Upper gastrointestinal bleeding and surrogate end points

In their paper, Hawkey et al (Gut 2001;49:372–9) report on the use of blood in the stomach as a surrogate for hard end points such as rebleeding, need for surgery, and death in a group of patients with upper gastrointestinal bleeding randomised to placebo, tranexamic acid, lansoprazole, or both lansoprazole and tranexamic acid. Using logistic regression analyses, they found that blood in the stomach was predictive of clinical outcome and that the active medications decreased the gastric pool size at endoscopy. The authors suggest that although the medications did not significantly improve the rates of clinical outcomes, if this categorisation is maintained, the active medications will provide at least eight factors in addition to the relevant questions. The average sample size in a recent meta-analysis of 21 studies of pharmacological treatment for upper gastrointestinal bleeding was only 170, and that number is larger than the sample size included in the majority of endoscopic treatment trials. Large scale studies have long been claimed in the field of medical intervention for ulcer bleeding. This important clinical research area may not be advanced any further if conduct of trials with a small sample size continues; persistence with this methodology in the research field appears likely to delay further progress. Perhaps we should follow the bold and altruistic examples of other fields in medicine, such as that of cardiology, which in one international effort alone assembled over 40 000 patients, to clarify the benefits of different thrombolytics in the treatment of acute myocardial infarction. In the long run, the conduction of such trials will be the only defence against misleading reliance on uncertainty of substitute end points, and will provide at the same time the opportunity to reach firm conclusions derived from direct measures of outcome.

C Rollhauser
Gastroenterology and Hepatology Division, 346 Naciones Unidas, Córdoba, Córdoba 5016, Argentina; rollhaus@powernet.net.ar

Author’s reply

The choice of the amount of blood in the stomach was made prospectively in the design of this trial so the results are more than exploratory. However, we agree that the possibility that blood in the stomach is predictive of drug effects needs to be verified prospectively. The purpose of our study was to try to identify a relatively quick screening method that did not involve several thousand patients. Our study was started before the BSG guidelines on high and low risk patients and was made on individual clinical judgement. However, as noted in the paper, doctors in our hospital receive a card indicating high risk factors (tachycardia, hypotension, gastric ulceration, oesophageal varices, and comorbidity) guiding them about risk factors. Finally, we agree that several thousand patients would be needed to show a clinical end point. We conducted our study with a view to a two stage approach to drug treatment—show an effect on the surrogate end point before designing the large trial to help focus a choice of agents for research.

C J Hawkey
Division of Gastroenterology, School of Medical and Surgical Sciences, University Hospital, Nottingham NG7 2UH, UK; c.j.hawkey@nottingham.ac.uk

Gluten exposure and risk of autoimmune disorders

We applaud the paper from Sategna Guidetti et al (Gut 2001;49:302–5) showing that, contrary to what was described in a paediatric population, there is no clear relationship between gluten exposure and risk of autoimmune disease (AID) in adult patients affected by coeliac disease (CD). Although in our clinical experience we have seen CD patients developing AID after many years on a strict gluten free diet, we thought that the data published by Ventura and colleagues should have been easily confirmed.
in an adult population. However, in common with Sategna Guidetti et al, this did not appear to be the case in the coeliac patients under our care. Moreover, although Sategna Guidetti et al could at least confirm the relationship between age at diagnosis of CD and risk of developing AID found by Ventura et al, we could not confirm this finding.

We retrospectively studied the notes of 462 adult patients affected by CD attending our outpatient clinic. All had been diagnosed on the basis of villous atrophy in jejunum biopsy specimens which improved after withdrawal of dietary gluten. There were 327 females and mean age at diagnosis of CD was 33.3 ± 15.6 years (range 1–79). Ninety six patients were affected by at least one AID. Age at diagnosis of CD did not differ between CD patients with and without AID (32.6 ± 35.5 years; p=0.6). The prevalence of AID was not related to age at diagnosis of CD (χ², p=0.7). However, an upward trend, similar to that shown by Ventura et al, was noted in the first three decades (Fig. 1).

Since we had previously shown that diagnostic delay is a very important feature in the history of CD, we hypothesised that the longer the diagnostic delay the greater was the risk of developing AID. However, the prevalence of AID was not related to duration of diagnostic delay. Moreover, remarkably, diagnostic delay in patients with CD and AID was significantly shorter than that of patients with CD but not AID (9.1 ± 13.2 years; p=0.02). We feel that this is a sensible result. The more reasons a patient has to be diagnosed, the more likely it is that he/she will be diagnosed sooner. However, this strongly argues against a relationship between the risk of AID and exposure to gluten.

Finally, as we agree with Sategna-Guidetti et al on the fact that dermatitis herpetiformis should not have been considered, we analysed our data both including and excluding this skin condition. The final outcome was unaffected.

