Conjugation of phenols in human colonocytes

SIR,—The role of altered colonic detoxification mechanisms in various pathophysiological conditions including ulcerative colitis and carcinoma cannot be overemphasized.1 We have thus read with great interest the recent report of Ramakrishna et al about sulphation as a mechanism of phenolic compound inactivation in human colonocytes (Gut 1991; 32: 46–9). Though the work provides valuable new information, we feel obliged to make a few critical comments. Firstly, the title and parts of the text may be misunderstood: in fact, paracetamol (acetaminophen) and not phenol sulphation has been investigated. Secondly, the mention that ‘studies, on phenolic compound inactivation, using colonocytes from resected colon specimens have not been undertaken’ is not entirely correct. Indeed, we have reported preliminary results about the conjugation of 1-naphthol, another phenolic compound, in human isolated colonic cell preparations.1 1-Naphthol was extensively conjugated in human colonic crypts, mainly by sulphation (75%), but also by glucuronidation (24%). These results were in agreement with those of Cohen et al in cultured human colonic mucosa,2 where normal colon predominantly sulphated 1-naphthol; in contrast, cancer tissue showed a glucuronidation predominant pattern. In the study of Ramakrishna et al paracetamol was poorly glucuronidated in normal colonocytes. This finding is not representative of the metabolic activity of human colonocytes for all phenolic compounds, since 1-naphthol was efficiently glucuronidated. Moreover, this discrepancy may also come from the higher substrate concentration used by Ramakrishna et al, as it has been observed in animal species that glucuronidation is more readily saturable than sulphation.3

In dialyzates of patients with ulcerative colitis, a known preneoplastic condition,4 Ramakrishna et al found no increase of paracetamol glucuronide concentrations and a reduction of sulphated conjugates, which they interpret as an impairment of the capacity of the mucosa to sulphate phenols. However, the reduced recovery of sulphate in dialysate may alternatively be interpreted as increased paracetamol sulphate absorption.4 Moreover, reduced sulphation activity in colonocytes from ulcerative colitis patients would be at variance with other reports of enhanced bio- transformation reactions.5 These discrepancies between different compounds and experimental models, and the strong pathophysiological relevance of colonic biotransformation activities, emphasise the need for further studies in this field.

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Rantidine and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) associated gastric and duodenal ulcers

SIR,—We read with interest the recent article by Lancaster-Smith et al (Gut 1991; 32: 252–5). The authors have hypothesized in a prospective study that ranitidine was effective in treating gastric and duodenal ulcers related to NSAID use whether or not the NSAIDs were continued and even more effective in patients in whom the NSAIDs were discontinued. Thus gastric ulcers had healed at eight weeks in 63% of those still taking NSAIDs compared with 95% of those who had stopped NSAID treatment. Duodenal ulcers healed in 100% in those who stopped NSAIDs at eight weeks compared with 84% of the group who continued NSAIDs, but the healing rates were slower. The question remains of whether NSAID induced ulcer behavior is the same as that seems to have been induced by taking NSAIDs that have different rates of healing or recurrence with or without H2 antagonists or H2 receptor antagonists. We recently reviewed all past studies evaluating the efficacy of famotidine in NSAID induced duodenal and gastric ulcers as well as ulcers unrelated to the use of NSAIDs.6 We did show differences in healing rates at eight weeks in patients in whom the ulcers were temporally related to NSAID use and those in whom there was no relation to the use of NSAIDs. Thus of 160 patients with duodenal ulcers, 40 (25%) were entered into the trial with a history of recent or prolonged NSAID use who had NSAID/aspirin just before presenting with their ulcer. All (100%) healed in eight weeks with famotidine when the NSAIDs were stopped at the beginning of the trial. This contrasts with the group of patients who were non-NSAID users where only 88% were endoscopically healed at the end of eight weeks. Furthermore, of the 110 who went onto maintenance therapy, of those on NSAIDs, all those previously related to NSAID use remained healed at six months (100%) against 74% of patients with ulcers not related to NSAID use.7 Among the 66 patients with gastric ulcers, 50% had taken NSAIDs just before presenting with gastric ulcer; 88% had complete healing with famotidine when NSAIDs were discontinued within eight weeks compared with the non-NSAID users who had a healing rate of 75% (unpublished data). These studies suggest that NSAID/aspirin induced duodenal and gastric ulcers not only have a different pathogenesis to de novo ulcers but may also have a different healing pattern compared with non-NSAID ulcers. The questions from these studies are: Do ulcers that are induced by NSAIDs really need the intensive treatment once the inducing agents (NSAIDs) have been stopped? In fact, what would the healing rate just by stopping the NSAIDs without any treatment? Once healed, do these ulcers have the same tendency to recur as de novo ulcers and, thus, will patients who are able to stop NSAIDs be required to take maintenance treatment or will the recurrence rate be low even after discontinuing treatment? It seems that maintenance treatment will be extremely useful in this group of patients, and future studies on peptic ulcer disease need to be stratified to examine the difference in the healing rates of NSAID induced ulcers com-


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Letters
pared with non-NSAID ulcers? The results of our study seem to indicate that this aspect of clinical trials would have to be addressed in future publications on ulcer treatment.

