Abstracts

Neurogastroenterology/
Motility free papers 001–011

001 DOES INFECTIOUS DIARRHOEA (ID) PREDISPOSE PEOPLE TO FUNCTIONAL GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISORDERS (FGIDS)? A PROSPECTIVE COMMUNITY CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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Introduction: Previous studies, many uncontrolled, suggest 4 to 32% of people develop irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) after ID. Little information is available on the development of other FGID after ID.

Aim: To determine if patients with stool culture confirmed bacterial diarrhoea were more likely to develop gut symptoms consistent with a diagnosis of IBS, functional dyspepsia or functional diarrhoea as 3 and 6 month follow up compared with community controls.

Methods: A prospective community-based case-control study over one year. Subjects with stool positive bacterial infectious diarrhoea and control subjects from the same primary care practice were invited to participate. The presence or not of IBS, functional dyspepsia or functional diarrhoea was diagnosed at the start and at follow up using self-complete Rome II modular questionnaires. The diagnosis of a baseline FGID excluded subjects from continuing. There were 128 cases and 219 control subjects and who consented to participate.

Results: At follow up there was a higher incidence of FGID in the cases compared with controls, mainly due to a higher incidence of IBS (see table). There was no difference in the incidence of functional dyspepsia between cases and controls.

Conclusions: IBS and functional diarrhoea was diagnosed more frequently in people at three and six-month follow up after an episode of stool positive bacterial diarrhoea compared with community controls despite careful exclusion of people with pre-existing FGID and adds further support for the concept of post-infectious IBS.

002 GENETIC INFLUENCES IN IRREGULAR BOWEL SYNDROME: A TWIN STUDY

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Background: Aggregation of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) in families of patients with IBS has recently been described. This may be due to learned responses to abdominal symptoms or a significant genetic contribution to the visceral hypersensitivity of patients with IBS. We have therefore studied IBS symptoms in monozygotic (MZ) [100% of genes shared] and dizygotic (DZ) [approximately 50% of genes shared] twins to assess the contribution of genetic factors to IBS.

Methods: 4480 unselected twin pairs from a national volunteer study were recruited to assess the contribution of genetic factors to IBS.

Concordant cases in the MZ and DZ pairs (see table). There was no difference in casewise concordance rates in the MZ and DZ twins (see table).

Conclusion: This study suggests that genetic factors do not contribute substantially to the aetiology of IBS.

003 ENDONOGEOUS CHOLECYSTOKININ MODULATES TOLERANCE TO AN INTRAGASTRIC LIQUID LOAD BY AN EFFECT ON GASTRIC EMPTYING IN HUMANS

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The role of CCK in human eating behaviour is unclear. Exogenous CCK reduces food intake, but a similar role for endogenous CCK is not established. Fatty acid release of CCK is chain length sensitive: dodecanoic acid (C12) releases CCK but decanoic acid (C10) does not. We have shown previously that C12 reduces tolerance to an intragastric liquid load to a greater degree than C10 (Lal 2001 Gastroenterology 120: A710).

Aim: To determine whether the effect of C12 on tolerance to an intragastric liquid load is (a) mediated by an effect on gastric emptying, and (b) is blocked by Dexloxiglumide, a CCK-1 receptor antagonist.

Methods: (a) Vehicle (250 ml PBS/Tween-80) alone or with 0.1M C10 or C12 was infused into the stomach of 8 healthy volunteers in a randomised manner after an overnight fast. 20 minutes later, water was infused into the stomach at 200 ml/min to maximum volume tolerated. Gastric contents were then aspirated. (b) 8 subjects were randomised in a double-blind, Latin square design to receive either i.v. dexloxiglumide (Dex; 5–15 mg/kg/h) or saline (Sol) and either intragastric vehicle (Veh) or C12 followed by water infusion. Data are mean±SEM (ml) compared by ANOVA followed by post hoc multiple comparison tests as appropriate.

Results: (a) Vehicle tolerated more water following vehicle compared with C12 (p<0.05 vs. C10 & veh), confirming previous results. There was no difference in

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the volume of gastric contents aspirated at the end of the infusion period following any of the test meals (veh: 104 ± 162; C10:1071 ± 153; C12:1065 ± 147), indicating that tolerance was limited by intragastric capacity, which in turn is determined by gastric emptying. (b) Dex abolished the reduction in water intake induced by C12 [Dex/Veh: 1763 ± 176; Sal/Veh: 1581 ± 58; Dex/C12: 1625 ± 204; Sal/C12: 1119 ± 210 (Sal/C12 vs. other conditions), indicating a CCK-1 receptor mediated effect.

Conclusions: CCK-releasing fatty acids reduce tolerance to an intragastric liquid load in humans (a) by delaying gastric emptying and (b) via a CCK-1 receptor mediated effect.

004 GASTRIC MUCOSA IS INNERVATED BY HIGH THRESHOLD ACID SENSING NON-CAPSACIN SENSITIVE SPINAL AFFERENTS

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Introduction: Many patients suffer from acid sensitive dyspepsia yet the gastric mucosa is normally anaesthetic to luminal acid. We have previously reported that only a small proportion of mucosal spinal afferents are sensitive to protons at pH 6.1 and hypothesised that this was an adaptation to the presence of luminal acid.

Aims: To determine whether gastric mucosal nerves have a higher threshold for activation by acid than non-gastric nerves.

Methods: To study the effects of pH on the cell bodies of gastric mucosal nerves, we injected a neuronal tracer, Texas Red, into the gastric mucosa of 10 Wistar rats 2–4 weeks before removal of their digestive organs in the perfusion chamber mounted on a fluorescence microscope where those of gastric origin were identified by excitation of the Texas Red within the fusion chamber. The cell bodies were isolated and agonist Capsaicin (5µM) was used to study the rise in calcium concentration accompanying cell activation and perfused with a HEPES based buffer from pH 7.4 to pH 5 to establish thresholds for cell activation. Following this, cells insensitive to pH 6.1 but sensitive to pH 5 were identified and the effects of exposure to the vanilloid receptor antagonist Capsazepine (5µM) and agonist Capsaicin (5µM) were studied.

Results: Preliminary dose ranging experiments suggested 2 populations of acid sensitive gastric cells based on threshold for activation (pH 6.7 or pH 5.0). Following this, pH 6.1 and pH 5 were chosen as low and high threshold stimuli respectively. 126 cells of gastric mucosal origin were analysed. Of these 20 responded to pH 5 but not pH 6.1. 16 of these cells were not capsacin sensitive and the response to acid was unaffected by capsazepine. In contrast only 3 cells with similar properties could be identified from 412 non-gastric cell controls (p = 0.0001).

Conclusions: The gastric mucosa is innervated with high threshold non-capsacin sensitive neurones. These cells may be important in sensing acidification of the mucosa in response to injury, probably through activation of acid sensing ion channels.

005 5-HT, RECEPTOR AGONISM SUPPRESSES POST-PRAENDIAL ANTYPROLORO-DUODENAL MOTILITY IN MAN

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5-HT, receptor agonism delays gastric emptying. This is associated with prolongation of the lag phase and relaxation of the gastric fundus. The aim of this study was to assess the effect of 5-HT1 receptor agonism on post-prandial antro-pyloro-duodenal motility.

Methods: Antral (3 sites, 1.5 cm apart), pyloric (sleeve sensor positioned by measurement of transmucosal PD) and duodenal (4 sites, 3 cm apart) motility were recorded for 3 hours after ingestion of a solid meal and subsequent administration of either sumatriptan (ILT) or placebo (P) 30 minute intervals) after a standard carbohydrate meal (457 kcal) in 21 female patients with diarrhoea predominant IBS (aged 19–50 yrs).

Results: Postprandial symptoms associated with IBS symptomatology, in particular abdominal pain and urgency, was assessed throughout the study, and platelet depleted plasma 5-HT concentration compared in patients “with” and “without” a postprandial exacerbation of their IBS symptomatology. 5-HT concentration was measured by a reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography with fluorimetric detection.

Conclusions: These data support a role for 5-HT in the postprandial exacerbation of symptoms seen in female patients with diarrhoea predominant IBS.

006 A ROLE FOR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) IN THE POSTPRANDIAL EXACERBATION OF SYMPTOMS IN FEMALE PATIENTS WITH DIARRHOEA PREDOMINANT IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME (IBS)


BSG abstracts

007 CORRELATION OF 5-HT-CONTAINING ENTEROENDOCRINE CELL NUMBERS WITH MUCOSAL LYMPHOCYTES IN NORMAL RECTAL MUCOSA

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Recent studies have suggested that low grade inflammation occurs with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), which is associated with an increase in enteroneodocrine cells. IBS peaks in the early 20s, when exposure and responsiveness to intestinal infections is maximal.

Aims: To determine the relationship between enteroneodocrine (E) cell to inflammatory cell numbers in young and older healthy controls.

Methods: Twenty young (median 27 yrs [21–33]) and twenty older healthy volunteers [median 50 yrs (45–75)] underwent colonic transit measurement and rectal biopsy. These were immunostained using antibodies to the following markers: synaptophysin, 5HT & PYY (enteroneodocrine cells), CD3 (lymphocytes) and mast cell tryptase (mast cells).

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### THE ROLE OF ANTICIPATION IN THE BRAIN


**Introduction:** Psychophysiological studies have demonstrated that learned autonomic responses can be produced in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract to external stimuli. By employing classical conditioning techniques, the formation of a learned association between a previously unrelated stimulus (conditioned stimulus, CS) and a biologically relevant stimulus (unconditioned stimulus, UCS) can be maximised in order to interrogate the effect that anticipation has on the cortical processing of oesophageal pain.

**Methods:** Six healthy volunteers (5 male) with a mean age of 22 years (range 20–26 years) participated in the study.

**Protocol:** Comprised of three contiguous phases. (1) Learning phase: Presentation of 20 trials of a blue coloured circle (CS) paired with a phase 5 painful oesophageal distension (UCS). (2) Anticipation: Randomised presentation 10 trials of CS alone, and 10 trials of CS + UCS. (3) Extinction: Presentation of 20 trials of CS alone. Behavioural data measuring subjective perception of stimulus was acquired pre and post acquisition using visual analogue scales.

**Results:** During the learning phase anterior cingulate cortex, bilateral insula, thalamus, left cerebellum, inferior frontal cortex, periaqueductal grey and secondary sensory cortex were activated. These regions were also activated in the anticipation and the extinction phases with the exception of the periaqueductal grey matter and with additional activation in the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC).

**Conclusions:** Anticipation of painful visceral stimuli results in activation of cerebral regions normally associated with processing noxious sensory information. We therefore demonstrate that the cognitive–evaluative component of the pain matrix significantly contributes to the central processing of visceral pain.

### THE IMPACT OF GUT DIRECTED HYPNOTHERAPY UPON HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM IRRETTABLE BOWEL SYNDROME


**Introduction:** Health related quality of life (HRQol) is impaired in patients suffering from irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), but measurement of this remains poorly quantified. The treatment of severe IBS is often unsuccessful, although gut directed hypnotherapy has been shown to improve IBS symptoms but its effect upon HRQol status has not been defined.

**Aim:** In this study we have defined the impact of gut directed hypnotherapy upon HRQol status in IBS patients.

**Methods:** Seventy five patients (35 females; median age 37.1) with a diagnosis of IBS (consistent with Rome II diagnostic criteria) underwent gut directed hypnotherapy. The predominant symptoms were abdominal pain in 46 patients (61%), altered bowel habit in 24 (22.5%) and abdominal bloating in 5 (6.5%). Physical symptoms were prospectively recorded using seven day diary cards. Outcomes measures were Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scales (HAD-A & HAD-D) and a IBS disease specific quality of life tool (IBSQoL). Measurements were taken at baseline (pre-treatment) and at three months (post-treatment). Pre and post treatment scores were coded and compared using Wilcoxon signed rank test.

**Results:** There were statistical improvements (p<0.001) in all domains of the IBSQoL (emotional health, mental health, physical health, sleep, energy, diet, social role and physical role) after treatment. Improvements were most marked in female patients, particularly those with predominant abdominal pain. Significant improvements were seen for both males and females for anxiety and depression (HAD-A p<0.001; HAD-D p<0.005).

**Summary/Conclusion:** Gut directed hypnotherapy has a very positive impact upon psychological well being and HRQol in IBS. This appears most effective in patients with a predominant symptom of abdominal pain and bloating. A randomised controlled study of hypnotherapy is recommended in IBS.

### ATTITUDES OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND HOSPITAL SPECIALISTS TO FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS

L.M. Gladman, D.A. Gorard.

**Introduction:** Patients with functional gastrointestinal (GI) disorders in primary care differ from those seen in hospital clinics. General practitioners (GPs) and hospital specialists may have different views of functional disorders.

A questionnaire asking about understanding of functional GI disorders was sent to a random sample of 200 UK GPs, and a random sample of 200 clinician members of the British Society of Gastroenterology (consultants). Non-responders were sent reminders after 1 month.

137 (69%) GPs and 167 (84%) consultants replied. Not all answered all questions. 62 GPs believed functional GI symptoms to represent a "real" currently unexplained GI disorder; 67 believed the symptoms to have a psychosomatic basis, probably somatisation of a psychological illness. One GP believed such symptoms were imaginary. In contrast most, 120, consultants believed functional GI symptoms represent a real GI disorder with 36 perceiving them to have a psychological basis. p = 0.001. However GPs and consultants had similar perceptions about the prevalence of psychological illness in their functional GI patients. A fifth of each group believed psychological disturbance to be present in <15% patients, a third believed it to be present in 15–30%, and the rest believed it to occur in >30% patients. More consultants believed understanding of functional GI disorders has improved in the last 20 years.
Oesophageal free papers

012 OESOPHAGEAL CANCER AND CACHEXIA: THE EFFECTS OF THALIDOMIDE ON WEIGHT LOSS AND LEAN BODY MASS IN A SEQUENTIAL (METABOLIC) STUDY

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Aim: To investigate the potential for using thalidomide as an anti-cachectic agent in patients with advanced oesophageal cancer by studying its effect on body composition and weight.

Methods: 11 patients with non-obstructing and inoperable oesophageal cancer were included in the study.

Study protocol: Patients were established on an isocaloric diet over a 10-day period. Body weight, body composition studies with DEXA scanning, REE (resting energy expenditure) and serum levels of insulin, thyroxine, catecholamines and cortisol were measured at the entry and then after two weeks on diet alone. Patients were then started on thalidomide for 2 weeks and the measurements were repeated. Quality of life (QOL) was similarly measured as a secondary end point.

Results: Ten patients completed the study protocol. The average caloric intake remained the same throughout the study period in all these patients. 9/10 (90% CI 0.60, 0.98) lost weight on diet alone. The mean gain on thalidomide in the following two weeks was 1.29 kg (median 1.25kg). A similar trend was shown in lean body mass. There were missing data for one patient, so nine were analysed. 8/9 (95% CI 0.57, 0.98) initially lost mass on diet alone. The mean gain in REE was 1.75 (95% CI −0.42, 3.91) on thalidomide. Amongst hormonal assay, changes in catecholamines remained positive. Changes in hormone levels were statistically significant in 67% (40 patients) who had OM and pH studies. The mean change in 67% (positive) and 72% (negative). Management was tailored to the patients.

Conclusions: In this sequential study of patients with progressive inoperable cancer, thalidomide treatment appeared to reverse loss of weight and lean body mass over the two week trial period. However to establish its role as an anti-cachectic agent a full placebo-controlled trial is warranted.

013 A 5-YEAR, DOUBLE-BLIND, RANDOMISED COMPARISON OF RABEPRAZOLE AND OMEPRAZOLE IN GORD MAINTENANCE TREATMENT: EFFICACY RESULTS

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Background: Many studies have found proton-pump inhibitors to be effective and safe in preventing relapse of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) over a period of several months to a year. There is, however, little evidence from randomised trials about their long-term safety and efficacy.

Objectives: To compare the efficacy and safety of rabeprazole and omeprazole in the prevention of relapse in patients with healed gastro-oesophageal reflux disease during 5 years of treatment.

Methods: Patients were eligible for the study if they had previously been diagnosed with GORD, which had healed as shown by endoscopy. Patients received randomised, double-blind treatment with rabepraza (10 mg or 20 mg) or omeprazole (20 mg) once daily for up to 5 years. The main outcome measure was endoscopically confirmed GORD relapse (Heitze-Dent score = 2). Endoscopy was done after 13, 26, and 52 weeks, and yearly thereafter, or if symptoms suggested GORD relapse.

Results: 243 patients entered the study, of whom 123 completed all 5 years of treatment. Relapse rates were 9/78 (11.5%) in the 20 mg rabeprazole group, 8/82 (9.9%) in the 10 mg rabeprazole group, and 11/83 (13.3%) in the 20mg omeprazole group. The differences in relapse rates were not statistically significant. All three treatments were safe and well tolerated.

Conclusions: Rabeprazole at a daily dose of 10 mg is as effective as omeprazole 20 mg or omeprazole 20 mg in preventing relapse of GORD over 5 years of treatment.

014 OESOPHAGEAL MANOMETRY AND PH STUDIES CHANGE THE MANAGEMENT AND OUTCOME OF PATIENTS WITH NON-CARDIAC CHEST PAIN

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Background: Oesophageal disease is a well-recognized cause of non-cardiac chest pain (NCCP). The role of Oesophageal Manometry (OM) and pH studies remain unclear, particularly in changing outcome.

Aim: To assess whether Oesophageal Manometry and pH studies affect the management and outcome of NCCP patients in a district hospital.

Methods: Retrospective study of patients with NCCP with repeated admissions to hospital (Negative ETT, normal Coronary Angiogram or normal Thallium scan) who were further investigated with OM and pH studies between November 1998 and May 2001 (2.5 years/60 patients). Diffuse Oesophageal Spasm (DOS), Nutcracker oesophagus and Achalasia, as defined by Spechler and Castell (Gut 2001;49:145–51), were the only motility disorders recognized as causes of NCCP in this study.

Results: All patients had normal endoscopy or barium swallows. 17 (28%) patients had significant reflux disease, 14 (23%) had DOS and 6 (10%) had nutcracker oesophagus (of whom 50% also had reflux). Normal studies were found in 25%. 5 patients had non-specific oesophageal dysmotility and 2 patients had hypomotility. All patients with significant reflux disease were treated with PPI and 3 patients had anti-reflux surgery. 90% of patients with nutcracker Oesophagus and DOS were treated with Nitrates or calcium blockers with/without PPI. 37% of patients had reflux symptoms and predictive values for significant reflux were 64% (positive), and 92% (negative). 22% of patients had dysphagia. Predictive values for significant dysmotility were 69% (positive) and 72% (negative). Management was changed in 67% (40 patients) who had OM and pH studies. The nature of the diagnosis was carefully explained in all patients with positive studies. Only one (1.6%) had been readmitted and one (1.6%) had further cardiac investigations (mean follow-up 1.5years).

Conclusions: A positive diagnosis of oesophageal dysmotility or reflux changed the management, reduced readmission rates and the need for further cardiac investigations. The presence or absence of NCCP symptoms has a high predictive value for OM and pH abnormalities in NCCP.

015 OESOPHAGEAL MOTOR FUNCTION AND GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFUX IN VENTILATED NEONATES

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Introduction: Sick neonates often require ventilation for prolonged periods of time. Gastro-oesophageal reflux (GOR) is very common in newborn infants, particularly those who are preterm. This can lead to significant morbidity and in extreme cases the neonate can only be successfully weaned off the ventilator after anti-reflux surgery.

Aim: To evaluate oesophageal motor function and acid clearance mechanisms in ventilated neonates.

Methods: Combined pressure and pH monitoring was undertaken in 10 neonates requiring assisted ventilation using Dentsleeve
micromanometric assembly and a paediatric (1.5 mm diameter) antimony pH sensor. Study repeated when baby was off the ventilator.

**Results:** Measured gestational age = 33 weeks and mean birth weight 1510 grams (range 28–36 weeks). Mean duration of recording = 58 minutes. LOS pressure = 20 mmHg off ventilation and 40.6 mmHg during positive pressure ventilation. A total of 683 pressure wave sequences were recorded. There were 4 major patterns normal peristalsis (69.8%, of which 16.5% low amplitude), reverse peristalsis 3.6%, synchronous activity 3.2%, non transmitted activity 21.7%. Eleven waveforms (1.6%) could not be adequately categorised. Reflux episodes [pH drop > 0.5 for 10 seconds] = 50 with a mean reflux duration of 22 seconds. An average of 2 normal swallows were required to return pH to pre reflux levels.

**Conclusion:** Ventilated neonates seem to have high oesophageal and LOS pressures that may protect them against reflux. However they exhibit a larger proportion of ineffective oesophageal motor activity. During periods of reflux the oesophagus was cleared efficiently by peristaltic oesophageal contractions.


**016 INTRAGASTRIC pH IN AMBULANT SUBJECTS AND ITS RELATIONS TO PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL REFLUX**

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**Background and Aims:** Episodes of gastro-oesophageal reflux (GOR) are usually associated with a loss of lower oesophageal sphincter (LOS) pressure. However, on many occasions barrier pressure is lost yet reflux does not occur. This suggests that other factors also influence the occurrence of reflux. The aim of this study was to measure pH at the gastric cardia in ambulant subjects and determine its relations to physiological and pathological reflux.

**Methods:** 17 asymptomatic volunteers (9 males, aged 21–33 years) and 17 patients (11 males, aged 33–53 years) with non-erosive reflux disease were studied. Standard station pull-through manometry was performed to locate the LOS. Under ambulant conditions, pH was measured at 5 cm above and at 2 and 10 cm below the LOS.

**Results:** As expected, oesophageal acid exposure (% time pH<4) was greater in patients than volunteers (pre-prandial 8.5 v 0.9 p<0.0002 ; prandial 4.0 v 1.1, p<0.04; 0 to 60 min post-prandial 11.7 v 1.0, p<0.002; and while supine 13.7 v 2.3, p<0.001). Gastric cardia acid exposure (pH at 2 cm below the LOS) showed marked variability but was again greater in patients than volunteers (table). Transient buffering of gastric pH was seen in patients during ingestion of meals but rapidly returned to pre-prandial values. Gastric body acid exposure (pH 10 cm below the LOS) was consistently high and similar in patients and volunteers. Significant buffering was not seen.

### Abstract 016

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**Conclusions:** Under ambulatory conditions, the gastric cardia is variably exposed to acid. Transient buffering is seen following meal ingestion. Acid exposure is greater in patients with reflux disease and this is likely to influence the occurrence of reflux when barrier pressure is lost.

**017 UNBUFFERED HIGHLY ACIDIC GASTRIC JUICE EXTENDS FROM THE CARDIA ACROSS THE SQUAMO-COLUMNAR JUNCTION AND INTO THE DISTAL OESOPHAGUS AFTER MEALS**

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**Background:** The gastric cardia and distal oesophagus are common sites of upper GI disease and deserve further study. We have shown that after a meal there exists a pocket of highly acidic gastric juice in the proximal stomach that fails to be buffered by food. The location of this acid in relation to the cardia and distal oesophagus was unclear.

**Aims:** To establish the relationship between the unbuffered proximal acidic pocket and the squamo-columnar junction (Z-line).

**Methods:** Ten healthy subjects were studied using a dual channel pH electrode with 1 cm distance markings. The squamo-columnar junction (Z-line) was marked by attaching metal clips at endoscopy. The pH electrodes were withdrawn by 1 cm increments from the stomach into the oesophagus. The minimum pH at each electrode position, the distance from the nostril to the pH step up and from the nostril to metal clips (Z-line) were shown on a graph. pH was measured in each subject under fasting conditions and after a meal of fish and chips.

**Results:** The pull through studies revealed a pocket of acid in the region of the gastro-oesophageal junction which escaped the buffering effect of meals, remaining highly acidic (pH 1.6) compared to the food. The food body of the stomach was always neutral and not acidic (defined as < pH 2) extended over 2 cm (range 1–4 cm). The pH step-up distance moved after the meal [46.0 cm fasting vs 44.4 cm postprandially p < 0.05]. In contrast the distance to the Z line did not [46.3 cm fasting vs 46.2 cm postprandially]. The fasting pH step up corresponded to the Z-line and therefore the acid pocket extended from the cardia across the Z-line and 1.8 cm into the distal oesophagus.

**Conclusions:** This study shows that after a meal unbuffered gastric acid traverses the Z-line and extends from the cardia to the distal oesophagus. This observation is likely to be relevant to the high prevalence of mucosal pathology recognised to occur at, just above and just below the squamo-columnar junction.

**018 METHYLENE BLUE CHROMOENDOSCOPY IN BARRETT’S (COLUMNAR LINED) OE SOSPHAGUS**

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**Background:** The value of methylene blue directed biopsies (MBDB) to detect specialised intestinal metaplasia (SIM) and dysplasia in Barrett’s oesophagus remains unclear.

**Aim:** To compare the accuracy of MBDB technique against random biopsy (RB) to detect intestinal metaplasia and dysplasia in patients with Barrett’s oesophagus.

**Methods:** A prospective randomised cross over trial was undertaken comparing MBDB and RB in patients with < 3 cm Barrett’s oesophagus without macroscopic evidence of dysplasia or cancer. Biopsies were taken from the stained and unstained mucosa in focal staining Barrett’s segment and random four quadrants in the case of diffuse and heterogeneous staining Barrett’s segment. RB was done using standard endoscopic biopsy forceps from the four quadrants at 2 cm intervals. Dysplasia was defined as: indeterminate dysplasia (ID1), low grade dysplasia (LGD), high grade dysplasia (HGD) and carcinoma (Ca). The histopathologist was blinded (unaware of which samples were methylene blue stained).

**Results:** Fifty-seven patients were recruited, of whom 44 were male. The mean age was 60 years range (31–85). The mean length of Barrett’s was 5.4 cm, range (2–12). Using MBDB technique 561 biopsies were obtained (mean 11.42, range 5–23). SIM was present in 491 biopsies (75.42%). Dysplasia and carcinoma were diagnosed in 26 patients: ID1, LGD 21, HGD 2, Ca 2. Using RB technique 618 biopsies were obtained. SIM was present in 421 biopsies (68.12%). Dysplasia and carcinoma were diagnosed in 23 patients: ID 3, LGD 16, HGD 2, and Ca 2.

**Conclusion:** The diagnostic accuracy of MBDB technique was similar to RB technique in identifying HGD and Ca. However, there was a trend towards increased detection of SIM and LGD using MBDB technique. MBDB did not reduce the number of biopsies taken. Further studies involving larger number of patients are needed to detect a significant difference between the two techniques. Until then there is no role for MBDB in the routine use for Barrett’s surveillance.

**019 INTERPHASE FLUORESCENCE IN SITU HYBRIDISATION (FISH) ON BARRETT’S ADENOCARCINOMA PROGRESSES TO OESOPHAGEAL ADENOCARCINOMA**

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**Introduction:** Barrett’s oesophagus is a premalignant condition characterised by the conversion of the normal squamous cell oesophageal
epithelium to a mucosa comprised of columnar cells as a result of chronic gastro-oesophageal reflux. This lesion progresses in a step-wise fashion through histologically identifiable stages and ultimately develops into oesophageal adenocarcinoma in approximately 10% of patients. To determine when specific genetic alterations arise during this neoplastic progression FISH was employed.

**Methods:** Gastroscopy, biopsy and copy-number analysis of the neoplastic progression. (Loss of the 1p6 suppressor gene also occurs during progression). OFT was found to precede chromosome 9 amplifications, but in contrast, p53 loss is a later event. Loss of the p16 tumour suppressor gene also occurs in 13/15 & 10/15 Barrett’s metaplastic samples respectively, thus this genetic instability may possibly account for the high proportion of these patients that progress to cancer.

**Discussion:** Inflammation and allergy may contribute to the development of Barrett’s oesophagus, but the role of genetic susceptibility and environmental factors remains to be defined. Molecular genetic testing may provide an opportunity to identify patients at increased risk of developing Barrett’s oesophagus and may allow the development of targeted preventive strategies.

**Aims:** (a) to compare the efficacy of a6 and a9 gene therapy assays of co-cultures, TGF-β1, Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF), Interleukin 8 (IL-8) and Keratinocyte Growth Factor (KGF) were added individually to assess whether restitution can be altered by adding growth factors/other cancer screening or surveillance initiatives.

**Results:** Of 23,725 endoscopies, 506 patients were diagnosed as Barrett’s oesophagus and 24 (5%) had carcinoma at diagnosis (prevalence cancers). 126 patients had at least one surveillance endoscopy, 248 surveillance endoscopies were performed spanning 338 patient years. 13 surveillance (incidence) cancers were detected. The surveillance cancers were all detected per year of surveillance and no patient had dysphagia at diagnosis. In the prevalence cancer group 12 of the 24 patients underwent oesophagectomy. Lymph nodes showed evidence of metastases in 10 of the 12 resections. In the surveillance group 10 patients underwent oesophagectomy. All had carcinoma in the resection specimen. Lymph nodes showed evidence of metastases in 1 of the 10 resections. 3 patients in the surveillance cancer group did not have an oesophagectomy, 1 of these patients died. 1 patient in the prevalence cancer group (4% of group; 8% of those operated) and 7 patients in the surveillance cancer group (54% of group; 50% of those operated) remain disease-free more than 2 years post-oesophagectomy. Assuming that the patients in the surveillance cancer group are cured and that the cost of endoscopy is £120, the cost per cancer cured is £4250. One curable cancer was detected per 48 patients years of surveillance (338/7).

**Conclusion:** 5% of Barrett’s patients undergoing endoscopy have prevalent cancers. If surveillance is performed, 4% per year (13/338 %) develop cancer and 2 % per year are cured of their cancers. Most surveillance cancers are operable and of those undergoing surgery 70% are cured. Barrett’s surveillance is cost-effective compared with other cancer screening or surveillance initiatives.

**020 CYTOKINES INDUCE PREFERENTIAL SQUAMOUS EPITHELIAL CELL REPAIR FOLLOWING PHOTO dynamic THERAPY FOR PATIENTS WITH BARRETT’S OESOPHAGUS: AN IN VITRO MODEL**

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**Background:** Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is an emerging endoscopic treatment modality for Barrett’s oesophagus. Application of PDT to Barrett’s oesophagus ideally leads to regeneration of non-dysplastic, squamous mucosa. A limitation of this technique is the persistence of Barrett’s epithelium, including buried glands, which may still have dysplastic potential. Since the cellular microenvironment is crucial to epithelial repair it might be possible to manipulate this to promote squamous epithelial regrowth.

**Aims:** To investigate (a) differences in early repair (restitution) of an oesophageal cell monolayer following mechanical or PDT injury; (b) whether restitution can be altered by adding growth factors/other cancer screening or surveillance initiatives.

**Methods:** Cell lines; Squamous (OE21), Barrett’s (OE33) and co-cultures were injured mechanically or with PDT (5-aminolevulinic acid and blue light) using a novel applicator. Wounds were measured over 24 hours and immunofluorescence for cytokeratins identified squamous versus columnar cell lines. Transforming Growth Factor beta (TGF-β1), Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF), Interleukin 8 (IL-8) and Keratinocyte Growth Factor (KGF) were added individually to assess their effects on epithelial repair compared with serum free media.

**Results:** In coculture, squamous cell lines (OE21) underwent greater restitution than columnar cell lines (OE33). In both mechanical wound and PDT assays of co-cultures, TGF-β1 increased cell repair by restitution compared with controls (p<0.05). This effect was not seen in individually cultured cell lines. KGF and HGF stimulated restitution of squamous and co-culture cell lines after mechanical injury and also inhibited columnar cell lines significantly (p<0.05). IL-8 had no effect on cell restitution.

**Conclusions:** Restitution, in the first 24 hours after PDT and mechanical injury in vitro, can be influenced by growth factors. It may be possible to manipulate the microenvironment to favour squamous re-epithelialisation after PDT.

**021 BARRETT’S SURVEILLANCE IS WORTHWHILE AND DETECTS CURABLE CANCERS**


**Aim:** To establish whether Barrett’s surveillance is worthwhile in terms of incident cancers and whether outcomes are favourable.

**Method:** A prospective non-randomised single centre Barrett’s surveillance program commencing 1/1/1992 through 1/4/2001 (100 months). Oesophagogastroscopy recommended for high grade dysplasia or carcinoma.

**Results:** Of 23,725 endoscopies, 506 patients were diagnosed as Barrett’s oesophagus and 24 (5%) had carcinoma at diagnosis (prevalence cancers). 126 patients had at least one surveillance endoscopy, 248 surveillance endoscopies were performed spanning 338 patient years. 13 surveillance (incidence) cancers were detected. The surveillance cancers were all detected per year of surveillance and no patient had dysphagia at diagnosis. In the prevalence cancer group 12 of the 24 patients underwent oesophagectomy. Lymph nodes showed evidence of metastases in 10 of the 12 resections. In the surveillance group 10 patients underwent oesophagectomy. All had carcinoma in the resection specimen. Lymph nodes showed evidence of metastases in 1 of the 10 resections. 3 patients in the surveillance cancer group did not have an oesophagectomy, 1 of these patients died. 1 patient in the prevalence cancer group (4% of group; 8% of those operated) and 7 patients in the surveillance cancer group (54% of group; 50% of those operated) remain disease-free more than 2 years post-oesophagectomy. Assuming that the patients in the surveillance cancer group are cured and that the cost of endoscopy is £120, the cost per cancer cured is £4250. One curable cancer was detected per 48 patients years of surveillance (338/7).

**Conclusion:** 5% of Barrett’s patients undergoing endoscopy have prevalent cancers. If surveillance is performed, 4% per year (13/338 %) develop cancer and 2 % per year are cured of their cancers. Most surveillance cancers are operable and of those undergoing surgery 70% are cured. Barrett’s surveillance is cost-effective compared with other cancer screening or surveillance initiatives.

**022 SURVEILLANCE FOR BARRETT’S OESOPHAGUS: EXPERIENCE FROM A DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL**

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**Background:** The incidence of adenocarcinoma of the oesophago-gastric junction is rising. Barrett’s oesophagus (BO) is considered a premalignant condition for this cancer. The effectiveness of endoscopic cancer surveillance programmes is unproven and controversial.

**Aims:** To measure the incidence and outcome of adenocarcinoma in a BO surveillance population over a 3 year period and to evaluate the effectiveness of endoscopic screening in a DGH.

**Methods:** All patients with BO attending Royal Bournemouth Hospital Endoscopy Unit between 1998–2001 were included. Cases were identified from the pathology computer database.

**Results:** We identified 299 patients with known BO in a biannual surveillance programme, with a mean age of 65 years. In the 3 year study period there were 34 BO-associated adenocarcinomas detected. 7 (19%) were identified as a result of a surveillance endoscopy. There were no interval cancers in the surveillance group. 27 (81%) were diagnosed de novo at index endoscopy. The mean age of patients with BO-adenocarcinomas was 69 years; 59/34 (85%) were male. Cancer incidence per patient year of follow-up was 1.79. All of the 7 BO-adenocarcinomas detected during endoscopy were early stage (<T2, N0) and had an endoscopic mucosal resection (2/7). All have survived to date (range 9–28 months). De novo BO-adenocarcinomas were generally more advanced at presentation. 17/27 were suitable only for palliative therapy; 16/17 have died.

**Conclusions:** New oesophageal cancers were found during surveillance endoscopy at a higher rate compared with most published studies. The reason for the high detection rate in this study may be due to the advanced age of this surveillance population. Nevertheless, most adenocarcinomas occurred in patients without a previous diagnosis of BO. There was a bias towards early stage cancers in patients with BO under surveillance. The outcome in these patients has been favourable compared with BO-related cancers diagnosed de novo at index endoscopy. Our experiences support endoscopic surveillance in selected patients with BO.

**023 PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY TO ERADICATE DYSPLASIA AND EARLY CARCINOMA IN BARRETT’S OESOPHAGUS**

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**Background:** Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a minimally-invasive alternative to oesophagectomy for high-grade dysplasia (HGD) or intramucosal adenocarcinoma (T1aN0) arising in Barrett’s columnar lined oesophagus. Initial reports using 5-aminolevulinic acid
(ALA) suggest that HGD can be eradicated in 80% of patients. Our aim is to identify parameters associated with successful eradication of disease.

**Methods:** 15 previously untreated patients (13 M, 2 F) with HGD (11) or T1m AdCa (4) were treated over a 3-year period. Ethical approval was obtained. Patients were photosensitised with ALA 60mg/kg (light activation 635 nm) and received 30 PDT sessions: median of 2 per patient (range 1–3). ALA light doses were 500–1000J/cm² and treatments took approximately 40 minutes per 4cm length of columnar mucosa. Two delivery devices were tested (16 and 25mm diameter). Patients were treated additionally with the photosensitizer meso-tetrahydroxyphenylchlorin (mTHPC, 0.15mg/kg).

**Results:** Disease (HGD 5, AdCa 3) was eradicated in 8 patients (53%): 6 patients (40%) with ALA alone, 2 with additional mTHPC. Median follow-up is 10 months (range 2-29) with no deaths and no oesophageal strictures. One patient developed new HGD 2 years after successful treatment and is being re-treated. Benign glands "buried" under neo-squamous epithelium were seen in 7/15 cases. Failure of treatment was associated with the length of Barrett’s segment (median in response to BARD Endocinch® 67 mm, responders 83 mm, p=0.02) and with the presence of multi-focal disease (success in only 2/8 versus 6/7 for unfocal disease, p=0.04). Age, sex, presence of hiatus hernia, and size of delivery device did not appear to influence outcome.

**Discussion:** Using current treatment parameters, PDT with ALA for dysplasia and T1m carcinoma in Barrett’s oesophagus is effective in less than one half of patients. A long Barrett’s segment and multi-focal disease is associated with a poor outcome. Techniques to achieve a deeper effect (such as adding an iron chelator to ALA or using a different photosensitiser) may give better results.

**USE OF ENDOCINCH® FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF GASTRO-ŒSOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE**

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A method has been developed whereby sutures can be placed via an endoscope just below the oesophageo-gastric junction (‘OGJ’) whose purpose is to improve the function of the OGJ and thereby prevent oesophageal reflux. The aim of this work is to assess the safety and efficacy of the BARD Endocinch® for the treatment of GORD. 20 patients with symptoms of GORD were recruited; all were followed for 6 months and 14 for 1 year. The inclusion criteria included a dependence on proton pump inhibitor (PPI) drugs to control their reflux symptoms, and a documented oesophageal acid reflux. Exclusion criteria were age less than 18 years, pregnancy, dysphagia, BMI > 40, previous upper intestinal surgery and an hiatus hernia > 2 cm. Pre-procedure assessment included symptom scoring, oesophageal endoscopy, manometry and 24 hour oesophageal pH, and completed quality of life (QOL) questionnaire. Post procedure symptomatology, QOL and adverse events were assessed at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months. Repeat endoscopy, manometry and 24 hour pH were performed at 3 months. Mean age was 37 (22–58 yrs). All received conscious sedation (Midazolam and Pethidine). The median duration of the procedure was 50 minutes. The mean heartburn symptom score (heartburn frequency x severity) was 19 pre-procedure and 3 at six months (p = 0.0004). Moderate to severe regurgitation symptoms improved from 76% to 12% at 6/12 (p=0.004). Overall the mean pH Demeester score reduced from 39.7 to 30.8 (p = 0.03), upright events 13.3 ± 6.2 to 9.4 ± 6.0 (p = 0.008), number of reflux episodes 168 ± 68 to 117.4 ± 67.7 (p = 0.015). 12/20 patients had a normal pH profile at 3 months follow up. Use of PPI reduced from 100% to 38%. No significant adverse events occurred. QOL assessment showed significant improvement in all modalities (p = 0.001). Endocinch is a safe and effective method of managing GORD. Three months post procedure demonstrated improved symptoms, reduced acid reflux and reduced requirement for PPI drugs. The degree of improvement in symptoms and PPI requirement remained constant for up to 1 year post procedure.

**COMPARISON OF SURGICAL PERFORMANCE IN UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL SURGERY USING HIERARCHICAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION**

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**Introduction:** Predictive models are increasingly being applied to evaluate surgical performance in upper GI surgery. We describe the use and limitations of hierarchical models in making quantitative comparisons between teaching and non-teaching institutions.

**Methods:** A longitudinal study of 981 patients undergoing major oesophagogastrectomies from 31 UK hospitals from 1995 to 2000. Primary outcome was in-hospital mortality and risk-adjusted mortality. A two-level random effect logistic regression model was developed using age, pre-operative POSSUM and staging as “level 1” patient risk factors and teaching unit status as “level 2” risk factors.

**Results:** Mortality in the study was 11.3%. On univariate analysis crude operative mortality was significantly different between units (range 0% to 26.8%, p=0.001) and between teaching (8.8%, n=374) and non-teaching (13.3%, n=607) hospitals (p=0.032). Following risk-adjustment for patient related covariates, the teaching hospital status was not an independent predictor of outcome in the hierarchical model (Odds ratio 0.87, CI=0.63–1.21) despite a significant variation in inter-hospital operative mortality.

**Conclusions:** Although the divergence in performance may relate to bias in data collection, the study suggests that the “institution or surgeon effect” plays a determining role in the quality of healthcare provision in Upper GI surgery.

Funding: The Royal College of Surgeons of England.

**GASTRO多数的free papers**

**026–032**

**A COMPARISON OF SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI ERADICATION FOR NON-ULCER DYSPEPSIA**

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**Objectives:** We have published a Cochrane systematic review on the efficacy of H. pylori eradication therapy in non-ulcer dyspepsia (NUD). We reported that this intervention had a statistically significant effect in curing dyspepsia symptoms. A US systematic review suggested there was no significant effect of H. pylori eradication therapy on NUD symptoms. We explored reasons for these discrepant results.

**Results:** We identified six differences in methodology. The US review included all dual, triple and quadruple H. pylori eradication therapies, searched until December 1999, did not contact authors, included abstracts, assumed drops outs were treatment failures and
analysed results as odds ratio for cure. The Cochrane review included all therapies proven to successfully eradicate *H. pylori*, searched until May 2000, contacted authors, only included abstracts if further information was available, excluded drop-outs from the analysis and analysed results as relative risk of remaining dyspeptic. The influences these factors had on the conclusion of the review are outlined in table. Excluding trials published in 2000 had a major impact on the results, reducing the number of trials in the review and widening 95% confidence intervals. Use of the odds ratio increased heterogeneity and a random effects model yielded a non-significant overall effect. Other differences in methodology did not make a difference in this instance.

**Conclusions**: The results of this review in a fast developing field depend on inclusion of all relevant articles. The ability to continually update Cochrane reviews ensures that they are the more appropriate format for publishing reviews in research areas that are fast evolving.

**027 EFFECTS OF HeliCOBACTER PYLORI EXTRACTS ON ENDOTHELIAL CELL PROLIFERATION AND MIGRATION IN VITRO**

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Background/Aims: Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection is associated with delayed healing of peptic ulcers which in turn is dependent upon angiogenesis or new blood vessel formation. Proliferation and migration of endothelial cells (ECs) are crucial stages of angiogenesis. This study aimed to determine whether H. pylori inhibited these two processes in vitro.

**Methods**: Extracts of three H. pylori strains were tested on human umbilical vein ECs: a cagA+ vacA s1/m1 (toxigenic) strain, its VacA-isogenic mutant (non-toxigenic) and a cagA+ vacA s2/m2 (non-toxigenic) strain. Campylobacter jejuni and Escherichia coli were also tested. To determine proliferation, ECs were exposed to extracts for 24, 48, 72 and 96 hrs. An MTT proliferation assay quantified EC viability at 24, 48, 72, 72 and 96 hrs. An MTT proliferation assay quantified EC viability and Hoescht/Propidium Iodide staining identified apoptotic, necrotic and viable ECs. Migration in response to vascular endothelial growth factor, (VEGF) was assayed over 4.5 hrs using a microchemotaxis chamber following a 24 hr pre-incubation period.

**Results**: Control ECs significantly proliferated at 72, and 96 hrs (P<0.01). No proliferation was observed with the 3 H. pylori strains or C. jejuni. ECs treated with E. coli showed similar proliferation to controls. No significant increase in apoptotic or necrotic cell number was observed. VEGF significantly increased control migration (P<0.01) while not inhibited by any of the bacterial extracts.

**Conclusion**: H. pylori extracts inhibit EC proliferation in vitro by a cytostatic mechanism but do not inhibit EC migration. This anti-proliferative effect is also demonstrated by C. jejuni. Inhibition of EC proliferation may decrease angiogenesis, despite no effect on migration, at the ulcer site which may in turn explain the delay in ulcer healing associated with H. pylori infection.

**028 STUDIES OF THE EFFECT OF H. PYLORI CAGA +VE VERSUS CAGA −VE H. PYLORI INFECTION ON ACID SECRETION IN HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS**

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**Introduction**: The presence of a Cag+ve strain of H. pylori is protective against oesophagitis and GO junction cancer. Some have suggested that this effect may be due to acid hypersecretion in Cag+ve. However, we have previously reported that Cag+ve subjects have a higher degree of hypergastrinaemia than Cag−ve, yet a similar level of acid secretion basally and in response to gastrin stimulation. It remained unclear why the higher plasma gastrin was not leading to an increased acid secretion in Cag+ve infection.

**Aims**: To determine the effect of Cag status on gastric physiology.

**Methods**: 15 Cag+ve and 11 Cag−ve H. pylori positive healthy subjects and 27 H. pylori negative healthy subjects had their acid output and serum gastrin measured basally (BAO) and in response to infusion of Gastrin 17 at 7,20,60.180 and 800pmol/Kg/h. This allowed one to calculate their sensitivity to gastrin ie gastrin concentration achieving 50% maximal acid output (MAO).

**Results**: The Cag+ves had a reduced sensitivity to gastrin compared with both Cag−ves and H. pylori negatives. However, the Cag+ves also have a higher gastrin level resulting in a similar acid output to both Cag+ve and H. pylori−ves [see table].

**Discussion**: The higher gastrin and lower sensitivity to gastrin in Cag+ves are likely to be explained respectively by more severe antral gastritis and more severe body gastritis.

**Conclusion**: Any protective effect of Cag+ve infection in reflux disease cannot be explained by effects on acid secretion but might be explained by effects of hypergastrinaemia.

**029 LAPAROSCOPY SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVES THE PERCEIVED PREOPERATIVE COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STAGE OF GASTRIC CANCER**

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**Background**: The recent audit of oesophagogastric cancer in Wales demonstrated that many surgeons continue to undertake small caseloads and reveal an open and close laparotomy rate of 23%. Wider use of laparoscopy was advocated strongly.

**Aims**: The aim of this study was to examine the benefit of universal staging laparoscopy in the preoperative staging of gastric cancer and to determine the strength of agreement with the true histopathological stage.

**Methods**: One hundred consecutive patients [median age 71 years (35–86), 59 male] were studied prospectively. All patients underwent staging computed tomography (Siemens somatom +4) prior to laparoscopy. The strength of agreement between the perceived preoperative radiological stage, the laparoscopic stage and the histopathological stage was determined by means of the weighted Kappa statistic (Kw).

**Results**: See table.

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<td>Kw 95% CI</td>
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* p<0.0001; ** p<0.001.

**Conclusion**: Laparoscopy improved the perceived preoperative stage from fair to moderate for T stages and there was a significant twofold improvement from fair to good for M stages. This resulted in an open and close laparotomy rate of 12% rather than the 33% (Chi\(^2\) 12.65, P<0.0001) that would have resulted without laparoscopy.
Introduction: Dyspepsia and irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) are associated with reduced quality of life (QoL). The temporal relationship between these events is unclear. We evaluated this in a cohort study.

Methods: This cohort study was nested in a randomised controlled trial that evaluated the clinical benefit of *H pylori* screening and treatment in the community. Subjects between the ages of 40–49 years were randomly selected to attend their local general practice. *H pylori* status was assessed by *Curea* breath test and infected individuals were randomised to eradication therapy or placebo and followed up for two years. QoL was assessed by the Psychological General Well Being Index (PGWBI), Dyspepsia Questionnaire, and IBS by the presence of 3 or more Manning’s criteria. Assessments were made at baseline and at two years. Reduced QoL was defined as a PGWBI of <106 (the mean score at baseline).

Results: 32,929 subjects were invited, 8,407 attended and were eligible, 1,769 were *H pylori* positive and had complete follow-up. Subjects that had dyspepsia or IBS at baseline were excluded. 71/576 (12%) of subjects with a PGWBI ≥106 that did not have dyspepsia at baseline had dyspepsia at two years compared with 76/388 (20%) of subjects with PGWBI <106 (relative risk (RR) 0.62; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.47 to 0.85; p=0.003). 30/772 (4%) of subjects with a PGWBI ≥106 that did not have IBS at baseline had IBS at two years compared with 67/622 (11%) of subjects with PGWBI <106 (RR = 0.36; 95% CI = 0.24 to 0.55; p=0.0001). The associations between reduced PGWBI and subjects with PGWBI >106 that did not have IBS at baseline had complete follow-up.

Conclusion: Reduced QoL is an important risk factor for the subsequent development of dyspepsia and IBS. Drugs that improve these disorders may not improve QoL as much as cross-sectional surveys suggest.

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**030** PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR THERAPY REDUCES BIOAVAILABILITY OF DIETARY VITAMIN C

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Background and Aims: Vitamin C is denatured in gastric juice of high pH being converted irreversibly to diketogulonic acid. We have examined the effect of the elevation of intragastric pH which occurs during proton pump inhibitor therapy on the bioavailability of dietary vitamin C.

Methods: 29 healthy volunteers (13 female, 15 H. pylori positive) had their fasting plasma vitamin C measured on 4 occasions before and again on four occasions during the last week of a one month course of omeprazole 40mg/day. Vitamin C was measured by HPLC and a mean value calculated for each patient for before treatment and during the fourth week of treatment. 29 healthy volunteers (13 female, 15 H. pylori positive) had their fasting plasma vitamin C measured on 4 occasions before and again on four occasions during the last week of a one month course of omeprazole 40mg/day. Vitamin C was measured by HPLC and a mean value calculated for each patient for before treatment and during the fourth week of treatment. Dietary intake of vitamin C was measured over the week pre-treatment and last week of treatment using daily food diaries and the Diet 5 dietary analysis programme.

Results: Prior to commencing omeprazole, the mean plasma vitamin C concentration (µg/ml) in the H. pylori +ve subject was 25.1 (range 16–33) and substantially lower at 17.4 (6.7–29) in the H. pylori –ve subject (p=0.001). Mean daily dietary intake of vitamin C (mg/day) was also markedly lower in the H. pylori +ve subjects (44; 10–130) versus –ve (141; 23–282) (p=0.001) and in the former below the recommended minimum value of 60mg/day. The 4 week course of omeprazole lowered the mean plasma vitamin C concentration by 15% (p=0.005) and the fall was similar in the H. pylori +ve and –ve subjects. Dietary intake of Vitamin C (mg/day) was the same before (94.7) and during omeprazole treatment (92.3).

Conclusion: Proton pump inhibitor therapy lowers the bioavailability of dietary Vitamin C. This is likely to be of clinical significance in H. pylori +ve subjects who have a deficient dietary intake and low plasma vitamin C concentration pre-treatment. The further reduction in systemic vitamin C in H. pylori +ve subjects during proton pump inhibitor therapy may contribute to their propensity to develop atrophic gastritis during such therapy.

**032** GASTROINTESTINAL HAEMORRHAGE AND OVER THE COUNTER IBUPROFEN USE

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Introduction: Ibuprofen, a frequently used analgesic, is available without prescription (over the counter, OTC). Upper gastrointestinal complications (UGIC) ranging from minor dyspeptic symptoms to life threatening events such as haemorrhage and perforation may occur. Risks of UGIC depend on factors such as age, previous history of GI and other comorbid diseases, and the dose of ibuprofen used. We have calculated the excess number of UGIC requiring hospitalisation that may be expected from the amount of ibuprofen sold for OTC use in 2000 in the United Kingdom (UK) for a low risk population.

Methods: The risk for UGIC was calculated from the population in Tayside, Scotland who had redeemed a prescription for ibuprofen (>200mg/day, equivalent to the maximum daily dose (MDD) available OTC) between Jan 1989 and Dec 1995, and were low risk for GI events. We linked exposure to hospitalisation for UGIC in these patients exposed and not exposed to ibuprofen. IMS Health (UK) supplied data on the total weight of ibuprofen sold in the UK in 2000. Assuming the UGIC risk in Tayside was the same as the UK, the excess number of UGIC for the estimated OTC use in 2000 was calculated.

Results: The risk of UGIC whilst exposed to OTC MDD ibuprofen was 1.62 events/thousand patient years (TPY) and unexposed was 0.85 events/TPY. Thus, the excess risk was 0.75 events/TPY: 46,000 kg of ibuprofen was sold OTC in 2000. Assuming all usage at the MDD, 81 UGIC would be attributable to OTC ibuprofen exposure. An equivalent of 1.3 events per million population.

Conclusion: There is a small estimated excess risk of serious GI events associated with ibuprofen at doses available OTC. Ibuprofen when used at recommended OTC dosages in a low risk population must be considered very safe.
WHAT DOES OPEN ACCESS ENDOSCOPY ACHIEVE?

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Background: Open access endoscopy is widely practiced in the UK and recent government emphasis on rapid access and assessment of suspected cancer has increased demand.

Aims: (1) To determine whether open access endoscopy identifies significant numbers of patients with malignant upper GI disease. (2) To determine whether we could identify low risk groups that could be managed without endoscopy.

Methods: Data on all open access endoscopies was collected over a 2 year period. A retrospective analysis was undertaken to identify patients with a diagnosis of gastric and oesophageal cancer. All patients in the study were referred by GPs in consecutive years. Full details of investigations, hospital referrals and admissions were obtained. Total drug costs were calculated for each patient.

Results: See table. All patients with cancer under the age of 55 years had at least one alarm symptom of weight loss or dysphagia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Endoscopies</th>
<th>No. of cancers per group (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>2079</td>
<td>40 (1.92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 55</td>
<td>1174</td>
<td>6 (0.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3253</td>
<td>46 (1.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: 36% of endoscopies were performed in under 55s. Upper GI malignancy was rare in this group. All patients in the younger group with cancer had symptoms that would have been appropriate referrals under urgent investigation of cancer guidelines. Recent meta-analyses suggest a “test and treat” policy in young patients with non GI symptoms did not change. Overall prescribing costs did not alter whilst the number of investigations, hospital referrals and admissions rose significantly. A normal OAE confers little benefit to the patient and the GP.

DOES A NORMAL OPEN ACCESS UPPER GI ENDOSCOPY (OAE) RESULT IN BENEFIT TO THE PATIENT AND THE GP?

G. Mulholland, J.A.H. Forrest. Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow, UK

Introduction and aim: The DNA rate to our GP Open Access Endoscopy Service (OAE) is approximately 15%. We carried out a study to ascertain if those failing to attend had specific characteristics which would allow us to advise GPs which patients might be unsuitable for OAE.

Methods: Characteristics of 50 consecutive patients who failed to attend were compared with 50 who attended over the same time period. Both groups completed three questionnaires, namely: (1) Demographic and lifestyle details, including alcohol and cigarette consumption, employment and home circumstances. (2) The modified Glasgow Dyspepsia Scoring Questionnaire, as an index of their dyspepsia. (3) Fear of the endoscopy (where 0 = no fear and 10 = terrified). The DNA group was asked to select an appropriate reason for failure to attend from a list of prepared options.

Results: There was no significant difference between the mean ages of the DNA group (48.0 yrs) and those attending (54.8 yrs) (p<0.05). The DNA group were more likely to be male (p<0.05), smokers (p<0.05), to live alone (p<0.05) and had a significantly higher fear score (6.9 vs 3.9; p<0.05) but a lower dyspepsia score (7.4 vs 8.9; p<0.05) than those attending. The most frequently stated reason for non-attendance was fear of the test (44%), and 46% of those stated they would have attended had the test been better explained to them.

Conclusion: Those who fail to attend for OAE tend to be male, are smokers, live alone and have a high fear score. The DNA rate could be reduced if GPs were advised of the characteristics of those likely to fail to attend and a better explanation of the procedure was given to patients, especially those with high fear score.

THE IMPACT OF PATIENT CHOICE ON GASTROENTEROLOGY (GI) CLINIC AND ENDOSCOPY SERVICE EFFICIENCY

A. Douglass, P.A. Cann. Endoscopy Centre, James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough, UK

Introduction: Direct Booking, a part of the Government’s NHS plan, empowers patients to choose the timing of their forthcoming hospital appointment. This is intended to promote patient ownership of care. It is anticipated, as a consequence of this, that there will follow a reduction in hospital cancellations/rearrangements and an increase in attendance rates.

Aims: To re-design GI clinic and endoscopy booking systems to allow patients a choice of hospital appointments. To assess the effect on cancellation, rearrangement and attendance rates.

Methods: Initially, all patients being referred from GPs to our open access colonoscopy service and to one of our GI clinics were involved. Upon receipt of the referral, patients were contacted immediately by return of post, inviting them to telephone the unit to negotiate a convenient date. Two call centres were established—for clinic and open access colonoscopy referrals.

Results: Clinic: In the preceding 6 months, 259 were seen, the “Did Not Attend” (DNA) rate was 9 % and the cancellation & rearrangement rate was 15 %. In the first 2 months of the new system, 119 patients were seen. The DNA rate and patient cancellation & rearrangement rate had fallen to 2.5 % (p < 0.05) and 2 % (p < 0.05) respectively.
Audit of Fast Track 2-Week GI Cancer Wait

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Aims: To audit the first 6 months of the 2-week cancer wait for Upper and Lower GI malignancy over 3-hospital site and 17 Consultant teams.

Methods: Prospective audit of a centralised fast tracked GI 2-week cancer referral system, GPs are offered either outpatient appointment or outpatient endoscopy. Main outcomes were to measure the number of patient's referred and subsequent number of cancers diagnosed.

The data was also analysed to assess (1) time from referral to assessment, (2) age and symptoms of those with cancers, (3) differential intake by GP practices.

Results: 87 GP surgeries were offered the service. A total of 263 patients were referred in the 6-month period. 112 upper from 38 GP practices (mean 3.2 patients per practice), 151 lower from 42 GP practices (mean 3.3 patients per practice). 25 cancers were detected, 7 upper (6.3%), 18 lower (11.3%). 50% of upper + 59% of lower GI referral were male. Age range was 25–89 years with 55% being 60–79yrs. Time from referral to initial assessment: upper < 1 week 56 patients (50%), < 2 weeks 54 patients (48.2%), >2 weeks 2 (1.8%) pt preference: lower < 1 week 57 patients (37.7%), > 2 weeks 91 patients (60.3%), > 2 weeks 3 patients (2%) pt preference. Age at diagnosis of carcinoma upper 1–50–59, 3–70–79, 3–80, lower 4–60–69, 6–70–79, 6–80. Symptomatic presentation of carcinoma, upper GI: dyspepsia 2, dyspepsia + weight loss 2, dyspepsia + vomiting 4, dyspepsia + anaemia 2, dysphagia 4. Lower GI: abdominal mass 7, rectal mass 1, rectal bleeding + change in bowel habit +6 weeks 6, rectal bleeding – anal symptoms >60yrs 5, change in bowel habit >60yrs 8, Iron deficiency anaemia 3. Outpatient appointment requests accounted for 34.8% of upper and 71.6% of lower GI referrals. Conclusion: The proportion of diagnosed cancers is in excess of with the expected targets. The 2-week referral system has been successfully implemented despite logistical difficulties, but use of the system by GPs is patchy.

Does Preceding Treatment with a Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI) Delay Oesophago-Gastric Cancer Diagnosis?

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Background: Previous presentations to the society have highlighted concerns over the use of PPI’s and their potential to delay the diagnosis of oesophago-gastric cancer.

Aim: To determine whether PPI treatment prior to endoscopy results in delay in diagnosis of oesophago-gastric cancer in a district general hospital setting.

Method: A retrospective case note audit of patients with oesophago-gastric cancer diagnosed within Morecambe Bay NHS Trust within the last year. All patient records identified with appropriate documentation were studied.

Results: A total of 62 case note records were identified. 21 patients (33.9%) were taking a PPI and 41 patients (66.1%) had not received a PPI prior to their first endoscopy. No significant difference was found in the rate of missed cancers in either group. In those patients receiving PPI treatment one case of cancer was missed at first endoscopy (4.8%) compared to two patients in the untreated group (4.9%). Interestingly, whilst the majority of endoscopies were performed by either consultant physicians or surgeons, all cases of missed cancer had their first endoscopy performed by a junior hospital doctor.

Conclusions: Preceding treatment with a PPI does not seem to delay the diagnosis of oesophago-gastric cancer. In contrast, cancers are more likely to be missed by relatively inexperienced endoscopists.

A 10 Year Retrospective Study of Upper GI Adenocarcinoma. How Can We Improve Early Diagnosis?

S.J. Panter1,2, H. O’Flanagan3, M.G. Bramble2, A.P.S. Hungin2,1, James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough; North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust, Stockton; CHR, University of Durham

Background: The detection of Early Gastric Cancer (EGC) in the UK remains low despite the widespread availability of gastroscopy. It has been suggested that acid-suppressing therapy (AST) given prior to gastroscopy can delay diagnosis.

Aims: This large retrospective study aimed to examine the history prior to the diagnosis of oesophago-gastric adenocarcinoma and identify the potential for making the diagnosis earlier.

Methods: All upper GI adenocarcinomas diagnosed in South Tees Health District (population ~350,000) were identified from the pathology and NYCRIS databases. The GP records were reviewed and the data correlated with the pathology and hospital records.

Results: 747 patients were identified (April 1991 to April 2001). 92% had primary adenocarcinomas (29% oesophageal; 71% gastric). 6% were excluded because of diagnosis less than 6 months or no AST recording. The overall cancellation was missing. The M: F was 65.8:34.2; mean age at diagnosis was 70 years (range 28–94). The symptoms at time of diagnosis included of anaemia/weight loss/dysphagia in 74.4%, epigastric pain (without alarm symptoms) in 10.1%, dyspepsia/reflux/heartburn in 6% and haematemesis/melaena in 5.4%. Of 685 patients with adenocarcinoma 48% had AST between 1st GP consultation and diagnosis and in 67% this was initiated immediately. Overall a cancer diagnosis was suspected by the GP in 38.3% of cases. For those treated prior to gastroscopy the mean time from 1st GP visit to diagnosis was 26.7 weeks compared with 8.8 in those not treated (p<0.001). Of the 357 patients not treated with AST prior to diagnosis only 12.6% had a previous gastroscopy within 3 years of diagnosis, whereas of the 328 prescribed AST prior to diagnosis this figure was 42.4% (p<0.001). Overall 35.5% of patients had a previous upper GI investigation within 3 years of diagnosis (75.7% OGD, 14.8% barium studies, 9.5% US). 28% had investigations more than 3 years previously.

Conclusion: 1 in 2 patients receive AST prior to diagnosis increasing the mean time from 1st GP visit to diagnosis by 17.9 weeks. 35% of cancers were not diagnosed at the time of their first investigation. 22% had only benign symptoms at diagnosis decisions regarding treatment or investigation should not be based solely upon symptoms but on an overall assessment of risk.

Empirical Acid-Suppressing Drug Therapy (AST) is Associated with Delayed Diagnosis of Oesophago-Gastric Cancer

S.J. Panter1,2, H. O’Flanagan3, M.G. Bramble2, A.P.S. Hungin2,1, James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough; CHR, University of Durham; North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust, Stockton; 1NoReN, Eaglescliffe Health Centre, Stockton on Tees

Aims: This retrospective study aimed to identify whether there are differences in the patterns of presentation of oesophago-gastric adenocarcinoma and so identify any potential to improve detection.

Methods: All upper GI adenocarcinomas diagnosed in South Tees Health District (population ~350,000) were identified from the hospital pathology and NYCRIS databases (April 1991 to April 2001). The GP records were reviewed and the data collected correlated with the pathology and hospital records.

Results: 747 patients were identified. 92% had primary adenocarcinomas (29% oesophageal, 71% gastric). 6% were excluded because of diagnosis less than 6 months or no AST recording. The overall cancellation was missing. The M: F was 65.8:34.2; mean age at diagnosis 70 years (range 28–94). The naked eye appearance at diagnostic OGD was ulcer 43.2%, mass 29.2%, stricture 14.5%, a mucosal abnormality 9.9%, other 3.2%. Of the cancers presenting as a mucosal abnormality (1F:1M) 61.8% were treated with AST compared with 51.7% of the ulcer cancers (n=296), 43.4% of the strictures (n=99) and 39% of the tumour masses (n=200) (p=0.003). This treatment resulted in the diagnosis of mucosal abnormalities being delayed by 23.3 weeks (overall mean time from 1st GP visit to diagnosis 24.6 weeks, with 35.5% without AST 10.2 weeks), ulcer cancers being delayed by 23 weeks...
(overall 20.6, with AST 31.6, without AST 8.6 weeks), strictures being delayed by 11.1 weeks (overall 13.6, with AST 19.9, without AST 8.8 weeks) and the cancers presenting as tumour masses being delayed by 8.8 weeks (overall 12.1, with AST 17.5, without AST 8.7 weeks). Of the ulcer cancers 24.2% had had a previous gastroscopy within 3 years of the diagnosis compared with 27.9% of the mucosal abnormalities, 24.2% of the strictures and 19.5% of the cancers presenting as a tumour mass (p=0.008).

Conclusion: The results show that AST therapy is associated with a delay in the diagnosis of all morphological types of oesophago-gastric adenocarcinoma through all modes of referral including OP clinic and open access. Ulcer-cancers and mucosal abnormalities are more likely to have received AST and are more likely to have had a previous gastroscopy (within 3 years of diagnosis). This suggests more potential to diagnose these types of oesophago-gastric cancer earlier by avoiding AST treatment and performing a gastroscopy earlier.

**042 PREDICTIVE VALUE OF ALARM SYMPTOMS IN DYSPERPSIA FOR SIGNIFICANT UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL PATHOLOGY**

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Background and Aim: Alarm symptoms in dyspepsia are thought to predict significant pathology at endoscopy (OGD). However few studies have assessed their predictive value. Our aim was to determine the predictive value of alarm symptoms for significant pathology.

Methods: Consecutive outpatients with dyspepsia undergoing OGD were studied prospectively. Inpatients with acute upper GI haemorhage were excluded. Patient demographics, OGD indications, all symptoms including alarm symptoms, ie. vomiting, weight loss, dysphagia, haematemesis, melaena, anaemia were prospectively recorded. Logistic regression analysis with backward elimination was used to determine which symptoms were significantly associated with particular pathologies and the odds ratios were determined.

Results: 449 patients were recruited. Dysphagia was significantly associated with oesophagitis (odds ratio [OR] 2.5), oesophageal ulcer (OR 9.1), oesophageal cancer (OR 24.7). Haematemesis was significantly associated with gastric ulcer (OR 12.5), duodenal ulcer (OR 5.8). Anaemia was significantly associated with Barrett’s (OR 5.2) and oesophageal ulcer (OR 9.1). Abdominal pain was significantly associated with duodenal ulcer (OR 4.8). Chest pain was significantly associated with oesophagitis (OR 4.5). Atypical dyspepsia was significantly associated with oesophagitis (OR 2.9). Vomiting, weight loss were not associated with significant pathology.

Conclusions: Alarm symptoms of dysphagia, haematemesis, melaena, anaemia were predictive of significant pathology at endoscopy. In particular dysphagia was strongly predictive of oesophageal cancer. Vomiting and weight loss were not predictive of significant pathology. Non alarm symptoms such as chest pain and atypical dyspepsia were predictive of oesophagitis.

**043 CLO™ TESTING: OPTIMAL NUMBER OF BIOPSIES REQUIRED TO DIAGNOSE HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION BASED ON ITS TOPOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**

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Background: Due to increasing demand, there is immense pressure to perform more numbers of gastroscopies (OGD) per list in busy departments. Accurate diagnosis of H.pylori is critical to the optimal management of patients undergoing OGD. It is customary to put 1 antral biopsy in a CLO™ well, though it is known that increasing the numbers & sites of biopsies increases the diagnostic accuracy. We have recently shown that taking 3 biopsies (2 antral + 1 body=CLO™) is superior to histology (77.5% sensitivity) as well as 2 antral biopsies (82.5% sensitivity).

Aims: To assess whether the increased accuracy of CLO™ is due to its topographical diversity rather than merely increased number of biopsies per CLO™ well, we compared CLO™ with 1 antral + 1 body biopsy (CLO™).

Methods: We recruited consecutive patients over the age of 18 years undergoing OGD in a busy DGH who had evidence of gastritis, duodenitis, gastric or duodenal ulcers.

Results: 100 patients underwent CLO™ testing. 30 patients were CLO™ positive. Of these 28 were positive in CLO™ & all 30 in CLO™.

Assuming a gold standard of 100% sensitivity for CLO™ (based on our previous publication), the sensitivity of CLO™ is 93.3% (95% CI=78.7% to 98.2%) [see table].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLO™</th>
<th>CLO™+ve</th>
<th>CLO™−ve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLO™+ve</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLO™−ve</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: While it may be preferable to take 2 antral and 1 body biopsies for a CLO™, if due to time constraints or patient restlessness, less number of biopsies are taken, we propose at least 2 topographically different biopsies for CLO™ testing.

**044 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PROSPECTIVE RANDOMISED TRIAL OF ENDOSCOPY VERSUS NON-INVASIVE H. PYLORI TESTING IN DYSPERSIA**


We have previously reported that non-invasive H. pylori testing is as effective and safe as endoscopy in uncomplicated dyspepsia and preferred by the patients.

Aim: To compare the two investigative strategies with respect to utilization and costs of medical care over the subsequent 12 months.

Methods: The study randomised 708 patients <55 years of age referred for endoscopic investigation of uncomplicated dyspepsia. 356 underwent endoscopy plus urea breath test and 352 had only the urea breath test. All H. pylori positive patients received eradication therapy. Details on utilization of health resources were obtained from patients, GP and hospital records. The costs of the health resources utilized were obtained from NICE, BNF and NHS Reference Costs.

Results: Endoscopy usage was 8.2% in the group randomised to the breath test compared to 101.7% in the endoscopy group. There was no increased utilization of other health resources in those randomised to non-invasive H. pylori testing (see table).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs per patient over year post randomisation</th>
<th>Endoscopy</th>
<th>Breath test only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endoscopies</td>
<td>£168.35</td>
<td>£252.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breath tests</td>
<td>£20.96</td>
<td>£21.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other GI investigations</td>
<td>£0.98</td>
<td>£0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP visits</td>
<td>£19.66</td>
<td>£15.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital visits</td>
<td>£14.40</td>
<td>£21.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP eradication therapy</td>
<td>£16.58</td>
<td>£17.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPI therapy</td>
<td>£46.68</td>
<td>£49.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. pylori therapy</td>
<td>£24.45</td>
<td>£16.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antacids/Alginates</td>
<td>£5.17</td>
<td>£6.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£165.71</td>
<td>£400.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: Non-invasive H. pylori testing is considerably more cost effective than endoscopy for the management of uncomplicated dyspepsia.

**045 FIBRIN GLUE INJECTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING**


Introduction: The rebleeding rate from bleeding peptic ulcers is still very high despite a range of available treatments. It has been suggested that Fibrin Glue (FG) injection improves the final outcome.
Aim: To review our experience with Fibrin Glue (FG) injection for the treatment of acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding, from high risk upper GI lesions.

Methods: Retrospective case audit of clinical outcome, of the patients treated with FG injection for spurting or oozing bleeding or due to the presence of a visible vessel following an acute upper GI bleeding, were reviewed. The complication rate, the rebleeding rate, the need for radiological or surgical interventions and the mortality rate were recorded.

Results: From August 1999 to October 2001, 54 patients, 35 men and 19 women, were treated with FG injections in 57 admission episodes. Mean age was 62 years (range 17–90). The source of bleeding was esophageal in 20%, gastric in 27%, duodenal in 49% and multiple in 4% of the cases. A visible vessel was present in only 8% of the cases, highly suspected in 13% and in 6% spurting or oozing bleeding was present. In addition to FG, in 63% and 5% of the cases, adrenaline 1:10,000 and ethanolamine oleate respectively were injected. Twenty patients were re-injected in total, ten during a second look endoscopy and 10 due to rebleeding. There were no complications related to the treatment. There were 16 (28%) rebleeding episodes, 3 (5%) patients underwent embolisation after rebleeding. 4 (7%) patients had a surgical intervention (2 primary failures and 2 after further rebleeding) and 6 (11%) patients died, 1 of them having not rebled. From the patients who died, 2 had advanced malignancies and 2 died from post operative complications. Overall control of the bleeding episode with endoscopic treatment was 82%.

Conclusion: Our experience, FG injection is an effective way of treating upper gastrointestinal bleeding from high risk lesions. A prospective study is needed to investigate whether it offers better results than other endoscopic treatments.

ENDOSCOPIC CLOSURE WITH METALLIC CLIPS FOR MUCOSAL DEFECT AFTER ENDOSCOPIC MUCOSAL RESECTION IN PATIENTS WITH INTRAMURAL TUMOURS OF THE STOMACH
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Background and Aims: Endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) is widely used for treating intramural gastric tumours. The success of this local treatment requires negative margins. To achieve this requirement, the area of the mucosa resected by EMR has been increasingly larger in recent years. The larger the mucosal defect, however, the greater is the risk of complications such as bleeding or perforation after the procedure. The purpose of this study was to clarify if endoscopic closure with metallic clips for mucosal defect by EMR was able to decrease the rate of bleeding.

Methods: The population of the study consisted of 150 patients who underwent EMR for intramural tumours of the stomach. Patients were divided into two groups. The first group was the patients without endoscopic mucosal closure, and the second was the patients treated with endoscopic mucosal closure using metallic clips after EMR.

Results: The number of patients of the first group was 94. In 11 (12%) patients of this group, bleeding following EMR was observed. In patients with mucosal defect less than 20 mm in diameter in this group, bleeding was not detected. The number of patients of the second group was 56. The complete closure rate was 96% (54/56). In this group, bleeding following EMR was encountered in only two (3.6%) patients. Those two patients had been unsuccessful in complete closure of the mucosal defect, because the size of the defect was over 40 mm in diameter.

Conclusions: Endoscopic closure with metallic clips for mucosal defect after EMR was useful for decreasing the bleeding following EMR, especially in large defects over 20 mm in diameter.

INTENSIVE CARE ENDOSONOGRAPHY AND GUIDED FINE-NEEDLE ASPIRATION FOR DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF POSTERIOR MEDIASTINITIS
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Background: Tissue diagnosis of splenic lesions is usually obtained using CT or US guidance, but is limited to a size of approximately minimum 1.5 cm. It may be dangerous if the lesion is adjacent to the splenic hilum or not surrounded with sufficient residual splenic tissue to protect the puncture site. However, tissue diagnosis is essential in a variety of diseases to direct therapy. We used EUS-FNA in real time conditions in unknown splenic foci to reveal tissue diagnosis.

Methods: EUS-FNA was performed in 12 patients, when US- or CT-guided biopsy failed to achieve the diagnosis (n=5), was not attempted due to the small size of the lesions (n=5, size of foci: 0.9–1.4 cm), or was supposed to be too dangerous due to the fear of it being a hemangioma, or covered by insufficient residual splenic tissue. EUS and EUS-FNA was carried out using a linear echo-endoscope and 22 gauge needles for cytology. In each of the patients a separate puncture for bacteriology was carried out in addition to that for cytology.

Results: The age of the patients was 19–68 years (median: 32; 7 males). The size of the lesions was 0.8–4.2 cm; median: 1.4 cm. Cytology was inadequate in 1 patient, in whom only blood was aspirated. Bacteriology was positive for staphylococci in one patient and cultures was positive for mycobacterium tuberculosis in two. Final diagnosis was tuberculosis in 2, Hodgkin’s disease in 2, sarcoidosis in 2 and metastasis of colon cancer, abscess, infarction and exclusion of a recurrent non Hodgkin’s lymphoma in one each. All patients with or exclusion of a suspected malignancy were followed up for at least 6 months. Those with benign diseases were followed up to check that other techniques including bacteriological culture, confirmed diagnosis. There were no complications despite the fact that 2 patients had severe septicemia and one agranulocytosis.

Conclusion: EUS-FNA cytodiagnosis in patients with unknown splenic lesions seems feasible even in very small foci, when CT- or US guided biopsy fail. Additional material for bacteriology may show benign diseases such as abscesses or tuberculosis.

Inflammatory bowel disease free papers 049–062

ALTERED COLONIC GLYCOPROTEIN EXPRESSION IN UNAFFECTED MONOZYGOTIC TWINS OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE PATIENTS
K. Bodger1, A.R. Dodson1, C. Tyss1, F. Campbell2, E. Lindberg2, G. Järnerot3, J.M. Rhodes1. 1Dept of Medicine and 2Pathology, University of Liverpool, UK; 3Ootro Medical Centre Hospital, Ootro, Sweden

Introduction: Alterations in epithelial glycoprotein expression in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) include increased expression of the
oncotel carbohydrate antigens, TF (galactose 1,2,3Nacteylgalactosamine) and sialyl-Tn (sialyl 2,6Nacetylgalactosamine). Previous chromatographic colonic mucin analysis in monozygotic twins with IBD suggested a possible genetic basis for these changes (Tyk, et al, Gastroenterology 1991;100:419). The present study aimed to explore this further by assessing mucosal expression of specific glyco-epitopes amongst IBD twins.

**Methods:** Formalin-fixed rectal biopsies from 22 monozygotic twin pairs with IBD were studied (6 pairs concordant for UC or CD; 16 healthy twins). Affected twins were in clinical and endoscopic remission. Expression of sTn and TF was assessed by indirect immuno-histochemistry using a specific monoclonal antibody and peanut lectin respectively, and compared with expression in rectal biopsies from normal mucosa (irritable bowel syndrome) controls (n=14 sTn; n=17 TF) with investigators blinded for diagnosis. TF positivity was scored from 0 to 3.

**Results:** Compared to histologically normal controls, unaffected twins showed significantly greater TF positivity and a trend towards greater sTn positivity (table). Of the 5 unaffected twins who were sTn positive, 4 had twins with UC and 1 with CD. One of the sTn-positive/TF positive healthy twins has subsequently developed UC.

**Conclusions:** The positive findings in unaffected twins support previous evidence of a biochemical mucin defect. This could be the result of a direct genetically determined alteration in glycosylation or of a secondary, eg cytokine-mediated, alteration in glycosylation. The altered glycosylation could be relevant in determining changes in the mucus-associated bacterial flora.

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**Abstract 049**

**IL-10 GENE THERAPY AMELIORATES TNBS INDUCED COLITIS**

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**Introduction:** Recent therapeutic strategies for Crohn’s disease (CD) have focused on modulating the immune response by targeting cytokines and their receptors. For example, daily injections of recombinant IL-10, a pivotal immunoregulatory cytokine, are safe and well tolerated, but have shown limited benefit in clinical trials. An alternative therapeutic approach using adeno-viral vectors to deliver IL-10 has proven superior over daily IL-10 injections in IL-10-/- mice with colitis.

**Aims:** The oetiology of CD is more complex than the deletion of a single immunoregulatory gene. Thus, we investigated the therapeutic efficacy of adeno-viral vectors encoding IL-10 (AdvmuIL-10) in mice with trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid (TNBS) induced colitis, a Th1 dependent disease that is also unresponsive to daily IL-10 injections.

**Methods:** Balb/C mice received a single i.v. injection of 1x105 PFU AdvmuIL-10, empty cassette virus (Adv0) or PBS. After 24 hours colitis was induced by two intra-rectal doses of 0.5 mg TNBS or vehicle. Mice were sacrificed 48 hours after the last dose of TNBS.

**Results:** Mice treated with AdvmuIL-10 suffered significantly less weight loss over time than Adv0 or PBS controls after TNBS administration (p<0.0001 by 2 way ANOVA). In addition, AdvmuIL-10 therapy led to a significant reduction in stool pro-inflammatory cytokine levels and acute phase response. Finally, the histological score of mice with TNBS colitis treated with AdvmuIL-10 was significantly lower than Adv0 or PBS treated controls (7.1±0.9 compared to 10.4±1.0 and 10.8±1.3 respectively; p<0.05). The therapeutic efficacy of Advmu-10 was associated with a decrease in the TNFα, IFNγ and IL-6 levels detected in colonial homogenates from mice with TNBS colitis. Advmu-10 had no effect on cytokine release from stimulated systemic lymphocytes.

**Conclusion:** Advmu-10 offers superior therapeutic efficacy to daily IL-10 injections in the TNBS model of colitis. Gene therapy strategies using adeno-viral vectors encoding IL-10 may prove to be a potent therapy for chronic inflammatory conditions such as Crohn’s disease.
independent of TNF-1031C. Subgroup analysis of HLA-B*51, B*57 negative patients however revealed that the association with TNF-1031C remained (P=0.024, RR=1.9 CI 1.1–3.2).

Conclusions: (1) TNF-1031C is associated with susceptibility to Caucasian BD independently of the recognised association with B*51 and the novel association with B*57. (2) Translational and functional studies are required to dissect out the complex linkage disequilibrium demonstrated by this study.

053 THE MOLECULAR CLASSIFICATION OF THE CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF CROHN’S DISEASE

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Background: Crohn’s disease (CD) is characterised by extensive heterogeneity in terms of disease location, behaviour and response to treatment. The major focus of recent genetic research in CD has been the identification of susceptibility rather than phenotype determining genes. NOD2 on chromosome 16 and the HLA region on chromosome 6 have been associated with disease overall but there are no data regarding contribution to specific disease subtypes.

Methods: We studied 240 accurately characterised Caucasian CD patients who had been followed up at a single centre for a median time of 16 years and 354 healthy controls. Three NOD2 variants (Arg702Trp, Gly908Arg, Leu1007fsinsC) were studied and linkage disequilibrium mapping applied across 340 HLA polymorphisms, broken down into 24 discrete gene haplotypic blocks (alleles). Genetic comparisons were made between CD patients and healthy controls.

Results: The NOD2 variants were associated with ileal disease only (P<0.0001, RR=4.1). All 42 patients who possessed Leu1007fsinsC had ileal disease (P<0.0001). The risk of ileal disease was greatest in compound heterozygotes and homozygotes (P<0.0001, RR=37.4). Early age of onset was associated with carriage of Leu1007fsinsC (p=0.006) and compound heterozygosity (p=0.03). In contrast alleles on specific extended HLA haplotypes determine overall susceptibility (Cw*0802, P=0.0004, RR=3.05; DRB1*0701, P=0.03, RR=1.61). Location (Perianal: MICA*010, P=0.01, RR=2.1; Colonic: BAT1A P=0.0003, RR=3.6) and behaviour (Fistulating disease: DRB1*0103, P=0.02, RR=3.4).

Conclusions: (1) The clinical heterogeneity of CD may be defined by specific genotypes. (2) Patient stratification by such a molecular classification may lead to a better understanding of the different mechanisms that underlie this clinical heterogeneity.

054 BEHÇET’S OR CROHN’S DISEASE? COMBINATION HLA-B*51 AND NOD2 MOLECULAR TYPING MAY HELP DECIDE

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Background: BD is a chronic multisystem inflammatory disorder that shares many clinical features with Crohn’s disease (CD), including gastrointestinal inflammation, oral ulceration, uveitis and erythema nodosum. There are however important differences in prognosis and treatment. Association with HLA-B*51 and susceptibility to CD has been reported worldwide although in Caucasian BD this allele is present in only one third of patients. Three groups have reported associations between variants in the NOD2 gene and susceptibility to CD.

Aims: To determine whether NOD2 LRR variants are associated with disease susceptibility, location and population attributable risk. The biological function of the Arg702Trp variant is the most common NOD2 mutation in UK Crohn’s disease, and carries the greatest relative risk (PAR) calculated.

Methods: Significant associations with Crohn’s disease were seen for the Arg702Trp (TDT Transmitted/Untransmitted 65/37, P=0.01, allele frequency in unrelated CD cases 10.6% vs. HC 2.8%) and Leu1007fsinsC (47/9, P<0.0001, 7.1% vs. 2.2%) mutations. No association was seen with Gly908Arg (11/12, P=0.01, 1.9% vs. 0.7%). Estimates of PAR were Arg702Trp 14%, Leu1007fsinsC 10%, all tested mutations 23%. Genotype relative risks of Crohn’s disease were: Arg702Trp heterozygotes 3.5, homozygotes 58.9; Leu1007fsinsC heterozygotes 2.7, homozygotes 53.7; possession of any 2 mutant alleles 38.2.

Conclusion: The Arg702Trp variant is the most common NOD2 mutation in UK Crohn’s disease, and carries the greatest relative risk and population attributable risk. The biological function of the Arg702Trp mutation is unknown. The Leu1007fsinsC mutation is also common in UK Crohn’s disease, whereas the Gly908Arg mutation is extremely rare. The PAR calculation suggests there would be 23% less Crohn’s disease in the UK if these NOD2 mutations had not arisen.

055 HAPLOTYPE ANALYSIS OF HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN 70 (HSP70) SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISMS (SNPS) IN SUSCEPTIBILITY AND PHENOTYPE OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD)

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Background: The HSP70-1 gene family comprises three genes (HSP70-1, HSP70-2 and HSP70-Hom) located in the HLA class III region, an area implicated in determining disease susceptibility and phenotype in both Crohn’s disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC). The encoded proteins, expressed in response to cellular stress, are involved in intracellular protein folding and the chaperoning of peptides through the endoplasmic reticulum.

Aims: To determine whether haplotypes constructed from SNPs in two HSP70 genes are associated with disease susceptibility, location and behaviour of IBD.

Methods: We studied 580 accurately characterised Caucasian BD patients (263 CD, 317 UC) and 341 healthy controls. Three synonymous HSP70-1 SNPs (A-110C, G190C, C438T) and two non-synonymous HSP70-Hom SNPs (T2437C, G2763A) were studied using PCR-SSP.

Results: Six HSP70 gene haplotypes were constructed from the five biallelic SNPs. H1 (AGTGC) conferred protection to CD overall.
(p=0.04, RR 0.7, CI 0.5-0.9). H5 (CCCTG) was associated with colonic disease (p=0.01, RR 1.62, CI 1.1-2.3) and H2 (AGCCG) with ileal disease (p=0.03, RR 1.8, CI 1.05-3.2). A negative association with H1 and perianal disease (p=0.008, RR 0.53, CI 0.3-0.8) was also found. When disease behaviour was analysed, H4 (AGCTG) (p=0.04, RR 1.51, CI 1.02-2.1) was associated and H1 (p=0.04, RR 0.65, CI 0.4-1.0) protective for stenotic ileal disease. No association was found with HSP70 gene haplotypes and UC susceptibility or phenotype.

**Conclusion:** Specific HSP70 gene haplotypes are associated with clinical CD phenotypes. Functional studies are required to clarify whether these associations are due to linkage disequilibrium with SNPs in other HLA genes.

### CHINESE PATIENTS IN SINGAPORE WITH LATE ONSET ULCERATIVE COLITIS HAVE MORE SEVERE DISEASE

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**Introduction:** The clinical features and natural course of ulcerative colitis (UC) in older patients is controversial. Reports in Western literature before 1980 suggested that UC in older patients is more aggressive, but recent studies suggest the opposite. There have been no reports on Orientals.

**Aim:** Describe and compare the features and disease course of Chinese UC patients in Singapore diagnosed before and after 50 years of age.

**Methods:** The notes of all Chinese UC patients followed up in the Singapore General Hospital for the last 30 years were reviewed. Late onset colitis was defined as UC diagnosed at or after 50 years of age. Extensive colitis was defined as UC extending proximal to the splenic flexure. Severity was determined using Truelove and Witts criteria.

**Results:** One hundred and thirty eight patients were diagnosed before 50 years of age (92 men 46 women, mean age 32), and 37 diagnosed at or after 50 (19 men 18 women, mean age 60). They were followed up for at least 1 year. Mean time to diagnosis from symptom onset was 8 months for younger patients, and 14 months for older patients. Significantly more older patients had extensive disease at diagnosis, 18(50%) versus 36(26%) in younger patients (p=0.019). Thirteen (9%) younger patients had severe disease at diagnosis, compared with 9(24%) older patients (p=0.023). Nine (25%) patients with late onset colitis only had the one initial attack of colitis versus 51(37%) of younger patients. A greater proportion of older patients (22%) were steroid dependant or needed a steroid sparing agent compared with younger patients (12%). These did not differ statistically.

**Conclusions:** Chinese patients with late onset UC have significantly more severe and extensive disease at onset. They are more likely to require surgery for fulminant colitis or poorly controlled colitis compared with younger patients.

### OUTCOME OF IN-PATIENT MANAGEMENT OF SEVERE COLITIS: A BSG IBD CLINICAL NETWORK SURVEY

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Data on outcome of in-patient management of severe colitis is mainly available from single-centre studies in specialist hospitals. In preparation for a national clinical trial, prospective centres were asked to record clinical details of all patients admitted for intensive treatment of ulcerative colitis (UC) between May 1 and July 31 2001.

**Methods:** Data forms were sent to 45 centres intending to participate in the trial, and data collected on UC extent, duration, severity, outcome of treatment, and for patients undergoing colectomy – reasons for surgery.

**Results:** 116 patients, 53% male (median age 42, range 17–100) from 29 centres were reported. All received steroids. In 32 (28%) it was the first attack, and 78 (68%) fulfilled Truelove and Witts’ criteria for a severe attack at admission. 47 (41%) responded completely (stoel freq. <3), 36 (31%) had a partial response to treatment (stoels <3, or visible blood), and 33 (28%) had a colectomy during that admission. On admission, median stool freq. (10/day), pulse (90bpm), temp. (37.0 ºC) and haemoglobin (12.3g/dl) did not differ significantly between the three groups. Admission CRP (n=78, median 63mg/l) did not predict response, but admission ESR (n=44) was significantly higher in the colectomy group (median 65mm/hr) vs complete response (34mm/hr) or partial response (20mm/hr) groups (Kruskall-Wallis, p=0.005). Outcome was not influenced by disease extent, duration or other factors. 15 received ciclosporin, with 9 avoiding colectomy. Follow-up questionnaires were received for 26 colectomy patients, who had surgery after a median 10 days in hospital. Four (15%) had toxic dilatation, and 1 (4%) had perforation. The commonest reason for surgery was failure to remit after 7 days (77%). Three had proctocolectomy, 23 had subtotal colectomy. Conclusions: A colectomy rate of 28% for severe colitis across the UK is similar to that reported from single centres. At admission, ESR was more predictive of outcome than CRP. Duration, previous attacks, extent or severity of symptoms on admission did not predict outcome. Recruitment of 116 patients in 3 months makes large trials on severe colitis potentially viable.

### IN SCOTLAND, MONTH OF BIRTH IS NOT LINKED TO RISK OF CROHN’S DISEASE IN CHILDHOOD

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**Introduction:** The incidence of juvenile onset Crohn’s disease (CD) continues to rise in Scotland over the past 3 decades. A recent Danish study has reported that month of birth may be linked to risk of CD later in childhood. This would appear to incriminate potential infectious agents operating in utero or early in childhood.

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### Abstract 058

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NO EVIDENCE OF SEASONALITY IN MONTH OF BIRTH OF BRITISH IBD CASES: A NATIONWIDE PROSPECTIVE POPULATION BASED STUDY OF UNDER 20 YEAR OLDS

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Background: Prenatal or early neonatal exposures have been postulated to alter the risk of IBD later in life. The risk of Crohn’s disease has been reported to vary with season of birth in cases reported from large UK referral centres. We report birth data from the 1998/9 BPSU-BSSGRU UK incidence survey of IBD in those aged less than 20 years (Lancet 557,993–4).

Methods: The number of cases born in each of the 12 calendar months was corrected for the effect of variation in birth rate of the population of England and Wales for the 21 years during which the cases were born. The resulting monthly ‘rate’ (numbers of cases born per month for each 100,000 live-births over the 21 years) was modelled using periodic regression.

Results: There were 659 cases of newly diagnosed Crohn’s Disease (CD) and 297 cases of Ulcerative Colitis (UC). The periodicity of their births (fig 1) appeared similar to that of the total population. The periodicity regression models showed some evidence for residual periodicity after correction for this. ($\hat{R}^2 = 0.29$ for CD and 0.43 for UC). However a likelihood ratio test showed these models not to be a significantly better description of the data than a straight line ($\chi^2(6) = 4.11, P = 0.6613$ for CD, $\chi^2(6) = 6.83, P = 0.3271$ for UC).

Conclusion: In this study, the largest population survey of childhood and adolescent IBD to date, we could not detect significant periodicity in month of birth of either CD or UC cases.

TREATMENT OF SEVERE CORTICOSTEROID UNRESPONSIVE ULCERATIVE COLITIS BY SELECTIVE GRANULOCYTE AND MONOCYTE APHERESIS

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Ulcerative colitis (UC) is an inflammatory bowel disease associated with activation of the immune system and inflammatory responses. Factors which initiate and perpetuate the inflammatory responses are not well understood. However, several recent reports have provided strong evidence for a major role by granulocytes and monocytes in the mucosal inflammation and UC relapse. Accordingly, we thought that patients with corticosteroid unresponsive severe UC might respond to granulocyte and monocyte apheresis (GMCAP). For GMCAP, we used a column of 335 mL capacity filled with 220g cellulose diacetate beads of 2 mm in diameter as the column adsorptive carriers (Adacol). The carriers selectively absorb granulocytes and monocytes. Thirty one patients with prednisolone unresponsive severe UC and 8 corticosteroid naïve patients with severe UC received 10 GMCAP treatment sessions, one session/week for 10 consecutive weeks. Duration of one GMCAP session was 60 minutes, flow rate 30Ml/minute.

