chromatography. Unbound neutral oligosaccharides were collected from the flow-through and Q-Sepharose bound acidic polysaccharide fractions were eluted stepwise with 0.25, 0.5 and 1M NaCl. All fractions were desalted on PD MidiTrap G10 mini-columns. Purified fractions were assessed for inhibitory action on *C. difficile* 027A, ETEC C410 and *S. Typhimurium* adherence to human and porcine epithelial cell monolayers in the presence of plantain NSP and its fractions (30 min pre-treatment prior to infection), at MOI 100 for 90 min (for ETEC and *Salmonella*) or 120 min (for *C. difficile*). Adherent colony forming units (CFU) were enumerated by overnight growth on LB-agar.

Results As observed for plantain NSP, at 5mg/mL, a Q-Sepharose-purified acidic polysaccharide fraction of soluble plantain NSP also significantly blocked adhesion to human Caco2 colonocytes of gut pathogens *C. difficile*, by 52.3±7.3%; ETEC, by 74.8±15.1; and *S. Typhimurium*, by 92.1±2.91% (all $P < 0.001$ Kruskal-Wallis; $N = 2$ experiments, each with $n = 3$ replicates). Conversely, pre-treatment of Caco2 cells with the neutral polysaccharide fraction of plantain NSP showed little ability to reduce adhesion of *C. difficile* (10.2% inhibition) and a reduced ability to inhibit interaction of *Salmonella* or ETEC (46.6% and 39.1% inhibition respectively). Similarly, acidic fractions of plantain NSP at 5mg/mL also blocked adhesion of *S. Typhimurium* to porcine enterocytic cell-line B10XI compared to untreated control ($N = 4$, $n = 4$; $P < 0.01$ Kruskal-Wallis).

Conclusion Our findings indicate that the inhibitory activity of plantain NSP against diarrhoeal pathogen interaction with the host intestinal epithelium lies in its acidic (pectic) polysaccharide component. Disruption of bacterial-epithelial adherence to the intestinal mucosa by soluble plant fibres, acting as 'contrabiotics', may prove to be of therapeutic benefit.

Disclosure of Interest H. Simpson: None Declared, B. Parsons: None Declared, J. Rhodes Grant/Research Support from: Provexis plc (UK), Consultant for: A member of advisory boards for Atlantic, Proctor and Gamble, Falk, Conflict with: Lecture fees received from Abbott, Falk, Ferring, Glaxo Smith Kline, Proctor and Gamble, Schering Plough, Shire, Wyeth. With the University of Liverpool and Provexis UK, holds a patent for use of soluble plantain fibre as maintenance therapy for Crohn's disease plus a patent pending for its use in antibiotic associated diarrhoea, B. Campbell Grant/Research Support from: Provexis plc. and Shire, Consultant for: Amgen Inc.

PWE-181 THE DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION OF NUTRITION SERVICE PROVISION IN THE NORTH EAST: 2003–2012

doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2013-304907.469

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Introduction Malnutrition is well recognised as a treatable cause and result of ill-health. The recognition and management of malnutrition hinges upon the quality of organisation of nutrition services as well as the quality of the interventions themselves. Malnutrition is common amongst inpatients and decisions regarding management are often complex. The care of patients with complex nutritional needs can be optimised by combining the expertise of those from multiple allied disciplines. These principles are highlighted in the 2006 NICE guideline: Nutrition Support in Adults. This study analyses the progress made at an organisational level in providing nutrition services in hospitals across the North East of England, with reference to recommendations made by NICE.

Methods Nutrition service provision was evaluated by distributing questionnaires to all acute hospitals in the North East region in 2003, 2007 and 2012. Questionnaires were completed by a dietician from each hospital. The questionnaire addressed the provision of Nutrition Support Teams. We analysed the representation of team members from different disciplines, frequency of meetings and topics discussed.

We also sought qualitative and quantitative data regarding inpatient and outpatient use of Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN), the use of malnutrition screening tools and access to obesity services.

Results Response rates were 92% in 2003 and 100% in 2007 and 2012. Over 9 years the percentage of hospitals with Nutrition Support Teams has increased from 19% to 42%. Each team discusses an increasing number of patients as well evaluating and developing their local policies and procedures. In line with NICE recommendations, 100% of acute trusts have a Nutrition Steering Committee in 2012, rising from 31% in 2003 and 94% in 2007. The number of patients able to access inpatient TPN has increased across the region whilst the provision of home TPN has been concentrated towards larger, tertiary facilities. The use of standardised inpatient screening tools has increased from 80% in 2003 to 100% in 2012. Screening of outpatients in acute hospitals has increased from 15% in 2003 to 33% in 2012.

Conclusion Nutrition service provision has evolved beyond recognition over the last 9 years in the North East. Significant progress has been made in forming focused Nutrition Support Teams, expanding TPN delivery and detecting malnutrition, particularly among the inpatient population. Areas for improvement include the development and promotion of efficient and practical methods to screen outpatients for malnutrition. Ultimately, it is hoped that we can demonstrate our developments have had a significant and sustained impact upon patient care and outcomes.

Disclosure of Interest None Declared.

REFERENCE

1. Nutrition support in adults (CG32): 2006 NICE guideline

PWE-182 MORTALITY AFTER PEG: REVIEW OF 259 PEG PROCEDURES AT A DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL OVER A 7 YEAR PERIOD

doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2013-304907.470

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Introduction Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG) is commonly performed in patients that require medium to long-term enteral feeding. In 2004 NCEPOD reviewed the 30day mortality and rate of complications following therapeutic endoscopy. They reported a 6% 30 day mortality and made recommendations regarding changes in practise. Nationally there is little published data on the 1 year mortality following this procedure. In 2010 we introduced changes to our practise including: 1. The review of all PEG referrals by a nutrition team, 2. Stringently avoiding PEG for 2 weeks following stroke, 3. Avoiding PEG in patients with pneumonia or other inter-current illness.

Aim to review the 30day and 1 year mortality following PEG at our institution since the NCEPOD publication.

Methods A prospective endoscopy database is maintained at our institution (HICCS). We searched the database for primary PEG procedures during the period of Jan 2005 to September 2012 and reviewed electronic medical records to establish the overall 30 day and 1 year mortality, and also mortality by indication.

Results A total of 259 procedures were performed. Indications were: Stroke $n = 130$ (50%), Multiple sclerosis (MS) $n = 28$ (10.85%), Motor neurone disease (MND) $n = 19$ (7.36%). Mortality data is given in table 1.

Overall 30 day mortality by indication was: Stroke 10.8%, MND, 6.3%, MS 12.5%

1 year mortality: Stroke 31.27%, MND 50.0%, MS 30.7%.

Conclusion Stroke is the commonest indication for PEG at our hospital. The mean annual 30day mortality following PEG at our hospital is above that reported by NCEPOD but has fallen considerably since 2010 suggesting that changes in our practise have been