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Replay

Sir,—Bank et al report rate healing for NSAID associated gastric and duodenal ulcers while taking a histamine receptor antagonist (HRA) after stopping NSAID treatment strictly comparable to those published recently on behalf of a United Kingdom multicentre study group. It seems probable from their comparative studies that an H,RA heals NSAID associated ulcers even more readily than non-NSAID associated ulcers providing the NSAID is stopped. A similar comparison cannot be made from our study because all patients were taking NSAIDs at the time of referral. Bank et al ask whether NSAID associated ulcers heal successfully with placebo treatment if the NSAID is stopped. Neither their or our study answers this question. With respect to gastric ulcer, however, Loludice et al' found that with antacid alone only 25% of patients healed within six weeks despite having stopped NSAIDs compared with 66% with antacids plus cimetidine.

Bianchi Porro and Pace’ also showed that severe gastric lesions after NSAID withdrawal healed within four weeks in 50% of patients on placebo compared with 83% on ranitidine. By contrast, of those who continued with NSAIDs and took placebo, only 25% had healed lesions. Comparable information about the behaviour of NSAID associated duodenal ulcer seems not to be available.

The better performance of HRA maintenance treatment in NSAID associated duodenal ulcer compared with non-NSAID associated ulcer reported by Bank et al agrees with the findings of Penston and Wormsley. Nevertheless, responsiveness to maintenance treatment seems not to be accompanied by a low natural relapse rate because seven of 14 patients in Penston and Wormsley’s study had recurrent ulceration despite discontinuing NSAIDs when maintenance was omitted.

It is clear that future studies should take into account these apparent differences between the natural history of NSAID associated and ‘idiopathic’ ulcers, but retrospective analysis of past work is likely to be of limited value as most ulcer healing and maintenance studies have specifically excluded patients on NSAID treatment.

Peptic ulcer remains a multifactorial disease but despite this these studies show that in the great majority of cases, regardless of aetiology, control is achievable with HRA treatment.

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1 Loludice TA, Saleem T, Lang JA. Cimetidine in the treatment of gastric ulcer; induced by

Case of watermelon stomach successfully treated by heat probe electrocoagulation

Sir,—We read with interest the report by Tsai et al (Gut 1991; 32: 93-4) of a patient whose gastric antral vascular ectasia was treated by laser photocoagulation. We have a similar case of a 77 year old woman to whom we applied heat probe electrocoagulation (Olympus Heat Probe Unit) with an equally satisfactory result.

The patient had a long history of iron deficiency anaemia, thought to be due to severe antral gastritis, which despite continuous oral and intravenous administration of iron was not under control. Several transfusions (at a rate of 1-4 units of blood per month) had been required since the beginning of 1990. In July when she collapsed with a haemoglobin concentration of 4 g/l, a diagnosis of ‘watermelon stomach’ was made endoscopically and confirmed histologically. There was no evidence of liver disease or portal hypertension. Two sessions of heat probe treatment were carried out applying 100 deliveries of 10 joules each. Subsequently there has been no need for further transfusion and the patient’s haemoglobin remains above 10 g/l. However, there has been no change in the endoscopic picture.

Our patient had a history of coronary heart disease which is suggested as a predisposing factor (as are liver cirrhosis and portal hypertension) to the formation of mucosal vascular malformations. Bipolar and heat probe electrocoagulation have been reported to be as effective as the use of laser photocoagulation for treatment of gastric antral vascular ectasia, and our experience confirms this.

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Replay

Sir,—I read the letter of Kamberoglou et al with interest. Their patient had many features similar to the case we reported, with similar pretreatment transfusion requirements and earlier misdiagnosis. Heat probe thermo- coagulation has been used successfully in treatment of bleeding duodenal ulcers‘ and also has the advantage of being cost effective compared with the Nd:YAG laser photo- coagulation. I am, however, a little concerned over its use in the control of bleeding in the watermelon stomach. Collateral thermal damage to gastric mucosa is likely to be greater. It would be of little consequence if the vascular ectasia occupied only a small area of the antrum. However, the vascular lesions may be extensive. The safety aspect of thermoagulation of large areas of the stomach with a heat probe has not been addressed. The authors also admit that there was no visible resolution of the lesions endoscopically. In the laser treated patient, however, the endoscopic appearances improved, suggesting regression of the vascular abnormality which may have some bearing on rates of recurrence of bleeding in treated patients.

We have heat probe thermoagulation represents a cheap and attractive treatment for the smaller lesions of watermelon stomach, I think that treatment of the more extensive lesions is likely to be better with laser photocoagulation.

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NOTES

Sir Francis Avery Jones BSG Research Award 1991

Applications are invited by the Education Committee of the British Society of Gastroenterology, who will recommend to Council the recipient of the 1992 award. Applications should include:

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(4) A written statement confirming that all or a substantial part of the work has been personally conducted in the United Kingdom or Eire.

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