The efficacy of GMCAP was assessed by measuring UC clinical activity index, UC disease activity index and Matt’s classification index of endoscopic mucosal appearance at baseline, week 6 and week 12. Patients who improved were given 6-mercaptopurine (30mg/day) to maintain remission. At week 12, 80.6% of corticosteroid unresponsible and 87.5% of corticosteroid naïve patients were in remission. Another 6.2% and 12.5% respectively, had their UC symptoms improved. Further, during the mean observation time of 8.8 months, no serious adverse side effects attributable to GMCAP were observed which is remarkably in contrast to cyclosporin A therapy for corticosteroid unresponsive UC. The major findings of this new treatment for UC are the followings, a) induced remission in patients with severe steroid refractory UC; b) reduced the number of patients who needed surgery; c) dramatically reduced the use of corticosteroid.

MYCOPHENOLATE MOFETIL IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE


Background: Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) has been shown effective and well tolerated in refractory IBD although there is relatively little information regarding its use in clinical practice, particularly with reference to steroid sparing, toxicity, and longer term efficacy.

Aims: To review our experience in achieving and maintaining remission in refractory IBD and to document tolerability, major toxicity, and steroid sparing.

Methods: A retrospective audit of the records of 20 patients treated with MMF over a 30-month period.

Results: Twenty patients ($M=6,F=14$, ages 18 to 72) were identified of whom 17 had Crohn’s disease and 3 ulcerative colitis. All patients had been intolerant of, or had not responded to Azathioprine, and 19 were taking corticosteroids when MMF therapy was instituted. The median dose of MMF was 1.5g/day and mean duration of therapy was 10.7 months. MMF was discontinued in 12 patients –7 due to intolerance (4 non-specific symptoms, 1 joint aches, 1 lethargy, 1 skin rash) and 5 because of lack of efficacy. Of the 8 still on treatment at the end of the study period (mean duration of therapy 23.8 months) 6 were in remission (5 Crohn’s, 1 UC) and off all steroid therapy, but 2 had relapsed and were being considered for alternative therapy. No major haematological, hepatic, renal, or GI toxicity was noted and there was no major sepsis. No predictors of response to MMF could be identified.

Conclusions: Approximately one third of patients with severe and refractory IBD achieved both remission and complete steroid withdrawal on MMF therapy. 35% of patients could not tolerate the drug, and a further third did not respond. No major toxicity was recorded. MMF therapy should be considered for patients refractory to steroids and Azathioprine, but longer term controlled studies are required.
in 3. No additional intestinal diagnoses were made by enteroscopy. The yield of push-enteroscopy in evaluating obscure bleeding was 30% (12/38). The capsule found significantly more intestinal bleeding abnormalities than push enteroscopy (p<0.05). A source of bleeding was identified beyond the reach of the push enteroscope in 9/21 (42%). Therapy was altered in 50% and in 3 patients, who had received medication from 100 units of blood, the directed surgery ceased (2) or markedly reduced (1) the bleeding. Patients always preferred capsule endoscopy to push-enteroscopy (p<0.001). There were no complications. Preparation with picolax improved images in patients on iron or with blood in the intestine. 7 patients had no push-enteroscopy. Studies in volunteers (7) and patients with chronic abdominal pain (3) were mostly normal – erosions in 1, lymphangiectasic cysts in 3.

Conclusions: This study shows that capsule endoscopy provides small intestinal imaging comparable to push-enteroscopy and can diagnose intestinal bleeding at sites beyond the reach of push-enteroscopes. It was safe and well tolerated.

### 065 THE RELATIONSHIP OF ADULT COELIAC DISEASE WITH IRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME, IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA AND FATIGUE: A PRIMARY CARE CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Background and Aims: Our aim was to determine the prevalence of undiagnosed adult coeliac disease in the general population of mainland United Kingdom. We also sought to establish the relationship in primary care between coeliac disease, irritable bowel syndrome, iron deficiency anaemia, fatigue and other coeliac related conditions.

Methods: A cross-sectional study using immunoglobulins, IgA/IgG antigliadin antibodies and endomyosal antibodies to initially recognise coeliac disease. 1200 volunteers were recruited (January 1999 to June 2001) from Five General Practices in South Yorkshire. Any participant with a positive IgA antigliadin antibody, positive endomyosal antibody or only IgG antigliadin antibody in the presence of IgA deficiency was offered a small bowel biopsy to confirm the diagnosis of coeliac disease.

Results: 12 new cases of coeliac disease were diagnosed from 1200 samples. The prevalence of coeliac disease in this general population sample is 1% (95% CI 0.4–1.3%). The prevalence of coeliac disease in participants with irritable bowel syndrome was 3.3% (4/123), for iron deficiency anaemia 4.7% (3/64) and for fatigue 3.3% (3/92).

Conclusions: This is the first study to establish the prevalence of undiagnosed adult coeliac disease in a general population from England. Underdiagnosis of coeliac disease is common in primary care. A case finding approach would avoid delays in diagnosis and the associated morbidity or potential complications of coeliac disease. A low threshold for serological screening of patients with coeliac associated symptoms or conditions would be an optimal strategy in primary care.

Acknowledgements: We wish to acknowledge the support of Action Research. This study was entirely funded by Action research. Dr Sanders is an Action Research Training Fellow.

### 066 WHAT FACTORS INFLUENCE COMPLIANCE WITH A GLUTEN-FREE DIET: A COMPARISON OF WHITE CAUCASIAN AND SOUTH ASIAN COELIAC PATIENTS

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Introduction: Lifelong and strict adherence to a gluten-free diet is mandatory in patients with coeliac disease (CD) to improve nutrition and prevent long-term complications. Little is known about what factors influence compliance with a gluten-free diet.

Aims: To identify factors that may influence compliance to a gluten-free diet amongst Caucasians and South Asian patients with coeliac disease.

Methods: A questionnaire survey was sent to 130 coeliac patients followed-up at our unit, (90 Caucasians and 43 South Asian).

Results: Eighty seven (66.9%) of the 130 questionnaires were returned -66 from the Caucasians, and 21 from the South Asian patients (p=0.003). Patients own assessment of their strictness to a gluten-free (GF) diet was significantly correlated with both small bowel histological recovery and negative endomyosal antibody status among the Caucasian patients (p=0.005 and <0.0001 respectively), but not amongst the South Asians. In the Caucasian patients, eight factors appeared to correlate with compliance with a GF diet: 1. Membership of the Coeliac Society (p<0.0001). 2.Understanding food labelling (p=0.014). 3. Obtaining GF products on prescription (p=0.047). 4. Affordability of GF products (p=0.01). 5. Getting sufficient prescription GF products (p=0.017) 6.A detailed explanation of CD by a physician (p=0.006). 7.Having a follow-up small bowel biopsy (p=0.03). 8. Regular dietetic follow up (p=0.01). No factors were identified amongst the South Asians, who were less likely to attend dietetic clinics (p=0.005), or be members of the Coeliac Society (p=0.02) and were more dissatisfied with information provided by doctors (p=0.026) and dieticians (p=0.011) compared with the Caucasian coeliac patients.

Conclusions: In contrast to the South Asians, a number of factors seem to influence compliance with a GF diet amongst Caucasian patients with CD. Compliance seems poor amongst South Asian patients, and a different approach is required in terms of education and dietetic supervision compared to the Caucasian patients with CD.

### 067 DETECTION OF GLUTEN IN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IS FEASIBLE USING DRY STRIP IMMUNOCHEMISTRY IN THE “GLUTEN HOME TEST” KIT

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Introduction: It is unclear which cereal-based alcoholic drinks are suitable for coeliac patients. A gluten “home test” (HTT) detection kit has been developed utilising dry-strip immunochemistry format with a
069 IN-VIVO TOXICITY OF AMINO ACIDS 57–75 OF ALPHA-GLIADIN IN COELIAC DISEASE

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Background: Peptides from α-gliadin have been used to characterise the immunodominant coeliac toxic cereal epitope in vitro. Following incubation with a peptide corresponding to amino acids 57–75 of α-gliadin, peripheral blood mononuclear cells from coeliac patients secrete IFN-γ, gluten-specific small intestinal T cell clones proliferate in response to peptides corresponding to residues 57–68 and 62–75 of α-gliadin.

Aim: We wished to investigate whether a peptide corresponding to residues 57–75 of A-gliadin exacerbates coeliac disease (CD) in vivo.

Methods: We studied four unrelated Caucasian patients with known CD, all of whom were on a gluten-free diet. The patients underwent three separate challenges. One γ-pentitric acid glutin (PTG) served as a positive control. Twenty to 100mg of the test peptide was studied on a separate occasion, and on the third a negative control peptide from casein, which comprised 20 amino acids incorporating the same residues as the test peptide, but which were in a different order, was assessed. Following sedation, a Quintron hydraulic multiple biopsy capsule was positioned in the duodenum. The peptides were instilled into the duodenum over 2 hours. Biopsies were taken before the infusion, 2, 4, 6 and 12 hours after commencement of the infusion. Thirteen biopsy specimens were assessed blindly for villus height to crypt depth ratio and enterocyte surface cell height. We used the Mann-Whitney U test, with 95% confidence intervals, for statistical analysis.

Results: The negative control peptide caused no significant changes to villus morphology nor small intestinal villus enterocytes in any of the patients. The villus height to crypt depth ratio and the enterocyte surface cell height fell significantly 4 to 6 hours after commencing the infusions with both PTG and the test peptide, compared to the initial biopsy, in all subjects (P<0.05).

Conclusion: A peptide corresponding to residues 57–75 of Agliadin, exacerbates coeliac disease in vivo.

070 BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN ANOREXIA NERVOSA: NO CHANGE OVER TIME

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Introduction: Patients with anorexia nervosa (AN) are at high risk of osteoporosis. Body composition is also abnormal. The mechanisms behind these changes are unclear although oestrogen status and nutritional factors are believed to play a part. There is little information about the natural history of osteoporosis in patients with ongoing disease.

Methods: To investigate the natural course of bone mineral density (BMD) and body composition in AN, measurements were made using dual energy x-ray absorptiometry. We studied 16 adolescents (15–19 yrs) and 31 adults (20+ yrs) all females, none had primary amenorrhoea. Local age and sex-matched controls were used for comparison with the adult group. We monitored the change in BMD and body composition of 13 patients over a mean follow up period of 21 months.

Results: In keeping with earlier studies, our adult anorexic patients had significantly lower BMI (16.2±2.2 kg/m², BMD (PA Spine T score –1.92vs –1.2, 1.2 vs. 0.4), lean body mass (34.8 ± 38.3kg) and fat mass (6.5 ± 19.2kg) than the controls (all p<0.0001). The adolescent group did not differ significantly in either BMI, BMD or body composition from the adult group. Disease profiles were compared between adolescent and adult patients. Despite a similar duration of illness (3.1 vs. 8.4 yrs p=0.01) and of amenorrhoea (2.6 vs. 5.8yrs p=0.06) the adolescents’ BMD did not differ significantly from the adults. This may be due to the earlier onset of disease in adolescents (14.2 vs. 17.6 yrs i.e. before peak bone mass is achieved. Using WHO definitions 37% of our patients had osteoporosis and 44% had osteopenia. In the 13 follow up patients there was no significant change in weight over time, despite ongoing psychiatric support. The BMD of these patients did not alter significantly over the follow up period.

Conclusions: Patients with AN have a significant reduction in BMD. Despite psychiatric support they remain underweight but...
OSTEOPOROSIS AND COELIAC DISEASE: IS THE 1500 MG/DAY GUIDELINE FOR CALCIUM ACHIEVABLE BY DIET?

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Background: Guidelines for treating and preventing osteoporosis in coeliac disease (CD) were published in 2000 in the international journal Gut. These guidelines recommend that patients with CD should achieve a calcium intake of 1500 mg/day and adhere to a strict gluten-free (GF) diet. UK dietary surveys have shown that >50% of female adults in the general population fail to achieve the Reference Nutrient Intake (RNI) of 700 mg/day (DeH, 1998). In addition, GF diets have been shown to reduce intake of foods that contribute dietary calcium. Consequently the 1500 mg target may be difficult to achieve by diet alone. Our aim was to establish the intake of dietary calcium in patients with CD.

Methods: 26 patients with CD; age range 33 – 71 yrs, 8 males, 18 females, were recruited via gastroenterology out patient clinics and the local coeliac society. Median duration on a GF diet was 10 yrs, range 3-33yrs. Dietary calcium and compliance to a GF diet were determined using a 10-day weighed method, Dietetic interview and a dietary analysis programme using data from MAFF (Dietplan) and food manufacturers.

Results: 25/26 adhered to a strict GF diet (96% compliance). Median calcium intake was 1209 mg/day (range: 539 – 1898 mg/day). 33% (8/26) achieved the 1500 mg/day. 11% failed to achieve the RNI of 700mg/day, all were female and following a restricted energy intake for the purpose of intentional weight loss. Dairy products provided a median of 57% of dietary calcium, which is similar to the non-coeliac population. 2/26 adhered to a milk-free diet but achieved a calcium intake >1400 mg/day using calcium-enriched bread/soya products. 42% used the new generation calcium-enriched GF breads. Median contribution of calcium from GF bread was 27% in those using the calcium-enriched GF breads, compared to 8% in those using standard GF breads.

Conclusions: Whilst it is possible to achieve a calcium intake of 1500 mg/day on a strict GF diet, careful dietary assessment is required in the majority of patients to identify those with sub-optimal intakes. Intake was improved by the use of calcium-enriched GF breads.

EFFECTS OF LOW FIBRE DIETS AND VITAMIN CONTENT ON NEOPLASIA AND CELL PROLIFERATION IN THE MIN MOUSE

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Background: Loss of APC and the production of a truncated APC protein leads to familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) in man and multiple intestinal neoplasia (Min) in the mouse. Both phenotypes are characterised by multiple intestinal polyps. The Min mouse is thus a useful model for the study of exogenous factors on gut biology and tumour progression.

Methods: We have used the Min mouse (C57BK/6);ApcMin) to investigate the actions of different diets and fibre-free semisythetic diets on polyp progression, cell proliferation and crypt fission. The semisythetic diet was then used to investigate the actions of altered vitamin content (lowered to a third of the RDA and a SS diet where the vitamin content was increased fivefold [except for retinol and folate which were doubled]. 60 Min mice and wild type littermates, 4 weeks old, were divided into 4 groups and fed the four diets for 8 weeks. The number and size of polyps in the small and large intestines were scored later (number*volume = burden), as was the number of native mitoses and the percentage of branching crypts.

Results: The guts of the chow fed mice were heavier, and all Min groups had heavier guts. The intestines of the low and high vitamin groups were heavier than the SS control. There were fewer polyps and the tumour burden was lower in the SS group. Both low and high vitamin levels lead to increased polyp number, especially in the proximal small intestine. There was more proliferation and crypt fission in the SS group, and this was reduced in the low and high vitamin groups. The effect of vitamins was most pronounced in the proximal intestine.

Conclusion: Low fibre semisythetic diets may reduce polyp formation, suggesting that the lack of fibre may be beneficial. Alteration of vitamin content can enhance polyp number and tumour burden. Both low or high vitamin content may be a risk factor.

IS THE CURRENT SERVICE FOR THE INSERTION OF ENDOCUTRAL FEEDING TUBES APPROPRIATE AND ACCEPTABLE? A UK SURVEY

A.J. Hughes, T.E. Bowling. 'City General Hospital, Newcastle Road, Stoke on Trent ST4 6GG, UK

We were concerned that gastroenterologists may be putting themselves in a vulnerable position, in terms of clinical risk, by inserting PEGs purely as a service for other clinicians. A questionnaire was therefore sent out to hospitals in the UK to clarify current practice. Responses were received from 196 of 242 units (>80%).

The number of PEGs placed ranged from 1 to 100,000 per annum and a median of 22 with most placed by medical gastro-enterologists. 90% of respondents were aware of the current guidelines on the insertion of PEGs and 81% of these were aware that insertion involves consent and training for the endoscopist. 59% of doctors had trained in PEG placement in the last 3 years. 92% of respondents perform PEG placements, 20% of these were trained purely as a service for other clinicians. 50% of respondents had trained in their own unit, 25% in an adrenal unit and 18% by the endoscopist only.

Conclusion: Consent clearly is a difficult issue as many patients are mentally incapacitated but despite this <50% of hospitals have an appropriate, known consent policy for this group. Time from referral to insertion of PEG is ~1 week in 33% of patients and this delay may well impact on physical wellbeing and also on bed occupancy.

MORTALITY RISK FACTORS AND TRANSPLANTATION INDICATIONS FOR PATIENTS ON HOME PARENTERAL NUTRITION (HPN)

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The overall mortality for HPN in the UK is 8% per year and reports suggest that 80-90% of these deaths are attributable to the underlying disease. We performed a retrospective analysis of all patients who died on HPN over the last 5 years at St Mark’s and all patients who had undergone intestinal transplantation (ITx) at Cambridge.

Results: At St Mark’s, 37 patients died on HPN since 1996 and 33 complete sets of notes were traced (89%). These patients had a median age of 58 years (30–77) and a median time on HPN of 543 days (7–6777) [20F:13M]. 25 patients (76%) died from their original disease (HPN-disease), 4 (12%) died from complications of HPN (HPN-comp) and 4 (12%) died from other causes (HPN-other). HPN-disease deaths were sepsis (1) and liver failure (3). 2 of the 3 patients who developed liver failure had chronic cholestasis and received 1g lipid/kg/day. In Cambridge, 9 patients had ITx since 1991. 1 set of notes could not be traced and 1 patient did not have HPN prior to transplantation. The remaining 7 had a median age of 25.8 years (21–42 years) and a median of 730 days on HPN (14–2920 days) prior to transplantation [27:5M]. Indications for ITx were recurrent thromboses (4), recurrent central venous catheter (CVC) sepsis (3) and PN-related liver disease (2). See table.

Conclusions: HPN patients die predominantly of their underlying disease. ITx patients had a higher frequency of infectious and thrombotic complications prior to transplantation and perhaps HPN patients with similar complications should be considered earlier for transplantation.

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We were concerned that gastroenterologists may be putting themselves in a vulnerable position, in terms of clinical risk, by inserting PEGs purely as a service for other clinicians. A questionnaire was therefore sent out to hospitals in the UK to clarify current practice. Responses were received from 196 of 242 units (>80%).

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Conclusion: Low fibre semisythetic diets may reduce polyp formation, suggesting that the lack of fibre may be beneficial. Alteration of vitamin content can enhance polyp number and tumour burden. Both low or high vitamin content may be a risk factor.
Colonic mucosal injury from natural and synthetic sulphated polysaccharides

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Undegraded lambda c Carrageenan (λCgNg) is widely used as a food additive but is chemically related to the pro-inflammatory agent dextran sulphate sodium (DSS). This study tests the hypothesis that λCgNg has pro-inflammatory effects in colon.

Methods: Acute and subchronic oral administration of λCgNg vs DSS vs drinking water only control on colonic disease activity and mucosal inflammation in 2 species viz mice and rats. λCgNg, DSS (1–4%) or drinking water control were administered for 2–72 days to Balb/c mice (n=225) and Sprague-Dawley rats (n=45) which were maintained on AIN76A antioxidant and mutagen-free diet. Disease activity was assessed by stool consistency, body loss, weight loss and length of survival. Effect of injury was assessed histologically by semiquantitative scores of crypt loss, shortening, distortion, hyperplasia, and inflammatory infiltration.

Results: Both λCgNg and DSS induced colonic inflammation, crypt injury and crypt hyperplasia in mice and rats. Effects on colonic function and mucosal injury were dose dependent and increased with duration of exposure. DSS had greater adverse effects on disease activity than CgNg in doses of 3–4% in mice and 1–3% in rats.

Conclusion: Although less toxic than DSS, λCgNg produced cumulative dependent colonic mucosal injury and adverse effects on colonic function of 2 species.

Outcomes in home parenteral nutrition in a national unit

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Hope Hospital is one of the UK's largest units covering patients on Home Parenteral Nutrition (HPN). In 1998 it was decided to review all new patients commencing on HPN, to study morbidity and mortality. A mean of 27 patients started HPN each year and no patients were lost to follow-up. 85 patients commenced HPN between 15th February 1998 and 15th May 2001, aged 19 years 11 months – 76 years 11 months. 76 patients were >40 years. 43 were 40–60 years and 23 were >60 years. 76 patients were entirely self-caring for their line, 9 requiring input from family or district nurses. 9 had died. Mortality rates were 0% at 1 year and 10.6% at 3 years, compared to 1-year and 3-year mortality rates of 7–15% and 30–32% in published series. 4 patients died of malignancy (previously recognised and 1 new case), and 5 of unrelated conditions i.e. 3 patients died of their underlying diagnosis and 6 of unrelated causes. No deaths were related to HPN. 19 patients (22.3%) developed a confirmed line complication - 10 (11.8%) with catheter related infection, 7 patients developed >1 complication. No patients developed significant liver disease.

Colorectal free papers

The effect of zaprinast, a phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor, on the sheep isolated internal anal sphincter

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Introduction: Neurogenic relaxation of the internal anal sphincter is mediated by elevation of cyclic GMP, following activation of soluble guanylyl cyclase by nitric oxide. Since the activity of the cyclic nucleotide is also regulated by phosphodiesterase 5, we have examined the effect of zaprinast, an inhibitor of the enzyme, on the sheep isolated internal anal sphincter.

Method: Strips of isolated sheep internal anal sphincter were suspended in 5ml organ baths containing warmed and oxygenated Krebs and isometric tension recordings made. Preparations were exposed to a cumulative concentration of zaprinast (3x10–3 to 3x10–1M), firstly paired with time controls and then in the presence and absence of N¬nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME, 100µM), a nitric oxide synthase inhibitor. In a separate series of experiments the effect of sodium nitroprusside, a direct activator of soluble guanylyl cyclase, was examined in the absence and presence of a sub-maximally effective concentration of zaprinast (3x10–1M).

Results: Zaprinast caused a concentration-related relaxation of the sheep anal sphincter with the highest concentration giving a mean effect of 92.3±2.6% (n=7) compared to 11% ±3.2% loss in tone with time controls over the same period. In the presence of 100 µM L-NAME, the response to higher concentrations of zaprinast was significantly reduced (p<0.05, Student’s t-test) but not abolished: 30 µM zaprinast ((EC50 1x10–6 M), firstly paired with time controls and then in the presence and absence of L-NAME, 100µM) caused a concentration-related relaxation of the sphincter (EC50 3x10–1M) that was enhanced in the presence of zaprinast (EC50 1x10–1 M) (n=6).

Conclusion: Zaprinast acts as a PDE 5 inhibitor to relax the sheep internal anal sphincter, however its actions are only partly dependent on the basal release of nitric oxide from the tissue. Further experiments with more selective PDE 5 inhibitors are warranted in order to assess their possible role clinically in conditions related to sphincter hypertonia.

Survey of ano-rectal symptoms amongst patients obtaining topical haemorrhoidal preparations from community pharmacies

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Rectal bleeding is a common symptom amongst the adult population. Whilst most often due to benign ano-rectal disorders, it may be the only symptom of occult malignancy. The incidence of rectal bleeding amongst people purchasing topical haemorrhoidal preparations (BNF Sections 1.7.1, 1.7.2) over the counter (OTC) from community pharmacies is unknown.

A survey of ano-rectal symptoms was conducted in 20 participating community pharmacies within Ayr, Prestwick and Troon LHCC during February 2001. Sixty-five patients returned completed questionnaires of whom 36 (55%) had filled a prescription (FP10) and 29 (45%) had purchased OTC. Only 8 of the 29 (28%) purchasing OTC had sought the pharmacist’s advice. Twenty-eight patients (43%) were over 60 years of age.
Thirty patients (46%) reported rectal bleeding in association with anal symptoms (itch, pain or a lump), 29 (45%) reported anal symptoms with no bleeding and 5 (8%) had rectal bleeding without other symptoms. Four of the five patients with rectal bleeding alone had purchased OTC medications and only one had consulted their GP about their symptoms. Three of these 5 patients might be considered to have “suspicious symptoms” (age >60 years - 2, passing dark stool - 1).

A high incidence of rectal bleeding (54%) was found amongst patients obtaining topical haemorrhoidal preparations (61% of those filling prescriptions vs 45% of those purchasing OTC). The majority of patients (86%) reporting bleeding had associated anal symptoms and were considered low risk for cancer. The majority (69%) reporting bleeding had consulted their GP about their symptoms. A small number reporting bleeding and purchasing OTC topical haemorrhoidal preparations should be consulting their GPs. Community pharmacists need to be aware of the possibility of patients treating themselves inappropriately.

### 087 ANALYSIS OF SYMPTOMATOLOGY OF PATIENTS PRESENTING TO THE RECTAL BLEEDING CLINIC: NEED FOR BETTER REFERRAL GUIDELINES

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Introduction: Rectal bleeding clinics (RBC) act as the pick-up point for colorectal cancers ideally in their early stages. Referral guidelines for RBC vary and are yet to be formalised on a national scale. Appropriately tailored colorectal cancer referral guidelines will facilitate patient selection for RBCs.

Methods and Results: 2597 patients were seen in the RBC over a six-year period between October 1994 and September 2000. Patients were referred by their general practitioners. All patients had a detailed history, clinical exam and flexible sigmoidoscopy (FS).

1235 (47%) patients were diagnosed as having colorectal cancer (mean age 70, range 45 – 90). 390 (15%) patients had polyps (mean age 62, range 19 – 94) and were referred for formal colonoscopy. A total of 15 symptoms were recorded in these patients and analysed in separate groups (cancer, polyp, sex and age). The incidence of change in bowel habit (CIBH), loose stool (LS), mucus discharge (MD), blood mixed with stool (BS), weight loss, palpable abdominal mass and mass palpable per rectum were significantly (p < 0.05) increased in the cancer group. Further, in the cancer group, symptoms of CIBH, LS, MD and BS were significantly (p < 0.05) present in patients over 70 years. Interestingly, abdominal pain, constipation and fresh bleeding per rectum were not significantly associated with the diagnosis of malignancy or polyps.

Discussion and Conclusion: This study demonstrates and is in agreement with other studies that the symptomatology of colorectal cancer is distinct and should be incorporated into the RBC referral guidelines. In this series only 5% of the referred patients had colorectal cancer and 15% had polyps. More stringent RBC referral guidelines based on these symptoms and related to age would aid in selection of patients for rectal bleeding clinics.

### 080 A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH ILEOSTOMY VERSUS COLOSTOMY

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Background: The choice of an ileostomy as the preferred option for proximal diversion over colostomy, has been a recent topic of interest. This study evaluated the quality of life of patients with an ileostomy and compared it with that of patients with a colostomy.

Methods: Life quality of 25 patients with an ileostomy (median age 49 years, range 22–76 years) was compared with 25 patients with a colostomy (median age 44 years, range 18–70 years). A self administered structured questionnaire was used with responses obtained for ten life quality questions on visual analogue rating scale (0–100mm) and graded good (71–100), satisfactory (51–70) or poor (0–50).

Results: Purchase of the stoma appliance was without much difficulty in 22 (88%) patients with an ileostomy compared with 16 (64%) patients with a colostomy (P=0.09;x²:NS). Effluent was tolerable in 18 (72%) patients with an ileostomy as compared with only 7 (28%) patients with a colostomy (P=0.002: x²). Appetite was not significantly affected in all patients with an ileostomy (100%), compared with 64% of patients with a colostomy (P=0.002: x²), travel by public transport was not affected in 32% of patients with ileostomy of 28% with colostomy (NS), dress in 20% of patients with an ileostomy of 24% with colostomy (NS) and daily activities 28% of patients with an ileostomy of 24% with colostomy (NS). Furthermore, 68% with an ileostomy did not have a problem with personal hygiene, compared with 40% with a colostomy (NS), while 95% with an ileostomy abstained from sexual activity compared with 81% with a colostomy (NS).

Conclusion: Both ileostomy and colostomy resulted in significant impairment of quality of life in patients. However, with an ileostomy, the effluent was more tolerable, had less of an impact on personal hygiene and preserved appetite compared with patients with a colostomy. There were no differences in appetite, travel, dress, daily chores and sexual activity between the two groups.

### 082 ADENOMA PREVALENCE AND ILEAL MUCOSA IN POUCH VS NEOTERMIAL ILEUM


Introduction: The recent findings of adenomas of ileal origin in up to 42% of FAP pouches has caused some concern as to the subsequent long-term risk of ileal pouch cancers. The development of ileal adenomas in FAP may be a phenomenon restricted to the pouch, occurring as a result of environmental changes. We aimed to describe polyposis burden and determine the characteristics of FAP pouch/ neo-terminal ileal mucosa.

Methods: A video-flexible sigmoidoscope was used to compare the ileal mucosa within the pouch to 20cm of neo-terminal ileum proximal to the pouch in 32 consecutive FAP patients (18M, 14F, median age 37, IQR 31–44). The number and size of polyps were counted and 4 polyp biopsies/ 4 normal biopsies were taken from each area.

Results: Adenomatous polyps were seen and confirmed by biopsy in 17/32 (53%) pouches compared to just 1/32 (3%) adenomatous polyps in the neo-terminal ileum of the same patients. The median number of pouch adenomas was 4 (range 1–50) and median size was 3mm (range 1–40mm). 12 patients (75%) had tubular adenomas with mild dysplasia and 5 patients (25%) had adenomas with either...

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nullous or tabululous architecture or moderate dysplasia. There was no severe dysplasia and there were no cancers. Acute pouchnces (median score 1, range 1–5) was found in 5/32 (16%) patients and chronic pouchnces (median score 2, range 1–4) in 18/32 (56%). Chronic pouchnces, score 4, was found in the neo-terminal ileum of 1/32 (3%) patients but in all other cases the neo-terminal ileal mucosa was normal. The presence of pouchnces did not predict presence of adenomas which occurred in 9/17 (53%) patients with, compared to 8/15 (53%) without pouchnces.

Conclusion: The development of ileal adenomas in patients with FAP is exclusively restricted to the pouch, with the spectrum of severity being similar to that seen in the duodenum of FAP patients. Mild pouchnces occurs, but is not predictive of adenoma formation.

Results of non stimulated gracilis muscle transposition for restoration of anal continence

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Background: Stimulated gracilis muscle transposition is now widely practised. However, it is expensive and is also associated with a high postoperative complication rate. Our aim was to assess the efficacy of non-stimulated gracilis transposition and to compare the outcome with a published series of stimulated graciloplasty.

Method: Between November 1997 and May 2000 13 patients (11 male; median age 22 years; range 11 to 40) underwent 15 gracilis transpositions (2 bilateral) without vascular delay. The Cleveland Continence Score [0–20], Maximum Resting Pressure (MPR) and Maximum Squeeze Pressure (MSP) were assessed before and after operation. Follow up was for a median (range) of 12 months (6 to 36 months).

Results: There were 3 (20%) complications [wound infection-2; fistula-1]. There were no complications associated with stoma closure. There was a significant improvement in continence score [Preop: median (range) – 20 (19–20) vs Postop: 11(7–12) – P< 0.001 Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test] Significant improvement was also seen in MRP and MSP after operation. [Median MRP: Preop vs Postop – 10 mm Hg vs 29 mm Hg – P< 0.007 and Median MSP: Preop vs Postop – 18 mm Hg vs 62 mm Hg – P<0.005 – Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test]. Compared with a collected series of stimulated graciloplasty, non-stimulated gracilis transposition showed a comparable improvement in continence scores and anal manometry but revealed a lower overall complication rate. (20% vs 57%; Non-stimulated vs Stimulated).

Conclusion: Gracilis transposition without stimulation is cost effective, associated with low postoperative morbidity and results in significant improvement in continence.

Functional outcome of rectoectomy for obstructive defaecation: what do the patients think?

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Introduction: Obstructive defaecation (OD) is characterised by prolonged straining at stools and a sense of incomplete emptying. This may be secondary to intra-rectal intussusception and rectoectomy has been used to correct this abnormality in attempt to improve OD. The aim of this study is to assess patient’s perspective of the functional outcome of rectoectomy.

Methods: Thirty-six patients (male 2; female 34, median age 54years, range 20–71) who underwent rectoectomy for OD were identified. Their symptoms before and after operation were analysed. A simple functional assessment questionnaire was sent to 35 patients by post. Twenty-seven patients (77%) responded.

Results: Symptoms of prolonged straining and incomplete evacuation improved in 40% of patients while 25% had no change noticeable and another 25% had worsening of these symptoms after operation. Vaginal and rectal digitation resolved in only 10% of patients whereas 30% reported some improvement, 40% no change and 20 % were worse after rectoectomy. Ten patients (37%) were satisfied with the outcome of surgery. Five patients (19%) would recommend a rectoectomy to someone with similar symptoms, while 10 (37%) would not and the rest (44%) were unsure.

Conclusion: Persisting or worsening of symptoms was observed in a quarter of patients after rectoectomy for OD. The overall patient satisfaction following rectoectomy for OD is less than ideal. Hence careful patient selection and counselling prior to surgery is essential.

Magnetic resonance imaging in the routine follow-up of colorectal cancer patients

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Background: Traditional policies for follow-up of colorectal cancer patients after curative surgery often detect recurrent disease at a stage in which palliation is the only option. We proposed to determine if a protocol of routine scanning using Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) improves the detection of resectable recurrent colorectal cancer.

Methods: A cohort of colorectal cancer patients, who underwent curative surgery between 1995 and 1999, were included in a follow-up programme employing routine MRI scans at 3–6-monthly intervals, in addition to established clinical, biochemical and endoscopic tests. For patients with rectal and left-sided colonic tumours both the liver and pelvis were imaged, whereas patients with right-sided colon cancers underwent liver surveillance only. Cases were analysed for the impact of MRI on the detection of resectable recurrent disease and survival rates.

Results: Of the 278 patients who underwent MRI liver surveillance, 34 (12%) developed liver metastases over a mean follow-up period of 20 months (inter-quartile range 12–26). MRI detected liver metastases with 88% sensitivity and 90% specificity. Hepatic metastases were diagnosed solely by MRI in 14 cases (48%). Only 5 patients (15%) were eligible for hepatic resection and are alive 32–45 months after surgery. All cases unsuitable for surgery died with a median survival time of 10.5 months after diagnosis (IQ range 5–17.5). Pelvic recurrence was observed in 29 (13%) of the 217 patients who underwent regular pelvis MRI examination over a median period of 21 months (inter-quartile range 12–27) follow-up. Recurrent pelvic disease was picked up by MRI with 83% sensitivity and 84% specificity. In 8 patients [27%] with pelvic disease MRI was the sole positive test. Surgery with curative intent was possible in only 5 cases [21%]. None of the patients with local recurrence was alive after a median period of 9 months (IQ range 6–22) follow-up.

Conclusions: Routine follow-up by MRI can contribute to the detection of resectable liver metastases but has little impact on the diagnosis of recurrent pelvic disease at a stage when curative therapy can be successfully undertaken.
**087** CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 EXPRESSION AND DYSPLASIA IN HUMAN COLORECTAL ADENOMATOUS POLYPS

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**Introduction:** Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) is a target of aspirin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and is implicated in the pathogenesis of colorectal cancer. The objective of this study was to evaluate the extent of COX-2 in pre-malignant colorectal polyps and to assess the relationship between COX-2 and the level of dysplasia in these lesions.

**Methods:** Whole polyp specimens were retrieved by endoscopic or surgical resection. Following formalin fixation and paraffin embedding, the polyps were histologically evaluated for size, type and grade of dysplasia. The extent of COX-2 expression was measured by avidin-biotin immunohistochemical technique using a monoclonal COX-2 antibody. The extent of COX-2 expression was graded according to percentage epithelial COX-2 expression.

**Results:** Polyps were retrieved from 109 patients (72 males). The mean age was 65 years (range 33–85). The polyps were of the following histological type: 10 hyperplastic, 35 tubular adenomas, 55 tubulovillous adenomas and 9 villous adenomas. Nineteen showed mild dysplasia, 63 moderate dysplasia and 17 focal or severe dysplasia (including 2 with focal invasion). The average polyp size was 1.24 cm (range 0.2–6.0 cm). Nine hyperplastic polyps were COX-2 negative and 1 was positive (This patient had a co-existing adenocarcinoma elsewhere in the colon). In 8% of the adenomas, adjacent normal colon weakly expressed COX-2. COX-2 expression was more extensive in larger polyps (p=0.01) and in those with a higher villous component. Polyps with mild dysplasia expressed COX-2 in 35% of the epithelial cells whereas severely dysplastic polyps expressed COX-2 in 60% of the cells (p=0.03). Within a polyp, there was a corresponding increase in COX-2 expression within epithelium having higher grade of dysplasia.

**Conclusion:** COX-2 is directly related to polyp size and grade of dysplasia in colorectal polyps. This suggests that the role of COX-2 in colorectal cancer may be at an early stage in the adenoma-carcinoma sequence and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be useful chemopreventative agents for this disease.

**088** FLAT AND DEPRESSED NEOPLASMS: MATCHED PAIR STUDY BETWEEN A UK AND A JAPANESE POPULATION

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**Background:** Flat and depressed colorectal neoplasms may have more malignant potential than polypoid lesions, and may occur more frequently in Japan than in Western countries. As differing definitions are used, the incidence of these lesions is ill-defined. We examined the proportion of such lesions detected in UK & Japan in patients undergoing colonoscopy performed by a single colonoscopist.

**Methods:** 164 patients found to have polyps on colonoscopy at St. Mark’s Hospital, UK (SMH) were age and sex-matched with 164 patients who had previously had polyps detected by the same colonoscopist using the same definition. (2) The difference in rate of malignancy on these lesions needs to be further investigated.

**Introduction:** Observational studies have suggested that irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) occurs after infective gastroenteritis and antibiotic prescription. This suggests alteration of the intestinal bacterial flora may be involved in the pathogenesis of IBS. Observational studies, however, are difficult to interpret as results could be due to confounding factors. Here we report this hypothesis in a randomised double blind placebo controlled trial.

**Methods:** This trial represents a secondary outcome from a trial of H. pylori screening and treatment in the community. Subjects between the ages of 40–49 years were invited to attend their local general practitioners’ offices. H. pylori infection was assessed by 13C-urea breath test and positive individuals were randomised to omeprazole 20 mg bd, clarithromycin 250 mg bd and tinidazole 500 mg bd for one week or identical placebos. Randomisation was performed at a central clinical trials unit using computer generated random numbers. A research nurse interviewed subjects with an IBS questionnaire at baseline, 6 months and two years. Participants were defined as having IBS if three or more Manning’s criteria were present.

**Results:** 1,713/2,329 (74%) participants attended at two years with complete questionnaires. 1,439 subjects did not have IBS at baseline and at two years IBS was present in 63/721 (9%) receiving placebo and 41/718 (6%) allocated antibiotics (odds ratio for those taking antibiotics = 0.63; 95% CI = 0.42 to 0.95; p=0.03). Evaluating individual IBS symptoms suggested frequent stool (OR = 0.55; 95% CI = 0.3 to 0.1; p = 0.03) and loose stool (OR = 0.43; 95% CI = 0.2 to 0.7; p = 0.002) were significantly less frequent in subjects given antibiotics. 274 participants had IBS at baseline. At two years 54/129 (42%) of the placebo group and 61/145 (42%) of the antibiotic group still had IBS (OR = 1.0; 95% CI = 0.6 to 1.6; p=1.00).

**Conclusion:** This randomised controlled trial does not support the hypothesis that clarithromycin and tinidazole exacerbates IBS. Indeed, in those subjects without IBS at baseline, antibiotic prescription appears to be protective.
**Results:** After radiotherapy, the average AI increased significantly increased (2.2 vs 7.5; p<0.01). In contrast, the proliferative activity (PI) decreased slightly (48.3 ± 42.7; p>0.05). Bax immuno-staining was in 3/26 (11.5%) of biopsies and in 15/26 (57.7%) of surgical specimens. Regarding other proteins, there were no significant differences between paired specimens. In surgical specimens, tumours with low expression for p53 (p53L) exhibited a high AI and a low PI, in contrast with those with p53H. Combination of p53 and p21/WAF1 revealed a subgroup p53L / p21/WAF1+ with the highest AI (10.3) and the lowest PI (30.4) of all other subgroups. Considering Bcl-2 / Bax balance, tumours with Bcl2 (/) / Bax (+) also showed a high AI (9.7) and the lowest PI (28.5). In contrary, Bcl-Xl(L) in the p53 L (was associated with the highest PI (59.0).

**Conclusion:** Apoptotic cell death and up-regulation of Bax protein were induced by radiation in vivo. These results confirm a previously suspected important local effect of the p53-apoptotic pathway after short course preoperative radiotherapy.

**Immunology/Infection/Inflammation free papers 091–104**

**091 HELICOBACTER PYLORI UPREGULATES MMP-7 IN EPITHELIAL CELLS IN A CAG-DEPENDENT MANNER**

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**Background:** MMP-7 (matrixin) is a member of the metalloprotease family of enzymes, which are important in normal and pathological remodelling of epithelial-matrix interactions. Several studies have shown increased expression of MMP-7 in gastric cancer tissue compared to non-cancer tissue. More virulent strains of H. pylori possess the cagPAI (encoding a Type IV secretion system) and an active form of VacA, a toxin that induces vacuolation and cytotoxicity in vitro. This study examines the effect of H. pylori on MMP-7 expression in HT29 cells.

**Methods:** H. pylori strains 60190 (cagPAI+, vacA s1/m1), Tx30a (cagPAI-, vacA s2/m2) and the VacA and CagE isogenic mutants of 60190 were co-cultured with HT29 cells for 24 hours. Cell pellets were used for RNA extraction and reverse transcription, and cDNA levels assessed for MMP-7 levels (and GAPDH) by Real Time PCR. HT29 supernatants were assessed for MMP-7 expression by western blot and casein zymography and for other metalloproteinase activity by gelatin zymography. Experiments were performed at least three times.

**Results:** H. pylori pathogenic strain 60190 increased MMP-7 RNA levels (13-fold vs untreated, p=0.06, unpaired T-test) more than non-pathogenic strain Tx30a. Use of isogenic mutants showed this effect to be CagA-independent but CagE-dependent. Western blot showed a 29kDa band for 60190 and its VacA mutant. Casein zymography revealed a 29kDa band of activity for all samples but reduced levels (13-fold vs untreated, p=0.06, unpaired t-test) more than non-pathogenic strain Tx30a. Use of isogenic mutants showed this effect to be CagA-independent but CagE-dependent.

**Conclusion:** In HT29 cells H. pylori co-culture leads to upregulation of MMP-7 at both RNA and protein level. This upregulation is partly dependent on an intact Cag Type IV secretion apparatus but is not VacA-dependent. This is a further example of subversion of host systems through CagA-dependent signalling and we speculate that it may be important in the pathogenesis of H.pylori.

**092 SERUM IgG4 ANTIBODIES TO COMMON FOOD ANTIGENS ARE ELEVATED IN IRITRIBLE BOWEL SYNDROME (IBS)**

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**Introduction:** Food hypersensitivity is a common perception amongst IBS patients. Data from the dietary elimination and food challenge studies support the role of diet in the pathogenesis of IBS, but there are no well-established tests to identify food hypersensitivity.

**Aim:** To compare the serum IgG4 antibody titres to common food antigens in IBS patients and healthy controls.

**Method:** 52 IBS patients [33 diarrhoea-predominant (D-IBS); 13 constipation-predominant (C-IBS); 6 mixed symptoms] and 18 healthy controls were studied. All patients underwent thorough clinical examination, routine blood tests and either a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy + Ba enema. Serum samples were tested for IgG4 antibodies to 10 common food articles including milk, eggs, wheat, rice, potatoes, chicken, beef, pork, fish and peanuts. A quantitative assay, carried out in a central laboratory, measured antibody titres in the range of 1.5–30.000MgA/L. Mann Whitney-U test was used to assess difference in the antibody titres to individual food antigens between IBS patients and healthy controls.

**Results:** IBS patients had significantly higher IgG4 antibody titres to milk (p=0.037), peanuts (p=0.04), beef (p=0.013), pork (p=0.001) and chicken (p=0.009) compared to healthy controls. The D-IBS group had significantly higher titers against peanuts (p=0.014), beef (p=0.017), pork (p=0.002), chicken (p=0.017) and wheat (p=0.038) compared to controls. The difference in milk antibodies was of borderline significance (p=0.058). In the C-IBS group, IgG4 titres were significantly higher for pork (p=0.018) and chicken (p=0.038) compared to controls. D-IBS group had significantly greater IgG4 titres to wheat (p=0.023) compared to C-IBS group. The antibody titres to potatoes, rice, and eggs were not significantly different between the three groups.

**Conclusion:** Serum IgG4 antibodies to common food antigens like beef, pork, chicken, peanuts, wheat and milk are elevated in IBS patients. In keeping with the observation in other atopic conditions, this finding suggests the possibility of a similar pathophysiological role for IgG4 antibodies in IBS patients. The observation that the difference in antibody titres was predominantly observed in the D-IBS group further strengthens this theory.

**093 IS THERE A ROLE FOR MMP19 IN GUT INFLAMMATION?**

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**Introduction:** The matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) comprise a family of 26 enzymes, which mediate components of the extracellular matrix (ECM). There is evidence that MMPs 1, 2, 3 & 9 are over expressed in the gut in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). The gene encoding MMP19 lies on chromosome 12q14 close to the IBD 2 susceptibility locus. We therefore investigated the expression of MMP19 protein in normal and diseased gut by immunohistochemistry.

**Methods:** Biopsy specimens were obtained at endoscopy from patients with Ulcerative Colitis (n=8), Crohn’s Disease (n=11), Colonic Carcinoma (n=2), Pseudomembranous Colitis (n=2), Coeliac Disease (n=3) and normal controls (n=15). Immunohistochemistry was performed on paraffin embedded sections using a polyclonal rabbit anti-human MMP19 hinge region antibody (Sigma) in accordance with standard techniques.

**Results:** In normal tissue, staining for MMP19 was observed in the cytoplasm of epithelial cells in surface and crypt mucosa. Within the crypt, we also identified cytoplasmic staining of cells of neuroendocrine origin. Some pigment was seen in the stroma and lamina propria, including the cytoplasm of mononuclear cells. This pattern was consistent in the duodenum, jejunum, ileum and colon. In the colon, the cytoplasm of pericryptal fibroblasts was prominently stained. In the duodenum, the cytoplasm of Brunner’s glands cells was stained. The specimens from IBD and coeliac patients demonstrated increased staining of surface and crypt mucosal epithelial cells and stromal tissue. This was not observed in colonic carcinoma or pseudomembranous colitis. No differences were seen between crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis.

**Discussion:** This is the first demonstration of MMP19 protein in the gut. We have identified expression in epithelial cells of the mucosa, stromal tissue including mononuclear cells and pericryptal fibroblasts. Increased expression of MMP19 was identified in IBD and coeliac disease.

**094 ATTENUATION OF THE HEPATIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE TO PORTAL ENDOXOAEMIA IN OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE USING A NOVEL ANTI-ENDOTOXIN PEPTIDE.**

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**Background:** In obstructive jaundice (OJ), hepatic proinflammatory cytokines such as TNFα and IL-6 are released in response to portal
endotoxaemia. Exaggeration of this response may occur following a “second hit” such as surgical intervention, leading to organ dysfunction. The aim of this study was to develop novel anti-endotoxin peptides and assess their efficacy in reducing the hepatic proinflammatory response to a second hit of portal endotoxaemia in OJ.

Methods: Endotoxin specific peptides were generated using biopanning of a pVIII random linear phage library with Lipopolysaccharide from Salmonella minnesota Re955. A test peptide, P6, was developed which was shown to inhibit LPS-induced TNFa secretion by human mononuclear cells. Bile duct ligation was performed on 9 Male Wistar rats who were randomised to receive either (a) endotoxin (LPS) alone (n=4) or (b) LPS + P6 peptide (n=5), during in-situ hepatic perfusion performed 1 week post surgery. Aliquots of effluent perfusate were collected for cytokine analysis at 80, 100 and 120 minutes.

Results: See table.

Conclusion: This novel anti-endotoxin peptide offers an exciting new therapeutic strategy for preventing an exaggerated endotoxin-induced inflammatory response at the time of surgery in patients with OJ.


Background: The soluble form of CD14 (sCD14) is derived from a 55kDa membrane bound glycoprotein on monocytes, and enhances endothelial cytokine responses to lipopolysaccharides (LPS). It is a mediator of the systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS). We investigated the role of sCD14 expression in the SIRS associated with acute pancreatitis (AP), to determine if altered expression was due to a C260T polymorphism in the CD14 promoter gene, or attributable to an altered monocyte sub-population.

Methods: Peripheral blood samples in patients with AP were assayed for sCD14 (24 and 72 hr from onset) and correlated with clinical severity (Atlanta Criteria), and SIRS (Acute Physiology Score, APS). Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were isolated to identify immunophenotypes using immunofluorescence flow cytometry. Leukocyte DNA was genotyped for the C260T polymorphism using PCR.

Results: Severe AP (n=20) was associated with an early sustained increase in plasma sCD14 [median 67 pg/ml (R:25-216)] compared to mild attacks (n=70) [median:50 pg/ml (R:24-103), p<0.001], and healthy controls (n=40) [median:31 pg/ml (R:25-78), p<0.001]. Soluble CD14 strongly correlated with APS at 24hr (r=0.38, p<0.001) and 72hr (r=0.56, p<0.001). The proportion of monocytes in PBMC isolates was increased in severe attacks (p<0.05), but the early increase in CD14 only correlated with the relative expansion in the population of CD14+/CD16+ monocytes (r=0.57, p<0.001). No differences in CD14 genotype were detected between 245 patients with AP (68 severe) and 143 controls even after stratification for disease severity.

Conclusions: Severe AP is associated with increased sCD14 expression that may be secondary to alterations in monocyte sub-sets, possibly in response to LPS, but appears not to be genetically pre-determined.

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Evidence exists that CT, LT and Sta mediate intestinal secretion through an enteric neural reflex arc. Enterotoxins may activate a secretory response by binding directly to the enteric nervous system. To investigate the direct effect of these toxins on neurons we used PC12 cells, a neurogenic cell line derived from a rat phaeochromocytoma. PC12 cells have been used as a model system for neuronal differentiation and neurite outgrowth. After stimulation with nerve growth factor (NGF) PC12 cells change from a chromaffin-like to a neuronal-like phenotype.

Method: PC12 cells were grown on poly-L-lysine coated coverslips in 24-well plates in defined serum-free medium (termed SATO) for 24 h. CT, LT and Sta, (0.01–2.0µg/ml), were added to wells in the presence or absence of 50ng/ml NGF. Morphological effects were assessed 48–72 hours, in 10 fields per coverslip and recorded with a Zeiss Axiovert 100 camera. Only cells excluding trypan blue were included in the analysis.

Results: NGF induces neurite outgrowth: 60.7% of PC12 cells in the presence of NGF have neurite(s) =1 cell diameter compared to 1.84% of control, (p<0.005). CT and LT alone induce morphological alterations similar to NGF-differentiated PC12 cells: CT and LT induce neurite outgrowth and branched spikes of tips of neurites. 1.0µg/ml CT and 1.0 µg/ml LT result in 16.4% and 25.8 % of cells bearing neurite(s) =1 cell diameter, respectively. (p<0.005). Sta alone has no significant effect on neurite outgrowth. Enterotoxins and NGF have an additive effect: 1.0µg/ml CT and 1.0 µg/ml LT increase neurite outgrowth with NGF by 55% and 15.4% respectively (p<0.05). This effect was not seen with Sta, however Sta did increase cell diameter in the presence of NGF (p<0.05).

Conclusion: These observations support the hypothesis that enterotoxins have a direct effect on neuronal cells. CT and LT induce neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells and enhance the neuronal differentiation effects of NGF. Sta does not induce neurite outgrowth alone but does appear to change the morphology of PC12 cells in the presence of NGF.

INTESTINAL DENDRITIC CELLS INCREASE T CELL EXPRESSION OF α4β7 INTEGRIN A.J. Stagg1, M.A. Kammi2, S.C. Knight1.
1Dept gastroenterology, 2Dept GI, Imperial College at Northwick Park; 2St Mark’s Hospital, London, UK

Integrin α4β7 binds to MadCAM-1 and contributes to homing of lymphocytes to mucosal tissues. Monoclonal antibodies to α4β7 ameliorate gut inflammation, indicating the functional importance of this homing. Circulating naïve T cells express low levels of α4β7 whereas memory T cells comprise α4β7+ primed in mucosal tissues, and α4β7− subsets. Differentiation of α4β7− naïve cells into α4β7+ or α4β7− may be influenced by antigen presenting cells, such as the dendritic cell.

Induction of α4β7 following activation of mouse cells with the APC-dependent stimulus soluble anti-CD3 was examined. Well, in the same.

Methods: Flow cytometry using the dye CFSE, which segregates equally between daughter cells at each cell division, was used to distinguish responding cells. Cells expressing α4β7 were identified by double staining with the antibody DATK32 and absolute cell numbers determined using FlowCount fluorospheres.

Abstract 094

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All data are median (Interquartile range) * P<0.05 versus LPS+P6 (Mann-Whitney U Test).
Results: Almost all mouse T cells freshly isolated from mesenteric (MLN) and peripheral (PLN-axillary, brachial and inguinal) nodes stained weakly for α4β7 but a subpopulation became α4β7⁺ upon activation with anti-CD3 in a cell cycle- and accessory cell-dependent manner. Precursor frequency analysis revealed that a small proportion (1.6±0.5%) of the starting cells gave rise to α4β7⁺ cells after culture. Both the proportion and number of dividing cells expressing α4β7 was consistently greater for MLN than PLN (five experiments). Typically 2–3 fold fewer PLN than MLN were α4β7⁺. Peyster’s patch cultures displayed intermediate values. In crossover experiments using highly purified T cells, MLN DC induced significantly (p<0.01) more α4β7⁺ cells than PLN DC irrespective of the source of responding T cells.

Conclusions: In addition to their other immunoregulatory roles, dendritic cells can shape immune responses by influencing the homing of the lymphocytes they activate. Modulating lymphocyte migration via the activating DC may be useful in therapy of intestinal inflammation and development of mucosal vaccines.

Steroid Enhancing Effect of the Interleukin-2 Antagonist Basiliximab on Lymphocyte Steroid Sensitivity

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Up to 30% of patients with severe ulcerative colitis (UC) fail to respond to steroid therapy. We have previously shown that lymphocytes from these patients (and approximately 20% of normal subjects) have reduced sensitivity to steroids with activation with anti-CD3 in vitro. Interleukin-2 (IL2) is released by activated T lymphocytes and acts as a natural steroid antagonist, promoting proliferation and reducing apoptosis. We therefore hypothesised that basiliximab (BAS), a clinically well tolerated chimeric monoclonal IL-2 receptor blocking antibody might enhance lymphocyte steroid sensitivity in resistant subjects.

Methods: Peripheral blood lymphocytes were isolated from 32 subjects (25 healthy volunteers and 7 patients with quiescent UC), on 41 occasions, using buoyant density centrifugation. Lymphocyte steroid sensitivity was assessed by measuring the antiproliferative effect of dexamethasone (DEX) on phytohaemagglutinin stimulated lymphocytes. Maximum steroid induced suppression was expressed as a percentage of control lymphocyte proliferation (Imax). Imax was measured in the presence of DEX (10⁻⁶M) on phytohaemagglutinin stimulated lymphocytes. Maximum steroid induced suppression was expressed as a percentage of control lymphocyte proliferation (Imax). Imax was measured in the presence of DEX (10⁻⁶M) on phytohaemagglutinin stimulated lymphocytes. Maximum steroid induced suppression was expressed as a percentage of control lymphocyte proliferation (Imax). Imax was measured in the presence of DEX (10⁻⁶M) on phytohaemagglutinin stimulated lymphocytes.

Results: The addition of BAS significantly enhanced the antiproliferative effect of DEX (Wilcoxon signed-rank test, p < 0.0001) [see table]. All 8 steroid-resistant subjects (Imax <60%) were modulated (% of control lymphocyte proliferation (Imax). Imax was measured in the presence of DEX (10⁻⁶M) on phytohaemagglutinin stimulated lymphocytes.

Conclusions: BAS has a marked in vitro steroid enhancing effect. As we have previously demonstrated an association between lymphocyte steroid resistance and poor response to steroids in severe UC, this raises the possibility that BAS may be an effective adjuvant therapy in steroid-resistant subjects. A clinical trial of basiliximab in steroid-resistant UC is planned.

Expression of Tumour Necrosis Factor α (TNFα) and Lynoyme in Necrotizing Enterocolitis (Nec)

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Background: NEC is an acute inflammatory disease of premature neonates. Risk factors for NEC include prematurity, bacterial colonisation, formula feeding and hypoxia, but its aetiology remains unknown.

TNFα is a potent proinflammatory cytokine associated with the development of NEC in animal models. In neonates with NEC, plasma TNFα levels are not consistently elevated and do not correlate with disease severity. However plasma TNFα levels do not accurately reflect cellular activity. We therefore analysed TNFα gene expression in situ in intestinal tissue from neonates with severe NEC (Bell stage III), and compared this with the expression of lymphocyte, an antibacterial enzyme produced by Paneth cells in the small intestine.

Methods: We performed in situ hybridisation, using digoxigenin labelled riboprobes, on paraffin embedded intestinal tissue from eight neonates with NEC and four control subjects. Sense and anti-sense probes were used, and macrophages were identified immunohistochemically using an antibody to CD 68.

Results: The intestinal architecture was disrupted in all cases of NEC and necrosis, ulceration and haemorrhage were the dominant histopathological features. Increased TNFα expression was present in all cases of NEC (8/8) whilst normal intestinal tissue and control NEC sections showed no TNFα expression. TNFα expression was most intense in infiltrating macrophages in the lamina propria and around areas of pneumatosis intestinalis. TNFα expression was also noted in Paneth cells, epithelial cells and circulating macrophages and correlated with the histological severity of NEC. Lysosome gene expression was noted in sections containing Paneth cells.

Conclusions: Increased TNFα expression characterises acute NEC and this expression is sustained in established disease. These findings support data implicating TNFα in the pathogenesis of NEC in animal models. Treatment of NEC with anti-TNFα monoclonal antibodies may therefore be justified in the setting of a controlled clinical trial.

A Pro-Inflammatory Cytokine Cocktail Increases CCK Release From STC-1 Cells Via An Effect on Intracellular Calcium

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Background: How mucosal inflammation produces anorexia is poorly understood, modulation of enterocoenocrine cell function is a plausible mechanism. Cholecystokinin (CCK) produces symptoms of nausea and satiety when infused parenterally and is involved in IL-1 induced anorexia.

Methods: The CCK secreting cell line, STC-1 was incubated with the pro-inflammatory cytokines IFN-γ, IL-1β and TNFα alone or in combination. CCK secretion was measured by radioimmunoassay. As CCK secretion is mediated by increases in intracellular calcium ([Ca²⁺]i) changes in [Ca²⁺]i, in response to 70 mM K+ a receptor-independent stimulus of secretion were assessed using a dual wavelength ratio imaging technique (Fura-2). To look at effects on gene expression we studied the effects of combined cytokines on activity of CCK promoter-reporter constructs using a luciferase assay system and luminometry.

Results: Pre-incubation with the single cytokines IFN-γ, IL-1β and TNFα for 2 hours produced small increases in basal CCK secretion. IFN-γ (6.25U/ml) produced a 38.8±4.6% increase in CCK secretion compared to control (p<0.001), IL-1β (12ng/ml) produced a 16.9±1.5% increase (p<0.005) and TNFα (5ng/ml) produced a 13.7±1.83% increase (p<ns). However when a cocktail of IFN-γ, IL-1β and TNFα was pre-incubated together this produced an increase of 109.4±24.0% over basal secretion after 2 hours incubation (p<0.001). This increase was maintained after 4 hours with a 24.7% increase (p=0.02) but diminished at 8 hours to a 43.6±8.0% increase (p<0.05). The cytokine cocktail had no effects on basal [Ca²⁺]i, but pre-incubation for 2 hours produced a 23.9±2.9% (p=0.03) increase in the [Ca²⁺]i response to K+ compared to control. However the cytokine cocktail did not stimulate CCK promoter-reporter activity during the same period of pre-incubation.

Conclusions: Short-term incubation with a cocktail of the pro-inflammatory cytokines IFN-γ, IL-1β and TNFα has a synergistic effect increasing basal CCK secretion in the STC-1 cell line. This occurs via a mechanism involving changes in intracellular calcium. This may have implications for symptom genesis, particularly anorexia in proximal GI inflammation.

Dr Leslie is sponsored by the Wellcome Trust & Dr McLaughlin by the DDF.
FUNCTIONAL IL-18 RECEPTOR EXPRESSION BY HUMAN INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL CELLS REQUIRED FOR INHIBITION OF CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM DEVELOPMENT BY IL-18
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Introduction: IL-18 is a cytokine with both Th1 polarising and proinflammatory actions. IL-18 binds the heterodimeric IL-18 receptor (R) to mediate its action. We have previously observed infection of intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) by the intracellular parasite C. parvum may be inhibited by proinflammatory cytokines (IFN-γ, TNF-α and IL-1β). We hypothesised IECs expressed functional IL-18R and parasite development could thereby be directly inhibited by IL-18.

Methods: mRNA transcripts of the receptor sub-units IL-1Rrp and A28 BSG abstracts

Results: Transcripts of IL-1Rrp, AcPL and MyD88 were detectable in all transformed IEC lines tested. Expression of the receptor sub-units by isolated human IECs was variable and dependent on the origin of the cells. Expression of IL-18R by both cultured and isolated human IECs. The specificity of the PCR reaction was confirmed by restriction digest or sequence analysis. The action of a panel of proinflammatory cytokines on receptor sub-unit expression by IECs was similarly determined. Finally, the action of exogenous IL-18 (2–200 ng/mL) on C.parvum development in IECs was studied using a previously described in vitro model of infection (Gastro 119: 1234).

Conclusion: We describe for the first time functional expression of the IL-18R by both cultured and isolated human IECs. We speculate that IL-18 has a previously unknown proinflammatory action on enterocytes and may be an important innate mucosal defence mechanism in the control of intracellular enteric pathogens. Further work is required to confirm this action in vivo.

RCGP funded by a Wellcome Trust Research Training Fellowship.

SPECIFIC CYTOTOXIC T LYMPHOCYTE IMMUNITY AGAINST TELOMERAZE IN COLORECTAL CANCER
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Background: Characterisation of the cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) activity against tumour antigens is crucial for understanding cancer immune surveillance mechanisms. Although telomerase activity is found in 90–100% of colorectal cancers, there is insufficient data on the prevalence of specific anti-telomerase immunity.

Methods: The CTL response against two HLA-A2-restricted epitopes of human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) was studied ex vivo in 16 HLA-A2+ colorectal cancer patients and 6 healthy subjects. An interferon gamma (IFN-γ) ELISPOT assay was used to quantify the amplitude of the specific CTL response against telomerase, after incubation of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) with hTERT peptides. PBMC incubated with or without phorbol 12-myristate -13-acetate (PMA) served as positive and negative controls, respectively. The level of the specific CTL response against HLA-A2-restricted peptides of Influenza A and CEA was also determined to allow comparison.

Results: Specific CTL against one of the two hTERT peptides were found in 6 (38%) of the 14 colorectal cancer patients, with 4 (25%) of these recognising both peptides. The frequencies of telomerase-specific CTL were between 15–45/106 PBMC. In addition, 11 (69%) patients presented CTL reactive with the Influenza A peptide and 3 patients (31%) had CTL that responded to stimulation with the CEA peptide. CTL active against telomerase were found both in patients with disseminated disease, as well as in patients with early disease. None of the healthy volunteers studied presented CTL capable of recognising telomerase and/or CEA antigens, but three (50%) recognised Influenza A.

Conclusions: The present study demonstrates that patients with colorectal cancer are capable of mounting a specific cellular immune response against telomerase antigens. Our findings suggest that the lack of an effective immune response against tumour cells that possess telomerase activity is not due to the absence of CTL directed against telomerase epitopes, but probably to a defective presentation mechanism for these antigens.
the distant mucosa, but none of the normal controls, tested positive for TF adhesin activity. This is the first report of TF-binding intestinal bacteria in humans. Further studies on an isolate of TF-adhesin-positive non-pathogenic E. coli (HM44), which we have shown to lack conventional pathogenicity islands, from a colon cancer case show that it is able to invade HT29 human colon cancer cells.

Conclusion: These results support the hypothesis that altered mucosal carbohydrate expression (such as TF antigen) in colon cancer and distant “unaffected” mucosa may lead to recruitment of E. coli. Bacteria which lack conventional markers of pathogenicity but which can invade intestinal epithelial cells could be relevant to carcinogenesis.

Symposium: Gut flora in IBD—practical importance 105–107

DIAGNOSIS OF CROHN’S DISEASE IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED LEVELS OF ANTIBIOTIC USE OVER THE PRECEDEING FIVE YEARS

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Background: Although it is generally accepted that Crohn’s disease has both genetic and environmental determinants, few environmental determinants are well established. In view of the widely supported notion that dysfunction of the gut is inter-linked with its flora, we explored the potential importance of the use of antibiotics as a risk factor.

Methods: We selected records of incident cases of Crohn’s disease from the General Practice Research Database. All cases were diagnosed after 1992, had no history of ulcerative colitis and at least five years of GPRD data prior to diagnosis. Controls with five years of complete data were randomly selected. Data were analyzed using smoking, presentation to GP with a diagnosis of infection, oral contraceptives use (OCP) and antibiotic use 3–5 years prior to the date of diagnosis of Crohn’s disease (and for a comparable period for controls). Data on antibiotic use was restricted in time to exclude those that could have been prescribed as treatment of premonitory symptoms. Logistic regression was used to investigate the relationship between antibiotic use and Crohn’s disease.

Results: 601 Crohn’s disease and 1460 controls were available for analysis. We found statistically significant associations between Crohn’s disease and use of OCP in the year before diagnosis (Odds ratio 1.7, P=0.001) despite incomplete data for the latter (these are consistent with the literature). Antibiotic use 3–5 years prior to diagnosis was significantly greater in cases than controls. Only 29% of cases compared to 42% of controls had complete data for the latter (these are consistent with the literature).

Conclusion: There is a highly significant association between antibiotic use and Crohn’s disease.

MICROBIAL CELL WALL OLIgomannan INHIBITS THE NEUTROPHIL RESPIRATORY BURST: A POSSIBLE MECHANISM FOR GRANULOMA FORMATION IN CROHN’S DISEASE?

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Background: Crohn’s like intestinal lesions occur in Chronic Granulomatous Disease, a condition caused by a defect in phagocyte function. Crohns disease patients commonly have serum antibodies to baker’s yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae). The epitope for this antibody is oligomannan which is present in bacterial and yeast cell walls. Our hypothesis is that oligomannan, shed by intramucosal bacteria, may inhibit neutrophil and macrophage function within the mucosa, leading to the granulomatous lesions seen in CD.

Methods: The effect of S. cerevisiae oligomannan on phorbol ester (PMA) induced-respiratory burst of neutrophils from healthy volunteers was measured by luminol-amplified and isoluminol-amplified chemiluminescence and by the cytochrome c reduction method. Neutrophils were isolated using a one-step centrifugation method and suspended in HBSS buffer.

Results: See fig 1. At the highest concentration used (1 mg/mL), oligomannan inhibited luminol dependent chemiluminescence by 68% (±5%, n=6). Luminol chemiluminescence measures the combined activities of the neutrophil NADPH oxidase and myeloperoxidase, and so the oligomannan could be acting on either or both of these activities. However, oligomannan (at 1 mg/mL) also inhibited PMA-stimulated isoluminol-amplified chemiluminescence and cytochrome c reduction. As isoluminol and cytochrome c reduction largely measure extracellular superoxide secretion, the oligomannan may have an effect on NADPH oxidase activity.

Conclusion: S. cerevisiae oligomannan causes dose-related inhibition of the PMA-induced respiratory burst. It has extracellular and probably intracellular effects. This supports the hypothesis that microbial oligomannans impair mucosal phagocyte function, thus generating the granulomatous phenotype of Crohn’s disease.

REDUCED BIFIDOBACTERIA AND INCREASED E. COLI IN RECTAL MUCOSA-ASSOCIATED FLORA IN ACTIVE INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

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Background: Colorectal bacteria probably contribute to the pathogenesis of IBD. To test the hypothesis that potentially protective bacteria are reduced and pathogenic flora increased, we have compared the mucosa-associated flora in IBD and controls.

Methods: Snap-Frozen rectal biopsies were taken at routine colonoscopy from patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), Crohn’s and controls with normal colorectal mucosa. Fluorescent in situ hybridisation was used separately to count numbers of mucosa-associated bifidobacteria, lactobacillus, E.coli, clostridia and sulphate-reducing bacteria.

Results: Bacteria were sited on, and superficially within rectal mucosa. Mucosa-associated bifidobacteria counts [median 14/hpf (range 4–65), n=13] in active UC were lower than in controls (79 (0–146), n=24, P=0.008); the difference from quiescent UC (38 (0–118), n=19) did not reach statistical significance (P=0.07). Conversely, E.coli counts were higher in active UC (80/hpf (30–186)) than in controls (0 (0–16), P=0.0002) and inactive disease (2 (0–144), P=0.003). Similar results were found in patients with active Crohn’s colitis (n=4). In 6 patients with UC who had biopsies from 2 sites, inflamed mucosa always showed fewer bifidobacteria (P=0.008) and more E.coli (P=0.008) than normal-lookign more proximal colon. There were no differences, between IBD and controls, of quantitative counts of other bacteria.

Conclusion: The reduction in mucosa-associated bifidobacteria and increase in E.coli in active IBD supports the hypothesis that a deficiency of potentially beneficial bifidobacteria and excess of E.coli could play a role in the causation of IBD.
**Liver free papers 108–123**

**108 INTERLEUKIN 10 SECRETION DIFFERENTIATES BETWEEN INTERSTITIAL DENDRITIC CELLS FROM HUMAN LIVER AND SKIN**

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Dendritic cells are thought to be the only cell capable of initiating primary immune responses, to produce both immunity and tolerance. They are also able to direct the kind of T cell response generated to specific antigen. Liver immune responses are relatively weak, for instance liver allografts are less susceptible to rejection. Human liver dendritic cells (DCs), which may orchestrate the liver’s unique immunoregulatory functions, remain poorly characterised. We used a novel technique of overnight migration from tissue pieces of normal liver and skin to obtain human liver-derived DCs with minimal manipulation and no additional cytokine treatment. As presented at a previous BSG liver DCs have a monocyte-like morphology and a partially mature phenotype after migration overnight from tissue. We now show that liver DCs express CD123, a marker expressed by a subset of DCs associated with initiating Th2 T cell responses. In addition, a functional comparison was made between liver and skin DCs isolated the same way. ELISA measurement of cytokine in DC conditioned media showed that liver DCs produced IL-10 whereas skin DCs failed to secrete IL-10 even after stimulation and neither skin nor liver-derived DCs secreted IL-12. The effect of DC stimulation on T cells was studied following coculture and T cell intracellular cytokine staining. Liver DCs stimulated T cells to secrete IL-10 whereas skin DCs stimulated INFγ and IL-4 secretion in the absence of detectable IL-10.

We show for the first time clear tissue-specific differences in human non-lymphoid DCs. The ability of liver DCs to secrete IL-10, a cytokine implicated in down-regulation of immune responses, may explain how interstitial DCs from normal liver can maintain tolerance to gut derived Ag, by controlling the type of response generated in tissue or draining lymph node.

**107B INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE IS ASSOCIATED WITH FUNCTIONAL TNF POLYMORPHISM AFFECTING OCT1/NF-KB INTERACTION**


**Introduction:** The tumour necrosis factor-alpha (TNF) gene lies within a repetitive inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) genetic susceptibility locus (6p21, IBD3); and TNF is clearly implicated in IBD pathogenesis.

**Aims:** To assess genetic associations of TNF promoter variants in IBD and study the functional biology of associated variants.

**Methods:** Association studies of the common TNF polymorphisms (-1031, -863, -857, -308). Two independent cohorts were used (set A; 457 IBD families: 294 Crohn’s disease (CD) trios, 252 ulcerative colitis (UC) trios; set B 130 IBD families and 278 healthy controls (HC)). Functional studies of -857C/T used: U937 stimulated whole blood TNF ELISA in 46 healthy controls; monocyte nuclear extract promoter construct electro-mobility shift assays; in vitro GST pull-down assays of transcription factors OCT1, NF-κB, and deletion mutants; in vivo COS cell immuno-precipitation and COS cell Luciferase reporter gene analysis.

**Results:** TNF -857C was associated with IBD in both set A and replication set B, using case control and family based (TDT) association analyses. Numbers homozygous for TNF-857C were higher and significantly higher in mice treated with saline or Adv0 than those treated with AdvmuIL-10 (p<0.01). Finally, local IL-10 release and is therapeutic for murine colitis.

**Conclusion:** IL-10 release and is therapeutic for murine colitis.
are currently being undertaken to address the possible functional effects of this polymorphism.

**110** PRIMARY BILIARY CIRRHOSIS (PBC): NO SPECIFIC ASSOCIATION WITH MICROCHIMERISM

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Background: Some diseases may result from immunocompetent fetal cells acquired during previous pregnancies (alloimmunity) and persisting in the mother for decades (microchimerism). In women with scleroderma who have had male children, male DNA is found in skin and peripheral blood more frequently than in control women. Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) mainly affects older women and has similarities to graft versus host disease, consistent with a role for alloimmunity. Studies on the association of PBC with microchimerism have been small (<20 PBC liver specimens) and results have been conflicting.

Aim: To address the association of PBC with microchimerism in a larger cohort.

Methods: We studied (a): blood (2 extractions x 2 PCR= 4 PCR) from 55 women with PBC and 49 normal control women (piritible bowel or G-O reflex; normal liver enzymes) and (b): archived needle liver biopsies (1 extraction x 2 PCR = 2 PCR) from 42 women with PBC, 21 women with normal liver histology or mild steatosis (normal controls), and 32 women with autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) (disease controls). All had had > 1 male child and none met ARA criteria for scleroderma or had had a blood transfusion or a liver transplant when tissue was obtained. Male DNA was assayed by PCR using specific Y chromosome primers; lower detection limit = 1/3 of DNA in 1 cell (2pg).

Results: The table shows subject numbers (%) with 0, 1 and ≥2 PCRs positive for male DNA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood</th>
<th>PBC</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Liver</th>
<th>PBC</th>
<th>Normal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>27 (49)</td>
<td>13 (27)</td>
<td>1 (2)</td>
<td>13 (27)</td>
<td>10 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19 (35)</td>
<td>5 (11)</td>
<td>3 (14)</td>
<td>15 (31)</td>
<td>5 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥2</td>
<td>9 (16)</td>
<td>21 (43)</td>
<td>31 (74)</td>
<td>9 (16)</td>
<td>21 (43)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p* vs PBC livers.

Conclusion: PBC showed an unexpected negative association with microchimerism in blood and no significant association (compared to either control group) in liver. This, the largest study to date, does not support a role for microchimerism in the pathogenesis of PBC.

**111** FASTING INSULIN, 31,32 SPLIT PRO-INSULIN AND INSULIN RESISTANCE IN PATIENTS WITH NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER

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Introduction: Nonalcoholic fatty liver (NAFL) is associated with insulin resistance and an increased risk of type II diabetes (T2DM). Development of T2DM results from either insulin resistance or defective insulin processing/secretion or both. Insulin resistance leads to increased lipolysis and flux of fatty acids (FFA) to the liver, which in turn may increase hepatic glucose output. Insulin processing involves enzymatic conversion of proinsulin to insulin through a series of site-specific cleavages. Recent development of specific assays allows different molecules of the proinsulin processing pathway to be measured separately. 31, 32 split proinsulin is the predominant form of proinsulin, known to be elevated in T2DM and impaired glucose tolerance. Fasting levels have also been shown to predict development of T2DM.

Methods: We measured fasting insulin, intact proinsulin and 31, 32 split proinsulin levels in patients with NAFL (n=24) compared to a healthy reference group (n=14). Insulin resistance index (IRI) was calculated from fasting plasma glucose and insulin levels using the well recognised mathematical model of glucose:insulin interactions - the "homeostatic model assessment" (HOMA). Body composition was assessed by BMI, waist:hip ratio and bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA).

Results: Patients with NAFL were obese according to BMI: 31.19 +/- 0.81 vs 26.55 +/- 0.81, *p*<0.004. The NAFL group had higher insulin levels than reference: 21.44 +/- 2.66 mU/l vs 9.07 +/- 1.13 mU/l, *p*<0.004 and higher 32, 33 split proinsulin levels: 18.50 mU/l +/- 1.85 mU/l vs 8.55 +/- 0.73 mU/l, *p*<0.0003. The NAFL group were also significantly insulin resistant using HOMA, *p*<0.0015. These results were independent of BMI and body fat assessed by BIA.

Conclusions: NAFL is associated with hyperinsulinaemia, elevated 32, 33 split proinsulin levels and insulin resistance. Patients with NAFL are at increased risk of developing T2DM. Measurement of 32, 33 split proinsulin may help to select individuals with the highest risk for targeted intervention. Insulin resistance causes an increased flux of FFA to the liver leading to fat deposition if metabolic competence for disposal is exceeded. Increased FFA flux may also result in hepatic inflammation which may be a cause of insulin resistance.

**112** INHIBITION OF APOPTOSIS OF ACTIVATED HEPATIC STELLATE CELLS BY TIMP-1 IS MEDIATED VIA EFFECTS ON MMP INHIBITION: IMPLICATIONS FOR REVERSIBILITY OF LIVER FIBROSIS

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Introduction: The activated hepatic stellate cell (HSC) is central to liver fibrosis as the major source of collagens I and III and the tissue inhibitors of metalloprotease-1 and -2 (TIMPs). During spontaneous recovery from liver fibrosis there is a decrease of TIMP expression, an increase in collagenase activity and apoptosis of HSC, highlighting the potential role of TIMP-1 and -2 in HSC survival.

Aims: To determine if TIMP-1 and TIMP-2 directly inhibit HSC apoptosis in tissue culture and in models of liver fibrosis in vivo.

Methods: Effects of recombinant TIMPs and mutated TIMP-1 on cultured activated HSC were examined after induction of apoptosis by cycloheximide in vitro. Rat and murine models of experimental liver fibrosis induced by CCl₄ were examined during spontaneous recovery. HSC number, TUNEL staining and TIMP-1 mRNA were assessed.

Results: TIMP-1 and 2 demonstrated a consistent, significant and dose dependent anti apoptotic effect on HSC in activated culture. A non-functional mutated TIMP-1 (T2G mutant) did not inhibit apoptosis indicating that inhibition of apoptosis was mediated through MMP inhibition. Studies of experimental liver fibrosis in the rat demonstrated that loss of activated HSC correlated with a reduction in TIMP-1 mRNA expression by PCR. Persistent expression of TIMP-1 mRNA expression by PCR. Persistent inhibition of TIMP-1 mRNA expression. After induction of fibrosis in vivo, TIMP-1 knockout mice demonstrated significantly more HSC apoptosis relative to wild types at 3 and 7 days of spontaneous recovery.

Conclusion: TIMP-1 and -2 inhibit apoptosis of activated HSC. The anti apoptotic effect of TIMP-1 is mediated via MMP inhibition.

**113** DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONSTITUTIVE (COX-1) AND THE INDUCIBLE (COX-2) CYCLOOXYGENASE IN HUMAN LIVER CIRRHOSIS: A POSSIBLE ROLE OF COX-2 IN PATHOGENESIS OF LIVER CIRRHOSIS

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Several mediators of systemic vasodilatation and inflammation in liver cirrhosis have been reported. Among these are prostaglandins (PGs), which have been proposed as one of the main mediators during inflammation. In this study, liver biopsies from fifteen patients with clinically and pathologically diagnosed liver cirrhosis secondary to hepatitis B and C, were taken. In addition 3 liver biopsies from healthy controls were used. The protein expression of the constitutive (COX-1) and the inducible (COX-2) cycloxygenase was investigated using immunocytochemistry.
We have shown that COX-2 was completely absent from the control group but was highly expressed in the cirrhotic livers. COX-2 was seen mainly in the inflammatory cells infiltrating the liver, sinusoidal cells, vascular endothelial cells and epithelial lining of bile ducts. On other hand COX-1 was expressed in normal and cirrhotic livers. COX-1 was exclusively seen in sinusoidal cells and vascular endothelial lining cells. There were no significant differences in COX-1 expression between normal and cirrhotic livers.

It is therefore clear that COX-2 is induced in liver cirrhosis and this could contribute to the overproduction of prostaglandins which could be a major contributor to hyperdynamic circulation associated with liver cirrhosis. High production of COX-2 in cirrhotic liver could explain the occurrence of hepatocellular carcinoma since COX-2 is believed to be carcinogenic. Finding that COX-2 and not COX-1 is markedly upregulated in cirrhosis could provide a possible new line of treatment using selective COX-2 inhibitors to treat the inflammation and also to minimise the occurrence of HCC in cirrhotic patients.

**EXPRESSION OF NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE ISOFORMS IN HUMAN LIVER CIRRHOSIS**

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Several mediators of systemic vasodilatation in liver cirrhosis have been reported. Among these is nitric oxide (NO), which has been proposed as one of the main mediators. In this study sera and liver biopsies from fifteen patients with clinically and pathologically diagnosed liver cirrhosis were taken. In addition sera from 7 and 3 liver biopsies from healthy controls were used. Serum levels of nitrite (the end product of nitric oxide) were measured using Griess reaction and the protein expression of the inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and constitutive nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) was investigated using immunocytochemistry. We have shown that the serum nitrite levels (94 ± 9.8 µmol/L) in cirrhotic patients were significantly [P < 0.05] increased by comparison to the control (36.6 ± 1.03 µmol/L). iNOS was completely absent from the control group but was highly expressed in the liver of the cirrhotic group. iNOS was seen mainly in the inflammatory cells infiltrating the portal tracts, blood monocytes, hepatocytes, sinusoidal cells and vascular endothelial lining. However, it was only seen in the vascular endothelial lining of both the control and cirrhotic groups but much higher in the latter. It is therefore clear that NO is augmented in cirrhotic patients and it is mainly produced by induction of iNOS. Moreover, NO upregulation is dependent on the inflammatory stage of liver cirrhosis. eNOS production could be a normal chronic adaptation mechanism of the endothelium to the chronically increased splanchnic blood flow secondarily to portal hypertension. In the near future, the appropriate inhibition of NO synthesis by using selective iNOS inhibitors may provide a novel strategy for the treatment of patients with liver cirrhosis or at least improve the fate of cirrhosis.

**SPLANCHNIC VASCULAR HYPERREACTIVITY IN HUMAN CIRRHOSIS IS RELATED TO DISEASE SEVERITY AND MEDITATED BY NITRIC OXIDE AND CARBON MONOXIDE**

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Cardiovascular changes of cirrhosis correlate with disease severity and are associated with vascular hyporesponsiveness to vasoconstrictor stimuli or phosphatidylcholine vasodilatation. The effect of disease severity on intra vascular reactivity and the mechanisms involved in humans have not been studied.

**Methods:** We studied endothelial-denuded rings of human hepatic artery from patients undergoing orthotopic liver transplant for cirrhosis (n=9) and from organ donors and patients undergoing hepatic resection (controls: n=6). Decompensated cirrhosis was defined as Child Pugh score > 8 (n=5) and compensated cirrhosis ≤ 8 (n=4). The response to 80 mmol/L potassium chloride was recorded. Rings were then incubated with either 0.1 mM L-NMMA (a non-selective nitric oxide synthase inhibitor), 0.1 mM ZnPP (a non-selective haem oxygenase inhibitor) or vehicle control for 30 min. Cumulative dose response to 80 mmol/L potassium chloride was recorded. Rings were then incubated with either 0.1 mM L-NMMA or ZnPP in these endothelial-denuded vessels suggests that smooth muscle derived nitric oxide and carbon monoxide may be important and induced only in advanced disease.

**Conclusions:** Hepatic artery hyporeactivity to PHE occurs only in patients with decompensated cirrhosis and not those with compensated cirrhosis. Restoration of PHE responsiveness by LNMMA or ZnPP in these endothelial-denuded vessels suggests that smooth muscle derived nitric oxide and carbon monoxide may be important and induced only in advanced disease. Iwao et al, 1997; Sherlock et al, 1958; Lunzer et al, 1975.

**ACUTE LIVER FAILURE SERUM CAUSES APOPTOTIC CELL DEATH BY DOWN-REGULATION OF β1-INTEGRIN ACTIVITY**

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Integrity of the cytoskeletal axis is important for the maintenance of cellular differentiation, adhesion and viability. Disruption of this axis in acute liver injury may limit the role of stem cell/hepatocyte transplantation.

**Aim:** To study the effects (and mechanisms) of acute liver failure (ALF) serum on hepatocyte adhesion/cell death.

**Methods and Results:** HepG2 cells were cultured in media supplemented with 10/20% ALF or Normal human (NS) serum. Culture with 20% ALF serum led to significant increases in apoptotic cell death (Feulgen staining/TEM) after 24 [4%] and 48 [7.5%] hrs compared with negligible levels of apoptosis seen in culture with NS. Cellular adhesion (attachment to collagen coated plates after culture in either ALF or NS) was significantly decreased in cells grown in ALF serum. Of note this effect became pronounced after just 4 hours culture, well before apoptosis was observed (see table). Using Scanning Electron Microscopy cells cultured in ALF serum were strikingly more rounded in appearance and appeared far less adherent. Flow cytometric expression of the common integrins (β1, α5) on HepG2 cells was carried out, and after 24 hours levels were significantly decreased in cells grown in ALF serum. We then studied the activation level of the β1-integrin using a flow cytometric assay. After 24 hours culture, ALF serum significantly reduced the activity of the β1-integrin compared with control cultures (33.6 +/- 6.2 [ALF] vs 69 +/- 10.1 [NS]).

**Abstract 116**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture duration</th>
<th>20% Normal serum (NS)</th>
<th>20% ALF serum (ALF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td>86.3 +/- 7.5</td>
<td>48.3 +/- 7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 hours</td>
<td>93.5 +/- 14.8</td>
<td>46.5 +/- 7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 hours</td>
<td>80.3 +/- 11.3</td>
<td>30.3 +/- 7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion: Down-regulation of β1-integrin activity appears to be an early event in cells exposed to ALF serum, which precedes impaired cellular adhesion and apoptotic cell death, thus negating the possible therapeutic benefits of cell transplantation in liver injury. Modulation of integrin activity may be important in optimising cell transplantation.

Is the Prothrombin Time Still Useful for Assessing Fulminant Hepatic Failure?


Prognostic markers, such as prothrombin time, are important in guiding management in patients with Fulminant Hepatic Failure (FHF). The measurement of PT has recently changed from the Manchester method to the Innovin method, which utilises recombinant reagents and as such should provide less variability.

Aim: To study whether the two methods provide similar results when tested on samples taken from patients with FHF admitted to the Scottish Liver Transplantation Unit (SLTU).

Methods and Results: We prospectively studied 96 samples from 42 patients (35 paracetamol, 3 Non-A Non-B, 2 autoimmune, 1 Budd-Chiari Syndrome & 1 drug reaction) admitted to the SLTU from August 2000 to March 2001 with acute liver injury. Of these 17 developed encephalopathy (and thus FHF) and 9 met the King’s College Four Prognosis criteria. The equation derived by linear regression to relate the two values is Manchester prothrombin time = 0.61 + (1.72 x Innovin prothrombin time) (R²=0.766, p<0.001). Whilst there is a strong association between these methods it is clear that there is not equivalence. Significantly the Innovin measured PT consistently records times shorter than the Manchester measured PT, and thus usage of the Innovin PT could potentially lead to patients not being considered for liver transplantation as they would not meet KCPP criteria. Indeed in our cohort no patients had an Innovin PT of greater than 100 seconds, which is one of the requirements for consideration of liver transplantation for paracetamol poisoning. A time of 28.7 seconds and 57.8 seconds as measured by the Innovin corresponds to 50 and 100 seconds as measured by the Manchester method.

Conclusions: Our study demonstrates that Innovin measured PT is different from that measured with the Manchester reagent, and therefore its usage in FHF, as per the KCPP criteria, cannot be recommended. Widespread usage of the Innovin PT in FHF will require validation in larger studies before it can be recommended. This finding has important implications in the management of FHF.

Pentoxifylline Improves Short Term Survival in Severe Acute Alcoholic Hepatitis

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Background and Aims: Pentoxifylline (PTX), an inhibitor of Tumor Necrosis Factor. It has been reported to improve the outcome of acute alcoholic hepatitis. The aim of the current study was to review our experience with this drug and to compare the results with a large control population.

Methods: The treatment group comprised of 8 consecutive patients with severe acute alcoholic hepatitis with Maddrey discrimination factor (MDF) >32 who were consecutively treated with PTX (400 mg orally 3 times/day) for 4 weeks. A group of 35 patients who were admitted before PTX was used in our unit with similar MDF score served as the control group. There were no statistical significant differences between the two groups as regards the demographic and clinical criteria or laboratory values, with the exception of an elevated serum creatinine, which was significantly more common in the control group (p < 0.05).

Results: The four week mortality in the treatment group was 0% as compared with the control group with a 4 week mortality of 77.1% (p < 0.0001). Hepato-renal syndrome developed in 50% of patients in the treatment group compared with 80% of the control group. Serum creatinine, bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase and platelet count were all significantly reduced in the PTX group. The mortality rate post-liver biopsy in patients with FHF is approximately 0.1%. Following recent experience of complications including mortality following liver biopsy in paracetamol hepatotoxicity, we undertook a systematic review of our clinical experience in this population.

Conclusions: Sixteen patients with sickle cell disease who underwent a percutaneous liver biopsy were identified. Clinical records, post-mortem reports, and the Coroner’s death register were reviewed. Demographics, duration of disease, frequency of sickling crises, sickle cell genotype, haematological and biochemical indices, and histopathological findings were correlated with course after biopsy and clinical value of data yielded by biopsy. Data obtained by biopsy in patients who suffered complications was assessed as not of substantial value in clinical management, nor likely to have been of value had patients survived. None of the patients who did not suffer complications, however, the biopsy data were useful.

Percutaneous liver biopsy in patients with acute sickle cell hepatopathy complicating sickle cell anaemia carries a high risk. To recognise acute sickle cell hepatopathy is important; such a condition may represent a newly identified contraindication to percutaneous liver biopsy.

Cost Effectiveness of Histoacryl Glue vs. TIPS in the Management of Acute Gastro Variceal Bleeding

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Introduction: The management of bleeding gastro varices (GV) has not been standardised. Although TIPS is used in most centres, endoscopic treatment with histoacryl glue has been shown to be effective recently. Cost-effective analyses of these methods are lacking.

Methods: Review of results of patients who were treated for bleeding gastro varices in this institution initially by TIPS and later with histoacryl glue injection. Cost analysis, based on hospital charges, for a fixed financial year, and comparison between the two groups were made for up to a period of 6 months, liver transplantation or death for each patient.

Results: 20 patients with bleeding GV had TIPS from January 1995 to December 1999 whilst 23 patients had histoacryl glue injection from January 2000 to October 2001. There were no significant differences in age, sex, diagnosis, Child-Pugh classification and transfusion requirement between the two groups. The TIPS group had 13 cases of GOV 1 and 7 with GOV 2, with 15 cases of GOV 1 and 8 GOV 2 in the histoacryl group (p=NS). In the TIPS group, 15/20 patients had the procedure within 24 hours of haemorrhage and 90% of stent insertions were successful. Complications consisted of three cases of pulmonary oedema, two cases of severe encephalopathy and a 15% stenosis rate at 6 months. In the glue group, there were 3±1.5 endoscopies and 2±1 injections per patient with a 96% haemostasis. There was one case of fatal (glue)
Genetic Haemochromatosis (GH): Where are all the patients?

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Background: Genetic haemochromatosis (GH) is the most common genetic disorder of Caucasian populations. A single autosomal recessive gene mutation (C282Y) accounts for over 90% of cases of GH in the UK. The highest carrier frequency reported for this mutation (approximately 1 in 10) is observed in North European or Celtic populations. Therefore there is likely to be a high prevalence of patients with GH in Scotland, but data are scarce.


Methods: C282Y mutation frequency was established anonymously in two healthy control populations from Glasgow: umbilical cord blood samples from consecutive newborn infants and randomly selected healthy elderly controls. All patients in the Greater Glasgow Health Board (GGHB) area homozygous for the C282Y mutation up to 1st August 2001 were identified. The prevalence of GH was estimated from the frequency of GH in controls and the known GGHB population. The number of patients with undiagnosed GH was estimated from this figure and the number of known cases of GH.

Results: 340 controls (163 infants, 177 elderly controls) underwent C282Y testing. The C282Y mutation gene frequency was 7.4% (6.4% and 8.2% respectively) with a carrier rate of 1 in 7. An estimated 1 in 183 (5.5 per 1000) were homozygous, which equates to 4942 cases of GH within the 904,400 population of the GGHB area. Only 240 (0.26 per 1000) C282Y homozygotes were recognised. This represents 4.9% (240 / 4942) of the estimated number of C282Y homozygotes in the area.

Conclusions: As expected the C282Y mutation gene frequency is high in the control groups studied. Only a small minority (4.9%) of the estimated 4942 individuals with GH in Glasgow are recognised. This represents 4.9% (240 / 4942) of the estimated number of C282Y mutation carriers. Whether this reflects lack of biochemical or clinical penentation of the C282Y mutation, or a failure of diagnosis requires further study.

Hepatitis C: Why have so few patients been treated?

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Hepatitis C (HCV) is a chronic illness for which a relatively effective anti-viral therapy exists. Many sufferers are referred to liver clinics with long waiting lists but a significant number do not receive active therapy.