In conclusion, our data in adult patients with CD confirm those of Sategna Guidetti et al. Our only finding that was similar to that of Ventura et al was an upward trend in the first three decades. As patients affected by latent CD clearly prove that CD can start in adult life and not exclusively during childhood, this upward trend could mean that the findings of Ventura et al are valid only for the paediatric age. However, as Londei points out, the only way to answer this question would involve an unacceptable prospective study.

F Biagi, D Pezzimenti, J Campanello, G R Corazza
IRCCS Policlinico S Matteo, Università Degli Studi di Pavia, V le Gali, 19, 27100 Pavia, Italy
Correspondence to: Professor GR Corazza; gr.corazza@smatteo.it

References


Thiopurine metabolites and the role of thiopurine methyltransferase activity in inflammatory bowel disease

We read with interest the recent article by Lowry et al (Gut 2001;49:665–70) on the role of thiopurine methyltransferase (TPMT) activity and thiopurine metabolites in patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Lowry et al concluded that 6-thioguanine nucleotide (6-TGN) concentrations do not correlate with disease activity or leucocyte counts. Although in general terms this is a well designed trial and includes a large number of patients, analysis of the results presents a number of problems.

Firstly, the results for metabolite concentrations and metabolic pathways deserve more attention. A number of competitive enzymes, including TPMT, are involved in the complex multistep thiopurine metabolism and result in the synthesis of varying concentrations of active or inactive end metabolites which have both toxic and non-toxic properties. Secondly, thiopurine users can be broadly divided into clinically overlapping responders, non-responders, and therapy intolerant groups which in turn correspond to concentrations of these end metabolites. Exclusion of any of these end metabolite dependent patient subpopulations can significantly influence study outcome.

Failure to find a significant association between thiopurine related toxicity or disease activity and 6-TGN concentrations by Lowry et al could be explained by the median whole blood 6-TGN concentration (136 pmol/8×10¹⁰ red blood cells (RBC)) in the study populations. This is well below the pharmacologically suggested therapeutic concentration of 230 pmol/8×10¹⁰ RBC. In a separate study, Dubinsky and colleagues were able to show that significantly high isolated 6-TGN concentrations were not related to toxicity. They in fact demonstrated a clinical improvement with increasing 6-TGN concentrations while toxicity was directly proportional to increasing 6-methyl mercaptopurine ribonucleotide (6-MMPR) concentrations. Lowry et al ignored this important preferential metabolic pathway observed in certain patient subpopulations.

We feel that carefully designed future trials are needed for further elaboration of these interacting factors by inclusion of all patient subpopulations and consideration of important metabolites. Alternatively, 6-thioguanine, a thiopurine compound not subject to the 6-MMPR catabolic pathway, may offer a more realistic approach to study the correlation between 6-TGN concentrations and disease activity in IBD patients.

A Qasim, M Buckley, C A O’Meara
Adelaide and Meath Hospital, Incorporating the National Children’s Hospital, Tallaght, Dublin, Ireland
Correspondence to: Dr A Qasim, Gastroenterology, AMNCH, Tallaght, Dublin, Ireland; gastroenterology@amnch.ie

References


Author’s reply

There are numerous factual inaccuracies in Qasim et al’s letter which merit response. Firstly, they state that “A number of competitive enzymes, including thiopurine methyltransferase (TPMT), are involved in the complex multistep thiopurine metabolism and result in the synthesis of varying concentrations of active or inactive end metabolites which have both toxic and non-toxic properties.” They reference a nine year old review article for this statement. While there is no argument that the metabolism of azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine is complex, and that it involves multiple enzymes, there is very...
little valid information about which metabolites are toxic or non-toxic. The clear bias of Qasim et al is that various metabolites are either active or inactive and that some have toxic properties while others are non-toxic, but this has not been definitively proved in statistically valid clinical studies. Secondly, Qasim et al state that “thiopurine users can be broadly divided into clinically overlapping responders, non-responders, and therapy intolerant groups, which in turn correspond to concentrations of these end metabolites. Exclusion of any of these end metabolite dependent patient subpopulations can significantly influence study outcome”. The two papers quoted have exactly the same limitations as the current study (exclusion of patients who received azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine for less than four months, and exclusion of patients with leukopenia or isolated hepatic or pancreatic enzymes before initiation of therapy). As nearly half of the cases of thiopurine related leukopenia, most cases of elevated liver transaminases, and virtually all cases of pancreatitis and allergic reactions occur within the first four months of therapy, the study design for both of these studies would have excluded many patients who were intolerant to azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine. Thus it is unlikely that the exclusion criteria in our study, which were virtually the same as in the studies of Cuffari and colleagues and Dubinsky and colleagues, can account for the differences in the results and conclusions.

