



Gastroenterology: An evening in two parts

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The Lumen and The Liver





The Lumen



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"Looks like the doctor confirmed my diagnosis.
It's not just your bowel. Everything
about you is irritable."



Introduction



- **Part 1: The Lumen**
 - Latest on H Pylori
 - Calprotectin; IBS or IBD? NICE Guidance
 - Managing flares of IBD in the community
 - DOACs: A New Hope?
- **Part 2: The Liver**
 - Abnormal LFT's



H. Pylori



- 1 month PPI and test for H Pylori
 - UBT highly accurate.
- Endoscopy urease test highly accurate if off PPI
 - Can turn later occasional inconsistency in reports
- Eradicate, check if still symptomatic or improved then relapsed, consider repeat
- Consider culture but unreliable



H. Pylori

- Standard Triple therapy 1 week
- Two week courses better than one.
- Clarithro & amoxyl > metronidazole.
- Four agents better than three and offer 94% eradication in 1 weeks therapy
 - PPI, Amoxyl, Clarithro, Tinidazole 500mg BD
- Quadruple therapy 2 weeks. (54% success)
- DDW: Rifabutin 150mg BD, amoxyl & PPI 10 days 50% success



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Faecal Calprotectin



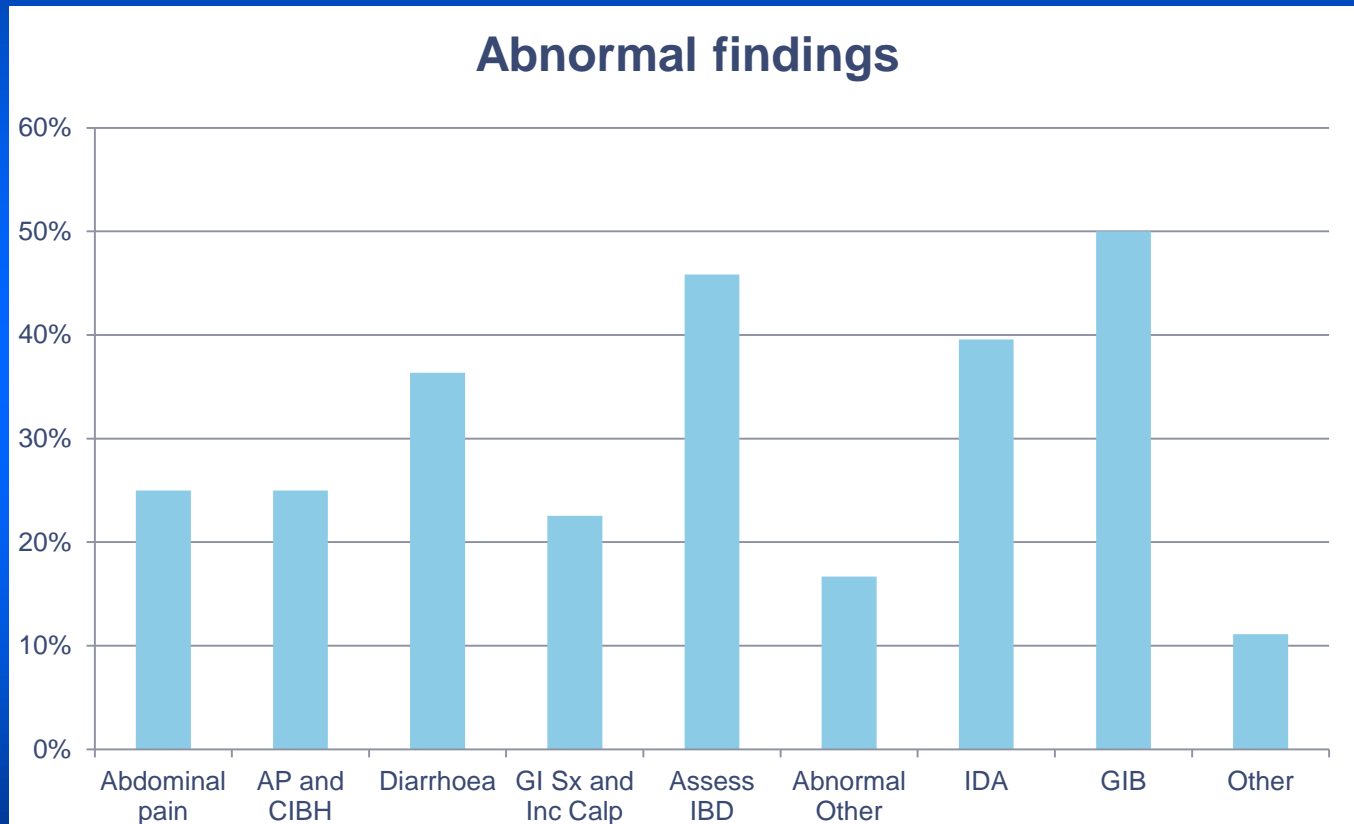


IBS or IBD

- Young people 16-45 with abdominal pain
 - Older investigate
 - Raised inflammatory markers
 - Weight loss
 - Diarrhoea possibly nocturnal or persistent symptoms
- Faecal calprotectin
 - NICE guidance up to 45 yo
 - False positives
 - Results 50-150? Repeat test



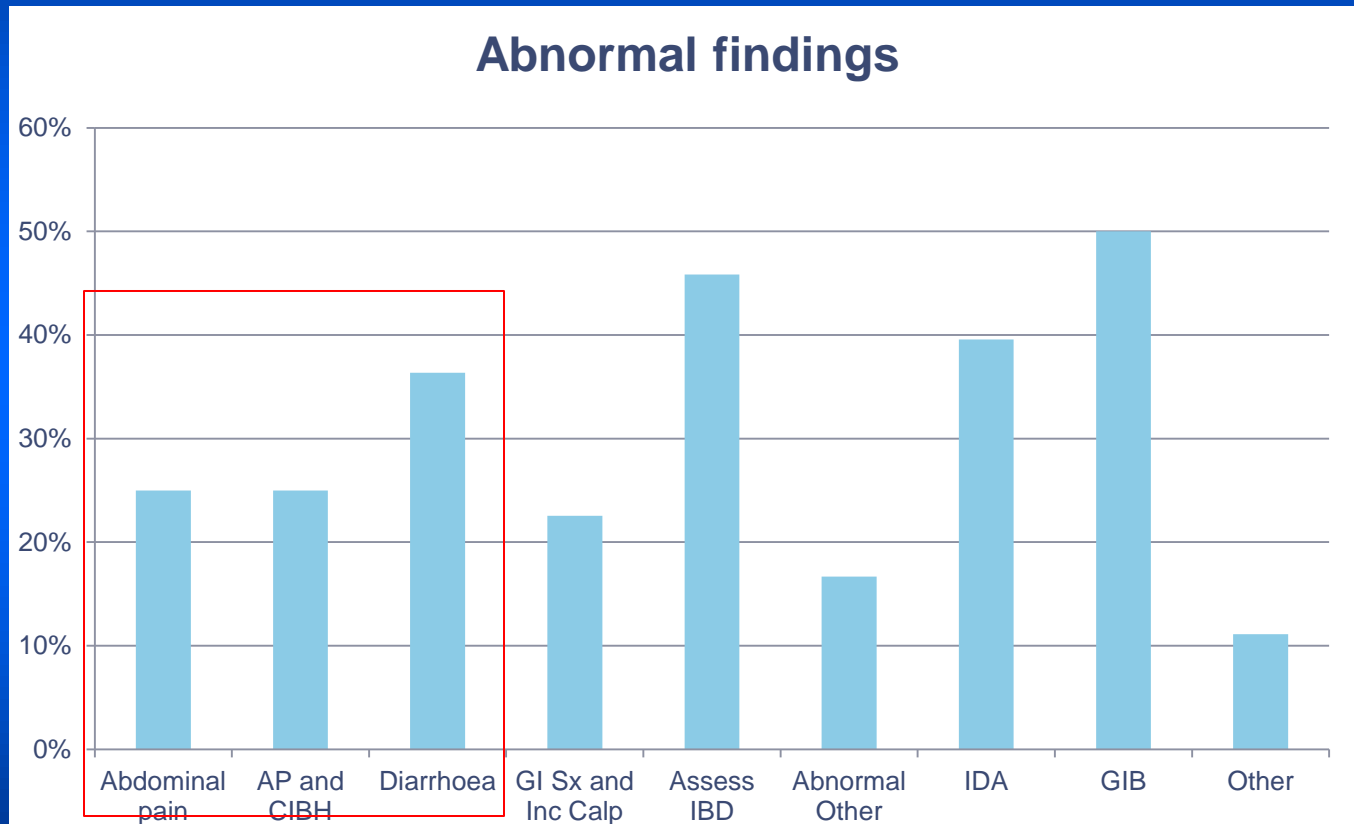
Abnormal findings by indication



- Other includes polyposis syndromes, weight loss only, coeliac assessment.