A retrospective review of all HCV positive patients attending an outpatient liver clinic was conducted to determine the number who commenced anti-viral therapy and the reasons why patients did not. From Oct 1994-Dec 2000 all those attending clinics were documented. Those seen from Oct 1994 - Oct 1997 were reviewed in detail to determine the reasons why patients did not receive treatment (see table). Of 490 HCV patients (298M/192F) seen from Oct 1994-Dec 1997, 174 received anti-viral therapy (interferon alone or with ribavirin) and 316 did not. 27% of females were treated compared to 41% males. Predominant risk factors for HCV in either group were 310 (63%) and 85 blood products (17%). Primary reasons for not receiving therapy: 105 (39%) did not meet Government criteria, 67 (21%) lost to follow up after visit 1 or 2, 54 (17%) health, 45 (14%) herbal, 22 (7%) social and 23 (7%) chose no treatment. Of the 1104 patients seen over the 7 years, only 405 (37%) received anti-viral therapy.

Conclusions: Coronary heart disease risk increases after liver transplant. The number of observed cardiovascular events is low. We would expect more events than we have seen.
Neoplasia and cell/molecular biology free papers 124-139

124 BONE MARROW DERIVATION OF PERICRYPTAL MYOFIBROBLASTS IN THE MOUSE AND HUMAN SMALL INTESTINE AND COLON

S.J. Forbes1,2, T. Hunt', M. Brittan', R. Jeffery', R. Poulson1, K. Hodiwal-Dille1, M.R. Alison1, N.A. Wright1,4, 'Histopathology Unit, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London; 2Department of Medicine, and 3Department of Histopathology, Imperial College School of Medicine; 4Department of Histopathology, Barts and the London, Queen Mary’s School of Medicine and Dentistry, London, UK

Background: The intestinal sub-epithelial myofibroblasts (ISEMF) are found in the lamina propria of the intestine under the epithelial cells, and are of critical importance in epithelial-mesenchymal interactions. It has been suggested that the origin of ISEMF might be from the neural crest, or locally from mesenchymal stem cells situated in the muscularis mucosa.

Aims/Methods: In order to establish whether extra-intestinal cells contribute to the turnover and repair of gastrointestinal tissues we studied: (i) the colonos and small intestines of female mice that had received whole body irradiation followed by a male bone marrow transplant, and (ii) patients with a specific donor (bone marrow) origin.

Results: In female mouse recipients of male bone marrow grafts we observed clusters of Y-chromosomes positive/alpha-smooth muscle actin positive myofibroblasts. While few of these were present at 7 days after bone marrow transplantation, they were numerous at 14 days and by 6 weeks, whole columns of pericryptal myofibroblasts could be seen surrounding crypts in both the small intestine and colon. These columns appeared to extend into the villi in the small intestine. In the human intestine we confirmed that the bone marrow-derived cells within the intestine exhibited a myofibroblast phenotype.

Conclusion: Our data suggests that the bone marrow contributes to the regeneration of intestinal myofibroblasts after damage. This axis of gut regeneration may have therapeutic potential.

125 PITUITARY ADENYLATE CYCLASE-ACTIVATING POLYPEPTIDE REGULATES THE HISTIDINE DECARBOXYLASE PROMOTER VIA DUAL SIGNALLING MECHANISMS AND A DISTINCT RESPONSE ELEMENT

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Background: The gastric enterochromaffin-like cell has recently been shown to be under the influence of neural pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP). Its histidine decarboxylase gene promoter is known to be regulated by gastrin, and we have explored the effects of PACAP on this regulatory sequence and the signalling pathways involved.

Methods: 1.88 kb of the histidine decarboxylase promoter was ligated into a luciferase reporter-constructor and transiently transfected into a PC12 cell line, either wild-type or stable transfectants expressing the gastrin-CCk receptor. The effects of PACAP and gastrin on promoter activity were assessed via a series of 5' deletions and assays in RAW264.7 cells activated by Western blot and ELISA in tissue and blood of hypergastrinemic patients. Gene expression was studied using promoter-luciferase reporter constructs.

Results: The gene array revealed PAI-2 as a major, previously unknown, gastrin-regulated gene in AGS cells. The relevance was confirmed by showing significantly (p<0.05, t-test) elevated PAI-2 plasma of hypergastrinemic patients (pernicious anemia (PA): plasma gastrin, 1.20±0.16 nM, plasma PAI-2, 1.42±0.3 nM; plasma gastrin, 0.53±0.09 nM, PAI-2, 2.0±0.2 ng/ml; normal controls: gastrin, 0.03±0.01 nM; PAI-2, 0.62±0.2 ng/ml). Moreover, PAI-2 was detected as a strong band in Western blots of gastric biopsies of 8 of 9 PA patients, 5 of 7 MEN-I patients, but was at or below the level of detection in 9 of 11 controls. To examine cellular control mechanisms we transiently transfected AGS cells with 2.34 kb of the PAI-2 promoter in a luciferase reporter construct; gastrin (1 nM) increased expression 14.0±1.3 fold over control (p<0.05). Pharmacological agents and dominant negative vectors indicated that responses were mediated partly via protein kinase C, P60, and the transcription factors CREB and AP1. Over-expression of the tumour suppressor menin (which is mutated in MEN-1) significantly inhibited gastrin-stimulated PAI-2 expression (p<0.05).

Conclusions: PAI-2 is a novel, gastrin-regulated gene. PACAP is thought to inhibit apoptosis and extracellular proteolysis, so the data suggest a novel potential mediator of gastrin-stimulated changes in epithelial organisation.

126 IDENTIFICATION BY GENE ARRAY OF PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR INHIBITOR-2 (PAI-2) AS A NOVEL TARGET OF GASTRIN IN HYPERGASTRINAEMIA


Background and Aim: Gastrin controls acid secretion and the organisation of the gastric mucosa. Some gastrin-regulated events involve changes in gene expression. We sought to identify major, new, gastrin-regulated genes using a gene array.

Methods: A cancer gene array was probed with samples from AGS-cells expressing the gastrin-CCk receptor, stimulated with gastrin. The expression of gastrin-regulated genes was characterized by Western blot and ELISA in tissue and blood of hypergastrinaemic patients. Gene expression was studied using promoter-luciferase reporter constructs.

Results: The gene array revealed PAI-2 as a major, previously unknown, gastrin-regulated gene in AGS cells. The relevance was confirmed by showing significantly (p<0.05, t-test) elevated PAI-2 plasma of hypergastrinemic patients (pernicious anemia (PA): plasma gastrin, 1.20±0.16 nM, plasma PAI-2, 1.42±0.3 nM; plasma gastrin, 0.53±0.09 nM, PAI-2, 2.0±0.2 ng/ml; normal controls: gastrin, 0.03±0.01 nM; PAI-2, 0.62±0.2 ng/ml). Moreover, PAI-2 was detected as a strong band in Western blots of gastric biopsies of 8 of 9 PA patients, 5 of 7 MEN-I patients, but was at or below the level of detection in 9 of 11 controls. To examine cellular control mechanisms we transiently transfected AGS cells with 2.34 kb of the PAI-2 promoter in a luciferase reporter construct; gastrin (1 nM) increased expression 14.0±1.3 fold over control (p<0.05). Pharmacological agents and dominant negative vectors indicated that responses were mediated partly via protein kinase C, P60, and the transcription factors CREB and AP1. Over-expression of the tumour suppressor menin (which is mutated in MEN-1) significantly inhibited gastrin-stimulated PAI-2 expression (p<0.05).

Conclusions: PAI-2 is a novel, gastrin-regulated gene. PACAP is thought to inhibit apoptosis and extracellular proteolysis, so the data suggest a novel potential mediator of gastrin-stimulated changes in epithelial organisation.

127 PARACRINE COX-2-MEDIATED SIGNALLING BY MACROPHAGES PROMOTES TUMORIGENIC PROGRESSION OF INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL CELLS

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Cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) plays an important role during the early stages of intestinal tumorigenesis. Cox-2 is expressed predominantly by stromal macrophages in murine and human intestinal adenomas. This implies the existence of paracrine COX-2-mediated signalling between stromal macrophages and intestinal epithelial cells.

In vitro models were developed incorporating a murine macrophage cell line (RAW264.7) and a non-transformed rat intestinal epithelial cell line (IEC-6). Functional Cox-2 expression was up-regulated in RAW264.7 cells activated by interferon and lipopolysaccharide. The effect of activated RAW264.7 cells on IEC-6 cell phenotype was assessed using the co-culture model. AMCM-cultured IEC-6 cells developed a stable, homogeneous ‘transformed’ phenotype by approximately 60 days. Incubation with non-activated MCM (NMCM)
was not associated with significant changes compared with control IEC-6 cells. AMC-cultured IEC-6 cells maintained cytokeratin expression but expressed decreased membranous E-cadherin, decreased TGFβRIII (associated with resistance to TGFβIII) and increased Cox-2 as well as PAI-1 compared with control and AMC-cultured IEC-6 cells. AMC-cultured IEC-6 cells exhibited anchorage-independent growth in soft agarose and established membrane xenografts but were non-tumorigenic in nude mice. The presence of the selective Cox-2 inhibitor SC236 (Pharmacia) during (but not after) RAW264.7 cell activation inhibited AMC-induced IEC-6 cell changes.

Activated macrophages promote phenotypic change of IEC-6 intestinal epithelial cells (compatible with tumorigenic progression) via a paracrine Cox-2-dependent mechanism. These models provide direct in vitro evidence for Cox-2-mediated macrophage-intestinal epithelial cell signalling during the early stages of intestinal tumorigenesis.

**128 AN N-TERMINALLY TRUNCATED CYTOPLASMIC FORM OF OXYGEN-REGULATED PROTEIN 150 (ORP150), THE MAJOR INTRACELLULAR LIGAND FOR THE AN/T1 PROLIFERATIVE MUSHROOM LECTIN, IS ESSENTIAL FOR NUCLEAR LOCALISATION SEQUENCE (NLS)-DEPENDENT NUCLEAR PROTEIN IMPORT IN HUMAN INTESTINAL CANCER CELLS**

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The classical NLS-dependent nuclear import system, which mediates import of large nuclear proteins, is fundamentally important for maintaining nuclear function. Our previous studies have shown that the import of cell proliferation of mushroom Agaricus bisporus lectin (AUL) (Cancer Res 1993;53:4627) is linked to its internalisation and selective blockade of NLS-dependent nuclear protein import (J Biol Chem 1992;257:4890). One of the major intracellular ABL-binding lipids is N-terminally truncated cytoplasmic form of ORP150 (Gastroenterology 2001;120(suppl1):3579). ORP150 is a stress-related protein and is up regulated in tumours and highly expressed in cancer cell lines. In this study we investigated the role of ORP150 in nuclear protein import.

Nuclear protein import was performed in detergent semi-permeabilised human colocolorectal cancer HT29 and gastric cancer AGS cells using a fluorescein-conjugated synthetic NLS peptide/bovine albumin complex (NLS-BST-FITC) as a transport marker. It was found that introduction of an anti-Orp150 antibody, but not other irrelevant antibodies, into the transport system resulted in 57% and 48% reduction of nuclear accumulation of NLS in HT29 and AGS cells respectively. Removal of cytosolic Orp150 from the transport system by immunosorption caused over 40% reduction of NLS nuclear accumulation. The ras-related nuclear transport factor Ran was identified in the Orp150 immunoprecipitate. Orp150 was also identified by immunoblotting in the immunoprecipitates of Ran but not in the immunoprecipitates of other Ran-associated proteins (RanBP4, RCC1, RanGAP1 and NTF2).

This result suggests that the truncated cytoplasmic Orp150 has a crucial role in NLS-dependent nuclear protein import probably by direct interaction with Ran.

**129 CONTIGUOUS HYPERPLASTIC POLYP (HP), SERRATED ADENOMA (SA) AND COLORECTAL CANCER (CRC): PATHWAYS AND TIMING**

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Background: HPs may progress to CRC via the SA (serrated CRC) pathway. In hyperplastic polyposis (HP) this occurs by microsatellite instability (MSI) and chromosomal instability (Cl). In sporadic CRC, the serrated CRC pathway has been suggested to lead to proximal CRC with high levels of microsatellite instability (MSH4).

Aims: To investigate the heterogeneity of MSI and K-ras and p53 expression in contiguous SA/CRC and contiguous HP/SA to help understand the timings and genetic mechanisms driving the serrated pathway.

Methods: Paraffin-embedded tissue blocks with contiguous SA/CRC or contiguous HP/SA were selected. Using a haematoxylin-eosin stained section as a reference, tissue components were identified, micro-dissected and RNA was extracted. MSI analysis was done by PCR at 12 and 13 of the K-ras gene using minisequencing. Abnormal p53 accumulation was identified using immunohistochemistry.

Results: 11 contiguous SA/CRC and 2 contiguous HP/SA were analysed. 10/11 SA/CRC samples were MS stable. MSI was seen in both SA & CRC components in 1/11. The CRC but not the SA showed loss of hMLH1. K-ras mutations were detected in 4/11 CRCs. 3/4 contiguous SAs had the same K-ras mutation (1/4 PCR failure). The remaining 7 SA/CRCs were wild type. P53 results were available in 10. All 10 CRCs and 5/10 contiguous SAs showed accumulation of mutant p53. Neither of the two HP/SAs showed MSI or K-ras mutations.

Conclusions: All contiguous SA/CRC or HP/SA were concordant in MSI and K-ras status. This supports the serrated CRC pathway. K-ras mutation appears to be an early event whereas p53 over-expression (and presumably mutation) a late event. MSI was rare in this predominately distal tumour series.

**130 TELOMERASE EXPRESSION IN BARRETT’S, OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC ADENOCARCINOMA**

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Ribonucleoprotein enzyme telomerase is increased in most cancers and is present in small quantities in gastrointestinal epithelia. Telomerase is involved in carcinogenesis but the contribution of the gene encoding its catalytic subunit (hTERT) to the regulation of telomerase activity is unclear. We assessed hTERT expression and telomerase activity in Barrett’s, oesophageal and gastric adenocarcinomas and adjacent macroscopically normal tissue.

Methods: hTERT mRNA was quantitated using real-time RTPCR and telomerase activity measured by the TRAP assay in the following: paired samples from Barrett’s (n=16) and adjacent cardia, paired samples from gastric (n=15) and oesophageal (n=21) adenocarcinomas and adjacent macroscopically normal tissue.

Results: (median expressed as arbitrary units) In Barrett’s and adjacent cardia, telomerase activity was 20 and 11 respectively, p = 0.28 and hTERT mRNA was 3.6 and 2.3 respectively, p = 0.12. There was no significant difference. In gastric adenocarcinoma, compared to adjacent normal tissue, telomerase activity was increased significantly from 0 to 16, p = 0.01 and hTERT mRNA was increased also from 2.2 to 7.1, p = 0.008. In oesophageal adenocarcinoma, compared to adjacent normal tissue, telomerase activity was increased significantly from 5 to 229, p < 0.0001 but hTERT mRNA was not significantly different, 1.7 and 2.5, p = 0.48. Comparing oesophageal cancer and Barrett’s, telomerase activity was 229 and 20 respectively, p = 0.001 but hTERT mRNA was not significantly different, 1.5 vs. 3.6.

Conclusions: Telomerase enzyme activity was increased in cancers but not Barrett’s suggesting that increased enzyme activity occurs late in oesophageal carcinogenesis. In gastric adenocarcinoma, increased hTERT expression was associated with increased enzyme activity suggesting a modest regulatory role of hTERT in this cancer. However, in general, hTERT expression correlated poorly with telomerase activity confirming the complexity of telomerase regulation in malignant and benign tissue of the human foregut.

**131 TNF-α IN BARRETT’S OESOPHAGUS**

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Barrett’s metaplasia of the oesophagus (BM) is an early lesion in the progression from oesophageal inflammation, through dysplasia to the development of Barrett’s adenocarcinoma (BA). Previous work indicates that BM and BA are associated with reduced E-cadherin expression and increased cytoplasmic/nuclear pools of its associated protein β-catenin. β-catenin participates in Wnt signalling and activates oncogene transcription by complexing with T-cell factors (TCF).

Since we have previously shown that TNF-α can down-regulate E-cadherin expression we have assessed TNF-α expression in Barrett’s oesophagus and examine if TNF-α can promote β-catenin mediated transcription of oncogenes in a gastrointestinal model system.

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Epithelial expression of TNF-α was determined by immunohistochemistry and Western blot analysis of oesophageal tissue. β-catenin mediated transcription was assayed in TNF-α stimulated cell lines using the TOPFLASH reporter system. C-myc expression was assessed by real time PCR.

Epithelial expression of TNF-α increases with the metaplasia-dysplasia-carcinoma sequence. In an intestinal cell model TNF-α induces c-myc expression, which is mediated through β-catenin regulated transcription, independent of NF-κB activation.

In summary TNF-α is up-regulated in the progression of Barrett’s Oesophagus. β-catenin mediated transcription of c-myc is a pathway whereby elevated levels of TNF-α may lead to oncogene transcription in gastrointestinal epithelia.

**132 INCREASED EXPRESSION OF THE SRC, MET AND ERBB-2 KINASES IN THE PROGRESSION OF BARRETT’S METAPLASIA TO ADENOCARCINOMA**

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**Background:** The development of oesophageal adenocarcinoma is characterised by progression along the Barrett’s metaplasia – dysplasia – carcinoma sequence. It is known that the growth factor TGF-β and its receptor, EGFR show increased expression along this sequence. Receptor activation leads to phosphorylation of kinase substrates involved in signal transduction pathways. This may promote cell proliferation and invasion. Further, tyrosine kinase receptors may also be involved in dysplastic progression and can provide therapeutic targets. ErbB2, src and met are three tyrosine kinases that may be influenced by such growth factors.

**Aims:** To investigate the expression of erbB2, src and met along the metaplasia – dysplasia – carcinoma sequence.

**Methods:** Routine immunohistochemistry staining was carried out on paraffin sections from specimens of normal squamous oesophagus, Barrett’s metaplasia, dysplastic Barrett’s and oesophageal adenocarcinoma. Staining was scored semi-quantitatively. Western blotting was carried out on biopsy samples of normal oesophagus, Barrett’s metaplasia and oesophageal adenocarcinoma.

**Results:** Up-regulation of met was seen along the sequence with strong membranous staining seen in 0/10 normal oesophagus, 3/9 dysplasias and 7/10 carcinomas. Src is ubiquitously expressed but strong membranous staining was seen in only 3/10 Barrett’s and 6/10 carcinomas. ErbB2 showed reduced expression in Barrett’s compared with normal oesophagus, but then showed strong membranous staining in 3/10 dysplasias and 4/10 carcinomas. Western blotting confirmed these patterns of altered expression.

**Conclusions:** The increased expression of met is an early step in the metaplasia – dysplasia – carcinoma sequence. The increased expression of src and erbB2 appear to be later steps in the sequence akin to EGFR. The altered expression of met, erbB2 and src suggests that whilst there may be some redundancy in tyrosine kinase signalling, one of these could provide a mechanism that promotes the progression from metaplasia to carcinoma, and may be a potential therapeutic target.

**133 VARIATIONS IN CYTOKINE EXPRESSION IN THE MALIGNANT PROGRESSION OF BARRETTS’ OEosophagus AND FOLLOWING PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY**

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**Background:** Oesophagitis has a Th1 cytokine profile in contrast to the Th2 profile (IL-4, IL-10) of Barrett’s oesophagus (BO). Cytokines influence neoplastic progression via alterations in the Th2 profile (IL-4, IL-10 with low levels of TGF-β). Photodynamic therapy (PDT) may promote cell proliferation and invasion. Further tyrosine kinase receptors may also be involved in dysplastic progression and can provide therapeutic targets. ErbB2, src and met are three tyrosine kinases that may be influenced by such growth factors.

**Aims:** To compare the cytokine levels in the malignant progression of BO to 2. To determine the effect of PDT on cytokine expression in BO.

**Methods:** Competitive RT-PCR was used to assay the cytokine profiles of OE33 adenocarcinoma cell line and OE21 (squamous carcinoma cell line) cells and of biopsies from normal squamous oesophagus (NO), high-grade dysplasia (HGD) and non-dysplastic BO (n=50) and Barrett’s adenocarcinoma (AC, n=5). For PDT patients with high grade dysplasia (n=5), cytokines were determined by semi-quantitative PCR up to 2 months after PDT compared with the pre-PDT biopsies.

**Results:** TGF-β, IL-1β and IL-8 expression is increased in OE33 cells compared to OE21 (p<0.05, p<0.05 and p<0.005 respectively). In AC biopsies, IL-4 levels are increased (16 fold increase cf. NO, p<0.05) as well as IL-1β levels (>50 fold increase cf. NO and BO, p<0.05). TGF-β expression is decreased in BO (cf. NO p<0.05), but increases again in AC to squamous mucosal levels (8 fold difference, p<0.05). Following PDT IL-10, IL-8, IL-1β and TGF-β were increased in BO at least 3-fold 24 hours after therapy. 2 months later these cytokine levels reverted to baseline. TGF-β levels in BO were unaffected by PDT. Neo-squamous epithelium had a cytokine profile that was intermediate between NO and BO. The cytokines levels in NO were unaffected by PDT.

**Conclusions:** Cytokine expression is altered in BO neoplasia and post-PDT. Whether, the cytokine profile has a causal role in the determination of the cell phenotype post-PDT merits further study.

**134 LUMINAL NITROSATION POTENTIAL FOLLOWING NITRATE INGESTION IS MAXIMAL AT THE GO JUNCTION**

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**Background:** Acidification of nitrite in the presence of nitrosatable chemicals produces potentially carcinogenic N-nitrosocompounds. The reaction is catalysed by thiocyanate (SCN⁻) and inhibited by ascorbic acid (AA). Saliva contains a high concentration of nitrate (NO₃⁻), derived from dietary nitrate (NO₃⁻), and swallowed saliva is the main source of NO₂⁻ entering the acid stomach.

**Aim:** To determine if there are regional variations in the nitrosating potential in the upper GI tract.

**Methods:** We used a validated technique involving microdialysis probes to simultaneously measure the chemicals relevant to nitrosation in the oesophagus,cardia, proximal stomach and distal stomach of 15 healthy volunteers before and following ingestion of 2mM nitrite (equivalent to a salad portion).

**Results:** The NO₂⁻ ingestion increased median saliva NO₂⁻ from 37µM to 215µM and distal oesophageal NO₂⁻ from 29µM to 182µM (p<0.01 each). Within the acid stomach, the NO₂⁻ concentration progressively decreased and AA concentration progressively increased with distance distal to the GO junction producing the highest acid NO₂⁻/AA ratio ratio at the GO junction. Results following NO₂⁻ ingestion are shown in table (values are medians).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abstract 134</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saliva</td>
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<td>pH</td>
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<td>SCN[µM]</td>
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<td>NO[µM]</td>
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<tr>
<td>AA[µM]</td>
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<td>NO/AA ratio</td>
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* p<0.01 compared to proximal and distal stomach.

**Conclusions:** 1) Nitrosation within the acid secreting stomach will be maximal at the GO Junction. 2) Dietary nitrate may be involved in the aetiology of mutagenesis and carcinogenesis at this site.

**135 SUPPRESSION OF PROLIFERATION AND INDUCTION OF APOPTOSIS IN HUMAN OESOPHAGEAL ADENOCARCINOMA CELLS BY NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC COX-2 INHIBITORS**

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**Background:** Adenocarcinoma arising from Barrett’s oesophagus is the most rapidly increasing cancer in the west. Epidemiological studies suggest that use of NSAIDs is associated with up to 90% decreased risk of developing oesophageal cancer. The main biochemical target for NSAIDs is cyclooxygenase and the isoenzyme

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COX-2 is up-regulated in oesophageal carcinogenesis. The protective effect of NSAIDs may result from inhibition of COX-2. Synthetic COX-2 inhibitors suppress enzyme activity, but the food-borne flavonoid quercetin also suppresses COX-2 mRNA expression. We examined the effects of 3 commercially available COX-2 inhibitors (NS-398, nimesulide and niflumic acid) and quercetin on cell proliferation and apoptosis in the poorly differentiated human oesophageal adenocarcinoma cell line OE-33.

Methods: Cell viability after treatment with COX-2 inhibitors for 24, 48 and 72 h was assessed on 96-well plates using a neutral-red dye technique. Changes in the relative numbers of adherent and floating cells were assessed in culture-flasks, and apoptotic cells among the floaters were identified using ethidium bromide and acridine orange staining under fluorescent microscopy. Flow cytometric analysis of attached and floating populations was used to quantify apoptotic cells and to examine the effects of the agents on the cell cycle.

Results: Western blot analysis confirmed COX-2 expression in the OE-33 cell line. The selective COX-2 inhibitors and quercetin suppressed OE-33 cells proliferation in a dose- and time-dependent manner, and increased the fraction of floating cells in the population. The majority of the floating cells were identified as apoptotic. The anti-proliferative effects induced by quercetin were significantly greater, and the number of floating cells was significantly higher after quercetin treatment compared with the selective COX-2 inhibitors (p<0.05). Cell cycle analyses revealed that quercetin blocked the cell in S phase while the selective COX-2 inhibitors (NS-398 and Niflumic acid) blocked the cell in G1/G2/interphase.

Conclusion: Selective COX-2 inhibitors are able to suppress proliferation and induce apoptosis in human oesophageal adenocarcinoma cells in vitro. However, quercetin, a food borne COX-2 inhibitor, has an even greater inhibitory effect on these cells, and is a potent inducer of apoptosis and cell cycle arrest.

136 ANGIOGENIC POTENTIAL OF HUVEC CELLS IS INCREASED BY AMIDATED AND GLYCINE-EXTENDED GASTRIN-17

P.A. Clarke, S. Evans, D. McWilliams, S.A. Watson. Cancer Studies Unit, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK

Introduction: Gastrin peptides directly and indirectly promote the growth of malignant cells. Gastrin modulates expression of heparin binding EGF (HB-EGF), which may play a role in angiogenesis (Miyi-

Methods: HUVEC cells were grown in a mixed culture system with irradiated feeder cells in 24-well plates. Amidated human gastrin-17 (G17) and glycine extended G17 were added to the cultures at concentrations of 10nM. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF, 2ng/ ml) and suramin (20µM) were used as positive and negative controls (n=2 wells were set up for each condition), respectively. Media supplementation took place on days 4 and 7. At day 8 the cultures were fixed with ethanol and stained using a CD31 monoclonal antibody. Image analysis was used to quantify tubule node formation.

Results: The mean nodes assessed for 2 separate experiments are shown in the table.

Abstract 136

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Mean nodes (SEM)</th>
<th>Significance from medium control (p value, Mann Whitney)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>15.6 (1.2)</td>
<td>p=0.00005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suramin</td>
<td>5.9 (0.5)</td>
<td>p=0.00005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEGF</td>
<td>29.5 (1.8)</td>
<td>p=0.00005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G17</td>
<td>30.0 (2.1)</td>
<td>p=0.00005</td>
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<tr>
<td>GlyG17</td>
<td>31.0 (1.7)</td>
<td>p=0.00005</td>
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Conclusion: G17 and GlyG17 are able to induce an angiogenic response in HUVEC cells which is equal in magnitude to that induced with VEGF.

137 GASTRIC ADENOMATOUS POLYS DEMONSTRATE ACCUMULATION OF MUTANT P53

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Gastric adenomas are a rare finding at endoscopy, occurring in 1 in 3000 of endoscopies. They are associated with the development of gastric cancers mirroring the adenoma-carcinoma neoplastic pathway in the colon however in the stomach they account for a small proportion of cancers. P53 gene mutations are found in between 40 and 50% of all gastric cancers and occur relatively late in the neoplastic cascade.

Aim: To assess the degree of p53 mutation by detecting accumulation of clone DO-7 type mutated p53 in gastric adenomatous polyps.

Method: 15 Sequential archived paraffin blocks taken from gastric resections and endoscopic biopsies of gastric adenomas were analysed by immunohistochemistry using a monoclonal antibody raised against p53 clone DO-7 protein (Dako). An avidin-biotin bridge and DAB detection system were employed (Vector). Positive controls from an oesophageal carcinoma (Dako) and negative controls from a benign gastric adenome were also analysed. Sections were counterstained with haematoxylin and assessed for the presence or absence of mutated p53 accumulation.

Results: All 15 adenomas exhibited p53 accumulation, indicated by nuclear staining, compared with none of the control specimens (see table 1).

Abstract 137

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<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Normal (15)</th>
<th>Gastric cancer (15)</th>
<th>Gastric adenoma (15)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mutant P53 positive</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>6 (40%)</td>
<td>15 (100%)</td>
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</table>

Discussion: Mutated p53 accumulation is strongly associated with gastric adenomas, its presence being detectable in a far greater proportion than in gastric carcinomas and normal gastric tissue. This pattern of p53 expression may closely resemble that seen in the adenoma-carcinoma pathway in the colon than the more common metaplasia-dysplasia-carcinoma pathway that occurs in the stomach.

138 DETECTION OF TELOMERASE ACTIVITY IN CIRCULATING COLORECTAL TUMOUR CELLS

L. Titu, J. Greenman, V. Jordison, J.R.T. Manson, R.L. Loveday. Academic Surgical Unit, Castle Hill Hospital, Castle Road, Cottingham, East Yorkshire HU16 5JQ, UK

Background: Despite an apparently curative resection, up to 10% of Dukes A and 25% of Dukes B colorectal cancer patients relapse and die of metastatic disease within 5 years. This indicates that the metastatic process may already have been established prior to, or at the time of resection, and that the detection of tumour cells in the circulation at this time may have important prognostic or diagnostic implications.

Methods: Thirty-six sequentially presenting patients undergoing surgery for colorectal cancer and ten healthy controls were included in the study. Patient blood samples were taken pre-operatively, and 1 and 7 days post-operatively. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were obtained from whole blood by Ficoll-Hypaque gradient centrifugation. Circulating epithelial cells were then isolated from PBMC by incubating with the epithelial specific antibody BerEp4 conjugated to magnetic beads. Cells were harvested using a magnetic field, lysed and protein content determined and standardised. Telomerase activity was detected in lysates using TeloTAGGG Telomerase PCR EUSA (Roche, UK).

Results: We identified 12 (33%) patients who were positive for circulating tumour cells (CTC) pre-operatively, indicating that the method described may have some value as a diagnostic tool. Sixteen patients (44%) were negative for CTC pre-operatively but positive post-operatively, suggesting that surgical manipulation had resulted in the
introduction of tumour cells into the circulation. For 11 (67%) of these patients the CTC were still detectable at 7 days after surgery. The presence of telomerase positive CTC did not correlate with the cancer’s stage. None of the healthy controls exhibited telomerase activity in epithelial cells.

**Conclusions:** The method described represents a simple and specific method for the detection of CTC in colorectal cancer patients. The detection of telomerase activity in CTC may have prognostic implications independent of currently established staging systems and the longer term follow up of these patients will assess this.

**139 CORRELATION BETWEEN UPTAKE OF LABELLED ANTI-CCkB/GASTRIN RECEPTOR ANTIBODIES AND THE OCCURRENCE OF APOPTOSIS IN HEPATOMA CELL LINES**

M. Stubbs, K. Khan, K. Savage, S. Grimes, D. Michaeli, A.P. Dhillon, S.A. Watson, M.E. Caplin. Royal Free and University College Medical School, Pond Street, London NW3 2PF, UK

**Background:** It has been reported that administration of an anti-CCkB/gastrin receptor (CCkB) antibody to mice bearing human xenograft tumours results in increased apoptosis and necrosis (Watson et al., 2000, Cancer Res. 60: 5902-5907). We have previously found that cell lines exposed to an antibody raised against a peptide corresponding to residues 5-21 of the amino terminus of the CCK-BR display endocytosis of the antibody into the cytoplasm and nucleus.

**Aim:** To assess whether the endocytosis of this anti-CCkB-antibody correlates with the occurrence of apoptosis in these same cell lines.

**Methods:** The anti-CCkB-antibody was labelled with Alexa Fluor 488 dye (Molecular Probes, USA). HepG2 (human hepatocyte carcinoma), PLC/PRF/5 (human liver hepatoma), MCA RH 7777 (rat hepatoma), HTC (rat hepatoma) and WR L6 (human liver embryonic) cells were exposed to the labelled antibody at 20 µg/ml for 1 hour at 37°C. The cells were fixed and subsequently costained for apoptosis using an immunofluorescent rhodamine assay (ApopTag Red kit, Intergen, USA). Cells were imaged using a fluorescent microscope with filters for the Alexa Fluor 488 and rhodamine fluorescence.

**Results:** In all five cell lines uptake of the labelled anti-CCkB-antibody was correlated with apoptosis.

**Conclusions:** Here, we demonstrate a direct relationship between the uptake of the antibody and cell death (apoptosis). This observation has important implications in the treatment of CCK-BR positive tumours including hepatomas where there are limited therapeutic options.

**Endoscopy free papers 140-149**

**140 INTERCOLLEGiate-BSG NATIONAL COLONOSCOPY (IBNC) AUDIT: THE CONSENT PROCESS PRIOR TO COLONOSCOPY AS REPORTED BY A PATIENT QUESTIONNAIRE**

C. J. A. Bowles1, R. Leicester2, E. Swarbrick3, C. B. Williams4, C. Romaya5, O. Epstein1. 1Royal Free Hospital, London; 2St George’s Hospital, London; 3New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton; 4St Mark’s Hospital, London; 5Audit Office, B.S.C., London, UK

**Introduction:** Colonoscopy may be complicated by bleeding, perforation and sedation related side effects. The General Medical Council guidance on consent states that sufficient information should be provided on the purpose of a proposed investigation or treatment as well as common and serious side effects. Patients should be allowed sufficient time to reflect before making a decision. As part of the IBNC audit a patient questionnaire ascertained details of consent with regard to whether written information was provided, where consent was obtained and whether adverse effects were considered.

**Results:** 1200 patient questionnaires were distributed and 599 (49.9%) returned. Prior to colonoscopy 488/599 (81.5%) patients received written information. In 328/599 (54.8%), consent was obtained in the procedure room, and in 179/599 (29.9%), immediately prior to the colonoscopy but not in the procedure room. In 60/599 (10.0%), consent was obtained as an outpatient and 32/599 (5.3%) patients couldn’t remember or didn’t answer this question. Possible adverse events were reported by 329/599 (54.9%) patients and bleeding and perforation were specifically cited by 95/329 (28.9%) and 96/329 (29.2%) respectively. No mention of adverse events was reported by 196/599 (32.7%) of patients and 56/599 (9.3%) couldn’t remember whether or not they were provided with information on possible adverse events. 18/599 (3.0%) provided no response to the question on adverse events.

**Conclusion:** The majority (81.5%) of patients were provided with written advice prior to colonoscopy. Contrary to the GMC advice, patients are frequently consented in the procedure room. Only 54.9% of patients reported that they had been informed of adverse effects. In the interests of ensuring best practice, endoscopists should be constantly mindful of the GMC guidelines on consent.

**141 COLONOSCOPY INDUCED PAIN: NURSES ARE BETTER AT ASSESSING THIS THAN DOCTORS**

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**Background:** Endoscopists focussed on the technical challenges of colonoscopy may not adequately appreciate patient discomfort.

**Methods:** We conducted a prospective study of 474 colonoscopic procedures most of which were performed by 5 endoscopists. Overall completion rate was 89%. Pain was assessed during the procedure as visual analogue scores (0 to 10) by the nurse, endoscopist (doctor) and patient. All were blind to the others’ scoring. Patients had variable amounts of sedation and analgesia. A Multivariate Linear Regression Analysis was performed on 426 data points.

**Results:** Data was complete on 426/474 questionnaires. The average score for doctor, nurse and patient was 2.8 (S.E 0.1) , 3.09 (S.E 0.11) and 3.2 (S.E 0.13) respectively. Pain scores of doctors and nurses were compared to that of the patient. The correlation coefficient was 0.42 (p<0.01) and 0.59 (p<0.01) respectively, both highly significantly related to patients’ perception of pain. Indeed nurses appeared to have a better perception of this pain. When using a multivariate analysis, modelling patient pain on both doctors and nurses perception of pain, the doctors have little predictive value over and above nurses, i.e. doctor’s perception is no longer significant when adjusted for nurses’ perception (p<0.39). However nurses’ perception remains highly significant when adjusted for doctors’ perception (p<0.01).

**Conclusions:** The degree of unpleasantness/pain recollected by patients is the most important factor in the acceptability of this procedure. Nurses were able to provide a closer assessment to this than the endoscopist (doctor). This maybe because endoscopists are focussed on the video monitor while nurses are focussed on the patient. This may suggest a need for better training of endoscopists or more active use of nurse’s assessments during the procedure for achieving best results with minimal patient discomfort.

**142 DO ALARM SYMPTOMS IN DYSPHAGIC PATIENTS WARRANT URGENT UPPER GI ENDOSCOPY?**

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**Introduction:** Direct access endoscopy referral forms have been used by local GP’s for 2 years. The local Dysphagia Management Guideline recommends urgent referral for dysphagic patients with dysphagia, weight loss, anaemia, recurrent vomiting. There is little evidence to support the value of these symptoms in predicting serious pathology. We reviewed the outcomes of patients referred with alarm symptoms in our hospital.

**Methods:** A 12 month retrospective study was performed (Sept 00 - Aug 01). Endoscopy lists, referral forms and outcomes were obtained from centralised records. Pathology records of all upper GI cancers presenting in study period were collected.

**Results:** 597 GP referrals were endoscoped. 274 (46%) had alarm symptoms; mean age 58 (19-87). Symptom frequencies were dysphagia 32%, wt loss 50%, anaemia 14%, vomiting 35%. In those with alarm symptoms, 88 had a normal endoscopy; 99 had some gastritis/denuditis, 39 had oesophagitis alone, 20 had peptic ulcer, 5 (1.8%) gastric cancer, 7 (2.5%) oesophageal cancer, 9 (3%) had Barrett’s. None of the alarm symptoms were predictive of a particular diagnosis. Over the study period, a total of 67 upper GI cancers presented to the hospital (28 oesophageal, 32 gastric, 2 duodenal, 3
pancreatic, 2 incomplete data); mean age 73 (46–90). Only one patient was aged less than 55, 26 of these presented via other direct access routes. The remainder presented via A&E or clinic. 12 of 38 patients referred urgently versus 2 of 22 in-hospital referrals were suitable for attempted curative surgery. Of the 14 suitable for surgery, mean age was 68 (58–75).

Conclusions: In our population, alarm symptoms in young dyspeptic patients rarely indicated upper GI cancer. The cancers arose in older subjects. Those who were referred urgently had a significantly greater chance of attempted curative surgery. Rapid assessment of dyspeptic patients with alarm symptoms should therefore focus on older patients. In this study, all patients with alarm symptoms aged less than 55 could have been managed empirically with a ‘test and treat’ +/- PPI policy.

SEDATION FOR COLONOSCOPY: A RANDOMISED, CONTROLLED TRIAL COMPARING PATIENT-CONTROLLED ADMINISTRATION OF PHYSICIAN-ADMINISTERED MIDAZOLAM AND PETHIDINE

C. Roseveare1, L. Bright1, D. Dalgleish1, J. Kimble, H. Shepherd. 1Southampton General Hospital; Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester, UK

Background: Our previous studies have indicated that Patient-Controlled Sedation (PCS) using propofol and alfentanil provided an effective alternative to a combination of diazepam and pethidine given as a bolus prior to the procedure, with the advantage of shorter recovery time.

Aims: To compare efficacy of sedation and recovery time between PCS and a bolus combination of midazolam and pethidine (M&P); to study further the safety of the technique and to determine the feasibility of PCS being setup and supervised by an endoscopy nurse and endoscopist.

Methods: 67 patients undergoing colonoscopy were randomised to receive sedation with either PCS using propofol and alfentanil or a bolus of midazolam (2.5–5mg) and pethidine (25–50mg). Infusions were connected by the endoscopy nurse with anaesthetist present in an observational capacity only. The anaesthetist only intervened if specific pre-defined criteria were reached. Sedation scores were recorded during the procedure by the endoscopy nurse and pain scores after the procedure by both nurse and patient, using likert scales. Recovery was confirmed using number connection tests. Impact on subsequent daily activity, amnesia and overall satisfaction were established by phone at 24 hours.

Results: Sedation method had no impact on the success, difficulty or duration of the colonoscopy procedure. PCS infusions could be set up by the endoscopy nurse without causing significant delay. Patients in the PCS group recovered significantly faster (mean 5mins vs 35mins, p<0.0001) and left the endoscopy department much sooner (40mins vs 75mins, p<0.0001). No differences in respiratory or haemodynamic observations were recorded between the two groups. Anaesthetist intervention was required for one patient sedated with M&P, but was not required for any patients sedated with PCS. Overall sedation level was lighter in the PCS group (score 3 vs 4, p=0.05) and verbal contact was lost with only 2 patients using PCS, compared to 9 using M&P. Patients in the PCS group reported significantly more pain (median pain score 1 vs 0, p=0.0005), which may have reflected greater amnesia in the M&P group, since nurse recordings of pain were identical for the two groups. PCS had less impact on the patients’ activities in the 24 hours after the procedure (medican score 0 vs 1, p=0.01). Satisfaction scores were equal in the two groups.

Conclusions: PCS using propofol and alfentanil is acceptable to patients, provides faster recovery, and appears to be at least as safe as a bolus combination of midazolam and pethidine.

SYNERGISTIC SEDATION WITH MIDAZOLAM AND PROPOFOL VERSUS MIDAZOLAM AND PETHIDINE IN COLONOSCOPES: A PROSPECTIVE, RANDOMIZED STUDY

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Background and Aims: A recent study suggests the synergistic sedation with a low dose of midazolam combined with propofol for conscious sedation in colonoscopies in a selected group of patients under the age of 60 years. Our study sought to compare the safety and efficacy of the synergistic sedation with a low dose of midazolam combined with propofol versus the standard regimen of midazolam and pethidine for conscious sedation in colonoscopies in a group of patients that included a sufficient number of elderly patients with several comorbidities, representative of the patient profile seen in public general hospitals.

Methods: 120 consecutive patients undergoing colonoscopy were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 medication regimens. Patients in group A (n=64, 33 over 65 years) received intravenously (IV) 2mg (70 kg b.w.) or 3mg (>70 kg b.w.) of midazolam and a median dose of 80mg propofol. Patients in group B (n=56, 22 over 65 years) received IV a median dose of 3mg midazolam and 75mg pethidine. The patient’s comfort level was assessed by a four point scale 24 hours after the procedure. The time to recover from sedation was assessed at 5, 10 and 30 min after the procedure by the using the Aldrete score.

Results: Multivariate stepwise logistic regression analysis revealed that among sex, age, duration of the test, ASA grade and the sort of sedation, the synergistic sedation with midazolam and propofol was the only factor associated with a higher level of patient comfort (χ2=5.5, p<0.05) and a quicker patient recovery time (χ2=24.5, p<0.01, χ2=51.7 p<0.01 and χ2=148.4 p<0.01 for aldeerate in 10, 20 and 30 min respectively). Endoscopist’s evaluation of patients sedation and cardiorespiratory parameters were similar in both groups across all age groups.

Conclusions: Our data suggest that the sedation with midazolam combined with propofol was superior to combination of midazolam and pethidine for recovery times are concerned.

THE VARIABLE STIFFNESS COLONOSCOPE: ASSESSMENT OF EFFICACY BY MAGNETIC ENDOSCOPE IMAGING


Background: Variable-stiffness colonoscopes (VS scope) combine paediatric flexibility shaft characteristics for negotiation of the sigmoid colon with the ability to stiffen the shaft to prevent loop formation and to enhance the efficacy of after stiffening. Previous studies have shown a wide variation in efficacy of the stiffening mechanism, based on subjective assessments and differences in methodology. Two studies were conducted to assess the potential benefit of the stiffening device and its optimal use.

Methods: In study 1, the effect of routinely stiffening the straightened VS scope (Olympus CFQ240AL) in the mid-descending colon was determined in 82 patients. Two insertions were performed in each patient, from the mid-descending colon to caecal pole, with and without application of the stiffening device (randomised). The time taken to negotiate the proximal colon (from the mid-descending to caecal pole), time to pass the scope across the splenic flexure into the transverse colon, time to pass the right colon, and ancillary manoeuvres used were recorded for each insertion. In study 2, consecutive patients, excluding any with previous colonic resection, were examined using standard adult variable-stiffness colonoscopes.

Results: Time to negotiate the proximal colon (p=0.0041) and time to negotiate the splenic flexure (p=0.006) were significantly shorter and ancillary manoeuvres performed were significantly fewer (p=0.0014), when insertion was carried out with the stiffening device activated. 2—Shaft stiffening was used with similar frequency in patients examined with and without the MEI view, most commonly for passing the splenic flexure (71%), but also in the transverse colon (12%), right colon (9%) and sigmoid/descending colon (8%). Shaft stiffening was significantly more effective when used in combination with MEI (69% with imager vs. 45% without imager; p=0.0102).

Conclusions: Overall, the variable-stiffness device was effective in combination with MEI with the stiffening device activated. In the distal colon, MEI, activated with shaft stiffening, was more effective than in the proximal colon.
THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE FLEXURAL RIGIDITY OF VARIOUS COMMERCIAL AVAILABLE COLONOSCOPES AND GASTROSCOPES

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Introduction: The rather time consuming simple beam displacement method used to determine flexural rigidity (EI) along the length of an endoscope is reproducible and inexpensive (Gut 2001;49:154). To our knowledge all previous published results for the measurement of endoscope shaft stiffness have been performed at room temperature. We argued that measurements of shaft stiffness at body temperature might be equally important clinically (particularly during a prolonged procedure). We have developed an elegant computer-linked method of rapidly measuring EI such that the stiffness of the entire shaft of a typical 165 cm colonoscope can be determined in less than a minute.

Aims: To measure the EI along the shaft of a number of different commercially available endoscopes at both room temperature and at body temperature.

Methods and Results: We measured EI in a range of different Olympus and Pentax colonoscopes and gastroscopes that were in use on our Endoscopy Unit. In all cases there was a highly significant (p<0.001) 10–40% reduction in EI at 40 °C compared with at room temperature.

Conclusions: Endoscopists need to appreciate that once an endoscope is inserted into a patient it will rapidly become significantly flaccid as the endoscope warms up to body temperature. These observations might be particularly relevant to the problems related to recurrent looping that may be observed during a prolonged colonoscopic procedure.

EFFECT OF MAGNETIC ENDOSCOPE IMAGING (MEI) ON ACQUISITION OF COLONOSCOPY SKILLS

S.G. Shah, M. Lockett, S. Thomas-Gibson, J.C. Brooker, M. Vance, C.J. Thapar, B.P. Saunders. \textit{Wolfson Unit, St Mark’s Hospital, Harrow, London, UK}

Background: Most trainees have little concept of the loops that occur during colonoscopy and have difficulty in appreciating the combination of withdrawal and torqueing manoeuvres, essential to achieving complete colonoscopy. Real-time magnetic endoscope imaging (MEI) allows visualisation of shaft looping, and so makes intuitive the manoeuvres necessary to straighten the colonoscope shaft.

Method: Consecutive routine colonoscopies were performed by a single trainee. Procedures were randomised to be carried out either with the trainee viewing the MEI display, or without the MEI view.

Results: In total 72 procedures were performed. To assess the trend for learning, procedures were analysed in blocks of 24 consecutive examinations (periods 1 to 3). See table.

Conclusions: Real-time colonoscope imaging using MEI appears to enhance the endoscopist’s appreciation of looping, and the learning of manoeuvres to straighten the colonoscope shaft, during training.

ARGON PLASMA COAGULATION: AS EFFECTIVE AS “HOT-BIOPSY” FOR DESTROYING SMALL ADENOMAS. A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED STUDY

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Background: The drawbacks of “hot-biopsy” include a small but important risk of complications and a 15–20% failure rate for adenoma eradication. Cold snare, an alternative technique, may fail to yield a specimen for histology. We hypothesised that simple biopsy followed by destruction with Argon Plasma Coagulation (APC) would be an effective and safe means for destroying small adenomas, whilst guaranteeing a histology specimen. This method was therefore compared with “hot-biopsy” in a randomised controlled trial.

Methods: Consecutive outpatients attending for flexible sigmoidoscopy were included if a suspected adenoma <5mm was detected. Subjects were randomly allocated to one of two groups, either conventional hot-biopsy or cold biopsy and APC. Standard diathermy settings were used (APC: 65 Watts and 2L/min gas flow; hot-biopsy: 15 Watts coagulating current). Hot-biopsy technique involved tenting the polyp and applying diathermy until visible mucosal whitening occurred at the base (the “Mount Fuji” effect). APC was applied to cauterise the entire poly surface. A tattoo was placed adjacent to polypectomy sites using sterile india ink. Patients were contacted by telephone at 2 weeks to check for complications and those with confirmed adenomas were followed up with colonoscopy at 1–2 months. At colonoscopy the polypectomy sites were identified and biopsied to check for recurrence.

Results: From 505 examinations [237 male, median age 55[19–93]], 40 suitable adenomas (median size 4mm[2–5mm]; histology: 33 tubular, 7 tubulo-villous) were identified in 33 patients [19 males; median age 63[43–83]]. 20 were treated with APC and 20 with “hot-biopsy”. There were no complications. At follow up colonoscopy, a median of 6.4 weeks later (range 3–11 weeks) there were two recurrent adenomas following “hot-biopsy”, but none after APC (p=0.49, Fisher’s exact test).

Conclusions: These results indicate that argon plasma coagulation is at least as effective as “hot-biopsy” for destroying diminutive colorectal adenomas. We propose the development of a single accessory which combines biopsy forceps and Argon Plasma Coagulation together. This could offer a safer and efficient alternative to traditional “hot-biopsy”.

Abstract 147

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Background: Wireless capsule endoscopy has the potential to deliver valuable images from the colon. Slow transit, intermittent rapid movements, larger diameter lumen and capsule transmission times are challenges requiring study.

Aim: To assess colonic images received during experimental, human volunteer and clinical studies. To improve the capacity of wireless capsule technology to image the human colon.

Methods: Colonic views obtained during clinical studies of capsules with a 7.5 hr capsule were reviewed (n=38) human volunteers and patients referred with obscure gastrointestinal bleeding. Studies using experimental long-play with 4 silver-oxide batteries and a potential transmission time of 18 hours were used in 7. Lighter capsules (n=3) (SG = 1.2 vs 1.7), with 2 batteries and a 2 hour rest period moving with the fluid phase were tested. 2 capsules were placed retrogradely into the transverse colon using hydraulic delivery.

Results: In clinical studies performed without colonic preparation (n=38) interpretable images of the human colon were acquired in 35, mucosal detail was seen in 34, faecal material 35, underillumination 10. Technical improvements included shorter capsules (27mm, previously 33mm) now transmitting for 7–8 hours using two (previously three) batteries, and experimental capsules with an 12 hour life were tested and occasionally imaged the toilet. Clinical studies in n=13 patients revealed missed colon cancer/polyp (3), bleeding Meckel’s diverticulum (1), ulcerative colitis (2), angiodysplasia (1). Small intestinal transit times were median (4 hr), range (1.2–7.6hrs). Oro-anal transit times were 0.5–8 days. Capsules used in patients with incomplete colonoscopies provided useful clinical information. In patients selected for capsule colonoscopy management was altered in 50%.

Conclusion: Wireless capsule colonoscopy is feasible and has already delivered valuable information in clinical studies. Technical development and better preparation and control over colonic motility is required to extend the range and improve the images of the colon in patients. Capsule colonoscopy was a useful adjunct to conventional colonoscopy especially in patients with difficult recurrent bleeding or incomplete colonoscopy.

Biliary/pancreas free papers

150–166

THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF GASTRIN IN PANCREATIC CANCER PROGRESSION-RAISED SERUM AMIDATED GASTRIN AND PROGASTRIN LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED PANCREATIC CANCER

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Aim: To assess the endocrine role of gastrin in pancreatic carcinoma progression.

Method: A prospective study was established in which patients with resectable (n=17) and advanced (n=68) pancreatic carcinoma had their serum assayed for amidated and progastrin. Hormone levels were compared to positive controls (patients undergoing liver resection for colonic metastases, n=24). Gastrin and CCK 2 receptor expression was measured in 17 resected pancreatic tumours and four pancreatic tumour cell lines by RT-PCR, using the SYBR green dye, and immunohistochemical staining or western blotting using antibodies directed against gastrin and CCK2.

Results: There was a significantly greater serum amidated gastrin and progastrin levels in patients with advanced pancreatic cancer when compared to patients with resectable disease (p=0.008* and 0.046*). Patients with advanced pancreatic cancer also had significantly greater amidated gastrin and progastrin levels than patients undergoing liver resection for colonic metastases (p=0.023*). There was, however, no significant difference in amidated gastrin levels in patients with resectable pancreatic carcinoma and patients with metastatic colonic carcinoma (p=0.09*). Gastrin and CCK 2 expression was confirmed at the gene level in 13 pancreatic adenocarcinomas by RT-PCR, and immunocytochemistry in 17 pancreatic tumours. Gastrin and CCK2 expression was also demonstrated in all four pancreatic tumour cell lines at the gene and protein levels by RT-PCR and western blotting. (*Independent samples T-Test.)

Conclusion: This study confirms the autocrine, paracrine and endocrine role of gastrin in pancreatic carcinoma progression. Increased plasma levels of amidated gastrin may be a future biomarker for advanced pancreatic cancer. Anti-gastrin therapy may represent a novel therapeutic strategy for the management of pancreatic cancer.

GASTRIN AND CCK2 EXPRESSION WAS ALSO DEMONSTRATED IN ALL FOUR PANCREATIC TUMOUR CELL LINES AT THE GENE AND PROTEIN LEVELS

151 GEMCITABINE DOES NOT INHIBIT THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF A HUMAN PANCREATIC TUMOUR GROWING IN THE PANCREAS OF IMMUNODEFICIENT MICE.

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Introduction: Gemcitabine (Gemzar), a novel nucleoside analogue, exerts its action by inhibiting DNA synthesis. Gemcitabine is licensed as a first line treatment for patients with locally advanced or metastatic adenocarcinoma of the pancreas and as a second line treatment of patients with 5-FU refractory pancreatic cancer (NICE guidelines 2001). The aim of this study was to assess the effect of gemcitabine on metastasis in immunodeficient mice.

Method: Human pancreatic cell line, PAN1, cells were injected into the body of the pancreas in immunodeficient mice (1x10⁶ in a 20μl volume). Mice were treated with saline or gemcitabine infusions. The tumours were examined for MPP 2 and 7, EGRF, CCKX, gastrin, glycosylase2(COX-2) and Cholecytokinin-2 (CCK2) receptor expression by real time PCR at the gene level, binding of the SYBR green dye, and by western blotting and zymography at the protein level.

Results: The gemcitabine treated mice had a 40% reduction in their tumour weights (p=0.045*) however there was no significant alteration in MMP gene or protein expression (p=0.1*), gastrin (p=0.48*), CCK2 receptor expression by real time PCR (p=0.08*). COX2 (p=0.33*) and CCK2 receptor (p=0.20*) gene expression. (*Student’s t Test.)

Conclusion: Gemcitabine does not affect the expression of several molecular biological targets suggesting an important potential role for novel biological therapies for use in conjunction with new chemotherapeutic agents in patients with pancreatic cancer.

MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS IN WALES: HOW GOOD ARE WE?

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Aims: To review the existing practices of Welsh Surgical Consultants in managing acute pancreatitis and compare it with published UK guidelines.

Methods: We designed a questionnaire based on the national guidelines regarding the assessment, indications for intensive management, timing of elective cholecystectomy, ERP and surgical intervention. This questionnaire was mailed to all the consultants in Wales and the replies were analyzed.

Results: 50 consultants responded. 33 units assess patients with a scoring system and almost all do routine blood gas analysis and liver function tests on admission, but only 29(60%) perform C-Reactive protein to assess prognosis. 10 units managed this problem with a multidisciplinary team approach. 17 of these units did not have access to HDU facilities. CT scan was used by a majority of these units as required by guidelines. Antibiotics were prescribed by most units in severe cases while surprisingly 10(20%) of these units prescribed antibiotics routinely without specific indications even in mild cases. Only one in three of these units routinely performed cholecystectomy within four weeks of an acute attack as recommended. ERP and percutaneous cholangiograms were not used in accordance with the guidelines.

Conclusion: Consultants in Wales do feel a specialist, multidisciplinary approach is necessary but practical difficulties prevent implementation of the guidelines. However, it is a matter of some concern that despite national guidelines, there is a varied approach across Wales.
PREDICTION OF SEVERITY IN ACUTE PANCREATITIS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RANSON'S SCORE AND 24 AND 48 HOURS APACHE II AND III SCORING SYSTEMS

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Background/Aims: We assessed the prognostic accuracy of Ranson's, APACHE II, and APACHE III scores in predicting acute pancreatitis (AP) severity in non-intensive care unit (ICU) patients. APACHE III has not been previously evaluated outside ICU settings.

Methods: 126 patients with AP (56% gallstone and 9% alcoholic-related, 7% secondary, 28% idiopathic) were studied prospectively. Data conforming to scoring systems were recorded 24 (APACHE II and III) and 48 hr (Ranson, APACHE II and III) after admission. Analysis was performed by using Hest, Pearson correlation, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves and area under a ROC curve (AUC).

Results: On discharge, 117 patients (76.9%) were classified as mild and 35 (23%) as severe. There were 4 deaths (2.6%). The mean Ranson’s score and the mean 24 and 48 hr APACHE II and III scores of patients with severe AP were each significantly higher than those of patients with an uncomplicated outcome. All five scores correlated strongly with length of stay. When ROC curves were plotted, AUC for Ranson’s score (0.799; cutoff 3; sensitivity, 72%; specificity, 79%; correct 73%) was found to be larger than AUC for 24 hr APACHE II (0.644; cutoff, 8; sensitivity, 53%; specificity, 62%; correct, 55%), 24 hr APACHE III (0.654, cutoff, 32; sensitivity, 60%; specificity, 58%; correct, 60%), 48 hr APACHE II (0.649; cutoff, 8; sensitivity, 53%; specificity, 69%; correct, 57%), and 48 hr APACHE III (0.652; cutoff, 27; sensitivity, 52%; specificity, 72%, correct, 52%). The difference between 24 and 48 hr APACHE II and III scores AUC did not reach statistical significance.

Conclusion: Ranson’s score is superior to APACHE II and III in predicting acute pancreatitis severity. APACHE III score is no superior to APACHE II, and sequential 24 and 48 hr recording offers no advantage over 24 hr recording.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC PANCREATITIS: DISEASES ON THE INCREASE

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Aim: To investigate time trends for the numbers of hospital admissions for acute and chronic pancreatitis in England from 1989/90 to 1999/00.

Methods: Data were obtained from the Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES) service from 1989/90 to 1999/00 based on ‘Finished Consultant Episodes’, excluding day cases, in England. Hospital admissions were selected by primary diagnosis and admissions where surgical operations (excluding endoscopic procedures) were performed were identified. Age standardised hospital admission rates were calculated using the European standard population. Mortality statistics were also obtained.

Abstract 154

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age standardised admission rates per 100,000</th>
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<tr>
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<td>M</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute pancreatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% with operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic pancreatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% with operation</td>
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<td>15</td>
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Acute and chronic pancreatitis rose by 43% while those for chronic pancreatitis rose by 100% (see table). Admission rates for acute pancreatitis increased progressively with age whereas those for chronic pancreatitis peaked at 35–54 years of age. For both sexes, the proportions of admissions requiring surgical operations increased for acute pancreatitis but decreased for chronic pancreatitis. There was a gradual decline among both sexes in case fatality rates for acute pancreatitis.

Conclusions: There has been a steady increase in admission rates for both acute and chronic pancreatitis. The rate of increase was greater among females for acute pancreatitis, but greater among males for chronic pancreatitis. These trends are likely to reflect genuine changes in disease epidemiology rather than alterations in diagnostic and management practice. The proportions requiring operations have increased for acute pancreatitis but decreased for chronic pancreatitis.

HEREDITARY PANCREATITIS (HP) AND THE RISK OF Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma (PDAC)


Introduction: HP has an early age of symptom onset and is associated with a high incidence of complications, of particular importance is the reported high life time risk of PDAC. The European Registry of Hereditary Pancreatitis and Familial Pancreatic Cancer (EUROPAC) was established in 1997 to investigate HP in Europe.

Aims: To establish the risk of PDAC in HP patients in Europe.

Methods: Recruitment started in 1997, HP was diagnosed on the basis of two family members with chronic pancreatitis of unknown aetiology. PRSS1 mutation screening was undertaken for the published mutations, with sequencing in negative families. The Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) which is the ratio of observed PDAC to expected PDAC was calculated for histologically confirmed PDAC cases. Families with at least three generations of HP were excluded for age, sex, nationality and surgical intervention. The cumulative lifetime incidence was calculated, and a multivariate analysis undertaken for potential confounding factors.

Results: 109 families (n=342) were recruited, 47 families (n=197; 99%) were suitable for PDAC analysis. 15 patients (BM, 7F) developed PDAC during 7648 person-years. Mean age of cancer diagnosis was 56(48–69) Yrs. Expected number of cancers was 0.21 yielding an overall SIR of 71(31–83). The SIR in males was 7(49–94) and in females was 70(47–93). The overall lifetime risk for the development of PDAC in our cohort of patients with HP was 40% [95%CI(30–50)]. The risk appeared to be minimal below the age of 40yrs, where after it increased sharply. Multivariate analysis showed that the risk of PDAC appeared to be independent of potential confounding variables.

Conclusion: PDAC is a real and significant independent complication of Hereditary Pancreatitis.

AUDIT OF SECHAT TESTS: WHO TO TARGET?

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Introduction and Aims: SeSeHct (SeCHAT) tests are accurate in the diagnosis of bile acid malabsorption (BAM). We have audited the use of SeCHAT tests in a teaching hospital to assess if their use was appropriate, influenced patient management and to determine the prevalence of primary bile acid malabsorption (PBAM).

Methods: Patients undergoing SeCHAT tests from 1994–2001 were identified and the case notes examined for the SeCHAT result (<10% being a positive test), indication, known terminal ileal pathology, previous investigations and influence on patient management.

Results: 120 patients were identified undergoing SeCHAT tests of which 51 were positive, 48 negative and 21 indeterminate (mean retention of 2%SeHct at 7 days 3.75%, 33.8% and 12.4%, respectively). The indication in all cases was diarrhoea. Of the 51 positive tests, 21 had previous surgery (16 terminal ileal [TI] resections, cholecystectomy); 21 had known TI Crohn’s disease, previous surgery or other known predisposing factors for BAM. Prior to a positive SeCHAT test, most (90%) had received radiotherapy involving the TI; and 2 had documented prior enteric infection. Of the negative and indeterminate tests, 4 patients had previous enteric infection, one had coeliac disease but none had known TI Crohn’s disease, previous surgery or other known predisposing factors for BAM. Prior to a positive SeCHAT test, most (90%) had...
IS HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY ASSOCIATED WITH GALLSTONE FORMATION? A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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Background: The aetiology of gallstones is unknown. High oestrogen levels, whether endogenous or through exogenous hormone replacement therapy (hrt), have been implicated. Oestrogens increase the cholesterol saturation of the bile which may precipitate stone formation. The few epidemiological studies investigating this association have given conflicting results and clarification is needed. The aim of this study was to investigate if an association existed in a prospective cohort investigation.

Methods: A total of 13 433 women aged 45–79 years were recruited into EPIC-Norfolk (European Prospective Investigation Into Cancer). Participants supplied information at recruitment on use of hormone replacement therapy and were followed up for the development of symptomatic gallstones. Each case was matched with four controls for age and gender.

Results: Fifty-eight women developed symptomatic gallstones at a median age of 64.6 years (range 43.8–79.3 yrs) after a median follow-up of 3.2 years (range 1.5–6.8 yrs). Use of hrt was associated with a relative risk of 2.6 (95% CI = 1.4–5.0) for symptomatic gallstones. The risk increased slightly after adjusting for factors associated with stone formation, namely alcohol, parity and BMI (RR = 3.0, 95% CI = 1.5–5.8). There was no association with duration of hrt use: women taking hrt for two or more years had a similar risk to those taking it for less than 2 years (RR = 3.4, 95% CI = 1.5–7.6 vs RR = 3.1, 95% CI = 1.8–6.3).

Conclusions: Use of hormone replacement therapy is a risk factor for gallstone formation. Whether this is an aetiological relationship remains to be established, but the findings raise intriguing questions about the role of oestrogen in gallstone formation.

INCIDENCE OF EMERGENCY ADMISSION WITH GALLSTONE RELATED PROBLEMS IN PATIENTS AWAITING CHOLECYSTECTOMY AND ITS COST IMPLICATIONS

K. Somasekar, P.J. Shanker, M.H. Lewis, M.E. Foster (introduced by P.S. Davies). Royal Glamorgan Hospital, Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan, Wales, UK

Introduction: Many patients awaiting cholecystectomy are admitted as an emergency with recurrent gallstone related problems. In addition to the morbidity, significant costs are involved in treating these patients.

Aims: To study the incidence of emergency admission due to gallstone related problems among patients awaiting cholecystectomy, and to assess the costs of treating these patients.

Methods: A retrospective analysis was performed of all the patients who underwent elective cholecystectomy by 3 consultants in a district general hospital between 1999–2000. Data was collected on demographics, the specific indication for including the patient in the waiting list, the waiting time, details of emergency admissions during their waiting period and the investigations and treatment given during these episodes.

Results: A total number of 136 patients underwent elective cholecystectomy of which 122 were females and 34 were males. The mean duration of the waiting time for cholecystectomy was 1 year. The mean age of the patients was 54 years (range 19–82 years). Of the 156 patients, 37 patients (24%) were admitted as an emergency with gallstone related symptoms while awaiting surgery. Twenty eight patients were admitted once, 8 patients were admitted twice and 1 patient was admitted three times. Of the 47 episodes of admission, 32 were for biliary colic, 13 were for acute cholecystitis and 2 were for acute pancreatitis. The average duration of each episode was 3 days. The cost of each episode was £946 and the total cost was calculated to be £44,462.

Conclusions: Emergency admission with gallstone related problems is common among patients awaiting cholecystectomy. By recognizing the patients prone to recurrent gallstone related problems, it is possible to offer them early surgery, thereby reducing patient morbidity and hospital costs.

PLACEMENT OF BILATERAL SELF-EXPANDING METAL STENTS FOR COMPLEX HILAR OBSTRUCTION DUE TO CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

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Background: In cholangiocarcinoma, complete decompression of obstructed biliary systems is desirable to relieve symptoms, avoid secondary cholangitis and facilitate palliative chemotherapy regimes. Occlusion and migration of plastic stents limit their sale. Although self-expanding metal stents (SEMS) reduce these problems, their unilateral placement for complex hilar strictures often fails to achieve adequate drainage. We report our experience of bilateral placement of SEMS for complex hilar strictures.

Methods: During a 32/12 period, 13 patients median age 67 years (range 50 – 88 years), underwent therapeutic ERCP for obstructive jaundice. All patients were found to have a cholangiocarcinoma (Bismuth stage II or higher). In these patients, following 5–10mm papillotomy, left and right intra-hepatic biliary systems were accessed with separate 0.35 hydrophilic guidewires. Following brushing for cytology, both strictures were balloon dilated to 6mm. SEMS (Wallstent, Boston Scientific) were deployed into both intra-hepatic systems, the most ‘angulated’, usually the left, first. In the event of failure to stent both sides at ERCP, the procedure was completed as a combined ERCP/PTC or PTC.

Results: In 8/13, SEMS were deployed into both left and right ducts at the time of the initial ERCP. In 6/13, after placement of the first SEM at ERCP, the second SEM was deployed during either a combined ERCP/PTC (3) or PTC (3). Double stent placement at the initial ERCP failed for several reasons: hyperacute ‘angulation’ within the stricture (4); friction between second and in situ SEM within mid CBD (11); loss of wire access to the obstructed system (1). No procedure related complications occurred in the 11 patients double stented at ERCP. In all patients good drainage was achieved (resolution of jaundice and symptoms, with no secondary cholangitis). Two patients required further ERCP and stenting for tumour ingrowth (2 months, 6 months).

Conclusions: Bilateral SEM placement provides good, cost-effective palliation for many patients with complex hilar malignant strictures. Modifications to the stent/delivery system design to facilitate placement across strictures with hyperacute ‘angulation’ may improve success rates.

MRCP IN A DISTRICT HOSPITAL: INDICATIONS AND IMPACT ON AN ERCP SERVICE

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MRCP was developed in 1991 and has been available in our hospital for three years. We reviewed the indications for and use of MRCP. We also assessed the effect of MRCP on ERCP usage.

116 MRCPs were done in an eight-month period in our hospital (Nov 2000 to June 2001) compared to 161 ERCPs. Annual rate of MRCP was 183 per year for a population of 350,000 (approxi 1 per 2000) compared to 254 ERCPs per year (approxi 1.5 per 2000). A sample of 60 MRCPs was analysed by notes and X-ray review.
Further experience with spiral CT cholangiography in patients with biliary symptoms post cholecystectomy

A.C. Ashdown, I.D. Morrison, A.F. Muller. Kent and Canterbury Hospital, UK

Introduction: Because of the recognised complications associated with ERCP, it is valuable to diagnose cholelithiasis by non-intravascular techniques. Ultrasound (US) has limited use in patients with small bile duct stones or when the common bile duct (CBD) calibre is normal. We report our experience using spiral CT cholangiography (sCTC), which has been shown to be sensitive for the detection of bile duct filling defects, in a group of pts post cholecystectomy with biliary type pain referred for ERCP.

Methods: 59 patients (43 female, 16 male, age range 24-83 years), who had had a cholecystectomy up to 20 years prior to referral, in whom ERCP was not thought to be immediately indicated gave informed consent to sCTC. All had an abdominal US performed by an experienced ultrasonographer or consultant radiologist and liver function tests (LFTs) measured. This was followed by a sCTC using a Toshiba Asteion C.T. scanner, capable of 1 rotation every 0.75 seconds. 3mm slices were taken every 1mm at a pitch of 1.2mm/rotation. Biloscopic was used as the contrast medium.

Results: Of 23 patients with abnormal LFTs, 16pts on US had a CBD >/= 6mm; only one pt had a stone (10mm in size) on US. Of these patients with a "distended" CBD 6 pts had stones seen on sCTC. 2 pts had failed sCTC. 1 pt had a mild allergic reaction to i.v. biloscapin. At sCTC 13 pts had a CBD >/= 6mm and stones were detected in 13. 2 pts with a normal cbd were shown to have stones at sCTC. 4 pts with normal LFTs had abnormalities detected on sCTC, 3 stones and 1 ampullary tumour. Of the 17 pts selected for ERCP in only 1 pt the sCTC findings (3 small diameter stones) were confirmed, at ERCP, though 3 months later. Stones not detected by US measured between 4 and 15 mm at sCTC.

Conclusion: sCTC is more sensitive in detecting CBD stones than US. It should be considered in pts with biliary symptoms, where US has failed to confirm biliary pathology. This practice should reduce referral for diagnostic ERCP.

Plenary session 162–166

162 EXPERIENCE OF 5-ASA Nephrotoxicity in the united kingdom

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Nephrotoxicity is an unusual complication of 5 amino-salicylic acid (5-ASA) therapy in inflammatory bowel disease. The literature documenting its frequency, severity & recovery is limited. This study assessed the retrospective experience of all 1298 names on the British Society of Gastroenterology (BSG) register and 237 Consultant members of the Renal Association (RA).

Each was sent a detailed questionnaire asking for patient demographic details, frequency with which renal function was assessed, time to development of renal impairment, drug(s) thought to be responsible, renal function at diagnosis and recovery, renal biopsy histology & any other relevant information.

Results: See table. 72 BSG respondents measured renal function less than once per year; 27 never measured it. Responsible agents for nephrotoxicity were: [BSG (RA)] Asacol 132(29), Colazide 1(1), Olsalazine 3(1), Pentasa 12(2), Salofalk 1(0), & Sulphasalazine 13(8). * The BSG reported 6 pts needing dialysis & 7 a renal transplant. The RA reported medico-legal action in 4 cases.

All 5-ASA’s may cause severe nephrotoxicity, which at best may only be partially reversible. Most cases occurred with Asacol, many after more than 12 months of therapy. The BSG Research Unit is collecting prospective data that may help in determining associated factors and whether nephrotoxicity can be avoided by frequent monitoring.

163 THE IMPACT OF NEW REFERRAL GUIDELINES ON DELAYS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF OESOPHAGO-GASTRIC CANCER

P.J. Lamb, J. Wayman, M. Billings, M. Irving, D. Karat, N. Hayes, S.A. Raines, S.M. Griffin. Northern Oesophago-Gastric Cancer Unit at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne & Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, UK

Background: Early diagnosis is vital to improve the outcome for patients with oesophago-gastric cancer. The aim of this study was to determine the impact of government referral guidelines on delays in the diagnosis and treatment of these cancers.

Methods: 122 patients (median age 68 [range 48–84], male to female ratio 2:1) with oesophago-gastric cancer initially referred by a general practitioner and treated within this unit from 01/08/99 to 30/09/01 were evaluated. Details of referral, investigation and treatment were obtained by patient interview and cross-referenced with the case notes.

Results: 71 patients (58%) were referred before and 51 patients (42%) after the introduction of referral guidelines. The overall median delay from the onset of symptoms to definitive treatment was 22.0
REDUCED PALLIDAL MAGNETISATION TRANSFER ERADICATION OF ENDOSCOPIC THERAPY FOR BLEEDING PEPTIC ULCER;
A RANDOMISED, CONTROLLED TRIAL COMPARING HEATER PROBE PLUS HUMAN THROMBIN INJECTION WITH HEATER PROBE PLUS PLACEBO INJECTION

1 Western General Hospital, Edinburgh; 2Aberdeen Royal Infirmary; 3Ninewells Hospital, Dundee; 4Gartnavel General Hospital, Glasgow; 5Scottish National Blood Transfusion Service; 6University of Edinburgh Medical School; Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, UK

Introduction: Ulcer haemostasis is attempted in many centres using a combination of injection and thermal application, but there is little evidence that combination therapy is better than use of a single agent. Furthermore previous studies of endoscopic therapy have not included a placebo arm. In this large multicentre, double blind, randomised, placebo controlled trial we examined the hypothesis that combined haemostatic treatment using the heater probe plus best injection (using thrombin) is superior to the heater probe plus placebo injection.

Method: 247 patients presenting with major peptic ulcer bleeding were randomised to heater probe plus thrombin (group 1) or heater probe plus placebo (group 2). The two groups were well matched for all risk categories including age, endoscopic stigmata, shock and severity of comorbid diseases. Endoscopic therapy was applied using 150 joules on average of the heater probe followed by injection of 3.5ml of thrombin or placebo.

Results: Successful primary haemostasis was achieved in 97% of both groups. Rebleeding developed in 19 (15%) of group 1 patients and 17 (15%) of group 2 patients; surgery was necessary in 16 and 13 of these respectively. Median blood transfusion (3; range 0–32 versus 2; 0–35 units) and median duration of hospital admission (5; 2–82 versus 5; 1–120 days) were similar in both groups. Adverse events occurred in 8 group 1 patients and 4 group 2 patients. Mortality at 30 days was 8 (6%) of group 1 patients versus 14 (12%) of group 2 patients.

Conclusion: Combination of thrombin or placebo injection with the heater probe is a safe and effective haemostatic therapy for bleeding peptic ulcer. The combination of thrombin with the heater probe does not confer an additional benefit over heater probe and placebo, and thrombin injection can not be recommended in preference to any other injection as adjunctive endoscopic therapy for bleeding peptic ulcer in patients receiving heater probe therapy.

Table 166

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abstract 166</th>
<th>Submaximal acid output (mmol/h)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Days Post-OMEPRAZOLE</td>
<td>Pre-omeprazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. pylori eradicated</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11.8-29.0)</td>
<td>(20.4-28.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. pylori not eradicated</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12.2-23.6)</td>
<td>(9.6-20.8)</td>
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Values are medians [quantiles], *significant versus pre at p<0.03
Summary: Eradication of H. pylori infection at time of stopping PPI therapy unearths marked rebound acid hypersecretion which persists for at least 6 weeks. Rebound acid hypersecretion following PPI is not seen in those remaining H. pylori positive.

Conclusion: This acid hypersecretion induced by H. pylori eradication in patients previously receiving PPI therapy may explain the relation between H. pylori eradication and development of GERD.

Plenary posters 168–197

168 TREATMENT OF CROHN’S DISEASE WITH INFlixIMAB DOES NOT REDUCE HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE OR ADMISSION

I.D.R. Aronst, G. Ghosh. Gastrointestinal Unit, University Department of Medical Sciences, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, UK

Introduction: Infliximab is a new treatment for refractory and fistulising Crohn’s disease (CD). Clinical trials and audit data have proven efficacy on disease activity and health related quality of life although there is little data regarding cost effectiveness. Prior to the introduction of novel biological treatments hospitalisation and surgery were the major costs in CD treatment but the expense of Infliximab may change this.

Aim: We assessed whether Infliximab reduced hospitalisation or frequency of out patient clinic review within 6 months of infusion.

Methods: We analysed 30 well-characterised CD patients who had received a single infusion of Infliximab (5mg/kg) for refractory active CD. Clinical details and initial response rates have been published. Patients were followed prospectively and out patient visits, number of hospital admissions and total number of inpatient days were collected for the 6 months prior to and following Infliximab. Data was also compiled from the hospital electronic record of all patient episodes. Only patients that were cared for exclusively at our institution were included.

Results: Data for the 30 patients is displayed in the table. There are no significant differences in hospital attendance or admission rates. There remains no difference in the clinic visits and admission days and post Infliximab if patients are stratified as to whether they had a response or not and if they are on immunosuppressive or not.

Conclusions: In the present study, Infliximab dose not reduce clinic visits or hospitalisation within 6 months of infusion. Although reductions may be seen with multi-dose regimes dramatic reductions in hospitalisation (10-15% of patients not to be expected) with a single dose alone. Infliximab remains a highly effective drug for active CD but it is likely that this will have implications when drug funding is allocated.

169 THE INTERCELLULAR ADHESION MOLECULE-1 POLYMORPHISMS IN IBD


Ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn’s disease (CD), both forms of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) are complex traits. Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM1) is expressed on vascular endothelium and plays a key role in the transendothelial migration of neutrophils and T-cell activation. The region harboring the ICAM1 gene on 19p13 is linked to CD in a Canadian genome wide scan, and a growing body of evidence indicates that ICAM1 could play a role in IBD development. Our previous work has replicated the Canadian linkage of 19p13 to CD. ICAM1 is known to contain at least two polymorphic sites, situated in codons 241 (R/G 241) and 469 (K/E 469). A North American study has shown an association between IBD and the R241 polymorphism (Yang etc 1995). We have examined potential associations of ICAM1 polymorphisms in 132 UC and 67 CD and ethnically matched 131 controls. CD patients include subgroups of 26 ileal disease and 31 ileo colonic disease, 26 fistulating disease and 35 non-fistulating disease, 53 stenosing disease and 8 non-stenosing disease. UC patients include 37 patients who have undergone colectomy, 22 with mild total colitis, and 37 with proctitis. Both patients and controls were genotyped by PCR-SSP for ICAM1 polymorphisms at codon R/G241 and codon K/E469. There were no differences between the groups in the frequency of R/G241. The control frequency of ICAM1 exon 6 K469 was 38.2%. In CD overall, it was 76.9% (p=0.001). For CD patients with ileal disease, the frequency was 70.9% and 43.3% for non-ileal disease. For patients with fistulising disease, the K469 frequency was 69.2%, and 84.3% for non-fistulising disease. For patients with stenosing disease, the K469 frequency was 77.4%. For UC overall, the frequency of ICAM1 exon 6 K469 was 67.9% (p=0.001). For patients with severe disease requiring colectomy, with mild total colitis, and with proctitis, the frequencies of this polymorphism were 66.22 %, 75% and 81.1% respectively. This study suggests that the alteration in the amino acid sequences of E469 to K469 of the ICAM1 molecule may influence IBD.

170 RECURRENT ORAL ULCERATION (ROU) IN I NFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD): THE CLINICAL HALLMARK OF A MOLECULARLY DEFINED IBD/BEHÇET’S (BD) OVERLAP GROUP

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Background: The clinical, endoscopic and histological features of intestinal BD are similar to those of IBD. BD is rare in Northern Europe where IBD is common, whilst the prevalence is high on the ‘Silk route’ where IBD is rarely reported. This inverse relationship may reflect geographical differences in diagnostic practice. Diagnosis of BD, requires the presence of ROU. We have reported that Caucasian BD is associated with HLA-B*51 and B*57. We hypothesise that these markers might also be associated with ROU in IBD and therefore molecularly define an overlap group.

Aims: To determine the prevalence and genetic associations of ROU in patients with IBD.

Methods: History of ROU reported in questionnaires sent to 244 CD and 330 UC patients. Linkage disequilibrium mapping was carried out across 340 polymorphisms, broken down into 24 discrete gene haplotypic blocks. Genetic comparisons were made between IBD and healthy controls.

Results: 33.2% of UC and 38.9% of CD patients reported ROU (historical prevalence in general population 10%). In UC patients with ROU, associations with alleles on two extended HLA haplotypes were observed. Peak risk (RR) was at DRB1*1003 on the second (12.1% ROU+ vs 3.8% ROU; P=0.0003; RR=5.0) and B*57 on the second (12.1% ROU+ vs 3.8% ROU; P=0.009; RR=3.5). In CD patients with ROU a positive association was observed with B*51 (3.4% ROU+ vs 1.8% ROU; P=0.01) however 11 CD patients who carried B*51 or B*57 reported ROU. 8 of these fulfilled the diagnostic criteria for BD.

Conclusions: 1. Prevalence of ROU in IBD is 3x greater than in the background population. 2. ROU in UC patients is associated with B*57, a BD susceptibility allele. 3. 8/11 CD patients with ROU who carried B*51 or B*57 fulfilled the criteria for diagnosis of BD. 4. In our IBD clinic 5% of patients clinically and molecularly resemble BD.

171 LYMPHOCYTE TELOMERASE EXPRESSION IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE


Background: Lymphocyte telomerase knockout mice develop ulceration and atrophy of the bowel. In humans colonic telomerase activity is decreased in ulcerative colitis but it is unknown whether this is restricted to the colon. The object of this study was to assess lymphocyte telomerase enzyme activity in patients with inflammatory bowel disease and to determine the role of the mRNA that encodes its catalytic sub-unit (hTERT) in the regulation of enzyme activity.
Methods: Blood was sampled from 47 patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), 37 with Crohn’s disease (CD) and 37 controls. Lymphocytes were cultured for 72 hours with phytohaemagglutinin. Telomerase activity was measured in stimulated and unstimulated lymphocytes using the Telomerase Repeat Amplification Protocol (TRAP) assay. Lymphocyte hTERT mRNA was quantified in about 40% of samples (18 UC, 14 CD and 14 controls) by realtime PCR.

Results: Expressed as median (95 CI) in arbitrary units (Stimulated vs Unstimulated), lymphocytes of UC had higher telomerase activity compared with CD and controls (UC 5.04 (3.28–6.80) vs CD 3.05 (1.73–4.37) vs controls 2.49 (1.77–3.21), p < 0.01). Similarly, the proportion of patients with detectable levels of both stimulated and unstimulated lymphocytes was also higher in UC compared with CD and controls (Stimulated vs Unstimulated, UC 76/81 (94%) vs 74/81 (91%) vs CD 53/60 (88%) vs 50/60 (83%), p < 0.01 and UC 80/81 (99%) vs 77/81 (95%) vs CD 56/60 (93%) vs 51/60 (85%), p < 0.01). In patients with chronic hepatitis C (CHC), CD4+ T cell responses are brisk and multi-specific following spontaneous resolution of acute infection. We aimed to characterise CD4+ HCV specific responses in CHC patients at the start of treatment with PEG-IFN-alpha and Ribavirin, and then repeat them serially throughout the course of treatment, correlating with viral response.

Methods: Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated by density gradient centrifugation from 8 patients prior to starting anti-viral treatment with PEG-IFN-alpha and Ribavirin. These cells were set up in culture with either recombinant HCV antigens or appropriate positive and negative controls. Cellular activation and cytokine secretion were assayed by fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). Cellular markers of activation and cytokine secretion were assayed by fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). The assays were repeated at regular intervals throughout treatment and follow up. At each time point, viral load was measured by a highly specific real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay.

Results: Throughout treatment, HCV specific lymphocyte proliferation increased in magnitude in 75% of patients, apparent from a median of 18 weeks. The greatest increase was seen in patients who achieved sustained virological response, in which stronger responses were maintained. There were also changes in the CD4+ cytokine profile induced by core and helicase recombinant proteins which correlated with virological response.

Discussion: There has been one study examining serial HCV specific CD4+ responses whilst on standard combination treatment (Cramp et al. 2000). Our study has similarity with this in that the overall magnitude of responses is lower than seen on standard treatment, possibly reflecting the different pharmacokinetics. This study supports the hypothesis that successful anti-viral treatment allows tolerance to HCV to be broken.

173 TNM&R STAGING IN COLORECTAL CANCER: HAS THE TWO WEEK WAIT MADE ANY DIFFERENCE?

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Background: Colorectal Cancer (CRC) is the commonest cancer in the United Kingdom among non-smokers. In accordance with the Government NHS Cancer Plan, the concept of a two week wait (tww) was introduced to ensure that all patients with a suspicion of CRC were seen by a specialist within two weeks of referral.

Aim: The aim of this study is to examine the effect of this implementation on tumour staging for patients with colorectal cancer.

Methods: TNM staging and demographics from 140 consecutive patients diagnosed with CRC and treated at a single regional unit were collected for one year before the introduction of the tww and for a year afterwards, to September 2001. Of the 107 elective patients, 90 were operated on. 33 patients presenting as emergencies were excluded from subsequent analysis.

Results: 24/40 (60%) patients were node negative in the pre tww group compared with 32/46 (70%) in the post tww group (χ²=0.21, ns). Similarly, before the introduction of the tww there were 9/40 (23%) patients regarded as being of good prognosis (T1, N0, T1, N0) compared with 13/46 (28%) in the post tww (χ²=0.29, ns). The total number at each stage pre tww (n=40) was T1 =3, T2=8, T3=18, T4=11 compared with post tww (n=45) T1 =6, T2=7, T3=22 and T4=10 (χ²=0.55, ns). Irrespective of whether they were referred pre or post the tww, of all patients seen within 14 days (n=47) [median 9 & range 0–14 days], 25/47 (53%) were node negative. This compared with 38/53 (72%) of those seen greater than 14 days (n=60) [median 32 & range 15–216 days] after referral (χ²=0.01, ns). Of those seen within 14 days, 8/47 (17%) were in the good prognostic category compared with 14/53 (26%) seen after (χ²=0.19, ns). Median follow-up (days) was 515.3 (range 38–696) & 315.5 (range 12–458) for pre and post tww respectively. Overall survival (including emergency admissions) in the pre tww was 79.31% (n=59) while in the post tww (n=81) was 86.42% (p < 0.4749). Survival for elective admissions pre tww (n=47) was 91.30% compared to 91.67% (n=60) in the post tww (p=ns).

Conclusions: The two week wait has made no impact on TNM staging for CRC at initial presentation.
Acid lowers the threshold for capsaicin activation of gastric mucosal neurons


Introduction: Many patients suffer from acid sensitive dyspepsia yet the gastric mucosa is normally anaesthetic to luminal acid. We have previously reported that the pain caused by exposure of the gastric mucosa to the neural irritant capsaicin is pH dependent. We hypothesise that acid enhances the response of gastric mucosal nerves to capsaicin in a similar way to that has been observed for somatic neurons.

Aims: To determine the response of gastric mucosal nerves to capsaicin at physiological and non-physiological pH.

Methods: To study the effects of capsaicin on the cell bodies of gastric mucosal nerves, we injected a neuronal tracer, Texas Red, into the gastric mucosa of 4 Wistar rats 2–4 weeks before removal of their dorsal root ganglia (DRG). Cultured DRG cells were placed in a perfusion chamber mounted on a fluorescence microscope where those of gastric origin were identified by excitation of the Texas Red within intracellular vesicles. The cells were loaded with the calcium sensitive ionophore, FURA 2-AM to detect the rise in calcium concentration accompanying cell activation. Non Texas red containing cells were used as controls since the vast majority of these are of somatic origin.

Results: The percentage of gastric cells responding to capsaicin was less than half that of non-gastric cells but increased at lower pH (see fig 1).

Conclusion: The gastric mucosa has a lower percentage of capsaicin sensitive cells than somatic tissue but like somatic neurons responses are enhanced at reduced pH.

Increased platelet stores of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) in female patients with diarrhoea predominant irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)

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Recent pilot data suggests that platelet depleted plasma 5-HT concentrations are undetectable under fasting conditions in both patients with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and healthy volunteers1. However, the number of subjects studied was small (n=5 and 6, respectively) and no data was provided as to the detection limits of the methods used. We have measured fasting platelet-depleted plasma 5-HT concentrations plus platelet 5-HT concentrations in 21 female patients with diarrhoea predominant IBS (aged 19–50 yrs) and 19 healthy female volunteers (20–46 yrs). 5-HT concentration was measured by reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography with fluorimetric detection. α-Thromboglobulin, which is a marker of platelet activation and/or leakage (and thus a marker for adequate blood collecting technique), was also measured by ELISA method.

Results: Under fasting conditions, platelet 5-HT concentration was significantly higher in the female patients with diarrhoea predominant IBS (443.96ng/1010 platelets, adjusted geometric mean) than healthy female controls (342.86ng/1010 platelets), ratio IBS:healthy controls (95%CI), 1.30 (1.07,1.56), p=0.008). Platelet depleted plasma 5-HT concentration however, was similar in patients (4.25ng/ml) and healthy controls (4.01ng/ml), ratio IBS:healthy controls, 1.06(0.82,1.36), p=0.65). α-Thromboglobulin concentrations were undetectable in any of the samples measured.

Conclusions: Female patients with diarrhoea predominant IBS have larger platelet stores of 5-HT than healthy women, suggesting that they may have increased exposure to 5-HT in their systemic circulation. This supports the observations of Bearcroft et al that meal ingestion is associated with a greater increase in plasma 5-HT concentration in patients with IBS compared with healthy controls.

MUC-1 is a novel ligand for galectin-3 and is up-regulated in invasive HT-29 colorectal cancer cells

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Introduction: Galectins are a family (12 to date) of -galactoside-binding lectins. It is very unclear what are the functionally important natural ligands for the galectins but galectin-3 expression is implicated in tumour invasion and metastasis. We have therefore investigated the possible ligand(s) for recombiant galectin-3 in HT-29 colon cancer cells.

Methods and Results: HT-29 cells were grown to 70% confluence, harvested, and a cytoplasmic extract prepared. The extract was then screened for putative galectin-3 ligands using RAPID-PCR. Infection was confirmed histologically and by culture. Strains were identified as SS1 by RAPD-PCR and sequence analysis of glmM.

Results: The SS1 H. pylori strain will chronically infect Mongolian gerbils resulting in pangastritis by 36 weeks post infection. At 4 weeks p.i. gastritis was antral predominant. Corpus gastritis and pylori infection is associated with increased gastric epithelial cell proliferation and apoptosis at 12 (p < 0.05) and 36 (p< 0.005) weeks p.i. was significant increase (p<0.005) in apoptosis in the corpus glandular epithelium which was evident which was restricted to the infected MGs which had developed corpus gastritis.

Conclusions: The SS1 H. pylori strain will chronically infect Mongolian gerbils resulting in pangastritis by 36 weeks post infection. H. pylori infection is associated with increased gastric epithelial cell proliferation and apoptosis of the glandular epithelium in the antrum. The rise in calcium concentration was less than half that of non-gastric cells but increased at lower pH.
separated by SDS-4% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE), electroblotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane and probed using recombinant human galectin-3 protein followed by anti-galectin-3 antibody overlay. A major band was then identified with a molecular weight of 420kDa. Since this corresponds to the mucin MUC-1, which is known to express the Tf antigen (galactose)-1,3-N-acetylgalactosaminase, a known ligand for galectin-3, MUC-1 immunoprecipitate was prepared and probed as before. This confirmed binding of MUC-1 by recombinant galectin-3 protein (fig). Lane a shows three proteins identified by galectin-3 protein in HT-29 cytosolic extract, lane b shows two proteins identified by galectin-3 protein from MUC-1 immunoprecipitate.

The two protein bands observed for MUC-1 are due to the two different alleles of MUC-1. HT-29 cells were separated into invasive and non-invasive cell types by their ability to migrate through a 0.5mm Matrigel. The technique employed was a Membrane Invasion Culture System (MICS). Immuno-confocal microscopy of invasive HT-29 cells showed colocalisation of MUC-1 and galectin-3 whereas MUC-1 expression was weak in the non-invasive cells.

**Conclusions:** The transmembrane TF expressing mucin MUC-1 is a natural ligand for galectin-3. Its increased expression is correlated with a more invasive phenotype in colon cancer cells.

**179 HFE AND TF2 INTERACT IN SMALL-INTESTINAL CRYPT CELLS: A MECHANISM FOR IRON HOMEOSTASIS IN HEREDITARY HAEMOCHROMATOSIS**

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Transferrin receptor 2 (TR2) is a recently-identified homologue of the ubiquitous transferrin receptor (TR) and is expressed in the liver and small intestine. Mutations in the HFE gene predispose to hereditary haemochromatosis and a role for HFE in the signalling of body iron status within small-intestinal crypt cells has been proposed. TR2 mutations however account for rare forms of non-HFE related haemochromatosis suggesting a key role for this receptor sub-class in the control of intestinal iron absorption.

