Erratum

The following abstracts were inadvertently not included in the UEGW 1996 abstract book Gut 1996; 39 (suppl 3).

231 Antral Intraepithelial Mast Cells and Severity of the Lesion in H. Pylori (HP) Infection
A. Echami, F. Borda, J.M. Martinez-Perueula 1, F.J. Jimenez, C. Valenti 1,
1. Department of Pathology, Hospital de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain;
2. Department of Gastroenterology, Hospital de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain;
3. Department of Pathology, Hospital Isabel Zendal, Madrid, Spain;
4. Departamento de Patologia, Hospital Universitario de Canarias, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain.

Results: Histological findings were performed on the mucosa of antral biopsies from 53 patients with HP infection. Mast cells were present in the gastric mucosa of controls and patients infected by HP, assessed its influence in ulcer development, gastritis inflammatory activity and response to eradication treatment.

Conclusions: The presence of mast cells is related to gastritis intensity.

387 Gastroduodenal Ulcers and Gastritis Are Correlated with Infection of CagA+ H. Pylori Strains in Dyspeptic Patients

Results: A total of 25 patients (21%) showed no mucosal lesions (endoscopic negative dyspepsia-END), 61 patients (54%) active duodenal ulcer (DU) and 28 patients (25%) gastric erosions and/or ulcers (GL). CagA positivity for the three groups of pts is shown in the Table. Incidence of CagA- strains resulted to be significantly higher in pts with UD + GL than in END pts (p < 0.03). Inflammatory changes of mucosa were found in 77/80 pts (96%), 44 pts with superficial chronic gastritis (SGC) and 33 pts with atrophic chronic gastritis (ACG). CagA+ strains appear significantly (p < 0.05) higher in the moderate/severe active ACG than in inactive/mild forms.

659 Heat Shock Protein Antibodies in Primary Biliary Cirrhosis-Prevalence & Effect of UDCA Therapy
A. Verna, T. Davis, H.A. Ahmed, R.P. Jazrawi, J.D. Maxwell, T.C. Northfield. Division of Medicine, St George’s Hospital Medical School, London.

Results: Heat shock proteins (HSP) are produced by prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells in response to stress. Epitopes shared by an infective agent and the host have been proposed as a possible link between infection and autoimmunity. Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) is an autoimmune disease which results in destruction of intrahepatic bile ducts. Expression of HSP on bile duct epithelium has been demonstrated, and HSP T cells (capable of mounting an immune response to HSP) found in the liver may play a role in the destruction of bile ducts. Unresolved HSP (UDCA) is the treatment of choice in PBC. The exact mechanism is not known, but it has immunomodulatory effects. We have previously shown that antibodies to HSP are involved in the pathogenesis of PBC, and that UDCA treatment modifies this response. Aims: To determine the presence of HSP antibodies in PBC and to assess the effect of UDCA treatment. Methods: IgG antibodies to the 65 kD HSP were assessed in 41 biopsy proven PBC patients (FM 33-3, median age 65 years range 33-82), using an in house ELISA. 33 were studied after a median of 2 months of UDCA 10-15 mg/kg/day. 45 normal controls (M 35:10, median age 55 range 30-65) were also studied. Results: The mean (± SEM) optical density of the controls and PBC group are shown below. The levels of HSP antibodies were significantly higher in the PBC patients, especially in early stage disease.
1000 Laparoscopic Cholecystectomies without CBD Injury
Y. Schulmeister, S. Kinakadi, S. Chigrin, E. Belov. NL MK hospital, Lipetsk, Russia
From Jan. 1994 to May 1996 1000 laparoscopic cholecystectomies (LC) were performed. All the operations were performed by 4 surgeons having experience in open biliary surgery. 164 (16.4%) of them were for acute cholecystitis. 96 patients (9.6%) had CBD stones. In 29 cases cholecodochiitis was treated by a cholecystectomy, CBD exploration before (23 cases) and after (6 cases). 67 patients underwent laparoscopic exploration of CBD: 22 by choledochotomy and 45 through the cystic duct.