Thirdly, Qasim et al state that the lack of an association between thiopurine or disease activity and 6-thioguanine nucleotide (6-TGN) concentrations in our study could be explained by bone marrow concentrations. The authors should refer to paragraph 4 of the discussion on page 699 of our paper that indicates that our group has performed a study that shows a strong direct correlation between the assay used by Cuffari and Dubinsky and the assay used in our study (unpublished data). A conversion factor of 1.6 is required to convert the results of our study to those of the Cuffari and Dubinsky studies. Once that conversion factor is applied, the results of our study would yield a mean red blood cell (RBC) 6-TGN concentration of 261 pmol/8x10^11 RBC, which is well above the pharmacologically suggested therapeutic concentration of 230 pmol/8x10^11 RBC referred to by Qasim et al. Thus, as we clearly stated in the discussion of our paper, differences in assay methodology are unlikely to account for the discrepant results.

Finally, Qasim et al state that “in a separate study, Dubinsky et al were able to show that significantly high isolated 6-TGN concentrations were not related to toxicity. They in turn demonstrated no clinical improvement on increasing 6-TGN concentrations while toxicity was directly proportional to increasing 6-mercaptopurine ribonucleotide concentrations. Lowry et al ignored this important pathophysiological metabolic pathway observed in certain patients subpopulations.” We disagree strongly with this statement. The study by Dubinsky et al was an uncontrolled open label pilot study in 10 patients with Crohn’s disease. It is unreasonable to compare the results of our study (a study involving 170 patients) with the preliminary results from an open label pilot study in 10 patients.

We agree with Qasim et al on one point—that is, that a prospective trial is needed in which patients who are candidates for thiopurine therapy are randomly assigned to full dose azathioprine (2-5 mg/kg/day) or 6-mercaptopurine (10-15 mg/kg/day) with downward adjustments in dose, as clinically indicated for toxicity, versus dose adjustment to a target 6-TGN concentration range. The issue of patient subpopulations based on metabolite profiles is very preliminary (one published study in 10 patients) and this hypothesis needs further characterisation before a controlled trial can even be designed. In the meantime, routine measurement of RBC 6-TGN in patients being treated with azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine is not necessary.

W J Sandborn
Mayo Medical School, 200 First St SW, Rochester, Minnesota 55905, USA; sandborn.william@mayo.edu

References

Serum leptin and body mass index in children with H pylori infection
Leptin, a protein product of the obese gene expressed primarily by adipocytes, is known to regulate food intake, energy expenditure, and body weight homeostasis. Leptin has recently been detected in rat gastric mucosa, and elevated leptin levels have been found in the gastric mucosa of patients with Helicobacter pylori associated gastritis.1 In a study on the effect of H pylori infection on gastric leptin expression, Azuma et al (Gut 2001;49:324–9) demonstrated that gastric leptin may play a role in weight gain after eradication of H pylori infection. I read their article with great interest and would like to add a comment concerning serum leptin and body mass index (BMI). The authors showed a significant increase in gastric leptin expression in patients with H pylori infection, and a significant reduction in gastric leptin expression with a concomitant increase in BMI after successful eradication therapy. On the other hand, serum leptin levels did not change significantly after eradication of H pylori infection. We have also examined the effect of H pylori eradication on serum leptin levels and BMI in 15 children with H pylori infection.

The subjects were 15 children who presented at our hospital with anaemia and gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal pain and nausea, and were diagnosed with H pylori infection from a positive 13C urea breath test and histological and culture examinations of the gastric mucosa. There were seven boys and eight girls, ranging in age from 6.2 to 12.4 years (mean 10.6). H pylori eradication therapy was achieved with amoxicillin, clarithromycin, and lansoprazole twice daily for seven days. Two months after therapy, successful eradication of H pylori was confirmed by a negative 13C urea breath test and histological and culture examinations. Serum leptin levels and BMI were evaluated before and six months after eradication therapy. There were no significant differences in serum leptin levels or BMI before (6.10 (2.69) ng/ml and 17.9 (2.66) kg/m², respectively) and after (6.92 (3.41) ng/ml and 18.6 (2.10) kg/m², respectively) eradication of H pylori. However, serum leptin levels increased in 7/9 patients who showed an increase in BMI, and decreased in 5/6 patients who showed a decrease in BMI. There was a significant (p<0.01, r=0.796) positive correlation between serum leptin levels and BMI in patients after eradication of H pylori infection. Given the concomitant change in serum leptin levels with change in BMI and the positive correlation between serum leptin and BMI in patients after successful eradication of H pylori infection, our results corroborate those of Azuma et al clearly ruling out the effects of serum leptin on anorexia. However, in contrast with their results in adults, we did not observe an increase in BMI after eradication. While we did not examine gastric leptin expression, some differences in gastric leptin expression or the response to leptin between adults and children may help explain why BMI did not increase in children after successful eradication. Azuma et al suggest that gastric inflammation induced by H pylori infection raises the level of gastric leptin expression. On the other hand, the immunopathogenesis of H pylori associated gastritis in children is considered to be different from that in adults.1 This may account for the difference in gastric leptin expression between adults and children.

T Shimizu, Y Satoh, Y Yamashiro
Department of Paediatrics, Juntendo University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

Correspondence to: T Shimizu, t shimizu@aol.com

References

www.gutjnl.com

142 PostScript