To investigate cellular interactions of HFE and TR2 a panel of rabbit and avian polyonal antisera was generated to specific peptide sequences of the human and mouse proteins. Antibodies were firstly characterized by Western immunoblotting. Using laser confocal microscopy in mouse and human duodenal sections, strong staining of MUC-1 was observed in crypts, whereas HFE was ubiquitous but did not colocalise with HFE. The localisation of HFE and TR2 was further examined in situ in human Caco-2 cells, which have a small intestinal phenotype. Using confocal microscopy TR2 stained abundantly with a vesicular pattern in undifferentiated Caco-2 cells. No colocalisation with TR was observed by dual-label fluorescence studies confirming the specificity of the TR2 antibody. HFE colocalised with TR2 in an endosomal compartment following addition of iron-saturated transferrin to the culture medium.

Identification of TR2 in small-intestinal crypt cells and the known effect of disabling mutations in the cognate gene would support a key regulatory role for this receptor in intestinal iron absorption. Colocalisation of endogenous TR2 and HFE suggests functional coupling in an endosomal transport pathway for crypt cell iron signalling.

**180 BONE MINERAL DENSITY AND MINERAL STATUS OF ILEOSTOMY PATIENTS**

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**Background/Aims:** Ileostomy patients, especially those with additional small bowel disease or resection, may have poor absorption or excess losses of calcium (Ca) and Vitamin D (Vit D) and may also be current or past users of steroids. Furthermore, they may also have magnesium (Mg) malabsorption and excessive Mg losses which could exacerbate bone demineralization (60% of total body Mg is in bone). Ileostomy patients are therefore at risk of osteoporosis but the extent of this risk has not been documented. The aims of this study were to examine bone mineral density (BMD) in ileostomy patients and its relationship with markers of Ca, Mg and Vit D status.

**Methods:** BMD of lumbar spine (LS) and right femoral neck (FN) were determined using DEXA in 57 unselected ileostomy patients (26–85 yr; 24F, 33M) including 13 (7F, 6M) who had had additional small bowel resection. Both plasma and 24-hour urinary excretion measures of Ca and Mg were in all subjects along with circulating Vit D levels.

**Results:** 20 subjects (35%) had low BMDs (Z-score < -1.0) at LS or FN compared to an age-matched reference population. However, 28 subjects (49%) had osteopenia (1.0 < Z-scores < -2.5) and 7 (12%) had osteoporosis (Z-score < -2.5) by WHO definition. More patients with small bowel resection had Z-scores < -1.0 compared to those with colectomy alone (62% vs. 27%; p<0.05) and the mean LS BMD was also lower in this group (0.592 vs. 0.221; p<0.05). Only 3 subjects (5%) had low plasma Mg (<0.7mmol/l) but 34 (60%) had low 24-hour urinary Mg (~3.3 mmol/l) suggestive of depleted total Mg stores. The mean BMDs were lower in these subjects compared to those with normal Mg excretion (LS Z-scores -0.302 vs 0.582, p<0.05; FN Z-scores -0.273 vs. 0.495, p<0.05) whereas abnormalities in plasma Ca and Vit D and urinary Ca excretion were fewer and had no apparent relationships to BMD.

**Conclusions:** Our results suggest that 1. patients with colectomy alone are not at increased risk of low BMD but this risk may be increased by additional small bowel resection and 2. many ileostomy patients have depleted Mg stores which may adversely affect BMD. Further studies on the relationship between Mg status and bone density are needed.

**181 BEDSIDE INSERTION OF NASOJEJUNAL FEEDING TUBE: BENMKMARK IS BEST**

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The success rate of unguided nasojejunal feeding tube (NJT) insertion is low, thus often requiring endoscopic or radiological assistance. The spiral end of the Benmark NJT (spiral NJT) is supposed to aid post pyloric placement, but no comparative trial has been performed.

**Methods:** Patients requiring nasojejunal feeding were randomised to have either Medicina (straight) or Benmark (spiral) NJT after stratification into those with or without normal gastric emptying. NJTs were placed at bedside in a standard fashion without radiological guidance by the same person (CWYL) for pre- and / or postoperative feeding. Bolus IV metoclopramide (10mg) was given prior to insertion in the abnormal gastric emptying group. Abdominal X ray were obtained at 4 and 24 hours. Successful placement was defined on X ray as passage through the duodenum from right to left, past the left border of the vertebrae.

**Results:** 47 patients were randomised of which 17 (11 straight, 6 spiral) could not tolerate the NJT. Of the 30 remaining patients, 16 had normal gastric emptying. Patients having straight or spiral NJT were well matched. Successful placement at 24 hours was significantly more frequent with the spiral NJT (see table), mainly because of a higher success rate with the spiral NJT in the normal gastric emptying group. There was no difference in the duration of NJT in situ, complications, post-insertion hospital stay or final outcome.

**Conclusion:** Benmark spiral NJT should be used for bedside unguided post pyloric feeding.

(We are grateful to Nutricia for supplying the Benmark tubes.)
LONG TERM FOLLOW UP OF PATIENTS WITH GASTRIC OUTLET OBSTRUCTION RELATED TO PERTIC ULCER DISEASE (PUD) TREATED WITH ENDOSCOPIC BALLOON DILATATION AND DRUG THERAPY

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Introduction: Previous studies suggest endoscopic balloon dilatation in gastric outlet obstruction from PUD does not achieve long-term remission and most patients eventually require surgery. However, these studies have not addressed the issue of altering the natural history of the underlying PUD.

Methods: We examined medical notes of 18 patients with PUD related gastric outlet obstruction treated by a single consultant gastroenterologist. In all patients, an attempt was made to establish and treat the aetiology of PUD. Where no cause was found or its removal not possible or where disease relapsed, long-term maintenance antisecretory therapy was given.

Results: Of the 18 patients, one presented with aspiration pneumonia and another with stroke and both succumbed to their illness. Of 16 available for follow up, 6 were men and 3 were smokers. Their median age was 69 years (range 43–94). Fourteen patients were treated with TTS balloon dilatation and drug therapy and 2 with drug therapy alone. The median number of dilatations was 2 (range 0–5). There were no complications from dilatation. The causes of PUD were as detailed in table 1. Nine of the 10 HP positive patients received eradication therapy. Eradication was confirmed in 5. NSAIDs were discontinued. Four patients stayed on aspirin for medical reasons. Remission was achieved in all 16 patients with a median follow-up of 30 months (range 5–54) including 2 who died from unrelated illness after being in remission for nearly 2 years. Three patients became asymptomatic without need for maintenance therapy (2 after successful HP eradication, and 1 after withdrawal of NSAID). The remaining 13 required long-term maintenance therapy for the reasons detailed in table 2.

Conclusions: PUD related gastric outlet obstruction can be kept in long-term remission by using a structured approach combining dilatation and removal of the cause of PUD and/or maintenance antisecretory therapy. TTS balloon dilatation is a simple, effective, and safe procedure.

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ENDOSCOPIC PALLIATIVE TREATMENT IN OESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC CANCER: EVIDENCE FROM 948 PATIENTS IN THE POPULATION BASED SCOTTISH AUDIT

A.M. Thompson, R. Stuart for the Scottish Audit of Gastric and Oesophageal Cancer.

The population based Scottish Audit of Gastric and Oesophageal Cancer (SAGOC) accrued data over a 2 year period on 3,293 patients of whom 948, predominantly with oesophageal or junctional cancer, received endoscopic palliative treatment (EPT). Stent placement alone (506 patients) or LASER treatment alone (117 patients) were popular, but combination approaches supported by radiotherapy (188 patients) or chemotherapy (134 patients) were also administered. There was significant variation in delivery of EPT by healthboard of residence (chi square test, P<0.001), but not by deprivation quintile.

Complications were recorded in 221/948 patients (23%) and were associated with multiple treatments (P<0.001). Oesophageal perforation was uncommon and occurred in 23 patients post stent and 3 patients after LASER.

Stent alone was used for the relief of grade 3 or 4 dysphagia, stent and radiotherapy for grades 2,3,4 and LASER for grades 1,2,3. The majority of patients (>65%) had normal physical activity or only strenuous activity restricted, before undergoing EPT. Stents were deemed by the consultant looking after the patient to have been used appropriately for 95% of patients and LASER for 83% of patients.

Survival for all the patients receiving EPT was 40% at 6 months, 17% at 12 months 10% at 18 months and 6% at 24 months, suggesting benefits from EPT intervention in patients with advanced disease.

While there may be differences between the symptoms and staging of patients receiving different types of EPT, there is evidence for regional variations in the approaches used. However, appropriate use of intervention may provide good palliation for all several months.

IS IT NECESSARY TO BIOPSY ACUTELY BLEEDING GASTRIC ULCERS AT THE INITIAL ENDOSCOPY?

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Background: It is recommended that all gastric ulcers are biopsied to exclude malignancy with follow up endoscopies performed at 6–8 week intervals until healing is seen.

Aims: This prospective study aimed to identify whether these recommendations were being followed – especially at emergency endoscopy.

Methods: All patients over a 20-month period diagnosed with a gastric ulcer were identified and those with a definite ulcer (with a mucosal breach documented as >5mm) diagnosed at endoscopy were included in the study. A record of the macroscopic judgement of the ulcers as being benign, suspicious or malignant as stated by the endoscopist was made. This was correlated with the histology results.

Results: 250 patients were reportedly diagnosed with gastric ulcers. Of these 191 met the inclusion criteria. The male: female ratio was 106: 85 and the mean age at diagnosis was 67 years (range 23–98). Of these 11 ulcers were diagnosed operatively, 79 were diagnosed as an emergency “bleeder” and 99 were diagnosed routinely (29% open access; 71% routine list via OP clinic). Of the “bleeders” only 55% had biopsies taken at the initial endoscopy, with the mean number of biopsies per ulcer being 2.7. This was despite only 30.4% actually requiring injection at the time of the endoscopy. Of those ulcers diagnosed routinely, biopsies were taken in 94.4%, with the mean number of biopsies being 3.5. Of the “bleeders” 6 patients required laparotomy for further bleeding of whom 1 had had a single biopsy taken at endoscopy. Overall 126 ulcers were thought to be benign, 28 to be suspicious and 17 frankly malignant. Of those ulcers diagnosed at an emergency endoscopy these figures were 60, 11 and 3 respectively. The predictive value of the macroscopic judgement can be estimated as the proportion of correct macroscopic diagnoses. The overall predictive value (PVpos) of a macroscopic judgement of definite or suspicious of malignancy was 0.52 (24/46) and the overall predictive value (PVneg) of a macroscopic judgement of benign was 0.96 (121/126). For the “bleeders” the PVpos were 0.43 and 0.97 respectively.

Conclusion: These results show that biopsies are often not taken at the time of an emergency endoscopy. However in this study only 2% of “benign-looking” bleeding gastric ulcers were ultimately diagnosed as malignant. Therefore the priority for benign looking bleeding gastric ulcers remains to establish haemostasis.

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CURRENT ISSUES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF COLONIC POLyps: A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF 2806 CONSECUTIVE POLYPECTOMIES

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Background: Based on current knowledge, population screening and the removal of colonic adenomas is the most effective method of reducing the incidence of colorectal cancer. However, a sound understanding of the distribution of adenomas and risks of polypectomy is a prerequisite to implementation, and will assist in the selection of the optimal screening modality and the safest and most effective methods for polypectomy. We therefore studied polyp epidemiology and polypectomy techniques and complications in patients from a single endoscopy department.

Methods: Records of 938 patients [506 males; mean age 58.8 years (sd 14.3); indications: symptoms 353, neoplasia surveillance 387, polypsis 55, IBD 37, not recorded 9] who had undergone 1023 consecutive colonoscopies with polypectomy during a 22-month period, were examined retrospectively. Complications were identified using a postal questionnaire.

Results: 2806 polypectomies were performed, 37.9% by hot-biopsy, 30.6% by snare and 23.3% by Argon Plasma Coagulation (APC). 44.7% were benign adenomas and 47.8% of these (excluding polyposis) were located proximal to the splenic flexure. 27% of advanced adenomas (size >1cm or villous histology) were proximal. Polypectomy failed to yield a specimen for analysis in 19.3% of snare and 5.2% of hot biopsies (p<0.0001). 67.6% patients replied to the complications questionnaire. There were no deaths, but 4 significant complications were identified, including one perforation after hot biopsy (0.16%) and three episodes of major haemorrhage (0.47%). Intra-procedural bleeding requiring endoscopic therapy was significantly associated with aspirin ingestion (p=0.02), but post-procedure bleeding was not (p=0.3). No complications were reported after polypectomy using APC.

Conclusions: These data support previous observations of a proximal shift in the distribution of colorectal adenomas, although most advanced neoplasia were still found in the left colon within reach of the flexible sigmoidoscope. The incidence of polypectomy complications and failure to obtain specimens was increased. These observations, which may reflect improved technique. Hot-biopsy and APC both appear to be safe for the removal of small polyps, but snare techniques, although safe, frequently fail to yield tissue for histology. No increase in secondary haemorrhage was seen in patients taking aspirin.

VIDEO-ASSESSMENT OF COLONOSCOPY WITHDRAWAL TECHNIQUE

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Background: Colonoscopy withdrawal technique has been shown to be important in the detection of adenomas. We aimed to survey current practice in a single UK endoscopy department, as well as assessing the effect of video recording on examination quality.

Method: With ethics committee approval and patient consent, consecutive routine colonoscopy exubtations were video recorded using a remote, closed-circuit TV system. Endoscopists were informed that recording would take place when a “recording-light”, conspicuously placed in the endoscopy room, was illuminated. However recording took place continuously. Endoscopy lists were randomly assigned to “open” or “blind” recording. The video footage was reviewed by a blinded panel of 3 experienced colonoscopists. Exubtations were scored by consensus for seven segments of the colon using 5 parameters (looking behind folds, cleaning pools, adequacy of distension, time spent inspecting and quality of bowel preparation) using 50mm visual analogue scales. Patients with IBD, previous colonic resection, current colorectal-cancer or mean preparation score <30, were excluded from the analysis.

Results: 93 procedures by 16 endoscopists were included, 50 for colon cancer symptoms and 43 for neoplasia surveillance. A total of 6314 exubtations were scored (614 per colonoscopy). Time spent on exubtation was 6.8 min longer per procedure (p=0.01). Looking* 23.3 (12.2) 27.9 (15.8) 0.076, Cleaning pools* 27.8 (11.3) 24.7 (10.6) 0.017, Distension* 32.2 (9.3) 37.4 (8.4) 0.034, Qualitative time* 27.3 (13.0) 27.8 (10.5) 0.096, looking was significantly reduced with video recording (see table). Time spent inspecting and quality of bowel preparation was also reduced. Time spent on exubtation was 6.8 min longer per procedure (p=0.01).

Conclusions: Over 50% of exubtations were sub-optimal, and awareness of video recording made no difference to quality. We suggest that both better training in withdrawal technique and allocating more time per procedure are required to improve examination quality.

GENETIC THROMBOPHILIA AND PERI-PARTUM LIVER FAILURE

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Introduction: The aetiology of severe pregnancy-related disorders remains poorly characterised. One hypothesis is that the clinical disorders recognised - Acute Fatty Liver of Pregnancy (AFLP), HELLP syndrome and Veno-occlusive disease - represent microangiopathic disorders. Thrombophilic disorders have previously been implicated in serious hypertensive complications of pregnancy where microangiopathy is evident. Accordingly, we tested the hypothesis that a higher incidence of genetic thrombophilia would be present in this population.

Methods: Twenty-eight patients with a history of peri-partum liver failure were tested (AFLP 22, HELLP syndrome 3, and Veno-occlusive disease 3. Median age 30 years (range 21–36). Twenty-eight patients were Caucasian and five Afro-Caribbean. All presented in the third trimester. Only one patient had a known pre-existing pro-thrombotic disorder. All patients had thrombophilia screens performed post-partum once fully recovered from their illness (factor V leiden [FVL] and prothrombin G20210A gene mutations, anticardiolipin antibody and lupus anti-coagulant, anti-Fibrin III and protein C and S levels).

Results: A pro-thrombotic disorder was present in 12/28 (43%) patients. FVL heterozygosity was present in 5/23 Caucasian patients (17.5%). PT G20210A gene heterozygosity was present in 2/28 (7%). Anti-cardiolipin antibody was detected in 4/28 (14%). Lupus anticoagulant was detected in one patient with AFLP. In the patients where a diagnosis of AFLP was made, genetic thrombophilia was present in 7/23 (42%). Protein C and S deficiency was not detected in patient.

Conclusion: The above results lend some support to the hypothesis that microvascular thrombosis may play a pathogenic role in a subgroup of patients with peri-partum liver failure. However further predisposing factors for these serious disorders require to be elucidated.

NEUROLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION IN “NEVER-ENCEPHALOPATHIC” PATIENTS AWAITING LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

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Introduction: Patients with liver failure who are not clinically encephalopathic can show evidence of neuropsychological impairment. Inadequate treatment of previous hepatic encephalopathy may play a pathogenic role in a subgroup of patients with peri-partum liver failure. However further predisposing factors for these serious disorders require to be elucidated.

Methods: Twenty-eight patients with a history of peri-partum liver failure were tested (AFLP 22, HELLP syndrome 3, and Veno-occlusive disease 3. Median age 30 years (range 21–36). Twenty-eight patients were Caucasian and five Afro-Caribbean. All presented in the third trimester. Only one patient had a known pre-existing pro-thrombotic disorder. All patients had thrombophilia screens performed post-partum once fully recovered from their illness (factor V leiden [FVL] and prothrombin G20210A gene mutations, anticardiolipin antibody and lupus anti-coagulant, anti-Fibrin III and protein C and S levels).

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Conclusion: The above results lend some support to the hypothesis that microvascular thrombosis may play a pathogenic role in a subgroup of patients with peri-partum liver failure. However further predisposing factors for these serious disorders require to be elucidated.
were no significant differences between baseline characteristics of patients and controls. Highly significant global impairment of cognitive function was detected, with memory and visuo-spatial problems being prominent. No abnormalities were detected with the commonly used trailmaking test. Twelve patients had an abnormal neurological examination displaying many of the physical signs associated with AHCID.

Discussion: Cognitive and neurological dysfunction occurs in patients with end stage liver failure in the absence of previous HE. It is unlikely that the progressive neurological and cognitive decline that can occur in these patients is due to repeated episodes of HE. The impairment that occurs is severe, and affects many aspects of cognitive function. This has implications for the pre-operative counselling of these patients and for obtaining informed consent. Current methods of monitoring cognitive impairment clinically, such as trailmaking tests, may be inadequate.

A PROSPECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF HEPATIC VEIN TRANSIT TIMES USING MICROBUBBLE-ENHANCED ULTRASOUND IN NON-INVASIVE GRADING OF HEPATITIS C (HCV) RELATED LIVER DISEASE

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Purpose: Non-invasive assessment of the severity of diffuse liver disease is problematic and biopsy is often needed. We evaluated a porcine model of paracetamol induced acute liver failure recently developed in our laboratory. This model is suitable for pathophysiological studies in acute liver failure. As a first step we investigated the gluconeogenic capacity of the liver in that particular model.

Materials and Methods: Thirty five kilogram large white pigs were maintained under general anaesthesia with isoflurane and nitrous oxide. Three pigs acting as controls received no paracetamol while five other pigs received paracetamol by intravenous infusion for 12 hours keeping blood levels between 200 and 300 mg/L. Blood glucose was maintained within normal limits by continuous intravenous dextrose infusion. Using 1H NMR spectroscopy we measured concentrations of lactate, pyruvate, threonine, glycine and alanine at 5-hourly intervals until the experiments were terminated. Experiments lasted for 28 hours and any surviving animals were then euthanased.

Results: In control pigs there were no significant differences in the concentrations of those substrates at any time point sampled. Animals who received paracetamol showed significant increases in the concentrations of lactate, pyruvrate and the amino acids. Increase of lactate became significant at 15 hours and at 25 hours compared to t=0 an average increase of 405% was seen (p<0.003). Increase of pyruvate became significant at 20 hours and at 25 hours compared to t=0 an average increase of 150% was seen (p<0.018). Increase of threonine became significant at 20 hours and at 25 hours compared to t=0 an average increase of 82% was seen (p<0.048). Increase of glycine became significant at 5 hours and at 25 hours compared to t=0 an average increase of 390% was seen (p<0.005). Finally, increase of alanine became significant at 10 hours and at 25 hours compared to t=0 an average increase of 410% was seen (p<0.002).

Conclusion: In this model all gluconeogenic substrates studied are significantly increased whereas the end product of the pathway, glucose, is significantly decreased. This confirmed that in the model the gluconeogenic capacity of the liver is lost and further studies in humans are required to assess the observed phenomena.

GENETIC INFLUENCES IN GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE: A TWIN STUDY

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Background: A number of family pedigrees detail multiple members with gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD). Aggregation of GORD symptoms within families of patients with documented GORD has also been demonstrated. This raises the possibility of a significant genetic contribution to the aetiology of GORD. We have therefore studied GORD symptoms in monozygotic (MZ) (100% of genes shared) and dizygotic (DZ) (approximately 50% of genes shared) twins to assess the contribution of genetic factors to GORD.

Methods: 4480 unselected twin pairs from a national volunteer twin register were asked to complete a previously validated questionnaire. GORD was defined as symptoms of heartburn or acid regurgitation at least weekly during the past year.

Results: 5032 respondents (56% response rate), including 1940 evaluable twin pairs, 922 MZ pairs (86 male, 836 female, median age 53(range 19–81)years) and 1018 DZ pairs (71 male, 947 female), age 54(20–82)years. The prevalence of GORD among the twins was 709/3880 (18%). Both pairwise and casewise concordance rates were significantly higher for MZ twins (see table). Heritability estimates suggest 50% (95%CI 39–61%) of the phenotypic variance in GORD is due to additive genetic factors (see table).

Conclusion: This study strongly suggests a substantial genetic contribution to the aetiology of GORD.

LOSS OF GLUCONEOGENETIC CAPACITY IN A FULLY ANAESTHETISED PORCINE MODEL OF PARACETAMOL INDUCED ACUTE LIVER FAILURE


A porcine model of paracetamol induced acute liver failure has been recently developed in our laboratory. This model is suitable for pathophysiological studies in acute liver failure. As a first step we investigated the gluconeogenic capacity of the liver in that particular model.

Materials and Methods: Thirty five kilogram large white pigs were maintained under general anaesthesia with isoflurane and nitrous oxide. Three pigs acting as controls received no paracetamol while five other pigs received paracetamol by intravenous infusion for 12 hours keeping blood levels between 200 and 300 mg/L. Blood glucose was maintained within normal limits by continuous intravenous dextrose infusion. Using 1H NMR spectroscopy we measured concentrations of lactate, pyruvate, threonine, glycine and alanine at 5-hourly intervals until the experiments were terminated. Experiments lasted for 28 hours and any surviving animals were then euthanased.

Results: In control pigs there were no significant differences in the concentrations of those substrates at any time point sampled. Animals who received paracetamol showed significant increases in the concentrations of lactate, pyruvate and the amino acids. Increase of lactate became significant at 15 hours and at 25 hours compared to t=0 an average increase of 405% was seen (p<0.003). Increase of pyruvate became significant at 20 hours and at 25 hours compared to t=0 an average increase of 150% was seen (p<0.018). Increase of threonine became significant at 20 hours and at 25 hours compared to t=0 an average increase of 82% was seen (p<0.048). Increase of glycine became significant at 5 hours and at 25 hours compared to t=0 an average increase of 390% was seen (p<0.005). Finally, increase of alanine became significant at 10 hours and at 25 hours compared to t=0 an average increase of 410% was seen (p<0.002).

Conclusion: In this model all gluconeogenic substrates studied are significantly increased whereas the end product of the pathway, glucose, is significantly decreased. This confirmed that in the model the gluconeogenic capacity of the liver is lost and further studies in humans are required to assess the observed phenomena.

HEARTBURN IN PATIENTS WITH UNTREATED ACHALASIA

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Background: Achalasia characteristically presents with dysphagia and regurgitation. Food fermentation in the dilated oesophagus, or oesophageal distension, have been reported to cause heartburn, which may be misdiagnosed as gastroesophageal reflux disease (GORD).

Methods: We studied the medical notes of all patients diagnosed with achalasia in our laboratory over the past 10 years, and
PLASMA LEPTIN BEFORE AND AFTER CURE OF PANCREATIC STELLATE CELLS EXPRESS LOW AFFINITY PARADOXICAL DUAL EFFECT OF

Results: 306 patients had a manometric diagnosis of achalasia. 81 were excluded having had a previous dilatation or surgery. Of the remaining 225, 10 (4%) were classified as vigorous achalasia and 5 had prior dilatation or partial myotomy. The mean duration of symptoms was 3.5 years (range 1 month to 30 years). 110 (49%) experienced heartburn, 220 (98%) had dysphagia, 131 (58%) had regurgitation, 126 (56%) had weight loss and 67 (39%) had no-pancreas heartburn pain. In 54 patients (24%) the dysphagia preceded the dysphagia and persisted, while in 25 patients (11%) the heartburn stopped with the onset of dysphagia. Heartburn developed after the onset of dysphagia in 46 patients (20%) and in 17 (8%) the symptoms began together. The mean LOSP was 20.2±9.9mmHg. There was no significant difference in LOSP between these different symptom groups. 106 patients (47%) were taking anti-dyspepsia medication, 56% of these being acid suppression therapy. A 24-hour pH study was performed in 58 patients. This showed GORD in 6 (10%) and was normal in 50. Two patients showed a pH drift to around pH4 but above pH3, indicating food fermentation in the dilated oesophagus. There was no correlation between the pH study and the pattern of symptoms or the LOSP.

Conclusion: There is a long delay in reaching a diagnosis of achalasia – up to 30 years in this study. The symptoms may not be characteristic, and weight loss, chest pain and heartburn are frequent symptoms. GORD is uncommon despite heartburn being present in half of patients. Reflux symptoms in these patients are therefore unreliable and should be investigated with a 24-hour pH study.

PLASMA LEPTIN BEFORE AND AFTER CURE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI

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Background: Decreasing prevalence of H. pylori prevalence has been linked with increasing incidence of oesophageal adenocarcinoma. Increasing obesity leading to gastro-oesophageal reflux, Barrett’s and oesophageal adenocarcinoma is one possible route of association. H. pylori gastritis is associated with increased gastric mucosal leptin and successful cure leads to a fall in gastric mucosal leptin. However, for leptin produced by the stomach to influence appetite and cause significant obesity a systemic effect should be detectable.

Methods: Ten H. pylori positive healthy subjects were studied before and after cure of H. pylori. Their mean age was 36.8 years and mean Body Mass Index was 25.80. After an overnight fast they were admitted to a research ward at 8 am. Blood was sampled hourly for six hours via an indwelling IV cannula. Plasma was separated and stored at -20°C. Leptin was measured in duplicate by using the Linco Research Human Leptin Radioimmunoassay. 6 hour integrated leptin was calculated using the trapezoid rule. Paired comparison was made by the Wilcoxon rank sum test.

Results: Before H. pylori cure, median 6 hour integrated plasma leptin was 23.66 mcg/L/hr (7.33 – 128.22), and after cure it was 26.75 mcg/L/hr (7.43 – 72.81). p = 0.375.

Conclusions: Plasma leptin is unchanged following cure of H. pylori gastritis patients. Decreased gastric mucosal leptin associated with cure of H. pylori does not affect plasma leptin. This study weakens the hypothesis that a fall in gastric leptin production may be responsible for increased appetite and obesity following H. pylori eradication.

PARADOXICAL DUAL EFFECT OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI ERADICATION THERAPY ON HEARTBURN AND ACID REFLUX: THE BRISTOL HELICOBACTER PROJECT

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Helicobacter pylori eradication therapy has been reported in some studies to result in increased heartburn and acid reflux. However, other studies show either no effect on these symptoms, or even a beneficial effect. We have investigated these contradictory findings, as part of the community-based Bristol Helicobacter Project.

Methods: 10,537 people aged 20–59 years gave informed consent to take part in the Bristol Helicobacter Project, a community-based prospective randomised controlled trial of the effects of H. pylori eradication. 1634 participants had a positive urea breath test, and were treated with either H. pylori eradication therapy (ranitidine bismuth citrate 400mg and clarithromycin 500mg twice daily for two weeks) or placebo. The prevalence, frequency and severity of heartburn and acid reflux were measured at baseline and two years after randomisation, using a validated questionnaire.

Results: There was an overall small benefit of active treatment, with 3.1% less heartburn and 2.5% less reflux at 2 years when compared with placebo. However, this small net benefit concealed complex differential effects. Active treatment had a more marked benefit over placebo in participants with mild or no initial symptoms - at 2 years, 6.8% fewer had heartburn and 4.3% fewer had reflux. Those with initially moderate symptoms showed little net benefit, and those with troublesome symptoms at randomisation were more likely to get worse after active therapy. Subsets with the longest times after treatment were almost twice as likely to have been treated with active therapy.

Conclusions: (1) There is a small net reduction in heartburn and acid reflux after H. pylori eradication therapy, but a significant subgroup of patients get worse, particularly if they have troublesome GORD symptoms initially. (2) The contradictory results of previous studies may reflect differences in the selection of patients.

EVIDENCE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSE FOR THE RISE IN CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

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Background and Hypothesis: Reported mortality from cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) has risen steeply in the UK and other industrialised countries over the past 20–30 years, the cause of which has not been adequately explained. DNA adducts are covalently modified bases resulting from carcinogen binding to the nucleotide level. Adduct formation is pro-mutagenic and clearly demonstrates exposure to a DNA damaging agent. It is a key step in toxin-induced carcinogenesis. We hypothesise that the increase in CCA mortality is caused by a temporally-associated rise in genotoxic environmental agent(s), causing cholangiocytic DNA damage.

Aims: To investigate and compare tumour and tumour-adjacent CCA tissue, and non-cancer bile duct tissue, for the presence of DNA adducts as a biomarker of genotoxic exposure.

Methods: DNA from 28 CCA tissues, and in 24 cases adjacent non-tumour tissue samples from the same patients; and from bile ducts from 7 non-cancer patients (undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy for gallstones) were investigated for the presence of DNA adducts using the nuclease P1 method of 1H-postlabelling. Relative adduct labelling values (RAL, adducts/10 nucleotides) quantified.

Results: No difference was found in RALs between DNA from CCA tissue (mean 14, range 1–48) and tumour-adjacent tissue DNA (mean 14, range 1–52). RALs were significantly higher in tissue from CCA patients than from non-cancer patients (mean 6, range 1–31, p=0.04, Mann-Whitney test). Different adduct patterns were also seen CCA compared to non-cancer patients.

Conclusion: Quantitative and qualitative differences in adducts between cancer and non-cancer patients support the hypothesis that genotoxins play a role in the development of CCA.

NERVE GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR AND UNDERGO APOTOSIS IN RESPONSE TO NERVE GROWTH FACTOR


Pancreatic Stellate Cells (PSCs) are central to pancreatic fibrosis. Our group have previously shown that recovery from liver fibrosis can occur and it is associated with apoptosis of Hepatic Stellate Cells. Nerve Growth Factor (NGF) stimulates apoptosis by activating the Low Affinity Nerve Growth Factor receptor (p75). We therefore studied the distribution of NGF and its receptors in sections of human chronic pancreatitis (CP). We further studied the effects of NGF stimulation of apoptosis in PSCs and the expression of p75 receptor.

With immunostaining techniques we examined the distribution of NGF and p75 in sections of CP and normal pancreas. Passed rat
PSCs were used in all the experiments. PSCs were treated with NGF (1–1000ng/ml) and apoptosis was assessed by nuclear morphology after cell staining with acridine orange. The proliferation rate of PSCs were determined by 3H-thymidine incorporation. Expression of p75 was assessed by Western blotting. Immunostaining of the chronic pancreatitis tissues demonstrated that p75 was positively expressed in the fibrotic bands localised in the distribution of PSCs whereas NGF was expressed in the atrophic acinar parenchyma. Exogenous NGF(10, 100ng/ml) significantly increased apoptosis under serum-free conditions by 42±1.1% and 30±0.8% as of control. The rate of proliferation of PSCs when treated with the same concentration of NGF(10, 100ng/ml) was also reduced by 57±0.8% and 73±2% respectively as compared to control, with western blotting we demonstrated that p75 was expressed in PSCs. We therefore conclude that the expression of p75 on PSCs and the response to NGF stimulation by apoptosis may suggest a role in recovery of pancreatic fibrosis.

OUTCOME OF STENTING FOR NON-EXTRACTABLE COMMON BILE DUCT STONES IN ELDERLY PATIENTS: A DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE OVER SEVEN YEARS

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Background: Endoscopic sphincterotomy and stone extraction is an established treatment for symptomatic common bile duct (CBD) stones. Surgery is recommended when endoscopic extraction of stones fails. For elderly and/or debilitated patients who are at high surgical risk, long-term biliary stenting may have a role as a definitive therapy.

Methods: A retrospective analysis was conducted of all patients who had biliary stents for retained CBD stones over a 7-year period (January 1993 to December 1999). 30 patients were identified (21 women, 9 men; median age 84 years, range 49–95 years). 7/30 (23%) patients had previous cholecystectomies. Follow-up data were obtained by referral to their case notes and contacting their general practitioners.

Results: Successful biliary drainage was achieved in all patients. The stent was considered to be a temporary measure in 1 patient while awaiting surgery and definitive in 29. Only 1 patient had subsequent surgery (elective cholecystectomy and choleddocholithotomy). Early complications occurred in 2 patients (6.7%); both subsequently died. Late complications occurred in 5/30 (16.7%): cholangitis 4, recurrent jaundice 1. All of these had repeat endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatoscopy with successful stone extraction in 2 and re-stenting in 3. During follow-up there were 5 unrelated deaths. The remaining 17/30 (57%) were well and asymptomatic at a median follow-up period of 20 months (range 10–65 months).

Conclusion: Endoscopic biliary stenting for irretrievable CBD stones is an effective method of establishing bile duct drainage as definitive treatment for patients at high surgical risk.

Biliary and pancreas posters
198–208

PALLIATION OF RECURRENT MALIGNANT BILIARY OBSTRUCTION: ARE TWO STENTS BETTER THAN ONE?

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Endoscopic placement of biliary stents across malignant strictures of the common bile duct is effective at palliating symptoms of obstruction. Standard practice is the initial insertion of a single plastic stent. Following this a minority of patients represent with recurrent jaundice or cholangitis due to stent blockage. The decision as to which type of stent to then place can be difficult: expanding metal stents have a longer survival (mean=240 days) compared to plastic stents (mean=150 days), but are more expensive (£800 and £20 respectively). Without any clinically useful prognostic indicators for survival in these patients, a best guess approach is often used. In some patients it is possible to place a second plastic stent alongside the first. Between 1990 and 2001 we attempted 31 double-stents in 24 patients with malignant strictures of the common bile duct. All had re-presented with jaundice/cholangitis following the initial insertion of a single plastic stent. Detailed records could not be raised on 6 of these patients. Of the remaining 18 patients (7 women, mean age 81yrs, range 75–84yrs; 11 men, mean age 73yrs, range 61–83yrs), 19 (76%) double-stents were successfully placed, 2 (4%) attempted double placements were unsuccessful. 4 patients required more than 1 double-stenting procedure. 16 patients had pancreatic carcinoma, 2 cholangiocarcinoma. The first single stent lasted between 7 and 189 days (mean=83.3 days) before jaundice/ cholangitis recurred due to stent blockage. Subsequent double-stents lasted between 28 and 312 days (mean=127.1 days). Using each patient as their own control p<0.2 (NS).

Double-stents in this series lasted 6–7 weeks longer than single stents. The double-stents are placed in more advanced malignant strictures introducing negative bias into these figures. We feel double-stenting, in patients in whom it is technically feasible, may be an alternative to repeated placements of a single stent or an expanding metal stent. This has potential benefits in terms of cost-effectiveness.

Abstract 199

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Conclusion: (1) TP gives significantly better sensitivity and it reduces the number of unsatisfactory and suspicious results (2) variability in diagnostic yield at ERBC does exist; if this difference can be overcome by improved technique the sensitivity could be further increased.

LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY RATES IN IRELAND: RECENT TRENDS

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Background: Studies in other countries have suggested that the overall cholecystectomy rate increased following the introduction of the laparoscopic technique in 1985.
Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate changes in rates of laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) in Ireland, over a 7 year period. We also performed a subset analysis in our 630 bed teaching hospital to determine characteristics of patients, imaging modalities used and indications for surgery.

Methods: Data for cholecystectomies performed in Ireland, in 60 Irish public hospitals, were obtained from the Hospital in Patient Enquiry (HIPE) scheme, based at the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI). The information for the subset analysis in our hospital was retrieved from 139 patient chart reviews, comparing two six month periods, in 1996 and 2000.

Results: Overall, the rate for total cholecystectomies in Ireland (laparoscopic and open), rose by 17% over the 7 year study period. LC rates rose by 45%, with the largest increase of 15.4% observed in the 0–19 year old age group, with a 121% increase in the 20–24 year old age group. If not, there was a 25% decline in LC in the 85+ age group. However, despite this overall increase in the number of operations, the total number of deaths (0.5%) remained constant. The rate of open cholecystectomy fell by 37%, with the largest fall of 55% in the 30–34 year old and 40–44 year old age group. The rates of LC also increased in the subset group by 20%, over a 5 year period (1996–2000). A review of procedures in our hospital revealed that relatively ambiguous symptomology became a more frequent indication for surgery, rising by 11.5% over the study period. Ultrasonography, as a mode of imaging, remained constant. However, the use of preoperative MRCP increased dramatically, while oral cholecystography use continued to fall. ERCP use, both diagnostic and therapeutic, also increased.

Conclusions: The overall cholecystectomy rate in Ireland has continued to rise in the last 7 years, LC incidence continues to show a sustained rise 16 years after its introduction. Several factors may have contributed to this, including reduced surgical threshold, increased gallstone incidence, reduced unit cost of LC, reduced length of hospital stay and increased patient expectation.

PRIORITISING PATIENTS FOR CHOLECYSTECTOMY

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Introduction: Emergency admission with gallstone related problems is common among patients awaiting cholecystectomy. By recognising the patients who are prone to recurrent gallstone related problems, it is possible to offer them early surgery.

Aims: To identify the risk factors associated with emergency admissions, due to recurrent gallstone related problems, in patients awaiting cholecystectomy.

Methods: A retrospective analysis was performed of all the patients who underwent elective cholecystectomy by 3 consultants in a district general hospital between 1998–2000. Patients who were admitted as an emergency while awaiting surgery were compared with the remaining patients, with regard to demographics, the specific indication for inclusion in the waiting list, the waiting time, and the ultrasound findings at the time of inclusion in the waiting list.

Results: Of the 211 patients in the study, (mean age 52 years, range 19–82 years), 58 patients (27.4 %) were admitted as an emergency with gallstone related problems while awaiting surgery (Group I). They were compared with the remaining 153 patients (Group II). The mean time on the waiting list before the patients in Group I were admitted with recurrent symptoms was 19 weeks, as against the mean waiting time for surgery of 56 weeks in Group II patients. The mean duration of symptoms before being listed for surgery was 6.7 months in Group I, compared to 12 months in Group II. Eighteen patients were listed for surgery following an episode of acute cholecystitis in Group I, as against 15 patients in Group II (p<0.001). Ten patients in Group I had a stone in the Hartmann’s pouch on ultrasound when they were listed for surgery, compared to 6 patients in Group II (p<0.01).

Conclusions: Duration of the waiting time, by itself, may not affect the incidence of recurrent symptoms due to gallstone disease in patients awaiting cholecystectomy. Patients with symptoms of a shorter duration at the time of initial presentation to the surgeon may be at a higher risk of recurrent gallstone related problems in future. Previous acute cholecystitis and ultrasound evidence of stone in the Hartmann’s pouch are important risk factors that predict recurrent gallstone related problems in future.

202 MUCOSAL ADDRESSIN CELL ADHESION MOLECULE-1 (MADCAM-1) AND PODOPLANIN LOCALISATION IN PRIMARY SCLEROSING CHOLANGITIS (PSC) & PRIMARY BILIARY CIRRHOSIS (PBC)

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Background: MADCAM-1 is pivotal in the emigration of lymphocytes expressing α4β7 cell surface integrin from the circulation into tissues of the gut. MADCAM-1 upregulation has been demonstrated in inflammatory diseases of the liver and appears to contribute to the pathogenesis of ductopenic liver disease. We investigated the hypothesis that MADCAM-1 might play a role in lymphocyte trafficking within lymphatic vasculature in these conditions. Podoplanin is a 38-kd membrane glycoproteins of podocytes, reported to be a selective marker of lymphatic endothelium.

Aims: We report the nature and distribution of vessels on which MADCAM-1 is expressed in cirrhotic ductopenic liver disease.

Methods: Sections of cirrhotic liver explants from nine patients with PSC and seven with PBC were evaluated for expression of MADCAM-1 & CD34 using an alkaline phosphatase immunohistochemical technique. Sections of normal liver were used as control. Podoplanin expression was evaluated by using immunoperoxidase methodology.

Results: MADCAM-1 immunoreactivity was not evident in the contralateral sections, localising antibodies formed aggregates (either around the aggregate centre or in blood vessel endothelium, thought to be high endothelial venule) as well as the peribiliary capillary plexus (PBP) endothelium (associated with predominantly medium to large bile ducts). Similar staining patterns were seen in both PSC and PBC. Podoplanin was located in vessels with morphological features of lymphatic channels surrounding immediately subjacent to and separate from lymphoid aggregates. These vessels were characterised by a single layer of flattened endothelium without evidence of erythrocytes within their lumen, and were spatially distinct from vessels expressing MADCAM-1.

Conclusion: MADCAM-1 expression demonstrated within lymphoid aggregates and in PBP vessels identifies presumptive sites of lymphocyte emigration. We have demonstrated MADCAM-1 immunoreactivity in and around lymphoid aggregates, and podoplanin immunostaining shows that these vessels are not lymphatic channels. These studies suggest that the expression of MADCAM-1 on PBP endothelium may contribute to ductopenic liver disease, providing further evidence to support an immune mediated basis to the pathogenesis of PSC and PBC.

203 THE GENETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY TO NON-HEREDITARY CHRONIC PANCREATITIS: A CASUALTY OF XENOBIOTIC STRESS

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Epidemiological studies have demonstrated a variety of potential environmental and cellular stress related factors that may alter susceptibility to chronic pancreatitis (CP), however a direct causal and mechanistic role has not been established. Impaired detoxification of environmental pollutants may overwhelm cellular oxidative defences leading to lipid membrane damage, protein denaturation and DNA adduct formation.

The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between functional genetic polymorphisms in the anti-oxidant / xenobiotic metabolising enzymes, glutathione s-transferases (GSTT-1, GSTF-1) and GSTP-1, and manganese superoxide dismutase (mitochondrial targeting sequence – MTS), and susceptibility to CP. Genetic susceptibility may in part explain not only the potential benefits of antioxidant therapy, but also the observed twenty-fold increased risk of pancreatic cancer in patients with CP.

In total 103 patients with chronic pancreatitis (71 alcohol induced, 28 IPC and 4HI), and 206 age and sex matched controls were recruited. The prevalence of the GSTT-1 null genotype was significantly under-expressed in CP (11.6 %) compared to healthy controls (24 %, p = 0.006). After stratification for aetiology, this association remained significant in non-alcohol related disease (p<0.05). In contrast to the data with GSTT-1, no significant associations were observed between GSTF-1, GSTM-1, and MnSOD genotypes and susceptibility to CP.
The GSTT-1 functional genotype is associated with an increased susceptibility to CP, whether this is attributable to its phase-II conjugation or anti-oxidant properties remains to be determined.

204 THE GENETIC PRE-DISPOSITION TO SEVERE PANCREATITIS IS ASSOCIATED WITH DISTURBANCES IN GLUTATHIONE REGULATION

Disturbances in glutathione regulation appear central to the pathogenesis of severe acute pancreatitis (AP), by altering cellular integrity and impairing anti-oxidant defences. Individual difference in the efficiency of detoxification of the products of oxygen-derived free radicals may thus be affected by altered expression of anti-oxidant enzymes or depletion in cellular glutathione. We investigated the prevalence of Ala/Val bi-allelic functional polymorphism in the mitochondrial targeting sequence (MTS) region of the manganese superoxide dismutase (MnSOD) gene in patients with AP, and examined for interactions with the previously reported polymorphism of the glutathione-S transferase (GST) T-1*A gene associated with severe disease (OR 4.8), and for potential influences on glutathione disturbance (glutathione and transulfuration pathway).

In total, 320 patients with AP (90 severe) and 206 matched healthy controls were recruited. Severity of AP was assessed using the Atlanta criteria, and serial venous blood samples were taken at 24-hr intervals (from pain onset) for C-reactive protein (CRP), γ-glutamyl transpeptidase (γ-GT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), and alanine transferase (ALT) levels (p<0.001), compared to the wild type MnSOD (AA) genotype was associated with a significantly greater peak CRP (p=0.02), but significantly lower systemic ALT and γ-GT levels (p=0.03) compared to the wild type MnSOD (AA) genotype. Disturbances in glutathione regulation appear central to the pathogenesis of severe acute pancreatitis (AP), among patients of the functional GSTT-1*A genotype the distal injury is related to AP and γ-GT but not bilirubin, were significantly lower than those with a mild attack over the entire study period (see table). Plasma ALT demonstrated a strong correlation with γ-GT (24hr: r = 0.52, p < 0.001), and an inverse correlation with CRP (24hr: r = -0.34, p = 0.004).

Depletion of circulating ALT and γ-GT in severe disease is likely to be secondary to a down-regulation of hepatic function, and adversely contribute to the depletion of cellular glutathione.

205 DISTURBANCE OF GLUTATHIONE REGULATION IN SEVERE ACUTE GALLSTONE PANCREATITIS

Impairment in hepatocellular function often accompanies the severe systemic inflammatory response and multi-organ failure observed in acute pancreatitis (AP). These disturbances may contribute to the inability of the liver to replenish glutathione levels, the depletion of which has been demonstrated to increase cellular susceptibility to inflammatory stress. We therefore sought to determine if severe AP is associated with down-regulation of glutathione metabolism by observing the profile of ALT (transulfuration pathway) and γ-glutamyl transpeptidase in patients with AP of biliary origin. In 85 patients with gallstone acute pancreatitis, blood samples taken at 24, 48, and 72 hrs from the onset of pain were analysed for ALT, γ-GT, alkaline phosphatase (ALP), and bilirubin, and correlated with (1) the clinical severity (Atlanta criteria), and (2) the positive acute phase protein response (CRP). In patients with a severe attack ALT, γ-GT and ALP but not bilirubin, were significantly lower than those with a mild attack over the entire study period (see table). Plasma ALT demonstrated a strong correlation with γ-GT (24hr: r = 0.52, p < 0.001), and an inverse correlation with CRP (24hr: r = -0.34, p = 0.004).

Depletion of circulating ALT and γ-GT in severe disease is likely to be secondary to a down-regulation of hepatic function, and adversely contribute to the depletion of cellular glutathione.

206 ANALYSIS OF SPATIAL CHANGES IN THE HISTOPATHOLOGY OF PANCREATIC TUMOURS BY IMAGE ANALYSIS
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Objective: Pancreatic carcinoma is frequently characterised by a stromal reaction. In this paper, computer image analysis techniques were used to determine whether the histological manifestation of such a reaction can be detected for a group of patients, and for individual tumours.

Study design: Nineteen cases of pancreatic carcinoma treated by pancreatoduodenectomy were studied. Tissue was received fresh and fixed in formalin for 48 hours. The head of the pancreas was serially sliced parallel to the common bile duct and blocks of the tumour were taken which included the surgical resection margins. Blocks retrieved for this study were stained using the sirius red light green method. Five images from the centre and five from the periphery of each tumour were captured using a 4x objective. An image segmentation methodology based on colour and edge analysis was used to measure the fractional area of stroma, cell cytoplasm and lumen. Repeatability of the analysis technique was established previously by comparison with manual point counting.

Results: Over all 19 cases, the relative area of tissue occupied by stroma at the periphery of the tumours exceeded that at the centre by an average of 8.4 percentage points (P < 0.01). Correspondingly, the area occupied by cell cytoplasm was on average 7.8 percentage points (P < 0.01) greater at the centre than periphery. No significant difference in luminal area was observed. Measurements from multiple slices of tumours from each were used to detect significant differences within individual tumours. In 9 cases, the fraction of stroma at the periphery significantly exceeded that at the centre (P < 0.05) with a mean increase in stromal fraction of 17.6%/9.4 percentage points. None of the remaining cases had significantly more stromal tissue at the centre that at the periphery.

Conclusion: The computerised image analysis technique used in this study permits colour stained tissue area to be measured rapidly. Over all tumours studied, the fractional percentage of stromal tissue was significantly greater at the periphery than at the centre. Analysis of multiple images per tumour permitted significant differences within 9 of 19 tumours to be detected.

207 FROM GP REFERRAL TO DEFINITIVE TREATMENT: A BREAKDOWN OF DELAYS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PANCREATOBILIARY TUMOURS
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The aim of this study was to assess the extent of delays at different stages in the management of patients with pancreatobiliary tumours, from GP referral to definitive treatment at a District General Hospital (DGH) or Hepato-Pancreatico-Biliary (HPB) Unit.

The notes of patients with pancreatobiliary malignancy diagnosed at a DGH over a 2 year period (1/7/99 to 1/7/01) were reviewed. Mode of referral, presenting symptoms, investigations performed and treatment were recorded. The time taken at various stages in assessment and treatment was noted, as was delay waiting for investigations.

Of the 42 patients identified, 27 presented with jaundice. 24 were seen in the clinic, 16 were acute GP admissions and 2 were A&E referrals. 7 were referred on to the HPB Unit (see table). Unacceptable delays occurred in those patients referred to the HPB Unit. If assessment of the majority of patients is to be carried out at HPB Units these waiting times will need to be shortened to conform to National Cancer Plan targets.
A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF THE PABA TEST AND PAIN COPING STRATEGIES AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN TREATMENT OF FAECAL INCONTINENCE DUE TO FREQUENCY OF STOOL EXAMINATION: EFFECT ON PA- RENTAL ELASTASE-1 IN ASSESSMENT OF PANCREATIC FUNCTION

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Assessment of pancreatic exocrine function is part of the routine work-up of patients with persistent diarrhoea/suspected steatorrhoea. Indirect tests of pancreatic function such as the panreolauryl and p-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) tests are widely used but are time consuming and have a poor sensitivity. A simple ELISA kit for determination of faecal pancreatic elastase-1 (FE1) is now available and shown to have a high sensitivity. We performed a prospective study comparing the PABA test to FE1 in patients undergoing assessment of pancreatic exocrine function. All such patients had a PABA test and donated a stool sample for FE1 measurement by an ELISA method (ScheBo Biotech UK).

Results: Paired data were obtained from 44 patients. In 22 patients both tests were normal. In 5 patients with a high clinical index of suspicion for pancreatic disease both tests were low and patients imputed with creon. In 14 patients the PABA test was borderline low but the FE1 normal. 9 of these patients had a low index of suspicion for pancreatic disease and did not improve on creon. In the other 5 another cause of diarrhoea was found (e.g. bacterial overgrowth). This suggests that the FE1 was correct in these 14 patients and the PABA results were in fact false lows. 3 patients had a normal PABA but low FE1. 2 of these patients improved with creon suggesting underlying pancreatic insufficiency and that the FE1 was the more accurate test. In one of these patients there was a technical problem with the PABA test giving a false high result. The third patient was diabetic with severe watery diarrhoea, which can be associated with a false low FE1.

Summary: There was concordance between the two tests in 27 patients (22 normal, 5 low). In 14 patients the PABA test was borderline low and FE1 normal, but none of these had clinical evidence of pancreatic disease. FE1 appears a more robust test of pancreatic insufficiency. We performed a prospective study comparing the PABA test to FE1 in patients undergoing assessment of pancreatic exocrine function. All such patients had a PABA test and donated a stool sample for FE1 measurement by an ELISA method (ScheBo Biotech UK).

208 A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF THE PABA TEST AND FAECAL ELASTASE-1 IN ASSESSMENT OF PANCREATIC FUNCTION

K.K. Sundaram, E. Rink, J.Y. Kang. St George's Hospital and St George's Hospital Medical School, London, UK

Background: Rectal bleeding is an important symptom of colorectal cancer. However, up to 45% of people seldom examine their stools: these individuals may be less likely to report rectal bleeding. This phenomenon has not to date been studied formally.

Aims: To determine [1] the proportion of community subjects who examine their stools or toilet paper at different frequencies, (2) whether the incidence of reported rectal bleeding is related to frequency of inspection. Methods: A questionnaire was developed, validated and sent by post to subjects selected at random from patient lists of 4 general practices in south west London. Equal numbers were selected within 5 year age bands between 50 and 79 years, and between sexes. Reminders were sent to non responders after 4 and then 8 weeks.

Results: 2073 subjects were included in the study. 1633 (79%) completed the questionnaire, 162 (8%) subjects declined, and 278 (13%) did not respond. The cumulative proportion of individuals who examined their stools and toilet paper at various frequencies were: every – 31%, 45%; more than once a week - 67%, 74%; more than once a month – 80%, 84%. 12% and 9% respectively never examined their stools or toilet paper. Men examined more frequently than women. Age had no effect. 102/439 (22%) of individuals who always examined their stools or toilet paper had noticed rectal bleeding in the past year, compared to only 4/100 (4%) of subjects who never examined either, p < 0.001. 149/429 (33%) of individuals who examined their stools or paper every time had a history of piles compared to 21/101 (21%) of individuals who never checked, p < 0.006.

Discussion: Many individuals do not examine their stool or toilet paper regularly. 9% never examine either. Infrequent examiners reported rectal bleeding less often than those who examined regularly, and this behaviour may potentially delay the presentation of colorectal cancer. It would be important to determine whether colorectal cancer patients who regularly check for bleeding present at an earlier stage than those who examine infrequently, since public education may then be a potential way of improving outcome.

209 FREQUENCY OF STOOL EXAMINATION: EFFECT ON REPORTED RECTAL BLEEDING

K.K. Sundaram, E. Rink, I. Hartley, J.Y. Kang. St George’s Hospital and St George’s Hospital Medical School, London, UK

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210 TREATMENT OF FAECAL INCONTINENCE DUE TO SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS WITH SACRAL NERVE STIMULATION

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Introduction: Faecal incontinence occurs in over a third of patients with systemic sclerosis. Aetiological factors include internal anal sphincter fibrosis, rectal wall fibrosis, small bowel involvement and an autonomic neuropathy. Sacral nerve stimulation is a novel treatment for faecal incontinence that is effective where other treatments have failed. Its value in systemic sclerosis has therefore been evaluated.

Patients and Methods: Five women, median age 61 years (range 30–71), with faecal incontinence secondary to scleroderma were treated with initial temporary and subsequent permanent stimulation. The median pre-operative episodes of faecal incontinence per week was 15 (7–25). The median pre-operative duration of incontinence was 5 years (5–9) and of scleroderma 13 years (4–29). All had failed traditional treatment including anti-diarrhoeal agents and behavioural therapy (biofeedback). A three-week bowel habit diary, quality of life assessment (SF36), endoanal ultrasound and ano-rectal physiological testing were performed.

Results: At median follow up of 24 months (range 6–60) four patients were continent, one had failed temporary stimulation. On diary the episodes of faecal incontinence per week decreased from <1-minute (0–1) pre to 12.5 mins (5–15) post stimulation. Adjusted scores for the SF36 quality of life questionnaire showed an overall improvement. The internal anal sphincter was atrophic in all patients, median width 1.0 mm (0.1–6mm); normal range 2.4–3.4mm). Anorectal physiological testing showed an increase in resting pressure [37 (10) mm H2O (median (SD)) pre v 65 (16) post] and squeeze pressure [89 (48) pre v 105 (67) post]. Rectal sensation to distension improved at threshold volume [53 (17) ml air v 33 (20)], urge volume [83 (18) v 58 (23)] and maximum tolerated volume [143 (23) v 75 (34)]. There were no major complications.

Conclusion: Sacral nerve stimulation is a safe and very effective treatment for faecal incontinence in patients suffering with sclero-derma when other treatments have failed.

211 PAIN COPING STRATEGIES AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC ANAL FISSURE

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Introduction: To date, there has been little evaluation into the quality of life of patients with chronic anal fissure. This is a prospective study assessing physical and mental health of fissure patients prior to and following topical treatment; pain coping strategies are also identified to see if these affect outcome.

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Methods: New patients attending the fissure clinic were recruited prospectively into the study over a 2 month period. Patients were initially given 3 questionnaires to complete: 1) the Short-Form 36 Health Survey (SF36), 2) the Pain Coping Strategies Questionnaire and 3) a general questionnaire recording patients’ demographic details and symptoms on a visual analogue scale (VAS). Following an 8 week course of topical treatment, patients repeated the SF36 and symptoms were again recorded on a VAS. Healing of fissure was noted.

Results: 23 patients entered the study; 8 male, 15 female with mean age 39 years (range 17–80). Median duration of fissure was 9 months (1.5 months – 10 years). Before treatment, median VAS for pain, bleeding and irritation were 6, 1 and 5. On the SF36, patients scored below normal values for all scales except role emotional functioning and mental health. Fissure patients had more pain than age and sex matched normal population (p=0.00, Wilcoxon). Gender did not affect any of the SF 36 sub-scales. Duration of fissure positively correlated with role physical functioning and role emotional functioning (p<0.05). On follow-up, healing was complete in 15 patients (65%). Symptoms were significantly reduced in this group. Repeating the SF36 showed an improvement in role-physical functioning (p<0.05). Ignoring sensations was an adaptive pain coping strategy, but was employed more often in the group responding to treatment (p=0.05).

Conclusion: Successful treatment of chronic anal fissure leads to symptomatic improvement and beneficially affects role physical functioning. Patients’ coping strategies appear to have an influence on outcome, with ignoring sensations being a good predictor of response.

212 COLONIC DIVERTICULITIS: A DISEASE ON THE RISE?

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Materials and Methods: Admission rates for colonic diverticulitis (ICD9: 562.1, ICD10: K57.2–57.9), excluding day cases but including diverticular abscess and perforation, operation and case fatality rates were obtained from Department of Health Hospital Episode Statistics.

Results: There has been a steady increase in age-standardised hospital admission rates for both sexes and in all age groups over the study period. Admission rates increased with age for both sexes. The percentage of hospital admission rates with an admission has also risen for both males and females. There has been no significant change in case fatality rates over this time for either sex (see table).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonic diverticulitis</th>
<th>1989/90</th>
<th>1999-2000</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admission rate/ 100,000 population</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of admissions with an operation</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case fatality %</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
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Conclusions: The hospital admission rates for colonic diverticulitis has increased from 1989/90 to 1999/00. As the proportion of patients who had surgical operations has also increased, while case fatality rates have remained much the same, the rise in admission rates may be due to a true increase in the incidence of colonic diverticulitis.

With an aging population, colonic diverticulitis is likely be an increasing health problem in England.

213 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 EXPRESSION AND MICROVESSEL DENSITY IN COLORECTAL CANCER

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Introduction: Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) is up regulated in colorectal carcinoma and is related to survival, lymph node and distant metastases. The exact role of COX-2 in colorectal cancer, in particular with regard to angiogenesis and tumour vascular development, is yet to be delineated. Our group have shown that VEGF mediates endothelial cell proliferation via COX and that adhesion of endothelial cells to the extracellular matrix via integrins induces COX-2. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between tumour cell expression of COX-2 and vessel formation within tumour by microvessel density (MVD) in colorectal cancer.

Methods: Seventy patients for whom full clinical and pathological data were available from our database were selected prospectively for analysis. Paraffin embedded tissue from archival primary tumour material was analysed by immunohistochemical methods for COX-2 and MVD. COX-2 polyclonal human antibody (Cayman) and an endothelial cell antibody, CD-34 (clone GBEND10, Dako) were used in all sections using the avidin biotin method. COX-2 was graded by percentage of epithelial cell staining and intensity, MVD was calculated by mean vessel count of five high power fields (x 200) per slide in tumour involved area. Two blinded observers performed both analyses.

Results: Of the 70 cases, 2 were Dukes’ stage A, 26 were stage B, 29 were stage C and 13 were stage D. COX-2 was present in almost 90% of cases. COX-2 staining was present in tumour epithelial cells, inflammatory cells, fibroblasts and endothelial cells. There was variation in staining intensity between tumours. Correlation analysis was performed between intensity of COX-2 expression and MVD. No significant correlation was found between these two groups (r= -0.075). No correlation was found between Dukes stage overall or between individual Dukes’ stage and MVD. (Dukes’ B=0.105, Dukes’ C=0.012, Dukes’ D=0.189).

Conclusion: This study demonstrates no association between microvessel density and either the intensity of COX-2 expression in tumour cells or Dukes’ stage. These findings suggest that COX-2 expression does not play a role in determining augmented neovascularisation associated with colorectal cancer. This is in keeping with recent evidence that it is the host COX-2 and COX-1 that are important in angiogenesis.

214 CYTOKERATIN IMMUNOREACTIVITY IN BENIGN PERICOLIC LYMPH NODES: AN IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF 101 LYMPH NODES

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Background: Several studies have demonstrated scattered single cytokeratin immunoreactive cells in morphologically benign regional draining lymph nodes from cases of Dukes B colorectal cancer. In most studies their presence correlated poorly with tumor recurrence and survival. It is not clear whether these cells represent native cells of the lymph node or occult micrometastasis.

Design: Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections from 101 histologically benign lymph nodes from 38 patients who had undergone colorectal resections for benign conditions [diverticular disease (18), inflammatory bowel disease (11), slow transit constipation (6), valvulus (1), ischaemia (1), angiodysplasia (1)] and had no history of malignancy were compared. The follow up period of at least 30 months were immunostained with AE1/AE3 (DAKO, monoclonal,1:100, 30 min, prostate 1 pretreatment, 12 min), Cam 5.2 (Becton-Dickinson, monoclonal,1:20, 30 min, prostate 1 pretreatment, 8 min) and pan-cytokeratin (DAKO, MNF116, 1:100, 30 min, prostate 1 pretreatment, 12 min) on a NEXES autostainer using a Ventana detection system. The morphology of the immune-active cells was evaluated and their number scored as 0:absent, 1:<1%, 1+:1–5%, 2+:6–10%, 3+:>10%.

Results: A single cytokeratin positive epithelioid cell was identified in 1 (1%) of the lymph nodes in the levels immunostained with AE1/
AE3 and Cam 5.2. This cell could not be identified in the level stained with pan-cytokeratin. No cytokeratin positive epithelial cell was present in any of the other lymph nodes with all 3 antibodies. Rare to 2+ cytokeratin immunoreactive dendritic histiocytes were observed in 50% of lymph nodes with MNF 119 and in 14% with Cam 5.2. With AE1/AE3, no immunoreactive dendritic histiocytes were seen in any of the cases.

**Conclusion:** Isolated cytokeratin positive epithelial cells are rare in benign pericolic lymph nodes. Cytokeratin positive epithelial cells in lymph nodes draining a carcinoma could represent either tumor cells or histiocytes which have adsorbed cytokeratin antigen shed by tumor cells. AE1/AE3 is more specific than Cam 5.2 and pan-cytokeratin in the identification of epithelial cells in lymph nodes.

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**215 INTER-EXAMINER REPRODUCIBILITY OF ANORECTAL MOTOR AND SENSORY FUNCTION TESTS**

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**Background:** Anorectal physiological tests are used to influence management of benign anorectal disorders. However their inter-examiner reproducibility has not been well established. We assessed statistical reproducibility and reproducibility with respect to clinical significance.

**Methods:** 37 consecutive patients referred for routine anorectal physiological tests were studied by two investigators, unaware of each other’s results, in random order, 30 minutes apart. Maximum anal canal resting (MPR), squeeze (SP) and involuntary contraction pressures (CP, pressure generated on coughing) were assessed using a water perfused manometry system; anal canal (AS) and rectal mucosa sensitivity (RS) to electrical stimulation using a bipolar ring electrode. (i) Inter-examiner reproducibility was assessed using the method by Bland and Altman (Lancet 1986, 1:307–310). The difference in measurements between 2 investigators was plotted against the average measurement of both investigators for each of the described tests, after a log transformation. (ii) Reproducibility with respect to clinical result (how often result was consistently within or outside the normal range) was also assessed.

**Results:** (i) For all the measured variables the largest differences between observers were found when the means were greater, which demonstrates that the data from the two investigators were in statistical agreement, and suited to log transformation. All measured parameters, apart from CP, were significantly reproducible. (ii) The percentage of inter-examiner results showing consistency in relation to a normal or abnormal outcome (within or without 2SD of normal mean) were: MRP 92%, SP 78%, CP 62%, AS 84%, RS 95%.

**Conclusions:** All tests, apart from CP were statistically reproducible. Therefore when these tests are performed using the same standardised technique one can have confidence in the numerical accuracy of the results. These tests are also usually consistent in producing a result which is abnormal, and therefore of particular clinical significance. CP provides only a rough guide to pelvic floor contraction, but is not a precise measurement. It may be best used as present or absent above a certain level.

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**216 HYPNOTHERAPY FOR IRritABLE BOWEl SYNDrome: IMPROVEMENT IS LONG-LASTING AND REDUCES HEALTHCARE COSTS**

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**Background:** We have shown that hypnotherapy (HT) improves symptoms and quality of life (QOL) in patients with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). This is now provided as a clinical service and this study presents long-term follow-up on a large group of patients treated.

**Method:** 239 IBS patients who had undergone HT between 1 and 5 years ago were contacted and asked to complete i) a validated IBS Questionnaire (QoL) (visual analogue scales), ii) the Hospital Anxiety and Depression (HAD) Scale, (both previously completed pre- and post-HT), iii) a Subjective Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) assessing effects of hypnotherapy, medication use and consultation rates.

**Results:** 178 patients returned questionnaires (74% response rate). In the SAQ, 86% of patients had improved at the end of HT (62% of whom rated symptoms as very much better). 83% of these reported that, since finishing HT, symptoms had remained the same as at the end of HT or had continued to improve, while 17% had some deterioration. In addition, 59% of patients did not require any medication and 40% of those who did took it less often than previously. 75% consulted their GP and/or a hospital consultant less often about IBS symptoms and 49% less about other symptoms. All IBS measures in the IBS Questionnaire remained significantly better at follow-up than before HT (all p<0.001), with only slight deterioration in some compared with a sham HT (pre-HT v post-HT, median (IQR): pain severity: 54(37,75) v 25(10,50) v 33(18,80), pain frequency: 50(30,90) v 20(5,50) v 20(1,58); bloating: 62(50,80) v 25(7,50) v 39(23,50); bowel habit dissatisfaction: 74(58,97) v 35(27,52) v 38(33,66); life interference: 75(65,89) v 33(22,60) v 39(30,65); forming an overall score: 314(258,371) v 156(91,249) v 171(118,268). Extra-constipation symptoms, QOL and HAD scores all also remained improved (all p<0.001).

**Conclusion:** This study confirms the long-term benefit of HT. In addition, the substantial reduction of medication and consultation rates highlights the significant economic advantages of this form of treatment.

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**217 A PROSPECTIVE RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT VERSUS OPERATION IN PROLAPSED THROMBOSED HAEMORRHOIDS**

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**Introduction:** Conservative management has been the mainstay of treatment of prolapsed thrombosed haemorrhoids (PTh). The aim of our study was to evaluate the role of operative management for PTh in a randomised trial.

**Methods:** Fifty consecutive patients (male: 43; median age: 43 years; range: 23 to 76 years) were allocated to receive either conservative management or operation by computer generated random tables. Those managed conservatively (bedrest, analgesics, ointment packs) who failed to respond after 5 days were offered haemorrhoidectomy. End points assessed were: pain (visual analogue scale 0–10), outcome of treatment, duration of hospital stay, urinary retention and bleeding complications.

**Results:** Median (range) pain score in those with PTh receiving conservative management was 5 (0–10) compared with a median score (range) of 5 (0–10) following haemorrhoidectomy (P >0.05, N.S.). Conservative measures were successful in 13 (52%) of twenty-five patients compared with 24 (96%) of twenty-five patients who received operation (P < 0.05 – test of proportions) for prolapsed thrombosed haemorrhoids. Duration of hospital stay (median, range) in the conservative group was 8 days (2–10) compared with 5 days (2–6) in the operative group. Urinary retention was seen in 11 (4%) in the conservative group versus 3 (12%) in the operative group (P>0.05, N.S.) whilst bleeding complicated operation in one patient (P>0.05, N.S.).

**Conclusion:** Compared with conservative treatment, operative treatment of prolapsed thrombosed haemorrhoids resulted in symptom cure in a significantly greater proportion of patients. Furthermore, duration of hospital stay was less in those receiving operation. Even though there was a tendency towards a higher rate of urinary retention and bleeding after operation it was not statistically significant. We recommend haemorrhoidectomy as the treatment of choice for prolapsed thrombosed haemorrhoids.

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**218 ELECTIVE COLECTOMY FOR DIVERTICULAR DISEASE?**

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**Introduction:** Colonic diverticular disease is a common problem in the Western world. Studies about the natural history of diverticular disease in the UK have reported varying outcomes. This has led to a debate on the value of elective colectomy in preventing complications of diverticular disease.

**Aim:** To assess whether the complications of diverticular disease require emergency or urgent surgical intervention which are related to previous episodes of diverticulitis and if elective colectomy might prevent such complications.

**Methods and Materials:** A retrospective analysis was performed of all the patients who were admitted with complicated diverticular disease in two adjacent district general hospitals between 1995–2000 and information was recorded on the past history of these patients with regard to previous investigations or treatment for diverticulitis.

**Results:** A total number of 108 patients (42 males and 66 females) were admitted with complicated diverticular disease. Ninety-eight
patients (91%) were emergency admissions and 10 patients (9%) were urgent admissions. Ninety-eight patients (91%) underwent a Hartmann’s procedure. Two patients had a subtotal colectomy and 4 patients had a sigmoid colectomy with primary Anastomosis. Four patients were not operated on due to their poor general condition. Out of the 108 patients, only 28 patients (26%) were previously diagnosed to have diverticular disease, either by barium enema or endoscopy. Eight of the twenty-eight patients had required previous admissions for acute exacerbation of their symptoms, 3 having been admitted twice. Only 3 patients (2.7%) had needed treatment for acute diverticulitis with intravenous fluids and antibiotics.

Conclusions: Our study has shown that elective colectomy after an attack of diverticulitis would not have a significant impact on the incidence of complications as most of them occur de novo in patients with no previous history of the disease. Further prospective studies are required to study known diverticular disease to identify any further risk factors for development of future complications. This would help to identify a group of patients who may benefit from elective colectomy.

219 GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS AFTER RADIOTHERAPY FOR PELVIC CANCER

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Introduction: About 13,000 patients undergo pelvic radiotherapy annually in the UK. The incidence of severe GI toxicity (flatulence, bowel obstruction, transfusion dependant bleeding or secondary cancer) is not known but probably occurs in 4–8% at 5 years. More common are symptoms such as incontinence or diarrhoea which may significantly impair quality of life in >30% of long term survivors.

Aim: To describe the symptoms and outcomes of patients following pelvic radiotherapy referred to a specialist gastroenterology/ GI oncology clinic during its first year.

Methods: Oncologists were offered direct flexible sigmoidoscopy for any patient with bright rectal bleeding without other symptoms, irrespective of proctoscopic findings. Other patients were reviewed in clinic. Data were recorded prospectively.

Results: Over 12 months, 60 patients were referred: 37 men, 23 women with a median age 64 years (range 38–80). Primary tumours sites included prostate (n=33), cervix (n=12), endometrium (n=7), bladder (n=3), large bowel (n=2), and anus, vagina and ovary (n=1 each). Radiotherapy was given a median 2 range 0.5–21 years previously except in 3 patients referred to exclude inflammatory bowel disease before starting treatment. Major symptoms included rectal bleeding (n=27), frequency (n=22), faecal incontinence (n=19), diarrhoea (n=14), pain (n=8), steatorrhoea (n=5), subacute obstruction (n=4) and tenesmus (n=3). Eight patients described significantly abnormal bowel habit before starting radiotherapy. Of patients with bleeding alone (n=19), 1 had no radiation proctitis but was bleeding from mucosal prolapse, 3 had unsuspected advanced adenomas and 2 had squamous polyps. Sucralfate was always effective in reducing bleeding in those with radiation proctitis. All patients with tenesmus or incontinence improved or were cured with medical therapy including 2 patients with marked anal sphincter changes on endoanal ultrasound. Steatorrhoea was multifactorial, (2, bacterial overgrowth, 2 pancreatic insufficiency, 2 fatty acid malabsorption). Pain was associated with relapse in 50%. Two patients with obstruction required surgery.

Conclusions: Chronic GI symptoms after radiotherapy are often highly debilitating and complex to assess, but may respond dramatically to simple combination therapies. Patients with new onset rectal bleeding following radiotherapy should be offered at least a flexible sigmoidoscopy. Patients appear to benefit from being seen in a specialist setting.

220 TIMING OF OPERATION AFTER RADIOTHERAPY FOR RECTAL CANCER

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Aim: Preoperative adjuvant radiotherapy for rectal cancer has two problems, radiosensitivity and timing of operation. We have examined the effect of radiation and its timing on the relationship between apoptotic cell index (AI) and proliferative activity index (PI).

Methods: Patients were given one of three alternative modalities, standard radiotherapy (SD) [40Gy, fractionation of 4–8 weeks, n=23], short-course radiotherapy (SC) [25Gy, 1–2 weeks, n=11], or chemoradiotherapy (CR) [45Gy, 6–9 weeks, n=7]. AI and PI were estimated in paired sections of biopsies and post-irradiated resected tumours. The reduction ratio was histologically estimated and radiosensitive was judged in cases in which over 2/3 of tumour tissue was destroyed.

Results: Radiosensitivity ratio and median reduction ratio were 43.5% and 45% in SD, 27.3% and 25% in SC, 26.8% and 45% in CRT, respectively. In SD, the AI was significantly higher (5.9 v.2.7; p=0.001) and the PI was significantly lower (33.9 v.50.0; p=0.028) than in the pretherapy biopsies. In SC, the PI in the radioresistant subgroup was lower than in the radioresistant one (25.9 v.46; p=0.005). However, the AI of radiosensitive subgroup was lower than that of resistant one (2.4 v.4.2; p=0.005). Plotting each AI according to time course from finishing radiotherapy to operation in SD showed that the slope in the radiosensitive subgroup was steeper than in the radioresistant one and extrapolation back to the end of radiotherapy (day 0), suggests that in the radiosensitive subgroup there was a high AI. The difference between two slopes means that in radiosensitive subgroups, the apoptotic response rapidly came and went. Plotting the AI against the ratio revealed that the AI was proportional to the size of the residual tumour volume (low in the radiosensitive).

Conclusions: Apoptosis may be a time-limited and volume-dependent phenomenon; radiosensitive tumours should be surgically resected earlier than the more resistant ones.

221 RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF BIOFEEDBACK FOR FAECAL INCONTINENCE

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Background: Behavioural treatment (biofeedback) has been reported to improve symptoms in a majority of patients with faecal incontinence, but there are no trials comparing biofeedback with placebo or standard medical care.

Methods: 171 consecutive patients with faecal incontinence to solid or liquid stool were assessed by anal ultrasound and then stratified to structurally intact or disrupted anal sphincter muscles. Within each of these two groups they were then randomised to one of four groups: (1) standard medical/nursing care (advice) (2) advice plus verbal instruction on sphincter exercises (3) hospital based computer-assisted sphincter pressure biofeedback (4) hospital biofeedback plus use of a home EMG biofeedback device. Outcome measures immediately and at one year included diary, symptom questionnaire, continence score, patient’s rating of change, quality of life (SF36 and disease specific), psychological status (HAD), and anal manometry.

Results: Improvement or cure occurred in groups 1 to 4 respectively: 80%, 83%, 81%, and 76% (p=NS). Overall, 75% of patients had symptomatic improvement and 5% were “cured”. Major benefit was more likely if patients had structurally intact sphincters. Benefit was maintained for all groups at one year. Episodes of incontinence decreased from median 2 to 0 per week (p<0.001). Continence score (worst = 20) decreased from median 11 to 8 (p<0.001). Disease specific quality of life, SF36 (vitality, social functioning and mental health), and HAD (anxiety and depression) all significantly improved. Patients demonstrated improved resting, squeeze and sustained squeeze pressures (all AI against reduction ratio revealed that the AI was proportional to the size of the residual tumour volume (low in the radiosensitive).

Conclusions: Conservative therapy for faecal incontinence improves continence, quality of life, psychological well being, and sphincter function. Benefit is maintained in the medium term. The radioactive interaction and improved coping strategies appear to be most important, rather than physiological feedback of sphincter function (biofeedback).

222 FAECAL CALPROTECTIN: NORMAL LEVELS IN A LATE MIDDLE-AGED POPULATION, EFFECTS OF LIFESTYLE FACTORS AND RELATION TO BOWEL SYMPTOMS

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Background: Faecal calprotectin is more sensitive but less specific than faecal occult blood (FOB) in the detection of colonic neoplasms (Tibble et al, Gut 2001). Little is known about levels in a late middle aged population, which would be the target for screening, and factors
that determine levels. Furthermore it is unknown whether elevated levels are associated with symptoms, diarrhoea in particular.

Aims: To assess levels of faecal calprotectin and the factors that could affect them in a healthy late middle aged population and to assess the association with symptoms.

Methods: 230 asymptomatic subjects (155 male, 75 female) aged between 50 and 70 were recruited randomly from GP lists in South London. Subjects with IBD or a history of colorectal cancer (CRC) were excluded. A previously validated lifestyle questionnaire was completed and a stool sample analysed for calprotectin by ELISA.

Results: Faecal calprotectin was bi-modally distributed, with 46/230 (20%) of subjects having levels above the reference range (10mg/l). There was no association between NSAID use, units of alcohol consumed in the previous week, being a current smoker, daily bowel frequency, and presence of abdominal pain or constipation in the previous week and faecal calprotectin. Males had higher calprotectin levels than females (median 1.9 IQR 7.6 v 0.5, 2.8 p<0.0001). 65% of subjects in the 3rd calprotectin tertile (C.T.) were past smokers v 45% of subjects in 1st C.T. (p=0.06). Mean cigarette pack years of smoking increased through each C.T. 9.8, 10.5, 17.9 (p=0.009). 20% of subjects in the 3rd C.T. had suffered an episode of diarrhoea in the previous week v 12% in the 1st C.T. (p=0.05). Mean age increased in each C.T. 58.9, 60.5, 60.8 (p=0.03).

Conclusion: Smoking history, diarrhoea in the previous week, increased age and male sex are all associated with an increasing faecal calprotectin. Adjustment of values for the above variables may increase faecal calprotectins specificity as a screening marker for CRC.

Is constipation a consequence of growing older?


Background: The number of GP visits for constipation increases markedly among people over 60. Nevertheless, there is no good evidence that ageing per se affects colonic function. The association between age and constipation may be confounded by factors such as institutionalisation, inactivity and chronic disease.

Aim: To assess the prevalence of functional constipation according to the Rome II diagnostic criteria and institutionalisation, physical activity and chronic disease.

Methods: Ethical approval was obtained from South Bank University Ethics Committee. 50 FL subjects (mean age 74 years, range (65–97), 42% male) and 42 INS subjects (mean age 84 years, range (69–101) 36% male) were recruited. Bowel habit was recorded using a 7-day bowel habit diary. Subjects were classified as constipated according to Rome II diagnostic criteria, if they experienced at least two of the following: less than 3 defecations per week, straining on more than 25% of occasions, feelings of incomplete evacuation or more than 25% of occasions. Statistical analyses were performed using the t-test and Chi-square, as appropriate.

Results: Since the INS group was significantly older than the FL group, the mean ages of constipated and non-constipated subjects were assessed in each group separately. There were no significant differences in age between constipated and non-constipated subjects. Constipation was associated with institutionalisation (χ² =9.9; p=0.003) and inactivity (χ²=12.2; p=0.001). Although 65% of constipated subjects suffered from more than one chronic disease, this association was not statistically significant.

Conclusions: This study suggests that the prevalence of functional constipation is associated to factors related to ageing such as institutionalisation and inactivity. However, no association was found with chronic diseases.

K-RAS MUTATIONS IN COLORECTAL POLYPS: SITE, HISTOLOGY AND SIZE DO MATTER

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Introduction: Mutation of the oncogene K-Ras is thought to be important in the early progression of colorectal carcinogenesis. K-Ras is involved in the cell signalling pathway and its mutation causes uncontrolled cell proliferation. The aim of our study was to assess the relationship between K-Ras mutations and various characteristics of colorectal polyps such as: site, size and histology.

Methods: Polyps were collected during colonoscopy from 55 successive patients and control tissue obtained from 20 other patients. DNA was extracted from the fresh tissue and mutations were detected following PCR and restriction enzyme (mva1) digestion. Ethical approval was obtained.

Results: Mutations of K-ras were found in 21% of the 55 polyps; none of the controls had mutations. Of the 15 rectal polyps 33% had a mutation; whereas only 18% of the 40 colonic polyps had a mutated K-ras. 36 polyps were <1cm (mutation rate 8%) and 19 polyps were >1cm. These larger polyps had a higher K-ras mutation rate of 47%. Histological type was also analysed, revealing that 30% of tubulovillous/villous polyps had a mutation, compared to much lower levels of mutations in tubular (9%) and metastatic polyps (0). No difference in mutation rate was found in varying grades of dysplasia in our study.

Conclusion: This study small reveals that K-Ras mutations in our population tended to be associated with polyps having a rectal location, a larger size and villous histology. Further studies are needed to understand the role of this important oncogene in adenoma growth and progression to carcinoma.

Do cytokine levels predict prognosis in colorectal cancer?

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Introduction: Over the last 15 years there has been increasing interest in the role of cytokines in colorectal cancer. It has been shown that their production is modulated by many factors, many of which are related to patient prognosis. The objective of this study was to investigate whether there is an association between cytokine production and survival in colorectal cancer.

Aim: To determine whether cytokine levels can predict the survival and clinical outcome of colorectal cancer patients.

Methods: Heparinized venous blood samples were taken from fifty-three patients (34M & 19F) with primary colorectal cancer before and at least 10 weeks after operation. Patients who had preoperative radiotherapy had blood samples taken before radiation therapy. Interferon (IFN) γ, Interleukin (IL) 10 and Tumour necrosis factor (TNF) α levels were measured by lipopolysaccharide stimulated blood cultures. The patients were followed up in a Colorectal Cancer Clinic for evidence of local recurrence, distant metastases and survival.

Results: Patients with high preoperative levels of IFN γ developed distant metastases later than those with lower levels. (Correlation coeff =0.812 at P=0.05) Similarly, those with high postoperative IFN γ levels developed local recurrence later than those with lower levels. (Correlation coeff =1 at P=0.01) IL 10 & TNF α levels did not show a similar correlation. Higher levels of postoperative IL 10 levels were associated with development of metastatic disease. (Correlation coeff =0.84 at P=0.002) Higher TNF α levels before preoperative radiotherapy were associated with a longer survival in patients with rectal cancer. (Correlation coeff=0.829 at P=0.04) Similar TNF α levels without preoperative radiotherapy did not appear to confer the same survival advantage.

Conclusions: Higher levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF α, IFN γ) were associated with a better outcome in terms of time to local recurrence, distant metastases and survival. Higher levels of immunosuppressive cytokine (IL 10) were related to the development of distant disease. Those with lower levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines before treatment and those with higher postoperative levels of immunosuppressive cytokines need close surveillance for the development of loco-regional or systemic relapse.

SUCCESS OF A SIMPLE “TICK BOX’’ GP REFERRAL FORM FOR COLORECTAL CARCINOMA AND ITS IMPACT ON ACHIEVING THE “2 WEEK WAIT” TARGET

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Introduction: In June 2000 the UK government introduced the target that a hospital specialist should see all patients with suspected GI cancer within 2 weeks of GP referral. With unlimited resources, all patients with any symptoms could be seen and immediately investigated, but in the UK methods to stratify patients in terms of risk of serious pathology are needed to ensure urgent investigation of patients at the highest risk.

Methods: We introduced a simple 10-question tick-box GP form for referral of all patients with rectal bleeding and change of bowel habit, which could be e-mailed or faxed directly to the endoscopy...
management of peptic ulcer disease in primary care: implications and success of the rabeprazole 20 mg compared with "test and treat" a pilot study of a community infection.

Introduction: The introduction of 2-week criteria in July 2000 has been audited over the 12 months following introduction. This included monitoring for time to colonoscopy from referral and accuracy of the form in predicting serious pathology (colorectal cancer, IBD).

Results: In total 691 referrals were made, of which 156 were stratified "urgent", 447 "soon" and 88 "routine". 73% of urgent patients achieved a colonoscopy in <2 weeks and 94% within 3 weeks including at peak holiday times e.g. Christmas etc. Those not done in <3 weeks were sent appointments but failed to attend. 97% of urgent patients were colonoscoped in <12 weeks and 100% of "routines" in <36 weeks. See table.

Conclusions: This referral form has proved successful in identifying patients at high risk of significant pathology and has allowed appropriate targeting of resources for rapid diagnosis of pathology without prior outpatient assessment. Rates of detection of serious pathology in "soon" and "routine" referrals were not significantly higher than those who were likely to be untreated in a comparable unselected population.

Gastroduodenal posters

227 MANAGEMENT OF PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE IN PRIMARY CARE

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Aim: Eradication of H. pylori infection in patients with peptic ulcer disease patients reduces the need for long term acid suppression therapy and the risk of complications such as bleeding and perforation. Patients with this diagnosis continue to be treated with acid suppression therapy in primary care. We aimed to assess the extent to which these patients had been investigated for H. pylori infection and identify a population who might benefit from H. pylori testing and eradication.

Methods: From 11,149 patients who had received acid suppression in the preceding year [Total GP population 176,268] we undertook case note review and identified 3071 (27.5%) patients who had previously diagnosed peptic ulcer disease (77.2% DU, 13.1% GU, 6.1% both, 3.5% unspecified ulcer type). 2073 patients were receiving maintenance therapy (Defined as ≥ 3 prescriptions/year). Of these, 1275 who had no contraindication to H. pylori eradication were invited to nurse led clinics for H. pylori testing: 705 attended and underwent 13C urea breath testing to establish H. pylori status.

Results: Only 36.4% of patients identified with known peptic ulcer disease had previously received eradication therapy. 26.9% were taking NSAIAs concomitantly (53.6% aspirin, 37.7% other NSAIAs and 8.7% both). H. pylori prevalence was 65.6% in patients who had never had documented eradication therapy and, although lower if patients had prior eradication therapy, 23.0% of previously treated ulcer patients remained infected at the time of testing.

Conclusions: A substantial proportion of ulcer patients receiving acid suppression therapy in general practice have never received H. pylori eradication and almost a quarter of those previously treated remain infected with the organism. There is considerable potential for improvement in the management of this easily identifiable patient group but post treatment testing is important to establish eradication of infection.

228 SERVICE IMPLICATIONS AND SUCCESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TWO-WEEK REFERRAL CRITERIA FOR UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL CANCERS IN A DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Introduction: The introduction of 2-week criteria in July 2000 has added a significant burden to the provision of gastroenterology services. The targets are not proven to improve outcomes for patients found to have cancer and it is unclear how effectively they are applied by primary care physicians. This study addresses the appropriateness of referrals, the success in meeting the criteria and the pick-up rate for upper GI tumours.

Methods: Data were collected prospectively by a specialist nurse. Patients referred from primary care within ‘2 week criteria’ and those who were thought to meet the criteria but were not referred through that route were included. Time to first consultation (clinic or gastroscopy) was recorded. The final diagnosis and outcomes when available are also recorded.

Results: 149 patients are included in the study. Their average age (range) is 67(19–92). 79 were referred by ‘two week criteria’ and the others were reprioritised by the consultant reading the referral. Gastroscopy was performed in all cases. This was achieved in an average of 9 days (range 1–14) for those referred by 2-week criteria and 15 (range 7–35) days in those thought to meet the criteria but not referred by that route. There were 25 extra cases per month when the system was established. 14 malignancies were identified (9.4%). 12 cases were identified correctly by GP application of 2-week criteria (15.2%). 2/70 further malignancies were identified by consultant interpretation of routine referrals (2.9%).

Conclusion: The application of the 2-week criteria for upper GI cancers has led to an additional 25 procedures/month. Primary care physicians achieved a cancer pickup rate of 15.2%. Additional case finding by assessment of other referrals seems to have little additional benefit.

229 RABEPRAZOLE 20 MG COMPARED WITH ESOMEPRAZOLE 40 MG IN THE CONTROL OF INTRAGASTRIC pH IN HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS

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Purpose: To compare the effects of single doses of rabeprazole (RAB) 20 mg and esomeprazole (ESO) 40 mg on intragastric pH in healthy H. pylori-negative volunteers.

Methods: 27 H. pylori-negative subjects underwent two 24-hour test periods, separated by at least 14 days, in a 2-period, double-blind, randomized, 2 treatment, over single-dose study comparing RAB 20 mg with ESO 40 mg. Intragastric pH was recorded over 24 h on Days 0 and 1 of each period. Percentage of time that intragastric pH >3 and >4 during each 24 h interval, and area under the intragastric pH-time curve (AUC0–24) were calculated, and compared using ANOVA.

Results: There were no statistically significant differences in mean AUC0–24 h, mean percent time pH >4 and mean percent time pH >3 between RAB and ESO treatments on Day 0 (pre-dose) or Day 1. On Day 1, mean percent time pH >4 after RAB 20 mg was 43.1 (SD=18.3) and after ESO 40 mg was 45.2 (SD=17.1); mean percent time pH >3 after RAB 20 mg was 54.8 (SD = 18.3) and after ESO 40 mg was 54.9 (SD = 15.1). For intragastric pH control during the daytime hours (14–24h post dose), mean percent time pH >3 and pH >4 was significantly higher on RAB 20 mg than ESO 40 mg (pH >3: 42.1%, SD=23.5 and 22.5%, SD=19.0, p=0.02); pH >4: 32.4, SD=24.1 and 17.0%, SD=14.9, respectively; p=0.001). During daytime hours, mean percent time pH >3 and pH >4 was significantly higher on ESO 40 mg than RAB 20 mg (pH >3: 76.2%, SD=15.7 and 63.8%, SD=20.7, respectively; pH >4: 65.4%, SD=21.5 and 50.7%, SD=21.3, respectively; p=0.02).

Conclusion: Over a 24 h period, there was no difference between RAB 20 mg and ESO 40 mg with respect to effects on intragastric pH. In the morning, the effects of ESO were greater than those of RAB, whilst during the nighttime hours, the effects of RAB were greater than those of ESO. These results concur with published data on the effects of RAB and ESO on intragastric pH. This research was supported by Eisai Ltd, London, UK.

230 “TEST AND TREAT” A PILOT STUDY OF A COMMUNITY BASED C¹ UREA BREATH TEST SERVICE (C¹UBT) study within a community hospital.

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H pylori (HP) “test and treat” strategies have been shown to be effective and safe in the management of uncomplicated dyspepsia in under 45 year olds and may reduce endoscopy demands. Non-invasive HP tests include serology, breath tests and recently a faecal antigen test. Near patient tests have been shown to be unreliable, serology does not allow early follow up assessment. UBT allow non-invasive pre and post treatment assessment of HP. C¹ based tests cannot easily be used in the community.

Aims: To assess the practicability, accessibility, appropriate use and effectiveness of a C¹UBT service in the community of North Cumbria.

www.gutjnl.com
Methods: Two practices were recruited to act as local C\textsuperscript{13} UBT sites and clinics led by a single nurse specialist for 6 months. Criteria for referral; age >18, <45, new onset uncomplicated dyspepsia, no NSAID, no PPI. After a 4 hour fast, CO\textsubscript{2} samples were taken at baseline and 30 minutes post ingestion of C\textsuperscript{13} labelled urea with orange juice. CO\textsubscript{2} samples were analysed (Cumberland Infrmary, Carlisle, PDZ Europa C\textsuperscript{13} analyser) and result returned to GP within 24 hours. Subsequent management and outcome was monitored and nurse recorded any problems encountered during the process from referral to treatment.

Results: 55 referrals (34F, 21M), 17 HP +ve, 38 –ve. 78.2% were tested within 1 week of referral (10 deferred at patient request) 6 tests deferred because not fasted, 3 taken medication. 2 patients were >45, 36 patients had had symptoms for >6 months, 2 previous eradication attempts. Control ECs travelled 12 miles to his GPs surgery for a C\textsuperscript{13} UBT when he was working adjacent to a clinic site. All HP positive patients received eradication therapy. Post C\textsuperscript{13} UBT, 9.1% (3 HP +ve and 2 –ve) were referred for gastroscopy, 16 (29%, 3HP +ve) received H\textsubscript{2} antagonists and 13 (24%, 5 HP +ve) a PPI.

Conclusions: Rapid HP testing was achieved with a low endoscopy rate. Changes to information sheets avoided further problems with pre test preparation. Central booking would allow patient choice of test site. These figures translate to ∼1850 C\textsuperscript{13} UBT but only 166 endoscopies per year for this age group if extended to the whole of North Cumbria.

### Abstract 232

#### ALOE VERA GEL STIMULATES PGE\textsubscript{2} PRODUCTION AND COX2 EXPRESSION IN GASTRIC CARCINOMA CELL LINES

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**Background:** Aloe vera gel (AV) is the mucilaginous aqueous extract from the leaf of Aloe barbadensis miller. It is a widely used herbal remedy for inflammatory conditions and digestive disorders. It is claimed to have anti-ulcer effects. Gastric epithelial cells produce COX2 and prostaglandins in response to ulceration as part of mucosal healing.

**Aims:** To determine the effects of AV on production of PGE\textsubscript{2} and expression of COX2 by gastric epithelial cells in culture.

**Methods:** MKN7 and MKN 45 gastric cell lines were cultured in vitro in RPMI medium containing increasing concentrations of AV gel for 24 hrs. PGE\textsubscript{2} production was measured in the culture supernatant by EUSA. Western blotting was used to detect COX2 expression by cells. Results were corrected for cell numbers estimated by MIT assay.