1093 The Influence of Omeprazole Pre-Treatment on the Eradication Rate of H. Pylori (Hp) Infection
S. Karatapanis, S. Georgopoulos, S. Karanias, V. Artsikos. Dept. of Gastroenterology of Athens General Hospital "ELPIS" Athens, Greece
Eradiation of Hp infection has been shown to result in a dramatic reduction of ulcer recurrence and its complications. However, a variability in the eradication success rate has been reported and the factors influencing the treatment success remain unclear. Omeprazole (OME) pretreatment has been considered to be involved.

The aim of our study was to evaluate the role of OME pre-treatment on the eradication rate of Hp infection.

Patients – Methods: We studied 85 patients with Hp associated duodenal ulcer (DU), proven endoscopically. Hp status was assessed before and 1 month after the end of treatment (histology, culture, CLO-test). The patients were randomly assigned in two groups: Group A (43 pts, mean age 47±20, mean 28) were treated for 2 weeks with OME 20 mg bid, followed by OME 20 mg bid, Clarithromycin (CL) 500 mg bid and Metronidazole (MET) 500 mg bid for another two weeks. Group B (42 pts, mean age 46, mean 30) were treated with OME 20 mg bid for 4 weeks accompanied with CL 500 mg bid and MET 500 mg bid for the first two weeks.

Results: Overall eradication rate was 94.7% (72/78). Eradication rate was 90.7% (36/39) in Group A and 78.6% (33/42) in Group B (NS).

Conclusion: Our data showed that omeprazole pre-treatment had no significant influence on the eradication rate of Hp, concerning the new short term triple therapy of Hp infection.

1244 Common Bile Duct Dilatation in Patients after Cholecystectomy: Sphincter of Oddi Function Profiles
P.N. Meier, A. Fahlbach, S. Müller, K. Böker, M.P. Manns. Dept. Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Medizinische Hochschule Hannover, Germany
As identified by ultrasound the diameter of the common bile duct (CBD) is often increased after cholecystectomy (CE). The reason for this may be ischemic/biological scarring of the Sphincter of Oddi after gallstone obstruction. A different concept is the dilatation of the CBD represents a reservoir function after resection of the gallbladder.

We performed Sphincter of Oddi manometry with a water-perfused triple
A Frequency-Doubled Double-Pulse Nd-Yag Laser (FREDDY) for Laser lithotripsy of Gallstones – An Interesting New Low-Cost Lithotripter with an Automatic Photo-Acoustic Stimulation-Tissue-Discrimination System (paSTDs)


Laser lithotripsy using dye laser systems has become a commonly accepted endoscopic treatment modality for the removal of difficult bile duct stones. To date its application is limited, however, to centers because of high costs. In the following we report on our preliminary preclinical experience using a new solid-state laser lithotripter that seems to combine the advantages of dye and solid state laser lithotriptors: low price, reliability and effectiveness. A new photo-acoustic stone-tissue-discrimination-system (paSTDs) is integrated in the laser for automatic pulse interruption in case of tissue contact (‘smart laser’). Mat. & Meth.: 50 human gallstones (GS) of comparable chem. composition and size (~ ≤ 10 mm) were divided into 5 groups of 10 GS (10 families of 10 GS) which were disintegrated into sand-grain-like fragments (~ ≤ 4 mm). Three different settings of a frequency-doubled double-pulse Q-switched Nd:YAG laser (FREDDY; 532/1064 nm, 10 Hz; Clyxon Corp. D-Berlin) with different green shares of the laser pulse (98.8%; 8.1%; 3.5%) in 24 cases and in 6 controls (5 patients undergoing choledocholithotomy and 1 patient with a total bile duct (CBD) stone). The duration of radioactive iodine uptake (RAIU) and the degree of exocrine insufficiency (total counts in 24 ± 6 vs. 24 ± 8 g fecal fat per 24 h) and 100 healthy controls (36 ± 5 y) were included. Motility was recorded for 420 min after meal stimulation (400 kcal).

