

<b>Clinical Features of study cohort Active Ulcerative Colitis</b>		
N		36
Age [mean (range)]		45.9 (19-78)
Male / Female [%]		41.4
Localization [%]	Proctitis	13.2
	Proctosigmoiditis	34.2
	Left- sided colitis	18.4
	Pancolitis	34.2
Partial Mayo Score (rectal bleeding)	0	36.1
	1	38.9
	2-3	25
Past or current therapies reported [%]	Aminosalicylates	66.7
	Steroids	86.1
	Thioguanines	33.3
	cyclosporine	11.1
	Vedolizumab	88.9
	Anti- TNF antibodies	44.4

<b>IBD treatment</b>	<b>% of cohort</b>	<b>Improvement in rectal bleeding score</b>	
		<b>day 3 to 6</b>	<b>day 7 to 12</b>
		<b>% of cohort</b>	<b>% of cohort</b>
Steroids	100 (13/13)	54 (7/13)	92 (12/13)
Ciclosporin	38 (5/13)	4 (2/5)	100 (5/5)
Infliximab	15 (2/13)	5 (1/2)	100 (2/2)
<b>Concomitant therapy</b>			
Ganciclovir	15 (2/13)	5 (1/2)	100 (2/2)
Heparin (prophylactic)	77 (10/13)	56 (5/9)	90 (9/10)
No Heparin	23 (3/13)	66 (2/3)	100 (3/3)

**Supplementary Table 1:**

The patient characteristics of the study cohort (N: 36) are depicted including age and sex distribution, localisation and extent of disease, partial Mayo score regarding rectal bleeding, as well as previous and current therapeutics used.

**Supplementary Table 2:**

Whenever available from clinical documentation, the relation of the improvement in rectal bleeding over time to IBD-related (steroids, ciclosporin, infliximab) and concomitant therapies (ganciclovir, heparin, no heparin) is reported.