**Results:** Incubation of both MKN7 and MKN 45 cell cultures with AV gel at 1:1 dilution produced significant increases in PGE\textsubscript{2} production compared with control incubations. Higher dilutions of AV had no effect. Control experiments showed the effects of AV were not mediated solely by its low pH (6.8 at 1:1 dilution). PGE\textsubscript{2} concentrations (pg/ml, median and range, n=5) for each cell line (*p<0.005 versus controls) are shown in the table.

**Conclusion:** The stimulatory effect of aloe vera gel (in a concentration likely to be found in the stomach after an oral dose) on PGE\textsubscript{2} production and COX2 expression by gastric cell lines suggests that this herbal remedy is worth assessing for the treatment and prevention of peptic and NSAID-induced gastroduodenal ulceration.

### Abstract 233

#### PEPTIC ULCER IN GENERAL PRACTICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES 1994–1998: A DISEASE IN DECLINE

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**Background:** While hospital admission rates in England and Wales for complicated peptic ulcer has increased among older people, little is known about its prevalence in the community.

**Aims:** To analyse recent time trends in England and Wales in the prevalence of peptic ulcer, based on the proportion of the population who had been seen either by the general practitioner or a hospital doctor, during each one-year period. The drug treatment for peptic ulcer was also studied.

**Methods:** For each year between 1994–98, information on the age, sex and drug treatment for patients with peptic ulcer was extracted from the General Practice Research Database. Age-sex-specific prevalence and treatment rates were then calculated.

**Results:** See table. The decline in age-standardised prevalence was more evident among people aged less than 65 (60% for males, 90% for females).

### Abstract 234

#### EFFECTS OF NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS ON ENDOTHELIAL CELL PROLIFERATION AND MIGRATION IN VITRO

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**Background/Aims:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are associated with delayed healing of peptic ulcers which in turn is dependent upon angiogenesis or new blood vessel formation. Proliferation and migration of endothelial cells (ECs) are crucial stages in angiogenesis. This study aimed to determine whether NSAIDs are associated with delayed healing of peptic ulcers which in turn is delayed angiogenesis. This study aimed to determine whether NSAIDs inhibited these two processes.

**Methods:** Proliferation and migration of endothelial cells (ECs) are crucial stages dependent upon angiogenesis or new blood vessel formation. NSAIDs are associated with delayed healing of peptic ulcers which in turn is delayed angiogenesis. This study aimed to determine whether NSAIDs inhibited these two processes.

**Results:** No significant proliferation was observed with 1mM indomethacin (P<0.05) which was significantly inhibited by 0.1mM and 1mM aspirin, and 1mM indomethacin (P<0.001). Migration of both MKN7 and MKN 45 cell cultures with AV gel at 1:1 dilution produced significant increases in PGE\textsubscript{2} production compared with control incubations. Higher dilutions of AV had no effect. Control experiments showed the effects of AV were not mediated solely by its low pH (6.8 at 1:1 dilution). PGE\textsubscript{2} concentrations (pg/ml, median and range, n=5) for each cell line (*p<0.005 versus controls) are shown in the table.

**Conclusion:** The stimulatory effect of aloe vera gel (in a concentration likely to be found in the stomach after an oral dose) on PGE\textsubscript{2} production and COX2 expression by gastric cell lines suggests that this herbal remedy is worth assessing for the treatment and prevention of peptic and NSAID-induced gastroduodenal ulceration.
50% for males) compared to people aged 65 and over (29% for females, 33% for males). The decline was also greater among males registered with practices located in the most deprived electoral wards (63%) compared to those located in the least deprived (30%).

**Conclusions:** Over a 5-year period, there has been a marked decrease in the prevalence of peptic ulcer, especially among younger people and those from deprived areas. This decrease is too rapid to be accounted for by a reduction in the prevalence of \textit{H} pylori infection, but would be consistent with widespread use of \textit{H} pylori eradication therapy in the community.

### 234 A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF GASTROENTEROLOGY CONSULTATIONS IN AN URBAN TEACHING HOSPITAL

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Consultation between individual specialties is common and little studied. Gastroenterology consultations account for a substantial workload for the GI team. The aim of this study was to prospectively analyse the referral patterns and outcome for Gastroenterology in-patient consultations in a teaching hospital over a five month period.

242 consecutive in-patients consultation to the GI service were analysed. All patients were initially evaluated by a GI registrar prior to being seen by one of the two consultants. The patients were referred by 32 consultants from various specialties. Average delay before consultation if seen within working day was 0.5 days. The referral sources were predominantly from respiratory medicine, general surgery, nephrology and neurosciences. The commonest reasons for referral were abdominal pain (15.8%), PEG tube insertion (13.6%), diarrhoea (12.8%), and abnormal liver blood tests (10%). Ongoing care (major subsequent problems assessed were dealt with satisfactorily in a consultation setting, with only a minor requiring transfer to a Gastroenterology team during inpatient stay but a significant percentage required endoscopic procedures and follow up at a GI clinic after discharge. Consultations for PEG tube insertion, infection or erosions while those infected with \textit{H. pylori} received in addition continuous Cox 1 NSAID therapy, were treated with Omeprazole 10 mg (n=50) or 20 mg once daily (n=66) and endoscopy repeated after 20 weeks. No patients discontinued treatment because of adverse effects of the drugs and efficacy results are for patients completing the trial protocol.

**Results:** The overall healing rate at five weeks (n=130) was 89.1% (95% confidence limits 84.7–93.5%) while in 86.3% (81.2–89.1%) eradication was successful. The healing rate for the \textit{H. pylori} eradicated patients (n=65) was 89.2%, for those who failed eradication (n=11) it was 72.7% (NS), while for patients not infected with \textit{H. pylori} at entry (n=11) it was 96.4% (NS). After 20 weeks of Omeprazole prophylaxis with the 10mg dose (N=45), 91.1% (86.1–95.8%) had maintained healing while for the 20mg dose (N=60) a similar figure was observed (96.7%, 91.1–99.9%; NS).

**Discussion:** In a Middle Eastern population with NSAID induced gastro-duodenal lesions, \textit{H} pylori eradication and high dose Omeprazole treatment were not associated with impaired ulcer healing. After eradication, Omeprazole 10 or 20 mg per day were highly and equally effective for maintenance of gastroduodenal mucosal integrity during continued NSAIAD use.

### 235 GASTRODUODENAL MUCOSAL DAMAGE IN MAJOR BURNS: HOW SIGNIFICANT IS IT?

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**Introduction:** Acute gastroduodenal mucosal injury has been known to be associated with major burns. The aim of this study was to assess the incidence and rationale of giving prophylactic acid suppression treatment to all patients with major burn injury.

**Patients and Methods:** 18 patients (13 females, median age 23 years-range 14–42) with major burn injury (Burn surface area >20%) admitted over 20 months were analysed. The aetiology was flame burns, 10, hot water burns 5, and acid burns 3. All patients were received within 6 hours of injury. Initial fluid resuscitation was performed according to the Parkland regime. Non steroidal analgesics and acid suppression was not employed. All patients were subjected to upper gastrointestinal endoscopy (UGE) between 24–72 hours after admission and antral mucosal biopsy was obtained. UGE was repeated a week later. Histology samples were evaluated by a single blinded pathologist. Dyspeptic symptoms were sought on a daily basis.

**Results:** 2(11.1%) Patients had mild upper abdominal pain. 2(11.1%) Patients had abnormal UGE findings during the first endoscopy, 1 (left gastric, 1 erosive gastritis). 3(16.7%) Patients had abnormal endoscopic findings during subsequent endoscopy, 2 (left gastric, 1 erosive gastritis). No peptic ulcers were detected in any of the patients. 8(44.4%) Patients had histological changes (7-mild acute inflammatory changes, 1-chronic inflammatory changes).

**Conclusion:** This study shows that there was no endoscopic evidence of serious gastroduodenal mucosal injury in patients with major burns. Furthermore antral mucosal histology revealed only mild inflammatory changes. The use of prophylactic acid suppression in major burns as a blanket policy may require re-evaluation.

### 236 NSAID AND PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE: A RANDOMISED TRIAL OF OMEPRAZOLE 20 MG VERSUS 10 MG FOR MAINTENANCE OF REMISSION AFTER PEPTIC ULCER HEALING AND HELICOBACTER PYLORI ERADICATION

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**Background:** The role of \textit{H. pylori} eradication in NSAID users with peptic ulcer disease is controversial especially in countries with a high prevalence of the infection. Also, the value of low dose Omeprazole for maintenance of remission is not yet known.

**Patients and methods:** 138 symptomatic outpatients receiving continuous Cox 1 NSAID therapy, were treated with Omeprazole 40mg/day upon endoscopic confirmation of gastro-duodenal ulceration or erosions while those infected with \textit{H. pylori} received in addition Clarithromycin 500 mg and Amoxycillin 1000 mg twice daily during the first week of treatment. After endoscopic confirmation of healing at the end of week 5 (n=116), the patients were randomised to receive Omeprazole 10 mg (n=50) or 20 mg once daily (n=66) and endoscopy repeated after 20 weeks. No patients discontinued treatment because of adverse effects of the drugs and efficacy results are for patients completing the trial protocol.

**Results:** The overall healing rate at five weeks (n=130) was 89.1% (95% confidence limits 84.7–93.5%) while in 86.3% (81.2–89.1%) eradication was successful. The healing rate for the \textit{H. pylori} eradicated patients (n=65) was 89.2%, for those who failed eradication (n=11) it was 72.7% (NS), while for patients not infected with \textit{H. pylori} at entry (n=11) it was 96.4% (NS). After 20 weeks of Omeprazole prophylaxis with the 10mg dose (N=45), 91.1% (86.1–95.8%) had maintained healing while for the 20mg dose (N=60) a similar figure was observed (96.7%, 91.1–99.9%; NS). Only five of these patients had persistent \textit{H pylori} infection.

**Conclusion:** In a Middle Eastern population with NSAID induced gastro-duodenal lesions, \textit{H pylori} eradication and high dose Omeprazole treatment were not associated with impaired ulcer healing. After eradication, Omeprazole 10 or 20 mg per day were highly and equally effective for maintenance of gastroduodenal mucosal integrity during continued NSAIAD use.

### 237 WARFARIN ANTI-COAGULATION CONTROL IN PATIENTS TAKING PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS

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**Background:** There is evidence that proton pump inhibitor (PPI) use can increase the prothrombin time in healthy volunteers taking warfarin. However, no studies have been carried out to investigate the effect of PPIs on anti-coagulation (AC) control in patients requiring warfarin therapy. Therefore we tested the hypothesis that PPI therapy worsens AC control in patients attending an AC Clinic.

**Methods:** The Leeds AC Clinic database was analysed retrospectively. We collected data on patient age, indication for and duration of AC, PPI use and warfarin dose. We also obtained all the INR values for each patient. INR control was expressed as the percentage of INR values above, within or below the target range for each individual.

**Results:** 14.8% (n=503) of patients were taking a PPI (omeprazole, n=310 [61.7%]; lansoprazole, n=167 [33.2%]; pantoprazole, n=15 [3%]; rabeprazole, n=8 [1.6%] and esomeprazole, n=3 [0.6%]) and there were 2885 (85.2%) patients not taking a PPI (non-PPI). The proportion of patients in each group who were receiving AC for AF or venous thrombo-embolic disease was similar (PPI 75.7% vs non-PPI 74.4%). For PPI patients, the mean percentage of INR values above the target range was 19.8%, in the target range 49.6% and below the target range 30.6%. Comparative values for non-PPI patients were 17.6% (p<0.01; Student’s t test) 52.6% (p<0.001) and 29.8% (p=0.32). However there was no significant difference in mean INR value, warfarin dose or duration of therapy between the two groups. The two groups did differ with respect to age (PPI, mean 72.4 yrs vs non-PPI, 70.8 yrs; p=0.005) and frequency of INR testing (PPI, every 53 days vs non-PPI, 47 days; p=0.017). Logistic regression analysis confirmed that percentage of INR values in the target range, patient age and test rate were all significantly different between PPI and non-PPI patients (all p<0.01)


**Conclusion:** PPI therapy was associated with a small, but significant decrease in AC control although the increased age and lower testing frequency in the PPI patient group may have contributed to this. A prospective study, including data on other drug use eg anti-epileptics as well as on clinically significant bleeding episodes, is warranted.

### 238 ERADICATION OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI: CLINICAL PRACTICE AMONG HOSPITAL CONSULTANTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

S. Arouri, S.G. Jacob

**Aim:** To assess the clinical practice of hospital doctors across United Kingdom in eradication of Helicobacter pylori

**Methods:** The study was carried between October 2000 and May 2001 during which time a questionnaire was sent to 130 gastroenterologists and 130 general and upper G.I surgeons across United Kingdom inquiring the following: (1) The pathological conditions in which they chose to eradicate the organism - Gastric oesophageal reflux disease (GORD), gastritis, gastric ulcer, gastric erosions, duodenal ulcer, duodenitis, non-ulcer dyspepsia (NUD), a combination of some of the conditions and (2) the type of regimen used.

**Results:** 61.5% gastroenterologists and sixty-two (47.5%) surgeons replied to the questionnaire. The over all response rate was 55%. Almost all gastroenterologists and surgeons recommended treatment for eradication in duodenal and gastric ulcer disease. However, there were wide variations in recommending eradication for patients with NUD and GORD. Fifty gastroenterologists (62.5%) and thirty-two (51.6%) surgeons did not recommend eradication therapy for patients with GORD while 47.5% of gastroenterologists and 53% of surgeons did recommend eradication in patients with NUD. 24% of gastroenterologists and 18% of surgeons had not considered eradication at all in gastritis while in patients with duodenitis, 17.5% of gastroenterologists and 11.3% of surgeons did not favour eradication of the organism. Majority of surgeons and gastroenterologists favoured triple therapy using combination of Proton Pump Inhibitor, Clarithromycin and Amoxicillin.

**Conclusions:** In this study, we have noted wide variations in the practice of gastroenterologists and surgeons across United Kingdom in advising eradication therapy for H. pylori positive patients in various upper GI conditions. While there is a general consensus in the mode of therapy offered, there seems to be varied practice in eradication of the organism in conditions such as NUD and GORD.

### 239 A 5-YEAR, DOUBLE-BLIND, RANDOMISED COMPARISON OF RABEPRAZOLE AND OMEPRAZOLE IN GORD MAINTENANCE TREATMENT: GASTRIC BIOPSY RESULTS

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**Background:** Although long-term treatment with proton-pump inhibitors is generally considered safe, there is still little evidence from prospective studies about the effect of such treatment on the gastric mucosa.

**Objectives:** The primary objective was to assess efficacy in preventing GORD relapse. The secondary objective reported here was to assess the effect of 5 years treatment with rabeprazole or omeprazole on the gastric mucosa.

**Methods:** 243 patients were randomised to double-blind treatment with rabeprazole (10 mg or 20 mg) or omeprazole (20 mg) once daily for up to 5 years. Biopsy samples were taken from the corpus and antrum after 13, 26, and 52 weeks, and annually thereafter.

**Results:** The percentage of patients with H pylori infection fell substantially during the study in all groups in the antrum, but only in the 10 mg rabeprazole group in the corpus. Inflammation, activity of inflammation and mucosal atrophy were all more severe in H pylori positive patients than in H pylori negative patients. Those variables generally improved during the study, except inflammation in the corpus, which improved only in the 10 mg rabeprazole group and changed little in the other groups, and atrophy in the corpus, which became more marked in all groups. Argyrophil ECL cell hyperplasia was generally mild, with no dysplasia or neoplasia observed in any patient. However, it became less marked during the study in the rabeprazole groups, but tended to increase in the omeprazole group.

**Conclusions:** Treatment with 10 or 20 mg rabeprazole or 20 mg omeprazole once daily for 5 years is largely free of deleterious effects on the gastric mucosa. Features of the gastric mucosa were more affected by H pylori status than by treatment, few differences being observed among the treatments.

### 240 THE INFLUENCE OF SMOKING AND NSAIDS ON SYMPTOM SEVERITY IN PATIENTS TAKING ANTI-SECRETORY THERAPY

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**Aim:** In a large general practice study (ACID1) of H. pylori eradication in patients receiving maintenance anti-secretory therapy we investigated the effects of smoking and NSAID use on dyspepsia severity scores.

**Patients/Methods:** 4003 patients receiving maintenance therapy (≥3 scripts/year of a H2RA or PPI drug) were invited to a nurse led community dyspepsia clinics. 2353 attended and completed a modified Glasgow Dyspepsia Severity Score (GDSS) and Digestive Disease Quality of Life Score (DDQ). Prescribing data was collected for the 12 months prior to study enrolment from computer and case note records.

**Results:** Mean scores are presented in the table. Aspirin use alone was associated with lower GDSS but, in combination with other NSAIDs, it resulted in higher symptom severity and lower quality of life scores. There was no correlation between smoking and GDSS or DDQ scores. See table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking Status</th>
<th>% patients</th>
<th>Mean GDSS</th>
<th>Mean DDQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No NSAIDs</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>5.57</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other NSAID</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin+Other NSAID</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>5.94</td>
<td>2.41*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never smoked</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex smoker</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>5.89</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions:** In dyspeptic patients receiving acid suppressing agents: (1) Aspirin use, on its own, was associated with lower symptom severity scores but, when combined with other NSAIDs, it resulted in higher symptom severity and poorer quality of life scores. (2) Smoking did not affect symptom severity or quality of life scores in patients.

### 241 NSAID PRESCRIBING GUIDELINES: CONTINUED ULCER BLEEDING DESPITE MANAGEMENT CONSENSUS

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**Introduction:** Use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is associated with peptic ulcer disease (PU) complications. Local consensus guidelines on NSAID prescribing include a preference for use of ibuprofen < 1200mg if NSAID use was unavoidable, avoidance of slow release preparations, use of a COX II inhibitor or co-prescription of a proton pump inhibitor or misoprostol for patients at high risk of ulcer complications (PU history, age > 65, use of NSAID other than ibuprofen, high NSAID doses, concomitant corticosteroids or anti-coagulation.

**Aim:** To study all patients admitted with upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage (UGH) and to determine if prescribing guidelines were being followed in those cases on NSAIDs.

**Method:** All patients admitted with UGH over 4 months were identified prospectively. Details were collected regarding demographics, aspirin or NSAID use, co-morbidity and features of the bleeding episode. Patients found to have bled from varices were excluded from analysis.

**Results:** Ninety four patients were admitted with confirmed non-variceal upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage (53 men; mean age...
Identification of Possible Gut Homing Dendritic Cells in Peripheral Blood by Expression of β7 Integrin

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Dendritic cells (DC) are amongst the earliest cells to recognise enteric antigens and shape T cell responses. At least in part, DC in the tissues are derived from immature circulating DC populations. Gut DC may be functionally different from DC at other sites and contribute to the special features of intestinal immune responses. Given that there are markers on peripheral blood DC precursors that identify skin homing cells (CD1c and CLA), this study aimed to identify peripheral blood DC populations associated with mucosal homing of lymphocyte populations.

Methods: DC were identified by multi-colour flow cytometry as HLA-DR+lineage- (CD3-, CD14-, CD16-, CD19-, CD34-, CD56-) cells (CD1c and CLA), this study aimed to identify peripheral blood DC destined to home to the gut. We examined DC expression of β7, an integrin associated with mucosal homing of lymphocyte populations.

Results: Gut DC from both the small and large intestine expressed β7 integrin. In blood, most DC expressed β7 but they were heterogeneously expressed for the level of expression and for co-expression of the molecules associated with skin homing. Both myeloid and plasmacytoid DC were studied. All CD11c+ ‘myeloid’ DC were β7⁺, with some also expressing skin homing molecules. CD11c⁻ ‘plasmacytoid’ DC, which are thought to migrate directly into lymphoid tissue, comprised two subpopulations, β7⁻ and β7⁺. Neither of these populations expressed the skin homing markers CLA or CD1c.

Conclusions: It appears that DC with markers associated with homing to the gut mucosa can be identified in the peripheral blood. A population of DC, β7hi CD11c⁺, that may migrate directly into lymphoid tissue, comprised two subpopulations, β7⁻ and β7⁺. Neither of these populations expressed the skin homing markers CLA or CD1c. A population of DC, β7hi CD11c⁺, that may migrate directly into lymphoid tissue, comprised two subpopulations, β7⁻ and β7⁺. Neither of these populations expressed the skin homing markers CLA or CD1c.

Neutrophil Respiratory Burst and Tissue Penetration Are Normal in CD During G-CSF Administration

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Background: Neutrophil migration into the tissues is defective in Crohn’s disease (CD), Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) has been used to treat CD. The effects of G-CSF in CD on venous neutrophil respiratory burst (B) and neutrophil tissue penetration (P) are unknown.

Aim: To measure B&P in CD and matched control subjects.

Method: 16 outpatients were entered (CD n=8, 45±8 years, 3 male; control n=8, 42±7 years, 7 male). Subcutaneous G-CSF (Lenograstim) 5μg/Kg was administered at 24 & 48 hours. Venous neutrophils were purified at 24 & 72 hours by Hypaque-Ficoll gradient centrifugation after erythrocyte osmotic lysis. Oxygen consumption of 1x10⁷ neutrophils was measured in an oxygen electrode after stimulation with autologously opsonised human fecal flora (1x10⁹) or with PMA (1μg). Duplicate skin blisters were induced at 0 & 48 hours by applying 0.1% capsaicin in 25μl acetone to 0.8cm² paper discs on the forearm, which were covered with parafilm and an adhesive dressing. At 24 and 72 hours the blister fluid was removed. The cellular composition was counted microscopically. Flow cytometry using anti-CD11b and anti-CD14 antibody labelling together with light scatter properties were used to quantitate neutrophils and monocytes/macrophages respectively.

Results: [mean±standard error]: Increase in venous monocyte concentration was reduced in CD subjects at 72 hours (1±2.0±11 x 10⁶/μl, 0.1±0.15 (p=0.03)). B & P were normal in CD. However in all subjects, B was significantly reduced after G-CSF (flora challenge from 87.1±8.5 to 44.2±6.9 [n.mol.O₂/10⁷neutrophils/min] (p=0.008); PMA challenge from 64.8±8.0 to 26.8±3.4 (p=0.002)). P was markedly lower than initial venous neutrophil concentration (CD 2±10%) and controls (1±5%). P increased with G-CSF (CD from 0.7±0.68 to 3.4±2.51 [10⁷CD16/μl] (p=0.02)); controls from 0.5±0.43 to 3.7±2.68 (p=0.02]) but proportionally less than the increase in venous neutrophil number (CD (12±5%) and controls (15±5%)).

Conclusion: Efficacy of G-CSF in CD will be affected by the reduction in B. The increase in P during G-CSF does not parallel the increase in venous neutrophil concentration.

Streptococcus Faecium, a Possible Probiotic Bacterium, but Not Lactobacillus Acidophilus or Escherichia coli (Nissle), Decreases Proinflammatory Cytokine Production (IFN-γ) by an IL-10 Dependent Mechanism

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Introduction: Probiotics are effective in the treatment of some inflammatory bowel diseases, but their mechanism of action is unclear.

Methods: A whole blood assay was developed to assess the effect of probiotic bacteria on gamma-interferon (IFNγ) production by polyclonally activated T-cells. Cell wall and soluble fractions of Lactobacillus acidophilus, Streptococcus faecium (S. faecium) and Escherichia coli (Nissle strain) at the equivalent of 10⁷ colony forming units per millilitre were cultured with blood overnight. A neutralising anti-interleukin 10 (IL-10) antibody (20μg/ml) was added to some cultures. Subsequently, production of IFNγ by CD8+ and CD8− T cell populations was determined by intracellular labelling and flow cytometry after 4-hour activation with phorbol-myristate-acetate and ionomycin in the presence of monensin. The production of IL-10 in whole blood cultures was determined by EUSA.

Results: Cell wall, but not soluble components, of S. faecium decreased the proportion and number of IFNγ producing CD8+ and CD8− T-cells. IFNγ production was not altered by the other probiotics. Cell activation assessed by CD69 expression was not affected. The inhibition of IFNγ production by S. faecium was partly dependent on IL-10. However, all three bacteria stimulated IL-10 production in whole blood suggesting that IL-10 is required but not sufficient for the inhibitory effect.

Conclusions: The data indicate that a cell wall component of S. faecium, a gut commensal and putative probiotic, down-regulates IFNγ production by a mechanism that involves IL-10 and monocytes. The data indicate that a cell wall component of S. faecium, a gut commensal and putative probiotic, down-regulates IFNγ production by a mechanism that involves IL-10 and monocytes.
result expected in Crohn’s and ANCA-ASCA+ in UC. We have tested the utility of ASCA or ANCA alone or in combination in distinguishing between IBD and other diarrhoeal illnesses.

**Methods:** 150 sera from patients attending a gastroenterology clinic with diarrhoeal disease were screened for ASCA by EUSA using the GENESIS IgA and IgG ASCA kits, and for ANCA by indirect immunofluorescence on ethanol fixed neutrophils. Patients were classified as Crohns, UC or other diarrhoeal illness, independently of the ANCA/ASCA results, according to standard criteria.

**Results:** IgA ASCA alone has a sensitivity of 0.44 and specificity of 0.94 for Crohn’s disease (0.44/0.94). Increases in sensitivity are accompanied by reduction in specificity when IgG ASCA (0.58/0.85) or IgG ASCA/ANCA (0.52/0.90) in combination are added. ANCA alone has a sensitivity of 0.54 and specificity of 0.85 for the diagnosis of UC. The addition of ASCA does not affect sensitivity or specificity (0.54/0.86).

**Conclusions:** (1) The high specificity of IgA ASCA for Crohn’s suggests that the presence of this antibody should trigger appropriate further investigation. However, its low sensitivity means that a negative result does not exclude Crohn’s. For this reason, the small loss of specificity resulting from adding IgG ASCA or ANCA will result in a loss of utility, despite the increase in sensitivity. (2) The low sensitivity and specificity of these assays for UC suggests that their utility in this setting is low. (3) While IgA ASCA screening may have value in diagnosing Crohn’s, IgG ASCA and ANCA are not useful in routine diagnosis of patients with diarrhoeal disease.

**INCREASED EXPRESSION OF α-DEFENSINS WITH INCREASING SEVERITY OF TROPICAL ENTEROPATHY**

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**Background:** Tropical enteropathy is a term used to describe a different villous and crypt architecture to that seen in temperate climates. Its occurrence is more frequent in areas with low immunity to enteropathy. As this might indicate that tropical enteropathy is an autoimmune disease.

**Methods:** Biopsies (n=84 in the first year, n=44 second year and n=36 third year) were obtained from a longitudinal study of adaptive response to a hostile environment.

**Results:** Peptide and mRNA expression were only seen in the Paneth cell compartment. Mucosal architecture and defensin mRNA expression showed considerable variation in the 84 biopsies analysed at baseline. In cross-sectional analysis, HDS mRNA and villous height (VH) were inversely correlated (Spearmans’ ρ = -0.57, p = 0.003). Over one year, change in HDS and change in VH showed a similar correlation (ρ = -0.50, p = 0.002). VH varied with time of year and this seasonality was seen in HDS mRNA expression levels, in a reciprocal relationship to VH. A similar pattern was seen for HD6. Isoform expression of these defensins did not vary with the severity of enteropathy.

**Conclusions:** Increased severity of tropical enteropathy correlated with increased quantity of α-defensin mRNA in jejunal biopsies, consistent with the hypothesis that tropical enteropathy is an adaptive response to a hostile environment.

**THE CLINICAL SPECTRUM OF GASTROINTESTINAL INVOLVEMENT IN PATIENTS WITH PRIMARY HUMORAL IMMUNODEFICIENCY: A CLINICAL SURVEY OF PATIENTS FROM IRANIAN PRIMARY IMMUNODEFICIENCY REGISTRY**

Aghamahomamadi Asghar, Moein Mastafa, Farhoudi Abolhasan, Pourpak Zahra, Rezaei Nima, Abolmaali Kamran, Movahedi Masoud, Gharagouzlou Mohammad, Mahmoudi Maryam, Hojjati Ashrafi Taha. Department of Immunology, Allergy and Asthma, Children Medical Center Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences

**Background:** Primary Humoral ImmunoDeficiencies (PHID) are currently increasingly recognized, thanks to novel advances in the immunology and its laboratory techniques. Gastrointestinal involvement, together with respiratory infections, account for most of the complications and the main cause of hospitalizations in such patients.

**Objectives:** To determine the clinical spectrum of gastrointestinal involvement in patients with PHID.

**Method:** We have reviewed the data from the clinical files of patients with PHID, diagnosed according to WHO criteria, who were enrolled in Iranian Primary Immunodeficiency Registry.

**Results:** We analyzed 125 patients (84 males), with the diagnoses of primary antibody deficiency including common-variable immunodeficiency (64 pts), x-linked agammaglobulinaemia (29 pts), IgA deficiency (20 pts), IgG subclass deficiency (8 pts), and hyper-IgM syndrome (4 pts). The mean age of the patients at the time of study was 11 years. In the evolution of their disease, 78 cases (62.4%) have had involvement. Diarrhea, being the most common type of involvement was seen in 70 patients (56%). Seventeen of these (24.2%) have progressed to chronic diarrhea. Giardiasis and hepatitis were seen in 12 (9.6%) and 7 (5.6%), respectively. Also, we had cases of chronic active hepatitis and 3 cases of ulcerative colitis. Among nonspecific symptoms, hepatomegaly was seen in 32 patients and splenomegaly in 28 patients. Celiac disease was seen in 2 cases with the diagnosis of selective IgA deficiency.

**Conclusion:** Following the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract constitute the second site of involvement in patients with primary humoral immunodeficiency. Even some patients may present with recurrent diarrhea as the first manifestation of immunodeficiency disorders.

**THE RESPONSE TO PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR THERAPY IS GENETICALLY DETERMINED**

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**Aim:** The metabolism of PPIs by the CYP2C19 enzyme is genetically determined with considerable inter-individual variation. The aim of this study was to establish the relative frequencies of fast, medium and slow metabolisers, and to examine PPI dose with respect to metabolic capacity.

**Methods:** 535 patients with benign acid disorders on acid suppression therapy, and 106 patients with gastro-oesophageal cancer were genotyped by PCR and restriction enzyme digest to determine their capacity to metabolise PPIs. The benign group was further subdivided according to H. pylori status and presence of peptic ulcer.

**Results:** The frequency of each metabolic group was similar in the benign and cancer patients. Rapid Extensive (fast) metabolisers 73.3% of benign, 76.4% of cancer: Extensive (medium) metabolisers 23.7% benign, 20.8% cancer; Poor (slow) metabolisers 2.8% benign, 2.8% cancer. Thus 26.5% of patients on acid suppression therapy are medium or slow metabolisers and have a reduced capacity to metabolise PPIs. In the H. pylori negative peptic ulcer group 87.3% of the fast metabolisers were on 20mg omeprazole and 12.5% were on 10mg. This may be a reflection of lack of symptomatic response to a lower dose. In the medium / slow group 53.8% were on 20mg omeprazole, and 46.2% on 10mg (p=0.023, x2 test).

**Conclusions:** A significant proportion of patients on acid suppression therapy have a reduced ability to metabolise PPIs. These patients may require a lower dose of PPI. The clinical implications are treatment failure for fast metabolisers on low dose PPI, and adverse effects and unnecessary financial cost in the medium / slow metabolisers.

**Abreviations:** PPI = proton pump inhibitor, PCR = polymerase chain reaction.

**HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION IN CHILDHOOD REDUCES THE RISK OF ATOPIC DISORDERS IN ADULT LIFE: THE BRISTOL HELICOBACTER PROJECT**

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**Background:** The prevalence of atopic disorders including asthma has increased dramatically over the last 20 years. Exposure to early childhood infections, including gastrointestinal infections, may influence the developing immune system in such a way as to reduce the risk of later development of asthma, eczema and similar atopic diseases.

www.gutjnl.com
Aim: We investigated the hypothesis that Helicobacter pylori (HP) infection is associated with a decreased prevalence of atopy (asthma, allergic rhinitis and eczema).

Methods: 26,203 individuals aged 20–59 years from 7 primary care centres in the SW of England were invited to participate in a randomised controlled trial of HP eradication. 10,537 agreed to participate and underwent a 1^1c urea breath test. 3,244 individuals (2,165 HP–ves, 1,079 HP+ves) supplied medication details on a validated questionnaire. Inhaled/oral bronchodilators, inhaled corticosteroids or Cromoglicate therapy were used as surrogate markers for asthma. Similarly oral antioxidants and topical corticosteroids were used as markers for allergic rhinitis and eczema respectively.

Results: Those individuals found to be HP positive were less likely to be taking a medication for asthma, eczema or allergic rhinitis (odds OR 0.70, CI 0.54-0.91, p<0.007) and adjusted OR 0.75 (0.57, 0.99), p<0.05.

Conclusions: Childhood infection with Helicobacter pylori is associated with a reduced risk of atopic disorders in adult life.


Introduction: Probiotics are effective in the treatment of inflammatory bowel diseases, but their mechanism of action is unclear. Given that NK cells have a central regulatory role in host defence against bacteria, in particular in models of colitis, we studied the effect of probiotic bacteria on NK cell activation and cytokine production.

Methods: Whole blood and mononuclear cells from colonic biopsies were cultured overnight with Lactobacillus acidophilus, Streplococcus faecium and Escherichia coli (Nissle strain). Expression of the activation antigen CD69 and intracellular cytokines (IFN-γ, IL-10 and IL-4) were assessed by flow cytometry.

Results: At high concentrations (10^6 colony forming units per millilitre), cell wall fractions of all three probiotic bacteria induced expression of CD69 in greater than 97% of blood NK (CD3+CD8+). The dose required for 50% maximal CD69 expression differed between the bacteria: Escherichia coli-Lactobacillus acidophilus-Streplococcus faecium. CD69 expression was induced to a lesser extent on CD8+ (35%) and CD4+ (20%) T cells. The soluble fraction of Escherichia coli (Nissle strain) but not Streplococcus faecium also activated NK cells. IFN-γ, IL-10 and IL-4 production by NK cells was detected on exposure to the different bacteria, demonstrat- ing the functional significance of this NK activation. In colonic tissue, there was a high baseline expression of CD69 by NK cells, indicating that these cells are activated in vivo, possibly as a result of local exposure to commensal bacterial antigens. This activation was further increased by all of the probiotic bacteria.

Conclusions: Probiotic bacteria mediate innate immunity by activating and stimulating cytokine production by NK cells. The effect varied with different bacterial dose, fraction and probiotic species. Modulation of innate immunity, including NK cells, may contribute to the therapeutic action of probiotic bacteria in intestinal inflammation.


Introduction: β-defensins are endogenous antibiotics secreted by the epithelia of mucosal surfaces, where their expression is augmented by infection and inflammation. We have previously shown marked induc- tion of human β-defensin 2 (HBD-2) expression in gastric and intestinal epithelial cell lines by various pathogenic stimuli. In the present study we have explored the role of IFN-γ; one of the major cytokines expressed during chronic Th1-mediated GI inflammation (e.g. Crohn’s disease [CD], ulcerative colitis) in the expression of HBD-2 gene by RTPCR.

Methods: HBD-2 mRNA expression was quantified by RTPCR. Immunohistochemistry was performed on archival paraffin-blocked samples from patients with varying grades of gastritis (grade HII) and from IBD [inflammatory bowel disease] tissue.

Results: In marked contrast to the known stimulatory effect of IL-1 on HBD-2 expression, IFN-γ did not induce HBD-2 in a panel of gastric and intestinal cell lines. Interestingly, pre-exposure of cells to IFN-γ completely abolished the effects of IL-1 and pathogen-stimuli on HBD-2 gene expression. This inhibitory effect of IFN-γ was however, time-dependent. We also observed an inverse relationship between defensin peptide expression and the degree of inflammation in biopsy samples.

Conclusions: Our present study suggests that during Th1-driven chronic GI inflammation, IFN-γ may act as a biological ‘off-switch’ for HBD-2 expression. Downregulation of host innate defence during infec- tion and inflammation may represent one strategy employed by poten- tial pathogens in evading the host immune response.

252 DYSPESIA IS MORE COMMON IN ELDERLY WOMEN K. Sundaram1, E. Rink2, M.A. Mandal3, Mayday University Hospital; 2St Georges Hospital Medical School, UK

Background: Dyspepsia is said to be a common symptom in the general population. This has not previously been formally studied in the elderly population, despite them having a higher prevalence of Helico- bacter pylori (HP) infection.

Aims: To conduct a questionnaire survey of the general population over the age of 60 years in the London Borough of Croydon in order to document the prevalence of, and risk factors for dyspeptic symptoms.

Method: A total of 1860 individuals over the age of 60 years were chosen at random from the lists of general practitioners across the Lon- don Borough of Croydon. They were sent a single sheet questionnaire. This ascertained basic demographic details and asked whether subjects suffered from waterbrash, vomiting, bloating, nausea, upper abdominal pain or heartburn on more than one occasion or for more than one day in the previous month. Participants were asked how often they took any medication for these symptoms and requested to send a sample of saliva collected in a cotton salivette (Sarstedt) by return of post. The saliva samples were analysed for antibodies to HP in order to detect seropositivity as previously described (Gut 2000; 46 suppl II, A67: W141). Analyses were made using Chi squared / Fisher’s Exact test, or Mann Whitney U test.

Results: In total 1116 subjects (60%) returned both the questionnaire and a usable sample. Of these 616 (55%) were women, 284 (25%) were determined as seropositive to HP infection. 516 (46%) had had symptoms of dyspepsia more than once in the previous month, and 370 (33%) specifically reported reflux related symptoms (waterbrash / heartburn). HP infection was detected in 25% of both these groups. The prevalence of dyspeptic symptoms was not related to HP seropositivity, age, smoking, social class, BMI nor NSAID use. It was more common in women (51 vs 39%, p< 0.0001). In particular women had more symptoms of bloating (25 vs 13%, p< 0.0001) and nausea (11 vs 5%, p< 0.015). These differences remained significant even after subjects on occasional or regular medication for dyspepsia were excluded from the analysis.

Conclusion: The prevalence of self reported dyspepsia in older individuals is high, and is more prevalent in women. It is not related to NSAID use, smoking or HP infection, and deserves further investigation.

253 CHOLERA TOXIN (CT), ESCHERICHIA COLI HEAT LABILE (LT) AND HEAT STABLE TOXIN (STA) HAVE AN INDIRECT EFFECT ON DISTAL INTESTINAL FLUID TRANSPORT IN THE RAT SMALL INTESTINE M.R. Banks, A.C. Casburn-Jones, M.J.G. Farthing.

Background: CT, LT and STa induce intestinal secretion directly via cyclic AMP and cyclic GMP dependent pathways respectively. Increasing evidence exists that these enterotoxins may mediate intesti- nal secretion through a local intramural neural reflex arc. To investigate this neural enterotoxin-induced intestinal secretion, we measured the effects of CT, LT and STa on intestinal fluid and electro- lyte transport in distal non-contiguous and transected intestinal segments separately.

Methods: A gastric of distal aboral secretion was created in anaesthetised 200g male Whistar rats. CT (50 µg/ml), LT (50 µg/ml), STa (2µg/ml) and saline (control) were placed independently in a proximal intestinal loop (an isolated 15cm jejunal loop) separated from a distal intestinal loop (a 15cm ileal loop) by tissue tie (idendral); the luminally placed glue maintained neurological and vascular but not luminal continuity. The distal loop was perfused with a plasma absorbable marker to measure changes in fluid and electrolyte transport. The experiment was repeated with the distal loop transected, for each enterotoxin.
Results: In controls, absorption in the distal loop ranged between 75 and 112 µl/min/g. Following application of CT, LT and STa to the proximal loop, distal loop absorption was reduced by 28%, 55% and 20% respectively (p<0.03). Following transection of the distal loop, the application of CT, LT and STa had no significant effect compared to control, on distal intestinal fluid or electrolyte transport.

Conclusions: These observations support a non-direct mechanism of CT, LT and STa-induced intestinal secretion. This mechanism is likely to be through intrinsic or extrinsic neurones. Transection of the intestinal wall abolished the distal effect on intestinal transport by CT, LT and STa supporting the hypothesis that intrinsic intramural neurones play a key role in enterotoxin-induced intestinal secretion. Further work is required to define the circuitry of these intrinsic neural pathways.

Methods: Monolayers of T84 cells were pre-exposed to purified C. difficile toxin A for 3 h and cytokine release was assessed after subsequent culture for 24 h. TGF-β and IL-8 levels were determined using specific bioassay and ELSIA respectively. Barrier function was assessed by measurement of transepithelial electrical resistance.

Results: See table for TGF-β and IL-8 conc. in culture supernatants, mean ±SEM. TGF-β1 was the predominant isoform released. Within 24 h of pre-exposure to ≥10 ng/ml toxin A, there was complete and irreversible loss of electrical resistance across T84 monolayers. At conc. <10ng/ml of toxin A, loss of monolayer resistance was followed by recovery that was dependent upon the conc. of toxin originally applied. This recovery of epithelial barrier was significantly enhanced by the presence of 1 ng/ml recombinant TGF-β1 (maximal % increase in resistance, 0.01 ng/ml toxin A: 179%; 0.1 ng/ml toxin A: 156%; 1 ng/ml toxin: 232% All p<0.04).

Conclusions: In intestinal epithelial cells, (i) exposure to low concentrations of toxin A induces the release of TGF-β, which facilitates recovery of barrier function (ii) exposure to high concentrations of toxin A induces the expression of the neutrophil chemoattractant IL-8 and rapid, irreversible loss of barrier function. Thus the level of exposure of epithelial intestinal cells to C. difficile toxins may determine the development and severity of colitis.

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Methods: Human PBMC’s were purified using Histopaque. The isolated cells were resuspended in RPMI to a final concentration of 1x10^6 per ml. The cells were then pre-incubated with the NO donor (GSNAP-1) over a concentration range of 0 to 1 mM for 30mins prior to the addition of LPS (1µg/ml). After overnight incubation (37°C, 5% CO2), the cells were centrifuged and the supernatant IL-1β and TNFα concentrations measured by ELSIA (R&D DuoSet).

Results: There was a dramatic and highly significant inhibition of IL-1β but not TNFα release in a concentration related response (P<0.001 One Way ANOVA analysis, IL-1β/IC50 = 61.7µM, SEM 0.04) (see fig).

Conclusion: NO released from G-SNAP-1 is a potent inhibitor of pro-inflammatory mediator IL-1β production by human PBMC’s but not TNFα.
257 DIAGNOSTIC YIELD OF STOOL ANALYSIS AND ENDOSCOPY IN HIV POPULATION PRESENTING WITH DIARRHOEA

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Background: HIV patients commonly attend with history of diarrhoea. The use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has led to a change in the epidemiology of diarrhoea in HIV patients. The patients with negative stool studies are frequently referred for endoscopic evaluation. We aimed to determine the diagnostic yield of stool analysis and endoscopy in HIV patients presenting with diarrhoea.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed 525 HIV positive patients who presented with diarrhoea from January 1, 2000 to August 31, 2001 at Chelsea & Westminster hospital. Patients were divided into 3 groups - Group 1) CD4 count ≤ 200, 2) CD4 >200 - <350, 3) CD4≥350. Patients who had 2 or more stool examinations were included. We also reviewed the endoscopy and biopsy findings of the patients who had negative stool studies.

Results: Of 86 patients with CD4 count ≤ 200 (Group 1) the stool examination was diagnostic in 30 patients (34.8%) - the commonest diagnosis being cryptosporidiosis (10 patients 11.6%), other causes were E histolytica, giardiasis, campylobacter, salmonella, C difficile toxin, microsporidia, isospora, rotavirus. Of 30 patients, 12 patients (40%) were on HAART, however only 2 patients (20%) presenting with cryptosporidiosis were on HAART. In Group 2 (CD4 >200 - <350) and group 3 (CD4≥350), diagnostic yield of stool examination was in 37 patients (24.34%) and 74 patients (25.78%) respectively. The cause most frequently found in group 2 and group 3 was giardiasis (14 patients - 9.2%) and campylobacter (20 patients - 6.9%) respectively. 64 patients (16.6%) with negative stool studies were referred for endoscopy. Upper GI endoscopy and lower GI endoscopy with biopsies was diagnostic in 12 (30%) and 19 (50%) patients respectively.

Conclusion: In our population stool analysis in HIV patients with higher CD4 count has a low diagnostic yield. With the advent of HAART the infectious causes of diarrhoea are probably less important. Our study also showed that upper and lower GI endoscopy with biopsies are useful diagnostic investigations in patients with chronic diarrhoea.

Inflammatory bowel disease posters 258–298

258 DOES THE INITIAL HEALTH PERCEPTION OF IBS PATIENTS, RECORDED AT THE TIME OF DIAGNOSIS, CHANGE OVER THE FOLLOWING TWO MONTHS, AND HOW VALUABLE IS THIS HEALTH PERCEPTION IN PREDICTING OUTCOME? A PILOT STUDY

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Introduction: Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is a common condition affecting up to 30% of the population. The determinants relating to the uptake of primary and secondary medical care are unclear although IBS patients referred to secondary care have been found to have greater severity of symptoms, greater psychiatric-comorbidity and more negative health beliefs about their illness such as death phobia and catastrophizing. It is unclear whether these health beliefs are pre-existing or develop in response to the symptoms or perhaps in response to having negative test results. This study analyses the health perception (Leventhal et al. 1980; 1984) of IBS patients at the time of diagnosis and again two months later.

Methods: Thirty-five patients with IBS were recruited from the out-patient clinic of the Gastroenterology Department of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Kent. Each patient was recruited on their first visit to the gastroenterologist and completed a brief demographic questionnaire. A diagnosis of IBS was determined after taking a complete history of the patient, and receiving clear test results from barium enema or colonoscopy and from bloods. Patients completed the illness perception questionnaire within the first couple of weeks of receiving their IBS diagnosis. Two months later, these patients were contacted again and asked to complete the illness perception questionnaire, the hospital anxiety and depression scale and questions relating to their perceived quality of life and satisfaction with health.

Results: The individual components of the health perception: psychological cause, external cause, timeline, consequences and the possibility for cure / control did not change significantly over the two time points, suggesting that the initial health beliefs regarding their abdominal and bowel symptoms remain fairly steady in the early months after diagnosis. The most predictive component of the health perception was serious consequences. Reporting that IBS has many serious consequences was strongly associated with poor outcome: poor quality of life, dissatisfaction with health and higher scores on the anxiety and depression scales.

Conclusion: This pilot study has shown that the initial health perception of IBS patients remains stable during the first couple months of the diagnosis and also that serious consequence beliefs are predictive of poor outcome and may remain so if left unchallenged. Future researchers should consider the role of these consequences beliefs as a potential predictor of refractory IBS patients.

259 CIGARETTE SMOKING AND CROHN’S DISEASE: EFFECT ON DISEASE LOCALISATION

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Introduction: Smoking is an established risk factor for the development of Crohn’s disease (CD). Continued cigarette consumption has an adverse effect upon the clinical course of CD. More severe disease, recurrence post-surgical resection and an increase in frequency of relapse are reported. Studies investigating anatomical disease localisation in CD with regards to smoking status have however, proved inconclusive.

Aims: To evaluate the relationship between smoking status and anatomical site of disease in a single centre cohort of CD patients.

Subjects and Methods: All patients with a diagnosis of CD were identified from the Inflammatory Bowel Disease database. Smoking status was determined by postal questionnaire, direct interview and case note review. Anatomical extent was classified as isolated small bowel disease (SBD), terminal ileal/ileo-caecal, colonic or mixed. Patients with indeterminate or ulcerative colitis were excluded. Analysis by way of 2x2 contingency table of smoking status compared to patient subgroups was performed.

Results: N=511, 202 male (39.5%), mean age at presentation=31 years. See table. Patients with isolated colonic disease were less likely to be smokers at presentation than those with mixed small/terminal ileal disease OR=0.001, 95%CI: 1.66–3.63). Significance remains, comparing isolated colonic with ileo-caecal/SBD (p<0.0001, OR=3.71, 95%CI: 1.77–4.14).

Abstract 259

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>203</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Colonic</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>203</td>
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Conclusion: Patients with isolated colonic CD are less likely to be smokers at diagnosis in comparison to patients with mixed small/large bowel disease and those with ileo-caecal/SBD. Smoking at diagnosis is a risk factor for small bowel Crohn’s disease.

260 OUTCOME OF ENTERAL FEEDING FOR NEWLY DIAGNOSED CROHN’S DISEASE

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Introduction: Induction of remission in Crohn’s disease can be achieved with exclusive enteral nutrition (EN) or oral steroids. It has been suggested that EN only delays the inevitable use of steroids. In
this study we have followed up the outcome of children newly diagnosed in our unit with Crohn’s disease.

Methods: The case notes of patients newly diagnosed with Crohn’s disease during 1999 and 2000 were reviewed in August 2001.

Results: Patients: 36 patients new patients were diagnosed with a median age of 12.9 years (range 6.67–15.0): 22 had small bowel and colon affected, 7 had small bowel alone and 2 had colonic disease alone. 31/36 had disease severity requiring treatment with EN or steroids. The remaining 5 had localised oral/perianal disease not requiring EN or steroids. Initial treatment: Exclusive polymeric EN (Modulen, Nestle, UK) was started in 30/31 patients, one refused and was treated with steroids. 24/30 (80%) went into remission. 6/30 required steroids to induce remission. 3 were early failures within 2 days (i.e. could not drink the feed or tolerate a nasogastric tube) and 3 were late failures due to lack of response. Follow up data: The median time of follow up was 1.25 years. Of 24 children successfully treated with EN, 1 has been lost to follow up, 42 % (10/24) remain in remission and 54% (13/24) have relapsed. Of the 13 children who relapsed 54% (7/13) have been successfully treated with EN, 15% (2) failed to respond to EN and started steroids and 23% (3) were treated with surgery. 2/7 children who required steroids at presentation remain in remission, 5/7 have had relapses, one of which was treated with EN.

Conclusions: These data confirm that EN is a very effective treatment for newly diagnosed Crohn’s disease and can be used successfully for the treatment of relapses. During the period of follow up, 1.25 years, 24 children successfully treated with EN, 1 has been lost to follow up, 42 % (10/24) remain in remission and 54% (13/24) have relapsed. Of the 13 children who relapsed 54% (7/13) have been successfully treated with EN, 15% (2) failed to respond to EN and started steroids and 23% (3) were treated with surgery. 2/7 children who required steroids at presentation remain in remission, 5/7 have had relapses, one of which was treated with EN.

262 COMBINATION IMMUNOMODULATORY THERAPY WITH CYCLOSPORIN, AZATHIOPRINE AND CORTICOSTEROIDS IN SEVERE ULCERATIVE COLITIS: THE EDINBURGH EXPERIENCE OF OUTCOME

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Background: Cyclosporin is a fungal metabolite and is a powerful immunosuppressant. While response to intravenous steroids is in excess of 60%, the remainder of patients are left with the options of curative panproctocolectomy or administration of intravenous rescue therapy with cyclosporin. There have been conflicting reports with regard to efficacy of IV cyclosporin in acute UC, and there are serious concerns about potential toxicity and opportunistic infections such as pneumocystis carinii pneumonia. To date there has been a paucity of data available to help guide the gastroenterologist in the use of cyclosporin.

Methods: Between 1994 and 2001, there were 16 patients who had received intravenous cyclosporin for acute exacerbation of their known UC (7 female:9 male, mean age 33 years). All patients were treated with and were refractory to IV methylprednisolone (60mg/24hrs). Patients were discharged on a regimen of oral cyclosporin, oral steroids and oral azathioprine.

Results: Median disease duration was 3.4 years (range 0.9–25 years). All patients were initially treated with cyclosporin at a dose of 4mg/kg/day. Nine patients were simultaneously started on oral azathioprine (median dose 1.8mg/kg). Seven patients underwent surgery (panproctocolectomy), although none had surgery after 6 months. Comparisons were made between patients who had <7 days IV steroid versus >7 days IV steroid, and other subgroups such as stool frequency at 3 days and CRP at 3 days. There was no statistical significant differences between these groups.

Conclusion: Initial response rate was high (69%). Side effects were documented in the majority of patients, but none of the patients had to discontinue treatment because of these. At 3 years follow-up, 56% of patients avoided surgery. Median bowel frequency at day 3 was higher in patients who finally underwent surgery. Cyclosporin has a useful role as a 3rd line drug therapy for acute UC patients.

263 APHTHOUS ULCERATION IN THE COLON AFTER SODIUM PHOSPHATE BOWEL PREPARATION FOR COLONOSCOPY

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Introduction: It appears to be little known that sodium phosphate, a laxative used in bowel preparation for colonoscopy, may potentially damage the colonic mucosa. A 51 year old man undergoing colonoscopy for chronic diarrhoea was found to have severe aphthous ulceration of the sigmoid and histology suggested Crohn’s disease. No treatment was prescribed, but three weeks later a second examination, after a phosphate enema rather than sodium phosphate, was both endoscopically and histologically normal. We suspected that the ulcers were caused by the bowel preparation and we therefore reviewed the presence of aphthous ulceration, in a series of reports of colonoscopies where either sodium phosphate (Fleet) or sodium picosulphate (Picolax) had been used for bowel preparation.

Methods: 175 consecutive colonoscopy reports were retrospectively reviewed with respect to age, sex, indication for the exam and the presence of aphthous ulceration.

Results: Sodium picosulphate was used in 124 colonoscopies and sodium phosphate in 51. The groups were evenly matched for age and sex. Aphthous ulceration was documented in 4/124 (3.2%) after sodium picosulphate but 7/51 (13.7%) after sodium phosphate (p=0.015; Fisher’s Exact Test). The incidence of ulceration in patients known to have inflammatory bowel disease was only 3/27 and the incidence of ulcers was only significantly increased in the group whose indication for the exam was altered bowel habit (1/24 [4.2%]; 6/23 [26.1%] (p=0.048; Chi squared test).

Conclusion: It has been shown previously that sodium picosulphate can cause colonic ulceration. Our series confirms this finding which might potentially lead to an increased incidence of unnecessary treatment. The use of sodium phosphate preparation in patients suspected of having inflammatory bowel disease may be inadvisable.
Nature Genetics 2001). Although the disease gene has not been precisely characterised, the cluster contains the immunoregulatory cytokines IL4, IL5 and IL13 involved in Th1/Th2 responses. The role of the IBDS risk haplotype in ulcerative colitis is unknown.

**Aims:** (i) To determine, in UK Caucasian cohorts, whether ulcerative colitis is influenced by the 5q31 cytokine cluster risk haplotype, and assess its role in Crohn’s disease (CD).

**Methods:** A genetic variant (IGR2060a-1), unique to the 250kb CD risk haplotype, was genotyped in 457 IBD families (252 UC, 294 CD trios, all UK Caucasian). Family based (ASPEX transmission disequilibrium test, TDT) association analysis was performed. CD analyses were stratified by NOD2 status (carriage of Arg702Trp, Gly908Arg, Leu1007fsinsC).

**Results:** No association was seen between the 5q31 risk haplotype and ulcerative colitis (TDT Transmitted/Untransmitted: 105/124, P=0.24). Association was confirmed with Crohn’s disease (162/114, P=0.006), specifically in CD patients not carrying NOD2 mutations (110/67, P=0.003(CD NOD2 carriers, 52/47, P=0.3). In the UK population the haplotype plays a lesser role in CD susceptibility than in the Canadian population (T/U CD all 1.4 or CD NOD2 neg 1.6 versus CD 2.5; an estimate of genotype relative risk using a multiplicative model).

**Conclusion:** The 5q31 cytokine cluster risk haplotype does not influence susceptibility to ulcerative colitis and plays a lesser role in genetic susceptibility to Crohn’s disease in the UK than in the Canadian population. In addition, these data provide experimental evidence for genetic heterogeneity in Crohn’s disease.

### 265 CD14 AND PPARγ POLYMORPHISMS: CANDIDATE GENES FOR IBD?

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**Background:** The identification of NOD2 emphasises the role of the innate immune system in the pathogenesis of Crohn’s disease (CD). CD14 and PPARγ are positional and functional candidate genes for IBD. Bacterial LPS binds to CD14 and its co-receptor the toll-like receptor 4 leading to NFκB activation. A CD14 promoter SNP is associated with increased protein expression. The peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPARγ) gene is located at 3p25, a CD locus (LOD score 4.9) (Duer et al., AGA 2001). PPARγ agonists antagonise monocyte function through inhibition of activated protein 1 and NFκB. Trogilitazone (a PPARγ agonist) ameliorates the features of animal models of colitis. A common PPARγ SNP (Pro12Ala) is associated with type 2 diabetes.

**Aims:** To test for association between Pro12Ala and the CD14 promoter SNP and IBD.

**Methods:** The transmission disequilibrium test (TDT) was performed on 457 families containing 294 CD and 254 UC trios. Genotyping was by PCR-RFLP.

**Results:** See table.

**Abstract 265: Table 1 Allelic frequency of 1007fs in published series and present study (8 out of 9 patients heterozygous for 1007fs had ileal disease)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Study λ</th>
<th>Edinburgh λ</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hampe et al 1</td>
<td>97/608</td>
<td>9/180</td>
<td>14.314 &lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugot et al 2</td>
<td>112/936</td>
<td>9/180</td>
<td>7.587 0.006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Conclusions:** The CD14 promoter and Pro12Ala polymorphisms are not statistically associated with susceptibility to IBD. However Pro12Ala requires further investigation in a larger cohort of NOD2 positive CD.

### 266 NOD2/CARD15 MUTATIONS IN A SCOTTISH CROHN’S DISEASE POPULATION

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**Introduction:** Germline mutations in the Nod2/CARD15 gene have been associated with a susceptibility to Crohn’s disease (CD) in North American and European populations but frequency of such mutations in a Scottish population are unknown.

**Aim:** To assess the frequency of Nod2/CARD15 mutations in a Scottish population and document phenotypic associations.

**Methods:** Genomic DNA was extracted from venous blood of 215 well characterised patients with inflammatory bowel disease (123 CD and 92 ulcerative colitis (UC)) and 46 healthy controls (HC). PCR based genotyping was carried out using allele specific primers designed to identify the three common single base pair polymorphisms previously described (1007fs, G908R, R702W).

**Results:** Allelic frequencies for the 3 SNP are displayed in table 1. There were no significant differences between CD, UC and HC. The frequency of the 1007fs mutation in CD patients in this study differs from previously published data (table 2) whereas that of HC does not.

**Conclusions:** Results from the present study contrast previously published data. Explanations for this discrepancy may include phenotype heterogeneity in age of onset, extent of involvement and familial tendency and ethnicity.

### 267 ARE PRIMARY SCLEROSING CHOLANGITIS (PSC) ASSOCIATED COLITIS AND ULCERATIVE COLITIS IDENTICALLY EVIDENCE FROM EXTRAINTESTINAL MANIFESTATIONS (EIMs)


**Background:** The association between PSC and ulcerative colitis is well documented, with up to 80% of PSC patients having evidence of colonic inflammation. Most patients with PSC have a pancolitis which tends to run a quiescent course. However it is associated with a particularly high risk of colonic malignancy, and it has been suggested that PSC associated colitis is a different clinical entity from typical UC. We have previously reported a series of patients with severe PSC and seropositive rheumatoid arthritis. This study was undertaken to compare the prevalence of EIM’s in PSC colitis and UC.

**Methods:** The notes of 976 patients with UC and 72 patients with PSC colitis were reviewed, and information on general disease characteristics and EIM’s was obtained. This information was validated by a patient questionnaire administered in outpatients. The prevalence of...
IBD associated arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, erythema nodosum and uveitis was compared in the two populations to establish whether there were phenotypic differences. The groups were compared using 2x2 contingency tables and Fisher’s exact test.

**Results:** The prevalence of EIM’s in the 2 groups is shown in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Frequency (wk)</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCY26362</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>oral</td>
<td>3 x wk (1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Retreated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCY26362</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>oral</td>
<td>3 x wk (3)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2wk*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCY29882</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>oral</td>
<td>3 x wk (3)</td>
<td>&gt;4 wk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCY26559</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>oral</td>
<td>daily (1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Retreated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCY26559</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>oral</td>
<td>3 x wk (1)</td>
<td>&gt;9 wk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCY26572</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>oral</td>
<td>3 x wk (3)</td>
<td>&gt;8 wk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMU19668</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>oral</td>
<td>3 x wk (2)</td>
<td>&gt;22 wk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMU19668</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>single</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMU19668</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>single</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions:** Oral RDP-58 is safe and rapidly effective in primate colitis, with a prolonged duration of effect after dosing for 3 weeks. Phase 1 human volunteer studies are indicated.

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**Abstract 267**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EIM</th>
<th>PSC Colitis</th>
<th>UC</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatoid arthritis</td>
<td>4 (6%)</td>
<td>9 (1%)</td>
<td>0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perianal arthritis</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>59 (6%)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>6 (8%)</td>
<td>52 (5%)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>10 (1%)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uveitis</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
<td>27 (3%)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions:** Typical IBD associated arthritis is not seen in PSC colitis, and this is significant even when compared to a subgroup of 232 patients with total UC (p=0.009). In contrast rheumatoid arthritis is more common in PSC colitis than UC. These findings support the concept that PSC colitis and UC are different phenotypic entities.
MECHANISMS OF IMPAIRED GROWTH IN PAEDIATRIC CROHN’S DISEASE: DIRECT EFFECTS OF TNF-α ON GROWTH PLATE CHONDROCYTES

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Impaired linear growth is a major complication of Crohn’s disease in young patients. Both undernutrition and direct effects of the inflammatory process contribute to the growth deficit. In the trinitrobenzene (TNBS)-induced colitis model, immunoneutralisation of interleukin-6 increases serum concentrations of insulin-like growth factors (IGF-I) and linear growth. Immunoneutralisation of tumour necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) also increases growth but has no effect on IGF-I and thus the mechanisms of growth suppression by TNF-α are unexplained. The purpose of this study was to explore the hypothesis that TNF-α has direct effects on growth plate chondrocytes.

Methods: Growth plate chondrocytes were isolated by collagenase digestion from prepubertal rat tibia and maintained in monolayer culture. After 3 days, varying concentrations of TNF-α or IL-6 were added and cultures maintained for a further 4 days. At the end of the experimental period, cell proliferation and alkaline phosphatase (as a marker of chondrocyte maturation) was measured.

Results: TNF-α inhibited maturation of growth plate chondrocytes in a dose dependent manner (P<0.01, figure). TNF-α had no effect on chondrocyte proliferation. In contrast, IL-6 had no effect on either chondrocyte maturation or proliferation.

Conclusion: The inhibitory effects of TNF-α on linear growth are mediated by inhibition of growth plate chondrocyte maturation. In clinical practice, anti-TNF antibodies may directly increase linear growth by inhibition of TNF-α at the chondrocyte.

CROHN’S DISEASE AND ULCERATIVE COLITIS: DIVERGENT TRENDS IN HOSPITAL ADMISSION RATES

Aim: To investigate time trends in hospital admissions for Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis in England from 1989/90 to 1999/00.

Methods: Data were obtained from the Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES) service from 1989/90 to 1999/00 based on records of ‘Finished Consultant Episodes’ in England. Hospital admissions were selected by primary diagnosis (ICD 9: 553 and ICD 10: K50 for Crohn’s disease; ICD 9: 556 and ICD 10: K51 for ulcerative colitis) and admissions where a surgical operation, excluding endoscopic procedures, was performed were identified. Day case admissions were excluded. Age standardised hospital admission rates were calculated by comparison with the European standard population.

Results: Over the 10 year study period, the admissions rate for Crohn’s disease increased by 38% in patients with ulcerative colitis rose by 6% (see table). However, admission rates for ulcerative colitis peaked in 1994/95 and declined thereafter. The proportion of patients undergoing surgery increased by 25% from 1989/90 to 1999/00, while for ulcerative colitis but did not change in patients with Crohn’s disease.

Conclusion: Hospital admission rates for Crohn’s disease have risen significantly between 1989/90 and 1999/00, while for ulcerative colitis they have increased only slightly and have been in decline since 1994/5. Increasing proportions of patients with ulcerative colitis, but not Crohn’s disease, are undergoing surgery. Although these findings could be due to changes in management practice they may reflect true trends in the epidemiology of these two diseases.

SMOKING cessation in Crohn’s disease: worthwhile results are possible

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Background: Smoking cessation is known to be a key therapeutic event in Crohn’s disease, decreasing subsequent relapse rates by up to 50%. Doctors often feel that little can be done to influence a patient’s smoking habit and that raising the issue may be a waste of clinic time or even detrimental to good doctor patient relations.

Aim: This study aimed to evaluate a smoking cessation service in Crohn’s disease patients.

Methods: Patients with Crohn’s disease who were habitual smokers were referred to the smoking cessation service. Information was then sent out which required the patient to make contact with the service to take the referral forward. Counselling, nicotine patches and Zyban were available to the smoking cessation service. Success was determined by measurement of carbon monoxide levels to confirm cessation status.

Results: Over the initial 12 months 18 patients were referred to the service. Nine patients did not make contact. Of the 9 patients who did make contact, 5 have successfully stopped smoking, 1 has been lost to follow up and the other 3 stopped but have relapsed. This represents a success rate of 55% of those making contact with the service.

Conclusion: Referral of Crohn’s patients to a smoking cessation service allows patients who are motivated to have appropriate and effective help with smoking cessation. All smokers with Crohn’s disease should be encouraged to contact a smoking cessation service.

ORAL IRON therapy does not exacerbate inflammatory bowel disease

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Background: We have prospectively tested the suggestion that oral iron therapy increases disease activity in patients with IBD, and that this effect is mediated by pro-oxidant mechanisms.

Methods: 6 iron-deficient patients with ulcerative colitis (UC)[2 active] and 8 with Crohn’s disease (CD)[6 active] were given oral ferrous sulphate 200mg tds for 4 weeks. Iron intolerance and disease activity were monitored with symptom diaries and inflammatory markers. Serum antioxidant capacity (AOC) was used to assess systemic oxidative activity.

Results: 3/14(21%) patients, 2 with active CD, 1 with inactive UC, did not tolerate and discontinued oral iron after 3, 15 and 21 days; these patients showed no consistent rise in platelet count, ESR or CRP or fall in albumin or AOC. In the 11 patients completing 4 weeks of iron, mean Hb rose from 10.6 ± 1.6 g/dl (SD) before, to 11.9 ± 1.1 after treatment (p<0.05), and ferritin from 9 mcg/l ± 9 to 23 ± 10 (p<0.05); there were no significant changes in platelet count (387 ± 126 to 334 ± 75), CRP (11 mg/l ± 7 to 13 ± 13), albumin (41 g/l ± 4 to 41 ± 5), Harvey-Bradshaw Index (for CD patients) (3 ± 2.4 to 3 ± 1.9), Simple Clinical Colitis Activity Index (for UC patients) (3 ± 1.4 to 4 ± 1.3) or AOC (shown as % reduction from background) (25 ± 35 to 29 ± 30). ESR fell following treatment from 40 mm/hr ± 23 to 25 ± 19 (p<0.05). Diagnosis and disease activity prior to therapy had no clear effect on the response to oral iron.

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Conclusions: While a minority of patients do not tolerate it, oral azathioprine has no detectable adverse effect on disease activity or serum antioxidant capacity in IBD. Most patients show a good haematological response to oral iron therapy.

275 AZATHIOPRINE METABOLITES IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE AND INCIDENCE OF NON-COMPLIANCE
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Introduction: The immunosuppressive drug azathioprine is well established in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Myelosuppression occurs in 2 to 5% of IBD patients. Thioguanine nucleotides (TGNs) are active azathioprine metabolites, elevated TGNs are associated with myelosuppression.

Aim: To investigate steady-state TGN metabolite concentrations in a large cohort of IBD patients.

Methods: IBD patients who had been taking azathioprine for at least 1 year were studied. Blood samples (10ml) were taken for the monitoring of blood count and measurement of red cell TGN metabolite concentrations at each clinic visit.

Results: 133 patients were recruited into the study. 114 patients had repeat metabolite assays taken over 1 year. 89 of these patients were at TGN steady-state (metabolite assays varied by <50%). The remaining 25 patients had wide variations in TGN concentrations (>2 fold), 10 had dosage adjustments but 15 did not. 11 of these 15 patients had TGN levels below the level of detection, indicating non-compliance. Steady-state TGN concentrations in ranged from 59 to 566 pmol/μL (median 172) red cells and the azathioprine dosage from 0.3 to 2.8 mg/kg (median 1.6) in the n=89 cohort. Within this group there was no difference in TGN range or azathioprine dosage for patients on monotherapy (n=20), azathioprine and steroids (n=15) or azathioprine and 5-aminosalicylic acids (n=42). There was no significant difference in TGN metabolite concentrations between patients in remission (n=80, median TGN 176 pmol) compared to the small number with active disease (n=9, median TGN 153 pmol).

Conclusion: There was a 9 fold range in steady state TGN concentrations between IBD patients in remission. This range was not influenced by concomitant steroid or aminosalicylate therapy. In addition, these metabolites can be used as indicators of compliance with oral azathioprine therapy. 10% of patients were non-compliant.

276 INFLIXIMAB FOR CROHN’S DISEASE: ONE UNIT’S EXPERIENCE
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Background: The limitations of corticosteroids in the treatment of Crohn’s Disease (CD) are well recognised. About half the patients with CD who initially respond to medical therapy relapse within one year or become dependent on steroids with their associated risk of toxicity. CD who initially respond to medical therapy relapse within one year are well recognised. About half the patients with Crohn’s Disease (CD) are well recognised. About half the patients with Crohn’s Disease (CD) are well recognised. About half the patients with Crohn’s Disease (CD) are well recognised. About half the patients with Crohn’s Disease (CD) are well recognised. About half the patients with Crohn’s Disease (CD) are well recognised.

Aims: To determine whether DRB1*1505 molecular subtypes or linked polymorphisms in nearby genes confer susceptibility to Crohn’s disease in a large cohort of accurately phenotyped patients.

Methods: LD mapping of 340 polymorphisms across 24 genes was carried out using PCR-SSP. Extended HLA haplotypes based upon DRB1*1502 were constructed from these data. Disease associations were evaluated at each allele on these extended haplotypes. 331 accurately phenotyped caucasian UC patients and 354 healthy control subjects were studied.

Results: DRB1*1502 was associated with disease susceptibility (4.2% vs. 0.8%; P=0.004; RR 4.59; CI 1.31–16.11). A rare extended haplotype A*3201-Cw*1202-B*4701-MICA*00901 was associated with disease phenotype (extant or severity). DRB1*1502 was not associated with disease susceptibility or phenotype.

Conclusion: Although rare in Caucasian UC patients, DRB1*1502 appears to be associated with UC in all ethnic groups. This unique trans-racial concordance suggests that this allele or a closely linked allele determines disease susceptibility.

277 TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR ALPHA (TNFa) PROMOTER POLYMORPHISMS AND COLITIS ASSOCIATED COLORECTAL NEOPLASIA (CACRN)
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Persistent colonic inflammation in ulcerative (UC) and Crohn’s colitis (CD) confers increased colorectal cancer risk. Tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFa) mediates inflammation in colitis. TNFa promoter polymorphisms associated with variable TNFa production. This study tests the hypothesis that TNFa promoter polymorphisms confer cancer risk, in colitis.
Methods: Genotyping for TNFα -863CA and -308GA promoter polymorphisms were carried out by RFLP analysis in 194 colitis patients (127 UC, 62 CD, 5 indeterminate colitis). 31 colitis patients with CACRN (24 carcinomas, 7 high grade dysplasia) and 167 healthy controls.

Results: Linkage disequilibrium was found between TNFα -863A and -308A (p<0.05). TNFα -308A allele frequency was increased in CACRN (38.3% CACRN vs 21.2% control; p=0.01) but was not increased in colitis alone (22.1%). The homozygous TNFα -308AA genotype was enriched in CACRN (16.7%) vs control (3.1%; p=0.01). TNFα -863A was increased in colitis vs controls (TNFα -863A 21.2% colitis vs 12.6% control; p<0.005) but was not associated with CACRN.

Conclusions: In this study, TNFα -863A associated with colitis but not neoplastic change. The rare TNFα -308AA genotype was enriched in CACRN and may be useful as a risk marker in cancer surveillance.

Differences in micro-vascular blood flow at sites of skin blistering may account for reduced leucocyte trafficking in Crohn’s disease

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Background and Aims: Previous studies have demonstrated a reduction in the number of neutrophils migrating into skin windows in patients with Crohn’s disease (CD). This effect may result from an impaired micro-vascular response preventing leucocytes from entering skin windows. This study examines blood flow in microvasculature at sites of skin windows using laser Doppler imaging, a well-established technique for assessing micro-vascular blood flow.

Methods: A novel skin window technique using cantharidin induced skin blisters was used to assess the acute inflammatory response. Blisters were created on the forearms of 7 subjects with inactive CD (male n=5) and 5 healthy controls (male n=5). Activity was assessed using a modified Crohn’s Disease Activity Index. Tissue blood flow at the site of blistering was assessed at 8 h and 24 h. The blisters were harvested at 24 h and the number of cells quantified.

Results: At 8 h blister formation was not visible, but blisters were evident in all subjects at 24 h. The number of cells that had migrated into the skin blister at 24 h was lower than in the control group (mean ± SEM: CD 4.23x10^5 ± 1.644 cells/ml; controls 5.68x10^5 ± 1.630 cells/ml). Micro-vascular blood flow was significantly increased at 8 h but reduced at 24 h in the CD patients compared with controls. Net mean flux values (relative units) for each group are shown in the table (values shown are mean ± SEM; unpaired t test).

Conclusion: Reduced neutrophil migration into CD skin windows may be caused by inappropriate changes to micro-vascular blood flow. This could result from either a leucocyte or endothelial cell defect leading to impaired diapedesis of cells from the vascular lumen into the surrounding tissue. A defect in innate immunity such as this could account for some cases of inflammatory bowel disease.

Delays in puberty and response to testosterone in experimental colitis

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Delayed puberty is common in young patients with Crohn’s disease. In rats with trinitrobenzene (TNBS)-induced colitis, puberty is also delayed and related to both undernutrition and a direct effect of inflammation. In this model serum concentrations of gonadotrophins and sex steroids are similar to controls and we have speculated that delay in puberty results from end-organ resistance to androgens. The purpose of this study was to test this hypothesis.

Methods: Colitis was induced in 14 prepuberal Wistar rats (age 32 days) by intrarectal administration of trinitrobenzene in ethanol. Half of the colitic group were treated with testosterone (T/colitic, 0.22mg/100g body weight/day s.c.) and the remainder received only vehicle (control/colitic). The control group was healthy free-feeding rats. Food intake and body weight were measured daily and weight of the testicles, seminal vesicles (SV) and prostate determined at sacrifice (46 days). Intestinal inflammation was measured by macroscopic assessment.

Results: TNBS-induced distal colitis with macroscopic inflammation (colitic 5.6±2; T/colitic, 6.2±3), hypophagia and reduced weight gain (68±23g) compared to HC (114±9g, P<0.001). Administration of testosterone had no effect on the severity of colitis. Organ weights (SV, prostate) of control/colitic groups were reduced compared to HC, demonstrating the detrimental effect of intestinal inflammation on puberty. These effects were completely or partly overcome by testosterone suggesting that there is not complete end-organ resistance to sex steroids (table).

Abstract 280

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organ</th>
<th>CD</th>
<th>T/colitic</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>156 ± 28</td>
<td>104 ± 28</td>
<td>P&lt;0.01 vs HC; 4P&lt;0.02 vs T/colitic; P=0.04 vs HC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>128 ± 19</td>
<td>70 ± 17</td>
<td>104 ± 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: Inhibitory effects of intestinal inflammation on end-organ responsiveness are overcome with testosterone, suggesting that any resistance is at least only partial. Testosterone treatment may be useful to induce puberty in young patients with Crohn’s disease and delayed puberty.

Phosphoinositide signalling in inflammatory bowel disease and colorectal neoplasia

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Introduction: Patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) have a 30% lifetime risk of developing colorectal cancer (CRC). Tumourigenesis in IBD does not follow the stepwise genetic process characteristic of adenomatous polyp progression, hence an alternative molecular pathway is thought to exist. Activation of phosphoinositide-3-kinase (PI(3)K) pathway is thought to exist. Activation of phosphoinositide-3-kinase-gamma (PI(3)Kγ) leads to altered cell activation, growth and apoptosis. Mice deficient in PI(3)Kγ develop invasive adenocarcinoma of the colon, while mice lacking Gusr2, a signalling protein upstream of PI(3)Kγ, develop ulcerative colitis and adenocarcinoma. The PTEN tumour suppressor gene opposes the action of PI(3)Kγ and mice deficient in PTEN develop tumours and autoimmune phenomena. We therefore hypothesised that abnormal PI(3)Kγ signalling may contribute to the development of CRC in patients with IBD.

Method: Expression of PI(3)Kγ and PTEN was investigated in paraffin embedded human tissue sections of approximately 30 normal colon, active colitis, sporadic CRC and IBD associated CRC by indirect immunohistochemistry. Both positive (anti-CD45 antibody) and negative controls (secondary antibody only) were used.

Results: Approximately 66 percent of tumours arising in patients with IBD lacked PI(3)Kγ expression and in 40 percent PTEN protein expression was absent. Both results were statistically significant when compared with normal tissue. There was no statistical difference in expression of PI(3)Kγ or PTEN in sporadic CRC when compared with normal tissue.

Conclusion: Loss of expression of PI(3)Kγ and PTEN proteins is seen at higher frequency in IBD associated CRC than sporadic CRC. We conclude that aberrant signalling through this pathway may occur...
ADENOMATOUS POLYPS ARE RARE IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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Colon cancer in ulcerative colitis (UC) does not follow the adenoma-carcinoma sequence of non-UC colorectal neoplasia. Polyps with dysplasia do occur in UC, and there is debate whether they should always be managed as dysplastic adenomas by polypectomy. There are few data on the prevalence of non-inflammatory polyps in UC; this study aimed to see if adenomatous polyps occur as often in UC as in patients without inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).

The clinical, endoscopy and histology records of 150 patients with UC undergoing colonoscopy were scrutinised for any history of polyps. The control group was 205 patients having colonoscopy for altered bowel habit. Patients with rectal bleeding, anaemia, abnormal barium enema, a personal or family history of colorectal cancer/polyposis or colectomy advised. In contrast, 24 controls had at least 1 adenomatous polyp, 10 had an increased risk of cancer (DALMs) and colectomy advised. In two of these cases MRI was found to be endoscopically negative. MRI showed polyps in 11 controls. 2 had a single adenomatous polyp proximal to the colitis segment. 4 patients had dysplastic polyps within the colitis segment. In 2 of these the polyps were treated endoscopically as sporadic adenomatous polyps (1 patient having 2 polyps). In the other 2, the lesions were considered to be DALMs and colectomy advised. In contrast, 24 controls had at least 1 adenomatous polyp, 10 had no or minimal changes on AXR. MRI showed some indication of sites affected.

Relationship between symptoms, site of disease and height/weight Z score at the time of diagnosis of childhood Crohn’s disease

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Aim: To determine the relationship between presenting symptoms, site of disease activity and height/weight Z scores at diagnosis of Crohn’s Disease (CD).

Methods: Data collected prospectively from the 1998/9 BPSU-BSGRU survey (Lancet; 357; 1093–4) from 364 CD cases aged <16 years were analysed.

Results: The following correlations between symptoms and site of disease were found: ‘weight loss’ with jejunal and ileal activity, ‘left-sided colonic disease’ with distal colonic and perianal activity, ‘diarrhoea’ with jejunal, ileal, and colonic (but not rectal) activity (all p < 0.05). Anorexia was not associated with any specific site activity. Mean height and weight Z scores were reduced at diagnosis (0.34, 95%CI 0.67 to –0.41), and -1.06, 95%CI –1.21 to –0.92 respectively, with the correlation between height and weight being r = 0.72 (p < 0.0001). There was a negative correlation the time of recall of onset of symptoms to diagnosis (ie ‘delay’) and height (r = –0.22, p < 0.01), but no relationship with weight. The symptom of ‘weight loss’ was associated with reduced weight (mean Z -1.3 versus –0.7, p < 0.001), as was ‘anorexia’ (mean Z 1.9 versus –1.0, p = 0.01), but there were no correlations with height. The symptom of ‘abdominal pain’ was associated with reduced Z score for height (mean Z 0.76 versus –3.3, p = 0.03), but not for weight. Jejunal activity was associated both with a lower Z score for weight (mean Z -1.6 versus –1.1, p = 0.017) and height (mean Z –0.9 versus –0.5, p = 0.041). Ileal activity was associated with a lower Z score for weight (mean Z –1.2 versus –0.8, p =0.02) but there was no relationship with height. Fascinatingly there was a relationship between oesophageal disease activity and height (mean Z –0.6 versus –0.2, p = 0.045), but not for weight.

Conclusion: Prolonged symptoms are associated with decreased height at diagnosis, suggesting that earlier recognition of CD may be important. Ileal and especially jejunal disease are associated with impaired height and weight Z scores at diagnosis. Symptoms give some indication of sites affected.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in patients with acute colitis: A pilot study

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Aim: To evaluate the potential of MRI in patients with acute colitis.

Methods: Consecutive patients admitted with acute colitis were studied. All had AXR on admission and MRI of the colon. Axial (T1/ T2) and sagittal T1 images were performed according to a predetermined protocol using a Siemens 1.5 Tesla Vision Scanner. The following parameters on AXR were recorded: disease extent, bowel dilatation and wall thickness. At MRI, disease extent, bowel dilatation, wall thickness, changes in peri-rectal fat and the presence or absence of free fluid were noted.

Results: To date eleven patients with acute colitis have been included. One male and ten females, mean age 40.7 (range 22–71) were analysed. Six out of eleven patients with Powell Tuck score ranging between 8–13 had no or minimal changes on AXR. MRI showed disease extent and established bowel wall thickening in all six cases. Three patients required colectomy and in two of these cases MRI showed free fluid and changes in peri-rectal fat.

Conclusions: (1) MRI is more informative than a plain abdominal film in assessing the severity and extent of disease in patients admitted with acute colitis. (2) Features like presence of free fluid and changes in the peri-colic fat may be important prognostic factors.

Follow up: time to change? The patients’ view

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Patients with long-term chronic illness (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and coeliac disease (CD)) require periodic monitoring of their condition. If stable and otherwise well, alternatives to the traditional method of follow up may prove more practical and acceptable to patients and yet be adaptable to their changing health care needs without loss of contact/ input from specialists. This is particularly pertinent to services covering large geographical areas. Alternatives that have been proposed are nurse led clinics, telephone consultations or a personalised postal questionnaire, with relevant blood tests performed locally. Access to a consultant opinion should still be available.

Aims: To assess patients views regarding follow up of their condition and to determine their preferences in follow up arrangements.

Methods: 100 patients were randomly selected from our IBD and CD database and invited to complete an anonymous postal questionnaire enquiring about their views on follow up. In 27 cases (14 IBD, 13 CD) while they were prepared to continue to be reviewed in the clinic as before. Although CD might be considered to follow a more predictable course when compared to IBD with its likelihood for relapse, there were no significant differences in the responses from the two groups. 19 people did not possess reliable weighing scales to allow home monitoring of their weight.

Follow up: time to change? The patients’ view

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Conclusions: The majority of patients would accept alternative methods of monitoring their condition while maintaining links with their supervising specialist team. The provision of personal weighing scales would permit home monitoring for all. There are potential benefits to both patient and our overburdened GI services by adopting alternative methods of follow up.

THE ROLE OF DIET IN THE AETIOLOGY OF ULCERATIVE COLITIS: A PILOT STUDY IN A EUROPEAN PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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Background: The causes of ulcerative colitis are unknown, although it is plausible that dietary factors are involved. To address this hypothesis a prospective cohort study is needed to eliminate the biases associated with the previous case-control studies of diet and IBD.

Aims: To conduct a pilot study to determine whether it was feasible to identify subjects who developed ulcerative colitis who are participating in a large European cohort study and to conduct a provisional analysis of the dietary data.

Methods: 23 623 men and women aged 45–74 years in Norfolk, UK (4 345 men and women aged 35–64 years in Potsdam, Germany) were recruited to the EPIC Study (European Prospective Investigation Into Cancer & Nutrition). These subjects completed information on diet at recruitment and are being followed up for the development of ulcerative colitis. Each case was matched with four controls and an analysis performed for food groups, adjusted for cigarette smoking.

Results: 20 incident patients with ulcerative colitis (7 women, 13 men) were identified, which is the expected number over the follow-up period. Analysis showed a non-significant positive association with carbohydrate, sugar and fat consumption for lower vs upper tertiles of consumption: carbohydrate OR = 2.8 (95% CI = 0.7–11.1), sugar OR = 1.8 (95% CI = 0.5–7.3), fat OR = 1.6 (95% CI = 0.5–5.6). A higher fish consumption appeared to protect against the development of ulcerative colitis (lower vs middle tertile OR = 0.5 (95% CI = 0.1–2.1) & lower vs upper tertile OR = 0.8 (95% CI = 0.2–3.2)).

Conclusions: A prospective cohort study of diet and ulcerative colitis is feasible. Other European centres participating in EPIC now need to be included to increase the number of participants studied so the role of diet in the aetiology of ulcerative colitis can be accurately defined.

COMPLIANCE WITH MAINTENANCE MESALAZINE IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

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Background: Most patients with inflammatory bowel disease are prescribed regular medications to reduce the risk of disease relapse. Non-compliance with such treatments may increase the risk of relapse and some have suggested an increased risk of colorectal cancer. We have therefore conducted a survey of outpatients with IBD to determine the prevalence of non-compliance with maintenance mesalazine therapy, and to identify possible risk factors.

Methods: Outpatients with quiescent IBD receiving maintenance therapy with delayed-release mesalazine (Asacol) were recruited to the study. Patients underwent a structured interview including assessment of treatment compliance and medication use. Anxiety and depression, quality of life, and measures of the doctor-patient relationship were also assessed using validated questionnaires. Poor compliance was defined as taking <80% of the prescribed dose.

Results: 98 patients were studied. 51 were male and ages ranged from 17–85 years. 63% had ulcerative colitis, 27% Crohn’s disease and 10% indeterminate colitis. Disease duration was 8.6 (0.2–53) years and patients had taken mesalazine 2.4 (0.4–4.3) g/day for 4.3 (0.2–13) years. 64% of patients were prescribed mesalazine three times daily. 43% reported regular non-compliance. Non-compliance was associated with a younger age, full-time employment, three-times daily dosing, education beyond the age of 16 and the patient’s perception of treatment efficacy. Logistic regression revealed the only independent predictors of non-compliance to be three-times daily dosing (OR = 3.1 [95% CI 1.8–8.4]) and full time employment (OR = 2.7 [95%CI 1.1–6.9]).

Conclusions: Non-compliance with maintenance mesalazine is a common problem in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. Three-times daily dosing and full-time employment are the main predictors of non-compliance. These factors should be considered when selecting and advising on maintenance drug regimens.

RELATIONSHIP OF THIOPURINE METHYLTRANSFERASE (TPMT) ACTIVITY TO MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV) IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD) PATIENTS MAINTAINED ON AZATHIOPRINE

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Introduction: TPMT is a cytosolic enzyme that catalyses the S-methylation of aromatic and heterocyclic sulphydryl compounds including 6-mercaptopurine and azathioprine (AZA). AZA induces TPMT activity variably and unpredictably. We have recently reported that IBD patients with TPMT activity > 20 nmol/hr/ml of RBC relapse more often if AZA is prescribed at doses > 2 mg/kg/day. MCV is increased in patients on AZA, but the implications of this increase in guiding AZA therapy is unclear. We investigated the relationship between TPMT activity and MCV in IBD patients and AZA was maintained on AZA.

Patients and Methods: We recruited a cohort of 84 IBD (45M, 39F) patients (38 Ulcerative Colitis, 46 Crohn’s disease) who were maintained on AZA. TPMT activity was determined from blood samples by a radiochemical assay on haemolysed red blood cells (RBC) as previously reported and MCV was obtained on the same day. Relapse rates per year of follow up and time to first relapse were related to respective TPMT activity and MCV.

Results: The MCV did not correlate with TPMT activity (r = 0.025; p = 0.8). The mean MCV was 91.45 fl (SD 7.38) in patients with TPMT activity > 20 nmol/hr/ml of RBC compared with MCV of 92.19 fl (SD 5.77) in patients with TPMT activity > 20 nmol/hr/ml of RBC (p = NS). A Kaplan-Meier survival curve was constructed based on time to first relapse for patients with MCV > 98 fl compared with MCV < 98 fl and the difference was not significant by log rank analysis.

Conclusions: In IBD patients on AZA, MCV does not correlate with TPMT activity. MCV in IBD is influenced by a number of conflicting factors such as iron or folate deficiency, and cannot be used to determine AZA effect or outcome of therapy.

PRE-POUCH ILEITIS: A DISEASE OF THE ILEUM IN UC

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Introduction: Inflammation of the ileum occurs in UC patients. In addition to “backwash ileitis”, pouchitis and pre-stomal ileitis we have observed inflammation proximal to the pouch in the neo-terminal ileum (NTI) and sought to ascertain the characteristics of this “pre-pouch ileitis” (PPI).

Methods: Retrospective notes review of those with ileal abnormalities amongst the 661 consecutive cases undergoing restorative proctocolectomy for UC at a single centre to 1998. Histological slides were reviewed. Staining for colonic metaplasia was undertaken.

Results: 19 cases were found. 3 had Crohn’s Disease (CD), 1 had a discrete NSAID stricture. These 4 are termed alternative group (AG). The remaining 15 had characteristic diffuse disease from the NTI-pouch junction proximally for varying distances (PPI group). The disease became milder more proximally in PPI and CD cases. In 3/15 disease was limited to the pouch-NTI junction. 2 of the other 12 had stricture disease and 1/12 had fistulating PPI. The majority presented with frequency and pain. Extra-intestinal manifestations were seen in 4/15 PPI but 0/4 AG. Smoking was unusual. In the PPI group half had pouchitis but few had backwash ileitis pre-operatively. A significant distal stricture was present in only 1/15 PPI and 1/4 AG. The pathology was discovered by contrast studies in 8/19, endoscopy in 7/19 and at surgery in 3/19. Roughly a quarter responded to each of antibiotics, IBD therapy or resection with spontaneous remission in the remainder. Histological appearances of resection specimens and biopsies revealed nothing characteristically to distinguish PPI from pouchitis.

Conclusion: 15 cases of pre-pouch ileitis were found in patients with confirmed UC and otherwise normal BaFT with no histological evidence of Crohn’s. This disease may have a distinct pathogenesis from Crohn’s.
Osteoporosis in Crohn’s disease is not determined by NOD2 genotype

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Background: Osteoporosis is a common and important complication of Crohn’s disease. The risk of osteoporosis is known to be related to body mass index, use of corticosteroid therapy and disease activity. These factors do not fully account for the variation between patients, genetic factors may also be important.

Aim: To determine whether bone density in Crohn’s disease is related to NOD2 gene mutations.

Methods: 80 patients had their bone density assessed by DEXA scanning at the lumbar spine, hip and femoral neck. Osteoporosis was defined by WHO criteria as a T-score between –1 and –2.5. DNA was genotyped for the 3 NOD2 mutations previously shown to be associated with NOD2 mutations (SNP 8, 12 and 13).

Results: There are no significant differences (see table 1).

Conclusion: NOD2 mutations associated with Crohn’s disease do not appear to contribute to the incidence of osteoporosis in this condition.

The genetic prediction of the clinical response to Infliximab in Crohn’s disease (CD); a role for polymorphisms in the TNFA and LTA genes?

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Background: The mononuclear anti TNFα antibody, Infliximab offers an alternative to current medical therapy in CD with two thirds of patients responding. There are however concerns regarding potential immunogenic and immunosuppressive effects. TNFα promoter polymorphisms at positions –1031, –863, –857 and –308 have been associated with increased transcription and production of TNFα and may therefore influence response to this agent.

Aims: To determine whether polymorphisms in the TNFA and lymphotoxin β (LTA) genes can predict response to Infliximab.

Methods: 3 LTA (+A720C, +C365G and +G249A) and 7 TNFA (–T1031C, –C863A, –C857A, –G380A, –G308A, –G238A, +G488) polymorphisms were genotyped by PCR-SSP in two patient cohorts. Stage 1: 43 Caucasian patients recruited from two UK centres. Response was assessed retrospectively by two blinded physicians and by patient’s own assessment of response. Stage 2: Replication of positive findings sought in 154 patients recruited from a single Belgian centre (positive response defined as fall in CDAI >70 / remission a defined response). Results: Stage 1: 29/43 (67%) patients responded to Infliximab. Doctor and patient assessment of response was concordant in 43/43 (100%) patients. TNF-1031C was associated with a positive response (P=0.03 positive predictive value 82%). All 5 Patients homozygous for TNF-1031C responded. Stage 2: 29/1031C and the linked polymorphism VDR-6320A were genotyped. No association with clinical response to Infliximab was found.

Conclusions: The polymorphisms studied in the TNFA and LTA genes do not predict response to Infliximab. The association with TNF-1031C observed in Stage 1 is likely to represent a Type 1 error. Alternatively the failure to replicate this genetic association may due to clinical differences between centres in the selection of patients offered Infliximab.

Polymorphisms of the vitamin D receptor gene and inflammatory bowel disease

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Background: The vitamin D receptor (VDR) maps to chromosome 12q, which has been identified as a region of interest in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). VDR is the cellular receptor for 1,25 (OH) vitamin D, which has antiproliferative properties. VDR polymorphisms may confer increased risk of Crohns Disease (CD). This study tests the hypothesis that the Taq1, Fok1 and Apa1 VDR polymorphisms associate with incidence and extent of ulcerative colitis (UC) and CD.