Results: Duration of the fed period (reoccurrence of phase III) post DPHP (368 ± 40 min) and in CP (307 ± 34 min) was significantly (p < 0.05) prolonged compared to controls (220 ± 23 min). Duration of interdigestive MMC cycle was significantly (p < 0.05) prolonged post DPHP (78 ± 10 min) and in CP (133 ± 10 min) compared to controls (133 ± 10 min), due to reduction of phase II. DCTT was significantly (p < 0.05) accelerated post DPHP (40 ± 2 min) and in CP (35 ± 4 min) compared to controls (78 ± 13 min).

Conclusions: Antroduodenal motility and intestinal transit are abnormal in CP patients with exocrine insufficiency. DPHP does not further affect antroduodenal motility and intestinal transit. These results support the concept that functional gastrointestinal insufficiency is maintained after DPHP.

A Good concordance was observed among the kits used (McNemar test non significant for discordance).

The purpose of our study was to compare four quantitative commercially available tests for serological diagnosis of Hp infection, using different cut off points.

Methods: IgG anti Hp were evaluated in 146 symptomatic adult subjects (males: 83, females: 63, mean age: 52 yrs, age range 31–75 yrs), analyzed also by histologic and cultural methods for the presence of Hp (105 was positive and 41 were negative). No patient had received any specific therapy in the last year.

Statistical analysis was performed by the McNemar test.

Results: In comparison to gastric biopsies, the following results were obtained:

Kits     Elagen     IgG Quant     Pylon Set     Elia
Cut off (UA/ml) 15        4               300          10
Specificity 89.5%    97.2%            94.3%        95.2%
Sensitivity 48.7%    27%             46.3%        61%
Specificity 88%     93.3%           93.3%        93%
Sensitivity 90%     54%             82.9%        70%

There is a significant influence of the dilatation of the Oddi’s duodenal papilla on pancreatic head. It has been demonstrated in the CBD after stone-tissue-discrimination-system following we lasers ± 10 mJ showed the激光代表 ± 10 mJ showed the effect of the dilatation of the CBD is mediated by an elevated resting pressure of the Sphincter of Oddi. Because absence of relaxation of the CBD we do not favour the concept of a reservoir function of the CBD after CE.

The purpose of our study was to compare four quantitative commercially available tests for serological diagnosis of Hp infection, using different cut off points.

Methods: IgG anti Hp were evaluated in 146 symptomatic adult subjects (males: 83, females: 63, mean age: 52 yrs, age range 31–75 yrs), analyzed also by histologic and cultural methods for the presence of Hp (105 was positive and 41 were negative). No patient had received any specific therapy in the last year.

Statistical analysis was performed by the McNemar test.

Results: In comparison to gastric biopsies, the following results were obtained:

Kits     Elagen     IgG Quant     Pylon Set     Elia
Cut off (UA/ml) 15        4               300          10
Specificity 89.5%    97.2%            94.3%        95.2%
Sensitivity 48.7%    27%             46.3%        61%
Specificity 88%     93.3%           93.3%        93%
Sensitivity 90%     54%             82.9%        70%

There is a significant influence of the dilatation of the Oddi’s duodenal papilla on pancreatic head. It has been demonstrated in the CBD after stone-tissue-discrimination-system following we lasers ± 10 mJ showed the effect of the dilatation of the CBD is mediated by an elevated resting pressure of the Sphincter of Oddi. Because absence of relaxation of the CBD we do not favour the concept of a reservoir function of the CBD after CE.

A Good concordance was observed among the kits used (McNemar test non significant for discordance).

The purpose of our study was to compare four quantitative commercially available tests for serological diagnosis of Hp infection, using different cut off points.

Methods: IgG anti Hp were evaluated in 146 symptomatic adult subjects (males: 83, females: 63, mean age: 52 yrs, age range 31–75 yrs), analyzed also by histologic and cultural methods for the presence of Hp (105 was positive and 41 were negative). No patient had received any specific therapy in the last year.

Statistical analysis was performed by the McNemar test.

