Additional file 9

Fig. S5. Occult blood (FOB) and calprotectin (FCP) in feces according to the disease severity. The HC group was composed of healthy individuals who had not been diagnosed with other diseases, including IBD, and the severity was classified as normal. Disease severity was diagnosed on Mayo and Truelove and Witts' scores for UC patients and Crohn's disease activity index (CDAI) for CD patients. There was one CD patient who was diagnosed as severe. The Bristol type of stool was 7, which is a diarrhea with mucus. The stool was not suitable for the measurement of calprotectin. No occult blood was observed in the sample visually. One-way ANOVA using the Kruskal-Wallis test was used to calculate statistical significance which is indicated as follows: $*p < 0.05$. FOB (**a**) and FCP (**b**) in UC and HC groups; FOB (**c**) and FCP (**d**) in CD and HC groups.