Methods: 141 patients with UC, 71 with CD and 178 healthy controls were genotyped for Taq1, Fok1 and Apa1 single nucleotide polymorphisms in VDR using allele specific PCR. Clinical risk factors including age of onset, disease extent and duration were recorded.

Results: Homozygotes for the Taq1 polymorphism ('f') were increased in CD patients (31%) vs control (12%), p=0.001. The Fok1 ‘f’ allele was associated with extensive colitis in both UC and CD.

Conclusions: The Taq1 ‘f’ genotype is associated with CD. The Fok1 ‘f’ genotype is associated with extensive IBD.

The prevalence of gut translocation and septic morbidity in surgical patients with inflammatory bowel disease

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Introduction: Postoperative sepsis is common in patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). There is increasing evidence to suggest that the passage of bacteria across the gut barrier to sterile extra-intestinal sites is the cause of this septic morbidity. The aim of this study was to document the rate of bacterial translocation (BT) in patients with Ulcerative Colitis (UC) and Crohn’s Disease (CD) and relate this to the development of postoperative septic morbidity.

Methods: All patients with IBD who underwent abdominal surgery were entered into this prospective study. Bacterial translocation was assessed through the microbiological culture of a mesenteric lymph node and serosal biopsy, obtained at the start of laparotomy. Septic morbidity was defined as any positive culture in the postoperative period.

Results: Sixty-four patients were recruited into the study. 28 with UC (M:F 18:10, Age 51 years) and 36 with CD (M:F 14:22, 44 years). The overall prevalence of bacterial translocation was 19% (12/64 patients). The most commonly isolated organism from nodes and serosa was Escherichia Coli (42%), Twelve patients (19%) developed 14 septic complications. Enteric organisms were responsible in 86%. Patients with microbiological evidence of BT had a higher incidence of postoperative sepsis (4/12, 33% vs 8/52, 15%, P = 0.15).

Conclusions: Bacterial translocation occurs in patients with IBD and may promote the development of septic morbidity. Our data supports the gut origin of sepsis hypothesis.
**TGFB-1 EXPRESSION IS UPREGULATED IN CROHN’S DISEASE (CD) BUT NOT IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS (UC) MUCOSA AFTER INCUBATION WITH ELEMENTAL DIET-WHEY ENRICHED WITH TGFB-1 (EWT) AND ELEMENTAL DIET-COLOSTRUM (ECO)**

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**Introduction:** Chronic intestinal inflammation in IBD is caused by inappropriate immune response to luminal antigens, inadequately downregulated by mucosal counter-regulatory mechanisms. TGFB-1 is a potent negative regulator of mucosal inflammation. In CD, elemental diet (ED) healing mucosal ulceration and down regulates the pro-inflammatory response. We aimed to demonstrate if enrichment of ED with TGFB-1 results in upregulation of mucosal expression of TGFB-1 in IBD tissues compared with ED alone.

**Method:** Three liquid formulae were used: (1) ED (EO28, SHS Ltd, Liverpool) with addition of bovine colostrum rich in TGFB-1 [0.9mg TGFB-1 per 100gm colostrum] (ECO); (2) ED with addition of whey enriched with TGFB-1 [300mg TGFB-1 per 1gm whey] (EWT); (3) ED alone. Colonoscopy biopsies from patients with CD (n=23), UC (n=13) and non-inflamed controls (n=19) were incubated for 24h in Waymouth medium diluted 1:20; 1:10 and 1:5 with ECO, EWT and ED medium alone as control. Tissue viability in organ culture was determined by BrdU uptake. Immunohistochemical staining was performed for TGFB-1 with a polyclonal rabbit anti TGFB-1 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-146, UK) diluted 1:50 in 20 % Normal sheep serum (diluted in 0.05 molar TBS, pH 7.6). Crypts and epithelial surface staining was quantified with a Video-Image-Analyzer Q500MC (Leica Cambridge, UK) examined under a calibrated x10 objective. Results are expressed as % of staining expression per mm² of tissue (mean ± SEM) and compared with one-way ANOVA.

In CD, ECO incubation resulted in a significant increase in TGFB-1 expression in all 3 dilutions 1:20 (43.87±3.19, p<0.0001), 1:10 (27.35±7.13, p<0.0001), 1:5 (29.41±10.09, p<0.009) compared with control medium alone (3.57±0.6). EWT incubation resulted in a similar increase in TGFB-1 expression 1:20 (32.87±5.78, p<0.0001), 1:10 (28.11±1.40, p<0.01) 1:5 (33.11±18.00, p<0.001) compared with medium alone (3.57±0.6). ED incubation resulted in a modest increase in TGFB-1 expression reaching statistical significance only in 1:10 (17.72±5.23 Vs 3.57±0.6, p<0.03). In UC and control tissues, no significant increase in TGFB-1 expression was observed after incubation with ECO and EWT.

**Conclusion:** Incubation of CD tissue with ED alone only modestly upregulated TGFB-1 expression, but much more marked up-regulation was observed after incubation with ECO and EWT. The effect of these diets on UC and control tissue regarding TGFB-1 expression was not significant. Clinical trials of ECO and EWT in active CD are warranted.

**increased serum levels of YKL-40 in patients with inflammatory bowel disease**

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**Background:** Initiation of a fibrotic process has been suggested as part of the intestinal response to chronic inflammation in inflammatory bowel disease. YKL-40 has been proposed as a new serum marker of bowel disease. YKL-40 has been proposed as a new serum marker of chronic inflammation in IBD, especially CD, and this is associated with the inflammatory process rather than with the degree of fibrosis.

**Aim:** To determine the relative contribution of undernutrition and inflammation to increased bone turnover in a model of colitis.

**Methods:** YKL-40 serum levels were measured in 106 IBD patients (55 UC and 51 CD) and in 50 matched healthy controls using a commercially available enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Metra Biosystems, CA, USA). YKL-40 levels were correlated with disease activity, type and localization. UC and CD diagnosis was based on standard criteria. Disease activity in CD was evaluated by using the CDAI score and in UC by the simple clinical colitis activity index. Standard laboratory parameters including red and white blood cell count, hemoglobin, hematocrit, platelet count, albumin, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein (CRP) were routinely determined in all patients.

**Results:** Mean serum YKL-40 levels were 91.1±52.1 ng/ml in UC patients and 94.9±80.3 ng/ml in CD patients, significantly higher compared with healthy controls (66.2±22.7 ng/ml) (P=0.015). Concerning the disease activity the mean serum YKL-40 levels were higher in the active compared to inactive phase of both diseases. Moreover, a strong correlation between serum YKL-40 and disease activity score and CRP levels was found (Spearman Rank correlation coefficient r=0.30, P= 0.02). Patients with stenotic CD had mean YKL-40 levels (99.5 ng/ml) not significantly different compared to non stenotic disease (93.8 ng/ml). By contrast, current smokers had significantly lower serum levels of YKL-40 than non or ex-smokers (69.9 vs 103.6 & 102.9 ng/ml respectively).

**Conclusions:** Serum levels of YKL-40 are increased in patients with inflammatory bowel disease and this is associated with the inflammatory process rather than with the degree of fibrosis.

**DETECTION OF CHROMIUM MICROPARTICLES IN INFAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD) TISSUES BY ENERGY DISPERATIVE ANALYSIS OF X-RAYS**

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**Introduction:** Inorganic microparticles as compounds of titanium (Ti), silicon (Si), and aluminium (Al) have been implicated in pathogenesis of chronic inflammatory bowel disease such as Crohn’s disease (CD) and benefit of reducing intake of such microparticles has been demonstrated in humans. However, the pro-inflammatory roles of Al, Si and Ti are unclear. Other elements such as chromium are more strongly granulogenic.

We investigated the distribution and composition of inorganic microparticles in resected intestine from IBD patients and controls by light microscopy, confocal microscopy and energy dispersive analysis of X-rays (EDAX) with special reference to chromium.

**Methods:** Resected human intestines were immunolabelled with CD8 and number of macrophages with inorganic microparticles were quantitated by automated image analysis. Specimens were also prepared for EDAX and analysed in conjunction with a transmission electron microscopy. Selected intestinal tissues were from Crohn’s disease, UC and controls (proximal end of cancer bowel).

**Results:** Immunolabelled, CD68+ vs (macrophages) were significantly greater in CD and UC compared to controls. EDAX revealed compounds of Al, Si and Ti within the macrophages of the inflamed intestine. In addition compounds of chromium by EDAX were identified in the inflamed human intestinal mucosa. The percentage of inorganic microparticleladen macrophages were (means±SE): 70.4±5.05 vs. 50.5±5.0 ≤1±3 in Crohn’s, UC and controls. The area [%±SE] of mucosa occupied by macrophages were: 6.3±0.3±3 ± 4.20±2.0 vs. 2.4±0±1 in CD, UC and controls.

**Conclusion:** We have confirmed the presence of Ti, Al and Si in intestinal tissues. For the first time we report the presence of chromium microparticles as well within the IBD tissues. Inorganic microparticles particularly chromium have been reported to be granulogenic in skin, lung and joint tissues. Whether chromium microparticles perpetuate chronic inflammation in IBD, especially CD, requires further investigation.

**PATHOGENESIS OF INCREASED BONE TURNOVER IN INTESTINAL INFLAMMATION**

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**Background:** Inflammatory bowel disease is associated with osteoporosis. The aetiology is not clearly understood and may include steroid treatment, reduced calcium intake, inflammatory cytokines and undernutrition.

**Aim:** To determine the relative contribution of undernutrition and inflammation to increased bone turnover in a model of colitis.

**Methods:** Wistar rats (n=42) were divided into 3 groups: 1) healthy controls, 2) colitis and 3) pair-fed (PF, healthy animals whose daily food intake is matched to the colitic group, thus separating the effects of undernutrition from inflammation). Colitis was induced by intrarectal administration of trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid (TNBS) in ethanol. At day 5, trunk blood was collected for measurement of osteocalcin (marker of bone formation) and pyridinoline cross-links (PYD, marker of bone resorption) and the colon removed for assessment of severity of inflammation by measurement of myeloperoxidase (MPO). The right tibia was removed for measurement of bone mineral density (BMD).
Results: Administration of TNBS produced distal colitis with a 7-fold elevation in MPO, hypophagia and weight loss. At 5 days body weight of the colitis group was 73% of healthy controls (P<0.001).

Extra-intestinal (EI) symptomatology and poor quality of life (QOL) are frequently reported by patients with functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGID), such as IBS and FD. Given that these two conditions often co-exist, it was the aim of this study to assess (i) the frequency of occurrence of FD in patients presenting with IBS and vice versa; (ii) EI symptomatology and QOL in these sub-groups; and (iii) the relationship between FGID symptom severity, EI symptomatology and QOL. A questionnaire addressing FD, IBS (Rome II) and EI symptomatology, and QOL (visual analogue scales) was therefore completed by 80 patients presenting at the out-patients clinic with IBS (20–77 yrs; 64 female) and 77 patients presenting with FD (18–74 yrs; 46 female).

Results: 52 (65%) of patients with IBS had co-existent FD (IBSFD), whilst 45 (58%) of patients with FD had co-existent IBS (FDIBS). Patients with IBSFD reported a greater number of EI symptoms [20(19,22); mean (95% CI) out of possible total of 31] than patients with FD [17 (15,19); p=0.06]. IBS only [13(10,16); p<0.001] or FD only [17(14,19); p=0.08]. In addition, patients with IBSFD had a poorer QOL [28(25.5,31.2)] than those with FD [32.9(31.9,38.4); p=0.02] but not compared with those with FDIBS [32.4(29.3,35.6)] or IBS only [33.4(30.2,36.5)]. Interestingly, poor QOL correlated with the number of EI symptoms reported in all patient sub-groups [IBSFD r=0.562, FDIBS r=0.582, IBS r=0.568, FD r=0.469; p<0.01]. Furthermore, FGID symptom severity correlated with both the number of EI symptoms and poor QOL in patients with IBSFD [r=0.573, p<0.001; r=0.333, p=0.017, respectively]. FDIBS [r=0.309, p=0.039; r=0.352, p=0.019] and IBS [r=0.392, p=0.035; r=0.333, p=0.08] but not those with FD [r=0.095, p=0.6; r=0.018, p=0.9].

Conclusions: IBS patients with co-existent FD have more extra-intestinal symptomatology and poorer quality of life than patients with IBS only or FD patients with and without co-existent IBS. The occurrence of co-existent FGIDs and extra-intestinal symptomatology could influence treatment choice and outcome.


300 USE OF OVER THE COUNTER MEDICATIONS AND ALTERNATIVE THERAPIES IN COMMUNITY BASED IBS “VOLUNTEERS”

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Introduction: Although the majority of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) patients are managed in primary care, relatively little is known about the natural history of this condition especially treatment efficacy and the use of non-prescription medications and alternative therapies.

Aim: To gather prospective data about the natural history of IBS in a community based group of ‘healthy volunteers’ and to examine their utilization of the counter (OTC) medications and alternative therapies.

Method: Five hundred and three volunteers (419 females, median 42.1 years) with a confirmed diagnosis of IBS using Rome II criteria were recruited and assessed as previously described*. A majority of IBS volunteers had consulted a hospital specialist at some stage (n = 318, 69%). One hundred and thirty-eight (27%) volunteers had consulted their General Practitioner (GP) within 4 weeks and 346 (69%) were taking prescribed medication. OTC preparations were being taken in nearly one third of IBS (see table12). Alternative therapies were employed by 15 % of patients (hypnotherapy, homeopathy, aromatherapy) and 140 volunteers employed relaxation therapies to counter their symptoms. Dietary adjustments had been made by 80% of the study group.

Conclusions: Despite the high demand the management of IBS places upon health service resources in both primary and secondary care settings many IBS patients self-medicate on a regular basis and utilise alternative therapies to treat their symptoms.

Financial support for this study was given by Glaxo Smith Kline.* Smith, G.D & Penman, I.D, Gut (2001); 48 (suppl II): A45.

301 IS LACTOSE INTOLERANCE IMPLICATED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF POST INFECTIOUS BOWEL SYMPTOMS IN PREVIOUSLY ASYMPTOMATIC PEOPLE?

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Introduction: Studies looking at lactose intolerance in post-infectious IBS subjects are scanty and the relationship between lactose intolerance and post-infectious IBS is still debated.

Aims: To see if lactose intolerance is evident in a cohort of subjects with a recent diagnosis of stool culture positive gastro-enteritis.

Methods: 42 subjects with recent enteric infection underwent the combined lactose tolerance test 3 to 6 months after their gastro-enteritis. To reduce false positive and negative results, subjects had fasted, refrained from smoking on the day and denied recent antibiotic use. Using the self-complete Rome II modular questionnaire, 24 were diagnosed with post-infectious IBS (16) or functional diarrhoea (8) and 18 were not (controls). Lactose intolerance was diagnosed by a test of absorption (lactose tolerance test) and malabsorption (lactose breath hydrogen test) according to accepted protocol. An increase in plasma glucose by less than 1.1mmol/L together with a rise in the breath hydrogen value over 20ppm from baseline together with the development of symptoms is considered diagnostic of lactose intolerance.

5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) CONCENTRATIONS IN THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT OF FED AND STARVED RATS

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Introduction: There is evidence to suggest that the differing clinical presentation and response to therapy of men and women with functional gastrointestinal disorders may be related to differences in the processing of 5-HT. There is also evidence that 5-HT levels increase in the circulation following a meal in irritable bowel syndrome patients and that this may be related to postprandial increase in symptoms.

We therefore assessed tissue 5-HT levels in the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) in fed and starved rats.

Methods: Male and female Wistar rats were fed standard rat chow or starved for 24h (200g, total n=24, six in each group). The rats were sacrificed by cervical dislocation and the GITs dissected out and frozen in sections immediately in liquid N2. The GITs were divided into stomach, duodenum, small bowel, proximal and distal colon. Frozen sections were weighed and fragmented using a mortar and pestle. The resulting supernatant was analysed by HPLC with fluorometric detection. The results were expressed as concentration of 5-HT in each segment by pmol/mg dry weight (dw).

The remaining tissue was placed in a drying oven for 18h to determine wet weight/dry weight ratio. Data was assessed using Mann-Whitney (StatsDirect programme; significance level p<0.05).

Results: No differences were detected between male and female 5-HT concentrations in the GIT but fed rats had significantly less 5-HT in the stomach than starved rats (mean 78.7pmol/mgdw vs 156.4pmol/mgdw, lower 95% CL 53.2:99.6). Controls: 1–5, median 3)** and increased sensitivity to exogenous acetyl choline (DD: range 90–900, median 45. Controls:30–100%, median 95), an up-regulation of M3 receptors (DD: 2–32, median 10. Controls: 1–5, median 2) and increased sensitivity to exogenous acetyl choline (DD: ECSO range 0.3–9.5pmol, median 4.0. Controls: 0.5–10.0, median 10). All p values <0.02.

Conclusion: Infectious diarrhoea does not cause persistent lactose intolerance. Lactose intolerance does not appear to be implicated in the aetiology of post-infectious IBS or functional diarrhoea. Advice to avoid dairy products in patients presenting with post-infectious bowel symptoms on the basis they may have lactose intolerance is unfounded.

S-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) CONCENTRATIONS

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Irritable bowel syndrome is common and many patients currently fail to find adequate relief from their symptoms. It is claimed that acupuncture is effective for a majority of these patients but there are few data to support this.

Sixty patients with well-established irritable bowel syndrome were recruited to a controlled trial of Traditional Chinese acupuncture. The blinded comparator was sham acupuncture administered by the second of 2 therapists who alone was aware of the randomisation, and who otherwise followed the prescription of the first. The primary end-point was a defined fall in the symptom score at 13 weeks (by intention to treat). The prior expectation was a 30% placebo response, and a response rate of about 70% from acupuncture, for which the study was adequately powered.

Patients in treated and sham groups improved significantly during the study - mean improvement in scores being equal (minus 1.9) and significant for both (p<0.05; 1-tailed t test). There was a small numeric but non-significant difference between the response rate in patients receiving acupuncture (40.7%) and sham treatment (31.2%). Some of the secondary end-points marginally favoured active treatment, but an improved symptom score of any degree of magnitude occurred more often with sham therapy (63.6% vs 59.2%). For no criterion was statistical significance approached.

Traditional Chinese acupuncture is relatively ineffective in irritable bowel syndrome, and the magnitude of any effect appears insufficient to warrant investment in acupuncture services for this group of patients.

COMMUNITY BASED “VOLUNTEERS” WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME: SYMPTOM PATTERNS, HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND USE OF HEALTH CARE RESOURCES

G.D. Smith, I.D. Penman. Gastrointestinal Unit, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, UK

Introduction: Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) has a substantial impact upon patients’ quality of life and use of health care resources in a group of community based ‘healthy volunteers’ with IBS.

Patients and Methods: Five hundred and three volunteers [419 females, median 42.1 years] with a confirmed diagnosis of IBS using Rome II criteria were recruited via a national newspaper advertising campaign as previously described*. Abdominal pain / discomfort were recruited via a national newspaper advertising campaign as previously described*. Abdominal pain / discomfort

Conclusion: Quantitative differences detected between 5-HT in the stomach of fed and starved rats may be involved in the effect of feeding on postprandial symptoms in functional gastrointestinal disorders.

SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL CHOLINERGIC DENERVATION HYPERSENSITIVITY IN HUMAN SIGMOID DIVERTICULAR DISEASE

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Background: Abnormalities in colonic wall support tissue, in particular smooth muscle, may be responsible for diverticular disease (DD). We have used a new indirect immunohistochemical (IHC) technique for quantifying cholinergic activity, together with in-vitro pharmacological experiments, to examine smooth muscle cholinergic activity in DD.

Methods: IHC/ image-analysis quantification of Choline Acetyl Transferase (Chat), co-localised with Protein Gene Product (PGP: a marker of total neural tissue) and smooth muscle M3 receptors, was performed on multiple histological sections of sigmoid colons from eight patients [4 DD, 4 controls] following anterior resections for rectal tumours. Isotonic organ bath experiments were used to examine muscle sensitivities to exogenous acetyl choline.

Results: Circular muscle in DD showed a reduction in Chat activity (DD: range 10–100%, median 45. Controls: 45–100%, median 95)*, an up-regulation of M3 receptors (DD: 5–27, median 16. Controls: 1–5, median 3)** and increased sensitivity to exogenous acetyl choline (DD: ECSO range 0.15–12umol, median 4.0. Controls: 0.4–55, median 17)**. Longitudinal muscle showed a reduction in Chat activity (DD: range 90, median 45. Controls:30–100%, median 95), an up-regulation of M3 receptors (DD: 2–32, median 10. Controls: 1–5, median 2) and increased sensitivity to exogenous acetyl choline (DD: ECSO range 0.3–9.5pmol, median 4.0. Controls: 0.5–10.0, median 10). All p values <0.02.

Conclusions: Our results show cholinergic denervation hypersensitivity in DD, a recognised phenomenon in skeletal muscle, but one not previously reported in association with smooth muscle.

Percentage of total PGP surface area. ** Percentage surface area. *** EC 50. Effective concentration at 50% maximum response.

Related article: Infectious diarrhoea does not cause persistent lactose intolerance. Lactose intolerance does not appear to be implicated in the aetiology of post-infectious IBS or functional diarrhoea. Advice to avoid dairy products in patients presenting with post-infectious bowel symptoms on the basis they may have lactose intolerance is unfounded.

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Background: IBS patients frequently report postprandial worsening of symptoms suggesting that small bowel motility may be abnormal in this period. The aim of this study was to compare postprandial small bowel motor activity between IBS patients and healthy controls.

Methods: Ambulatory small bowel manometry was performed in 19 IBS patients (2M/17F; 10 constipation-predominant (C-IBS); 9 diarrhoea-predominant (D-IBS)) and 4 healthy controls (0M/4F). Each subject ingested 3 isocaloric test meals (fat, protein and carbohydrate rich meals) in a random order. Automated data analysis was performed using a validated software programme. Postprandial activity was analysed for Motility Index (MI), contractile frequency (freq) and median amplitude in one-hour epochs. Differences were considered significant at p<0.05.

Results: C-IBS group had significantly higher MI (p<0.001), freq (p<0.001) and amplitude (p<0.001) compared to C-IBS group in the first hour. The difference in MI and amplitude were significant throughout the postprandial period, but the difference in freq was not significant after the first hour. C-IBS group had significantly lower MI (p<0.001), amplitude (p=0.001) and freq (p=0.002) compared to controls. These differences were significant throughout the postprandial period except in the third hour where the difference in amplitude was not significant. D-IBS group had significantly lower MI (p=0.038) and freq (p=0.001) compared to controls. These differences were significant throughout the postprandial period and was significantly higher in the D-IBS group as compared to controls in the third hour (p=0.006) and fourth hour (p=0.008) but only reached borderline significance in the first hour (p=0.162) and second hour (p=0.082) hours.

Conclusion: In C-IBS patients, the MI, amplitude and freq were consistently lower in the postprandial period as compared to the healthy controls and D-IBS patients. This may result in the reduced bowel frequency observed in these patients. The D-IBS patients had reduced postprandial freq and MI but higher amplitude compared to healthy controls. This may help to explain the increased frequency and loose stools observed in these patients.

Background: Calcium polycarbophil is useful for improving abdominal symptoms in patients with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). However, the effects of calcium polycarbophil on colonic transit have not been characterized.

Aim: To investigate colonic transit before and after administration of calcium polycarbophil in IBS patients.

Methods: A total of 22 IBS patients, 14 diarrhoea type (9 women and 5 men) and 8 constipation type (8 women), were selected using the Rome II criteria: with a median age of 47 yr (range 18 – 70 yr). Before administration of calcium polycarbophil, 3 sets of distinctive markers were ingested by IBS patients on 3 successive days. A single abdominal X-ray was taken on the 5th and 7th day. Mean colonic transits were calculated by the number of markers in the colon (Metcalfe AM, Phillips SF, 1987). Bowel movements and the Bristol scale score were also measured. After oral administration of 3,000 mg/day of calcium polycarbophil for 6 weeks, transit times of radiopaque markers were measured again.

Results: Diarrhoea type: Mean colonic transits were 3.2 ± 2.9 hr (Mean ± SD) before administration of calcium polycarbophil, 10.4 ± 7.0 hr after administration (p<0.05). Bowel movements were 3.2 ± 0.9 times/day before, 4.0 ± 0.7 times/day after administration (p<0.05). The Bristol scale score was 4.2 ± 0.7 before, 3.8 ± 0.4 after administration (p<0.05). Constipation type: Mean colonic transits were 48.8 ± 32.8 hr (Mean ± SD) before administration of calcium polycarbophil, 35.4 ± 37.8 hr after administration. Bowel movements were 2.1 ± 0.4 times/week before, 4.0 ± 1.9 times/week after administration (p<0.05). The Bristol scale score was 1.9 ± 0.4 before, 3.3 ± 0.7 after administration (p<0.05).

Conclusion: Calcium polycarbophil is useful in improving colonic transit in diarrhoea and trends to accelerate colonic transit in constipation. Bowel movements and stool type were improved in both conditions.

Background: There are anecdotal reports of the efficacy of Aloe Vera in IBS.

Aims: To assess the effectiveness of a liquid formulation IBSCOL. Subjects and Methods: We performed a double-blind placebo controlled randomised trial. Subjects were aged 16–65 and met the Rome 2 criteria for IBS. All had failed conventional treatments with antispasmodics or dietary manipulation. They were recruited from gastroenterology clinics at two hospitals. Treatment was with IBSCOL 50mls qds for 1 month. Subjects were interviewed at 0, 1 and 3 months. The IBS questionnaire of Whichor (APT 1997) was used to detect change in symptoms. The primary endpoint was a response to...
Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is more common in women than men, suggesting that they may have a predisposition to the condition. As recent studies have suggested that 5-HT may play a role in the aetiology of IBS, we investigated whether fasting platelet-depleted plasma 5-HT and its metabolite, 5-hydroxyindole acetic acid (5-HIAA), and platelet 5-HT concentrations are different between healthy males (n=22; aged 21–63 yrs) and females (n=22; aged 22–63 yrs). The effect of increasing age on fasting 5-HT and 5-HIAA concentrations was also assessed. 5-HT and 5-HIAA concentrations were measured by a reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with fluorometric detection.

**Results:** Healthy females had similar concentrations of both fasting platelet and plasma 5-HT (platelet: 603ng/10^10 platelets (343,863ng/10^10 platelets) vs males, mean (95% CI), plasma: 5.60ng/ml (3.48,7.72)/ng/ml vs males 5.80ng/ml (4.08,8.40)/ng/ml). However, females had significantly lower levels of plasma 5-HIAA (8.30ng/ml (4.98,11.62)/ng/ml than males (10.40ng/ml (4.90,15.90)/ng/ml; p=0.008); resulting in a reduction of the ratio of 5-HIAA/5-HT, a measure of 5-HT turnover or metabolism (females: 1.50(1.06,1.94) vs males: 1.84(0.94,2.74); p=0.002). In addition, increasing age correlated with increased turnover in females (r=0.49, p=0.05) but not in males (r=0.301, p>0.05); but it is of interest to note that the maximum 5-HT turnover in women (upper 95% CI = 1.94) still just reached the mean value (1.84) for male turnover.

**Conclusion:** Healthy females appear to have reduced turnover of 5-HT compared with males, which may play a role in their increased propensity to develop IBS. However, with increasing age, females appear to increase their ability to turn 5-HT supporting the observation that changing the ovarian steroid hormone level may affect the 5-HT system.

**References:**

**310 DOES ILLNESS PERCEPTION OF BACTERIAL GASTRO-ENTERITIS DIFFER IN PEOPLE WITH A FUNCTIONAL GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISORDER (FGID) AND CAN IT PREDICT WHO WILL GO ON TO DEVELOP A POST INFECTION FGID?**

S.D. Parry, S. Corbett, P. James, J.R. Barton, M.R. Wellare. University of Newcastle Faculty of Medicine, North Tyneside Hospital, Rake Lane, North Shields NE29 8NH, UK

**Background:** IBS can develop after gastro-enteritis. Cognitive factors (such as illness representation) may be important influences on the development of post-infectious IBS but have not been extensively studied.

**Aims:** Do differences exist in illness perception in people with recent stolll culture positive bacterial gastro-enteritis with and without a prior FGID and also in those who go onto develop a FGID compared with those who do not.

**Methods:** 217 people with recent bacterial gastro-enteritis completed a postal gastro-intestinal disease questionnaire (GIDQ), incorporating the Rome II modular questions relating to IBS, functional dyspepsia or functional diarrhoea asking about symptoms during the last year. The cases were divided into those with (n=82) and without a prior FGID (n=122). All cases then completed the Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ-Weinman et al.), which taps into 5 areas of illness perception: Causation, identity, timeline, consequences and control/cure. Those without a prior FGID were followed up and a similar GIDQ was completed at six months. 25 people subsequently developed a FGID and 82 did not.

**Results:** People with a prior FGID had significantly more symptoms (identity domain) and scored significantly higher on the timeline and consequence scores than those without. People who developed a FGID had higher consequence scores than those who did not and a non-significantly higher number of symptoms. Neither comparative group differed in the control/cure scores or causation scores.

**Conclusions:** People with recent bacterial gastro-enteritis and a prior FGID have more symptoms relating to their gastro-enteritis, think their illness will last longer and is more serious than those without a prior FGID. People who develop a post-infectious FGID tend to believe their gastro-enteritis is more serious than those who do not. We conclude that having a FGID influences a person’s perception of bacterial gastro-enteritis. However, illness perception is not a strong predictor for the subsequent development of a FGID.

**311 GENDER DIFFERENCES AND EFFECTS OF AGE ON 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) TURNOVER: IMPLICATIONS FOR IRITRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME (IBS)**

P. Whittaker, L.A. Houghton*, W. Madira, J. Lune*. 1 Dept of Chemical Pathology, University of Leicester, 2 Dept of Medicine, University Hospital of South Manchester, Manchester, UK

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is more common in women than men, suggesting that they may have a predisposition to the condition. As recent studies have suggested that 5-HT may play a role in the aetiology of IBS, we investigated whether fasting platelet-depleted plasma 5-HT and its metabolite, 5-hydroxyindole acetic acid (5-HIAA), and platelet 5-HT concentrations are different between healthy males (n=22; aged 21–63 yrs) and females (n=22; aged 22–63 yrs). The effect of increasing age on fasting 5-HT and 5-HIAA concentrations was also assessed. 5-HT and 5-HIAA concentrations were measured by a reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with fluorometric detection.

**Results:** Healthy females had similar concentrations of both fasting platelet and plasma 5-HT (platelet: 603ng/10^10 platelets (343,863ng/10^10 platelets) vs males, mean (95% CI), plasma: 5.60ng/ml (3.48,7.72)/ng/ml vs males 5.80ng/ml (4.08,8.40)/ng/ml). However, females had significantly lower levels of plasma 5-HIAA (8.30ng/ml (4.98,11.62)/ng/ml than males (10.40ng/ml (4.90,15.90)/ng/ml; p=0.008); resulting in a reduction of the ratio of 5-HIAA/5-HT, a measure of 5-HT turnover or metabolism (females: 1.50(1.06,1.94) vs males: 1.84(0.94,2.74); p=0.002). In addition, increasing age correlated with increased turnover in females (r=0.49, p=0.05) but not in males (r=0.301, p>0.05); but it is of interest to note that the maximum 5-HT turnover in women (upper 95% CI = 1.94) still just reached the mean value (1.84) for male turnover.

**Conclusion:** Healthy females appear to have reduced turnover of 5-HT compared with males, which may play a role in their increased propensity to develop IBS. However, with increasing age, females appear to increase their ability to turn 5-HT supporting the observation that changing the ovarian steroid hormone level may affect the 5-HT system.

**References:**
Nutrition posters 313–320

313 DOES IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS IN PEG INSERTION AFFECT INCIDENCE OF WOUND INFECTION?

V. Christopher, S.D. Hearing, J. Smithson, S. Hughes. Dept Gastroenterology, Southmead Hospital, Bristol, UK

Percutaneous gastrostomy (PEG) insertion is associated with a significant morbidity. Recent studies suggest that antibiotics given at the time of PEG insertion may reduce complications, in particular soft tissue infection. A previous audit of all PEGs from Feb 1998 to July 1999 performed in our unit revealed a high rate of PEG site infection, although most cases were not severe (14.2%). A policy of prophylactic antibiotics (Ampicillin 1g IV, Gentamicin 80mg IV) administered at the time of PEG insertion was instituted and complication rate was reaudited.

Methods: Retrospective case note review from Jan 2000 to April 2001.

Results: 79 PEGs performed, 51 (65%) notes were available for review. Mean age 70.8 yrs (SD 15.3, range 36–98), M:F =27:22. Indications for PEG: CV/CNS disorders =27, pre-op ENT malignancy =12, nutrition support =12. In both audits patient characteristics were similar and differed only in antibiotic use. Audit 1: 4/42 (9%) concurrent antibiotics, 38/42 (91%) none given. Audit 2: 37/51 (73%) antibiotics given, 14/51 (27%) none. See table.

Abstract 313

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<tr>
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<th>Audit 1 n=42</th>
<th>Audit 2 n=51</th>
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<td>180 day mortality</td>
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Conclusions: On basis of this data, there was no statistically significant reduction wound sepsis, or mortality from the routine use of antibiotics at the time of PEG insertion. However, not all case notes were available and this reduced the number of subjects included in this audit. This reduction in numbers may mean that non-significance does not exclude a clinically important difference in PEG site, wound infection. Audit of complications following PEG insertion is continuing.

314 DO PATIENTS ON HOME GASTROSTOMY FEEDING NEED TO ATTEND ENDOSCOPY UNITS FOR MANAGEMENT OF MINOR COMPLICATIONS?

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Introduction: A growing number of patients are being discharged into the community with gastrostomy feeding tubes. Minor complications related to the tube are not uncommon in this group but availability of expert advice in the community is limited. As a result many patients contact the Endoscopy unit where the tube was inserted for help in managing minor complications.

Objectives: To identify the reasons that prompted review of patients with gastrostomy in the endoscopy unit. The advice given/action taken was also recorded to assess whether hospital attendance could be avoided if appropriate support care was available in the community.

Methods: Data was collected retrospectively over 2 years (01/99 -12/00) of patients attending the endoscopy unit at UHA with PEG tube related problems.

Results: Seventy patients attended our endoscopy unit with problems relating to their gastrostomy tube. The mean age of these patients was 64.5 years (range 32 – 85 years). The reasons for attendance were: red/inflamed and sore area around the PEG stoma site (35%), blocked tubes (14%), leaking (12%), tube displacement (12%), hypergranulation (10%) and split tube (2%). The management of these problems included: trimming or attachment replacement (30%), cleaning and swabbing for infection around stoma sites (25%), advice regarding dressing (13%), change of PEG via endoscopy (15%) or without the aid of endoscopy (7%) and miscellaneous (10%). Eighty five percent of the presenting complaints could have been solved in the community by an appropriately trained nurse.

Discussion: Our experience shows that more than three quarter of the problems could have been dealt in the home environment and would have required only one visit by the liaison nurse. This audit provides further evidence for the recommendation by the BAPEN that creating a suitable support system to continue treatment at home is desirable and would avoid unnecessary hospital attendance.

315 IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL RECOVERY ON AN ELEMENTAL DIET IN ZAMBIA CHILDREN WITH PERSISTENT DIARRHEA AND MALNUTRITION

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Introduction: The persistent diarrhoea-malnutrition syndrome (PDM) remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in many resource-poor countries, but even in hospitals treatment is unsatisfactory. We report a randomised controlled trial of an elemental diet compared to standard nutritional rehabilitation for PDM in the University Teaching Hospital, Lusaka.

Study design: 200 children (106 HIV seropositive, 90 HIV seronegative) were randomised to an elemental diet with Neocate (SHS International) or to a skimmed milk-based followed by soy-based diet. Treatment was given for 4 weeks in hospital, and intestinal and systemic infection treated with routine therapies.

Results: 155 children completed 4 weeks of therapy, 39 died and 6 were lost. They were severely malnourished with median baseline weight-for-age z scores around –4.0. 9% were underweight, 23% had marasmus, 47% had kwashiorkor, and 21% marasmus-kwashiorkor. Weight gain was greater in the Neocate group (median gain in weight-for-age z score 1.23, interquartile range 0.89 - 1.57) compared to Control (0.87, 0.47 - 1.25; p=0.002), despite greater calorie intakes in the Control group. Increase in haemoglobin concentration was also greater in the Neocate group (0.8g/dl, 0 - 1.8) than the Control group (0.3, 0.6 - 1.6; p=0.04). Diarrhoea frequency and global recovery scores improved equally in both treatment groups. Mortality was higher in HIV seropositive children and those with cryptosporidiosis, but did not differ between treatment groups.

Conclusions: Exclusive use of an elemental diet for 4 weeks was associated with significantly improved nutritional recovery in children with severe PDM, irrespective of HIV infection.

316 PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC GASTROSTOMY: PROSPECTIVE CLINICIAN REVIEW APPROPRIATELY DECREASES INSERTION

A.I. Thurasingam, S.A. Cairns. Royal Preston Hospital, Preston PR2 9HT, UK

Aims: Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomies (PEG) are an increasingly frequent method for providing nutritional support. We set out to assess current practice surrounding referrals for PEG insertion in a district general hospital and their outcomes.

Methods: All patients who were referred for PEG insertion over a 6-month period were assessed. Data were prospectively collected for each referral with regards to: duration between dates of admission, referral and insertion of PEG; indications; appropriateness of referral; prior clinical assessment by dietician or speech therapists and ability of patient to give informed consent for the procedure. Six-month follow up of all patients referred was then performed by case record examination.

Results: 50 patients were referred for consideration of PEG insertion. 24% of patients were deemed inappropriate for PEG insertion. This was either because the patient was currently unfit/had a poor prognosis or was able to swallow or because it would be technically difficult. There was a 44% 30-day mortality rate in the PEG insertion group compared to a 50% 30-day mortality rate in the PEG not
inserted group (a 70% rate if patients who did not have a PEG inserted because they had an intact swallow are excluded from consideration). 60% of patients were unable to give informed consent for the procedure and these patients had a much higher 30-day mortality rate, 60% compared to 21% in those able to give informed consent. Mortality rates also varied appreciably according to the indication for PEG insertion. The overall six-month mortality rate for all patients referred was 70%.

**Conclusions:** The 30-day mortality rate following PEG insertion was higher than in published series, however this is offset by an even higher rate in patients in whom PEG insertion was declined. Clinician review appropriately reduced the number of PEG insertions, thereby reducing workload and preventing patients from undergoing an unnecessary procedure. Simple clinical predictors such as reviewing the indication for PEG insertion and the ability of patients to give informed consent may further reduce inappropriate PEG insertions. Special care needs to be taken when assessing patients unable to give informed consent as this vulnerable group has a much higher mortality rate.

**317 POST-PYLORIC NASOJEJUNAL TUBE FEEDING IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS**

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**Introduction:** Enteral nutrition is regarded as superior to and is cheaper than parenteral nutrition in critically ill patients. Oral and nasogastric tube (NGT) feeding may not always be possible or successful in these patients due to vomiting or gastric stasis. Nasojejunal tube (NJT) feeding is an alternative method of providing enteral nutrition. The use of NJT feeding in 100 patients is presented.

**Methods:** Patients who had NJT feeding were identified from the dietetic records. Their records were reviewed and data on the indication for and outcome of NJT feeding was recorded.

**Results:** 102 separate instances of NJT feeding were attempted in 100 patients. 36 patients had failed NGT feeding and 23 patients had parental feeding prior to NJT feeding. The commonest indications for the use of NJT feeding were reduced oral intake during chemotherapy (24 patients), gastro-oesophageal malignancy (14), prolonged or complicated post-operative recovery (14), acute pancreatitis (12), benign gastro-intestinal disease (10) and severe burns (10). 96 patients had an NJT successfully placed and in 88 nutritional requirements were successfully met. NJT feeding was continued for a median of 11 days (range 0–180 days). 65 patients were discharged home, 30 died as an in-patient and 7 were discharged to another hospital. 11 patients had NJT feeding continued at home. In 37 patients, medication was given by the NJT. There was one serious complication of a significant small bowel bleed possibly caused by NSAIDs given down the NJT. Minor complications included NJT displacement necessitating replacement (13), diarrhoea (6) and blocked NJT (4). 1 patient had small bowel obstruction that appeared to be related to their underlying malignancy.

**Conclusions:** NJT feeding can successfully and safely meet nutritional requirements of many critically ill patients. Patients with gastric stasis or vomiting, such as patients undergoing chemotherapy, with severe burns, prolonged or complicated post-operative recovery or with acute pancreatitis, can be successfully fed nasojejunally. There may be cost savings related to reducing the demand for parenteral nutrition.

**318 FISH OIL REDUCES PGE2 SYNTHESIS BUT INCREASES IFN-γ AND IL-4 SYNTHESIS BY PBMC IN HEALTHY SUBJECTS**

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Prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) is an eicosanoid synthesised by monocytes from the n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) arachidonic acid (AA) with proposed effects on CD4+ T-helper cells (Th1 and Th2). Increased intake of the n-3 PUFA eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) (in fish oil) may inhibit PGE2 production by substrate competition or enzyme inhibition.

We investigated the effect of increasing dietary n-3 PUFA intake, with or without antioxidant co-supplementation, on plasma and erythrocyte phospholipid composition and ex vivo LPS stimulated monocyte PGE2 synthesis, and Con A stimulated T-cell proliferation (L prolif) and synthesis of interferon-γ (IFN-γ) (Th1) and interleukin-4 (IL-4) (Th2).

Sixteen healthy male subjects were randomised to 12 weeks of antioxidant co-supplementation (vitamins A, C and E and selenium (n8) or placebo (n8). All subjects simultaneously received identical regimens of fish oil equivalent to 4 weeks of 0.3 g/d, 1 g/d and 2 g/d n-3 PUFA consecutively. Venous blood was taken at baseline, 4, 8 and 12 weeks for phospholipid composition, cell isolation and culture. EPA incorporation increased incrementally in all phospholipid pools with increasing n-3 PUFA intake. Only T-cell proliferation was modulated by antioxidant co-supplementation (augmented response to n-3 PUFA), and therefore for cytokine/PGE2, production the two groups were pooled (n16). See table.

n-3 PUFA dietary supplementation is associated with inhibition of PGE2 synthesis by monocytes and parallel increases in Th1 and Th2 cytokine synthesis and T-cell proliferation, in a dose responsive manner. Therapeutic efficacy of n-3 PUFA may relate to the relative importance of monocyte or T-cell activation and PGE2 in the inflammatory response.

**319 THE NASAL LOOP PROVIDES AN ALTERNATIVE TO PEG IN HIGH RISK DYSPHAGIC STROKE PATIENTS**

M.R. Anderson, M. O’Connor, J. Woodward, D. Mayer, K. Kane. Selly Oak Hospital, University Hospital Birmingham, UK

**Background:** The nasal loop (NL) is a novel method of securing nasogastric tubes (NGT) in dysphagic stroke patients that can be performed under light or no sedation. A loop of tape is passed round the nasal septum and this secures the NGT in place.

**Aims:** To demonstrate that NL in dysphagic stroke patients: (1) improves nutrition; (2) may offer an alternative to PEG in high risk patients; (3) may avoid premature PEG placement for NGT displacement.

**Methods:** A six month prospective audit of dysphagic stroke patients referred for PEG. Patients referred to one gastroenterologist were offered NL. Others proceeded direct to PEG. NL patients had feed intake monitored prior to and post NL. Complications and outcome at 3 months were recorded for all patients.

**Results:** Group 1) 14 patients had NL for a median of 15 days (range 1 – 46). Median prescribed feed intake before NL was 0% (range 0 – 47%), after NL was 100% (range 67 – 100%). 4 patients recovered normal swallowing and 4 patients died. 6 proceeded to PEG of whom 4 died within 3 months, 1 recovered normal swallowing and 1 continued to be PEG fed.

Group 2) 7 patients proceeded direct to PEG, 1 died and 6 were alive and PEG fed at 3 months. There were 6 complications from PEG insertion (including 1 peritonitis, 2 aspiration pneumonias, 2 wound infections and 1 severe pain) and no patients recovered normal swallowing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n-3 PUFA intake</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>0.3 g/d</th>
<th>1 g/d</th>
<th>2 g/d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PGE2*</td>
<td>94.7(80.3)</td>
<td>22.5(41.6)*</td>
<td>4.1(2.6)*</td>
<td>1.9(2.5)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFN*</td>
<td>45.8(45.1)</td>
<td>29.8(42.1)</td>
<td>85.7(80.1)*</td>
<td>174.3(147.0)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-4</td>
<td>21.3(7.3)</td>
<td>26.5(34.1)</td>
<td>47.8(33.5)*</td>
<td>55.9(60.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L prolif*</td>
<td>23064(13950)</td>
<td>31292(23564)</td>
<td>36983(15781)*</td>
<td>43032(9990)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean (SD) values. *P<0.05 compared to baseline.
Conclusions: NL improves nutritional intake and allows some patients to recover swallow without PEG. NL may avoidPEG intervention in patients who have a poor prognosis. Mortality was higher in NL patients which may be due to referral bias.

320 THE SHORT TERM EFFECTS OF TOTAL PARENTERAL NUTRITION (TPN) ON FATIGUE: A DOUBLE BLIND PLACEBO CONTROLLED STUDY

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Aim: We wanted to know if the feeling that some patients report of feeling better soon after starting TPN was real or due to placebo.

Methods: Design: Prospective study. Setting: University teaching hospital. Aims: To determine the accuracy of endorectal ultrasound and the intra and inter observer variation in the preoperative staging of rectal cancers between the specialities.

Results: Endorectal ultrasound: Postoperatively looking at hard copies, surgeon 1 (S 1), 'T' staged 16 out of 31 cancers accurately (K(t) 0.46) and surgeon 2 (S 2), 'T' staged 7 out of 31 accurately (K(t) 0.34). Radiologist 1 (R 1), 'T' staged 14 out of 31 cancers accurately (K(t) 0.242) and radiologist 2 (R 2), 'T' staged 15 out of 31 cancers (K(t) 0.302). (R 1) had an excellent intraobserver agreement in 'T' staging (K(t) 0.792) and (R 2) a perfect intraobserver agreement (K(t) 1) compared to their original preoperative staging. Between R1 and R 2 interobserver agreement was good (K(t) 0.681). Between (S 1) and (S 2) interobserver agreement was moderate (K(t) 0.46) and between R1 and S 1 agreement was good (K(t) 0.53). The intra and interobserver agreement for nodal 'N' staging were very similar to the 'T' staging.

Conclusion: Endorectal ultrasound has been shown previously to be the most accurate method of staging to assess local invasion in rectal cancer. This study does not confirm that observation and it may be due to hard copies used rather than real time images and inflammation around the tumour leading to incorrect staging. However we found that the overall intra and inter observer agreement using hard copies is good.

322 OBSERVER VARIATION IN STAGING RECTAL CANCERS BY ENDORECTAL ULTRASOUND

P.J. Arumugam, B. Patel, A. Roberts, A. Watkins, P. Basnyat, R. Morgan, N.D. Carr, J. Beynon (introduced by Dr Shah). Departments of Colorectal Surgery and Radiology, Singleton Hospital, Swansea, Wales, UK

Aim: To determine the accuracy of endorectal ultrasound and the intra and inter observer variation in the preoperative staging of rectal cancers between the specialities.

Methods: Rectal cancer patients undergoing primary surgery were included. Histopathology was used as the gold standard. The observers included two radiologists and two colorectal consultant surgeons.

Results: Endorectal ultrasound: Postoperatively looking at hard copies, surgeon 1 (S 1), 'T' staged 16 out of 31 cancers accurately (K(t) 0.46) and surgeon 2 (S 2), 'T' staged 7 out of 31 accurately (K(t) 0.34). Radiologist 1 (R 1), 'T' staged 14 out of 31 cancers accurately (K(t) 0.242) and radiologist 2 (R 2), 'T' staged 15 out of 31 cancers (K(t) 0.302). (R 1) had an excellent intraobserver agreement in 'T' staging (K(t) 0.792) and (R 2) a perfect intraobserver agreement (K(t) 1) compared to their original preoperative staging. Between R1 and R 2 interobserver agreement was good (K(t) 0.681). Between (S 1) and (S 2) interobserver agreement was moderate (K(t) 0.46) and between R1 and S 1 agreement was good (K(t) 0.53). The intra and interobserver agreement for nodal 'N' staging were very similar to the 'T' staging.

Conclusion: Endorectal ultrasound has been shown previously to be the most accurate method of staging to assess local invasion in rectal cancer. This study does not confirm that observation and it may be due to hard copies used rather than real time images and inflammation around the tumour leading to incorrect staging. However we found that the overall intra and inter observer agreement using hard copies is good.

323 INITIAL EXPERIENCE WITH ENTERAL STENTS FOR PALLIATION OF NON-OESOPHAGEAL PRIMARY MALIGNANT OBSTRUCTION OF THE UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

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Background: Expandable metal stents are increasingly used in the palliation of malignant obstruction in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. It provides a non-surgical means of relieving obstruction in patients at high risk from surgical intervention.

Aims: To evaluate the technical success rate, complication rate and the effectiveness of enteral stents in providing symptomatic relief of upper GI obstruction during their initial use in our hospital.

Methods: The notes of all patients who had an enteral stent placed for malignant obstruction of a non-oesophageal primary site in the upper GI tract were reviewed.

Results: Enteral stent placement was attempted in 14 patients (11 male, 3 female, age 49–87, mean 70 years). 11/14 employed a combined endoscopic & radiological approach, 3 radiological alone, with 1 failure in each group. There were 5 cases of obstruction due to tumour recurrence following surgery, 5 cases of unrespectable gastric carcinoma, 3 cases of unrespectable pancreatic carcinoma and 1 ampullary carcinoma. Fluorine stents (Boston Scientific Int.) were used in 2 cases following Lewis oesogastrostomy. Enteral Wall stents were used in the remainder of cases (Boston Scientific Int.). The technical success rate was 12/14 (86%). 1 patient required 2 stents and one 3 stents. 3 patients required metal biliary stents. There were no immediate complications. There were no cases of stent migration. 1 patient died unexpectedly within 24 hours of stent insertion. Symptom relief was obtained in the remaining 11 patients. 3 patients survived one week, all succumbing as inpatients to metastatic disease. 8 patients were discharged from hospital. 6 patients survived between 11 and 135 days (mean 35 days) and 2 are still alive at 2 and 4 months. The 2 patients who could not be stented survived 11 and 21 days.

Conclusions: This series demonstrates the effectiveness of enteral stenting in the palliation of malignant obstruction of the upper GI tract, enabling many patients to be supported out of hospital. Improved patient selection will optimise palliation. The preferred method of placement was a combined endoscopic/radiological approach.
THE CLINICAL USEFULNESS OF LIVER TRANSIT TIME STUDY WITH ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF CIRRHOsis

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Background: The transit time of an ultrasound contrast agent, Levovist (Schering AG, Berlin, Germany) between the antecubital and hepatic veins has been shown to be shorter in patients with cirrhosis compared to those without cirrhosis. (Albrecht T et al. Lancet 1999; 353: 1579–83)

Aim: To assess the clinical usefulness of this technique in distinguishing between hepatitis and cirrhosis.

Methods: We have studied 8 subjects with biopsy proven cirrhosis (cirrhotic group), 8 with biopsy proven non-cirrhotic diffuse liver disease (hepatitic group) and 7 healthy controls. A standard abdominal ultrasound study by a single radiologist (DC) was performed, looking at the hepatic echodensity, echotexture, spleen size, portal venous diameter and blood flow. A bolus injection of 2.5g Levovist at a concentration of 300mg/ml was given in an antecubital vein. The transit time was defined as the time interval between the start of the injection of Levovist and a 10% rise in the signal intensity from baseline in a pre-selected hepatic vein. The peak and gradient of the upslope of the signal intensity curves were recorded.

Results: There was no difference in the echotexture and echodensity of the liver, the portal venous diameter and blood flow pattern between the 3 groups. 4/8 cirrhotic subjects had splenomegaly and none in the other 2 groups (p<0.011). The cirrhotic and hepatitic groups had shorter transit time (mean=26.9 & 26.3 seconds, respectively) than controls (mean=36.7 seconds, p=0.012 & 0.006 respectively). There was no difference in transit time between the cirrhotic and hepatitic groups. The cirrhotic group had a shorter peak time (mean=34.8 seconds) than control (mean= 52 seconds, p=0.004) and hepatitic groups. The cirrhotic and hepatitic groups had shorter transit time (mean=26.9 & 26.3 seconds, respectively) than controls (mean=36.7 seconds, p=0.012 & 0.006 respectively). There was no difference in transit time between the cirrhotic and hepatitic groups. The cirrhotic group had a shorter peak time (mean=34.8 seconds) than control (mean= 52 seconds, p=0.004) and hepatitic group (mean=48.4 seconds, p=0.034). However, there was overlap in these parameters between all 3 groups.

Conclusion: The transit time of Levovist was shorter in the cirrhotic and hepatic subjects than normal controls. The cirrhotic group had a shorter peak time (mean=34.8 seconds) than controls (mean=36.7 seconds, p=0.004 & 0.012 respectively). There was no difference in transit time between the cirrhotic and hepatitic groups. The cirrhotic group had a shorter peak time (mean=34.8 seconds) than control (mean=52 seconds, p=0.004) and hepatitic group (mean=48.4 seconds, p=0.034). However, there was overlap in these parameters between all 3 groups.

USE OF A NOVEL TECHNIQUE FOR AUTOMATED POLYP DETECTION IN CT COLONOGRaphy

R.J.T. Sadleir1, A.C. Moss2, P.F. Whelan3, H.M. Fenlon1, P. MacMathuna1 (introduced by J.R. Lennon1). Vision Systems Laboratory, School of Electronical & Computer Engineering, Dublin City University, Dublin 9, Ireland; “Gastrointestinal Unit and Department of Radiology, Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Eccles Street, Dublin 7, Ireland

Purpose: CT Colonography (CTC) is also known as “Virtual Colonoscopy” is an emerging colon-imaging technique. Conventional analysis of the CTC datasets by radiologists is time-consuming. We present initial results of a study using novel image analysis software to enhance current techniques and “flag” potential colorectal neoplasia.

Methods and Materials: CTC datasets were obtained by abdominal CT scanning according to established protocols. The raw datasets were downloaded to a standard PC workstation and analysed using our novel software. The first phase of the analysis process involved extraction, or segmentation of a model of the colon lumen from the data set and calculation the centreline for this model. The centreline was subsequently used for automating intraluminal navigation. The second phase of the analysis process involved flagging potential colonic lesions, locating anomalies projecting from the colonic mucosa and flagging them as potential lesions based on their size and morphology. The analysis results were viewed using several visualisation techniques, including 2D, standard 3D and “virtual reality” stereo.

Results: We have used 5 CT datasets to date for analysis. This technique takes a mean time of 57 seconds (range 48 – 72) to analyse the raw datasets for review by an experienced radiologist and reduces review time by up to 50%. Although still in the early stages of development, the automated-flagging algorithm can detect polyps as small as 5mm and can cater for several different morphologies. The analysis results were viewed using several visualisation techniques, including 2D, standard 3D and “virtual reality” stereo.

Conclusion: We have developed a technique for analysing CTC datasets that is rapid, accessible, and comparatively inexpensive. Validation of this software is currently taking place. This technique increases the potential uses of CTC in screening individuals for colorectal neoplasia, by reducing viewing-time needed to detect these lesions.

INCIDENCE OF COELIAC DISEASE CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN SOUTH GLAMORGAN

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Introduction: The Coeliac Society is reporting increasing numbers of new members each year, a large proportion of whom are adults at diagnosis. It is unsure whether this is simply due to greater exposure of the ‘coeliac iceberg’ or reflects a genuine increase in disease.

Aims: We assessed all new cases of coeliac disease (CD) diagnosed in South Glamorgan between 1996 and 2000, identified their characteristics and presenting features and compared these to figures obtained between 1981 and 1995 in the same area.

Method: Data was obtained from clinical, pathology, dietetic and GP records in the area. Ethical approval was given Bro Taf BREC.

Results: In our population area of approximately 420 000, 125 new cases of coeliac disease were diagnosed between 1996 and 2000. Of these, 112 were adults (90%) and 13 were children at diagnosis. Whilst the number of children has remained stable there has been a significant increase in the number of adults compared to those in the previous 3 quinquennia [see table]. There was a male:female ratio of 1:2. The mean age at diagnosis in adults was 53yrs, with 68 (61%) of the adult patients aged over 50 and 20 (18%) aged over 70. 30 (24%) of all patients had a known affected first degree relative. The single most common presenting complaint was anaemia (50%) and 23 (20%) of the adults had osteoporosis at diagnosis. 14 (11%) had another autoimmune disorder.

Abstract 326

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Children</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981-85</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-2000</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: There has been a large increase in new cases of coeliac disease in South Glamorgan over the last quinquennia. This appears to be due to the large number of new adult patients including many aged over 70 at diagnosis. It is vital that all clinicians have increased vigilance for this condition to try to reduce possible associated morbidity.

THE HLA ASSOCIATION OF COELIAC DISEASE: AN INVESTIGATION OF UK PATIENTS WITHOUT THE COMMON DISEASE ASSOCIATED DQ2 GENOTYPE

S.J. Moodie, J.S. Fraser, A.L. King, E. Kondeatis, H.J. Ellis, P.J. Ciclitira. Gastroenterology, St Thomas Hospital, Kings College, London, UK

Coeliac disease is strongly associated with the HLA DQ2 (DQA1*0501 DQB1*0201) heterodimer encoded in cis on a DRB1*03 haplotype or in trans on DRB1*07 and DRB1*11 haplotypes. DQ2 negative coeliacs tend to have the disease associated DRB1*04 DQA1*0301 DQB1*0302 (DQ8) haplotype. DQB8 ancestral haplotypes differ at the DRB1*04 locus and in insulin dependent diabetes mellitus DRB1*04 subtypes have been shown to determine DQ8 associated risk in different populations. We aimed to address this issue in UK coeliacs, and also to describe HLA types of the rare DQ2 and DQ8 negative coeliacs.

Methods: 283 UK coeliacs were typed for the presence of the DQ2 heterodimer in cis or trans by PCR-SSP. All those found to be DQ2 negative were typed at a higher resolution for HLA class II alleles, with DRB1*04 subtyping of DQB8 haplotypes and HLA A, B, C typing of all DQ2 and DQ8 negative patients.

Results: 263/283 (93%) were DQ2 positive (252 in cis, 11 in trans), 20/283 (7%) were DQ2 negative. 15/20 of these were DRB1*04 DQ8 positive. 40% of DQ8 haplotypes in DQ2 negative coeliacs carried the DRB1*0404 allele, 30% the 0401 allele, 15% each 0402 and 0404 respectively. Of the 5 DQ2 and DR4 DQ8 negative coeliacs, 4 carried one half of the DQA1*0501.
DQB1*0201 (DG2) heterodimer, and one patient neither part. 4 of the 5 also had HLA B*44, no other association with class I alleles was found.

**Conclusions:** We found that DG2 negative UK coeliacs mostly encode DQB in accordance with findings in other populations. Several different DQB ancestral haplotypes were associated with disease, suggesting a primary role for DQ8 itself. The frequency of DRB1*0404 carrying DG2 haplotypes was marginally higher and DRB1*0401 marginally lower than the background population frequencies although this was not statistically significant. An interesting  finding is that coeliacs without either DG2 or DG8 usually carry one part of the DG2 heterodimer, suggesting that this may be enough to increase the affinity of a DG heterodimer for binding and presenting gluten derived peptide fragments in someone genetically predisposed to develop coeliac disease.

**328 HYPOSPLENISM IN COELIAC DISEASE: IS PROPHYLAXIS NECESSARY?**

NC. Direkze, N.I. McNeil. Ealing Hospital NHS Trust, Uxbridge Road, Southall UB1 3HW, UK

**Background:** It is recognised that coeliac disease and ulcerative colitis are associated with hypoplasia. Pneumococcal prophylaxis for these patients is not normal practice at our hospital but despite this personal experience suggests that coeliac patients rarely suffer from severe infections. However, a recent Drugs and Therapeutics Bulletin suggested that these patients should be vaccinated to reduce the risk of pneumococcal sepsis. Therefore we decided to assess the current practice of gastroenterologists in the UK.

**Methods:** A questionnaire was posted to 292 UK gastroenterologists, three months later the results were collated and analysed.

**Results:** There was a 78% response rate (n=229).

Coeliac disease: Only 25 (11%) of respondents prescribe pneumococcal prophylaxis for hypoplasia in coeliac disease. Of these 25, the majority (17) use pneumovax. To select patients for treatment, 22 respondents use haematological indices, two others use ultrasound for this purpose. Of the 229 who responded (n=18) had encountered severe infections in coeliacs patients and reported a total 36 severe infections. Severe pneumococcal sepsis and coexisting immunocompromise were commented on as distinguishing features.

Ulcerative colitis: 6% (n=13) of respondents assess ulcerative colitis patients for hypoplasia. Five of these do not treat this hypoplasia, if treated these patients receive pneumovax alone (4) or a mixture of pneumovax and long-term penicillin (2).

**Conclusion:** Despite the suggestions of the Drugs and Therapeutics Bulletin and the British Haematology Guidelines, our findings suggest that current practice is not to assess or treat coeliac patients for hypoplasia. We found that DQ2 negative UK coeliacs mostly encode DQB in accordance with findings in other populations. Several different DQB ancestral haplotypes were associated with disease, suggesting a primary role for DQ8 itself. The frequency of DRB1*0404 carrying DG2 haplotypes was marginally higher and DRB1*0401 marginally lower than the background population frequencies although this was not statistically significant. An interesting finding is that coeliacs without either DG2 or DG8 usually carry one part of the DG2 heterodimer, suggesting that this may be enough to increase the affinity of a DG heterodimer for binding and presenting gluten derived peptide fragments in someone genetically predisposed to develop coeliac disease.

**329 CTLA-4/CD28 SUSCEPTIBILITY POLYMORPHISMS MAY BE DIFFERENT IN COELIAC DISEASE TO THOSE PREDISPOSING TO TYPE 1 DIABETES AND GRAVES’ DISEASE**

A.L. King, S.J. Moodie, J.S. Fraser, A.M. Dearlove, D. Curtis, P.J. Ciclitira. Gastroenterology, The Rayne Institute, St Thomas’ Hospital, London, UK

**Background:** We previously demonstrated association of coeliac disease (CD) with a locus on chromosome 2q33, containing the cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated (CTLA-4) gene and the CD28 gene. We previously demonstrated association of coeliac disease with a locus on chromosome 2q33, containing the cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated (CTLA-4) gene and the CD28 gene. We previously demonstrated association of coeliac disease with a locus on chromosome 2q33, containing the cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated (CTLA-4) gene and the CD28 gene.

**Aims:** To test for association of MH30 and CT60 with CD.

**Methods:** A questionnaire was posted to 292 UK gastroenterologists, three months later the results were collated and analysed.

**Results:** There was a 78% response rate (n=229).

Coeliac disease: Only 25 (11%) of respondents prescribe pneumococcal prophylaxis for hypoplasia in coeliac disease. Of these 25, the majority (17) use pneumovax. To select patients for treatment, 22 respondents use haematological indices, two others use ultrasound for this purpose. Of the 229 who responded (n=18) had encountered severe infections in coeliacs patients and reported a total 36 severe infections. Severe pneumococcal sepsis and coexisting immunocompromise were commented on as distinguishing features.

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**Conclusion:** Despite the suggestions of the Drugs and Therapeutics Bulletin and the British Haematology Guidelines, our findings suggest that current practice is not to assess or treat coeliac patients for hypoplasia. We found that DQ2 negative UK coeliacs mostly encode DQB in accordance with findings in other populations. Several different DQB ancestral haplotypes were associated with disease, suggesting a primary role for DQ8 itself. The frequency of DRB1*0404 carrying DG2 haplotypes was marginally higher and DRB1*0401 marginally lower than the background population frequencies although this was not statistically significant. An interesting finding is that coeliacs without either DG2 or DG8 usually carry one part of the DG2 heterodimer, suggesting that this may be enough to increase the affinity of a DG heterodimer for binding and presenting gluten derived peptide fragments in someone genetically predisposed to develop coeliac disease.

**330 SOUTH ASIAN COELIACS RESIDENT IN BRITAIN POSSESS DISTINCT HLA HAPLOTYPES COMPARED WITH WHITE CAUCASIAN PATIENTS**

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**Introduction:** Coeliac disease (CD) is a HLA associated disease that has become increasingly recognised among South Asians resident in the UK. No studies have compared the HLA haplotypes amongst Caucasians and South Asian patients with CD.

**Aims:** To compare the HLA haplotypes of Caucasian and South Asian CD patients.

**Methods:** Polymerase chain reaction using sequence specific primers capable of identifying the HLA class I and II alleles was used to type 72 Caucasian and 18 South Asian patients with CD.

**Results:** Significantly more Caucasian patients were DG2 positive compared to the South Asians (97.2% compared with 83.3%, P=0.001). The haplotype counts (total number of positive chromosomes) for the HLA*A*01, A*03 and DQB1*02 alleles were significantly higher amongst the Caucasians, (P=0.015, 0.015, 0.002 respectively). By contrast, the HLA*A*02, A*32 and Cw*0702 alleles were more frequent amongst the South Asians, (P=0.0001, 0.002, <0.0001 respectively). The haplotype counts for the HLA*B*08 and DRB1*03 alleles were similar between the groups. The HLA*A*01, B*08, DRB1*03 and DQB1*02 haplotype combination was seen in 65.3% of Caucasian compared with 22.2% of South Asian coeliacs (P=0.001).

**Conclusions:** We have shown preliminary data of distinct HLA associations amongst Caucasian and South Asian patients with CD. This may explain the observed differential presentation in age and symptoms at diagnosis that we have previously reported. It suggests that non-HLA regions are likely to be stronger determinants of CD susceptibility in South Asians compared to Caucasians.


**331 A COMPARISON OF ANTIBODIES TO TISSUE TRANSLAMINATINASE WITH CONVENTIONAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF COELIAC DISEASE**

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**Background:** Tissue transglaminatinase is now recognised as the autoantigen for antiendomysial antibodies (EMA). Antibodies to tissue transglaminatinase (TG) have been proposed as a valuable test for coeliac disease since they have a sensitivity of 85–100% and specificity of 76–98% which compares favourably with the respective values for EMA (sensitivity 86–100%; specificity 94–100%).

**Aim:** To evaluate the value of TG antibodies for the diagnosis of coeliac disease in our outpatient population.

**Methods:** Patients presenting with symptoms suggestive of coeliac disease were evaluated using serological testing and duodenal biopsies. Four endoscopic duodenal biopsies were taken and assessed
TROPICAL ENTEROPATHY: A DYNAMIC RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES

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Background: Small intestinal mucosal architecture, absorptive capacity and permeability differ in tropical and temperate populations, but their dependence on environmental factors has not been established in indigenous (as opposed to migrant) adults.

Aims: To assess variability of jejunal architecture and function over time and their responsiveness to environmental influences.

Participants: Adults (n=202) resident in a small part of one impoverished township in Lusaka, Zambia living under conditions of high exposure to enteropathogens.

Methods: Jejunal biopsy and four-sugar absorption/permeability measurement annually in each of 3 consecutive years; morphometry of villous and crypt compartments.

Results: All biopsies showed macroscopic enteropathetic changes. Permeability was higher in younger women, and in HIV seropositive adults. Structural and functional measurements were only weakly correlated with each other and did not show parallel correlations with intestinal infection, nutrition, or HIV stage. HIV seropositive participants tended to show a progressive reduction in villous height. There was a high degree of variability over time between individuals, with a majority changing significantly from one year to the next. In the group as a whole there was a 12–20% seasonal variation in villous height.

Conclusions: In this tropical population, the jejunal mucosa is dynamic and responsive to environmental influences. Architectural and functional measurements do not predict each other but are complementary.

EFFECTS OF GLUTEN FREE DIET ON COLONIC FERMENTATION IN COELIAC PATIENTS

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Background: Malabsorbed food residues in coeliac disease pass into the caecum and undergo bacterial fermentation. We aimed to assess the effects of a gluten-free diet on colonic fermentation in coeliac disease.

Methods: Five patients with newly-diagnosed coeliac disease underwent colonic fermentation studies after two weeks on a standardised ‘normal western’ diet provided from a metabolic kitchen. The studies were repeated after a further three months on a gluten free diet, the diet in the last two weeks being carefully matched for calorie, protein, fat and carbohydrate content, and for substrates of fermentation with the standard diet. A validated composite symptom score was completed daily. Colonic fermentation was assessed by continuous measurement of gaseous exchange in a 1.4m3 canopy for 24 hours, followed by end-expiratory breath hydrogen determination every 30 minutes for 3 hours after 20ml lactulose. Hydrogen was measured by electro-chemical cell (GMJ, Renfrew, UK)

Results: See Table. There was a statistically significant reduction in total hydrogen production [p=0.043], although this was not reflected in the breath hydrogen levels.

Abstract 333

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard diet</th>
<th>Gluten free diet</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median symptom Score</td>
<td>Median hydrogen (total) (ml/24 hrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 (IQR 2 - 7)</td>
<td>285.8 (IQR 151.4-434.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (IQR 0.5-1.5)</td>
<td>91.6 (IQR 71.3-140.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: Patterns of colonic fermentation improved in all five patients possibly because of reduced malabsorption on a gluten-free diet. Colonic fermentation may be an additional factor producing symptoms in coeliac disease.

ACTIVATION OF SIGNAL TRANSDUCER AND ACTIVATOR OF TRANSCRIPTION 1 IN CELIAC DISEASE

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Background and Aim: Interferon (IFN)-γ is a key mediator of the immunopathology in celiac disease (CD). The aim of this study was to examine the involvement of STAT1, a transcription factor activated by IFN-γ and SOCS-1, a protein which negatively regulate the IFN-γ/STAT1 pathway, in CD.

Methods: Duodenal biopsies, taken from CD patients and normal controls, were analysed for STAT1 by Western blotting, EMSA, and immunostaining, whereas SOCS-1 was analysed by Southern and Western blotting. In an ex vivo organ culture of treated CD biopsies, the effect of a JAK/STAT1 inhibitor on the gliadin-mediated induction of costimulatory molecules was examined.

Results: High IFN-γ and a more pronounced phosphorylation and DNA-binding activity of STAT1 were seen in CD in comparison to controls. By immunostainstaining, STAT1 was localised within the nucleus of epithelial lamina propria cells. Staining was more intense and diffuse in CD compared to controls. Despite CD samples contained high SOCS-1 RNA, SOCS-1 protein was undetectable. In cultured treated CD biopsies, gliadin induced activation of STAT1 but not SOCS-1. Furthermore, inhibition of STAT1 prevented the gliadin-mediated induction of ICAM-1 and B7–2.

Conclusions: Data suggest that exaggerated IFN-γ and defective SOCS-1 protein expression can result in a persistent STAT1 activation, thereby contributing to maintain and expand the local inflammatory response in CD.
system and the intraepithelial lymphocytes counted. Further biopsies were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and the levels of IFN-gamma measured by RT-PCR.

Results: 28 native Caucasians, 27 first gen. immigrants from Africa, the Caribbean and Asia and 7 second gen. immigrants were studied. 3 of these had travelled to their parent’s country of origin in the last 2 years. There was a significant increase in crypt depth and decrease in villus height in both immigrant generations compared to Caucasians and a trend towards more marked changes in the first generation group (see table). In both immigrant groups there was a significant increase in intraepithelial lymphocytes and IFN-gamma.

Abstract 335

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villus height (µm)</th>
<th>Caucasians</th>
<th>1st generation immigrants</th>
<th>2nd generation immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypt depth (µm)</td>
<td>353 (48.4)</td>
<td>276 (44.4)**</td>
<td>284 (37.8)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEL (per 100µm²)</td>
<td>97 (11.8)</td>
<td>116 (14.9)**</td>
<td>112 (7.7)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.01 **p<0.001

Discussion: Relative villus atrophy and crypt hyperplasia is present in first and second gen immigrants, which may be due to SL inflammation in response to an environmental antigen from their country of origin.

Cell/molecular biology posters

336 A GENETIC ANALYSIS OF COELIAC DISEASE


Background and Aims: A genetic susceptibility to coeliac disease is well recognised. Although a strong association is seen between HLA DQ2 and coeliac disease, this does not entirely account for the observed familial risk. In order to assess the contribution of HLA to coeliac disease and to identify non-HLA linked coeliac disease susceptibility genes, 3 complimentary strategies were adopted.

Methods: (1) Allele sharing across HLA was calculated by non-parametric linkage analysis. (2) A genome-wide linkage search for non-HLA linked susceptibility loci was performed on 24 multiplex families using ~240 microsatellite markers. (3) Analysis of candidate genes was undertaken by linkage, allelic association, and/or direct mutational analysis. Candidate loci tested were TGM2 (encoding tissue transglutaminase) and CTLA4-CD28 (on chromosome 2q33, implicated in a number of autoimmune diseases).

Results: (1) The HLA locus only accounts for ~40% of the familial risk of coeliac disease. (2) In addition to linkage to HLA, there was evidence of linkage to chromosomes 19p13.3 (p=0.02) and 4p14 (p=0.03). No significant linkage was observed at candidate regions proposed in other reported linkage searches. (3) Mutational analysis of TGM2 did not show any disease causing mutations. Analysis of the CTLA4-CD28 gene region showed evidence for linkage (p=0.0008) and association (p=0.0006). Mutational analysis of both CTLA4 and CD28 did not show any disease-causing mutations.

Conclusions: Non-HLA gene(s) are likely to be a stronger determinant of disease susceptibility than HLA. Sequence variation in genes centromeric to CTLA4 confer an increased risk of coeliac disease, but are unlikely to account for all of the non-HLA linked inherited susceptibility.

337 ROLE OF TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR NF-κB IN CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 PROMOTER INDUCTION BY HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN ENDOTHELIAL CELLS

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Several studies have demonstrated that H. pylori induces COX-2 in gastric mucosa. We have described regulation of the COX-2 promoter by H. pylori in epithelial and endothelial cell models but the promoter elements involved remain unknown. H. pylori induces the translocation of NF-κB. NF-κB mediates the induction of COX-2 in response to cytokines and free radicals. The aim of this study was to determine the role of two NF-κB sites on the COX-2 promoter in H. pylori induction.

A parent 5' flanking DNA fragment (-891/+9) and its NF-κB deletion mutants of the human COX-2 gene were constructed into a promoterless luciferase expression vector pGL3. A proximal NF-κB site mutant (-222 to -213), a distal NF-κB site mutant (-447 to -438), and a double NF-κB mutant were used. Transfected cells BPAEC (vascular endothelial cells) were incubated for 24 hours with live H. pylori (strain 60190, tox++, cagA+). Firefly and renilla luciferase activities were measured.

Mutation of either or both of the NF-κB sites on the COX-2 promoter at -222 and -447 base pairs from the transcriptional start site reduced basal COX-2 promoter activity (normalised luciferase activity 0.26±0.03 v 0.19±0.02, parent v double mutant construct, p<0.05). H. pylori induced COX-2 promoter activity with all constructs (normalised luciferase activity 0.53±0.09 v 0.26±0.03, parent construct with H. pylori vs control medium, p<0.05) but this induction was unaffected by deletion of either or both of the NF-κB sites.

H. pylori induces COX-2 in vascular endothelial cells via gene induction. The resultant increased generation of endothelial cell prostacyclin may play a role in modulating mucosal blood flow, platelet function and inflammatory cell infiltration in response to H. pylori infection and may play a role in development of gastric cancers. However, this induction of COX-2 by H. pylori does not involve the NF-κB sites on the proximal portion of the promoter.

338 P53 MUTATIONS IN OESOPHAGEAL ADENOCARCINOMA ARE COMMON AND ARE ASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE RESPONSE


Introduction: p53 is a key regulator of cellular response to radiation. Until recently, sequencing has been the gold standard for identifying inactivating mutations. However, sequencing can perform poorly when used to analyse material with a mixture of cell types such as tumour biopsies. The functional yeast assay (FYA) is a relatively new method of evaluating p53 mutations and outperforms sequencing when used on biopsy material. Duddy et al (J Mol Diagn 2000) found that sequencing p53 exons 5–8 identified only 54% of mutations detected by FYA. We sought to identify the frequency of mutations in adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus and to correlate mutational status with patient survival.

Methods: Tumour biopsies were obtained from 10 consenting patients with oesophageal adenocarcinoma who were to receive radiotherapy. The biopsies were assessed for p53 mutations using the FYA. Patient survival was compared with mutation data.

Results: 9 out of 10 tumours contained mutant p53. One patient had a long post treatment survival (currently 23 months) the longest survivor of the remaining 9 patients was 17 months, median 9 months. The surviving patient was found to have no evidence of disease at endoscopy 22 months after treatment. Mutational analysis showed a His273 p53 mutation in this patients tumour.

Discussion: Although small, this cohort has a higher p53 mutation frequency than previously reported. The one long term survivor has a mutation which had been extensively studied in vitro. Restoration of functional activity of this mutant is possible through a variety of mechanisms including interaction with small peptides and antibodies. It is likely that similar mechanisms occur in vivo. Given that the presence of a mutation is very common, this factor alone is unlikely to predict response, indeed the precise nature of the mutation is likely to be more important. We have demonstrated this in our small cohort.
339 DOWNREGULATION OF αβ1 INTEGRIN PRECEDES THE INDUCTION OF APOPTOSIS BY BUTYRATE IN COLORECTAL CANCER CELL LINES

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Background: Integrins mediate cell-matrix adhesion and regulate growth and cell survival. In colonic epithelial cells αβ1 integrin controls glandular differentiation and proliferation. Butyrate stimulates differentiation and induces apoptosis in vitro.

Aim: We investigate whether butyrate induction of apoptosis was associated with perturbation of integrin-mediated cell matrix adhesion.

Methods: Four colon cancer cell lines (SW 1222, HT 29, SW 620, LS 174T) were studied. Adhesion to extracellular matrix proteins was investigated by a cell-matrix adhesion assay. Expression and cellular localization of αβ1 integrin were studied in adherent cells after treatment with 4 mM/L butyrate by FACS analysis and confocal microscopy. Apoptosis was assessed by Annexin V binding. A selective COX-2 inhibitor (NS-398) was also used as a control.

Results: Butyrate decreased the attachment to type I collagen in HT 29 (p = 0.004) and SW 620 (p = 0.003) cells and type I (p = 0.01) and IV (p = 0.03) collagen in LS 174T cells. The decreased cell attachment was associated with downregulation of αβ1 and an increase in apoptosis in adherent cells (SW 620 9.6 ± 0.5 vs. 3.5 ± 0.2, p = 0.000; HT 29 6.1 ± 0.4 vs. 2.3 ± 0.1, p = 0.01; LS 174T 9.3 ± 0.6 vs. 4.3 ± 0.3, p < 0.003). No changes in αβ1 expression and matrix adhesion were seen in SW 1222 cells, which were also found less sensitive to the butyrate-induction of apoptosis (2.4 ± 0.2 vs. 3.3 ± 0.4, p = 0.123). Treatment with NS 398 increased apoptosis (5.9 ± 0.08 vs. 2.06 ± 0.14, p < 0.000) without affecting integrin expression and cellular localization. Downregulation of αβ1 integrin occurred in viable cells and preceded the detection of apoptosis.

Conclusion: Cell detachment and apoptosis induced by butyrate are associated with downregulation of expression and functional activity of αβ1 integrin. Perturbation of cell matrix adhesion may be a novel mechanism by which butyrate induces apoptosis in colorectal cancer cells.

340 HIGH LEVELS OF MICROSATELLITE INSTABILITY (MSI-H) IN HYPERPLASTIC POLYPSIS (HPP) ASSOCIATED COLORECTAL CANCER (CRC) PROVIDES EVIDENCE FOR THE SERRATED CRC PATHWAY

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Background: MSI-H occurs in 10–15% sporadic CRC. The precursor is unknown but may be the hyperplastic polypl (HPP) (serrated CRC pathway). In HPP, there are multiple, large HPPs and an increased risk. If CRC in HPP showed MSI and the MSI-H phenotype is also seen in wild-type counterparts it could suggest a common precursor. We hypothesised that inhibition of αβ1 integrin is important in HPP carcinogenesis. There is an increased prevalence of MSI CRC in HPP. This suggests that the HPP is the precursor of MSI CRC in HPP. This supports the theory that the HPP may also be the precursor of sporadic MSI-H CRC.

341 PROGASTRIN STIMULATES MURINE COLORECTAL EPITHELIAL MITOSIS AFTER DNA DAMAGE

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Background and Aims: The non-amidated precursors of gastrin stimulate proliferation of colonic epithelial cells. Transgenic mice which overexpress human progastrin (hGAS) are more susceptible to the induction of colonic aberrant crypt foci and adenomas by the chemical carcinogen azoxymethane than wild type mice (FBV) and mice which overexpress amidated gastrin (INS-GAS). We have investigated in murine intestinal epithelium in vivo whether alterations in the apoptosis or mitosis following DNA damage contribute to the procarcinogenic effects of progastrin.

Methods: Apoptosis and mitosis were assessed on a cell positional basis by light microscopic assessment of small intestinal and colonic crypts from 10–12 week mice, following 1 or 8 Gy γ-irradiation. Mice were assessed for progastrin (hGAS), gastrin overexpressing (INS-GAS) and gas-knockout (GAS-KO) mice and their wild-type counterparts (FBV and C57BL/6). p21WAF1/CIP1 expression was analysed by immunohistochemistry and Western blotting using a rabbit polyclonal primary antibody.

Results: 4.5h following 1Gy and 8Gy γ-irradiation, apoptosis was increased to similar levels in the small intestinal and colonic crypts of all mice. Significant mitosis was induced in hGAS mice 4.5h following 8Gy γ-irradiation. hGAS mice also showed increased length of colonic crypts compared to FBV and INS-GAS mice. HPP showed increased length of colonic crypts and increased P21WAF1/CIP1 expression. This suggests that the HP is the precursor of MSI CRC.

Conclusions: (1) 4.5h after DNA damage by 8Gy γ-irradiation, mice with elevated progastrin exhibit significantly higher levels of colonic mitosis than wild-type or gastrin overexpressing mice. (2) Progastrin induced stimulation of mitosis following DNA damage may account for its procarcinogenic properties.

342 NSAIDS INHIBIT β-OXIDATION OF PALMITATE AND ARACHIDONATE IN HCT-116 CELLS

M.J. Garle1, B. Middleton1, C.J. Howkey 2. School of Biomedical Sciences, 2Division of Gastroenterology, University Hospital Nottingham, UK

Introduction: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (salicylates and other NSAIDS) are useful for prevention of colon cancer. Earlier reports describe inhibition of palmitate β-oxidation by NSAIDS and demonstrate that elevated cellular arachidonic levels cause apoptosis.

Methods: We hypothesised that inhibition of β-oxidation of arachidonate would lead to arachidonate accumulation and possibly cell death. So we determined effects of NSAIDS on palmitate and arachidonate β-oxidation and cell viability. HCT-116 cells were grown to confluence on 24-well cluster plates and were incubated over 2 hours in DMEM with [3H]-palmitate or [3H]-arachidonate. HCT-116 cells were grown to confluence on 24-well cluster plates and were incubated over 2 hours in DMEM with [3H]-palmitate or [3H]-arachidonate. HCT-116 cells were grown to confluence on 24-well cluster plates and were incubated over 2 hours in DMEM with [3H]-palmitate or [3H]-arachidonate. HCT-116 cells were grown to confluence on 24-well cluster plates and were incubated over 2 hours in DMEM with [3H]-palmitate or [3H]-arachidonate.
**A ROLE FOR VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR IN HELICOBACTER PYLORI-INDUCED PLATELET AGGREGATION**

P.A. Corcoran, S. Kerrigan, D. Cox, J.C. Atherton, D.J. Fitzgerald, F.E. Murray, M.F. Byrne. Dept of Clinical Pharmacology/Gastroenterology, Beaumont Hospital/RCSI, Dublin, Ireland

Human and animal data have demonstrated platelet aggregates in gastric vascularisation in association with H. pylori infection. We have previously shown that certain strains of H. pylori induce platelet aggregation via the platelet glycoprotein GP Ib. The GP Ib receptor mediates adhesion to von Willebrand factor under high shear. We sought to further characterise this interaction and investigate the role of plasma factors such as von Willebrand factor.

An aggregating and non-aggregating strain of H. pylori [60190 and J104] were grown under standard conditions. 50µl of bacterial suspension (4x10^6 CFU/ml) were added to 50µl of polyclonal anti-vWF antibody or a monoclonal anti-vWF antibody and incubated for 30 minutes. The bacteria were then centrifuged and the pellet re-suspended in PBS and FITC-labelled anti-mouse secondary antibodies for 30 minutes at 37°C. Stained bacteria were analysed on a FACSArray flow cytometer. H. pylori strain 60190 bound anti-vWF antibody [mean fluorescent intensity: polyclonal anti-vWF 324±75 and 112±4 for control; monoclonal anti-vWF 52±4 and 10±1 for control]. However, the non-aggregating strain J104 showed reduced binding of the polyclonal anti-vWF antibody [strain J104: Geometric mean 223±6.4% aggregation, n=3]. The polyclonal anti-vWF antibody pre-incubated in platelet poor plasma induced platelet aggregation (28±6.4% aggregation, n=3). However, H. pylori pre-incubated in platelet poor plasma induced platelet aggregation (28±6.4% aggregation, n=3). However, H. pylori induces platelet aggregation in a strain specific manner and plasma factors, notably von Willebrand factor, are involved in the interaction with platelet GPIb. Induction of platelet aggregation by H. pylori may be a critical early event in the inflammatory cascade in gastrointestinal pathogenesis and may also explain the putative link with cardiovascular events.

**EXPRESSION OF THE HUMAN INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL CALCIUM TRANSPORTER ECAC2/CAT1**


The intestinal absorption of dietary calcium is essential for the development and maintenance of bone mineralisation and the prevention of osteoporosis. Understanding of the molecular mechanisms of calcium absorption by intestine and kidney has been strengthened by the recent identification of the apical membrane calcium channel, ECAC2/CAT1. We previously showed that there is considerable individual variability in the duodenal expression of ECAC2/CAT1 transcripts in humans and have now performed further studies to attempt to identify the mechanisms responsible for this.

Specific riboprobes were synthesised from non-conserved regions in the 3'UTR of the human ECAC1 and ECAC2 genes and used for Northern blotting and in situ hybridisation. Only ECAC2/CAT1 was detectable in duodenum, although ECAC1/CaT2 was found in kidney. The presence of ECAC2/CAT1 transcripts were also confirmed in placenta and prostate.

Sequence differences in ECAC2/CaT1 mRNA have been reported at a number of sites and were further investigated. Two sites were confirmed to be single nucleotide polymorphisms, one of which resulted in a coding change. The different allelic forms were relatively common and were all expressed in duodenum. No relationship was found between these haplotypes and the level of RNA expression.

To be able to investigate the control of gene expression, we determined the nucleotide sequence of 939bp of the ECAC2 gene upstream from the translation initiation site, comprising the 5'UTR and the promoter. No classical TATA-box is present, but a number of other potential transcription factor binding sites can be identified, some of which are conserved in the mouse gene. A consensus vitamin D-response element in the mouse gene is deleted in the human sequence.

These studies into the mechanisms governing expression of ECAC2 gene-products in human duodenum will enable progress in the understanding of the molecular factors affecting calcium absorption.

**APOTOTIC PATHWAYS OF DETACHMENT INDUCED CELL DEATH IN ISOLATED HUMAN ENTEROCYTES**

I. Daniels, R.G. Long. Medical Research Centre, City Hospital, Hucknall Road, Nottingham NG5 1PB, UK

**Objectives:** The primary culture of intestinal enterocytes has been an elusive goal for many years. The reasons that enterocytes fail to adhere in culture are complex but the single most important factor is that cells die from detachment-induced cell death (DICD) when stripped from the underlying lamina propria. Understanding the mechanisms that result in this form of apoptosis may provide insights into the long-term primary culture of human enterocytes.

**Methods:** Human duodenal biopsies were isolated from consenting patients presenting with irritable bowel syndrome and iron deficient anaemia. All biopsies showed normal histology. Whole biopsies were incubated for 4 hours at 4°C in cell dissociation fluid (Iscove’s), after which time they were shaken vigorously to free the enterocytes from the lamina propria. Both the enterocyte fraction and the lamina propria were washed and assessed for purity using Western blotting. Fractions were incubated at 37°C in serum free media for various times. Apoptosis was assessed by assaying surface expression of phosphatidylserine (PS) using flow cytometry and by DNA laddering. Activation of the apoptotic proteins poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase (PARP), BH3 interacting domain death agonist (BID), caspase 3, caspase 8 and caspase 9 were assessed by Western blotting.

**Results:** Matrisperse treatment of human duodenal biopsies produces a pure, non-apoptotic population of enterocytes. Isolated enterocytes undergo rapid DICD as assessed by surface expression of PS and DNA laddering. DICD is independent of de-novo protein synthesis, is evident within 30 mins of detachment and is accompanied by the activation of caspase 3, caspase 8 and caspase 9. In support of these observations cleavage products of the genomic surveillance protein PARP and the caspase 8 substrate BID were detected. DICD can be delayed but not halted by the addition of the broad spectrum caspase inhibitor (Boc-D-FMK) and the selective caspase 8 inhibitor (Z-IETD-FMK).

**THE IMPACT OF ALGINATE BIOPOLYMERS AND EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR ON FLUID PHASE ENDOCYTOSIS**

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**Background:** There has been a dramatic rise in oesophageal disease over the past thirty years. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GORD) is a debilitating condition that may lead to Barrett’s Oesophagus, a pre-cancer to oesophageal adenocarcinoma. Acid suppression therapy has been the preferred method of treatment in the shape of H2 antagonists and proton pump inhibitors (PPI).

There is evidence to suggest that epidermal growth factor (EGF), and its receptor (EGFR), play an important role in tissue repair, cell proliferation and migration. Alginite biopolymers are widely used in the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GORD) and impart cytoprotective biological effects. In this study we have investigated the impact on fluid phase endocytosis (FPE) of alginates and EGF.

Specific riboprobes were synthesised from non-conserved regions in the 3’UTR of the human ECAC1 and ECAC2 genes and used for Northern blotting and in situ hybridisation. Only ECAC2/CaT1 was detectable in duodenum, although ECAC1/CaT2 was found in kidney. The presence of ECAC2/CaT1 transcripts were also confirmed in placenta and prostate.

Sequence differences in ECAC2/CaT1 mRNA have been reported at a number of sites and were further investigated. Two sites were confirmed to be single nucleotide polymorphisms, one of which resulted in a coding change. The different allelic forms were relatively common and were all expressed in duodenum. No relationship was found between these haplotypes and the level of RNA expression.

To be able to investigate the control of gene expression, we determined the nucleotide sequence of 939bp of the ECAC2 gene upstream from the translation initiation site, comprising the 5’UTR and the promoter. No classical TATA-box is present, but a number of other potential transcription factor binding sites can be identified, some of which are conserved in the mouse gene. A consensus vitamin D-response element in the mouse gene is deleted in the human sequence.

These studies into the mechanisms governing expression of ECAC2 gene-products in human duodenum will enable progress in the understanding of the molecular factors affecting calcium absorption.
Background and Aims: Over expression of various matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) has previously been speculated to correlate with tumour progression in a variety of cancers. The aim of this study was to investigate whether GlyG17, a hormone known to be significantly expressed in colorectal cancers, has any effect on the expression of MMP-2 and -9 in a mouse fibroblast cell line transfected with the CCK-2 receptor K2.

Methods: Gelatin zymography and real-time PCR were used to investigate the protein and gene expression of MMP-2 and -9 in four cell lines with or without the stimulation of GlyG17 (10-7M) and or the addition of 3 different CCK-2 receptor antagonists (YMD22, JB95008 and JW11531). The cell lines investigated were: the human fibrosarcoma HT1080 transfected with MT1-MMP; and the mouse fibroblast NIH 3T3 transfected with classical CCK-2 or truncated CCK-2 receptors. Matrigel invasion chambers were used to assess the invasiveness of the cells with GlyG17 stimulation.

Conclusion: The stimulation of cells by GlyG17 has been shown to be cell line specific but not receptor specific. GlyG17 has the ability to increase protein levels of pro and active MMP-2 and proMMP-9. GlyG17 induces the invasiveness of cells that already express active MMP-2 but has no effect on cells that express only the pro form. The laddering of SEP70 immunoreactivity may be due to an increase in drug target for ubiquitinisation as part of the control of heat shock protein responses. These results provide us with information on the location of both EGFr and gangliosides on the cell membrane. Their location suggests that a co-operative relationship exists between them. This evidence indicates that gangliosides are directly involved in the signalling mechanism that is induced when EGFR binds to EGFr, and that Gαs acts as a monitor for the binding of EGFR to EGFr.

VARIABLE EXPRESSION OF SEP70, A NOVEL SQUAMOUS EPITHELIAL STRESS PROTEIN, IN BARRETT’S METAPLASIA

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Introduction: The human oesophageal squamous epithelium is exposed to environmental extremes of heat and low extracellular pH. These stressors are thought to be predisposing factors for metaplastic change to Barrett’s epithelium, a precursor of oesophageal adenocarcinoma. Animal epithelial cells such as stressors activate classical heat shock protein responses. This laboratory has previously demonstrated, in human oesophageal squamous epithelium ex vivo, that HSP70 is down-regulated and that SEP70 is up-regulated in response to thermal, ethanol, low pH and glycopaenic stress.