Results: In comparison to gastric biopsies, the following results were obtained:

Kits     Elagen     IgG Quant     Pylon Set     Elia
Cut off (UA/ml) 15        4               300          10
Specificity 89.5%    97.2%            94.3%        95.2%
Sensitivity 48.7%    27%             46.3%        61%
Specificity 88%     93.3%           93.3%        93%
Sensitivity 90%     54%             82.9%        70%

There is a significant influence of the dilatation of the Oddi’s duodenal papilla on pancreatic head. It has been demonstrated in the CBD after stone-tissue-discrimination-system following we lasers ± 10 mJ showed the effect of the dilatation of the CBD is mediated by an elevated resting pressure of the Sphincter of Oddi. Because absence of relaxation of the CBD we do not favour the concept of a reservoir function of the CBD after CE.

A Good concordance was observed among the kits used (McNemar test non significant for discordance).

The purpose of our study was to compare four quantitative commercially available tests for serological diagnosis of Hp infection, using different cut off points.

Methods: IgG anti Hp were evaluated in 146 symptomatic adult subjects (males: 83, females: 63, mean age: 52 yrs, age range 31–75 yrs), analyzed also by histologic and cultural methods for the presence of Hp (105 was positive and 41 were negative). No patient had received any specific therapy in the last year.

Statistical analysis was performed by the McNemar test.

Results: In comparison to gastric biopsies, the following results were obtained:

Kits     Elagen     IgG Quant     Pylon Set     Elia
Cut off (UA/ml) 15        4               300          10
Specificity 89.5%    97.2%            94.3%        95.2%
Sensitivity 48.7%    27%             46.3%        61%
Specificity 88%     93.3%           93.3%        93%
Sensitivity 90%     54%             82.9%        70%

There is a significant influence of the dilatation of the Oddi’s duodenal papilla on pancreatic head. It has been demonstrated in the CBD after stone-tissue-discrimination-system following we lasers ± 10 mJ showed the effect of the dilatation of the CBD is mediated by an elevated resting pressure of the Sphincter of Oddi. Because absence of relaxation of the CBD we do not favour the concept of a reservoir function of the CBD after CE.
for bodily pain (P = 0.0169), complication (P = 0.0107) and body stigma (0.0349) scales. Conclusion: HRQL is greatly improved after surgery for CD and this reassuring message might be delivered to our patients. More patients are needed to confirm or not the predictive value of some HRQL scales in the occurrence of an endoscopic recurrence


1515 Role of Verapamil and Norepinephrine in Acellular Reperfusion Injury of Small Bowel Grafts in Rats

Introduction: the study of preservation and reperfusion injury in small bowel grafts includes many physiopathological events related to Free Radicals of Oxygen, Nitric Oxide, Prostaglandins, Neutrophil activation, and so on.

Aim of the study: to design a reperfusion solution which could maintain the normal metabolism of the small bowel graft after a long period of cold preservation, and therefore study the physiopathologic events related to isolated acellular oxygenated reperfusion injury.

Material and Methods: 40 male WAG rats (250 g) were used for harvesting the small bowel graft with a modified technique of gut procurement. The isolated bowels were divided in four experimental groups (n = 10) and perfused during 40 min.: A) guts perfused after harvesting with Ringer’s with glucose and bicarbonate (pH 7.4, 300 osmoles/kg). B) guts perfused after harvesting with a modified Ringer’s (pH 7.4, 31 osmoles/kg) solution with verapamil and norepinephrine. C) Same perfusate as group A after 6 hours of hypothermic preservation in Collins solution. D) Same perfusate as group A after 6 hours of hypothermic preservation in Collins solution.

Aliquots of arterial flow, portal outflow, and gut luminal effluent, were collected during the experiment. At the end of the perfusion ileal tissue was collected and microscopically evaluated (Chiu scale). The data was collected and studied with the repeated measures ANOVA, and the Mann-Whitney test.

Results: all the isolated small bowels were perfused without problems in groups A and B, metabolic parameters and vascular flows were similar in both groups, and no significative microscopically damage was found. But in group C attempts to perform the reperfusion failed after 10 minutes. The addition of verapamil, and norepinephrine to the solution made the perfusion possible during a period of 40 minutes. Even though as a result of the preservation and reperfusion injury significative changes were shown with groups A and B.

Conclusions: after 6 hours of preservation in Collins solution the small bowel grafts present and increased incidence of acute failures related to reperfusion injury. This vascular disturbances (probably related to NO physiopathologic role) can be reduced using verapamil and norepinephrine.