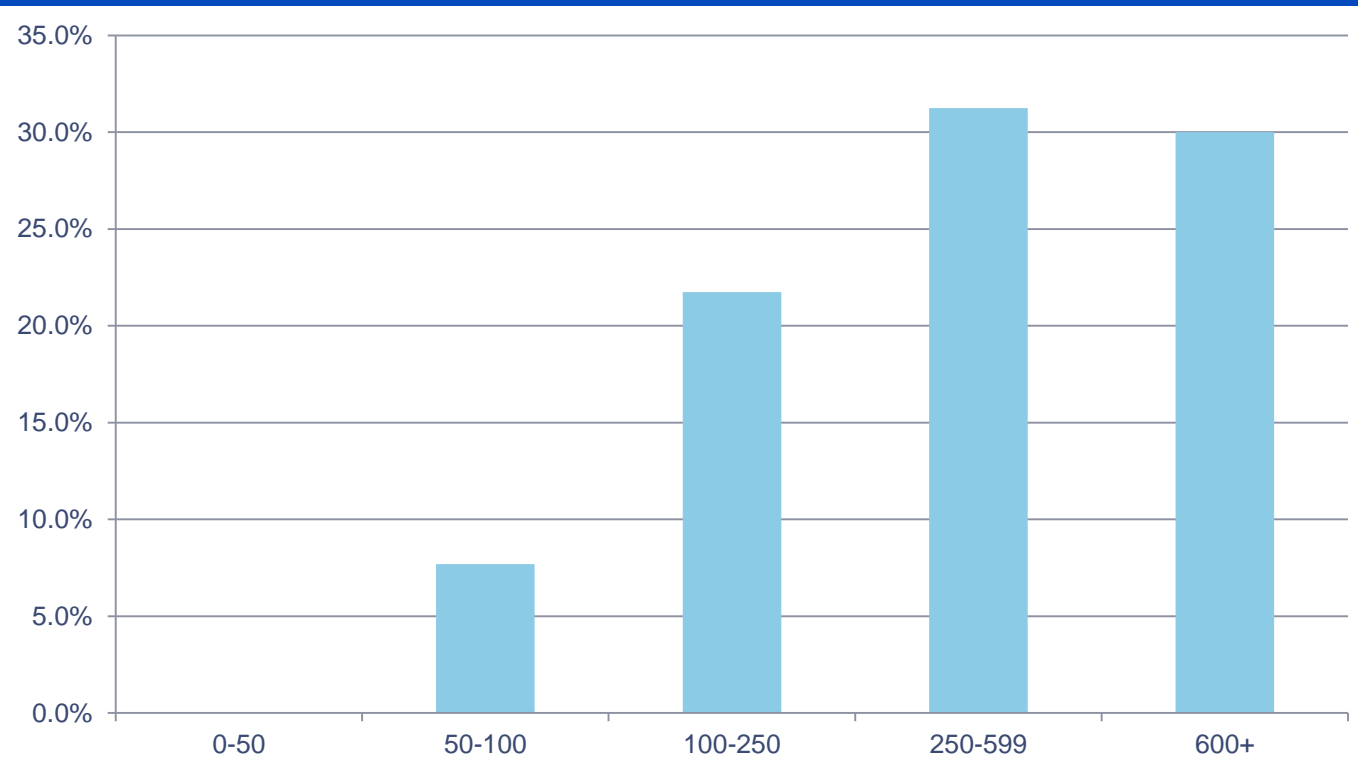
Abnormal findings by indication



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Abnormalities depending on Calprotectin