Methods: Pinch biopsies of normal squamous and Barrett’s metaplastic epithelium were obtained from patients undergoing upper GI endoscopy for investigation of reflux symptoms. Western blot analysis, using mouse monoclonal antibodies to HSP70 and SEP70, was performed on tissue lysates prepared using urea or detergent lysis buffers.

Results: Identification of tissue as squamous cells or Barrett’s was confirmed by detection of Barrett’s specific hAG-2 protein. SEP70 was present in squamous epithelium. It was, however, variably expressed in Barrett’s samples. SEP70 was expressed in normal squamous epithelium but in Barrett’s tissue urea lysates demonstrated a laddering of SEP70 immunoreactivity to different molecular weights.

Conclusion: The laddering of SEP70 immunoreactivity may be due to detection of sub-cytoplasmic pools. This could reflect selective targeting for ubiquitination as part of the control of heat shock protein responses in this tissue. Alternatively, it may be due to a generalised dysregulation of proteosomal degradation pathways in Barrett’s metaplasia. Further study of this phenomenon will clarify the dynamics of the novel heat shock protein response in this tissue.

SODIUM BUTYRATE DOWNREGULATES IGFB-BINDING PROTEIN-3 EXPRESSION IN THE ABSENCE OF DE NOVO PROTEIN SYNTHESIS

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Butyrate, the pleiotropic by-product of bacterial fermentation, has known effects on histone acetylation. The upregulation of genes by alteration of nucleosome-DNA interactions via the inhibition of histone deacetylases is a well understood mechanism by which butyrate directly upregulates gene expression. IGFBP3 is constitutively secreted by intestinal epithelial cells and its transcription is downregulated by butyrate. The aim of this study was to determine whether the inhibition of IGFBP3 by butyrate was due to an upregulation of an inhibitor of IGFBP3-3 transcription or whether it was due to a direct effect at the IGFBP3-3 gene.

Methods: Caco-2 cell lines were cultured in complete medium (10%FCS) and resuspended in serum-free media 24 hours prior to the addition of 5mM butyrate in the presence or absence of cycloheximide (CHX) for 6, 12, 24, 36 and 48 hours. IGFBP-2 and -3 mRNA transcripts were analysed by Southern blotting of semi-quantitative RT-PCR amplions, IGFBP3 protein was assessed by Western blotting.
Results: Incubation of Caco-2 cells with butyrate resulted in decreased secretion and mRNA expression of IGFBP-3. To examine if the inhibitory effect of butyrate on IGFBP3 was dependent on de novo protein synthesis, Caco-2 cells were stimulated with butyrate in the presence and absence of cycloheximide (CHX). At doses of up to 10µM, CHX did not affect the butyrate-induced down-regulation of IGFBP-3. Butyrate caused an up-regulation of IGFBP-2 mRNA and this effect was again not altered by the protein synthesis-blocking effects of CHX. We verified that 10µM CHX inhibited protein synthesis by interrupting IGFBP-3 expression.

Conclusion: Our data indicate that the modulatory effects of butyrate on IGFBP-2 and -3 are independent of de novo protein synthesis. Therefore, butyrate’s effects are not through the synthesis of a repressor of IGFBP-3. This suggests that butyrate has direct inhibitory effects which may involve the modification of the acetylation status of proteins in the nucleus.

**ENDOSCOPY POSTERS**

**352 AUDIT: TO DETERMINE THE QUALITY OF INFORMED CONSENT IN PATIENTS ATTENDING FOR OGD, COLONOSCOPY AND FLEXIBLE SIGMOIDOSCOPY**

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An audit carried out last year examining the degree of informed consent in competent adults found that although the majority of patients understood what the procedure involved and had been interviewed by a health care professional, 34% had poor understanding of the benefits of the test and 75% had little or no idea of any associated risks. This audit determines whether modifications made to information to include risk sent to patients in the light of these findings led to an improvement in the level of understanding.

118 patients were interviewed. As last year, 97% were aware which investigation was to be performed and the region to be examined. 69% (63% last year) had received information prior to the procedure, with 80% acknowledging receipt of printed information. 99% of patients had spoken to a health care professional, a proportion similar to last year. Only 60% (85% last year) were deemed to have a good understanding of what was to occur during the test and 66% (90% last year) were aware of what was to happen after the procedure. 70% (34% last year) had poor understanding of the benefits of the test. 48% (25% last year) were aware of the risks.

**Conclusion:** Changing the literature produced an improvement in understanding of associated risks, however, only 30% of patients were aware of the benefits of the test, and less than half were clear on what would happen during and after the investigation. This may reflect inter-observer variation, although the question does arise whether a certain proportion of patients have the cognitive ability to grasp the information presented to them—it may be pertinent to explore this issue further. Asking patients to complete a checklist is one way of ensuring that they have read material sent to them and been given the opportunity to ask questions.


**353 PROSPECTIVE AUDIT OF 12 MONTH REFERRALS FOR GASTROSCOPY UNDER THE “THREE DAY RULE”: AN INITIATIVE TO REDUCE WAITING TIME FOR SUSPECTED MALIGNANCY**

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Background: A regional initiative, called the “Three Day Rule” (TDR), has been recently introduced in our country in order to facilitate the earlier diagnosis of malignancy. It requires patients with suspected severe diseases to have a diagnostic procedure done within three working days of referral by General Practitioners (GPs).

Aim: To assess prospectively the effectiveness and compliance with TDR for upper digestive malignancies.

Methods: We studied prospectively patients referred for gastroscopy under the TDR initiative with contemporaneous open access referrals over a 12 month period at a single large teaching hospital of Western Milan. We compared prevalence of malignancies and other serious non-neoplastic diseases as well as the waiting times in the two groups. The appropriateness of the indications for each referral was also reviewed by a gastroenterologist blinded to the outcome of the test.

Results: 142 patients referred for gastroscopy under the TDR scheme and 767 routine referrals were studied. Significantly more oesophageal/gastric cancers (6 vs 1%) and serious benign GI lesions (grade II–III oesophagitis or peptic ulcer) were diagnosed in TDR patients in comparison with routine referrals (p<0.05, Table). The rate of inappropriate referral was significantly lower in the TDR than in the open access group (39% vs 22%) (p<0.01). The estimated cost of the TDR scheme (in extra list examinations alone) was 10 780 Euros, which means about 1198 Euros per diagnosis of cancer but only 229.5 Euros per “useful” diagnosis (including PUD and oesophagitis).

**Abstract 353**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Referred by TDR</th>
<th>Open access referral</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peptic oesophagitis</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peptic ulcer</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastric/dud. erosions</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oes/oest cancer</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal findings</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions:** Significantly more upper GI cancers and serious benign diseases can be found within a short period to comply with the TDR scheme. However, some GPs appear to over read alarm symptoms, and this may lead to some inappropriate referrals. Better awareness of appropriate urgent referral criteria is needed in order to ensure that the best possible use is made of the resources available for this initiative.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PSYCHOMETRIC SCALE TO ASSESS THE INFLUENCE OF MEDICAL AND NON-MEDICAL FACTORS UPON GENERAL PRACTITIONERS’ DECISIONS TO REFER PATIENTS WITH GASTROINTESTINAL (GI) SYMPTOMS

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1Endoscopy Centre, James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough, UK; 2University of Teesside (Social Sciences), Middlesbrough, UK

Background: Factors that influence GPs’ referral decisions for GI complaints have received little attention in the literature. A greater understanding of this process is essential for developing guidelines and improving services, yet retaining aspects of the valuable primary care screening function. This has become ever more important since the implementation of “Two week rule” referrals and the Government’s Direct Booking Project Initiative.

Aims & Objectives: To design a scale to measure (and rank order) the influence of medical and non-medical factors upon GP referral decisions for patients presenting with common upper and lower GI symptoms.

Methods: 21 GPs in a single health district were given an 80 item questionnaire separated into potentially potent medical (signs, symptoms, and clinical history) and non-medical factors (patient and family characteristics—identified from the literature). GPs indicated their responses to items using a Likert scale (1= not at all important, 5= very important). 95% confidence intervals were calculated and the results of the different factors were compared.

Results: The referred patients’ symptoms were: dysphagia, heartburn, iron deficiency anaemia, and peptic ulcer disease. The factors that were most influential were the presence of dysphagia, symptoms consistent with GI referral guidelines, positive faecal occult blood test, and fear of malpractice. Contrary to expectations, patient age, patient anxiety, weight loss, and GPs’ experience of GI symptoms had a negligible perceived impact upon referral decisions. The strongest referral inhibitors (in rank order) were: intermittent symptoms, symptoms inconsistent with GI referral guidelines, and the presence of a plausible alternative explanation for presenting symptoms.

Conclusions: The scale was well received as a simple and quick method for assessing the relative importance of medical and non-medical factors that influence or limit referrals. This tool is helping us to work with primary care colleagues to develop our direct access booking system.

VARIATION IN REPORTING OF GASTROSCOPIES BY DIFFERENT ENDOSCOPISTS AT A SINGLE CENTRE

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Introduction: Gastroscopy is a fundamental investigation for the gastroenterologist. At present, approximately 1% of the UK population undergoes this procedure each year. The BSG and JAG have been involved in drawing up training guidelines to ensure technical and diagnostic competence. Historically however, the ethos has been “see and treat”. This contrasting culture is perhaps the main reason why the technical and diagnostic quality of our endoscopies has been inconsistent in the past. An audit was carried out of gastroscopies performed at this hospital to compare the diagnostic yield from gastroscopy at this hospital with other centres.

Aims & Objectives: To design a scale to measure (and rank order) the influence of medical and non-medical factors upon GP referral decisions for patients presenting with common upper and lower GI symptoms.

Methods: 21 GPs in a single health district were given an 80 item questionnaire separated into potentially potent medical (signs, symptoms, and clinical history) and non-medical factors (patient and family characteristics—identified from the literature). GPs indicated their responses to items using a Likert scale (1= not at all important, 5= very important). 95% confidence intervals were calculated and the results of the different factors were compared.

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Abstract 355

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endoscopic diagnosis</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Range (%)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>18–60</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastritis</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>4–65</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duodenitis</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>2–33</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oesophagitis</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>2–22</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiatus Hernia</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>8–36</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>18–35</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: There are major discrepancies in the reporting of endoscopic examinations. There may be a critical lack of data that is incomplete or inconsistent in the reporting of endoscopy. This may have major implications for the patients’ perception of their illness, the GPs on-going management and consequently the nation’s health costs.

Much more emphasis must be placed during training and on the correct interpretation of gastroscopies.

ULCER HAEMOSTASIS BY THE HEATER PROBE: BIGGER MAY NOT BE BETTER

D. Levine, R. Teague, S.Turner, J. Wong, J. Freeman. Royal Cornwall Hospitals Trust, Torbay Hospital and Bristol Royal Infirmary, UK

Introduction: The heater probe is a widely used thermal modality, which is used in many centres to effect ulcer haemostasis. It has been stated that the large (3.2 mm) probe is more effective than the small (2.4 mm) probe, but this statement is not evidence based.

Methods: As part of a large clinical trial, 247 patients with major peptic ulcer bleeding were treated with a heater probe in combination with endoscopic injection. Choice of heater probe was influenced by the availability of a large probe and also by the availability of an endoscope with a 3.7 mm working channel. In 216 patients the small probe was used (group A); in 31 patients (group B) the large probe was applied.

Results: The amount of energy used in both groups was similar (120J and 160J respectively). Injection volume was 3.5 ml in both groups. The groups were well matched for age, shock, comorbidity, and endoscopic stigmata.

Failure of permanent haemostasis followed treatment in 17% of group A and 23% of group B patients; urgent surgery was necessary in 11% of group A and 19% of group B. Mortality at 30 days (9% and 7%) was similar in both groups. Adverse events occurred in 5% of group A and 7% of group B.

Conclusion: The efficacy and safety of both heater probes, used in association with endoscopic injection is similar.

COLONOSCOPIC SKILL: THE LEARNING CURVE REVISITED

D. Levine, R. Teague, S.Turner, J. Wong, J. Freeman. Royal Cornwall Hospitals Trust, Torbay Hospital and Bristol Royal Infirmary, UK

Although there has been substantial progress in the ability to teach gastrointestinal endoscopy there are still few valid and reliable tools for assessment of these skills. In part this reflects the lack of agreed standards for comparison. There is now agreement that training should result in colonoscopists being able to reach the caecum in 90% of patients but demonstrating this degree of competence presents problems.

Assessment should, in addition to showing compliance with a standard, provide feedback to stimulate improvement and help to evaluate training programs. Cumulative sum (CUSUM) analysis is an established method of quality control in laboratories and has recently proved useful both in anaesthetics and cardiac surgery. Its use in assessment of colonoscopy has been previously described but it has never been widely adopted.

We have re-examined the value of this technique for assessing completeness of colonoscopy and describe a simple practical method for making it available to both trainees and experienced colonoscopists.

The basis of the analysis is the assignment, to pass/fail events, of appropriately different scores that are summed and charted to show when there is sustained achievement of the required standard. In the case of 90% success for complete colonoscopy being required, each success is assigned a score of minus 0.1 and each failure a score of plus 0.9. With sequential attempts the graph of this function will rise and flatten out when the standard is attained and fall if the standard is consistently exceeded.

We present such a curve for one trainee’s first 140 cases. After 20 incomplete examinations intensive structured training was given. This was followed by increasing success until, by about 70 cases, the standard was being achieved consistently.

We have applied the equation to an Excel program into which the colonoscopist enters each examination coded for “pass” or “fail” and is then able to produce a graph after suitable numbers of examinations.

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A NEW METHOD FOR RAPIDLY MEASURING THE FLEXURAL RIGIDITY OF ENDOSCOPES

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Introduction: There is increasing interest in the use of both variable stiffness colonoscopes and thinner “flapper” flexible sigmoidoscopes. We have previously argued (Gut 2001;49:154) that some form of simple beam displacement methodology to determine flexural rigidity (EI) has the advantage of being relatively easy, reproducible, and inexpensive to perform. The disadvantage is that in our experience it takes between one and two hours to accurately determine EI every 10 cm along the shaft of a typical colonoscope. The aim of this study was to develop a method of rapidly and accurately measuring EI.

Methods: A unique, computer based system has been developed that enables EI to be continuously measured along the entire shaft of an endoscope in <60 seconds. The user (1) places the shaft between three low-friction rollers/pulleys (2) applies a known load using a standard weight and (3) pulls or pushes the endoscope through the rollers. The system’s software records data from optical encoders mounted on two pulleys, one of which measures the position of the load on the shaft relative to the instruments distal end, and the other the load deflection itself.

Results and Discussion: The new system accurately logged EI data in a fraction of the time (<60 seconds) that it had previously taken using our manual system. It recorded data at 1 mm (compared to 100mm) intervals and had the additional advantage over the manual system that the EI data could be saved to computer in raw and processed forms. These could then be displayed in either numeric or graphical format using standard Windows applications such as Microsoft Excel. A systematic comparison of the EI of a number of commercially available endoscopes is now in progress.

A CASE CONTROL STUDY OF NITROUS OXIDE/OXYGEN (N2O/O2) AND BENZODIAZEPINE/OPIATE IN LOWER GI ENDOSCOPY

C. Meaden, D.A.F. Lynch. Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Blackburn, BB2 3LR, UK

Intravenous benzodiazepine/opiate (IV) is normally used for sedation and analgesia in lower GI endoscopy. Disadvantages of this approach include significant cardiorespiratory complications and prolonged recovery time. The aim was to compare N2O/O2 (Gas) with IV sedation and analgesia in lower GI endoscopy. Disadvantages of this approach include significant cardiorespiratory complications and prolonged recovery time. The aim was to compare N2O/O2 (Gas) with IV sedation and analgesia in lower GI endoscopy.

Results: and Discussion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Discomfort (1–10)</th>
<th>Dissatisfaction (1–10)</th>
<th>Recovery (min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FS Gas</td>
<td>3 (1–10)</td>
<td>2 (1–10)</td>
<td>30 (0–75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS IV</td>
<td>1.5 (1–2)</td>
<td>1.5 (1–2)</td>
<td>75 (45–120)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>48 (34–63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p value*</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon gas</td>
<td>4 (1–9)</td>
<td>2 (1–9)</td>
<td>40 (10–80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon IV</td>
<td>2 (1–9)</td>
<td>2 (1–10)</td>
<td>75 (20–155)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>39.9 (25.6–54.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p value</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mann-Whitney, NA, not applicable, NS, not significant (p>0.05).

NURSE COLONOSCOPY: A REVIEW OF 160 CASES

M.E. Vance, S.G. Shah, N. Suzuki, C.J. Thapar, C.B. Williams, B.P. Saunders. Wolfson Unit for Endoscopy, St Mark’s Hospital, London, UK

Background: It has already been shown that nurses are effective in providing safe and accurate gastroscopy and flexible sigmoidoscopy. In this unit the nurse endoscopist has performed over 3000 diagnostic and therapeutic flexible sigmoidoscopies and assisted in 50 colonoscopies. A nurse colonoscopy training programme, based on JAG 2001 guidelines, has been developed to assess whether nurse endoscopists can provide a safe and effective colonoscopy service. A review of the first 160 procedures, performed by the nurse endoscopist is presented.

Aims: To review the first 160 colonoscopies performed by the nurse endoscopist.

Methods: A nurse endoscopist training programme was developed. The first 100 cases were performed under the direct supervision of an expert (BPS/SGS). An assessment of nurse endoscopist performance was evaluated after the first 100 procedures (BPS). The following 60 cases were performed without supervision. Routine polypectomy was performed by the nurse endoscopist on polyps <10mm. Details of referrals, examinations, and complications were recorded.

Results: 160 colonoscopies were performed (67 male, 93 female) in which the mean age was 56 years (16–94). Indications included pr bleeding (30%), assessment of IBD (15%), altered bowel habit (15%), pain (11%), diarrhoea (9%), anaemia (8%), cancer follow up (5%), polyyp follow up (4%), FH cancer (2%) other (1%). The overall caecal intubation rate was 94% (146/160) (assistance given in 8% of cases due to looping/fixed sigmoid). Video documentation of the caecum and procedure extubation were recorded in 100% of cases. Median sedation, administered was pethidine 25mg, midazolam 1.25mg, and buscopan 20mg. Overall findings were normal 70 (48%), IBD 25(17%), adenomas 18 (12%), diverticulosis 13 (9%), cancer 9 (6%), metaplastic polyps 7(5%), and others 4 (3%). Polypectomy was performed by the nurse endoscopist in 21 (14%) cases with no complications.

Conclusion: A nurse endoscopist with an experienced background in flexible sigmoidoscopy can, with specialised training, safely progress to perform colonoscopy for diagnostic referrals.

MAGNETIC ENDSOCPE IMAGING: A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR LOCALISATION OF COLONIC LESIONS

S.G. Shah, S. Moss, H.J. Pearson, E. Kewka, P.K. Jalal, B.P. Saunders. Wolfson Unit, St. Mark’s Hospital, Harrow, London, Diana Princess of Wales Hospital, Grimsby, N.E. Lincolnshire, UK

Background: Precise localisation of colorectal lesions preoperatively directs appropriate surgical management and avoids confusion at subsequent surgery. Colonoscopy can be notoriously inaccurate and therefore other methods must be used to localise lesions. Magnetic endoscope imaging (MEI), a real-time, non x ray technique for imaging of the colonoscope, may assist in determining the location of lesions found at colonoscopy.

Methods: A prospective study was performed to determine the accuracy of MEI for anatomical localisation of the colonoscope tip. The MEI system was used to identify one of four predetermined locations within the colon. Once identified, two endoscopic marking clips were attached to the colonic mucosa and 400–500ml of Urografin® radio-contrast medium injected to produce an air-contrast “enema”. The clips were subsequently localised by plain abdominal x rays, assessed by a single experienced radiologist, blinded to the colonoscopic findings.
Results: Twenty-nine consecutive patients were enrolled. The overall accuracy of MEI when compared to the air-contrast “enema” was 90% (26 of 29 cases). There were three slight errors of localisation (clips localised to proximal rather than mid-descending colon (1), or to either side of the mid-transverse (1) and hepatic flexure (1)) but which were not considered to be of clinical importance.

Conclusions: MEI is a reliable and accurate method for determining the anatomical position of the endoscope tip during colonoscopy. When commercially available, we believe the use of MEI will avoid the need for unnecessary barium enema for preoperative localisation of lesions, prior to definitive surgery.

362 RELIEF OF MALIGNANT DYSPHAGIA WITH PLACEMENT OF OESOPHAGEAL METAL STENTS: DO THE BENEFITS OUTWEIGH THE RISKS?

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Background: Malignant dysphagia due to oesophageal cancer results in much patient morbidity. This is in addition to the late diagnosis of this cancer and the poor overall prognosis. This study is a review of our experience of metal oesophageal stent insertion for oesophageal cancer to identify factors associated with poor outcome.

Patients and Methods: Observational study of the protocol led management of 100 consecutive patients undergoing stent insertion for oesophageal cancer from 1 May 1996 to 31 December 2000.

Results: Patients can expect a mean improvement of 4.2 (SD 2.6) points in their dysphagia score, a median hospital stay of five days (IQR 2–10), and a median life expectancy post stent insertion of 86.5 days (IQR 30–168). There is an increased complication rate in older patients and women. Improved survival in dysphagia score appeared to be worse in those who experienced complications (p=0.09). Overall five day mortality in this series was 3% and perforation rate was 1%.

Conclusion: Palliation of malignant oesophageal strictures with expandable metal stents in the majority of cases provides significant improvement in dysphagia with a short hospital stay and is associated with a low incidence of serious complications. Complications are largely confined to elderly patients with comorbid conditions. Optimisation of patients prior to stent insertion is vital if complications are to be minimised.

363 PUSH-ME-PULL-YOU FLEXIBLE PLASTIC STENTS

A. Fritscher-Ravens, D. Muckerjee, S. Masse, P. Swain Address required

Background: Plastic stents are commonly used to provide drainage of obstructed biliary and pancreatic ducts for benign and malignant disease. They are simple flexible tubular structures, pre-shaped by heat to fit the obstructed duct, with flaps or pig tail curves to prevent displacement. They are delivered over guide wire, guide catheter, or both. A pushing catheter is used to push the stent into position. The pushing catheter can push but cannot pull the stent backwards towards the endoscope. One difficulty with stent insertion is the consideration of the stent and pushing catheter to be impossible to retrieve it so many endoscopists deploy longer stents than necessary to prevent inadvertent loss through the ampulla. But longer stents block more quickly and can erode into the duodenal wall.

Aim: To design, develop, and test a stent which can be pushed and pulled backwards over a guidewire or catheter.

Methods and results: An S-shaped curve was formed in the tip of a variety of plastic stents and a perfectly fitting s shape was also cut into the tip of the pushing catheter so that the stent and pushing catheter were locked together when placed over a guide wire or catheter but which would separate as soon as the wire or catheter was withdrawn. A variety of stents of 5, 7, 10, and 12 French size were created and various locking shapes were tested including dovetails and interdigitating bars. These stents were formed from nylon, polytetrafluoroethylene, included flaps and were either straight or heat formed into curves. Some locking mechanisms were formed with a metal tip to the stent and pusher, some were made with plastic. A friction fit lock was also tested. This mechanism was also used to deliver experimental anastomotic stents, which required the means to pull back the stent once in place to exert tension against another structure to form an anastomosis. They were first tested using duodenoscopes in models of the bile duct and pancreatic duct. Subsequently they were tested in post mortem dissections with the duodenoscope held in a Jig. Finally these stents were delivered to the pancreatic and bile duct in survival studies in pigs. This type of stent could be delivered significantly more quickly and with fewer misplacements than comparable stents without the lock. The locks always released instantly.

Conclusion: A simple releasable lock on the tip of a plastic stent allowed better control of stent delivery. The stent can be pulled back into an optimum position.

364 COMPARISON OF THE DIGITAL ACQUISITION SYSTEM AND SCREEN FILM SYSTEM DURING ERCP

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ERCPs are employed in the diagnosis and treatment of biliary and pancreatic disorders. Modern fluoroscopy systems usually allow acquisition of images for hard copy using a digital acquisition system (DAS) instead of a screen-film system (SFS). It is thought that the DAS is associated with a lower radiation dose.

The aim of the study was to prospectively compare the radiation doses to patients from digital imaging and the screen-film system. DAP readings (Gy-cm²) which is a convenient measure of radiation exposure, screening time, and number of films were recorded.

Data was recorded on 33 patients (10 diagnostic) using the digital imaging and 20 (8 diagnostic) using the screen-film system. Average DAP for the DAS was 16.8 Gy-cm² for diagnostic, and 63 Gy-cm² for therapeutic ERCP. Average DAP for the SFS was 13.5 Gy-cm² for diagnostic, and 66.6 Gy-cm² for therapeutic ERCP. The DAP reading of the DAS for diagnostic and therapeutic ERCPs was 2.7 mGy for diagnostic and 7.4 mGy for therapeutic ERCPs. Average screening time for the SFS was 2.3 mins for diagnostic and 10.3 mins for therapeutic ERCPs. The average number of films taken using the SFS was 2.8 for diagnostic and 3.7 for therapeutic ERCPs.

In conclusion, there was no significant difference between the radiation dose in the two systems of image acquisition. The number of films taken with the DAS was however higher, a possible explanation of which is the ease with which images can be taken since films do not need loaded each time.

365 HOW DOES THE RECEIVING CLINICIAN’S ASSESSMENT OF URGENCY OF ENDOSCOPY AFFECT WAITING TIMES AND ENDOSCOPIC FINDINGS?

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Introduction: Open access endoscopy and the two week cancer initiative have increased pressures on endoscopy units. In our unit all requests for GI endoscopy are prioritised by consultants and allocated a routine, soon, or urgent slot. The purpose of this study was twofold, firstly to assess the relationship between the urgency of the endoscopy, assessed by the gastroenterologist, and the waiting time. Secondly, to determine the relationship of the assessment of the urgency of the procedure with the findings.

In a nine month period, 2584 gastroscopies and 798 flexible sigmoidoscopies were analysed using a computerised record system, enabling the urgency of the procedure to be recorded along with a coded diagnosis. Significant pathology was defined as grade 2 or more severe oesophagitis, Barrett’s oesophagitis, oesophageal or gastric cancer, or peptic ulcer. For flexible sigmoidoscopy this was defined as neoplastic polyps, colorectal cancer, or inflammatory bowel disease.

Results: For upper GI endoscopy 28% were routine, 51% soon, and 22% urgent, the average waiting times were 154 days, 59 days, and 19 days respectively. The proportions of cases in each category and the waiting times were not significantly different for flexible sigmoidoscopy. Significant upper GI pathology was found in 33% of routine cases (6 cancers), 39% of soon cases (30 cancers), and 57% of urgent cases (35 cancers). Carcinoma of the stomach or oesophagus was found in 22% of cases as many urgent cases as in routine cases (p<0.01). In flexible sigmoidoscopy, significant pathology was found in 24% of routine cases (1 cancer), 44% of soon cases (10 cancers), and 54% of urgent cases (8 cancers). Nine times as many carcinomas were found in urgent cases as in routine cases (p<0.01).

Conclusion: This study confirms that alarm symptoms are more predictive of the finding of serious pathology in patients with lower bowel symptoms and although alarm symptoms often reliably predict serious upper GI disease in over half of patients considered urgent, a significant proportion of patients with upper GI cancer will have no alarm symptoms.
366 ACHIEVING THE “TWO WEEK STANDARD” FOR SUSPECTED UPPER GI CANCERS: CONTINUING PAIN WITH MINIMAL GAIN: A RETROSPECTIVE AUDIT


Introduction: Gastrointestinal endoscopy units UK wide continue to strive to meet the two week standard for diagnosis of suspected upper GI cancers. In many cases this has put additional strain on already overstretched departments with negligible improvement in outcome and potential counterproductivity.

Methods: We performed a retrospective audit of patients referred for urgent open access gastroscopy over a six month period. Referrals were made on a standard proforma or letter marked “urgent” and mentioning the word “cancer”. These were coordinated via our Cancer Office with fax and online facilities. We collected clinical and demographic data and analysed both the decision to refer to actual referral time (ideally 24 hours) and the receipt of referral to appointment time.

Results: Data were collected on 79 patients (46 female and 33 male), mean age 69 yrs, from April-September 2001. All but three were faxed proforma referrals. One patient DNA’d. 33% had a normal endoscopy. Only three cancers were detected (4%), all within 14 days of referral. These were all unresectable OG junctional adenocar cinomas.

Conclusion: Whilst the majority of patients were gastroscoped within two weeks of referral, a significant number fell short of the standard. This was due to in part to a delay in GP referral time. Despite this, it remains to be seen whether overall achievement of the two week standard translates into reduced mortality from upper GI cancer.

Abstract 366

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GP referral time</th>
<th>Within 24 hrs</th>
<th>24-48 hrs</th>
<th>&gt; 48 hrs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referral-scope time</td>
<td>51/79 (65%)</td>
<td>12/79 (15%)</td>
<td>16/79 (20%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Within 2 weeks</td>
<td>59/79 (75%)</td>
<td>14/79 (17%)</td>
<td>5/79 (8%)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

367 PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS’ REFERRAL DECISIONS FOR GASTROENTEROLOGY

A. Douglass, D. Flynn, P. van Schaik, C. van Wersch, P. Cann. 1Endoscopy Centre, James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough, UK; 2University of Teesside (Social Sciences), Middlesbrough, UK

Introduction: A previous retrospective pilot study identified key factors that influenced gastrointestinal (GI) referral decisions in two local practices.

 Aim & Objectives: (1): to further assess the weighting of drivers and inhibitors, identified from the pilot, for GPs’ referral decisions with patients presenting with common GI complaints; dyspepsia (D), upper GI (i.e. dyspepsia, GORD, or upper abdominal pain), and rectal bleeding (Ch.BH +/- RB).

Methods: A fractional factorial design was used to construct case studies, of changing variables, to examine the impact of clinical factors, test results, and socio-economic status upon referral decisions. 21 GPs were interviewed about the factors involved in their decisions to refer patients with GI symptoms in the variable case studies.

Results: RB cases were more often referred (61%) than otherwise identical CBH (44%) and D (41%) cases. Males were more often referred than female patients for each main symptom complex. Increased duration of symptoms resulted in increased numbers of referrals for RB and CBH cases, but not for D. Older patients were more likely to be referred for each symptom complex; however, the impact was maximal for patients with a short history of lower GI symptoms. Abnormal blood tests prompted referral, but normal blood tests discouraged referrals for each symptom complex. Socioeconomic status had no impact on referral. Most of the “two week rule” referrals were for RB (27%); followed by CBH (15%) and D (10%). Almost equal numbers of RB and CBH referrals were assigned as urgent; the majority of D referrals were classified as routine. CBH and RB cases were evenly distributed between named consultant and open access. D cases were sent mainly to an open access route (83%).

Conclusions: Key drivers and inhibitors for GP referral have been examined in detail and will inform our development of a direct access booking system. The impact of gender was unexpected. GPs are not taking full advantage of our fast track open access endoscopy services.

Abstract 367

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dysphagia</th>
<th>Upper GI</th>
<th>RB</th>
<th>Ch.BH + / - RB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Med 35</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surg 15</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA 0</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>Total 50 (92 %)</td>
<td>485 (67 %)</td>
<td>212 (60 %)</td>
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</tr>
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368 VOLUME AND DISTRIBUTION OF GP REFERRALS TO A GASTROENTEROLOGY (GI) UNIT: PLANNING FOR A POOLED, WEB-BASED, DIRECT BOOKING SERVICE

A. Douglass, P.A. Cann. Endoscopy Centre, James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough, UK

Introduction: A pooled Medical/Surgical approach to GI services would enable referrals to be distributed according to Consultant specialist interest, allow an even spread of workload, avoid problems arising from leave, give direction to clinic, or procedure as first contact and facilitate efficient prioritisation. Do we know how much we all get of what?

Aims & Objectives: To examine the volume, distribution, and sub group clusters of GI referrals from GPs to a busy GI unit. To explore options for redistribution/prioritisation of these referrals.

Methods: The unit serves a 300 000 population and provides open access (OA) gastroscopy and colonscopy services. It employs three GI physicians, three colorectal surgeons, and one upper GI surgeon. All GI (Medical, Surgical, and Open Access) referrals from GPs to our unit for a two month period were reviewed and analysed. General Surgical (non GI) referrals excluded. Main classes: dysphagia, upper GI (i.e. dyspepsia, GORD, or upper abdominal pain), rectal bleeding (Ch.BH +/- RB).

Results:Expressed as total number for main classes per sub-service and (%) over 45 years of age. 1303 referrals were received in the two months, further examples, there were 12 patients with unexplained iron deficiency anaemia without any GI symptoms. 111 referrals were labelled urgent and 26 as “Two week rule” referrals.

Discussion: This and the more detailed analysis of our total GI referral load from primary care, is allowing us to engineer a restructuring of the number of “slots” we must make available on the “pooled effort direct booking system” for each clinical sub-group category. It also informs our designation of “appropriateness” of these slots for relevant clinician, nature of first contact, and speed of first contact.

Abstract 368

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369 SEVERITY AND FOLLOW UP OF COELIAC DISEASE AS ASSESSED BY THE OLYMPUS “ZOOM” ENDOSCOPE

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Background: The Olympus GIF Q240Z endoscope has a x100 magnification allowing a dissecting microscope view of the mucosa. If it can be shown that the endoscope can accurately identify villous atrophy, there would be a number of potential benefits, including: (i) screening and selection of routine endoscopy patients for intestinal biopsy, and (ii) use in the assessment of patients with known Coeliac disease (CD) who have started a gluten free diet.

Methods: An endoscopic scoring system for villous appearance (Z score) was devised after studying patients with known CD, and comparing endoscopic photographs with histological appearances. Z1 = normal villi; Z2 = stunted villi; Z3= “ridges and pits”; Z4 = flat. Following this, 17 consecutive patients with known CD were studied over an eight month period. Z score was determined by the endoscopist. The pathology analysed by one individual (PB), blind of the
endoscopic findings. Cases were classified as: Group A = minimal villous changes but expanded lamina propria (Marsh 1 and 2). Group B = mild to moderate villous atrophy (Marsh 3a). Group C = marked villous atrophy (Marsh 3b/c).

Results: There were six patients in group A, three characterised endoscopically as Z1, and three as Z2 (mean Z score 1.5). Four cases in group B, three were Z2, and one was Z3 (mean 2.3). Seven cases were in group C, two were Z3 and five Z4 (mean 3.7). The sensitivity of “Zoom” endoscopy in identifying villous atrophy is 100%.

Conclusions: Although this is a small preliminary study, results suggest that the Zoom endoscope may well be effective at identifying villous atrophy and assessing its severity. We found that patients responded positively to seeing visual evidence of villous recovery.

370 PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC JEJUNOSTOMY (PEJ): INDICATIONS, SUCCESS, AND OUTCOME

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PEJ insertion was attempted in 17 patients (10M, 7F, median 74 years) for indications for enteral feeding. Four were unable to tolerate standard percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) feeding due to intractable vomiting or feed regurgitation and 13 were not suitable for standard PEG insertion. Of these, three had abnormal gastric anatomy preventing PEG insertion, four had previous gastric surgery, three had diabetic gastric cancer, one had intractable vomiting with naso-gastric feeding, and one had meconium ileus equivalent due to cystic fibrosis requiring Na-acetyl cysteine perfusion.

Patients were sedated with midazolam (mean 4.9mg) with the addition of pethidine (mean 50mg ) in six patients and hyoscine (mean 28mg) in five patients. Prophylactic co-amoxiclav was used in eight patients and other combinations of antibiotics in eight. A videocenteroscope was used in 11 and videogastroscope in six patients. The scope was advanced and withdrawn until good transillumination with single finger indentation of the jejunum was achieved, followed by local anaesthetic washed through the abdominal wall and the jejunum punctured with the trochar from a standard 16 French Gauze MerckCorflo PEG kit. The guide wire passesthrough the trochar was retrieved with biopsy forceps and the endoscope passed. The feeding tube was then connected and pulled through the abdominal wall into position. If transillumination was not achieved within 30 minutes the procedure was abandoned.

The procedure was successful in 13 of the 17 patients (76%). The four failures were due to inability to transilluminate. Two of these had a surgical jejunostomy. One patient with advanced oesophagogastrectomy cancer died three days post procedure from aspiration pneumonia. One patient developed refeeding syndrome from which they recovered. Seven patients died from their underlying disease a median of two months post procedure and five are alive a median of one year post procedure. One patient with successful PEJ insertion tolerated bolus feeding whilst the remainder had continuous infusions using a feeding pump. When conventional PEG feeding is not possible or poorly tolerated, PEJ insertion is a feasible option.

371 AN AUDIT OF COLONOSCOPY PRACTICE AND LONG TERM FOLLOW UP IN 5OS CONSECUTIVE PATIENTS

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Background: Colonoscopy is the gold standard procedure for examining the colon. The procedure has been under great scrutiny in recent months.

Aims: To prospectively audit all aspects of colonoscopy performed at this unit including long term follow up.

Methods: A total of referral, examination, endoscopist, complications, and follow up were recorded prospectively. Patients completed 100 point visual analogue scales for pain and satisfaction following their procedure.

Results: 500 patients (246 male) underwent colonoscopy (by 27 different endoscopists), median age 57 years (13-92), 468 (93%) were outpatients. 64% patients were symptomatic and 36% patients were having surveillance or follow up colonoscopy. 19% of cases were stated as being “very urgent” or “urgent”. Median waiting times were four weeks (0-13) in urgent cases and 10 weeks (0-66) for routine cases. The overall caecal intubation rate was 93% (72–100%), with surgeons, physicians, and experienced trainees performing similarly well (89%, 92%, 94%) and experts 98%.

Photodocumentation of the caecum was performed in 85% of cases and verified by two experienced endoscopists in 88%. In only one case was an inexperienced trainee (<100 procedures) left unsupervised. Pain scores estimated by the endoscopist were well matched with those given by the patient 29 (0–100) and 26 (0–100). Median satisfaction score was 96 (0–100). Pain perception was less if CO2 insufflation was used median score 24.5 compared to 27.5 for air. Immediate complications were recorded in 16 (0.3%), five oedema, six vasovagal, three polypropylene haemorrhages, two mucosal injuries (neither requiring treatment). 69% patients returned their six month follow up questionnaire. They reported a median of one day off work or of being unwell at home. 32 patients (0.01%) reported minor bleeding, none requiring treatment. Three patients died within six months of follow up but none were related to their colonoscopy.

Conclusions: Completion rates were adequate for all endoscopists studied and a good level of supervision is available for trainees. There was a high level of satisfaction with the procedure and very few immediate or long term complications.

372 THE IN VITRO ASSESSMENT OF A NOVEL "CONTINENT" AND DISPOSABLE CORRUGATED SIGMOID STIFFENING OVERTUBE FOR COLONOSCOPY

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Introduction: Our group have extensive experience in the use of different stiffening sigmoid overtures in combination with both adult and paediatric colonoscopes [Gut 1998;42(suppl I):A18 and Gut 1998;46(suppl II):A33]. All the overtures were relatively expensive and had the additional disadvantage of not having an air-tight seal to prevent leakage of inflated air and fluid faecal material.

Aims and Methods: To assess in vitro a recently patented inexpensive disposable corrugated overtube developed by Advanced Surgical Concepts Ltd, Bray, Eire (ASCOT). We used the combination of a colonoscopy simulator and an Olympus variable flexion colonoscope (CF-240AL) set on its flippiest mode. Magnetic endoscope imaging was used to assess whether the ASCOT adequately splinted the left side of the colon.

Results and Discussion: The ASCOT satisfactorily splinted the left side of the colon when repeated simulated colonoscopies were performed by three experienced endoscopists. The valve at its tip remained airtight despite numerous passages of the endoscope along the simulated colon. The ASCOT was less stiff (p<0.001) than the Williams split overtube and its corrugated surface reduced friction between the colonoscope and its inner surface. The results are sufficiently encouraging to consider formal clinical assessment in lightly sedated patients undergoing colonoscopy with either adult or paediatric colonoscopes.

373 ST.THOMAS’S HOSPITAL BARRETT’S OESOPHAGUS AUDIT

P.G.Thatcher, R.P.H. Thompson. St Thomas’s Hospital, Lambeth Road, London, UK

Introduction: Barrett’s oesophagus was first described in 1950 and is said to have an increased cancer risk of between 20 and 125 fold. This has led to endoscopic surveillance programmes.

Aims: To assess the number of patients with Barrett’s oesophagus found on endoscopy between November 1999 and December 2000, histological characteristics and whether follow up had found any carcinomas during that period.

Methodology: Data were collected from the endoscribe reporting system using the terms “Barrett’s” and “oesophagus”. Histology was found via the RRS computer reporting system and analysed in relation to the OGD reports.

Results: 280 patients were found (181 female, 99 male) to have an endoscopic diagnosis of Barrett’s out of a total of approximately
## 374 UTILITY OF TERMINAL INTESTINAL BIOPSIES AT ROUTINE COLONOSCOPY

D.G. Power, A.N. Keeling, M.F. Byrne, E.W. Kay, F.E. Murray. Departments of Gastroenterology, Pathology and Clinical Pharmacology, Beaumont Hospital and RCSI, Dublin 9, Ireland

**Aim:** The aim of this study is to compare TI biopsies (BXs) taken by endoscopists with the histology of these BXs. Thus we can see if TI views at colonoscopy and subsequent BXs taken actually are proven TI.

**Methods:** We analysed all the colonoscopy reports in one centre over the year 2000. BXs were deployed under endoscopic control. Only colonoscopy performed by Consultant Gastroenterologists and Specialist Gastroenterology Registrars were used. The Endoscribe programme, set up in the endoscopy suite of our 630 bed Dublin Teaching Hospital, was the means by which we accessed the reports. We then cross referenced each individual TI BX taken at colonoscopy with its histopathology report.

**Results:** Our study period was 2 Oct 2000—2 Oct 2001. A total of 111 TI BXs were sent for histology, with 106 being actual TI histologically and thus 3 BXs found to be colonic mucosa. These results showed a mismatch rate of 4.5% between endoscopic TI and histological TI. We also examined the indications for procedure, these included: altered bowel habit, unexplained abdominal pain, weight loss, blood per rectum, anaemia (iron and B12), polyp/carcinoma surveillance, radiological abnormalities, inflammatory bowel disease, previous ileal TB, pseudomembranous colitis, suspicion of Maltoma. We concluded that the most frequent indication for colonoscopy was investigation of altered bowel habit: a total of 49% of all procedures were deployed for this indication. TI BX was found in 88% of cases. A total of 84% BXs showed no disease. TI BXs were deployed for abnormalities in the terminal ileum (86%), terminal ileum and caecum (14%), and terminal ileum and colon (0%). No reason was reported for the five BXs that showed no disease.

**Conclusion:** Our gastroenterology service performed a total of 111 TI BXs at colonoscopy over the study period. 106 of these were actually TI. The remaining five were colonic mucosa, giving a 4.5% mismatch. This small retrospective study was interesting in that it highlighted the fact that an endoscopist’s view of TI does not always correlate with actual TI histologically. No reason was reported for the five erroneous BXs. It appears that experienced endoscopists have a lower mismatch rate.

## 375 A COMPARISON OF NURSE AND DOCTOR PERFORMED COLONOSCOPY

S. Pathmanathan, K. Smith, G. Thompson, H.G. Amer, M.T. Donnelly, S.A. Riley. Department of Gastroenterology, Northern General Hospital, Sheffield, UK

**Background:** Colonoscopy is the investigation of choice for examining the colon but as the demand for colonoscopy increases and JAG guidelines begin to specify quality targets, there have been shortfalls in practice confirmed by a national audit. We have developed the role of nurse colonoscopist and now present a prospective comparison of nurse and doctor performed colonoscopy.

**Methods:** Patients attending for routine diagnostic colonoscopy were invited to participate. Neither TI BXs were performed using standard videocamendoscopes and were video recorded for independent review. Endoscopists were instructed to use midazolam, pethidine, and buscopan according to their usual practice. Endoscopists and nurse assistants graded the patients’ pain and tolerance on visual analogue scales (VAS) and a validated questionnaire and VAS were given to the patient following the procedure.

**Results:** 84 patients (38 female, aged 29 to 83 years) were examined by the doctor and 83 (48 female, aged 23 to 87 years) by the nurse. The nurse performed longer examinations (25.8 minutes vs 30.5 minutes, p<0.01), and performed the procedure to a greater depth (65 mm vs 70 mm, p<0.01). The nurse also performed more biopsies (20.2 vs 15.7, p<0.01). Failure to reach the caecum was due to obstructing malignancy (1) and diverticular disease (1) in the doctor group, and patient discomfort (3), poor preparation (1), and obstructing Crohn’s in the nurse group. Pain and tolerance scores were similar but the nurse used more midazolam and pethidine. The pathological spectrum was similar but with more diverticular disease in the doctor examined group. No significant complications occurred.

**Conclusion:** Appropriately trained nurses perform safe and effective colonoscopies with caecal and ileal intubation rates exceeding JAG recommendations. Expansion of the nurse colonoscopist role may help to meet the increasing demand for diagnostic colonoscopy.

## 376 IN INCOMPLETE BOWEL OBSTRUCTION, SELF-EXPANDING METAL STENTS FOR PALLIATION OF BOWEL CANCER CAN BE DEPLOYED WITHOUT FLUOROSCOPIC IMAGING

A.A. Saeed1, M.T. Hendrickse1, P. Isaac1, C.J. Sharrock2. 1Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead, UK; 2Blackpool Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, UK

**Background:** Self-expanding metal stents offer an attractive treatment modality for palliation in patients with large bowel obstruction due to cancer. We present our experience with endoscopically inserted stents, with and without the use of fluoroscopy.

**Methods:** 21 metal stents were placed in 18 patients, to relieve symptoms of obstruction due to malignancy. All patients had clinical or x-ray evidence of obstruction or obstructive symptoms, such as distension and pain. None of the patients had complete obstruction. In 10 procedures, fluoroscopic imaging was not used and the stents were deployed under endoscopic control.

**Results:** Metal stents were successfully placed in 21 out of 22 procedures. Relief of symptoms was achieved in 14 out of 18 patients (78%). Of these three patients were alive after a median follow up of 4.3 months. 11 of them died after a median FU of 2.1 months. One patient died due to perforation. (Procedure related mortality 6%). The only other complications were incontinence and stent migration (33%). There was no difference in the success rate of the procedures done with or without fluoroscopic guidance.

**Conclusion:** When it is possible to traverse the malignant stricture endoscopically, palliative collateral stenting can be safely performed without fluoroscopic imaging.

## 377 ENTERAL STENT PLACEMENT FOR MALIGNANT GASTRIC OUTFLOW OBSTRUCTION: SUCCESSES AND FAILURES

S.G. Nugent, A.F. Stone, M.J. Benson. Department of Gastroenterology, St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton, Surrey, UK

**Background:** Gastric outflow obstruction due to locally advanced malignant disease causes distressing symptoms. Historically, patients have been treated with surgical bypass, with a substantial morbidity. Self expanding metal enteral stents are now available enabling endoscopic palliation. We describe our experience with this technique over a 23 month period from December 1999 to October 2001 in a district general hospital setting.

**Methods:** All patients presenting with symptoms of mechanical gastric outflow obstruction due to inoperable malignant disease, were included. At endoscopy, a guide wire was manipulated across the stricture, under fluoroscopic control. Placement of Wallstent enteral stent (Boston Scientific) was achieved using wire guided, “through the channel” technique and a large channel (4.2mm) operating gastro scope (Olympus GIF 274Q). Pre-dilatation of the stricture, under fluoroscopy, was carried out. Placement of Wallstent enteral stent was achieved using wire guided “through the channel” technique and a large channel (4.2mm) operating gastro scope (Olympus GIF 274Q).

**Results:** 84 patients (38 female, aged 29 to 83 years) were examined by the doctor and 83 (48 female, aged 23 to 87 years) by the nurse. The nurse performed longer examinations (25.8 minutes vs 30.5 minutes, p<0.01), and performed the procedure to a greater depth (65 mm vs 70 mm, p<0.01). The nurse also performed more biopsies (20.2 vs 15.7, p<0.01). Failure to reach the caecum was due to obstructing malignancy (1) and diverticular disease (1) in the doctor group, and patient discomfort (3), poor preparation (1), and obstructing Crohn’s in the nurse group. Pain and tolerance scores were similar but the nurse used more midazolam and pethidine. The pathological spectrum was similar but with more diverticular disease in the doctor examined group. No significant complications occurred.

**Conclusion:** Appropriately trained nurses perform safe and effective colonoscopies with caecal and ileal intubation rates exceeding JAG recommendations. Expansion of the nurse colonoscopist role may help to meet the increasing demand for diagnostic colonoscopy.

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7000 procedures. Histological confirmation was made in 75% of cases. 172 had no dysplasia, 29 mild dysplasia, one moderate, and two severe dysplasia. Eight had carcinomas, none were found as part of any surveillance programme. The three moderate/severe dysplasias had endoscopies every three months, but none progressed to carcinoma within the one year period.

**Discussion:** The discrepancy in endoscopic and histological diagnosis was probably due to the number of biopsies taken which varied between two and eight (not in keeping with the world congress of Gastroenterology recommendations). However, this audit did highlight that no carcinomas were found as part of any surveillance program and that the dysplastic patients didn’t progress to carcinoma in this period. This further supports recent papers, which have challenged the effectiveness of endoscopic surveillance.

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7.3% of cases, and 4.5% of patients had a CXR performed. A total of 111 TI BXs were sent for histology, with 106 being actual TI histologically and 5 BXs not TI histologically. Of these BXs, 5 were colonic mucosa, giving a 4.5% mismatch. This small retrospective study was interesting in that it highlighted the fact that an endoscopist’s view of TI does not always correlate with actual TI histologically. No reason was reported for the five BXs that showed no disease. TI BXs were deployed for abnormalities in the terminal ileum (86%), terminal ileum and caecum (14%), and terminal ileum and colon (0%). No reason was reported for the five erroneous BXs. It appears that experienced endoscopists have a lower mismatch rate.
Abstract 378  The surface roughness of 4 biliary stents. Ra value is the average of 3 measurements from 10µm² AFM images; standard deviation of the data is shown in the brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Roughness Ra (nm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Wilson Cook</td>
<td>Soehendra</td>
<td>30.43 (6.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teflon</td>
<td>Olympus</td>
<td>Tannenbaum-type Doublelayer</td>
<td>13.26 (2.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene</td>
<td>Wilson-Cook</td>
<td>Amsterdam-type, Cotton Leung</td>
<td>30.00 (5.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene</td>
<td>Boston Scientific</td>
<td>Rapid Exchange</td>
<td>248.75 (24.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract 379 The surface roughness of 4 biliary stents. Ra value is the average of 3 measurements from 10µm² AFM images; standard deviation of the data is shown in the brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OAEB</th>
<th>RAUGICS</th>
<th>OAEA</th>
<th>RAUGICS + OAEA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>953</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>1264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 (15.7)</td>
<td>60 (15.6)</td>
<td>51 (16.2)</td>
<td>56 (16.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 (1.57%)</td>
<td>20 (3.1%)</td>
<td>1 (0.16%)</td>
<td>21 (1.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>836 (88%)</td>
<td>553 (86%)</td>
<td>523 (85%)</td>
<td>1078 (83%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benign Oes. Stricture</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13 **</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* RAUGICS v OAEB p=0.06; v OAEA p=0.001; ** RAUGICS v OAEB p=0.044; v OAEA p=0.002

Conclusion: AFM images the native stent surface within air or liquid with a higher resolution and allows quantification of surface roughness. AFM is a useful tool for the study of stent materials and proposed surface chemistry modifications prior to clinical trials.

379 RAPID ACCESS UPPER GI CANCER SERVICE (RAUGICS) VERSUS OPEN ACCESS ENDOSCOPY (OAE): IMPACT OF THE "TWO WEEK RULE"

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Background: To improve access to investigation for patients with suspected cancer, the NHS Executive has introduced a two week out patient waiting time standard. Despite provision of an OAE service at our hospital (>2000 procedures/year; target population 330,000; waiting time <6 weeks), achieving this benchmark for patients with suspected UGI cancer (UGC) demanded a new initiative. The RAUGICS was set up in parallel to OAE to allow GPs to request “fast track” direct access endoscopy (and subsequent clinic review) for “high risk” subjects.

Aims: (a) to evaluate the impact of introducing a RAUGICS on the total number of direct referrals (DRs) for endoscopy; (b) to compare the profile of endoscopic diagnoses for RAUGICS with that of OAEB before OAE and after OAEA introducing the new service; (c) to assess the resource implications of RAUGICS in terms of direct costs (endoscopy plus clinic) per cancer diagnosed.

Methods: Information was obtained from “Endoscribe” for OAE and prospectively for RAUGICS. Two six month periods were compared (OAEB: 01.01.00 to 30.06.00; OAEA & RAUGICS: 01.01.01 to 30.06.01). Major diagnoses and disease stage of cancers were verified by case record review.

Results: After launch of RAUGICS: (a) total DRs increased by 33% (953 to 1264) with 51% of DRs (645/1264) designated as requiring the “fast track” service (rapid endoscopy, then clinic review); (b) the prevalence of UGI cancer amongst DRs overall was unchanged (1.57% v 1.6%), but most cancers (20/21) were diagnosed in the RAUGICS group (3.1% yield); (c) Cost-per-cancer diagnosed within the new service was £7740; (d) Stage of cancers diagnosed by direct access endoscopy was unchanged (OAEB versus RAUGICS).

Conclusions: Referral criteria were effective in channelling patients with UGI cancer into the RAUGICS arm of the direct access service, but demand for “rapid access” was high (half of all DRs). The low cancer rate [3.1%] suggests either poor specificity of referral criteria or a high level of “inappropriate” referrals.
**380 ASSESSMENT OF AN OPEN ACCESS IN-PATIENT GASTROSCOPY SERVICE**

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**Introduction:** There is a significant body of literature assessing open access outpatient gastroscopy (OGD). Little is written about the use of organisation of the service OGD for inpatients except in the situation of gastrointestinal bleeding. In late 1998 we switched our inpatient gastroscopy service from a “Consultation first” service to an “Electronic Open Access Service”. This study evaluates the impact of this change in service organisation.

**Methods:** (1) The number and reason for requests for OGD since 1998 was retrieved from the electronic database. (2) “Reason for request” categories where >100 requests had been made in the last year for GI given the most common criteria of the patients in these categories were selected randomly for review to allow review of 25% of the requests. (3) On review of the records the demographic details, reason for admission, reason for referral for and outcome of OGD, eventual diagnosis, and routine laboratory parameters were recorded. (4) The pre OGD admission record of each patient was summarised and reviewed anonymously and independently by three consultant gastroenterologists to determine appropriateness of the request for OGD.

**Results:** During the period from 1998 there was a 19% increase in emergency medical and surgical admissions and a 27% increase in OGD requests but this varied from a 13% increase in referrals for melena to a 56% and 80% increase in referrals for nausea/vomiting and abdominal pain respectively. When the appropriateness of referrals was evaluated 67% of all requests were considered appropriate but the value varied (abdominal pain 41%, haematemesis 74%, melena 83%, anaemia 84%, and nausea/vomiting 57%). The eventual diagnosis was achieved at OGD in all patients in 52% (abdominal pain 29%, haematemesis 79%, melena 65%, anaemia 38%, nausea/vomiting 38%).

**Conclusion:** An electronic open access service is appropriate for inpatients with GI bleeding and anaemia although more selective referral questions may improve the appropriateness of referrals. Pre-procedure consultation is more appropriate for most other categories of inpatient referrals.

**381 GENERAL PRACTITIONERS’ PERCEIVED UTILITY OF A PROPOSED COMPUTERISED DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR WEB BASED REFERRAL OF PATIENTS WITH GASTROINTESTINAL (GI) DISORDERS**

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**Introduction:** A web based, direct booking system for GP referrals to a GI clinic or procedure is under development for our unit. Guidelines for referral of clinical sub groups will be incorporated as algorithms within the software. The aim is to provide decision support booking system. This will enable the most appropriate slot for the patient to be identified and booked directly in real time. “ Appropriateness” will relate to relevant clinician, nature [clinic or procedure] and speed of first contact and provide patients with some choice of appointments.

**Aims & Objectives:** To assess GPs’ attitudes to the principles, design, and their eventual usage of such a system.

**Methods:** 21 GPs were given a description of the proposed system and asked to rate each of eight potential benefits on a 6 point scale. GP were also given the opportunity to discuss the potential impact of the system on their clinical practice and patients.

**Results:** The five most highly scored potential benefits were (i) faster and more reliable communication between primary and secondary care (mean 5.22), (ii) appropriateness of the first assessment by the patient (mean 4.53), (iii) facilitating adherence to local clinical guidelines (mean 4.53), (iv) facilitating the explanation of referral decisions, tests and procedures to patients (mean 4.42), and (v) provision of information on evidence-based reports for GPs (mean 4.37). 52% of GPs indicated that they would use the system in real time only if it generated no more than two additional minutes on consultation times. 21% of GPs were concerned that the system could increase administrative workload, and create unrealistic expectations of open access services for patients.

**Conclusions:** The majority of GPs recognised potential benefits of the proposed system, but the impact on consultation times is a core design issue that will determine acceptance and usage of such a system. Other members of the primary care team may help to minimise the need for the GP to spend “real time” online.

**382 GASTRIC BIOPSY: WHERE FROM AND HOW MANY USING THE UPDATED SYDNEY SYSTEM TO EVALUATE GASTRITIS, ATROPHY, AND INTESTINAL METAPLASIA?**

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The topography of gastritis predicts a likely outcome in Helicobacter pylori infection. Histological markers of cancer risk include severe atrophy and intestinal metaplasia. The updated Sydney system for reporting gastritis recommends five biopsy sites, which is time consuming. This study aims to establish if all five gastric sites are necessary for an accurate appraisal of gastric pathology in routine practice.

**Patients and Methods:** 100 patients, 45 men, median age 57, range 21–88 years, attending for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy had five gastric sites routinely biopsied according to the updated Sydney protocol. Biopsies were placed in order on a cellulose acetate strip, processed, and reported by two pathologists according to the Sydney System. Results were analysed to assess concordance of diagnosis by site and to determine which of the five sites were optimal to assess gastric pathology.

**Results:** The majority of presenting symptoms for endoscopy were dyspepsia or abdominal pain (47 patients). At biopsy for gastritis, including grade of gastritis, there was excellent concordance between body sites (100%), and good concordance between antral sites (94%). No further information was gained from separate analysis of the biopsy of the incisura. Intestinal metaplasia (IM) was found with greatest prevalence in A2 (inferior antrum)-17% all biopsies and B2 (greater curve, body) 5%. In contrast, atrophy was found with greatest prevalence (21%) at A1 (superior antrum) but also in IM, 10% of B2 biopsies showed atrophy. The overall prevalence of IM in this study was 19% and atrophy, 21% from analysis of biopsies of all sites.

**Conclusion:** This study shows that when histological assessment of gastritis is required, in the absence of a visible lesion, two biopsies, one from the antrum and one from the body are adequate for a clinical diagnosis of grade and type of gastritis. However if only two sites are biopsied, IM (a histological marker of cancer risk) will be missed in 7% of cases relative to the full Sydney protocol.

**383 THE APPROPRIATENESS OF A 24 HOUR BLEEDING SERVICE: PROSPECTIVE AUDIT OF GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF GASTROINTESTINAL HAEMORRHAGE**

M.C. Gallagher, F.R. Vicary, V.S. Wong. Department of Gastroenterology the Whittington Hospital London N1, UK

**Background:** Acute upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage (UGIH) constitutes a medical emergency with an incidence of 100 per 100 000 and mortality rate of 14%. The Whittington Hospital departmental guidelines state that patients should undergo endoscopy the day after admission unless there are criteria for “emergency endoscopy” (out of the hours 9 am–5 pm: suspected varices, large bleed/continued bleeding, or history of aortic graft. Two consultant physicians, (and their SRFs) and two consultant surgeons provide 24 hour endoscopy cover.

**Aims:** To perform a six month prospective audit of the management of suspected cases of acute UGIH at the Whittington Hospital.

**Methods:** All suspected cases of acute UGIH were included. Data were collected on a standard proforma and case notes reviewed after discharge. Outcome measure included the timing of endoscopy, use of “out of hours” endoscopy services, endoscopic diagnosis, and mortality rates. Rockall scores were calculated for all patients who required endoscopy.

**Results:** 95 cases of suspected UGIH were identified. 76 patients (80%) presented via A&E and 19 (20%) were existing inpatients. 90 patients underwent endoscopy. In 92% of cases, endoscopy was performed within 24 hours of admission/inpatient bleeding episode. Of these, 20 patients achieved criteria for emergency endoscopy. 17 were endoscoped out of hours and three patients presented within hours. The average Rockall score for patients endoscoped within hours was 3.5 (range 1–10) and out of hours, 6.5 (range 1–10). Endoscopic diagnoses were as follows: peptic ulcer 37%, varices
15%, normal 12%, erosions 9%, oesophagitis 9%, Mallory-Weiss tear 2%, other 16%. Endoscopic therapy was required in 29 cases (30%). The overall Mortality Rate was 10.5%.

Conclusion: The proportion of patients in this series endoscoped within 24 hours (92%) compares favourably with published data (50 and 56% in the BSG National Audits). 17/93 patients underwent out of hours endoscopy including seven with variceal bleeding. The appropriate provision of a 24-hour bleeding service is possible in a small unit with the collaboration of medical and surgical Endoscopists.


384 SELF ADMINISTERED PHOSPHATE ENEMA IN BOWEL PREPARATION FOR FLEXIBLE SIGMOIDOSCOPY: AN AUDIT OF EFFICACY AND PATIENT SATISFACTION

T.A. Raven, J. Whelan, I. Fretwell, M. Aston, P. Whitney. Endoscopy Department, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Derbyshire, UK

Background: Patients attending endoscopy for a flexible sigmoidoscopy (FS) examination were being prepared using picolax except one doctor who used phosphate enemas on arrival. Recent research by W. Akin et al. (2000) has shown that an phosphate enema administered on the day of the examination is as effective as picolax. To see if this could be successful in our endoscopy unit an audit was conducted.

Aims: To improve the way in which patients are prepared for (FS) without compromising the quality of bowel preparation.

Methods: 53 Patients were selected using two (FS) lists and had the option of taking the enema at home instead of picolax for bowel preparation. A questionnaire was prepared for patients to complete while they were waiting for the (FS). A note was made of patients unable/unwilling to administer the enema. Nursing and medical information was collected to assess the acceptability and quality of bowel preparation.

Results: 98% of patients administered the enema successfully at home. 74% of the (FS) tests were completed to 60cm. 100% of patients used the enema would use it again, 12% telephoned the department for advice, 38% experienced mild side effects, and 27% needed help from someone at home. The bowel preparation was excellent in 75% of cases.

Conclusion: Patients found the enema easy to use and acceptable as a method of bowel preparation. Although only a small number of cases were audited the results are very similar to those reported in the BMJ. 1. Akin et al: BMJ 2000;320:1504–9

385 USE OF A PAIR OF PRESSURE SENSITIVE GLOVES TO DETERMINE MECHANICAL WORK DONE DURING EITHER OGD OR COLONOSCOPY: A PILOT STUDY IN 10 PATIENTS

J. Hancock1, S. Dogramadzi1, G.D. Bell1, C. Allen1, K. Burn1, I. Fletcher1, R. Bicker1. 1Medical Sciences Faculty, Sunderland University, UK; 2Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Newcastle University, UK; 3School of Computing, Engineering and Technology, University of Teesside, UK; 4Department of Mechanical, Materials and Manufacturing Engineering, Newcastle University, UK

Introduction and aims: Torque steering is now the preferred method of teaching intubation of the tortuous sigmoid colon. One of the criticisms of many teaching simulators is that the “feedback” forces are not realistic. One of us [CA] had had extensive previous experience with the use of pressure sensor gloves to estimate the mechanical forces/mechanical work done by female assembly plant workers1. We decided to see if we could satisfactorily modify the equipment to measure similar forces being applied by an endoscopist’s right and left hand during endoscopic procedures [real or simulated] and if so whether these differed depending on the diameter and stiffness of the endoscope employed.

Aims and methods: A single experienced endoscopist (JH) carried out a total of 10 endoscopic procedures (three OGDs, one flexible sigmoidoscopy, and six colonoscopies) while wearing the sensor gloves. Each glove containing 20 calibrated piezo electric sensors which sent pressure data to a PC fifty times a second. The data were represented both graphically and numerically using specially written software.

Results and discussion: The equipment accurately and reproducibly measured the, at times, quite considerable forces generated by the right hand during torque steering. Right hand torque forces were predictably much higher during lower GI endoscopy than during OGD. Despite the small numbers of patients studied to date, it is becoming clear that during colonoscopy/flexible sigmoidoscopy greater right hand torque forces are required with thin endoscopes compared with thicker ones. We are now looking at the use of Neural Network/Artificial Intelligence methodology to help analyse the data in greater depth. We are confident we can apply the technique to looking at differences between endoscopists and endoscopes during both real and simulated examinations. The research could have implications in the design of instruments and teaching simulators as well as live “hands on” assessment of trainees during endoscopic procedures.


386 HAEMORRHAGIC RADIATION PROCTITIS: AN ENDOSCOPIC SCORE MAY GUIDE THERAPY

R. Zinico1, M.D. Rutter1, G. Falasco1, V. Cennamo1, S. Contini2, B.P. Saunders1. 1Wolfson Unit for Endoscopy, St. Mark’s Hospital, UK; 2Endoscopia Digestiva, Ospedale Bellaria, Bologna, Italy

Background: Management of haemorrhagic radiation proctitis (HRP) remains controversial. Recently both endoscopically delivered argon plasma coagulation (APC) & local rectal application of 4% formalin (LRAF) have been reported as effective treatments. However the exact role of these therapies is not clearly defined. We evaluated the efficacy of APC, and developed a new endoscopic score to guide therapy.

Methods: 12 patients with significant rectal bleeding due to HRP were retrospectively reviewed. Patients were classified using a new endoscopic grading of HRP from endoscopic videoscopic assessment, assessing confluence and distribution of telangiectasias, percentage of surface area involved, and presence of fresh blood. All patients were treated with APC initially.

Results: Utilising the new endoscopic grading, five patients were categorised as grade I (mild) HRP, four patients grade II (moderate) HRP, three patients grade III (severe) HRP. In 10 patients (83.3%), bleeding improved significantly following APC therapy. All patients with grade I & II were treated successfully by APC (median two sessions, range one to four). In two grade III patients APC failed, but subsequent formalin application was successful.

Conclusion: Our endoscopic score may help guide appropriate treatment for HRP. APC appears safe, efficacious, and should usually be considered first line therapy, particularly in grade I & II HRP. However with extensive (grade III) HRP, topical formalin application may be more effective.

387 ARE MULTIPLE BIOPSIES NECESSARY IF A COLONOSCOPY IS NORMAL?

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Aims: To correlate the histological and clinical findings in patients with a macroscopically normal, total colonoscopy.

Method: A search was made of all colonoscopy reports performed during 2000. Reports from patients with a macroscopically normal, total colonoscopy in which a set of serial biopsies (caecum, ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid colon and rectum) had been taken were identified. The histology result for each patient was found and the indication for the examination noted in each case. Cases were excluded if any endoscopic abnormality was noted or if a full set of biopsies had not been taken.

Results: See table

Conclusions: Five cases of IBD (inflammatory bowel disease/microscopic colitis) were identified in 282 patients. In all diarrhoea was a presenting symptom (i.e. 4% of patients with diarrhoea had IBD). If diarrhoea was not an indication no patients were found to have IBD on serial biopsies. We recommend serial biopsies should be taken in patients with a normal colonoscopy but only if the predominant symptom is diarrhoea.
AN AUDIT OF ROUTINE ILEOSCOPY: PROCEDURE TIME AND DIAGNOSTIC YIELD

S. Cherian, A. Cherukuri, P. Singh. Staffordshire General Hospital, Stafford ST16 5SA, UK.

Introduction: Ileoscopy is not routinely attempted because of its perceived technical difficulty. We believe routine ileoscopy is useful in quality assurance and it provides additional diagnostic yield.

Methods: We examined colonoscopy data from September 1995 to October 2001 of a single gastroenterological firm. For documentation of completeness of examination, visualization of ileocaecal valve or ileal intubation were the only criteria used. A registrar endoscopist performed 80 colonoscopies independently. For analysis of intubation rates, these 80 and a further 56 procedures in patients with prior colonic resection were excluded. During the last year of the audit, data were prospectively collected on procedure times (PT).

Results: There were 1602 colonoscopies. The median age was 60 years (range 8–95). The male to female ratio was 4.5:5.5. The diagnostic yield from 73 ileoscopies and 67 sets of biopsies in 66 patients with colonic IBD was: 63 normal; seven Crohn’s ileitis; and three backwash ileitis. Of those without colonic IBD, 904 had ileoscopy and 67 sets of biopsies in 66 patients with colonic IBD was: 63 normal; seven Crohn’s ileitis; and three backwash ileitis. Of those without colonic IBD, 904 had ileoscopy and 67 sets of biopsies in 66 patients. Complication rate was 0%.

Conclusions: Ileoscopy is the gold standard in the documentation of completeness of colonoscopy. In skilled hands, it is easy, adds only three minutes to the procedure time, and contributes significantly to quality assurance and diagnostic yield.

A SEVEN YEAR OUTCOME OF ENDOSCOPIC LASER THERAPY FOR PALLIATIVE UPPER AND LOWER GASTROINTESTINAL MALIGNANCY IN A DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Background: Laser therapy is useful not only in extensive oesophageal tumour and stent overgrowth but also for inoperable recto-sigmoid tumours in reducing the risk of obstruction or bleeding.

Aim: To determine retrospectively outcome and complication rate of procedures carried out over a seven year period.

Subjects & Method: A total of 95 patients received laser therapy from 1994 until 2001. 31 of whom had lower, while 64 had upper gastrointestinal laser therapy.

Results: Out of the 31 lower gastrointestinal procedures 15 (50%) were for rectal carcinoma, six (19%) recto-sigmoid carcinoma, five (16%) sigmoid carcinoma, three (9%) tubulovillous adenoma, one (3%) sigmoid adenoma and one (3%) colonic angiodysplasia. 19 (61%) were male; mean age of 78 (range 74–97). 13 (42%) had cardiovascular co-morbidities, three (9%) cerebrovascular accidents (CVA), 5 (16%) chronic obstructive airway disease (COAD), and three (9%) had other. Median number of procedures was 4 ± 1.2 over a duration of 4 ± 1.9 months. Nine (29%) remained alive (one colonic angiodysplasia, three tubulovillous adenoma, two rectal carcinoma (later had surgery), one sigmoid adenoma and one recto-sigmoid carcinoma). Complication rate was 0%.

For the 64 upper gastrointestinal laser procedures, 39 (61%) had oesophageal carcinoma, 15 (23%) gastric carcinoma, six (8%) stent overgrowth, one (2%) oesophago-gastric carcinoma, one (2%) gastric arteriovenous ectasia (GAVE), one (2%) Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT), and one (2%) gastric angiodysplasia. 38 (59%) were male; mean age of 75 (range 44–88). 27 (42%) had cardiovascular co-morbidities, eight (13%) CVA, 14 (22%) COAD, and five (8%) had other primary malignancies. Median number of procedures was 1.25 ± 0.9 over a 2.5 ± 0.5 month period. 12 (18%) remained alive (three gastric carcinoma, one gastric angiodysplasia, one HHT, one GAVE; eventually required Argon plasma coagulation and six oesophageal carcinoma, one eventually requiring a stent). Complication rate was 0.05% (two with aspiration pneumonia within two weeks of the procedure and one bled after 12 hours of treatment).

Conclusions: Laser therapy is safe and an effective method of palliation for inoperable malignancy when performed in a District General Hospital setting by an experienced endoscopist.

CLINICAL OUTCOME FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENT OF ENTERAL STENTS TO PALLIATE PATIENTS WITH MALIGNANT GASTRODUODENAL OBSTRUCTION: A DGH EXPERIENCE

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Background: The deployment of enteral stents under endoscopic and fluoroscopic guidance has emerged as an effective alternative to palliative surgery for malignant gastric outflow and duodenal obstruction.

Methods: Twenty-one consecutive patients with inoperable malignant gastric (28%), pancreatic (67%), and metastatic deposit (5%) upper GI strictures were prospectively studied between April 1999 to October 2001, on an “intention to treat” basis. Twenty-three procedures were performed using the Wallstent enteral prosthesis, implanted per-orally under fluoroscopic guidance. All patients had severe nausea, recurrent vomiting and their obstructions were deemed inoperable. Twelve (57%) were male and nine (43%) were female; mean age 71.6 years. Malignant obstruction occurred at the pylorus (19%), antrum (5%), first and second parts of the duodenum (66%), third part of duodenum (5%), and anastomotic sites (5%).

Results: Stent implantation was technically successful in eighteen (85%) patients. On two occasions a wire could not be passed and in a third, a previously placed plastic biliary stent could not be changed preventing enteral stent deployment. Nausea, vomiting and dysphagia improved in all cases that had a stent successfully placed. There were no short term complications. Two patients (11%), who were successfully stented, complained of abdominal pain post insertion. Two patients were readmitted with vomiting at six and nine months respectively. The first was due to tumour overgrowth and the second to distention caused by the stent. Both were successfully treated, by inserting further co-axial stents to bridge the stenoses. Twelve patients (67%) died during the follow up period from causes unrelated to the stent insertion, with a median survival time of three months. Five patients are still alive, the longest being seven months. One patient was lost to follow up.

Conclusion: In our experience, the endoscopically placed enteral stent is a safe and efficacious procedure that provides an effective means of palliation to patients with an inoperable malignant upper GI obstruction.

ABDOMINAL PAIN FOLLOWING LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY

A. D. Gilliam, N. Davidson, K. Mylankal, D. Ziegler, E.P. Perry, J.D. Harrison. Department of Surgery, Scarborough Hospital, Woodlands Drive, Scarborough, YO12 6QL, UK.

Aim: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is the treatment of choice for symptomatic gallstone disease, although little data exists as to the long term ability of the procedure to alleviate the symptoms of patients.
Method: A prospective study of 212 patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy was performed. A detailed postoperative symptom questionnaire was designed and piloted. Patients completed these preoperatively and at three and 12 months postoperatively.

Results: 169 patients were female. The median age of patients was 57 years (range 21–81). Complete data was available on 68% (145 patients). 34 patients (23%) continued to be symptomatic. Only one patient (0.06%) reported their abdominal pain/discomfort had become worse. Of the symptomatic patients with continuing abdominal pain, 15 (44%) claimed their pain was identical to that preoperatively. 55% (26) of the symptomatic patients consulted their GPs during the one year follow up period.

Conclusion: A significant number of patients are dissatisfied one year after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. All patients should be pre-operatively counselled about the risk of persistence of some pain symptoms after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. There should be a high index of suspicion for upper GI conditions and more patients should undergo diagnostic endoscopy before subjecting them to surgery.

NEOPLASIA POSTERS 392–409

392 CURRENT MANAGEMENT OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA BY GENERAL PHYSICIANS DOES NOT COMPLY WITH BRITISH SOCIETY OF GASTROENTEROLOGY GUIDELINES

H.R. Ferguson, P. Murphy. Department of Gastroenterology, Craigavon Area Hospital, Northern Ireland, UK

Introduction: Iron deficiency anaemia is a common problem encountered in all medical specialties. In men and post menopausal women common causes are gastrointestinal blood loss or malabsorption. The British Society of Gastroenterology (BSG) recently produced guidelines on the management of this condition.

Aim: To establish current practice in the investigation of iron deficiency anaemia.

Methods: The laboratory identified all patients with a haemoglobin and mean cell volume below the normal range, for the six month period between January and July 2001. The charts of those patients under the care of consultant physicians were reviewed. Data collected included details of history taking, examination, investigations performed, treatment and follow up.

Results: 74 patients were identified with both a low haemoglobin and mean cell volume (age range 15–90 years), 70% were female. A rectal examination was performed in 16%. 13 patients (18%) had antiendomysial antibodies tested. 27 patients (36%) had colonoscopy or barium enema performed, planned, or were unsuitable for investigation. 25 (34%) had an OGD or barium meal performed, planned or were unsuitable. One patient had duodenal biopsy. A reason for anaemia was found in 24 patients (32%). In this group five had colonic or gastric carcinoma, and no diagnosis of coeliac disease was made. 38 patients (52%) were placed on iron supplements. Excluding those with uniform reductions in FDG uptake greater than 20% had a tumour/liver ratio of less than 20% was seen in 25 of 34 lesions. Non-uniform changes were seen in five patients. Two patients with uniform reductions in FDG uptake greater than 20% had prolonged survival.

Discussion: FDG PET is reliable in the detection of metastatic colorectal cancer including those patients with low CEA levels. The changes seen in tumour FDG uptake at two weeks were small and often not uniform within patients. Sizable uniform reductions in activity, suggestive of response, were seen in only two of 13 patients both of who had longer than median survival. It is possible that these two patients were the only genuine early responders and that PET has the ability to identify this small group of patients.

394 THE ROLE OF FDG-PET IN THE EARLY DETECTION OF RESPONSE OF COLORECTAL LIVER METASTASES TO CHEMOTHERAPY

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Aim: To determine if 2-[18F]-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose (FDG)-Positron Emission Tomography (PET) could detect early response to combination chemotherapy in patients with liver metastases from colorectal primary cancers.

Methods: Seventeen patients were imaged immediately prior to the first cycle of 5-Fluorouracil (5FU)/ leucovorin using FDG-PET. Thirteen patients had follow up scans at 14 days. Tumour / Liver Ratios (TLRs) were used to quantify the PET images. Computed Tomography (CT), serum Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) levels and survival figures were used as comparative evidence of response.

Results: Areas of enhanced FDG uptake in comparison to adjacent normal liver tissue were seen in all patients on pre chemotherapy scans. Thirty-four liver metastases were assessed for evidence of response in the thirteen patients completing both scans. A change in tumour/liver ratio of less than 20% was seen in 25 of 34 lesions. Non-uniform changes in activity were seen in five patients. Two patients with uniform reductions in FDG uptake greater than 20% had prolonged survival.

Discussion: FDG PET is reliable in the detection of metastatic colorectal cancer including those patients with low CEA levels. The changes seen in tumour FDG uptake at two weeks were small and often not uniform within patients. Sizable uniform reductions in activity, suggestive of response, were seen in only two of 13 patients both of who had longer than median survival. It is possible that these two patients were the only genuine early responders and that PET has the ability to identify this small group of patients.

395 P53 MUTATION DOES NOT INFLUENCE COX-2 IMMUNOREACTIVITY IN GASTRIC ADENOCARCINOMA

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All cases of upper gastrointestinal (GI) cancer diagnosed at two district general hospitals in south Wales between 1/7/93 and 30/6/99 have been reviewed. Cases were identified from pathology, endoscopy and clinical information systems and data extracted from hospital and primary care records, using a structured proforma. Case finding was cross checked with the local cancer registry and cases held in central returns. The data extracted were validated on a randomly identified 10% sample. Four hundred and thirty-nine cases were identified and data obtained on 418. Median age was 73, range 36–96 years, male:female 258:160, cancer site oesophagus (150), stomach (265), duodenum (2), lung primary (1).

Over the six years of the study, during which open access services (OAG) and a “one stop” Rapid Opinion Clinic (ROC) were introduced, there was an overall decrease in the median interval from first presentation to the General Practitioner to diagnosis by histology (from 68 to 17 days, p<0.001, when first and last six months compared). This overall NHS delay was significantly longer for those patients referred through outpatients (173 cases; mean interval 111.3; median 70; range 5–956 days) compared with admission (144 cases; mean 34.6; median 13, range 0–546 days), OAG (89 cases; mean 56; median 27; range 3–335 days), and the ROC (12 cases; mean 43.2; median 13; range 4–185 days; p<0.05 for all methods compared with outpatients). The main reason for this delay was the time taken to reach the diagnosis after the initial contact in hospital (mean 61.3 days for outpatients versus 26.7, 12.8, and 22.8 for admission, OAG, and ROC respectively; p<0.05 for all methods compared with outpatients). Most patients presented with a combination of symptoms which included loss of appetite or weight loss, but isolated dysphagia occurred in 14 patients (youngest 52 years) and isolated abdominal pain or dyspepsia was noted in eight (youngest 63 years).

We conclude that if upper GI cancer is suspected patients should be referred for “one-stop” assessment, or admission, rather than outpatients. Cancer may present as isolated abdominal pain or dyspepsia.
A SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICALLY DETECTED LYMPH NODE MICROMETASTASIS IN LOCALISED COLORECTAL CANCER

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Background: Regional lymph node metastasis in colorectal resections is routinely detected by examination of H & E stained tissue sections. There is no consensus regarding the clinical significance of lymph node micrometastasis detected solely by immunohistochemistry.

Design: Formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections of all pericolic lymph nodes dissected from 155 patients with Duke’s A/B colorectal cancer who had undergone a curative resection were immunostained using cytokeratin antibodies (Pan cytokeratin and AE1/AE3). Pre-operative and follow up information was sought by review of case notes and death registration where appropriate. Study endpoints (adverse outcome) were tumour recurrence and cancer related death. Five patients who died in the immediate post-operative period and 41 patients who received pre-/post-operative radio/chemotherapy were excluded from adverse outcome analysis.

Results: Eight hundred and ninety eight lymph nodes (range 1–20, median 5) were identified in the 155 resection specimens. Immunohistochemically detected micrometastasis, generally as single cells in the subcapsular sinus, was present in 155 (17.3%) lymph nodes (range 1 to 10, median 2) from 67 (43.2%) patients (7/24 Duke’s A, 58/115 Duke’s B, 2/16 Duke’s A/B with history of pre-operative radiotherapy).

Adverse outcome was recorded in eight (15 %) of 52 patients with micrometastasis detected by immunohistochemistry in comparison with twelve (20%) of 60 patients without immunohistochemically detected micrometastasis. No significant association could be found between immunohistochemically detected lymph node micrometastasis and adverse outcome in both univariate (p=0.316) and multivariate (p=0.414) Cox regression analysis.

Conclusion: Immunohistochemically detected micrometastasis in morphologically benign lymph nodes from resections for colorectal cancer is a common phenomenon but appears to be of no clinical significance.

EXPRESSON OF HEPARIN BINDING EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR (HBEGF) IN TUMOUR AND EMBRYONIC CELL LINES

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Background: HBEGF binds to the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) with high affinity and has increased mitogenic potential compared to other EGF ligands. Many solid tumours overexpress the EGF receptor. Co-expression of HBEGF by tumour cells would thus provide a powerful autocrine mechanism for tumour cell growth.

Aim: To assess expression of HBEGF in tumour and embryonic cell lines Method: Using an anti-HBEGF antibody (Santa Cruz, USA), with immunoblotting, we examined lysates from 6 tumour and embryonic cell lines for expression of HBEGF: HepG2 (human hepatocyte carcinoma), WRL68 (human liver embryonic), C170HM2 (liver metastasising melanoma colon carcinoma), PLC/PRF/5 (human liver hepatoma) and MCA RH7777 (rat hepatoma).

Results: We found immunodetectable HBEGF in WRL68, C170HM2, PLC/PRF/5/S cells but not in HTC, HepG2, or MCA RH7777 cells. In the three positive cell lines there was a band of ~30 kD which was not present when anti-HBEGF antibody preabsorbed with the immunizing peptide was used. In the C170HM2 cells only there was also a specific band present at ~51 kD.

Conclusion: These results suggest that HBEGF is present in human cell tumour and embryonic cell lines and may be important as an autocrine growth factor.

THE IMPACT AND CLINICAL APPROPRIATENESS OF THE TWO WEEK WAIT SCHEME FOR SUSPECTED CANCER

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Introduction: The two week wait scheme for patients with suspected cancer was introduced in April 2000. Guidelines as to which patients are suitable for this scheme have been produced. The evidence base that the scheme will produce clinical benefit is limited.

Methods: all patients referred to the two week cancer (GOC and CRC) were audited. After taking the history and diagnosis was recorded and correlated to the indication for referral. The eventual diagnosis was recorded and correlated to the indication for referral. The eventual diagnosis was recorded and correlated to the indication for referral. The out-patient (OP) waiting times for non-urgent cases during the year were documented.

Results: 394 patients were referred with suspected CRC and 280 with suspected GOC. The table shows the commonest referral indication for and appropriateness of the referral. The eventual diagnosis was recorded and correlated to the indication for referral. The eventual diagnosis was recorded and correlated to the indication for referral. The out-patient (OP) waiting times for non-urgent cases during the year were documented.

Discussion: The guidelines are inadequate for detecting patients with cancer and are not adhered to for many referrals. The majority of cancers do not present through the scheme. It is likely that the scheme is having an adverse effect on non-urgent waiting times.

Table:

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<td>Appropriate, but not in guidelines</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>Dysphagia</td>
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<td>Dyspepsia + weight loss</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dyspepsia&lt;12 months, stage=55</td>
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Table:

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<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% cancer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inappropriate</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriate, but not in guidelines</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Looser stool for &gt;6 weeks</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bleeding + change in bowel</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<tr>
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400 MATRIX METALLOPROTEINASE-2 CONCENTRATION CORRELATES POSITIVELY WITH PATHOLOGICAL TUMOUR STAGE IN PATIENTS WITH ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE OESOPHAGUS OR GASTRIC CARDIA

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Introduction: Matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) and -9 (MMP-9) facilitate tumour invasion and metastatic spread by degrading type IV collagen, the main structural component of the basement membrane. The aim of this study was to determine if these endopeptidases are markers of disease progression in adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus or gastric cardia.

Methods: Approval for this study was obtained from the local ethics committee and informed consent was given by each participating patient. Fresh tumour samples from neoplasms of the oesophagus or gastric cardia were homogenised, centrifuged and the supernatants analysed for expression of MMP-2 and -9 using matrix metalloproteinase activity assay systems.

Results: 61 patients were lost to follow up during work up. 47 received purely palliative treatment, such as PEG/surgical gastrostomy, APC or other ablative techniques, radiation (DXT) or DXT/chemotherapy. Average age 51.8 yrs, 22 ACA, 43 SCCA, 2 others. 15 upper 1/3, 20 mid-1/3, 32 lower 1/3. 50 had surgery with curative intent, either alone or in combination with DXT/chemotherapy in adjuvant or neo-adjuvant setting. Average age 48 yrs. 35 SCCA, 13 ACA, two others. Four upper 1/3, 18 mid-1/3, 28 lower 1/3. 56 had treatment with either DXT or DXT/chemotherapy. Average age 46.4 yrs, 52 SCCA, 4 ACA. 37 upper 1/3, 12 mid-1/3, 2 lower 1/3.

Conclusions: (1) The average age of patients seen with oesophageal cancer is lower in our series than reported in the literature. (2) 25% of patients seen were younger than 40 yrs old and may represent a subgroup for further study as to the aetiology of this cancer. (3) In our country, it is difficult to follow up patients, particularly those from rural areas and with limited means of communication, as evidenced by the large number of patients lost to follow up.

401 CHANGES IN MUSCLE UNCOUPLING PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN HUMANS WITH GASTROINTESTINAL ADENOCARCINOMA

Peter Collins1, Chen Bing2, Peter McCulloch1, Gareth Williams3, Royal Free and University College Medical School, Rowland Hill Street, Hampstead, London NW3 2PF, UK; 2Diabetes and Endocrinology Research Group, Department of Medicine, University of Liverpool, L69 3GA, UK; 3Division of Surgery, University Hospital Aintree, Longmoor Lane, Liverpool L9 7AL, UK

The mitochondrial uncoupling proteins 2 and 3 (UCP-2 and -3) are putative mediators of thermogenesis and energy expenditure in mammals. We obtained skeletal muscle from 12 gastrointestinal adenocarcinoma patients, of whom six had stable weight and six had lost 2–18 kg, and from six healthy controls undergoing elective surgery. We measured mRNA levels of UCP-2 and -3 using semi-quantitative RT-PCR.

UCP-3 mRNA levels were significantly higher in the muscle of cancer patients with weight loss (2.2 ± 0.47 arbitrary units) compared with both controls (0.39 ± 0.20) and with cancer patients who had not lost weight (0.47 ± 0.23, p < 0.02). UCP-2 mRNA levels did not differ significantly between groups, suggesting that UCP-2 is regulated by a different mechanism in human muscle and may have a different physiological role in this context. Elevations in muscle UCP-3 activity may enhance energy expenditure and contribute to the tissue catabolism seen in cancer associated cachexia. Manipulation of UCP expression may offer new therapeutic potentials in combating the high morbidity and mortality associated with muscle wasting both in malignancy and other wasting conditions such as HIV.

402 PROLIFERATION ANTIGEN MIB-1 IN METASTATIC CARCINOID TUMOURS REMOVED AT LIVER TRANSPLANTATION: RELEVANCE TO PROGNOSIS

A.H.G. Davies, A.D. Amaraparak, A.J. Stangou, D.G.D. Wright, B.C. Portmann, J.K. Ramage. Institute of Liver Studies (Carcinoid Clinic), Kings College Hospital, London, UK; Department of Histopathology, Addenbrooke’s Hospital, Cambridge, UK

Introduction: Metastatic carcinoid tumours are difficult to manage. Histopathology generally fails to provide prognostic information. In spite of multidisciplinary approach, including orthotopic liver transplantation (OLT), the recurrence rate is high with a poor prognosis.

Aim: To assess MIB-1 as a prognostic marker of early recurrence and death in a group of patients undergoing Orthotopic Liver Transplantation for Carcinoid/neuroendocrine tumours of the liver.

Results: 14 cases were studied with an average age of 47 years. The patients were divided into two groups, those having MIB-1 index of <2% and another group with MIB-1 >2%. There was a trend for patients with MIB-1 >2% to express potential MIB-1 gene. There was a trend for patients with weight loss (2.2 ± 0.47 arbitrary units) compared to those with MIB-1 >2%, the sensitivity as regard to recurrence was found to be 85.7% and specificity 71.4%. Those having MIB-1 >2% showed a longer survival than with MIB-1 >2% with a sensitivity of 83.3% and specificity of 62.5%.

Conclusion: MIB-1 antibody staining was found to be a useful method of predicting the prognosis of metastatic carcinoid/neuroendocrine tumours. Thus this method can provide an additional parameter for a rational approach to therapy. However this study is very small and a larger number of patients studied prospectively will be needed to confirm our findings.

403 METABOLIC THERAPY INHIBITS GENOTOXIC DAMAGE IN REGENERATING INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM

K. Atherton, A.K. Daly, D.H. Phillips, F.C. Campbell. Dept of Surgery and Pharmacological Sciences, Newcastle, UK; Institute of Cancer Research, Surrey, UK; Dept of Surgery, Queen’s University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK

Adverse effects of many dietary carcinogens are increased in conditions of tissue regeneration. This study tests the hypothesis that metabolic therapy may inhibit DNA damage from dietary carcinogens in regenerating human intestinal epithelium.

Methods: Metabolic therapy aimed at (i) inhibition of carcinogen bioactivating enzymes (CYP1A1/1A2) using ellipticine or furafylline and/or (ii) promotion of Glutathione-S transferase (GST) enzymes responsible for carcinogen detoxification, by ethoxyquin or oltipraz.
FEW GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL MALIGNANCIES ARE IDENTIFIED THROUGH TWO WEEK RULE


Aim: To identify the proportion of patients diagnosed to have a gastro-oesophageal malignancy through Two Week Rule (TWR) referral.

Methods: All TWR referrals for a suspected gastro-oesophageal malignancy (GOM) were identified from the cancer audit office over a 14 month period (July 2000–August 2001). The number of patients eventually diagnosed to have a tumour through this referral mode was noted. During the same period, the total number of GOMs identified were recorded using a combination of coding and histopathology records. Time from referral to assessment in clinic and time to diagnosis and treatment were recorded for patients referred through TWR and conventional routes.

Results: 199 patients were referred through TWR during the study period. Only 11 patients were subsequently diagnosed to have a malignancy (5.5% of TWR referrals, 29% of total malignancies diagnosed). 27 patients were diagnosed to have a tumour through other modes of referral (emergency admission: 14 (37%), outpatient clinic: 6 (16%), direct access endoscopy: 7 (18%)).

Conclusions: Only a minority of patients (5.5%) referred through TWR had a malignancy; the majority (94.5%) had alternative diagnoses. Possible reasons for this includes: (1) referral criteria used in TWR forms may be poor discriminators for GOM (2) over interpretation of alarm symptoms may lead to inappropriate referrals. There is no evidence that the TWR system has resulted in reduction in time to diagnosis and treatment of GOM. However, larger series are required to confirm these findings.

Abstract 404

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWR</th>
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<td>Median age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median time to appointment</td>
<td>5 days (1-32)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median time to diagnosis</td>
<td>13 days (7-65)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median time to treatment</td>
<td>18 days (1-82)</td>
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</table>

Figures in brackets represent range.

GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL CANCER IN SCOTLAND

K.G.M. Park for the Scottish Audit of Gastric and Oesophageal Cancer, Scottish Audit of Gastric and Oesophageal Cancer, UK

The prospective population based Scottish Audit of Gastric-oesophageal Cancer identified 3293 consecutive patients between 1997 and 1999 with oesophageal or gastric cancer. Patient characteristics and details of presentation within Scotland, as a whole, and within different geographical regions were identified. The hospitals were divided into four bands according to the number of patients with gastro-oesophageal cancer seen each year: Band 1: <75 cases, band 2: 75–194 cases, band 3: 195–314 cases, and band 4: >315 cases.

