoiding all doctor visits
- D. Severe dehydration

Answer: A. Medication adherence

Explanation: Taking medications as prescribed helps reduce flare-ups.

97. Which complication may require emergency surgery?

- A. Intestinal perforation
- B. Mild fatigue
- C. Minor headache
- D. Seasonal allergies

Answer: A. Intestinal perforation

Explanation: A perforation is a hole in the intestine and can be life-threatening.

98. What is intestinal perforation?

- A. Hole in the intestinal wall
- B. Bone injury
- C. Lung infection
- D. Eye inflammation

Answer: A. Hole in the intestinal wall

Explanation: Severe inflammation may weaken and rupture the intestine.

99. Which treatment approach often works best for Crohn's disease?

- A. Individualized treatment plan
- B. One treatment for everyone
- C. No monitoring
- D. Avoiding nutrition completely

Answer: A. Individualized treatment plan

Explanation: Treatment depends on disease severity, location, and patient needs.

100. What is the overall goal of Crohn's disease management?

- A. Improve quality of life and control inflammation
- B. Eliminate all physical activity
- C. Cause weight loss
- D. Increase symptoms

Answer: A. Improve quality of life and control inflammation

Explanation: Effective treatment aims to reduce symptoms, prevent complications, and support daily functioning.