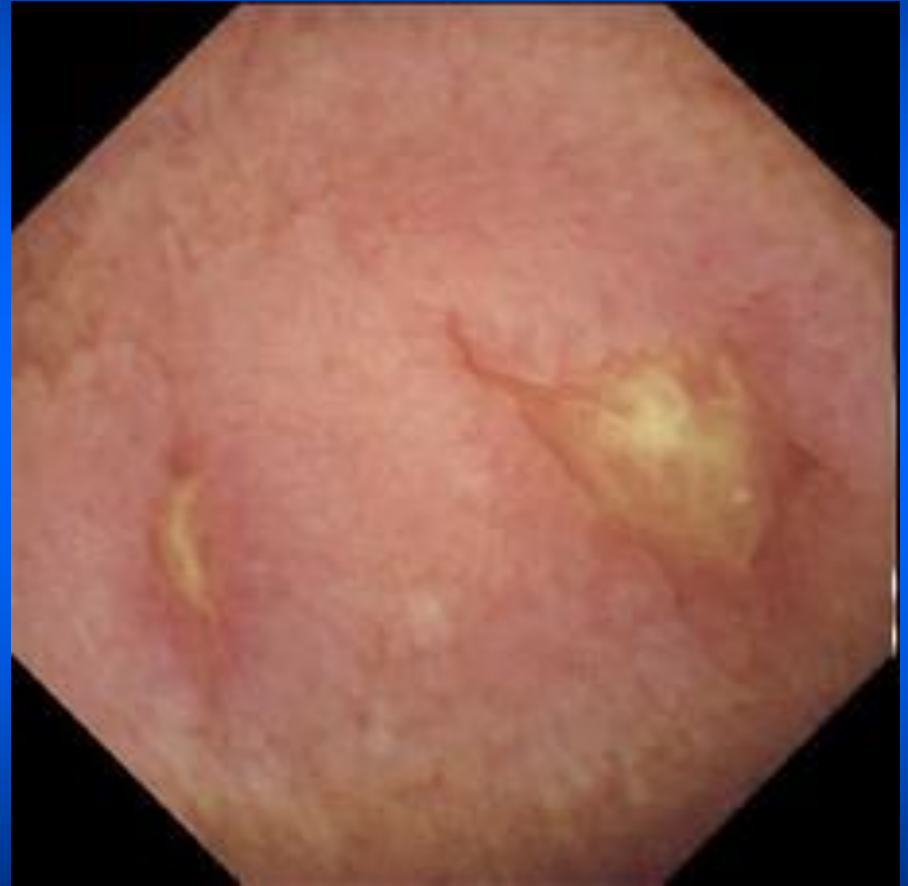
- Note: Only 2 normal calprotectin patients referred for capsule study. Both studies normal but used for clear clinical purpose.
- 10 calprotectin results available



IBD Flares in the community



Crohn's Disease





IBD Flares



Markers of Severity



- Many Complicated Activity Scores

Managing a FLARE

Assess severity using Truelove & Witts classification:

Mild <4 bloody stools per day and no other criteria. Severe >6 bloody stool per day and at least one of:

Temperature >37.8

Pulse >90

ESR >30

Simplest: Truelove and Witts



Concerns



- If severe or concerned: Patients can call
 - **IBD Nurse Specialists**
- Set up e-referral advice section
- 01737 768511 ext 2815
- ibd.helpline@sash.nhs.uk
- gary.mackenzie@nhs.net



Concerns



TEAMWORK

Share Victory. Share Defeat.



Mild distal flares



Distal disease (ie rectosigmoid or proctitis)

Mild	Moderate	Severe
Mesalazine or Steroid Enemas/Supp. 1g BD (2 weeks)	Combine increase 5 ASA and suppositories	Call hospital for advice/admission
Check 5 ASA preparation/increase dose	Oral Steroids starting at 40mg OD	
Oral Steroids: 20mg OD for 1 wk then Reduce 5mg/wk		

Adcal D3 with courses of steroids



Proximal flares



- As for more distal except topical treatments

Mild	Moderate	Severe
Check 5 ASA preparation/increase dose	Check 5 ASA preparation/increase dose	Call hospital for advice/admission
Oral Steroids: 20mg OD for 1 wk then Reduce 5mg/wk	Oral Steroids starting at 40mg OD	



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DOACs: The new hope?



DOACs

- Locally use Ribaroxaban
- Excellent for young fit patients. Low GIB risk, better endpoints, no monitoring
- Job done,



except.....



DOACs



- Irreversible
- Significantly higher GIB risk in >75 yo
 - 3-5 x greater than warfarin
 - 10x with anti-platelet agents
- Looking to switch to Apixaban lower GI risk, similarly effective



DOACs



- Stopping 3 days prior to endoscopy.
- Bleeding is extremely difficult to stop on these agents
- Reduced clearance in decreased renal function
- Restart later than other anticoagulants as rapid onset of action
- Topical activity as not as well absorbed.