In common with other western series oesophageal adenocarcinomas predominate over squamous cell carcinomas. All tumour types were most common in the 65–74 age group and were associated with significant co-morbid disease (40% ASA grades 3-5). The 3293 patients presented to a total of 53 different hospitals, only 1/3 of the patients initially presented to hospital seeing in excess of 75 such cases per year. There were differences between regions in terms of the time between referral of cases and final diagnosis. A greater than four week delay occurred in between 13.7% of patients in the region with the shortest waiting times and 31.6% of patients in the longest. Delays were less common in patients initially presenting to band four hospitals—13% of patients waiting greater than four weeks compared with 22% in band one units. There were no differences between the size of the hospital of presentation and the time taken between diagnosis and commencement of treatment. Overall survival at one year was 29%, 32.7% and 34.5% for oesophageal, junctional, and gastric tumours and at two years: 13.8%, 16.6%, and 20.4% respectively. There was no difference between the size of the hospital of presentation and survival.

Any reorganisation of services must take cognisance of the fact that the majority of patients currently do not present to specialised centres. Patients are not disadvantaged by this and services in smaller units should be supported to ensure continued equity of access.

GASTRIC CANCER 5 (GC5) STUDY: ANTIBODY RESPONSE AND SIDE EFFECT PROFILE OF G17DT 500MCG IN POST GASTRIC CANCER RESECTION PATIENTS

E.J. Dickson, E. Cowan, R.C. Stuart. University Dept of Surgery, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, UK

Aim: Gastrin has a trophic effect on gastrointestinal epithelium as part of its normal physiological function, and gastrin 17 in particular stimulates the growth of gastrointestinal (GI) cancer cell lines. The aims of the GC5 study were to determine the anti-gastrin antibody response to G17DT 500mcg (Aphoton Corp) and to evaluate patient tolerance at this higher dose.

Methods: Gastrin 17 linked to the diphtheria toxoid [G17DT] was administered as a 500mcg intramuscular injection at weeks 0, 2, and 6 to seven patients who had previously undergone potentially curative gastric cancer resection. Appraisal was obtained from the local Ethics Committee. G17DT antibody titres were measured over the follow up period (median 419 days, range 391–463 days). Patients underwent CT scanning for assessment of tumour recurrence on three occasions.

Results: All seven patients achieved an antibody response (median 177.2 units, range 33.9–313.7 units) which remained quantifiable in five patients at the end of the follow up period, although the third dose was administered to one patient only. Four patients developed an abscess at the injection site and all seven patients reported minor to severe local side effects (pain, immobility, and tenderness). Based on CT scanning no patients had tumour recurrence during this period.

Conclusions: At this dosage schedule G17DT is an effective method of producing a sustained anti-gastrin antibody response at the expense of unacceptable tolerance. However the high dose of 500mcg may be utilised in conjunction with chemotherapy as combination therapy, as the chemotherapeutic agents are anti-inflammatory and may suppress injection site reactions.

NOVEL METHOD FOR MEASURING NITROSATION POTENTIAL WITHIN LOCALISED REGIONS OF UPPER GI TRACT

H. Suzuki, K. Iijima, A. Moriya, V. Fyfe, K.E.L. McColl. Dept. of Medicine & Therapeutics, Western Infirmary, Glasgow, UK

Background: Luminal nitration may be important in the pathogenesis of adenocarcinoma at the gastro-oesophageal junction as swallowed saliva is the main source of nitrite entering the acid stomach. We have developed and validated a rapid method employing microdissection (MD) probes to measure nitration at this localised site.

Method: MD probes were perfused with distilled water at 0.15ml/hr. The recoveries of chemicals relevant to luminal nitration i.e. nitrite (NO2-), nitrate (NO3-), thiocyanate (SCN-), ascorbic acid (AA) and total vitamin C (TVC) were studied at 37°C at different pH in aqueous solutions and/or gastric juice (GI). Experiments simulating the gastric milieu, when NO2- intake was in excess of gastric AA secretion and vice versa were performed. For use in human subjects, four MD probes with 1 metre inlet and outlet tubes were secured in individual reseals created in a nasogastric (NG) tube.
Background: We have previously demonstrated the endocytosis of an antibody raised against an N-terminal fragment of the CCKB/gastrin receptor in tumour cells bearing the latter. This raised the possibility of using such an antibody in cancer therapy. However, for therapeutic purposes a peptide ligand may have greater potential.

Aims: To assess endocytosis of gastrin analogue peptides. Methods: Cys-23-Phe-NH₂ (a Gastrin 34 analogue) and GRTL-1 (a Gastrin 17 analogue) were labelled with Alexa Fluor 488 dye (Molecular Probes, USA). These labelled peptides were exposed to PLC/PRF/5 (human liver hepatoma), WRL68 (human liver embryonic, AR42J (rat pancreatic adenocarcinoma), HepG2 (human hepatocyte carcinoma) and MCA RH 7777 (rat hepatocyte cell) at a concentration of 20 μg/ml for 1 hour at 37°C. Endocytosis into the nucleus was confirmed by costaining with propidium iodide or 4′,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole.

Results: Endocytosis was demonstrated with Cys-23-Phe-NH₂ for AR42J, PLC/PRF/5 and WRL68 cells and with GRTL-1 in AR42J, MCA RH 7777 and HepG2 cells. GRTL-1 was found to undergo significant dimerization in aqueous solution. Addition of beta-mercaptoethanol to the labelled GRTL-1 (which increased the monomer:dimer ratio as compared by HPLC analysis) before addition to AR42J, MCA RH 7777 and HepG2 cells resulted in an increased number of cells displaying endocytosis.

Conclusions: Gastrin analogue peptides have potential to act as vehicles for cytotoxic substances in the therapy of CCKB/gastrin receptor positive tumours.

Methods: G17DT was administered by intra-muscular injection to 52 patients with gastric adenocarcinoma and 41 patients with pancreatic adenocarcinoma in phase II studies. 28 patients were followed-up and boosted when antibodies fell to <25% of peak values achieved during the main body of the study.

The antibody isotypes following booster administration were examined by an ELISA capture assay and compared to the antibody isotypes generated by the initial dosing schedule.

Results: One patient died of disease progression prior to booster administration and two boosted patients died prior to antibody analysis. Of the remaining patients, eight of the twelve (66.7%) patients with advanced pancreatic cancer and seven of the thirteen gastric cancer patients (53.85%) achieved a higher antibody response following boosting than after the primary three injections.

There was only one adverse event: induration at injection site of the booster that resolved completely within two months with conservative management. The antibody isotypes following booster administration changed from an IgG, IgM, and IgA mixture to a predominantly IgG response.

Conclusion: All boosted patients were able to mount an antibody response. This was at a significantly higher titre following the initial three doses in most patients, and, in a proportion of patients, was greater with few side effects.

Liver posters 410–441

410 URINARY TAURINE AND HIPPURATE ARE USEFUL MARKERS OF ALCOHOLIC CIRRHOSIS

K. Dabos, F. Ramachandran, J. Sadler1, J. Plevis, P. Hayes. Liver Cell Biology Laboratory, Department of Medicine, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK; 1The Department of Chemistry, University of Edinburgh, King’s Buildings, Edinburgh, UK

Both taurine and hippurate are mainly produced by the liver and their excretion rate in the urine can provide us with markers in liver dysfunction. We aimed to evaluate the usefulness of urinary taurine and hippurate levels as markers of cirrhosis.

Materials and Methods: Urine was collected from 40 patients with alcoholic cirrhosis (18 males and 12 females) aged 37 -74 (mean age 52.9) and 20 controls (25 males and 15 females) aged 21–68 years old (mean age 49.9) with normal liver function. All patients had moderate to severe liver disease (mean Child’s Pugh score 9.3) due to ethanol abuse. We used 1H NMR spectroscopy to quantify levels of taurine and hippurate in the patients urine. Both taurine and hippurate were expressed as excretion indexes relative to the amount of creatinine in each sample. ANOVA was applied to compare values between the groups.

Results: Taurine excretion index was significantly higher in cirrhotics than controls (0.27 ± 0.04 vs 0.046 ± 0.005) (p<0.009). Hippuric acid little lower in cirrhotics than controls (0.097 ± 0.016 vs 0.23 ± 0.06) (p<0.014). If the two values were combined then the results were again highly statistically significant (p<0.0012).

Conclusions: A combination of low hippurate and high taurine excretion is highly significant as a marker of alcoholic cirrhosis and can be a cheap non invasive marker of the disease.

411 HAZARDOUS DRINKING IN HOSPITAL INPATIENTS: STILL COMMON, STILL UNDER DIAGNOSED

E.J. Williams, E. McFarlane, E. Rigney, B. Saward, M.P. Bradley, D. Ray-Chaudhuri, C. Davidson, D. Gleeson. Liver Unit, Sheffield Teaching Hospitals, Sheffield, UK

Introduction: Brief counselling for hazardous drinkers can lead to reduced alcohol consumption, hence detection is important.

Aims: a) To establish the prevalence and detection rate of hazardous drinking in unselected hospital inpatients and b) to ascertain whether, in patients who present with a first episode of decompensated alcoholic liver disease (ALD), opportunities to manage excessive drinking during previous admissions were exploited.

Methods and Results: a) On specific weekdays over a nine month period, all patients aged 30–60 years admitted to the admissions unit under the care of a general physician or surgeon were considered for screening using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)
questionnaire. 281 patients answered the questionnaire and 46 patients (16.4%) had an AUDIT score >9 (specificity for hazardous or harmful drinking=0.98). 40/46 had an alcohol history taken on admission; 27 of these reported excessive drinking (>21 U/wk M or 14 U/wk F). Despite this, in only 15 of the 46 patients (32.6%), did a subsequent review of the continuity notes pertaining to the admission, reveal an awareness of hazardous drinking. Only 12 of the 46 (26%) had action taken about the drinking problem. 30 of the 46 had laboratory evidence of alcohol excess (raised MCV, γGT or AST/ALT ratio, reduced platelets); of these, only 13 (50%) were identified and in 12 (40%) was action taken. b) In 68 of 71 patients with first presentation of decompensated ALD and who had had previous admissions to local hospitals (237 episodes), notes were reviewed. In 156 admission episodes (60.3%), laboratory data or symptoms suggested excess drinking. Admission alcohol history had been recorded > once in 63 patients (92.6%) during 161 previous admissions (67.9%). 41 of these 63 patients (65%), during 74/161 admissions, reported drinking >60U/wk M or >40U/wk F. Of these, awareness of excessive drinking was evident from the continuity notes in 36/41 (87.8%) patients (54/74 admissions; 73%); action had been taken in 26/41 (63.4%) patients (37/74 admissions; 50%).

Conclusion: hazardous drinking remains common, under-diagnosed and under-managed in hospital inpatients.

**FUNCTIONAL POLYMORPHISMS IN THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM (RAS) ARE NOT RELATED TO FIBROSIS IN CHRONIC HEPATITIS C (HCV) INFECTION**

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Background: Angiotensin II (AngII), the main effector molecule of the RAS, may influence hepatic fibrosis. Functional polymorphisms in components of the RAS (angiotensinogen (Ang), angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE), Angll receptor (AT1R)) which alter gene expression and RAS phenotype are recognised. We aimed to assess the role of functional RAS polymorphisms in the progression of liver fibrosis in Scottish patients with chronic HCV.

Methods: 195 patients with HCV (RT PCR positive) and chronic hepatitis on biopsy were grouped by stage of liver fibrosis. Rates of RAS polymorphism were recorded in each fibrosis group.

Results: Patients homozygous for 2 or 3 high expression RAS mutations had similar stages of fibrosis compared with those homozygous for one or none (p=0.95). Rates (%) of RAS polymorphism were not associated with accelerated progression of fibrosis in chronic HCV infection.

**THYROID HORMONE (T3) INCREASES THE FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY OF THE INTACT LIVER**

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Background: We characterised the time course and magnitude of effect of tri-iodothyronine (T3) as a primary mitogen for the liver in rats. A single [4mg/kg] s/c dose of T 3 induces a proliferative response within the liver, which peaks at 24h (7% cell proliferation index) followed by a gradual decline. This increase in cell proliferation results in an increase in liver mass that peaks at 10 days. The 15% increase in liver mass at 10 days (compared to controls) is associated with corresponding increases in total DNA and liver protein levels confirming an increased cell number.

Aim: To assess if T3 induced increases in liver mass confer a useful increase in hepatic function, using galactose elimination capacity (GEC).

Method: Two groups of rats (n=5) were assigned to either T3 or control (vehicle only) ten days prior to assessing the galactose elimination capacity by: (1) Administering 0.5 mls of 50% galactose via the internal jugular vein approach. (2) A 0.5ml venesection was performed every ten minutes between 20 and 50 minutes. (3) A bladder puncture performed at the end to collect urine. Galactose elimination capacity was calculated as the ratio of the injected amount of galactose (with correction for urinary excretion) and the extrapolated time to zero concentration. All animals were approximately 250g to eliminate variations in GEC due to bodyweight. Results are given as the mean ± standard deviation of the sample. Statistical differences were determined using the two tailed t-test and reported if p<0.05.

Results: In rats receiving T3, the GEC was 9.3 ± 0.6 µmol/min as compared to control rats in which the figure was 7.9 ± 0.4 µmol/min (p<0.01).

Conclusion: A single injection of thyroid hormone results in an increase in liver mass that peaks at 10 days. This increase in liver mass enhances the metabolic capacity (as assessed by GEC) of the intact rat liver by 20%. The ability to increase functional hepatic mass could be therapeutically valuable if applicable to man.
INCREASED INTESTINAL PERMEABILITY IS ASSOCIATED WITH ALTERATIONS IN LIVER FUNCTION TESTS (LFTs) IN HEALTHY SUBJECTS BUT EFFECT IS NOT MEDIATED THROUGH SYSTEMIC ENDOTOXINIA

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Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is associated with increased small bowel permeability. Nothing is known about the interaction of intestinal permeability and correlates well with urinary excretion of enterally administered Cr-EDTA.

Methods: To assess the interaction between faecal calprotectin, systemic endotoxaemia and LFTs in healthy middle aged subjects.

Results: Using Spearman’s Rank test there was a positive association between calprotectin tertiles and urinary excretion of endotoxin (p=0.004), aspartate transaminase (p=0.02) and γ GT (p=0.007). There was no correlation with bilirubin or alanine transaminase. There was no correlation with bilirubin or alanine transaminase. There was no correlation with bilirubin or alanine transaminase. There was no correlation with bilirubin or alanine transaminase.

Conclusions: Genetic screening would detect many thousands of healthy subjects in S Wales. Of the 1% likely to be diagnosed with HH in S Wales, 45% will have moderate to severe iron overload based on established criteria.

THE PREVALENCE OF PORTAL HYPERTENSION (PHT) IN PRIMARY BILIARY CIRRHOSIS (PBC)

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Data from our patient cohort suggest that the development of PHT in PBC may be associated with a more adverse outcome than has previously been thought to be the case. The estimation of the overall extent of the morbidity associated with PHT in PBC has been hampered by a paucity of accurate data relating to its prevalence in the patient population. Previous studies (which have shown prevalences ranging from 23–75%) have been limited to case series subject to patient inclusion bias. In order to further quantify the scale of the problem posed by PHT in PBC we studied the prevalence of PBC in a comprehensive cohort of patients defined by geographical residence rather than specific clinical attendance. A comprehensive and exhaustive case finding exercise was performed to identify all prevalent cases of PBC within the study area. At the census point 166 PBC patients were prevalent within the study area. The point prevalences of portal hypertension, endoscopic varices and a history of variceal haemorrhage were 25% (42/166), 8% (13/166) and 1% (2/166) respectively. 58/166 (35%) of the prevalent patients had histologically confirmed advanced disease (Scheuer stage III/IV) at the study point. The point prevalence of PHT in this diagnosed advanced disease subgroup was 52% (19/36).

In addition to the prevalent cases a further 146 deceased PBC patients were identified whose last residence was within the study area. The total number of patient years at risk was calculated for the whole patient cohort from the point of diagnosis until the development of the relevant complication (PHT, oesophageal varices or variceal haemorrhage), death, liver transplantation or the study end-point. The incidence rates for PHT (129/312), oesophageal varices (69/312) and variceal haemorrhage development were 1710, 2106 and 2266 respectively. The incidence rate for death, liver transplantation or the study end-point was 2586/312.

Prognostic accuracy of APACHE III SCORING SYSTEM IS GREATER THAN THAT OF THE CONVENTIONAL CHILD-PUGH’S SCORE IN PREDICTING SHORT-TERM HOSPITAL MORTALITY OF NON INTENSIVE CARE UNIT PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRRHOSIS

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Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the prognostic accuracy of Child-Pugh’s score (CPS) and Acute Physiology, Age and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II and III scoring systems in predicting short-term, in-hospital mortality of patients with liver cirrhosis admitted to a gastroenterological medical ward.

Methods: 200 consecutive admissions of 147 cirrhotic patients (44% viral-associated liver cirrhosis, 33% alcoholic, 18.5% cryptogenic, 4.5% both viral and alcoholic) were studied prospectively. Clinical and laboratory data conforming to the Child-Pugh, APACHE II and APACHE III scores were recorded on day one for all patients. Statistical analysis for the prognostic variables was performed by using Hest, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves and area under a ROC curve (AUC), non-parametric Wilcoxon test and discriminant analysis.

Abstract 416

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Number with estimated body iron load of ≥4g</th>
<th>Number with estimated body iron of ≤4g</th>
<th>Number in which body iron not quantifiable</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unknown(n=13)</td>
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1. Wild type; HHCY, homozygous C282Y; HYY, homozygous H63D, DDC, etc.
Results: The in-hospital mortality was 11.5%. The mean CPS, APACHE II and III scores for survivors were found to be significantly lower than those of nonsurvivors. When ROC curves were plotted, no significant differences between Child-Pugh’s (AUROC = 0.85), APACHE II (AUROC = 0.75), and APACHE III (AUROC = 0.81) overall performances were noticed, however the overall correctness of prediction of APACHE III was better than that of the CPS (McNemar test: z = 2.846, p = 0.004) and 11% greater than that of the APACHE II, namely, 87%, 78% and 76% respectively (cutoff values, 62, 10 and 15 respectively).

Conclusions: All three scores were proven to be of value in risk stratifying patients with liver cirrhosis. Although the overall performance of APACHE III system as assessed by ROC curve analysis is no superior than that of the conventional Child-Pugh’s score in predicting short term outcome of hospitalized patients with liver cirrhosis, APACHE III correctly stratifies a significantly greater number of patients.

417 HYPERURICAEMIA, GOUT AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK AFTER LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

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Background: Hyperuricaemia and gout are recognised complications of renal and cardiac transplantation. In contrast the development of hyperuricaemia following liver transplantation has received less attention. Elevated serum uric acid has been cited as an independent risk factor for the development of cardiovascular disease in the general population. To evaluate the prevalence of hyperuricaemia and its association with cardiovascular risk factors we reviewed the case records of 134 consecutive liver transplant recipients with a mean follow up of 52 months (range 6 – 92 months).

Results: 47% had hyperuricaemia after liver transplant. Peak uric acid correlated significantly with corresponding serum creatinine (r = 0.694). 6% of patients developed an acute episode of gout. Hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia and a body mass index > 28 kg/m² were present in 53. 45 and 46% of hyperuricaemic patients respectively and in 47, 54 and 52% of patients with normal serum urate. None of these differences were significant. Cardiovascular events comprised 1 myocardial infarct and 1 incident angina, each patient having hyperuricaemia, and 2 strokes, one of which had hyperuricaemia.

Conclusions: There is an important association between liver transplantation and hyperuricaemia. Gout is a significant cause of morbidity but occurs less frequently than after renal or cardiac transplants. There was no association between hyperuricaemia and other cardiovascular risk factors. Too few cardiac events occurred to draw any conclusions about an association with uric acid.

420 OBSTETRIC CHOLESTASIS IN SOUTH WALES

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Aims: A prospective study of the incidence, clinical and biochemical features, management and outcome of obstetric cholestasis (OC) in a defined population in South Wales, UK.

Methods: All pregnancies in an obstetric unit serving 270,000 were screened for OC between March 1999 and June 2001. Diagnosis of OC was based on pruritus, abnormal liver tests and exclusion of other hepatobiliary diseases.

Results: 45 OC patients were identified among 8142 pregnancies – incidence 0.5%. Age ranged from 16 - 40 years (Median 30). There were seven twin and one triplet pregnancies. Sixteen were primigravidae while 29 had had 1 to 6 previous pregnancies; ten of which were complicated by OC with two associated stillbirths. Three had family history of OC. All were symptomatic: pruritus in 45, vomiting in 4, diarrhoea in four and severe malaise in two. Two patients suffered hyperemesis earlier in pregnancy, two pre-eclampsia and one HELLP syndrome. Symptoms started between 8 and 39 weeks gestation (median 34). Eighteen had proven urinary tract infection either just before or after diagnosis of OC. 43 had elevated AST (31–519; median 141 U/I), Serum bile acids raised in 38 of 41 tested (15–179; median 34µmol/l), GGT was modestly elevated (42–292; median 71 U/I) in only 14 healthy women while bilirubin was raised in 17 (16–34; median 20 µmol/l). Leucocytosis was seen in 28 patients. The interval from diagnosis of OC to delivery ranged from 1 to 142 days (median 8). Ursooxycholic acid was given to eleven patients with improvement in symptoms in six and biochemistry in ten. Induction of labour or Caesarean section was undertaken in 33 because of OC. There was no maternal or fetal death but 15 of 52 babies required admission to SCBU. Symptoms and abnormal liver function resolved rapidly in 75% within 2 weeks of delivery.

Conclusion: OC complicates 1 in 180 pregnancies in South Wales. It is characterised by elevated transaminases rather than cholestasis, jaundice is neither a necessary nor a common component. Combined medical and obstetric care with early delivery prevents fetal loss.

421 SURVEILLANCE FOR HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA IN CIRRHOSIS: A NATIONAL AUDIT OF THE PRACTICE IN THE UK

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Background: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is a significant cause of mortality in cirrhotic patients. Its detection at an early stage increases the chance of curative therapy. Clear evidence of survival benefit with surveillance is limited. However, anecdotally, many clinicians undertake some form of surveillance program.

Aim: To evaluate the current practice of HCC surveillance in cirrhosis in the UK.

Methods: 1080 postal questionnaires were sent to the members of the British Society of Gastroenterologists (BSG), excluding radiologists, pathologists and paediatricians.

Results: 525 replies (49%); of these, 120 did not look after adult cirrhotics and were excluded from analysis. Of the 405 remaining respondents, 296 (73%) surveyed for HCC, 123/296 had protocols. Hepatologists and those with a large cirrhotic practice were more likely to survey. 96/296 quoted an age limit (median 70) for surveillance. 107/296 (36%) surveyed all cirrhotics regardless of their suitability for curative therapy; in contrast, 127/296 surveyed only those suitable for liver transplantation or partial hepatectomy. 166/296 (56%) chose to survey all causes of cirrhosis, whereas a smaller group (83/296, 28%) were more selective and surveyed those with Hepatitis B, C, haemochromatosis and alcoholic liver disease. The commonest mode of surveillance was a combination of abdominal ultrasound and alpha fetoprotein, with a wide range of test intervals (3 to 24 months). In those choosing to survey, 130/296 believed it increased survival, while 95/296 felt that non-surveillance might leave them legally liable. 109/405 did not survey, 58 of who quoted the lack of evidence for survival benefit, and 46 the lack of guidelines, as the reasons for their practice.

Conclusions: Despite the lack of guidelines or clear evidence for benefit, a majority of clinicians who responded performed some form of surveillance. Practice was variable with a significant number being unsselective in the types of patients to survey. This has obvious resource implications. Guidelines are needed to rationalise and clarify practice.

422 HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE REDUCES LIVER RELATED MORTALITY IN HEPATITIS C ASSOCIATED (HCV) COMPENSATED CIRRHOSIS

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Hydroxychloroquine, a lysosomotropic and macrophage modulating agent has been reported to improve liver biochemistry in chronic viral hepatitis.

Aim: To investigate the effect of hydroxychloroquine on survival of HCV active cirrhotic patients.

Methods: 162 patients ( 31% male, 69% female) with compensated HCV cirrhosis were prospectively evaluated. All were Child-Pugh A or B at entry into the study. 52 with active cirrhosis (increased aminotransferases) were treated with hydroxychloroquine 200 mg tid for 6 months. A 3 month treatment was reinstituted if during follow up, aminotransferases were again high. 110 patients with inactive cirrhosis were the non treated controls. Time to decompensation and death were recorded. Patients were followed up between 3 and 136 months.

Results: Median time to decompensation was 81 months (95% CI, 45–117 months) and was not different between the two groups.
(p=0.7, Kaplan-Meier analysis). However, varicose bleeding, hepatic encephalopathy and spontaneous bacterial peritonitis were signs of decompensation only in the controls, ascites being the only decompensation sign in the treated group. Overall mortality, although lower in the treatment group [just failed to reach significance (p=0.07, 336 patients should be enrolled to reach significance)]. However, when only liver related deaths were assessed, the survival of the treated patients was significantly better (p=0.05).

**Conclusions:** Hydroxychloroquine treatment reduces liver related mortality in active HCv cirrhosis, despite the fact that the control group were inactive cirrhotics where a more favourable prognosis is to be expected.

**423 MEASUREMENT OF AFP IN PATIENTS WITH HEPATITIS C CIRRHOSIS DURING HEPATOMA SURVEILLANCE**

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**Background:** Patients with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCv) infection and cirrhosis have an increased risk of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCc). Surveillance to identify early tumours based on a periodic estimation of serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) is unproven.

**Methods:** Surveillance was undertaken in 100 consecutive patients with chronic hepatitis C and cirrhosis, based on a method of 0.5 - 6 month serum AFP and ultrasound (US), for a median of 2 years (range 0.5 - 6). 186 US and 662 AFP measurements were undertaken. 11 patients were lost to follow up. 40 (45%) had an elevated AFP and 18 had a suspicious US. 11 patients [12%] developed HCc during surveillance.

**Results:** Of 40 with an elevated AFP, 10 (25%) also had a suspicious US and HCc was identified in 7 of those (17.5%). The level of AFP, however, was non-discriminatory. 30 of 40 (75%) had an elevated AFP with a clear US and HCC was identified in 1. The level of AFP was again non-discriminatory. Of 49 with a normal AFP, 8 (16%) had a suspicious US and HCC was identified in 3 (6%). 22 CT Scans, 7 MR scans and 11 Angiograms were undertaken in patients who did not have HCc. As a predictive test for HCc, elevated AFP in isolation had a positive predictive value (PPV) of only 0.18, a sensitivity of 0.7 and a specificity of 0.58. In comparison, US had a PPV of 0.8, sensitivity of 0.91 and specificity of 0.89.

**Conclusion:** The incidence of HCc in this group of Hepatitis C cirrhotic patients is high. Surveillance is a considerable commitment but the combination of serum AFP and US has traditionally been used for the detection of HCc. However, an elevated AFP in isolation was common, had a poor predictivity for the detection of HCc and led to numerous (expensive) investigations. Restricting surveillance to US alone would be as effective.

**424 COMBINATION PROPHYLAXIS WITH LAMIVUDINE (LAM) AND HEPATITIS B IMMUNOGLOBULIN (HBIG) PREVENTS GRAFT RE-INFECTION BY HEPATITIS B (HBV)**

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Prevention of graft re-infection remains the most important issue in transplantation of HBV infected patients. Re-infection by HBV is almost inevitable if no prophylaxis is given. The course of recurrent infection is aggressive causing sub-acute liver failure or rapid progression to cirrhosis. In the early 90's, prophylaxis comprised of regular and numerous (expensive) investigations. Restricting surveillance to US alone would be as effective.

This is a retrospective review of the clinical and virological outcome of these patients. Since introduction of LAM/HBIG prophylaxis in 1997, 16 HBV patients have undergone liver transplantation (15Male, median age 51). Pretreatment serum HBV DNA titre varied from <400 copies/ml to >4 x 10^4. 3 patients died (12 days, 6 weeks and 8 month post transplant). Median follow up of survivors is 2 years (6months-4 years). All survivors are serum HBsAg and HBV DNA (Roche PCR-based assay) negative.

**Conclusion:** LAM/HBIG prevents HBV re-infection even in high-risk patients.

**425 DISTRIBUTION OF IL-6 IN LIVER CIRRHOSIS**

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Interleukin-6 (IL-6) has been proposed as one of the main inflammatory mediators. It is a major mediator of the acute phase response in infectious diseases and inflammatory processes inducing fever, leukocytosis, and increase in the hepatic synthesis of acute phase proteins. In this study, sera and liver biopsies from fifteen patients with clinically and pathologically diagnosed liver cirrhosis were taken. In addition sera from 7 and liver biopsies from 3 healthy controls were used. Serum levels of IL-6 were measured using ELISA kits and the cellular distribution was investigated using immunohistochemistry. We have shown that the serum IL-6 levels in cirrhotic patients (25.46 ± 11.6 pg/ml) were significantly (P <0.05) increased by comparison with the control group [12.14 ± 6.6 pg/ml]. Immunohistochemically, in the control group, IL-6 was seen only in occasional sinusoidal cells. However it was widely distributed in the cirrhotic liver. In the latter, it was mostly seen in the inflammatory cells infiltrating the liver but also expressed in the sinusoidal cells, Kupffer cells, vascular endothelial lining cells and hepatocytes. Upregulation of IL-6 in cirrhotic patients could be due to active synthesis or defective clearance by non-functioning hepatocytes. However our findings suggest that both mechanisms are operating since we have shown high expression in inflammatory cells which could be due to overexpression and high expression in hepatocytes which could be due to accumulation in non-functioning cells. It is therefore clear that IL-6 showed systemic and local augmentation in cirrhotic patients and is mainly produced by inflammatory cells. Taken together these findings suggest that IL-6 production in liver cirrhosis is dependent on the inflammatory stage and the local production of IL-6 could contribute to the inflammation, fibrosis and immunological responses in the cirrhotic liver. Moreover the characteristic distribution of IL-6 in cirrhotic lobules could implicate it in the development of cirrhosis. In the near future, the appropriate manipulation of IL-6 may provide a novel strategy for the treatment of patients with liver cirrhosis or at least improve the fate of cirrhosis.

**426 QUANTITATIVE STUDIES OF LIVER ATROPHY FOLLOWING PORTACAVAL SHUNT IN RATS**

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**Background:** To evaluate the morphological changes in the liver that occur in portal-systemic encephalopathy after portacaval shunting (PCS).

**Materials and Methods:** Male rats underwent either PCS (n=35) or control sham operations (n=31). Blood samples were taken prior to wake (week5–7) for measurement of hormone concentrations. Morphological assessments were carried out on 5µm thick haematoxylin and eosin stained sections and digital electron micrographs using the Prodit 5.2 image analysis system.

**Results:** There was a significant reduction in the liver mass of PCS rats (4.98±13.65g). Testosterone was significantly reduced (2.49±10.1 ng/ml; p=0.002) and oestrogen significantly increased (77.9±51.6 ng/ml; p<0.0004). Morphometric analysis showed significant reductions in the average distance between peri and postsinusoidal (13.9±5.2 mm; p=0.0003). Within the PCS group there was a significant reduction in the mean area of hepatocyte nuclei from 55.52±2 cm^2 in zone 1 to 45.31±1.9 cm^2 in zone 3 and a marked difference in the mean area of cytoplasm was also reduced (27.43±11.9 cm^2). Within the PCS group there was a significant reduction in the mean area of hematocrit nuclei from 55.52±2 cm^2 in zone 1 to 45.31±1.9 cm^2 in zone 3 and a marked difference in the mean area of cytoplasm (113.25±27.9 cm^2 in zone 1 to 74.30±12.9 cm^2 in zone 3). Electron microscopy revealed no change in the cytoplasmic organisation in PCS rats compared to sham rats. Apoptosis increased in zone 3 to 2.4±0.3 counts per mm^2 in PCS rats (p=0.000000) while mitosis was significantly increased in zone 1.

**Conclusion:** This study shows that liver atrophy after portacaval shunting has a complex aetiology. The microcirculatory disturbances and hormonal changes after portacaval shunting induce apoptosis that further contributes to liver atrophy in this animal model.
ROLE OF TECHNICAL VARIABLES IN EARLY SHUNT INSUFFICIENCY FOLLOWING TIPSS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PORTAL HYPERTENSION

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Summary: Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic stent shunt (TIPSS) has increasingly been used for the treatment of complications of portal hypertension. This study evaluated the technical predictors of early shunt insufficiency after TIPSS placement in patients with advanced liver disease.

A retrospective analysis of 399 patients undergoing TIPSS over a period of 9 years between July 1991-July 2000 was carried out. The insufficiency was defined as a band of echogenic white plaques in both patients, gastric varices in 52, refractory ascites in 42, portal hypertensive gastropathy in 8 and ectopic varices in 9 patients. TIPSS placement was successful in 383 (96.0%) patients, and failed in 16 (4.0%). The shunt remained patent without assistance in 40 (10.0%) patients (primary) and 44 (11.0%) patients developed early shunt insufficiency within 30 days from TIPSS insertion. The univariate association of 21 prognostic clinical and technical variables between patients with early shunt insufficiency and primary patent was tested by the Chi-squared or Wilcoxon rank-sum tests. Multiple logistic regression analysis was utilized to determine the relationship of multiple technical and clinical variables in predicting early shunt outcome.

The two groups were comparable and representative of the whole TIPSS cohort patients. Of the 21 technical and clinical variables, stent diameter, distance of shunt from IVC, duration of the procedure, and portal pressure gradients post TIPSS were independent predictors of early shunt insufficiency.

Based on our analysis, four technical variables at index TIPSS can reliably predict early shunt insufficiency. Total protection from early complications of TIPSS requires awareness of the risk factors and a low threshold maintained for early shunt revision.

CHARACTERISATION OF LIVER INFILTRATING T-CELL ANTIGEN SPECIFICITY IN A MOUSE MODEL OF PRIMARY BILIARY CIRRHOSIS (PBC)


PBC is characterised histologically by damage to the intra-hepatic bile ducts accompanied by a T-cell rich portal tract mononuclear cell (MNC) infiltrate. PBC is characterised immunologically by autoreactive antibody and T-cell responses to the self-antigen pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC). Human studies suggest that portal tract T-cells seen in PBC liver are specific for PDC, implicating autoreactive T-cell responses directed at this antigen in disease pathogenesis. We have recently demonstrated that SJL/J mice can be induced to break down TIPSS and splenic T-cell tolerance to self-PDC, and that this tolerance breakdown is associated with the development of portal tract inflammation and bile duct damage. In this study we set out to characterise the antigen specificity of the infiltrating portal tract T-cells in this model.

Female SJL/J mice of 10–12 weeks were sensitised (n=7) with a mixture of murine (m) and bovine (b) PDC (study group). Control mice (n=4) received mPDC only. Mice were sacrificed at 8 weeks post-sensitisation. The spleen was removed and splenic T-cell responses were characterised by FACS and primary proliferation. Livers were perfused in situ with collagenase via the portal vein prior to removal. The liver infiltrating mononuclear cell population was isolated by further collagenase digestion and density centrifugation. T-cell responses were characterised as for splenic T-cells.

Female SJL/J mice of 12–14 weeks were sensitised (n=7) with a mixture of murine (m) and bovine (b) PDC (study group). Control mice (n=4) received mPDC only. Mice were sacrificed at 8 weeks post-sensitisation. The spleen was removed and splenic T-cell responses were characterised by FACS and primary proliferation. Livers were perfused in situ with collagenase via the portal vein prior to removal. The liver infiltrating mononuclear cell population was isolated by further collagenase digestion and density centrifugation. T-cell responses were characterised as for splenic T-cells.

MR-GUIDED LASER THERMAL ABLATION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY LIVER TUMOURS


Purpose: To test the hypothesis that MR guided hepatic tumour ablation is (i) safe & feasible and (ii) improves patient survival and (iii) decreases viable tumour volume.

Methods and Materials: 125 MR guided Laser Thermal Ablations (LTA) have been performed on 40 patients (9 females, 31 males, average age 59.1 years) between 1997 and 2001. The liver tumours include Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC, n=19), metastases (n=11, mainly colorectal), carcinoma (n=5) and two benign liver tumours. 3 patients were excluded from follow-up.

Results: Mean survival for all patients was 15.2 months, with an adjusted mean survival of 16 months for HCCs and 15.2 months for metastases. There were three major and five minor post-procedural complications but no deaths. An average of 57% of tumour was ablated as assessed by per-procedural thermal mapping, with an average of 49.4% of tumour ablated assessed by pre and post ablation gadolinium-enhanced MRIs. Average tumour size was unchanged after ablation. In patients with multiple liver tumours ablated tumours grew significantly less than untreated tumours over the same time period (108% compared to 196% growth over an average follow up period of 18 months).

Conclusions: MR guided thermal ablation of primary and secondary liver tumours is safe and feasible and produces a better survival in patients with HCC than would be expected in untreated patients, as well as a mean survival in patients with metastases at least equal to the longest median survival in untreated patients. Percentage of viable tumour was decreased by a mean of 49.4% per LTA session.
431 INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTASIS OF PREGNANCY: PATTERN OF PRESENTATION AND RESPONSE TO URSEDOXOCHOLIC ACID

Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (IHCP) can adversely affect maternal well-being and foetal outcomes. Early identification, monitoring and prompt delivery is ideal. We report our experience of IHCP with respect to presentation, pattern of LFT abnormalities, maternal and foetal outcomes and the effect of treatment with ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA).

Results: Over a period of 18 months 29 cases of IHCP were identified, complete data was available from 18 patients. All cases presented with pruritis and were found to have abnormal LFTs. Other causes of liver disease were excluded. Symptoms started at a mean of 33.5 weeks (range 26–38). Serum bile acids were clearly elevated in 14 (mean 62 umol/L, normal <14) and borderline in the other 4 (mean 12 umol/L). Only one patient became jaundiced (bilirubin 64 umol/L). At presentation serum alkaline phosphatase ranged from 114 to 456 IU/L (mean 255) and ALT 13–428 IU/L (mean 140). Of note in 10 patients the ALT was particularly high at over 100, mean 220 IU/L (range 121–468). 14 patients were treated with UDCA with a subsequent marked improvement in LFTs, bile acids and symptoms. In 10 patients the pregnancy was actively managed with induction at 38 weeks. 6 underwent a spontaneous labour (33–39 weeks) and two had caesarean sections for obstetric reasons. 2 babies were jaundiced at delivery and one went to SCBU. Both made a full recovery. There was no maternal morbidity.

Conclusions: IHCP presents with pruritis and abnormal LFTs. It is readily recognisable and responds well to UDCA with good maternal and foetal outcomes. Of particular note, the ALT is often markedly elevated, a feature that is not widely recognised and which may represent a potential source for diagnostic confusion.

432 AN AUDIT OF SPECIALITY MANAGEMENT OF ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE WITH JAUNDICE
E.H. Forrest [introduced by K. Cochran]. Victoria Infirmary, Langside Road, Glasgow G42 9YU, UK

The development of jaundice in the alcoholic abuser may indicate acute alcoholic hepatitis (AAH) or the progression to end-stage chronic alcoholic liver disease (ALD). These patients may be referred to General Medicine (GM) or Gastroenterology (GI) physicians. This audit aimed to identify if there were differences in the treatment and outcome of patients managed in these different contexts.

Methods: Patients with ALD and serum Bilirubin > 80 µmol/l on admission were identified through discharge coding over a period of 27 months (June 1999 – August 2001). Only patients drinking to excess until the two weeks prior to admission were included. 79 patients were included in the study: 46 GI, 33 GM.

Results: 79 patients were included in the study: 46 GI, 33 GM. The mean age was 51.6 ± 1.2 years with mean admission serum bilirubin of 230.4 ± 18.4 µmol/l, prothrombin time ratio of 1.57 ± 0.05, and Discriminant Function of 51.4 ± 3.6. The median time to GI review of a patient initially admitted under GM was 3 days (range 0 – 12). Patients managed by GI had a longer median hospital stay (18 [2–87] vs. 10 [2–89] days; p=0.001). Differences in management and 30-day mortality are shown in the table.

Conclusion: Significant differences may exist between GI and GM physicians in the management of ALD patients with jaundice. More aggressive medical therapy may translate into an improved outcome. Speciality triage of these patients should be encouraged.

433 LIVER BIOPSY IN HEPATITIS C: HAVE WE FOLLOWED NICE GUIDELINES?
D.A.J. Lloyd, S. Subramanian, A. Poullis, C.J. Tibbs, J.D. Maxwell. St George’s Hospital, London SW17 0QT, UK

Aim: To audit whether patients with hepatitis C undergoing liver biopsy were subsequently treated according to current NICE guidelines.

Methods: Patients with treatment naive RNA PCR +ve hepatitis C undergoing liver biopsy between 1997 and 2000 inclusive were identified using histology and appointment records. Histology was used to categorize the degree of liver disease into mild, moderate and cirrhotic based on a modified HAI scoring (Ishak et al. 1995) and recent BSG management guidelines (Booth et al. 2001). Patient notes were reviewed to assess whether patients received anti-viral treatment by 31st October 2001.

Results: Between 1997 and 2000 113 patients with treatment naive RNA PCR +ve hepatitis C underwent liver biopsy; this constituted 41% of all liver biopsies performed. 38 patients had mild liver disease, 65 had moderate liver disease and 10 had cirrhosis. 8 of the patients with mild liver disease [21%] initiated anti-viral therapy, 3 as part of a UK based clinical trial. 20 of the patients with moderate liver disease [31%, initiated anti-viral treatment and 23 patients (35%) were still awaiting treatment on 31st October 2001; treatment was medically contraindicated in 5 patients, withheld in 7 patients, declined by 4 patients and 6 patients were lost to follow-up. 2 patients with cirrhosis initiated anti-viral treatment and 1 patient was awaiting treatment on 31st October 2001; treatment was contraindicated in 4 patients, withheld in 1 patient and 2 patients were lost to follow-up. The median time from liver biopsy to non-trial treatment was 5 months (range 1 to 40 months). The median length of wait in those patients still awaiting anti-viral therapy was 21 months (range 9 to 51 months).

Conclusions: Of the 113 patients who underwent liver biopsy during the study period 66 (58%) would be considered eligible for treatment with combination therapy according to current NICE guidelines. Although 46 of these patients were offered treatment only 22 had started by the end of the follow-up period. Lack of funding was the principal explanation for delay to treatment. Proposed government support to implement NICE guidelines should reduce this delay.

434 THE COMBINATION OF PEGYLATED INTERFERON (PEG-IFN) AND RIBAVIRIN (RIBA) IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC HEpatitis C (HCV) INFECTION: PRELIMINARY REPORT OF A SINGLE CENTRE EXPERIENCE
G. Kanagasabai, M. Heydmann, K. O’Donnell, R. Harrison, D. Mutimer. Queen Elizabeth Hospital Liver and Hepatobiliary Unit, and Birmingham University, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TH, UK

Background: The HCV prevalence in the United Kingdom may be as high as 1%. Patients with chronic HCV infection have been treated with antiviral therapy at the QE Liver Unit. Since September 2000, antiviral treatment comprised pegylated interferon (PEG-IFN, 1–1.5 µg/kg weekly) and ribavirin (RIBA, 1–1.2 g/day). Treatment was intended for 6 months (non genotype 1 and non-cirrhotic patients) or 12 months.

Methods: Patients with treatment naive RNA PCR +ve hepatitis C initiated antiviral treatment and 1 patient was awaiting treatment on 31st October 2001; treatment was contraindicated in 4 patients, withheld in 1 patient and 2 patients were lost to follow-up. The median time from liver biopsy to non-trial treatment was 5 months (range 1 to 40 months). The median length of wait in those patients still awaiting anti-viral therapy was 21 months (range 9 to 51 months).

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Results: Overall 30-day mortality was 11 (24%) and Liver-related 30-day mortality was 10 (22%).

Conclusions: Of the 113 patients who underwent liver biopsy during the study period 66 (58%) would be considered eligible for treatment with combination therapy according to current NICE guidelines. Although 46 of these patients were offered treatment only 22 had started by the end of the follow-up period. Lack of funding was the principal explanation for delay to treatment. Proposed government support to implement NICE guidelines should reduce this delay.

Abstract 432

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CS</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Overall 30-day Mortality</th>
<th>Liver-related 30-day Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GI</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.05, *p<0.001: GI vs. GM
EVOLUTION OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS DURING PRIMARY INFECTION

S.A. Whalley, D. Brown, G.J.M. Webster, R. Jacobs, C.G. Teo1, V.C. Emery, G.M. Dusheko. Royal Free Hospital, Central Public Health Laboratory, London, UK

To study HBV evolution in vivo, we evaluated over 1MB-pairs of genetic sequences from PCR-clones obtained prospectively in six patients with acute resolving hepatitis and four patients who progressed to chronic infection. We analysed two genetic loci (3 ORF: core, surface, and polymerase). 93 mutations were observed, consistent with a relatively stable genetic population throughout infection. The majority of mutations were non-synonymous (average for all regions 81%). Patients with acute resolving hepatitis had a similar frequency of non-synonymous mutations in the core (2 x 10^-4/codon) but a higher frequency of surface/polymerase mutations (1.8 x 10^-4/codon) when compared to the chronic group (1.5 x 10^-4/codon and 0.65 x 10^-4/codon, respectively; p=0.01). Genetic diversity was quantified by the mean Hamming distances (HD) and the number of strains (Ns) present within a serum sample. Overall, the core region had the greatest genetic diversity when compared to the surface or polymerase regions. A rapid expansion in Hd and Ns occurred in the core region between the earliest time during acute infection and the peak viral load and then a subsequent contraction in genetic diversity occurred as viral load declined. Patients with acute resolving HBV consistently exhibited a higher genetic diversity in all three genetic loci and an increased mutation frequency in surface/polymerase region compared to chronic infection. We speculate that these emerging variants contribute to the evolution of increased virulence, as indicated by a rise in serum LFT’s, due to the increased immunological burden they present to the host.

ABNORMAL VASCULAR FUNCTION IN HEREDITARY HAEMOCHROMATOSIS: INVESTIGATING THE “IRON HYPOTHESIS”

I.S. Cadden, B.M. Mullan, M.E. Callender, D.R. McCance, I.S. Young. Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, Northern Ireland

Background: Iron excess has been linked with development of coronary heart disease. Haemochromatosis is a common inherited disorder of iron overload. Studies have shown carriage of the mutation for haemochromatosis is linked to cardiovascular risk. We used the non-invasive technique of Pulse Wave Analysis (PWA) to study the arterial stiffness in patients with haemochromatosis. Using applanation tonometry, the radial artery pressure waveform is recorded. Transfer functions are then applied producing the central aortic waveform and deriving the central aortic pressure. Augmentation of this pressure thus provides a measurement of the compliance of the vascular tree, which can be expressed quantitatively as the augmentation index (Alx).

Methods: The Alx of patients with Haemochromatosis was recorded as a measure of the arterial stiffness following a 10hr fast. Age- and sex-matched healthy individuals served as controls.

Results: 10 subjects were recruited to each group (7M:3F). There was no significant difference between the ages of the haemochromatosis and control subjects, 56.6yr V 54.6yr (p=0.62). The Alx was significantly higher in the haemochromatosis group compared to controls (mean=30.1%, range=24%-38%; mean=20.5%, range=11%-31%; P=0.001).

Conclusions: These results suggest, using a non-invasive, in vivo technique that there is abnormal vascular stiffness in haemochromatosis. The tendency to excess iron stores may increase oxidative burden on the vascular endothelium causing injury. The resultant endothelial dysfunction may cause the increased cardiovascular risk which studies have suggested is associated with this condition.

THE IMPACT OF PORTAL HYPERTENSION IN PRIMARY BILIARY CIRRHOSIS (PBC)

D.E.J. Jones, R. Walter, M.I. Prince, M. Hudson. Centre for Liver Research, University of Newcastle, UK

Inter-patient variability in the rate of progression of the chronic liver disease PBC hampers the identification of high risk individuals suitable for invasive therapies such as liver transplantation. In this retrospective study we examined the role played by portal hypertension (PHT) and the presence of oesophageal varices (OV) in disease outcome in a cohort of 438 PBC patients followed up from diagnosis in a single centre. Median follow-up was 72 months with 262 subjects (60%) still alive at the study point. Survival from diagnosis of disease to death or transplant was significantly worse in patients developing PHT (Kaplan-Meier analysis (KMA) p=0.001; 5 year survival (5ys) 68% v 87% for patients free of PHT at the study point). PHT development was not acting simply as a surrogate marker for development of histologically advanced disease as PHT retained its adverse prognostic value when analysis was restricted to patients with historically advanced disease (Scheuer stage III/IV; KMA p<0.001; 5 y 66% for stage III/IV disease with PHT v 81% for stage III/IV disease without PHT). Survival was significantly worse in PHT patients developing OV than in non-OV PHT patients (KMA p=0.001; 5ys 63% v 75%). In fact, stage III/IV disease patients with PHT but not OV had similar survival to stage III/IV patients not developing PHT. The adverse outcome associated with OV development did not result simply from the consequences of variceal bleeding as survival following PBC diagnosis was the same in patients developing OV with and without bleeding on follow-up (KMA p=ns; 5ys following PBC diagnosis 62% v 63%, 5ys following diagnosis of varices 25% v 25%).
In the 159 patients developing OV (93 of whom bled), the one year transplant free survival following OV diagnosis was 63%. Excluding the 34 patients undergoing transplantation (leaving death as the study end-point), 1ys was 68%. In the 67 patients developing OV below the age of 65 who did not undergo transplantation, 1ys was 71%.

**Conclusion:** The development of portal hypertension is associated with an adverse outcome in PBC. The risk maps to patients developing varices regardless of bleeding. The one year survival following development of varices is less than that currently being reported for transplanted PBC.

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**439 NO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NOD2 POLYMORPHISMS AND SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, OR PROGRESSION OF, PRIMARY SCLEROSING CHOLANGITIS**

S.N. Cullen, T. Ahmad, R.W. Chapman, D.P. Jewell. Gastroenterology Unit, University of Oxford, UK

**Background:** Nod2 is a member of a protein family which regulates apoptosis and NF-kB activation. Nod2 polymorphisms have recently been found to confer susceptibility to Crohn’s disease (CD) either by altering the recognition of components of microbial pathogens and/or via the activation of NF-kB. NF-kB plays a crucial role in the activation of the hepatic stellate cell which is the first step in the development of liver damage and fibrosis. Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) is a chronic cholestatic liver disease closely associated with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), and is characterised by concentric oblitative fibrosis and bile duct strictures. This study examined the effects of 6 Nod2 polymorphisms on susceptibility to, and progression of, PSC.

**Methods:** DNA was extracted from 83 patients with well-documented PSC and 349 control patients. 65 of the PSC patients had ulcerative colitis (UC), 6 had CD, and 12 had no associated IBD. Primers were designed to examine 6 polymorphisms in the NOD2 gene using an SSF-PCR method. PCR and control patients were compared using 2x2 contingency tables and a *κ* test with Yates correction.

**Results:** None of the polymorphisms in the NOD2 gene was significantly associated with susceptibility to PSC. Further analyses to determine whether NOD2 polymorphisms might contribute to the development of cirrhosis or need for transplantation, were also negative. See table.

**Conclusions:** Polymorphisms in the Nod2 gene are not significant factors in determining the susceptibility of individuals to developing primary sclerosing cholangitis. In addition, despite the role of the Nod2 gene in NF-kB activation, these polymorphisms do not determine the rate of progression or outcome of the disease.

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**440 PEAK PROPORTION AREA CHANGE (PPAC): A NOVEL METHOD OF THRESHOLD DETERMINATION FOR DIGITAL IMAGE FIBROSIS AREA ESTIMATION ON LIVER BIOPSIES**


**Introduction:** Digital image analysis allows quantitative assessment of fibrosis on liver biopsy. Accurate determination of a threshold grey-scale level representing fibrous tissue is critical. We present and compare it with the standard interactive method.

**Methods:** Digital images of picro sirius stained liver biopsy sections were captured by microscopy and converted to greyscale. Pixel counts at 256 grey levels were measured. Differences between each grey level were calculated and corrected for the number of pixels remaining. Grey level corresponding to maximum change in pixel count was chosen as threshold at which fibrosis area was calculated. Reproducibility was tested in comparison with interactive thresholding by repeating the process 4 times with 30 biopsies for each method.

**Results:** For the PPAC method correlations of R=0.7, p<0.001 were obtained between each repeated measurement, no significant difference was observed with repeated measures ANOVA (p=0.73), intra-class correlation co-efficient 0.96. For interactive thresholding results were less impressive with correlations (R=0.19-0.64) not all reaching significance, repeated measures ANOVA (p=0.076), intra-class correlation co-efficient 0.77.

**Conclusions:** The Peak Proportion area change (PPAC) method, described here, for determining threshold in image analysis is objective, reproducible and superior to standard interactive thresholding.

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**441 ABNORMAL LIVER FUNCTION TESTS FOLLOWING BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION: WHAT IS THE AETIOLOGY AND THE ROLE OF LIVER BIOPSY?**

G.T. Ho, A. Parker, J.F. MacKenzie, A.J. Morris, A.J. Stanley. Dept of Gastroenterology, Glasgow Royal Infirmary; __Bone Marrow Transplant Unit, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, UK__

**Introduction:** Liver dysfunction is common in bone marrow transplant (BMT) recipients. Common causes are drugs, graft versus host disease (GVHD), infecion and iron overload. We studied the prevalence of liver abnormalities, the causes and the use of liver biopsy to aid clinical management in these patients.

**Methods:** All the allogeneic and autologous BMTs undertaken in our institution between Jan 1997 and December 1998 were studied. Subsequent liver function tests, the use and indication of liver biopsy and the final cause of liver dysfunction were determined in each case.

**Results:** 121 patients (63 autologous) with BMT were studied. Abnormal LFTs were found in 71% allogeneic and 33% autologous BMTs. Final diagnoses were made without resorting to liver biopsy and these are shown in the table. Liver biopsy was required in 18 allogeneic and only 1 autologous BMT. 63% biopsies were undertaken greater than 100 days post BMT for persistently abnormal LFTs to assess possible GVHD. 16 out of 18 biopsies revealed significant iron overload with only one confirming GVHD. No fibrosis/cirrhosis was found on biopsy. No adverse effects occurred as a result of liver biopsy. In the patients with histological evidence of iron overload, the serum ferritin was also persistently elevated.

### Abstract 441 Table showing cause of deranged LFTs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drugs</th>
<th>Iron XS</th>
<th>GVHD</th>
<th>Sepsis</th>
<th>VOD</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autologous</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Iron XS – iron overload; VOD – veno-occlusive disease

**Conclusion:** Liver biopsy was required in a minority of patients with abnormal LFTs post BMT, with most causes of liver dysfunction diagnosed clinically. Liver biopsy was most commonly undertaken late post BMT in the group with persistently abnormal LFTs in which chronic GVHD was suspected. However, iron overload was the commonest finding in this subgroup; and serum markers of iron excess could determine this.

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**Abstract 439**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control wild type</th>
<th>Control variant</th>
<th>PSC wild type</th>
<th>PSC variant</th>
<th>p value</th>
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<tr>
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<td>73%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>76%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1482 C/T</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1866 G/T</td>
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<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5%</td>
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<td>3020 C/T</td>
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<td>2%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2722 G/C</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oesophagus posters 442–464

POSTER WITHDRAWN.

OE SOPHAGEAL CANCER MANAGEMENT: GOOD ENOUGH GUIDELINES?


Background: The incidence of oesophageal cancer is increasing yet survival is poor and perioperative mortality remains high. Recent guidelines for referral and management issued by the department of health aim at earlier detection and improved effective appropriate management—but are they helpful?

Aims and Methods: A 2-year retrospective audit of oesophageal cancer referrals April 1999 to May 2001 in a district general hospital of catchment population ∼250,000. Comparison with guidelines for urgent referral (April 2000) and management (March 2001) of upper GI cancers. Patients identified with oesophageal cancer from PAS system and endoscopy database, and notes reviewed using proforma.

Results: 44 patients with oesophageal cancer identified. Mean annual incidence of 8.8/100,000/year. Median age 75 years. Histology found 57% adenocarcinoma, 23% squamous, 20% other type. Symptom analysis showed 70% presented with dysphagia, but significantly fewer with heartburn (20%) or reflux (9%) than referral guidelines. Some 37/44 (84%) fulfilled the symptom guidelines for urgent referral. Those who did not fulfill criteria presented with anemia, GI bleeding and epigastric pain, without other alarm symptoms. Endoscopy was used in diagnosis in 43/44 patients. CT scanning was used for staging in 35/44 (79%), the remainder were deemed too frail for investigation. 2 patients had preoperative PET scans. EUS is unavailable. Surgical opinion was sought in 20/44 (45%) of which 9 (20%) had resections at a tertiary centre. 2 received neo-adjuvant chemotherapy. 1 patient was found to have inoperable disease at laparotomy. Some 20/44 (45%) were referred for oncological opinion. 3 (7%) received palliative chemotherapy and 8 (18%) radiotherapy at a designated centre. Endoscopic treatment was required in 26/44 (60%), 8 (18%) having metal stents. Outcome 6 months after study period found only 10/44 (22%) alive, the median survival was 4 months from referral to death.

Conclusions: Symptom guidelines used alone would have missed 16% cancers. Management guidelines suggest a specialist team to identify those liable to benefit from treatment, but the overall outcome is likely to remain poor as comorbidity prevented treatment in many patients.

DEPри EVATION CATEGORY AND GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX (GORD)

Department of Digestive Diseases and Clinical Nutrition, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee DD1 9SY, UK

Introduction: GORD and Barrett’s oesophagus have thought to be associated with greater deprivation, although recent data suggest that this may be changing. We aimed to examine the association between deprivation, GORD and it’s complications.

Methods: A cohort of patients with GORD and Newly diagnosed Barrett’s oesophagus were constructed from a database of patients with reflux symptoms. Deprivation index was obtained by utilising the post code area and sector to calculate the Carstairs Deprivation score (1 least deprived, 6 most deprived). Incidences and putative risk factors were examined.

Results: 658 patients were recruited with symptomatic GORD; when stratified for Carstairs Deprivation Category 1 (least deprived) 20% [14] had Barrett’s oesophagus and 79% (279) had category 6 (most deprived). 10% (22) had Barrett’s oesophagus and 90% had GORD [Chi Squared for trend P<0.01]. Symptom score, Acid suppression therapy exposure, Body Mass Index (BMI), Smoking (pack years), and Alcohol consumptions (units per week) were further stratified for diagnosis and deprivation category. There was no difference in symptom score according to deprivation category or diagnosis [P>0.05]. BMI, Smoking or Alcohol Consumption was equal for diagnosis and deprivation category. Patients with Barrett’s oesophagus but not GORD in deprivation category one had a greater exposure and duration of therapy to proton pump inhibitors (PPI) compared with deprivation category 6 [Chi

GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX

Department of Surgery, Guy’s & St Thomas’ Hospital, London, UK

Introduction: Intraluminal Electrical Impedance (IEI) is a measure of resistance to current flow between two electrodes. The presence of a bolus in the oesophagus can be monitored with IEI. This preliminary study looks at ambulatory IEI (out-patient basis) in the investigation of reflux episodes (RE), comparing this to pH monitoring and manometry.

Patients and Methods: A preliminary sample of 10 patients with symptoms of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease prospectively underwent manometry. This was prior to an ambulatory study (for up to 24-hours). The combined catheter consisted of 4 pressure transducers placed at 6, 10 and 23 cm with 2 impedance electrode pairs at 0 and 5 cm proximal to the pH sensor. The pH sensor was sited 5 cm proximal to the lower oesophageal sphincter. A pHRE occurred when the distal oesophageal pH was less than 4, (>2 secs). A manometric RE (Man-RE) occurred where there was a distinct simultaneous increase in intragastric pressure (>10 mmHg) in 2/3 distal pressure sensors, with no evidence of peristalsis or upper oesophageal sphincter activity. An IEI-RE occurred where IEI values dropped by 50% from the baseline (>2 secs).

Results: Overall pHRE had an associated IEI-RE in 310/538 (57.6%) occasions. IEI-RE were definitively acidic (associated pHRE) in 310/505 (61%) and non-acidic in 105/505(21%). Gas RE were detectable using IEI. See table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor</th>
<th>Total Monitored Reflux Episodes (RE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pH-RE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions: Ambulant IEI has a good correlation with pH-monitored reflux events. IEI is a useful adjunct to pH monitoring in studying reflux, particularly in detecting gas and non-acid reflux events. Manometry is insensitive in detecting pH-RE, but provides information regarding gas, reflux and swallow events. This preliminary study highlights both the potential and the need for further validation and modification of IEI technique as an ambulatory technique.

SELF EXPANDING METAL STENTS: AN AUDIT OF 100 CONSECUTIVE CASES

B. Smith, J. Bagshaw, S.A. Riley. Department of Gastroenterology, Northern General Hospital, Sheffield, UK

Background: Many patients with oesophageal carcinoma present with advanced disease and relief of dysphagia is often the principal goal of therapy. SEMS have become a popular method of palliation but some have expressed concern that quality of life may be less good following SEMS placement than following ablative methods of palliation. We have therefore undertaken a retrospective audit to identify factors that might predict a less favourable outcome.

Methods: Hospital records were reviewed in 100 consecutive patients in whom an oesophageal SEMS had been placed from June 1998 onwards. Pre-placement clinical characteristics were reviewed in relation to postplacement symptoms and survival.

Squered for trend P<0.01) There was no difference in for Histamine 2 Receptor antagonists (H2RA).

Conclusions: Barrett’s oesophagus seems to be associated with less deprivation and more proton pump inhibition, compared with GORD which is associated with more deprivation and less acid suppression therapy. This unusual finding may represent differing aetiologies for GORD and Barrett’s oesophagus.
Results: 69 men and 31 women underwent SEMS placement; ages ranged from 40 to 96 years and 61 patients were above 70 years. Tumours were predominantly distal; 67 in the lower third or at the gastro-oesophageal junction. 65 were adenocarcinomas. 88 Ultraflex and 12 Flamingo stents were placed, 50 straddled the gastro-oesophageal junction (GOJ). One patient died immediately following stent placement; 4 further 5 died within the first week and 66 within 6 months. Stent migration occurred in 2, tumour overgrowth in 4 and, despite dietary advice, food bolus obstruction in 23. 74 patients were able to take a normal "stent" diet, 13 a blended diet, 7 liquids only and 4 took little because of their poor general condition. Pain was reported in 19 before and 53 following SEMS placement. Regurgitation and vomiting were reported by 37 patients following SEMS. Relief of dysphagia, post stent pain and survival appeared independent of stent position. Vomiting, however, was seen more often when the stent straddled the GOJ (48%) than when in the lower oesophagus but not across the junction (36%) and least when in the mid oesophagus (16%).

Conclusions: SEMS provide reasonable relief of dysphagia in most patients with malignant oesophageal disease. However, post SEMS pain is common and often severe and vomiting is frequent when the stent is placed in the lower oesophagus particularly when it straddles the GOJ.

447 BARRETT'S OESOPHAGUS ON THE INTERNET: A MISINFORMATION HIGHWAY?
S.J. Dwyerhouse, A.D. Hollowood, C.P. Armstrong. Department of Surgery, Frenchay Hospital, Bristol, UK

Introduction: Barrett’s oesophagus can be a difficult subject to understand even for those with a special interest in it. For a newly diagnosed patient, getting to grips with the causes, risks and management of Barrett’s oesophagus can be daunting. It is, therefore, important that patients have access to all the relevant information they need to help them understand the implications of their condition.

Aims: The aim of this study was to assess the adequacy of information on the controversies surrounding Barrett’s oesophagus available on the internet.

Methods: Using the search term “Barrett’s oesophagus”, an internet search was carried out using 3 commonly used search engines (HotBot, Yahoo and Altavista). The top 50 sites identified by each search were assessed for their relevance to patients and their discussion of cancer risk, surveillance and treatment.

Results: Only 98 of the 150 sites visited related specifically to Barrett’s oesophagus and of those designed for patients, 60% were primarily concerned with oesophageal cancer. 33% (33/98) of sites mentioned surveillance of Barrett’s and 38% (37/98) discussed treatment options for Barrett’s oesophagus.

Conclusions: The information about Barrett’s oesophagus on the internet provides an inaccurate perspective on the controversies related to this condition. In particular, the information is potentially misleading with regard to cancer risk, value of surveillance and treatment options. Insights with an interest in Barrett’s Oesophagus, we should take a lead in ensuring accurate, balanced information is available to our patients from all sources including the internet.

448 BARRETT'S OESOPHAGUS AND ASSOCIATED ADENOCARCINOMA: SIX YEAR EXPERIENCE AND AUDIT OF A SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME
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Background: Forthcoming BSG guidelines favour endoscopic surveillance of Barrett’s oesophagus, which could lead to a major and increasing hospital workload and prove inconvenient for patients.

Aims: (i) to examine numbers of new patients entering our surveillance programme each year; (ii) to find how many Barrett’s patients should and should not have entered the surveillance programme; and (iii) to review all Barrett’s associated high-grade dysplasia and adenocarcinoma seen during 1995–2000 and examine the impact of surveillance.

Criteria for surveillance: Patients with Barrett’s segment of 5cm or more, aged up to 70 years and without major co-morbidities, who could potentially withstand surgery, are offered annual endoscopic surveillance.

Results: There were 374 patients with endoscopic diagnosis of Barrett’s oesophagus aged between 27 and 97 years. At January 1995 there were only 7 patients under surveillance. Between 1995 and 2000 99 further patients entered the programme. During the 6 years 24 Barrett’s associated adenocarcinomas were diagnosed, of which 22 were symptomatic and found on index endoscopy and 3 had been detected in the surveillance group (one of which was an interval cancer). One 47-year-old man had potentially curative surgical treatment of an asymptomatic surveillance cancer in 1999 and is well, but the other two were unfit for surgery. One 78-year-old woman with high-grade dysplasia was referred for photodynamic therapy. During the six years 29 other patients were lost to the surveillance programme because they had died or were discharged due to age/comorbidity or lost to follow-up. This still left 74 patients under surveillance, but as a result of this audit 21 further patients could be rejected from the programme: 19 had Barrett’s <5cm and 2 were aged over 70 years.

Conclusions: Endoscopic surveillance presents an increasing burden year by year as more incident cases are diagnosed. The yield of surveillance in relation to our commonly diagnosed Barrett’s associated cancers is disappointing. Regular audits of this kind are needed to ensure that surveillance is targeted towards those patients most likely to benefit.

449 EXPRESSION OF CARBONIC ANHYDRASE ISO-ENZYMES IN GASTRO- OESOPHAGEAL AND LARYNGOPHARYNGEAL REFLUX DISEASES

Background: Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) is a common condition that has been extensively studied. It is now recognised that patients with laryngeal disease and voice disorders may also suffer from reflux of gastric contents into the upper aero-digestive tract (laryngopharyngeal reflux - LPR). Cellular defence mechanisms are important in protecting the mucosa from the damaging effects of gastric refluxate. It has been suggested that carbonic anhydrase (CA) enzymes may be important in this regard, generating HCO3⁻. This could provide an important buffering mechanism in the oesophageal mucosa.

Aims: To investigate the pattern of expression of CA iso-enzymes in oesophageal and laryngeal mucosal biopsy specimens from patients with reflux disease.

Methods: The localisation and expression of CA iso-enzymes were determined in oesophageal and laryngeal mucosal biopsy specimens using standard immunofluorescent (IF) staining techniques combined with Western blot analysis.

Results: Oesophageal samples taken from patients with GORD demonstrate an increased expression of CA I & III in inflamed squamous epithelium, together with evidence that the enzymes were more widely expressed throughout the epithelium. Further increases in the level of expression of both CA iso-enzymes were detected in Barrett’s mucosa and adenocarcinoma although in Barrett’s mucosa IF studies revealed that the distribution of the immunoreactive enzyme was patchy. In contrast, laryngeal squamous epithelium did not demonstrate any change in expression of CA I in the presence of LPR but there was a notable increase in CA III immunoreactivity.

Conclusion: The findings in patients with GORD suggest that expression of CA enzymes is modified and may be an important protective mechanism as it may increase the buffering capacity within the cells. The laryngeal mucosa does not show the same pattern of response, furthermore loss of expression of the CA III iso-enzyme may increase the sensitivity of this epithelium to damage associated with reflux disease.

450 ESOMEPRAZOLE 20 MG COMPARED WITH LANSOPRAZOLE 15 MG FOR MAINTENANCE THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH HEALED REFLUX OESOPHAGITIS
K. Lauritsen1, on behalf of the Metropole Study Group, O. Junghard 2, S. Ekland2 (Introduced by P. Richardson). 1 Odense Hospital, Odense, Denmark; 2 AstraZeneca R&D Mölndal, Mölndal, Sweden

Aim: This study was conducted to compare the standard maintenance dose of esomeprazole 20mg once daily (o.d) with the maintenance dose of lansoprazole 15mg o.d for the prevention of recurrence of reflux oesophagitis (RO).

Methods: 1391 patients with endoscopically verified RO (LA classification) were enrolled in this randomised, double-blind, parallel-group, 14 country multi-centre trial. During the initial, healing phase of the study, all patients received 4–8 weeks’ open treatment with esomeprazole 40mg. 1236 healed (identified by endoscopy at 4
and 8 weeks) and symptom-free (i.e. no heartburn or acid regurgitation during the last 7 days of treatment, investigator assessment) patients were randomised to 6 months maintenance treatment with esomeprazole 20mg od or lansoprazole 15mg od. Time to relapse (relapse of RO and/or discontinuation due to symptom recurrence) was analysed using a log-rank test.

Results: Esomeprazole maintained a significantly higher proportion of patients in remission than lansoprazole over the 6-month course of treatment (p<0.0001, ITT analysis-log rank test). After 6 months' treatment, 83% of esomeprazole recipients were in remission compared with 74% of lansoprazole recipients (life table estimate). Higher remission rates were consistently achieved with esomeprazole irrespective of baseline LA grade assessed at the beginning of the healing phase. Significantly more patients were free from heartburn in the esomeprazole group compared to the lansoprazole group at 1, 3 and 6 months (p=0.03, Chi-square test). Significant differences at 6 months between esomeprazole 20 mg od and lansoprazole 15 mg od were also observed for control of epigastric pain and acid regurgitation (p=0.05 and p<0.001, respectively, Chi-square test).

Conclusion: Esomeprazole 20 mg od is more effective than lansoprazole 15 mg od for maintaining healed RO and controlling accompanying GORD symptoms.

### Abstract 452

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tooth wear (mean (sd)) and regurgitation</th>
<th>Regurgitation</th>
<th>No regurgitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tooth wear</td>
<td>1.52% (5.9%)</td>
<td>0.65% (1.63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salivary flow rate [median (range)]</td>
<td>0.66 ml/min</td>
<td>1.6 ml/min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoarseness</td>
<td>(0.4–1.1)</td>
<td>(1.1–2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No hoarseness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 451 PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS MUST BE CONSIDERED IN THE EVALUATION OF SYMPTOMS OF BENIGN OESOPHAGEAL DISEASE

S.E. Jackson, J. Weinman, A. Chandra, A. Anggiansah, W.J. Owen. Department of Surgery, Guy's & St Thomas' Hospital, London, UK

Introduction: In a number of patients with symptoms of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD), investigations find no organic cause and the literature suggests that psychological factors may play a role. The aim of the study was to prospectively evaluate psychological profiles of symptomatic patients attending for investigation.

Patients and Methods: Of the 79 patients approached, 71 agreed to complete the questionnaire. This contained scales such as the revised Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ), which included a measure of perceived illness coherence, and the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS). All patients underwent manometry and 24-hour ambulatory pH monitoring. GORD was defined where total percentage reflux time was greater than 5.78% (reflux occurred where the distal oesophageal pH was less than four). Analysis was performed on the questionnaires results, diagnosis after investigation, manometry and pH result. Spearman's rank correlation was used to examine correlations in the whole sample. The Mann-Whitney test for non-parametric non-dependent data was used to examine differences between groups.

Results: Illness coherence as measured by the IPQ was inversely correlated with total percentage reflux time (R= -0.33, p=0.007). There was a significant difference (p=0.008) in the illness coherence mean score between GORD (n=37, mean=8.26) and non-GORD (n=34, mean=10.23) groups. Mean values of positive affect as measured by the PANAS differed significantly (p=0.044) between subjects defined manometrically as having abnormal motility (n=46, mean=36.9) and those with normal motility (n=20, mean=33.5).

Conclusions: Patients who have a low positive affect tend to have normal motility when studied with manometry. A greater score of illness coherence implies a reduced understanding of and mystification by the illness. Those who had a greater illness coherence score did not have GORD. The presence of psychological factors as determined by this study seems to distinguish a subset of patients with no organic disease.

### 452 TOOTH WEAR, SALIVA AND SYMPTOMS OF GORD: IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP?

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Introduction: Dental erosion and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) are reported to be associated. However, the role of saliva in both conditions is unclear. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between saliva, dental erosion and reflux symptoms.

Patients and Methods: 104 patients attending the oesophageal laboratory complaining of symptoms of GORD were measured at 0°. A detailed history was obtained regarding the patients’ diet, their oesophageal (heartburn, regurgitation, dysphagia and retrosternal pain) and extra-oesophageal (hoarseness, globus and chronic cough) symptoms. Tooth wear was assessed by grading each tooth surface using 4 pathological scores 2–5 with increasing severity. Score 2 represents dentine exposure whilst scores 4 and 5 represent severe wear either involving the pulp or needing treatment. Stimulated salivary flow rate and buffering capacity of these patients were assessed using a standard protocol. The patients subsequently had standard manometry and 24-hour pH tests.

Results: See table. The severity of tooth wear varied between patients. The mean (sd) tooth wear score of 3 for all sites was 4.3% (14.3%) and for scores 4 and 5 grouped together was 2.5% (12.5%). There were no associations between other symptoms of reflux or presence of GORD to tooth wear and no relationship between salivary parameters and tooth wear.

Conclusions: Regurgitation was associated with increased tooth wear. Hoarseness was associated with decreased salivary flow rate. In this group of patients saliva was not associated with tooth wear or GORD.

### 453 DOES COOLING SENGSTAKEN-BLAKEMORE TUBES AID INSERTION?

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Introduction: Balloon tamponade using Sengstaken-Blakemore (SB) tubes for oesophageal varices has been in use for almost 50 years. Despite the development of endoscopic techniques, SB tubes still have an important role in the management of variceal bleeding. Standard teaching recommends the use of a cooled SB tube that increases tube stiffness and aids insertion. We surveyed current clinical practice of SB tube use in our region and also assessed whether cooling SB tubes alters the stiffness of the tubes.

Methods: A telephone questionnaire was conducted of gastroenterology registrars and ITU departments in the North Thames region. The current clinical practice and the basis for this practice were determined in each case. The stiffness of SB tubes was measured at 0°C and 23°C by calculating the slope of the plot of load (kg) vs. strain (tube stretch/initial tube length). The time for tube warming from 0°C to 23°C when in stationary air and when in contact with skin was also measured.

Results: Fifty registrars were contacted and twenty ITU departments were surveyed. All ITU departments involved the gastroenterologists in the management of acute variceal bleeds. Eight registrars had never placed an SB tube. The majority of the remainder (93%) used a cooled SB tube. All of the registrars based this practice upon their clinical teaching, and 75% of these registrars thought cooling aided the insertion of the tube. There was no difference in the stiffness of the tubes at 0°C and 23°C. The time for SB tube warming from 0°C to 23°C was 120 seconds in stationary air, and 20 seconds when in contact with skin.
Conclusion: The current clinical practice of trainees for SB tube insertion is to cool the tubes in the belief that this ‘standard’ practice aids tube insertion. We found no change in SB tube stiffness even after cooling to temperatures that would not be achieved during routine insertion. Furthermore, the rapid rise in tube temperature means that tubes approach room temperature by the time they reach the bedside. In the present era of evidence-based medicine the current dogma that SB tubes should be cooled must be discarded.

Photodynamic therapy (PDT) for Barrett's oesophagus: establishing the optimum dose of 5-aminolaevulinic acid (ALA)

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Introduction: Adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus is increasing in incidence more rapidly than any other cancer in the Western World. The major risk factor is Barrett’s oesophagus (BO), an acquired condition where the normal squamous lining is replaced by columnar epithelium showing intestinal metaplasia. This metaplastic change confers a lifetime risk for developing adenocarcinoma of 10–15%. ALA-PDT is effective in the treatment of BO, but an optimum dosage regimen has yet to be established. Therefore the aim of this study is to determine the optimum dose and timing of ALA administration in PDT for BO.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-five patients with biopsy proven BO (median length 4cm, range 2–15cm) were randomised into 5 groups (n=5) and received: 30 or 60mg/kg ALA at 4 hours, 30 or 60mg/kg ALA at 6 hours, or 30mg/kg at 6 hours and 4 hours before light activation. All patients underwent laser endoscopy under sedation using a balloon applicator and 635nm light at 68mW/cm2, with a total fluence of 85J/cm2. Endoscopy with quadrant biopsies was repeated 4 weeks later.

Results: All patients showed a macroscopic reduction in the length of BO, with biopsy proven squamous re-epithelialisation. This was greatest in the fractionated and 30mg/kg groups (median 60%, range 25–100%). There was no significant difference between groups (median 60%, range 20–100% across all groups). Side effects were minimal.

Conclusions: Low dose ALA-induced PDT with red light appears to be an effective protocol for safe and effective ablation of BO. It seems appropriate to use a lower dose to reduce cost, improve safety and minimise potential side effects.

The prevalence of Barrett’s oesophagus (BO) in a U.K. centre over 15 years

M. van Blankenstein1, C.P.J. Caygill2, B.J. Johnston3. 1Gastroenterology Dept, Rotterdam U.H.; 2UK National Barrett’s Oesophagus Registry, Royal Free Hospital, London NW3 2PF; 3Lady Sabell Gastrointestinal Unit, Wexham Park Hospital, Slough SL2 4HL, UK

Background: In the absence of population studies there are no reliable data on the prevalence of BO in the general population. However, the prevalence of BO found in a large endoscoped population should provide information on the pattern of distribution by age and sex.

Objective: To establish the prevalence of BO by age and sex over a 15 year period in a district general hospital.

Methods: Prevalence was calculated from all histologically proven cases of BO, with biopsy proven squamous re-epithelialisation. This was identified in 21,899 endoscopies (10,939 in males, 10,960 in females). Prevalence rose incrementally from age 20–29, from 0.16% in males and 0% in females to a maximum at age 70–79 of 4.89% in males and 3.75% in females, prevalence declined in both sexes at age 80–89 to 3.21% and 2.44% respectively (see table). Binary logistic regression shows that the prevalence of BO in men was double that of females, OR 2.01, [95% C.I. 1.67–2.43]. Fitted curves showed a ten year shift in prevalence between males and females.

Discussion: This study shows that the prevalence of BO rose steeply with age in both sexes. However, in females this rise was far slower between the ages of 20–59 than in males, reflected in a 10 year delay in the onset of BO in females. This delay probably accounted for the 2:1 male:female ratio in the prevalence of BO These results suggest that pre-menopausal females are to some degree protected against the development of BO.

Conclusion: The prevalence of BO in a population is strongly influenced by its age and sex composition.

Transfection into and expression of p53 in the human oesophageal tissue

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Background: Oesophageal cancers have a poor prognosis; treatment of these cancers by chemotherapy, radiotherapy and surgery improves this in only a small minority. Mutations in the p53 gene are common in oesophageal cancer and are a poor prognostic indicator. The introduction of a wild type copy of p53 may, therefore, provide a novel treatment for oesophageal cancers. In this study we aim to determine the feasibility of introduction of wild type p53 into human oesophageal tissue.

Abstract 455

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age bands</th>
<th>20–29</th>
<th>30–39</th>
<th>40–49</th>
<th>50–59</th>
<th>60–69</th>
<th>70–79</th>
<th>80–89</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>4.05</td>
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<td>Females</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>2.44</td>
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Abstract 456

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reflux</th>
<th>Barrett's</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977-81</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>43(6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982-86</td>
<td>1587</td>
<td>53(3.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-91</td>
<td>2381</td>
<td>1215(1.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-96</td>
<td>3812</td>
<td>1514(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8494</td>
<td>368(4.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Newly developed GORD 2Barrett’s at presentation or at follow-up

Methods: Human normal oesophageal pinch biopsies, obtained at endoscopy were transfected with a human wild type p53 using liposomes as a vector; control biopsies were transfected with a control plasmid lacking the p53 gene. After transfection the biopsies were set up in short term organ culture. Samples were subsequently analyzed by semi-quantitative reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and/or Western blotting to assess the expression of p53 and also its downstream transcriptional target p21<sup>WAF1</sup>

Results: RT-PCR demonstrated that 11.1% of biopsies showed an accumulation of p53 mRNA following transfection with the p53 gene but not with the control construct. In other biopsies (44.4%), p53 transcripts were detected both in the control and in the p53-transfected samples. However, by comparison to the level of expression of β-actin, used as an internal standard, p53 expression levels were elevated in these latter samples. Similarly, an elevation in the levels of p21<sup>WAF1</sup> mRNA was shown to occur in biopsies that had been transfected with the p53 gene as compared to the control. An increase in p53 expression was not detected by Western blotting, although p21<sup>WAF1</sup> protein was readily detectable in biopsies transfected with the p53 gene, at levels significantly higher than those seen in the controls.

Conclusions: We have demonstrated that it is possible to introduce wild type p53 into human oesophageal tissue at sufficient dose so that this gene is expressed and its product causes activation of p21<sup>WAF1</sup>, a gene downstream in the pathway to cell cycle arrest. This has therapeutic potential.

458 A 5-YEAR, DOUBLE-BLIND, RANDOMISED COMPARISON OF RABEPRAZOLE AND OMEPRAZOLE IN GORD MAINTENANCE TREATMENT: SERUM GASTRIN RESULTS

B. Thjodleifsson<sup>1</sup>, N.M. Miller<sup>2</sup>, J.E. Saller<sup>1</sup>, K.D. Bardhan<sup>3</sup>. <sup>1</sup>Newly developed GORD <sup>2</sup>Barrett’s at presentation or at follow-up

Methods: Treatment with proton-pump inhibitors increases serum gastrin levels, but there is little evidence from prospective randomised trials about the effects of long-term treatment.

Objectives: The primary objective was to assess efficacy in preventing GORD relapse. The secondary objective reported here was to assess the effect of 5 years’ treatment with rabeprazole or omeprazole on serum gastrin concentrations.

Methods: 243 patients were randomised to double-blind treatment with rabeprazole (10 mg or 20 mg) or omeprazole (20 mg) once daily for up to 5 years. Serum gastrin concentrations were measured during the study; treatment effects were investigated in an ANOVA model of the log-transformed area under the gastrin concentration–time curve (AUC).

Results: Mean serum gastrin concentrations are shown in the graph. The data had a highly skewed distribution, particularly in the omeprazole group. The differences among treatments in the AUC were not statistically significant.

Conclusions: Increases in serum gastrin concentrations during long-term rabeprazole or omeprazole treatment were modest in most patients, but were substantial in some patients taking omeprazole.

459 INVESTIGATION OF BILE ACID COMPOSITION IN GASTRIC JUICE SAMPLES FROM PATIENTS WITH GORD

J. Darrough<sup>1</sup>, P.E. Ross<sup>1</sup>, N.M.Kennakan<sup>1</sup>, P.W. Dettmar<sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup> Ninewells Hospital and Medical School, University of Dundee, UK; <sup>2</sup>Reckitt Benckiser Healthcare Ltd, Hull, UK

Pre-malignant Barrett’s oesophagus and reflux oesophagitis are associated with the reflux of stomach contents into the lower oesophagus. Although the role of acid and pepsin as damaging agents within this refluxate has been well established, attention is now becoming focused on the potential effect of bile acids. This study aims to determine the bile acid composition of refluxate in patients with GORD, so that an in vitro model can be set up to determine the effect bile acids may have, in inducing cellular injury to oesophageal epithelium.

Methods: Gastric juice samples were obtained from 170 patients with gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (112 with oesophagitis and 58 Barrett’s oesophagus). The bile acid composition was determined by gas chromatographic analysis.

Results: Conjugated bile acids were detected in 95% of samples with concentrations ranging from 1.2 umol/l to 6.4 mmol/l, however only 11 samples contained concentrations exceeding 1 mmol/l. Mean concentrations of the primary bile acids, cholate and chenodeoxycholate were calculated to be 119 µmol/l and 112.1 µmol/l respectively, however the mean concentration of the secondary bile acid deoxycholic acid was 63.2 µmol/l. In comparison a much lower mean concentration of lithocholic acid, a particularly toxic bile acid, was found (mean concentration = 17 µmol/l). Sixty four percent of patients had unconjugated bile acids present in their gastric juice with only 18 patients having concentrations in excess of 20 µmol/l.

Conclusions: Bile acids are normally present in the gastric juice of patients with both Barrett’s oesophagus and oesophagitis. For both groups conjugated bile acids are the predominant species, with primary bile acids being in excess of secondary. The presence of toxic bile acids within gastric juice suggests that they may have a role in the pathogenesis of GORD. Furthermore the present data have indicated appropriate concentrations of individual bile acids for investigating the effect of bile acids on apoptotic and stress responses in established oesophageal cell lines.

This research was funded in part by Reckitt Benckiser Healthcare (UK) Ltd, Hull, UK.

460 OESOPHAGEAL ACID EXPOSURE AND PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR REQUIREMENTS IN SCLERODERMA

M.J. Gibbons, R.G.P. Watson, B.T. Johnston. Department of Medicine, Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, Northern Ireland

Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) is a cause of significant morbidity in scleroderma (SSc). Proton pump inhibitors (PPI) are frequently used yet information is limited regarding their effect on oesophageal acid exposure in SSc.

The aim of this study was to examine the nature of pathological oesophageal acid exposure in SSc and, in addition, to evaluate PPI requirements.

SSc patients with reflux symptoms and who fulfilled ACR diagnostic criteria were recruited. Subjects underwent 24-hour ambulatory oesophageal pH monitoring. The following pH parameters were recorded: percentage of study time at pH<4 for the total, erect and supine periods, the number of long reflux events (>5 minutes) and the duration of the longest reflux event. Those subjects with exposure times above previously determined normal values were commenced on PPI therapy. Treatment was sequentially increased, with repeat pH monitoring after each increment, until a treatment endpoint of normalisation of acid exposure was reached.

Twenty-two subjects were recruited. Fourteen (64%) had an abnormal oesophageal pH profile. The median % of the total study time at pH<4 was 11.3 (normal <4.9), for the erect period 11.9% (normal <6.2) and for the supine period 4.1% (normal <1.2). The median

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number of long reflux events was 7 with a median longest event of 23 minutes. The longest reflux event occurred in the erect position in 6 (43%) and in the supine position in 8. Seven subjects (50%) had acid exposure normalised after 1 dose-study sequence on once daily PPI therapy. Six (43%) required 2 dose-study sequences and normalised on twice daily PPI therapy. One patient required 3 dose-study sequences and was not normalised on high dose twice daily therapy.

The majority of SSC patients with reflux symptoms have pathological acid exposure. Abnormal exposure is common in both the erect and supine positions. Modest PPI doses were required in most patients to normalise acid exposure. Refractory acid reflux was not seen.

461 INSERTING EXPANDABLE METAL OESOPHAGEAL STENTS WITHOUT X-RAY

R. Shah, A. Lim, S. Jones. Epsom General Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, UK

Expanding metal oesophageal stents are widely used for palliation of oesophageal cancer. These stents are designed to be inserted by endoscopy with fluoroscopic guidance. This need for X-ray can be limiting for endoscopists in centres with limited or no fluoroscopic services. Even with fluoroscopy, external marking of the position of the tumour can be inaccurate and internal marking of the tumour can be time consuming.

We have used a modified deployment technique, guided by direct endoscopic visualization without the need for fluoroscopy. Microvasive (Boston Scientific) stents were used. The proximal position of the stent is marked with a white proprietary marker paint (Tippex). A guide wire is inserted through the endoscope which is then removed. The stent is inserted over the wire, the endoscope is re-inserted and the stent is then deployed by direct visualization of the proximal end of the stent and the proximal end of the stricture.

We inserted 47 stents in 43 patients with obstructive malignant oesophageal strictures, 27 male, mean age 79 years (range 44–97). Histologically there were 22 adenocarcinomas, 7 squamous carcinomas, 7 undifferentiated cancers and 1 severe dysplasia. Covered and uncovered stents of 10, 15 and 17cm were used.

In 4 patients with almost complete stenosis, the stenosis was first dilated but the stents were inserted by the method described above. There were no cases of malposition and there were no immediate complications of stent insertion.

In our experience, stent insertion by direct endoscopic visualization was technically simple and successful. We found it simpler and more accurate than techniques that involve internal or external marking of the tumour followed by fluoroscopy. This technique is of particular use in centres with limited or no fluoroscopic services.

462 THE BARRETT’S OESOPHAGUS DATABASE FOR SHEFFIELD (BODS)

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Aims: To develop a database for patients with Barrett’s Oesophagus, which would aid clinical follow up, monitoring of disease progression and facilitate research studies.

Methods: We have developed a Barrett’s Oesophagus Database for Sheffield patients (BODS). This has been produced in Microsoft Access® and employs a drop down menu system to facilitate data entry and allows for the recording of patient demographics, relevant drug and past medical history, endoscopy summaries, 24 hour pH and manometry studies, histology, treatment, and follow up.

Results: Over 300 patients have been entered into BODS, we have found it to be user friendly and versatile e.g., the operator can choose an endoscopic surveillance interval for each individual patient, complete reports of a patients record with endoscopic findings and histology results can be easily produced. The query tool will automatically calculate future endoscopy intervals and dates thereby reducing clerical errors.

Conclusions: BODS is proving to be an effective tool in both the clinical and research settings and a rival to other systems such as Endoscribe™. In the future, it could be used in other hospitals and modifications could allow flexibility to include other conditions. A multimedia presentation will demonstrate data entry, analysis, and report production.

463 TOWARDS SELECTIVE MUCOSAL ABLATION FOR BARRETT’S OESOPHAGUS: STUDIES OF PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY USING mTHPC IN THE NORMAL RAT COLON

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Background: Oesophagectomy carries a significant risk of major morbidity or mortality. Photodynamic therapy (PDT) shows potential as a minimally-invasive treatment to ablate high-grade dysplasia in Barrett’s oesophagus. The challenge is to completely but selectively remove mucosa, as damage to underlying tissue may result in oesophageal stenosing. Meso-tetrahydroxyphenylchlorin (mTHPC - QuantaNova) is a potent photosensitiser used for oesophageal PDT. With the standard regime, mTHPC may induce oesophageal muscle injury. Variation of treatment parameters may allow enhancement of mucosal selectivity.

Methods: Fluorescence studies in Wistar rats given mTHPC (0.1mg/kg) intravenously were killed at intervals. Frozen sections of colon were examined by fluorescence microscopy and the level of fluorescence quantified in the mucosa and muscle layers. PDT studies - Intravenous mTHPC (0.1, 0.05 or 0.025mg/kg) was administered. After an interval (drug-light interval) of 4, 24 hours or 4 days, normal rat colon was treated at laparotomy using a diffuser fibre and 652nm light. The light dose was 3, 9 or 27 at a power of 10, 30 or 100mW. After three days the extent of mucosal and muscle necrosis was graded histologically and a selectivity ratio derived (mucosal/core/muscle score).

Results: Fluorescence in colonic mucosa peaked at 24 hours while muscle fluorescence rose until 5 days. Mucosal selectivity was greatest at 24 hours suggesting this was the optimum time for PDT. Histologically, after PDT some mucosal necrosis was seen in all animals. This was greater at 24 hours than other times (p<0.04). PDT at low power caused significantly more mucosal and muscle necrosis than at high power but selectivity ratio was not significantly better (p=0.09). Selectivity was not improved by lowering drug dose (p=0.07).

Conclusions: Mucosal selectivity was best achieved in this model using a 24-hour druglight interval. Further work is needed to determine the optimum parameters for clinical use.

464 LAMININS: DISTRIBUTION IN NORMAL UPPER GI TRACT AND BARRETT’S OESOPHAGUS

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Barrett’s oesophagus is a metaplastic change in the epithelium that is strongly associated with oesophageal cancer. Laminin, a component of the epithelial basement membrane, plays an important role in the regulation of cellular differentiation. There is limited information on the distribution of laminin chains in the upper gastrointestinal tract. Furthermore the antibodies used in earlier studies have been ascribed incorrect specificity. The distribution of laminin chains in Barrett’s oesophagus has not been previously described.

Method: The distribution of laminin isoforms was documented in the normal upper gastrointestinal tract and in Barrett’s oesophagus from endoscopic biopsies and surgical oesophagectomy specimens. Immunohistochemistry was performed on frozen sections using the following primary antibodies (antigen indicated in brackets): BM2 (α3 chain), S45 (β1), S5F11 (β2), 6F12 (β3), B8B11 (β2), MAb1920 (β1), MAb1922 (α2), MAb1924 (α3), MAb2041 (β1), MAb19562 (γ2) MAb E87 (α1).

Results: The α1 laminin chain is expressed in submucosal glands and duct basement membranes in squamous oesophagus and Brunner’s glands in the duodenum but is not expressed in Barrett’s oesophagus or elsewhere in the upper GI tract. The α2 chain is expressed in the cytoplasm of the basal cells in surface epithelium and basement membrane of the glandular epithelium. The β2 laminin chain is present in a continuous fashion in squamous epithelial basement membrane but in Barrett’s epithelium, cardia, gastric body and duodenum it is discontinuous and not expressed at the surface and only expressed in the glandular basement membrane. Constituents of laminin 5 (α3, β3, γ2 chains) are expressed in a continuous fashion in squamous epithelial basement membrane but in cardia, gastric body and duodenum and Barrett’s oesophagus are expressed in surface epithelial basement membrane with a sharp decline in glandular and gastric pit basement membranes.

Discussion: The site specific distribution of α1 and β2 laminin chains may have an important role in Barrett’s metaplasia in the oesophagus.

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