NBCSP



- Cancer detection rates from TWR referrals is 4.5%
- Local FOBt service
 - Starts at 60yo-75 yo. Two yearly FOBt test
 - Stools tests only 75% accurate for cancer
 - 10% cancer detection rate, 45% adenoma detection rates



Questions



The Liver

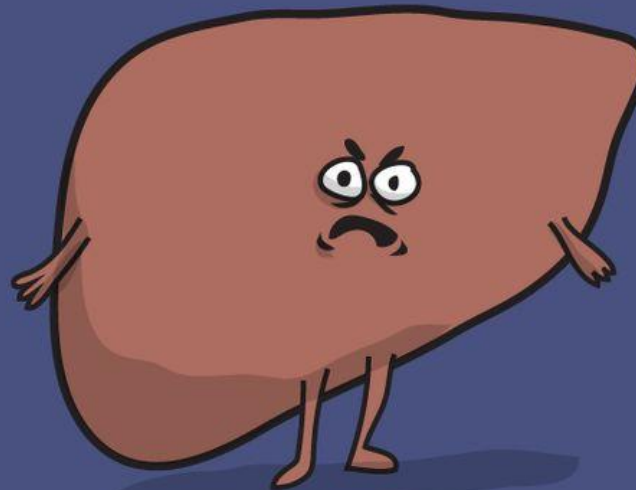


The Liver



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I HOPE YOU HAVE FUN
WHILE SOME OF US HAVE
TO WORK OVERTIME!



theAwkwardYeti.com



Abnormal LFTs



When not to worry

- Isolated raised Bilirubin
 - Raised unconjugated bilirubin, 5%
- Isolated rises in GGT
 - Drugs, NAFLD, Sometimes ETOH
- Low rises in ALT
 - Less than 3x ULN
 - Consider ferritin
 - Drug review
 - Fibroscan as often NAFLD



When not to worry

- Rises in ALP (with GGT)
 - If $<3\times$ ULN post Cholecystectomy
 - Minor duct dilatation on USS post- op
- Haemangiomas on USS
- Gallbladder polyps on USS
 - If less than three and $<1\text{cm}$
 - Repeat in 6 months



ALT >1000

- Easy (diagnostically)
 - Drugs (commonest paracetamol)
 - Hepatitis A (or E rarely) or B
 - Ischaemia (hospitalised only really)
 - Autoimmune hepatitis



Autoimmune



- The one not to miss!
- Autoantibodies (anti smooth-muscle)
- Most treatable
- Good prognosis although often need Azathioprine



Hepatitis B



- If acute (and not fulminant) this is good news longterm
- Acute Hep B should not become persistent
- Monitor LFTs and Viral load if not sero-converting then Lamivudine



ALT <1000

- Very much more common
- Common causes:
 - Alcohol
 - NAFLD/NASH
 - Drug induced: statins
 - Hepatitis B and C (typically ALT 200-500)
 - Autoimmune



Alcohol



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Spotting the abuser



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NAFLD/ NASH



NAFLD



- Associated with (metabolic syndrome):
 - Insulin resistance
 - Obesity,
 - Hyperlipidaemia, Hypertension
 - Diabetes mellitus (type II)
- Not due to excessive alcohol use.
- Not due to other causes of hepatitis



Treatment - Lifestyle



- Nutrition: Diet changes have shown significant histological improvement.
- Weight loss: Gradual weight loss
- Controversially rapid loss may worsen NAFLD.
- Insulin resistance probably plays a strong role
 - Exercise
 - Diabetic control

“I always pass on good advice. It is the only thing you can do with it?”





When advice fails?



- Insulin sensitisers (eg metformin have shown some efficacy).
- Possible advantages with:
 - antioxidants
 - ursodeoxycholic acid,
 - lipid-lowering drugs,
- Mild alcohol consumption (one glass of wine a day) might reduce the risk of NAFLD by 50%



Therapeutic Options



- Timing of liver biopsy (now fibroscan, locally very soon)
- Liver Transplantation
 - Shortage of organ
 - Avoidable
 - Recurrence up to 18%
- Anti-obesity measures
 - Improvement and/or resolution of NASH in around 80% of patients (AASLD).



Hepatitis B/C



- Confirm with viral loads
- In HCV genotyping important
- Tertiary care
 - Excellent eradication with ledipasvir & sofosbuvir or sofosbuvir & velpatasvir. Even in cirrhosis and even Genotype 1 and 4
 - Genotype 2 & 3 PEG and ribavirin
- Hep B consider PEG, entecavir and tenofovir high risk
 - Lamivudine



When to worry, refer & seek advice



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- ALT >1000 or persistently >100 (or $3\times$ ULN)
- Acute onset significant jaundice
- Encephalopathy
 - Sub-acute do worst. Jaundice to encephalopathy 7-31 days
- Deteriorating Synthetic function
 - Albumen, Bilirubin and INR together
- Decompensation, infection, fluid retention



Summary of LFTs



- Mostly liver disease is caused by exogenous toxins (drugs, overeating) or viruses
- Autoimmune is the one to watch for
- Rising tide of chronic liver disease mainly NASH/NAFLD and ETOH not Hep C!



Questions